ALLESTREE PARK
LOCAL NATURE RESERVE
-
MANAGEMENT PLAN
2014 - 2023

On behalf of
DERBY CITY COUNCIL

September 2014

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for Derbyshire Wildlife Trust

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Part 1 Description

1.1 General Information

1.1.1 Location

National Grid Reference:	SK 345 405 (Centre of the site)
County:	Derbyshire
District:	Allestree, City of Derby

The site lies on the outskirts of Derby, 3 miles north of Derby City centre, with the main vehicle access from the A6 Duffield Road, between Allestree and Duffield. There are 2 main car parks and 9 access points. **Map 1** shows the site and compartment boundaries and the access points onto the Park.

1.1.2 Summary description

Allestree Park consists of 129 hectares in total, some of which is Allestree Golf Course with the Local Nature Reserve (LNR) outside the golf course. The main habitats present within the LNR include parkland with veteran trees, a large area of woodland and other scattered areas of woodland, open standing water, semi-natural grassland, hedges and a stream with associated marshes. The area covered by this Management Plan is 87.83 ha.

1.1.3 Land Tenure

Owner: Formerly a private estate, the whole site is now owned by Derby City Council, with no current tenancy agreements or common rights.

1.1.4 Land Management

The site managed by Allestree Park LNR Management Advisory Group, which is a partnership of Derby City Council, the Trust for Nature Conservation Volunteers (TCV) and the Friends of Allestree Park group. The work is carried out by contractors and volunteers.

1.1.5 Map Coverage

1:50,000 OS Landranger Map sheet 128
1:25,000 Pathfinder Map Sheet 811
1:25,000 Explorer Map Sheet 259
1:10,000 Sheets SK33NW, SK33SE, SK34SE and SK34SW

Geological Survey:
Geological Map of Derbyshire 1973 1:100,000
Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) 1973 1:50,000

Historical maps 1737 Allestree area

1.1.6 Photographic Coverage

The Museum and Art Gallery holds a set of photographs of the Park and the Hall. Derbyshire Wildlife Trust holds colour transparencies taken of Allestree Park in 2000. A larger archive of digital images, both of the topography and natural history is held by Bill Grange and Stephen Plant, and can be made available to any interested parties.

Chapter 1.2 Environmental Information

1.2.1 Physical

1.2.1.1 Climate

Derby enjoys a fairly warm climate during the summer, followed by much colder winter weather. Between June and September, highs regularly exceed 20°C / 68°F, with July reliably being the hottest month, when temperatures often go above 25°C / 77°F. January is the coldest month, with mean daily minimum temperatures varying from just below 0 °C to about 1.5 °C. It has a climate that is essentially transitional between northern and southern England in terms of temperature and between Wales and eastern England as regards rainfall. Mean annual temperatures over the region vary from around 8 °C to just over 10 °C.

1.2.1.2 Hydrology

Several small tributaries flow into the watercourse known as Burley Brook, which flows from the north-east of the site, south from Woodlands Field (Compartment W7) then east through the golf course, under the A6, and into the River Derwent east of the A6. The site also has a large lake in the south eastern part of the site, fed by streams running from the woodland in the north and by land drainage from the golf course. The lake drains into a stream which flows through Gorses Wood and into a culvert under the A6, this too drains into the River Derwent.

1.2.1.3 Geology

The underlying geology of the majority of the site is a mixture of inter-bedded Carboniferous sandstone and shale, bed-sand and glacial drift. Big Wood (Compartments W1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) is underlain by Sherwood Sandstones formed by sands and pebbles washing into rapidly evaporating lakes in a harsh, hot desert about 250 million years ago, in the Triassic Period. In the old sand pits in Big Wood, some of these soft sandstones are exposed, containg bands of water-worn pebbles, some carried from as far as northern France. This Triassic sandstone exposure is a Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS).

Details of the designation can be found in **Appendix 1. Map 2** shows the underlying geology of the site.

1.2.1.4 Topography

Allestree Park falls from west to east and north to south, with steeper slopes on the periphery of the Park. Allestree Park's highest point is 140 metres, in the northern part next to the water tower. This is also the highest part of the city of Derby.

1.2.1.5 Soils

The mixed nature of the underlying geology produces a variety of soil conditions: The sandstones and pebble beds give rise to thin, poor, sandy, very dry, slightly acid soils; while the shale and glacial moraine create moist, fairly fertile soil, in which a variety of trees and plants thrive, overlying wetter heavy clay soils.
Information from soil pit surveys are included below. Soil pit locations used are marked on **Map 4**.

Soil Pit 1: A shallow gravelly soil with an organic humus layer to 20mm. There is a maximum of 50mm top soil, below which the soil is dry and sandy. The soil is generally well aerated with roots to the surface.

Soil Pit 2: A deep dry well drained clay loam. Humus layer is good and the soil is more than 250mm deep with clay at intervals descending into sandy gravel. The soil is well aerated and has roots to the surface. This is a very productive soil.

Soil Pit 3: A deep organic layer to 60mm, this grades into a silty loam below, then to gravel. There is some clodding of top soil possibly due to compaction. Generally the soil is dry and well drained with a good litter layer and few roots.

Soil Pit 4: A deep (greater than 250mm) damp peaty soil with a deep litter layer. The peat layer contains iron deposits and lies upon gleying clay. The soil is very dark, is not well drained and contains few roots.

Soil Pit 5: A dry sandy brown earth soil with an organic layer to 60mm and soil to 250mm. Hard iron pan patches can be found throughout his soil.

1.2.2 Biological
1.2.2.1 Flora
1.2.2.1.1 Habitats
Map 3 shows the main habitats at Allestree Park. The management compartments referred to in this plan are shown on **Map 1**.

Woodland
The woodland comprises a mixture of semi-natural ancient woodland and more recent plantation woodlands. Part of the Estate used to be a parkland and remnant veteran trees including oak, beech and horse chestnut can still be found in the woodlands.

Compartment W1
This is a large compartment in Big Wood containing some ancient woodland. It extends from Woodlands Road on the west of the site through to the golf course. There are several areas of rhododendron and little in the way of understorey or ground flora but for some bracken around a badger sett in the sandy soils adjacent to the outcrop of triassic sandstone. The main canopy species are birch, sycamore, oak and yew.

Compartment W2
This compartment, continuous with W1, is almost completely dominated by even-aged sycamore with only downy birch (in the south east) and mature oak reaching the canopy. The understorey consists of sycamore, elder, ash, holly and yew, with a shrub layer of rhododendron. There is some sycamore regeneration, but little oak regeneration and birch does not seem to be regenerating at all. The ground flora is sparse with some ferns, bramble and leaf litter; sycamore seedlings are common. The young sycamore here and in W3 is being systematically controlled by FOAP. Sycamore has also re-grown from stools here and has been systematically cut back or ring-barked by FOAP and Derbyshire Conservation Volunteers.
On the western edge of this compartment sycamore is less dominant and the ground flora is richer with frequent bluebell and some wood sorrel. There is an open area where the streams join and where W1, W2 and W3 meet. There has been extensive tree planting in recent years, with over 2000 native trees and shrubs

planted to replace the felled sycamores.

Compartment W3
This is a narrow strip of woodland, contiguous with W1 and W2 and part of Big Wood. The northern boundary is formed by H6 (remnant hawthorn hedge) and a line of sweet chestnut trees. The southern edge is a stream. The main canopy species are yew, sweet chestnut, sycamore and oak. Ground flora is fairy good, with male fern, broad buckler fern and bramble. Sycamore has re-grown from stools and has been cut back and ring-barked in this area.

Compartment W4
This part of Big Wood appears to be partly ancient semi-natural woodland and is relatively free from rhododendron and cherry laurel. The main canopy species on this flat part of the wood include oak, sycamore, birch, the occasional sweet chestnut and a very large mature beech tree. Yew is dominant on the acidic soils near the top of the ridge. Due to intensive disturbance from walkers and dog walkers from the adjacent car park there is little ground flora.

Compartment W5
This compartment lies on the east side of Big Wood, adjacent to the golf course and lying on a steep slope. The canopy trees are sweet chestnut at the top with areas of sycamore, ash and birch at the bottom of the slope. The understorey is elder and sycamore. There has been extensive rhododendron removal here (TCV 2010).
Due to the marshy ground and the former presence of rhododendron, ground flora is sparse except for bluebells in areas. Water runs down the slope in small channels; there is no vegetation in the marshy areas but for invasive Himalayan balsam in damp ground on the northern boundary, still a problem despite several pulling sessions in recent years. A thicket of rhododendron has been left on the western boundary to protect a badger sett. There is a line of huge gnarled beech trees along the eastern boundary; a relic of a former hedge. There has been extensive planting in this compartment in 2012, 2013 and 2014. Conservation volunteers have delinated the path between W5 and W4 with logs to help mitigate against trampling of the bluebells.

Compartment W6
This compartment of Big Wood looks to be secondary woodland with some old parkland oaks. It is level and well used by dog walkers with access from the small car park off Woodlands Lane. The canopy mainly consists of birch and oak, with sycamore and sweet chestnut. The understorey layer has a mix of species including hawthorn and holly. The disturbance by trampling is less than in compartment W4 and this has allowed a ground flora of bluebell and bramble to develop.

Compartment W7
This compartment lies in the north west of the site, and is where Burley Brook arises. The brook provides some marsh habitat supporting pink purslane and opposite-leaved golden saxifrage. This relatively undisturbed area has a canopy dominated by sycamore and birch with the occasional sweet chestnut and yew. Sycamore seedlings dominate the ground flora in places, but in others bluebell, wood sorrel, enchanter's nightshade and common dog violet occur . There is plenty of deadwood habitat, both standing and on the ground. No rhododendron is present in this compartment.

Compartment W8
This is a very small area of woodland at the northern end of compartment G7 and adjacent to W18. The canopy is of sweet chestnut, birch, oak and ash with an understorey of hawthorn, holly, sycamore and rhododendron. The ground flora includes bluebell, bramble, Yorkshire-fog, ivy, red campion, bracken, foxglove and broad buckler fern.

Compartment W9
This small area of woodland is surrounded by the golf course on all sides and thus suffers from considerable trampling. The canopy is dominated by silver birch and sycamore with the occasional large oak and yew. The understorey is elder, holly and rhododendron. In the open areas bluebells and dogs mercury are present. Bracken dominates in the western part of this compartment. This area has compartment M4 in the middle of it adjacent to Burley Brook.

Compartment W10
A narrow strip of woodland that has large yew trees creating dense shade in the east. The woodland becomes more oak and birch dominated towards the east with a rich ground flora consisting of bluebell, lesser celandine, dogs' mercury, narrow buckler fern, pignut, cow parsley, hogweed, wood anemone and cuckoo pint. There is an old hawthorn hedgeline at the top of the bank adjacent to the track. Sycamore has re-grown from stools and has been cut back in this area.

Compartment W11
This area of mature woodland is continuous with compartments W12 and W10. There is rhododendron adjacent to W10 and a sycamore monoculture in the north-eastern corner. The good ground flora includes dogs' mercury, bluebell, cuckoo-pint, and broad buckler fern. Two very large mature trees, one horse chestnut and one beech, exist in a clearing in the southern half of the compartment.

Compartment W12
This mature woodland links the main car park and the main lake and is well-used by walkers. Instigated by FOAP, the main path through the wood was resurfaced as part of the Community Spaces Project in 2012. This compartment is a mixture of native and non-native trees as it used to be part of the arboretum for Allestree Park Estate. Large specimen trees include horse chestnut, Norway maple and beech. Pine trees extend from the wood onto the golf course. Some cherry laurel and rhododendron are present. The understorey of the compartment is well developed with yew, hawthorn, rowan, elder, sycamore and wych elm. Much of the wych elm, however, has succumbed to Dutch elm disease, especially in the north west corner by the car park. In 2012 and 2013 FOAP and the Appletree Hundred group planted several disease-resistant elms here as part of the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (DWT) project to encourage the white letter hairstreak butterfly. The ground flora includes bluebell and bramble.

Compartment W13 (Gorses Wood)
This wood is relatively undisturbed despite its proximity to the main A6. The canopy is of ash, oak, silver birch, sycamore, yew and mature hawthorn, with an understorey of holly, elder, sycamore, rhododendron, hornbeam and elm. The

ground flora includes locally abundant bluebell and dog's mercury, frequent broad buckler fern and occasional lesser celandine, wood anemone and red campion. The rhododendron is locally dominant. The stream draining from the main lake runs through the wood and on the banks the ground flora includes large bittercress, marsh bedstraw and lady-fern.

Compartment W14

This is a very small area of willow carr on waterlogged ground at the southern edge of grassland G4 and adjacent to the lake, developed on silt dredged from the upper lake in about 1990. It consists of an even-aged stand of goat willow, crack willow and downy birch with an ground flora of foxglove, male fern, soft rush, bramble and hair moss.

Compartment W15

This small compartment lies at the western end of the main lake and is adjacent to W14. It consists of crack willow, oak and sycamore as a canopy with hawthorn, yew, holly, and crab apple as an understorey. The ground flora consists of common dog violet, red campion, bramble, bluebell, wood anemone, ground ivy, lesser celandine and rosebay willowherb.

Compartment W16

This compartment of Big Wood is surrounded on 3 sides by the golf course. The main canopy species are oak and birch with the occasional ash and understorey of elder, hawthorn and holly. The ground flora is well developed and includes bluebell, lesser celandine, creeping soft grass, common cow wheat, pignut, greater stitchwort, bramble, raspberry, rosebay willowherb, creeping buttercup, hogweed, tufted hair grass, foxglove and red campion.
Compartment M7 runs in the middle of the wood providing more variety of habitats for birds and invertebrates.

Compartment W17 (Ladycroft Wood)

Ladycroft Wood is a semi-natural secondary/plantation broadleaf woodland. There is some evidence of old ridge and furrow in part of the wood, suggesting former cultivation and further evidence for the secondary nature of the wood. There are regularly-mown grassy paths throughout.The canopy is predominantly oak (Q. robur) with some sycamore, ash and occasional elm, horse chestnut and silver birch. There are the occasional old very large horse chestnut and beech pre-dating the rest of the woodland and dating back to the former park. Holly, hawthorn and elder are major components of the understorey layer. Non-natives such as snowberry and cherry laurel are limited to a few individuals only. The field layer is highly indicative of secondary woodland: In many areas there is no ground flora, just leaf litter interspersed with bryophytes. In other areas the ground flora is frequent bramble and occasional ferns, mostly broad buckler fern. There are the large patches of the non-native small balsam occupying significant areas. Along the path edges wood avens is frquent to abundant with occasional red campion. Locally frequent species include ivy, lesser celandine and pink purslane (possibly a garden escape or introduction). Bluebells inclue the hybrid between the native bluebell and the alien Spanish bluebell (Hyacinthoides x massartiana). Other woodland plants are limited to just a few individuals.

Compartment W18
This long narrow strip of woodland was planted in 1990; no fence now remains so the woods are open to grassland G5. The tree species include ash, birch, field maple, alder, oak, yew, blackthorn, cherry, elder, hazel, Scots pine and rowan. The ground flora is not typically woodland flora, being predominately of grassland species, mostly cocksfoot and Yorkshire-fog with meadow buttercup, common sorrel, hogweed, red clover, white clover and dandelion.

Compartment W19
Very similar to nearby W18, these two separate small areas of woodland were planted in 1990; no fence now remains so the woods are open to grassland G5. The tree species include birch, oak, elder, ash, hazel and yew. The ground flora is not typically woodland flora, being predominately goosegrass, wood avens, grasses and bramble. The eastern strip has encroached on to grassland G5 adjacent to the gardens of properties on Burley Hill.

Grassland
The grasslands at Allestree Park are a mixture of types and management regimes including species-rich mown meadows, species-poor agriculturally improved meadows, amenity grassland and former grazed pasture.

Compartment G1
This field shows faint ridge and furrow patterns. It is currently mown annually for hay in has a dressing of fertiliser annually to improve the productivity of the grass. This field has more variety than the adjacent compartment G2 due to the wet areas near the A6. The grasses include coarse grasses and a finer sward of sweet vernal grass, fescues and bent. The forbs include meadow buttercup, self heal, yarrow, field horsetail, meadow vetchling, bush vetch, bird's-foot trefoil, field woodrush, and soft rush. There are mown paths through the field designed to keep walkers from disturbing any skylark nests in the field.

Compartment G2
Adjacent to G1, this larger field is similar in its composition and management but not quite as floristically rich. The wetter flushes are confined to the furrows of the better-defined ridge and furrow strips where there is lesser celandine and tufted hair-grass. Grasses include abundant sweet vernal-grass, red fescue and crested dogstail and other fine-leaved grasses as well as coarse grasses such as cocksfoot and Yorkshire-fog. Field woodrush is also abundant. Forbs include abundant meadow buttercup, sorrel and dandelion, frequent or locally frequent bird's-foot trefoil, white clover, red clover, pignut and ribwort plantain with occasional common catsear, knapweed and hogweed. Ragwort and yellow rattle are rare.

Compartment G3
This is a species-poor unmanaged neutral grassland. The sward is not a rich in this field as in compartments G1 and G2, nor does it have extant ridge and furrow. Predominantly coarse grasses, mostly perennial ryegrass and Yorkshire-fog with common bent and crested dogstail and sweet vernal grass. Forbs include common sorrel, meadow buttercup, white clover, self heal and hogweed as well as

negative indicators creeping thistle and broad-leaved dock. There is also abundant creeping buttercup, suggesting damp soils or impeded drainage in some places. There is a central group of silver birches. The field is fenced, but the fence has been cut in places to allow informal access.

Compartment G4

In the centre of this field is an ancient oak, probably the origin of its old name of 'Oak Tree Furlong'. There is extensive ridge and furrow in the southern portion of the field as further evidence of it being part of a Medieval field system. The wetter area around W14, being un-mown, has a more diverse flora including common knapweed, soft rush, yarrow, lesser stitchwort, heath bedstraw, bird's foot trefoil, ox eye daisy and ladies' bedstraw. The grasses present include finer grasses such as common bent, creeping bent and red fescue.

Compartment G5

This is a fairly species-poor neutral grassland containing ryegrass, common bent, cocksfoot and Yorkshire-fog with a lower abundance of sweet vernal grass. The only forbs constant throughout appear to be meadow buttercup, dandelion and common sorrel. There are two old oaks in the central area.

Compartment G6 'Woodlands Field'

This 3 hectare north western compartment has been ungrazed for a number of years. A few years ago, 2 horses grazed here all year round and this caused considerable damage to the field, the marshy areas and the waxcap fungi populations. It is now only grazed by rabbits, and may be becoming slowly invaded by scrub and competitive species. Seedling sycamores are monitored and removed as necessary. It is on sloping ground with has a stream running through it within a marshy strip and varies from neutral to slightly acidic. This variety of conditions leads to an interesting diversity of species. These include acid grassland species such as heath bedstraw, sheep's sorrel and heath speedwell. Adder's-tongue fern and moonwort were recorded here in the past and several species of waxcap fungi, including the rare 'pink ballerinas' have also been recorded here as recently as 2013. The field is also known to be very good for invertebrates. Thirty-two species of birds have been recorded in this field. Mammals noted include woodmouse, badger, bank vole and field vole.

Compartment G7

This area of grassland with its wet flushes has been ungrazed for number of years and is becoming invaded by scrub, coarse grasses and bramble. The wet flushes are species-rich with hard rush, marsh thistle, bog stitchwort, wavy bittercress, creeping thistle, water forget-me-not, brooklime and angelica. There are some large anthills of the yellow meadow ant. It has scattered bushes of dog rose and hawthorn and abundant tall herb including thistle, tufted hair grass and hogweed. There is occasional bush vetch, bird's-foot trefoil, bush vetch, common sorrel, meadow buttercup, red fescue, field woodrush and pignut. Walkers tend to keep to the well-used path between W7 and W9. Due to the varied habitats the field is known to be good for invertebrates, including butterflies.

Compartment G8

This area adjacent to the Woodlands Road car park is close-mown regularly as a

recreation and picnic area.

Compartment G9

This compartment lies in the south of the park, adjacent to housing and is mown regularly as an amenity area. There are some unmown areas around the edge and these are known to be good for invertebrates.

Compartment G10

This compartment is adjacent to the main car park and is one of the only flat areas outside the golf course area that is mown regularly and is used for recreation. The sward is very species poor and includes white clover, dandelion, perennial rye grass and creeping buttercup. Some ridge and furrow remains and in times of heavy rain the water drains down the furrows to the main lake. This provides a varied flora where the furrows remain wetter by the lake and includes soft rush, tufted hairgrass and marsh birds foot trefoil.

Wetland Habitats

Compartment M1

Burley Brook spring forms a marsh area inside compartment G6. The stream in the marshy area then runs into compartment W7. The change in geology down the slope from sandy soils to clay soils means that two variations of marsh habitat exist here. To the north in the neutral to base rich soils the marsh contains water mint, marsh marigold and ragged robin developing into an alder carr at the upper end. To the south it is more acidic, with some bog moss, marsh bedstraw and meadow horsetail.

Compartment M2

The area around Burley Brook has been invaded by rhododendron and has become very marshy. As it flows adjacent to compartment W2 it is blocked by deadwood and railway sleepers being used as a means of crossing the stream. The stream itself has little or no marginal vegetation and it appears as though few if any aquatic invertebrates live in it.

Compartment M3

Compartment M3 is the section of Burley Brook in W9, between compartments M8 and M4. The flow of water is frequently blocked in this compartment by deadwood and is overshadowed by the dense shade of rhododendron. In more open areas the marginal vegetation of the Brook includes remote sedge and wavy bittercress.

Compartment M4

The flow of Burley Brook is very restricted by deadwood and in places, birch and yew trees have fallen across the stream and blocked it causing a marshy area. The dense shade cast by the yew, cherry laurel and rhododendron restricts the growth of vegetation. In more open areas there is opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage, great horsetail, brooklime and fool's water-cress. Ferns include male fern, broad buckler fern, brittle bladder fern and lady fern as well as *Sphagnum* and *Plagiomnium* species.

Compartment M5
This is an area of marsh and wet grassland between W10 and G7. Species include creeping buttercup, hogweed, and broad-leaved dock in the grassland and angelica, yellow flag iris, tufted hair grass, soft rush, and cuckoo flower in the marsh. This area is adjacent to an area of recent planting and invading scrub include hawthorn and field maple.

Compartment M6
This compartment of marsh has been kept clear of invading scrub due to the presence of overhead electricity cables which require that the alder trees are coppiced periodically. It lies in the hollow between woodland W10 and grassland G5 and includes wavy bittercress, bog stitchwort, marsh marigold, reed canary grass, common valarian, skullcap, common hemp-nettle, marsh thistle, water figwort, soft rush and hard rush.

Compartment M7
Compartment M7 lies within woodland W16, which itself is in the middle of the golf course. The lack of rhododendron and shade-casting trees has allowed the stream to develop a diversity of habitats and species including remote sedge, horsetail, wavy bittercress and brooklime. The wet marshy areas adjacent to the stream contain cuckoo flower and foxglove. A large crack willow has been pollarded at northern end of this compartment. There are some blockages in the stream but these do not restrict the flow as much as in the other compartments.

Compartment M8
This is adjacent to M2 on the edge of the woodland and next to the golf course at hole number 5. It is managed by coppicing the alder and willow in response to complaints by the golfers who can not see the hole from the tee. The marshy area that has developed is fairly species-rich including remote sedge, common marsh bedstraw, marsh marigold, skullcap, common valerian, meadow sweet and brooklime.

The Main Lake - Compartment L1
This artificial lake was constructed in 1825. L1 refers to the main, lower part of the lake which is largely surrounded by bankside trees and shrubs mostly of alder, crack willow and sycamore with occasional yew, Hawthorn, grey willow, elder, holly and silver birch. The overhanging branches extend out over the water and there are very few areas suitable to support emergent marginal aquatic vegetation. The areas of marginal vegetation are confined to alongside the weir with small patches at the south-east tip and towards the north-west corner. There are some fishing platforms with cleared fishing swims on the northern edge of the compartment where the marginal vegetation is sparse and consists mainly of soft rush and yellow flag iris. On the eastern and southern side of compartment L1 the margins have suffered from much disturbance and little or no marginal vegetation is left. The lake edges are steep and are continually eroded by dogs, as well as by fishermen using them as fishing swims. The marginal vegetation is patchy but in places protected from the path by hawthorn shrubs there is greater pond sedge, branched bur reed, water mint and yellow flag iris. There is also some of the non-native Himalayan balsam by the wier. A small island in the middle of compartment L1 is provided for ducks and geese to nest. The trees and shrubs on the island include alder, wych elm, yew,

rhododendron, cherry laurel. The ground flora is very sparse, due to heavy disturbance. In 2011 the Index of Biotic Integrity (PSYM Score) was 39%. This score means the pond was considered to be in poor ecological condition. In 2005, however, the PSYM was 28%, so there has been a slight improvement. Common Toad tadpoles were recorded during the 2011 survey.
Instigated by FOAP, there has been a considerable amount of work done (2012) to restore areas of the lake shore which had been eroded as a result of angling. This has provided a number of stable fishing areas.

Main Lake - Compartment L2

This is a conservation area with no fishing allowed. The quantity and quality of marginal vegetation on the upper lake is better that on the lower lake but it is still poor. Constant disturbance and eutrophication by Canada geese has left little ground flora. The lake is surrounded by overhanging alder, crack willow and sycamore. There is an island in the middle of this area of lake, heavily used by geese who have left little ground flora under the canopy of mainly alder, elder, dogwood and crack willow,

The lake margins are particularly barren and eroded near the picnic bench by the interpretation board. This is due to activity on the banks from dogs and geese. The water is stagnant in the corners of the lake where the trees cast a dense shade.

The Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Allestree Park Lake report of 2011 recommends that the only solution to increase the overall ecological value of the lake would be to increase the extent of wetland plant species, but considering the extent of bankside tree cover and the presence of waterfowl, there is very little opportunity to achieve this.

A section of the upper lake has been fenced off from the public to improve the marginal vegetation of the lake. This has worked to some extent. In 2010 a platform was constructed (TCV) at the head of the upper lake, from where water fowl could be fed, so arresting some of the severe erosion.

Hedgerows

H1

This is a laid hawthorn hedge on the northern side of compartment G3.

H2

These are laid hawthorn hedges on the both sides of the track from the A6 to the main car park.

H3

A recently planted mostly hawthorn hedge adjacent to a new fence alongside the main entrance into the Park. Other species planted in the hedge include field maple, hazel, dogwood, holly, rose and guelder rose.

H4

This is an old established hedge between compartments G1 and G2 consisting of hawthorn, elder, rowan, wych elm and rose with ash and sycamore standards.

Evidence suggests it has been laid in the past.

H5
This is a former hedgeline on the eastern side of woods W11 and W12, adjacent to G2 and G3. The old hedgebank and ditch line is clearly visible. Species in the hedge include hawthorn, elder, holly, sycamore with ash and oak standards. Associated with the hedge are cuckoo pint, bluebells, and broad buckler-fern. The hedge is too old to lay and to revive it will need coppicing and gapping up.

H6
On the southern and eastern side of Woodlands Field, G6, is a remnant hawthorn hedge line and a derelict fence.

H7
This is a former hedge that probably existed on the eastern edge of compartment W7, currently just a barbed-wire fence in very poor state of repair.

H8
A laid hawthorn hedge on the western edge of the park adjacent to Woodlands Lane.

H9
This is an old relict hazel hedge along the southern edge of compartment W9, now gappy and replaced by barbed wire in poor state of repair.

Rock habitat - Compartment Quarry 1
The triassic sandstone outcrop present here is a Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS). The sandstone is covered by mosses, and rhododendron is present on all sides of the outcrop including the top of the cliff. **Appendix 1** shows details of the RIGS designation.

1.2.2.1.2 Flowering plants and ferns

The flora of Allestree Park has been relatively well recorded by a number of different surveys, by Nick Law between 2011 and 2013 and by Bill Grange and Stephen Plant - an ongoing process. The lake was surveyed using PSYM methodology in 2011.

The flowering plant list for Allestree Park includes 330 species. This includes 272 species of trees, shrubs and herbs, 7 species of sedge, 8 species of fern, 3 species of horsetail, 5 species of rush and 35 species of grass. The list includes a number of non-native species.

Bluebell is present in some of the woodland compartments. Relatively common in Britain and Ireland, bluebells are rare in Europe, and globally threatened. The species has greatly declined over the past 50 years due to habitat loss, picking and uprooting for gardens, and competition and hybridisation with the Spanish bluebell.
Seven Derbyshire Red Data Book species were noted by the previous (2002) Management Plan, but the presence of most of them had not been confirmed.
The Derbyshire Red Data Book species various-leaved water-starwort (*Callitriche platycarpa*) was confirmed growing on mud in the margins of the northern banks of the

larger lake in August 2011.

Appendix 2 shows the flowering plant species recorded in the Park.

1.2.2.1.3 Fungi

One hundred and forty-six species of fungi have been recorded within the site. Of particular importance are the waxcaps recorded in compartment G6. Fungi recording is an ongoing process being carried out by Stephen Plant and Bill Grange. **Appendix 2** shows the fungi species recorded in the Park.

1.2.2.2 Fauna

1.2.2.2.1 Mammals

The site is visited by badgers and a number of records show that they are seen in most parts of the site. There is an old badger sett in compartment W1, which is monitored by the Rangers and by the South Derbyshire Badger Group.

Four bat species have been recorded: Daubenton's, Noctule, Pipistrelle and Brown long-eared. In conjunction with the Derbyshire Bat Group, 18 bat boxes have been put up and annually monitored by Alan Wragg. None were recorded on the first annual inspection in November 2013, however.

An unverified sighting of harvest mice was recorded in Woodlands Field by Dr. Stephen Harris in 1973. This is potentially important as harvest mice are a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species. However there have been no confirmed records of the species in the last 40 years.

A list of mammal species recording in Allestree Park with their respective importance can be found in **Appendix 2.**

1.2.2.2.2 Birds

92 species of bird have been recorded in Allestree Park, 37 species of which are thought to breed on site. Notable bird species recorded at Allestree Park include tree sparrow, bullfinch, song thrush, skylark and turtle dove.
A list of birds recorded in Allestree Park with their respective importance can be found in **Appendix 2.**

1.2.2.2.3 Amphibians and reptiles

Allestree Park has records of frogs, frogs and smooth newts including an unverified record for great crested newt. Common Toad, a UK BAP priority species, with tadpoles recorded during the survey. The tadpoles of common toad, a UK BAP priority species, were recorded in the lake in 2011.
Records from Museum and Art Gallery show slow worms and grass snakes have been recorded on the site. These records need verifying and updating.
A list of amphibians and reptiles recorded in Allestree Park with their respective importance can be found in **Appendix 2**.

1.2.2.2.4 Invertebrates

Invertebrate recording across the Park is an ongoing process. The site is fortunate in having some very experienced and competent invetebrate recorders that visit on a

regular basis. Recent survey work has been carried out by Stephen Plant and Bill Grange. Recording is carried out on a compartment basis. The most recent records (up to 2012) are included in **Appendix 5**. The records include a number of species that are scarce at county level, including some that are new records for the county. They also include the UK Priority BAP species White-letter Hairstreak butterfly and Grey Dagger moth. The lists confirm that the invertebrate commuity is one of the principal ecological features of the Park. In addition to regular recording the lake was surveyed using PSYM methodology in 2011, providing a list of the macroinvertebrates, identified to family level, recorded there (Taylor 2011). A list of invertebrates recorded more generally in Allestree Park is included in **Appendix 2**.

1.2.2.3 Communities

The following Phase 1 habitats with their respective codes (NCC, 1990) are present at Allestree Park:

Woodland, Broadleaved, semi-natural	A1.1.1	BW
Scrub, dense/continuous	A2.1	DS
Scrub, scattered	A2.2	SS
Parkland, broadleaved trees	A4.1	FB
Acid grassland, unimproved	B1.1	AG
Neutral grassland, unimproved	B2.1	NG
Neutral grassland, semi-improved	B2.2	SNG
Marsh/marshy grassland,	B5	MG
poor semi-improved	B6	SI
Bracken, continuous	C1.1	CB
Open water, mesotrophic	G1.2	SWM
Running water, mesotrophic	G2.2	RWM
Natural rock, inland cliff, acid, neutral	I1.1.1	AC
Disturbed land, amenity grassland	J1.2	AM
Boundaries, hedges, intact, species-poor	J2.1.2	PH
Boundaries, hedges, defunct species-rich	J2.2.1	RH
Boundaries, hedges, defunct, species-poor	J2.2.2	PH-
Boundaries, hedges, with trees, sp-rich	J2.3.1	RHT

1.2.3 Cultural

1.2.3.1 Archaeology/past land use

Allestree Hall was built between 1795 and 1802. The surrounding park is thought to be of similar date. The village of Allestree was a Medieval settlement; the arable fields are still visible in the ridge and furrow in Allestree Park: A 1789 map of Allestree shows compartments G1, G2 and G4 of Allestree Park as strip-farming fields, which were enclosed in about 1818. The ridge and furrow (the result of

ploughing with non-reversible ploughs pulled by a team of oxen on the same strip of land each year) that can be seen on the fields today is lasting evidence of the pre-Enclosure Acts land management.

After a succession of owners, a developer bought the Estate in 1928 hoping to build 2000 houses, but built just a few before the outbreak of World War II. During the war the hall was used by the army and then by the fire brigade until 1950. The Council then bought the park, including the hall. A municipal nine-hole course golf was established in 1948, and extended to 18 holes in 1955.

It is thought that part of the former Allestree Estate was wood pasture with scattered trees and grazing animals, which would explain the presence of veteran trees and their distribution around the site.

Other remnants of the Allestree Park Estate include an old beech hedge in compartment W5.

There used to be an aviary adjacent to Allestree Hall, outside the area covered by the management plan. It was primarily for public enjoyment and interest, and was also used for housing injured wild birds.

1.2.3.2 Present land use

Much of Allestree Park was made into a golf course in 1948 (**Map 5**). The greens of the golf course are kept close-mown. Outside the Golf Course, compartments G6 and M1 were grazed until 2000 by horses. Compartment G3 used to be grazed by sheep, but is currently un-managed, soon to become part of the HLS management. Allestree Park was designated as a Local Nature Reserve in 2002. There is free, unrestricted public access. The park is very popular and many people walk their dogs there every day.

There is a permanent orienteering course set up within the park (**Map 6**) and courses and events run throughout the year. These have recently included pond dipping, walks, picnics, runs, tree planting, stargazing and cycling, as well as a re-enactment group who use Big Wood.

The former aviary adjacent to Allestree Hall lies outside the area covered by the management plan.

1.2.3.3 Past management for nature conservation

1990 – Upper lake drained and then dredged, the spoil was deposited on the bank and the area now referred to as compartment W14.

Tree planting in grassland area between Burley Brook, Burley Hill and Burley Lane

Work carried out under old boat house – Bat Group involved

1991 – Management Plan for Allestree Park Woodlands written and accepted by Derby City Parks Dept.

1995 - Closed season for fishing on the lower lake suspended

- Nature trail established
- Felling of dangerous beech tree by the lake and pruning of oak in main field
- Rhododendron clearance by BTCV
- A few yew trees planted in consultation with the golf club adjacent to the fairways on the golf course
- Ornamental pond drained, and re-sealed

1996 –Burley Brook dammed, weir created and an area of wetland created where Burley Brook leaves the woodland adjacent to the main drive to the Park.

1999 – marsh adjacent to Burley Brook coppiced
- hedge adjacent to main drive to park laid

2000 – Hedge planted adjacent to fence by Compartment G2
-Access work carried out by BTCV adjacent to Burley Brook

2002-2012 The Friends of Allestree Park have been involved in a major project to restore a large area of Big Wood by removing the non-native sycamore and replacing it with native trees such as oak, birch and hazel. Current projects include footpath management in the woods to minimise erosion, working with Derbyshire Conservation Volunteers. In 2007 and 2008 a team from Broomfield College cleared sycamores in W2 and W3 and planting of native trees in Big Wood was carried out by FOAP in conjunction with the City Council. Initially 1500 trees were planted as part of a BBC National 'Tree O'Clock' event. More trees were also planted after this by FOAP. BTCV (now TCV) had several days tackling rhododendron in W5 of Big Wood in 2012, as part of the Community Spaces project. The complete removal of rhododendron is a long term project.

In November 2012, 1000 trees were planted by FOAP and DWT in the central part of W5 as part of the Value in Tree project. A similar number were planted in the southern part of W5 in November 2013. In March 2014, 400 native trees were planted by FOAP and Derby City Council in the northern part of W5 in Big Wood.

During 2010, as part of the 'Wild About Ponds' project, a platform was constructed on the upper lake in attempt to minimse future erosion of the bank. Work was also done to improve the structure of the bank. This work was carried out by TCV and Groundwork in combination with members of the Friends of Allestree Park. The platform was reinstated after it was vandalised, but was again vandalised in August 2011.

In an attempt to control erosion on the lake banks several areas had willow revetments added. This work was also carried out by Groundwork and TCV during 2010 and 2011. In addition to these several hard-standing fishing areas were constructed by a contractor around the lower lake shore as part of the Community Spaces Project.

One of the areas behind the revetment was planted with emergent vegetation including reed sweet- grass, gipsywort and great willowherb, which has now started to establish. In February 2013, dead hedging work was done by TCV by the lake in order to protect the lake and let vegetation establish.

Lake debris clearance: The corner of the lake near Evans Avenue collects a lot of debris, and the Friends of Allestree Park have held several clearance sessions. It is planned to plant up this presently unattractive part of the lake with reeds to help clean the water and provide additional wildlife habitat. Three sessions by the Friends have virtually removed Himalayan balsam from the lake margins.

The Earl of Harrington's Angling Club have now taken on the management of both lakes. They intend to encourage responsible fishing, bailiff the lake, manage the fish stocks, improve the fishing pegs and protect areas set aside for wildlife and emergent vegetation.

TCV have recently undertaken the following tasks: In November 2012 and 2013, 1000 trees were planted in Big Wood. On 4 dates in winter 2013 rhodedendrons were cleared from Big Wood. Dead hedging work to prevent access to Burley Brook bog, including rhododendron clearance was done on 2 dates in January 2014.

As part of the 'Elms for Hairstreaks' project, in 2012 FOAP helped to plant disease-resistant elms to extend the range of the White Letter Hairstreak butterfly.

In 2012, 49 bird nest boxes plus 18 bat boxes (in conjunction with Derbyshire Bat

Group) were erected in various parts of the Park.

1.2.3.4 Public interest

Since Derby Corporation (now Derby City Council) took on the Park's management responsibility in 1947 the public have enjoyed free unrestricted access to the Park. The municipal Golf Course is an integral part of the site and should be considered as part of the site's management.

In 1984 it was proposed to develop Allestree Hall as a Nature museum for interpreting the wildlife of the Park. Outline plans for this included nature trails, nature conservation schemes, facilities such as bird hides as well as educational activities. The scheme had to be shelved by Derby City Council due to financial reasons, following the discovery of structural problems at the Hall.

Plans to develop the hall as a facility were revived a few years later, when the museum were involved in drawing up plans for an interpretative center for the Park and surrounding countryside, involving exhibitions and field study facilities. This proposal was also abandoned.

The Park is very popular with local people, many of whom walk or walk there every day. There is provision on the Park for up to 150 cars and at busy times of the season this is exceeded. Public activities in Allestree Park include:

- A permanent orienteering course in the southern part of the wood.
- Daytime fishing on the lower lake (Compartment L1) .
- There is a picnic area adjacent to the smaller car park off Woodlands Road.
- The Park hosts a number of public events including a Cyclo-cross event which is held every January and September.

1.3 Bibliography

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Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan (2011)

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Wilson (1982) Species record card for Allestree Park

Taylor (2011) Allestree Park Lake Report

Derbyshire Local Wildlife Sites Selection Guidelines (2003)

Part 2 – Evaluation and objectives

Chapter 2.1 Conservation status of the site

2.1.1 Historic

The historical significance of Allestree Hall is recorded by Boyes 1982. Allestree Park dates back to the early 19th century when the hall was built. The hall itself is a grade 2* listed building. In 1928 it was planned to build 2,000 houses and a golf course on the park. By WWII the golf course and some houses had been built but the park was requisitioned by the army for the war effort. In 1947 Derby Corporation bought the park to preserve it for the people of Derby. In 1948 the golf course was opened as a nine-hole course and extended to eighteen holes in 1955.

2.1.2 Present

The site is an Urban Fringe Local Nature Reserve (LNR) with free access to the public. Allestree Park LNR is site no. DE011 on the DErbyshire Wildlife Sites Register, covering an area of 87.8 ha. It was designated in 1990 for its unimproved neutral grassland and secondary broadleaf woodland interest.
The sand quarry within Big Wood is a Regionally Important Geological Site. Details of the RIGS site including the site boundary can be found in **Appendix 1.**

Chapter 2.2 Evaluation of the features

2.2.1 Evaluation

2.2.1.1 Size

The whole of Allestree Park is 130 hectares and is the largest open space in Derby. The Local Nature Reserve part of it is 87.83 hectares. The woodland within the site is 53.9 hectares.

2.2.1.2 Diversity

There is an interesting diversity of habitats on site, due to the varied terrain, geology and hydrology and its history and past management. The habitats include woodland, grassland, wetland, streams and open water. This diversity of habitats is reflected in the diversity of plant species and number of fauna that the site supports.

2.2.1.3 Naturalness

There are no parts of the site that can be considered completely natural, ie unmodified by human activities. All the habitats, with the possible exception of the scrub, have been managed. The grassland in compartments G1, G2, and G4 has remained relatively undisturbed for several centuries as evidenced by the ridge and furrow. It has only been mown regularly in recent years.

The grassland in compartment G7 has been neglected for some time and is reverting to a successional scrub grassland, as evidenced by the number of ant-hills and the natural scrub development.

The woodlands have not undergone any major management regime, but most are secondary woodland and several non-native tree species are present including sweet chestnut in compartment W5. Compartment W12 was planted as an arboretum during the time of the Allestree Estate. Sycamore has become dominant in parts of the woodland and its dense shade prevents the growth of a proper

understorey.
Two non-native shrubs rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) and cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) dominate the woodland in areas of the Park and are also threatening the margins of Burley Brook.

The Park has a population of Canada Geese whose breeding is controlled.

2.2.1.4 Rarity

The marshes at Allestree Park are some of the best examples within the city. The woodlands at Allestree Park are not ancient woodland. However, as it is supposed that the woodland is remnant wood pasture, this is of significance as a priority habitat. Woodland as a habitat in the city is rare, especially in any size such as is present at Allestree Park.
The following habitats present at Allestree Park are recognised as priority habitats in the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan:

- Hedgerows
- Lowland mixed deciduous woodland
- Wood pasture and parkland including veteran trees
- Lowland meadows
- Lowland dry acid grassland

Heath dog-violet and wild pansy have been recorded in the past at Allestree Park and are Derbyshire Red Data Book Species.
Other species of note, particularly within the city are:

- Adder's-tongue fern
- greater knapweed
- pink purslane
- bluebell
- narrow buckler fern.

The fungi recorded on the site need further investigation to establish which are considered rare in the county and within the city.

Appendices 2 contains species list for mammals, amphibians and reptiles and invertebrates for the site. Those recognised as priority BAP or Derbyshire Red Data Book species are:

- Brown hare
- Daubenton's bat
- Noctule
- Pipistrelle
- Brown Long-eared bat
- Harvest mouse (old record needs re-checking)
- Great crested newt (old record needs re-checking)
- Common toad
- Slow worm (old record needs re-checking)
- Grass snake (old record needs re-checking)
- White-letter hairstreak
- Grey Dagger moth

The birds recorded on the site include the following species which are Lowland Derbyshire BAP priority species (those marked with an asterisk are recorded as

breeding):

- Skylark
- Tree sparrow
- Bullfinch*
- Song Thrush*
- Dunnock*
- Lesser spotted woodpecker*
- Yelow wagtail
- Grasshopper warbler
- Wood warbler
- Spotted fylcatcher
- Marsh tit
- Starling*
- Linnet
- Yellowhammer*
- Reed bunting*

There are also old records of turtle dove, but this species has not been recorded in Derby for some years.

The RSPB and British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) in their Birds of Conservation Concern (2009) list the following species as on their Red List:

- Turtle dove
- Skylark
- Song thrush
- Tree sparrow
- Linnet
- Lapwing
- Herring gull
- Fieldfare
- Redwing
- Grasshopper warbler
- Marsh tit
- Starling
- Hawfinch

The RSPB and British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) in their Birds of Conservation Concern (2009) list the following species as on their Amber List:

- Teal
- Pochard
- Kestrel
- Lesser black backed gull
- Kingfisher
- Green woodpecker
- Swallow
- Dunnock
- Firecrest
- Bullfinch
- Reed bunting

2.2.1.5 Fragility

The capacity to restore a habitat may be a better measure of fragility than any other single criterion. The habitats at Allestree are not considered fragile - if they were sensitive to human impact they would long since have disappeared. In parts of the woodland some of the native species are being out-competed by sycamore, rhododendron and cherry laurel. If this is allowed to continue unchecked, there will be little natural regeneration of the woodland and the wildlife value of the woodland will be reduced. The trend, however, can be halted and reversed by removal of the non-native species and the woodlands should not be thought of as particularly fragile.

The neutral grassland is vulnerable to natural succession that destroys its value, but this is a trend easily prevented by the correct management, so it is not considered a fragile habitat.

2.2.1.6 Recorded history

The human history of the site is well-documented, but records of wildlife prior to the 1980s are intermittent. Surveys of flora were done in 1985, 1988, 2000, 2011 and 2013. Until recently, fauna records have been mostly based on anecdotal evidence, casual records and observations by members of the public.

2.2.1.7 Position in ecological unit

Historically, hedgerows linked Allestree Park to surrounding countryside and the similar habitats of Kedleston Park. Now the site is completely enclosed by roads and housing and there are no linking hedgerows. Other wildlife sites are over 1 km away and the closest woodland and therefore closest refuge for woodland birds is Burley Wood around 0.5 km away at the closest point. The River Derwent is linked to Allestree Park by Burley Brook and the stream that flows west from the main lake. This link may allow species, such as the water vole to access the brook from the main river. If the habitat of Burley Brook was adequate, water voles may return to the Park. Historic records show that water voles used to be present in the park but intense disturbance and habitat loss has probably lead to their disappearance.

2.2.1.8 Potential value

There is some potential for the enhancement of all the habitats using an appropriate management regime. The greatest potential lies in the management of the rougher areas of the golf course, the enhancement of the margins around the main lake and bringing the woodland areas into a planned management regime. These three main areas of management will enhance the Park for wildlife and enhance the enjoyment of the site for the public and users of the site.

The site also has considerable potential as an educational resource, due to its size, range of habitats and proximity to a number of schools.

2.2.1.9 Intrinsic appeal and landscape

The Park is situated on the northern boundary of the City and the more open countryside of Amber Valley District. Its mixed woodlands with the occasional veteran tree combined with the marsh and neutral grassland make Allestree Park

varied and very appealing. Its geographical position and the wooded area, combined with the large water tower make the site visible from a radius of approximately 10 miles.

2.2.1.10 Public use

The site is bounded by roads and housing on all sides and has 9 public access points. A public footpath crosses the site as well as a number of informal paths through the woodland and grassland areas.

Golf and fishing are popular pastimes. Other public activities both formal and informal in the park include dog-walking, jogging, orienteering, feeding the ducks, bird watching and picnicing.

Some neighbouring properties have attempted to include parts of their garden in the park by extending their boundaries. Garden rubbish has also been thrown over fences into the park.

2.2.1.11 Education

Currently resources limit the educational use of the parkbut there is potential for educational use in the future especially with schools close to the Park. There is also scope to encourage schools to get involved in the practical management of the Park. The Friends of Allestree Park hold some educational activities such as pond dipping and tree identification sessions.

2.2.1.12 Research/study

Allestree Park is suitable for a research and study due to its public access, large size and range of habitats. The proximity of the University of Derby and colleges such as Broomfield College present a number of different possibilities for degree dissertations, botanical identification fieldwork, studies on the conflict between conservation and recreation and studies on the historical aspects of the site.

2.2.2 Identification/confirmation of important features

The important features of the site are:

Site Features	National Importance	County Importance	City Importance
Historical significance		x	x
Ridge and Furrow			x
Quarry RIGS Site		x	x
Broadleaved woodland			x
Wet woodland			x
Lowland meadow			x
Marsh			x
Burley Brook			x
Hedgerows			x
Lowland dry acid grassland		x	
Veteran trees and remnant wood pasture			x
Fungi			x
Moonwort		x	
Adder's-tongue Fern		x	
Harvest mouse		x	
Song Thrush	x		
Bullfinch	x		
Tree sparrow	x		
Lesser spotted woodpecker	x		
Starling	x		
Yellowhammer	x		
Reed bunting	x		
Invertebrate assemblage		x	
White letter hairstreak	x		
Grey Dagger moth	x		

2.2.3 The site in wider perspective and implications for management

Since World War II there has been a significant loss of grassland, hedgerows, ponds, marshes and woodland nationally and locally.

New opportunities for financial reward for environmentally friendly ways of managing land to help reverse that trend have come into being recently including Natural England's Higher Level Scheme (HLS) from which it is hoped that Allestree Park can benefit.

2.2.4 Specified limits

- There should be no further invasion by non-native shrub species. All stands and scattered bushes should be cut and killed using herbicide during the next 10 years.
- Sycamore and sweet chestnut should be prevented from regenerating and mature sycamore should be reduced over the next 30 years.
- There will be no tolerance of garden encroachment onto and the site nor

garden refuse dumping on the park from neighbouring houses.

- The number of fishing pegs on the main lake should be set at and maintained as 25.

2.2.5 Ideal management objectives

1. To manage the site as a Local Nature Reserve with an agreed management plan.
2. To encourage and to involve the local community in the site's management.
3. To secure and maintain the external and internal boundaries of the site.
4. To maintain the habitats present within the site in favouarble conservation status.
5. To achieve the HLS targets of success for the site's most important habitats.
6. To monitor key species, habitat condition and features of the site in order to inform the management as the site develops.
7. To control the spread of undesirable species.
8. To maintain and enhance the public facilities within the site.
9. To maintain and enhance the RIGS site.
10. To encourage the use of the site as a research facility.
11. To create and raise awareness of the site and its nature conservation value and management through formal and informal educational use of the site.
12. To minimize negative human impacts on the site.
13. To use HLS support for the continued management of the site.
14. To work with the local history society to research the history of the site and the estate in order to understand the past land use.
15. To recognise and meet all other obligations associated with the site.

Chapter 2.3 Factors influencing management

2.3.1 Natural trends

Without human intervention the natural trend will be for wildflowers to decline as grasses take over in all currently species-rich areas of grassland. The grassland itself will decline as scrub encroaches, a relatively rapid process already underway in many areas. Colonisation by hawthorn in all grassland areas if left unmanaged will result in large areas of scrub becoming locally dominant and shading out the more interesting grassland and wetland species.

The area of neutral grassland, if left unmown and ungrazed will gradually revert poor quality grassland, scrub and finally woodland.

Where the invasive non-indigenous shrub rhododendron is present, because of its invasive nature, dense shading and acidic and allelopathic (toxin-secreting) litter, dense rhododendron eliminates and excludes virtually all other plant species beneath it. It also reduces bird species and reduces the ability of the woodland to regenerate naturally.

The area of secondary woodland which is currently not invaded by the invasive non-native shrubs of rhododendron and cherry laurel will gradually regenerate through natural processes. However, where sycamore is present in large quantities this will probably dominate to the detriment of the other native species present.

Without being fished, managed or dredged the main lake will begin to silt up and become shallower and eventually perhaps become alder and willow carr.

All hedgerows will grow out to full natural height of trees and shrubs and become a tall line of trees with gaps beneath and any species that 'sucker' such as blackthorn will form thickets alongside the hedge line.

The area of marsh associated with Burley Brook will become shaded out by the overhanging trees, dry up and eventually turn into rough grassland. Left unchecked the populations of both grey squirrel and Canada geese will probably increase.

It is not possible to predict with any certainty natural trends in native bird, mammal or invertebrate populations, but these would reflect any changes in the habitat. Loss of habitat would result in loss of species diversity.
Due to climate change, the following changes may occur in Derby: increased summer temperatures of 2.5 degrees, milder winters, reduced summer rainfall and increased winter rainfall. Harmful impacts of climate change can include extreme weather events but benefits may include a longer, warmer growing season. The weather extremes caused by climate change cannot yet be fully predicted.

2.3.2 Man-induced trends

Some of items discussed under natural trends (Section 2.3.1) can be said to be man induced, since the natural trend was initiated by man, these include the introduction of non-native species, including both plants and animals, and the grazing regime. The effects of these have already been discussed in that section.

The site is subject to heavy recreational pressures such as dogs off leads causing disturbance and heavy trampling damaging the lake banks, all of which may be having an effect on the conservation value of the site.

Other man induced trends that may affect the site include development on adjacent and neighbouring land to the Park. The future development of Allestree Hall could also affect the usage of the Park.

2.3.3 External factors

The corridor between Burley Brook and the River Derwent may bring non-native species into Allestree Park which may effect any native populations. For example mink and signal crayfish from the River Derwent may affect any local water vole and white clawed crayfish populations. Any increase in garden rubbish dumping and enchroachment onto the site by neighbouring households will decrease the wildlife value of the site and if left unchecked will encourage further abuse if the site.

2.3.4 Obligations and legal constraints

Legal Obligations:

<u>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</u> and subsequent amendments has relevant sections and must be consulted, for example there is an obligation not to disturb or damage protected species including birds in the nesting season, badgers, bats and newts.

<u>Occupiers' Liability Act</u>

This act imposes on Derby City Council as owners and occupiers of the land an obligation to ensure that every reasonable care is taken to remove any risk to visitors and trespassers alike.
To comply with the Act it will be necessary to:

1. Ensure that all footpaths, stiles, gates, culverts, gutters, spoils heaps and the landslip areas are not hazardous, or the hazard is made plain.

2. Ensure there are no dangerous trees or timber, including branches, close to footpaths, roads, tracks, houses or other areas frequented by people.
3. Ensure that equipment left on site eg. tractors, research equipment etc, is not hazardous or the hazard is made plain.
4. Ensure that herbicide treated vegetation (eg rhododendron regrowth) does not pose a hazard or the hazard is made plain.
5. Ensure that the exact location of overhead or underground cables is known to staff, contractors and other parties that are likely to need to know.
6. Ensure that the site safety audit is available to people using the site for any activity more than walking on public footpaths.
7. Ensure that a hazard plan is adopted and is updated as necessary and available as in (6) above.

Health and Safety at Work Act.
Most of the legislation regarding health and safety is aimed at the workplace, with volunteers not covered. It is, however, good practice to comply and consider safety in training, using equipment, tools and first aid equipment. The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992 introduced the need for a risk assessment. Groups should therefore always undertake a risk assessment, be given appropriate training and clear safety instructions and have a first-aid certificate holder present.

Weeds Act
Five weeds are classified under the Weeds Act 1959: common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*) and curled dock (*Rumex crispus*). It is not an offence to have these weeds growing on your land and species such as ragwort have significant conservation benefits. However they must not be allowed to spread to agricultural land, particularly grazing areas or land which is used to produce conserved forage. Enforcement notices can be issued following complaints requiring landowners to take action to prevent the spread of these weeds.

Disability Discrimination Act 1998. Provisions under this Act will need to be considered as regards signs, information media, access and volunteer and other opportunities.

Public Rights of Way
A public footpath crosses Allestree Park and under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and subsequent amendments) as owners of the land Derby City Council has the legal obligation to ensure that public footpaths remain unobstructed and clear.

Tree Preservation Orders.
A Woodland Tree Preservation Order (TPO 2000 NO 235) has been placed on all of the trees within Allestree Park. Details of the Tree Preservation Order can be found in **Appendix 3.**

Consultations: The Environment Agency should be consulted on all works affecting a watercourse or within 50m of one.

Byelaws**.**
Derby City Council adopted a set of Byelaws relating to its Pleasure Gardens, details of which can be found in **Appendix 4.**

Non-legal accepted local practice.
There is an obvious and essential requirement to establish and maintain a good working relationship with neighbours, interested parties who use the site ie the managers of the golf course and the anglers. The same applies to local groups and organisations and individuals who regularly use the site.
Previous experience tells us that it is important to keep the public informed about activities that are happening at Allestree Park. This will hopefully avoid bad publicity in local press and general uneducated information from becoming accepted.

Legal obligations of others.
A number of overhead power cables cross the site and the trees and scrub have to be cut periodically underneath them.

2.3.5 Management constraints
Disturbance. Continuous disturbance by the general public with dogs off leads is a constraint in considering several management issues. Dogs are also a potential disturbance to ground nesting birds. Any cattle grazing the site would need to be docile and tolerate loose dogs.

Cost
Without external funding (e.g. through HLS), much of the work is likely to prove prohibitively expensive, especially the grazing, meadow management and re-seeding project, as these require costly labour and capital works and items such as fencing, water supply and cattle handling facilities.
Opportunities for support from volunteer organisations such as TCV need to be optimised, as does research and study of the site by the University of Derby, Broomfield College and Derbyshire Wildlife Trust.
The severe cuts to the Ranger Service so that there are now no on-site Rangers, must contribute to the increase in vandalism, damaging use of the park and littering.

Practical constraints
It may prove difficult finding a local farmer willing and able to carry out the proposed grazing. The grazing proposals may also cause practical difficulties, as the project needs a small number of animals to be available for a specified time, and they will need to be checked on regularly, moved as required, TB tested before moving on and off site, etc.
Work such as litter clearance, and scrub clearance is very labour intensive and time specific. It may prove difficult to get the labour just when needed. Work such as scrub clearance and tree planting however, may be suitable for community groups and volunteers.

Knowledge. There is a lack of up to date information about several groups of species, e.g. butterflies and other invertebrates; mammals in general including bats and water voles. This makes comprehensive planning for wildlife difficult and key species may have been missed.

2.3.6 Impact assessment
There are two important factors influencing the management of the site for nature conservation: the lack of resources specifically available for management and the need to take account of the conflict of interest between conservation and recreation.

Chapter 2.4 Operational Objectives

2.4.1 Rationale with Objectives

Ideal Objective 1: To maintain the existing habitats in favourable conservation status

The importance of the habitats on the site has already been described and in order to be able to contribute towards habitat targets in the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan the habitats must be maintained in favourable conservation status. An opportunity to enhance the habitats exists with suitable management. On this site favourable conservation status can be considered to have been achieved when the habitats meet the relevant criteria in the Derbyshire Local Wildlife Sites Selection Guidelines 2003. The HLS agreement provides an exciting opportunity to enhance the grassland habitats by the introduction of appropriate management.

Woodland

The important aspects of the woodland are the presence of bluebells and the presence of some areas of mature oak woodland. However as there has been no woodland management until recent years, the structure of the woodlands is not in favourable status as there is a lack of understorey to grow up and regenerate the wood when the mature trees die. In places the canopy is dominated by large-leaved and thus heavily-shading sycamore that can itself tolerate shading, but prevents regeneration of the native tree species. This is why it is important to continue to create gaps to allow light to penetrate to the woodland floor and to allow seedlings and saplings to grow. Where possible, gaps will be created by taking out the invasive non-native sycamore.

The development of an understorey is further hindered by the presence of rhododendron and cherry laurel. Rhododendron thrives on the poor, acidic soils and unless established stands are constantly kept in check, they will expand into adjacent areas, rapidly eliminating the majority of native plant species. The tissues of rhododendron contain phenols and other potentially toxic chemicals. There is some evidence for allelopathic interactions between rhododendron and other plants. This may include the inhibition of germination or establishment of the seedlings of competing species. Cherry laurel causes problems similar to rhododendron: it is an evergreen and shade-tolerant non-indigenous shrub. Livestock and other animals such as invertebrates find it unpalatable (it contains cyanide) and so it tends to grow unchecked. In time, it will shade out any woodland understorey and prevent woodland regeneration. This is why the rhododendron and cherry laurel must be controlled to enable the woodland to regenerate and for the bluebells to spread further into the woodland compartment. Other non-native plants such as Japanese knotweed, snowberry and Himalayan balsam also need to be controlled to allow the woodlands to regenerate naturally.

The presence of deadwood in a woodland improves it for invertebrates and the birds who feed on them. Deadwood habitats within the Park already support some unusual species of insect, such as the scarce fungus weevil (*Platyrhinus resinosus*), which has been recorded at only one other site in the county. It is important to

ensure a renewed supply of deadwood habitat, both fallen and standing. All fallen deadwood should be retained, including any limbs or trees that are felled for safety reasons. In addition it would be avluable to increase the amount of standing deadwood. All dead or diseased trees should be left standing for as long as possible. Additional deadwood could be created by ringbarkingstanding trees. Sycamore should be targeted for creating standing deadwood. Public safety must always be borne in mind.

Operational Objectives

i) To maintain the woodland in favourable conservation status where:

- The size of the woodland habitat on site remains at 53ha
- There is no rhododendron or cherry laurel in specified compartments.
- There is no Japanese knotweed or snowberry.
- Bracken is controlled and is not allowed to occupy more than 10% of compartments W1 and W9.
- Sycamore occupies no more than 30% of any one compartment.
- The gap-creation rate is sufficient enough to promote natural regeneration.
- Natural regeneration comprises of a minimum of 20 viable seedlings per hectare.
- The volume of deadwood is at a minimum of 30 square metres per ha.
- Bluebell is present in some of the woodland compartments covering at least 10% of the woodland floor.

Grassland

Allestree park has some good examples of semi-improved grassland. The sympathetic management of grassland habitats is important to the habitats targets of the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan. It is proposed to manage the grassland of 6 compartments with both mowing and grazing management according to the prescriptions of an Environmental Stewardship Higher Level Scheme (HLS).

The fields proposed for grazing, namely compartments G1, G2, G3, G6 and G7 need stockproof fencing. As some of the fields have had no management for a number of years scrub has begun to invade. Some scrub clearance is proposed to allow grassland regeneration, some will be left as a succession of valuable habitat in its own right. Relaxation of close-mowing regimes in G4 and G9 in order to establish areas of meadow allowed to flower and set seed would be beneficial. These areas should be mown annually in late summer and the cuttings removed. In these fields, and others mown for hay there should be close-mown paths cut through the tall grassy areas to lessen the overall disturbance and create controlled desire lines.

Common ragwort should be controlled in all areas to be mown for hay, by hand-pulling or digging out by the roots. It is poisonous to cattle and horses, particularly if eaten in hay, haylage or silage, as the bitter taste is lost by drying, but the toxins remain. It is a specified weed under the Weeds Act 1959 and should not be allowed to spread. Ragwort does have a wildlife value however and is and should be a component of ungrazed or unmown grassy areas and grassy margins where its toxicity should not be a problem.

Operational Objective

ii) To maintain the grassland in favourable conservation status:

Manage compartments G1 (SK35401562) and G2 (SK35400581) as per the HLS prescriptions for option HK16 - restoration of grassland for target features. Manage according to the details of the HLS agreement prescriptions: From year 1 onwards, manage the sward by grazing and/or cutting to achieve a sward height of between 5cm and 15cm during April and May (unless the land has been shut for hay) and between 5cm and 15cm in November. Field operations and stocking must not damage the soil structure or cause heavy poaching. Small areas of bare ground on up to 5% of the field are acceptable.

Take particular care when the land is waterlogged. Do not cut hay or silage before 30 June, always leaving at least 10% uncut in any one year (which must not be the same 10% each year). All cuttings that could damage the sward must be removed.

Do not apply fertilisers, organic manures or waste materials (including sewage sludge). Lime may be applied at 7 tonnes/ha, subject to a soil test showing the need, but not between 1 April and 30 June.

Supplementary feeding is not permitted. Ploughing, sub-surface cultivation and modifications to the existing drainage system are not permitted, except as part of a sward enhancement plan agreed with your Adviser. This includes subsoiling and mole ploughing. Routine maintenance of functioning drainage systems is allowed. Do not top, roll or harrow the grassland on any of the medieval ridge and furrow earthworks and not between 1 April and 30 June. Do not treat more than 30% of the total grassland area in any one year, and always leave a minimum of 5% tussocks / longer grass.

Control undesirable species such as creeping thistle / spear thistle /curled dock /broad-leaved dock /common ragwort so that , their cover is less than 5% of the area. Agree all methods of control with your Natural England adviser.

To protect the ridge and furrow earthworks in SK35401562 and SK35400581 do not place anything likely to cause ground disturbance on or near the features such as fences, feeders, water troughs. Maintain under permanent grassland cover.

Manage compartment G3 (SK 34408792) as per the HLS prescriptions for option HK7 - restoration of species-rich semi-natural grassland. Follow the agreed programme of meadow restoration in SK34408792 in accordance with the guidance provided in Natural England Technical Information Notes: TIN064: Sward enhancement: diversifying grassland by over-sowing and slot seeding. From year 2 manage the sward by grazing and cutting to achieve a sward height of between 2cm and 10cm in October. Manage the grassland to achieve the indicators by cutting and removing field-dried hay after 15 July. In years when hay is taken graze the aftermath in autumn. There must be no application of nutrients such as fertilisers, organic manures or waste materials including sewage sludge.

On neutral grassland it is permissible to apply lime, subject to a soil test, to raise the pH to 6.0.

Supplementary feeding is not permitted.

Control undesirable species such as creeping thistle, spear thistle, curled Dock, broad-leaved dock, common ragwort so that their cover is less than 5% of the area. Agree all methods of control with your Natural England adviser.

Do not install new drainage or modify existing drainage systems unless agreed in

writing with your Natural England adviser. This includes subsoiling and mole ploughing. Maintain existing drains in working order. Ploughing, sub-surface cultivation and reseeding are not permitted except as part of a grassland management plan agreed with your Natural England adviser.
Chain harrowing or rolling are permitted except between 15 March and 15 July.
Field operations and stocking must not damage the soil structure or cause heavy poaching. Small areas of bare ground on up to 5% of the field are acceptable.
Take particular care when the land is waterlogged.

Area G5 (SK34419012) is to be managed under category HD5 - management of archaeological features in grassland:
Maintain a continuous grass sward and do not allow bare patches of soil to develop (for example, by considering carefully the regular routing and rotation of stock movements and gathering points such as water troughs).
Do not supplementary feed on, or next to, the archaeological feature.
Control weed growth and prevent scrub development.
Minimise the use of heavy vehicles on the feature, particularly in wet weather, to prevent damage caused by wheel rutting and compaction.
Do not tip or dump any material on the feature.
Do not harrow or roll earthworks (including ridge and furrow).
Do not locate water troughs, mineral licks etc, in such a way as to cause poaching on, or next to, the archaeological feature. Do not plough or re-seed.

Manage compartment G6 (SK34400491) and G7 (SK34412804) as per the HLS prescriptions for option HC16 plus a capital payment SA or SB - restoration of successional areas and scrub; plus scrub clearance:
The prescriptions include grazing lightly with cattle in SK34400491 and SK34412804 in years 2 to 10 to maintain areas of closely grazed turf interspersed with taller tussocks over 30% to 50% of the site. Avoid poaching by managing stock carefully when ground conditions are wet. Do not supplementary feed. Retain fallen and standing deadwood. There must be no ploughing or other cultivation such as reseeding, rolling or chain harrowing . There must be no new drainage or modification/improvement to existing drainage systems. Existing drains can be maintained. Follow the agreed HLS capital works programme. In the year/s specified in the LNR site management plan, follow a programme (agreed in writing with your NE adviser) of rotational scrub management. Never manage more than 1 fifth of the site in any one year and never completely eradicate scrub from the site.

Manage amenity grassland with areas allowed to grow into tall meadows. Relaxation of close-mowing regimes in some fields (G4 and G9) in order to establish areas of meadow allowed to flower and set seed would be beneficial. These areas should be mown annually in late summer and the cuttings removed. In these fields, and others mown for hay there should be close-mown paths cut through the tall grassy areas to lessen the overall disturbance and create controlled desire lines.

Burley Brook

Burley Brook is an important component of the site. If blocked by natural or man-made features it floods in areas. The stream is sometimes dammed to create informal crossing places. Some of the brook is shaded out by trees and rhododendron which inhibits vegetation growth and the ability to support insects such as dragonflies etc. Some work has already been done to clear debris, create a pond adjacent to the stream and clear sycamores and rhododendron along the course of the brook. By continuing to clear any blockages and opening up the canopy above the brook, it will enable it to support a wider diversity of invertebrates. Appropriate marginal vegetation has been introduced along the lower section, and this work should continue.

The site may be suitable for two protected species namely the white clawed crayfish and the water vole. Both are now afforded legal protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and their presence might affect the brook's management. They have not been recorded on the site to date but it is important to survey regularly for their presence.

Operational Objective

To maintain Burley Brook and its tributaries at favourable conservation status where:

- A minimum of 50% of the stream course has open canopy above it.
- There is a maximum of 1 blockage (by deadwood etc.) per 250 metres of stream.
- A minimum of 75% of the stream course has marginal vegetation.
- The sediment-trap pond is at least maintained and ideally enlarged or a new larger pond created.
- The stream is monitored for white-clawed crayfish and vater vole.

Marshy Grassland

As with grassland, marshy areas have been in decline due to agricultural improvement and drainage for development. The marshy areas at Allestree Park represent a substantial portion of the habitat in the city. In order for the marsh to be in favourable status it needs to be relatively free from invading scrub.

Operational Objective

To maintain the marshy grassland at favourable conservation status where:

- A minimum of 80% of the marsh is free from scrub and overhanging trees
- There is a combination of grazed and unmanaged marsh across the site.
- Where appropriate, the marsh is protected from disturbance.
- Marsh M1 falls within the grassland management of Compartment G6, which will be in category HC16 of HLS. The detailed prescriptions for this option according to the HLS agreement (see Grassland Operational Objective above) should be followed.

Lake

The lake at Allestree Park has suffered from a huge amount of disturbance. Due to this and the extent of bankside tree cover and the presence of waterfowl there is very little emergent vegetation and the lake margins are virtually bare. Some willow revetments and planting of marginal vegetation has been carried out but more planting needs to be done. Several hard standing areas have been constructed which has helped stabilise eroding areas of shoreline. From the 1st April 2014, Derby City Council has awarded The Earl of Harrington's Angling Club the Management of fishing concessions on the lake. The Club proposes to work to a fishery management plan to enhance the fishing there.

Operational Objective

iii) To maintain the lake in favourable conservation status, where:

- No fishing is permitted in compartment L2.
- Fishing in the main lake, compartment L1, is restricted to designated fishing areas, up to a maximum of 25 platforms.
- Marginal emergent vegetation occupies at least 50% of the lake margins.
- Increase water quality by creation of a reed bed at the Evans Avenue end of the lake.
- Trees cover around the lake should be maintained at no more than 80% of the shoreline.
- Litter clearance is carried out.

Monitoring should be carried out regularly to check for for water vole and amphibians.

Hedgerows

Operational Objective

iv) To maintain the hedgerows in favourable conservation status, where:

- Hedgerows consist of a minimum of 3 woody species.
- All hedgerows have standard trees.
- All hedgerows are managed on a 10 year cycle and trimmed on a 3 year cycle.

Ideal Objective 2: To monitor key species, habitat condition and key features.

Operational Objectives

i) To re-survey and monitor all important priority Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species, Derbyshire Red Data Book species and other species considered to be important on the site.
ii) Re-survey and monitor the fungi on the site with particular reference to compartment G6, Woodlands Field.
iii) Monitor habitats to assess their conservation status.
iv) To monitor the quality and level of the lake water.
v) Collect data on under-recorded fauna.
vi) Survey the site for the presence of water voles and mink.
vii) Survey the site for the presence of white clawed crayfish and non-native crayfish.

Ideal Objective 3: To control the spread of undesirable species.

Operational Objectives

i) To monitor and control the spread of sycamore, rhododendron, cherry laurel and Himalayan balsam in the woodland (see woodland management).
ii) To monitor, and where appropriate, control ragwort in the grassland.

Ideal Objective 4: To maintain and enhance the RIGS site.

Operational Objective

i) To maintain the interest of the RIGS site at favourable conservation status
ii) To liaise with the RIGS Group over the management of the site.

Ideal Objective 5: To encourage the use of the site as a research facility

Operational Objective

i) To encourage the use of the site for research and study by local universities and colleges and local natural history groups.

Ideal Objective 6: To create and raise awareness of the site and its nature conservation value and management, through formal and informal educational use of the site.

Operational Objective

i) To encourage the use of the site by local schools
ii) Promote through a range of events eg guided walks and activities
iii) Produce a range of educational material for all levels and ages in consultation with local schools
iv) To provide interpretation and press releases for all major management tasks carried out on the site.

It is clear that the general public and recreational users of Allestree Park have a vested interest in activities that happen on site. It is therefore vital that before any major work is undertaken some explanatory material is prepared. In particular this

should be applied to the potentially controversial activities such as:

- Removal of non-native shrubs such as rhododendron and cherry laurel.
- Removal and control of sycamore.
- Any major work carried out on the lake.
- Change to mowing regimes or introduction of grazing on open grassland areas with associated fencing.

This material should take the form of:

1. Regular well-informed press releases sent to the local press.
2. Printed notices around the areas affected by the activity, describing what is happening, when it is happening and how long it will take, why it is happening, who is carrying out the work and the likely effects (positive benefits) and a contact name, address and phone number to contact for further information
3. Updating the 'What's On' notice boards.
4. Informed volunteers on site who are able to answer questions from the public.
5. A regular slot in the Parks newspaper or a short separate newsletter produced for the Park for the local community and interested parties.
6. Public events, if appropriate, to show the outcomes of such activities, eg a guided walk through the woodland 2 years after the rhododendron has been removed from an area and a grassland walk to look at and identify meadow flowers.

Ideal Objective 7: To minimize destructive human impacts on the site.

Operational Objectives

i) To monitor and police the fishing policy

ii) To monitor and where possible stop the occurrence of damaging activities including theft of wood, tipping, dumping and vandalism.

Ideal Objective 8: To work with the local history society to research the history of the site and the estate in order to understand the past use of the land.

Operational Objectives

i) To work with the local history society to research the history of the site and the estate in order to understand the past use of the land.

Ideal Objective 9: To stop potentially damaging activities

Operational Objectives

i) To work with the police and City Council to control potentially damaging or disturbing activities.

2.4.2 Identification of operational objectives and selection of management options, outline prescriptions and project groups.

Operational Objective	Outline prescription
1. To maintain the woodland in favourable conservation status	1. Create gaps in the canopy 2. Maintain deadwood 3. Plant trees where regeneration is not sufficient 4. Control non-indigenous tree, shrub and herb species.
2. To maintain the grassland in favourable conservation status	1. Manage compartments G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 and G7 as guided by HLS prescriptions for each area. 2. Allow areas of tall meadow to develop in G4 and G9 3. In other non-HLS areas maintain regimes of mowing and remove cuttings.
3. To maintain Burley Brook and its tributaries in favourable conservation status	1. Open up canopy of the stream course 2. Maintain a clear stream 3. Maintain pond/sediment trap 4. Monitor for water vole and crayfish 5. Continue adding marginal vegetation 6. Provide more stream crossing points so no informal dams are created
4. To maintain the marshy grassland in favourable conservation status	1. Graze with livestock where appropriate 2. Cut vegetation and remove cuttings.
5. To maintain the lake in favourable conservation status.	1. Continue planting marginal vegetation around the lake 2. Formalise fishing peg locations 3. Reduce tree cover to 80% 4. Create reed bed 5. Monitor for water vole
6. To maintain the hedgerows in favourable conservation status	1. Plant, trim, coppice and lay hedgerows where specified.

Operational Objective	Outline prescription
7. Re-survey and monitor all important priority Biodiversity Action Plan species, Derbyshire Red Data Book species and other important species.	1. Liaise with local natural history groups and specialists. 2. Re-survey the site for DRDB species. 3. Collect data on bluebells 4. Survey for adder's- tongue fern and moonwort. 5. Carry out breeding bird surveys.
8. Monitor and re-survey the fungi on the site with particular reference to compartment G6	1. Collect data on fungi
9. To monitor the condition of the habitats in comparison with their favourable condition.	1. Collect data on habitats 2. Monitor condition of habitats
10. To monitor the water levels and water quality in the lake.	1. Collect hydrological data
11. Collect data on groups of under-recorded fauna	1. Collect data on invertebrates
12. Survey the site for the presence of water vole	1. Collect data on water vole
13. Survey the site for the presence of white clawed crayfish	1. Collect data on crayfish 2. Monitor populations where appropriate.
14. To monitor and control the spread of Himalayan balsam	1. Remove Himalayan balsam where specified. 2. Treat regrowth 3. Monitor and treat regrowth
15.To monitor and control the spread of Japanese knotweed	1. Remove Japanese knotweed where specified. 2. Monitor and treat regrowth.
16. To monitor and control ragwort in the grasslands to be mown for hay	1. Remove ragwort where specified. 2. Monitor regrowth and control as appropriate
17. To maintain path routes.	1. Maintain paths by mowing, surfacing and vegetation management where appropriate
18. To liaise with the RIGS Group over the management of the site	1. Liaise with RIGS Group.
19. To maintain the interest of the RIGS site at favourable conservation	1. Survey existing condition 2. Clear vegetation as specified
20. To encourage the use of the site for research and study by local schools, universities and colleges and local natural history groups.	1. Liaise with Derby University and other educational establishments 2. Liaise with local natural history groups

Operational Objective	Outline prescription
21. Promote through a range of events eg guided walks and activities	1. Liaise with other organisations 2. Produce a series of events 3. Publicise events 4. Monitor attendance
22. To provide interpretation and press releases for all major management tasks carried out on the site.	1. Liaise with other organisations 2. Produce press releases 3. Monitor effectiveness of the information
23. To monitor and stop occurrence of organised or informal damaging events	1. Monitor for damaging events 2. Liaise with other organisations 3. Enforce byelaws 4. Put up 'no removal of wood' notices
24. To work with the local history society to research the history of the site and the estate in order to understand the past use of the land.	1. Liaise with local history group 2. Collect archival material
25. To prevent potentially damaging activities	1. Liaise with police to prevent damaging events

Part 3 Prescriptions

3.3.1 Project register and description

Operational Objective 1: Maintain fences and any other structure forming a boundary to the site.

Outline prescription 1.1: Survey existing condition of boundaries

Project	
Survey	Regularly survey all the boundaries of the site and note type of boundary and its condition.

Outline prescription 1.2: Maintain boundaries

Project	
Maintain	Maintain as necessary

Operational Objective 2:- To maintain the woodland in favourable conservation status

Outline prescription 2.1:- Create gaps in the canopy

Project	
Survey	Survey all the woodland compartments to see where gaps in the canopy need to be created to allow enough light for natural regeneration on the woodland floor.
Create	Cut gaps in the canopy large enough not to be filled by adjacent tree foilage. Areas where sycamore and other non-native trees eg sweet chestnut should be targeted first for such gap creation, followed by other areas of woodland.
Dead wood	The deadwood from the gap creation should be collected into piles to increase the amount of deadwood in the wood.

Outline prescription 2.2: Maintain deadwood

Project	
Survey	Estimate the amount of deadwood present in each woodland compartment.
Ringbark	Where deadwood is lacking and where appropriate, ringbark a small number of sycamore trees away from footpaths.
Piles	When carrying out other management work in the woodland put the dead material into small piles throughout the woodland.

Outline prescription 2.3: Plant trees in gaps where regeneration is not sufficient

Project

Monitor Monitor the regeneration rate by counting the number of viable saplings per hectare.

Plant Where the regeneration area has not been good enough over 5 years when compared with the favourable status, plant appropriate tree species.

Outline Prescription 2.4: To remove rhododendron and cherry laurel from specified compartments and monitor the regrowth

Project

Remove Remove rhododendron and cherry laurel where specified and treat regrowth.

Outline Prescription 2.5: To seek sources of external funding for woodland management.

Project

Liaise Discuss with the Forestry Authority the possiblity of England Woodland Grant Scheme.

Operational Objective 3: To maintain the grassland in favourable conservation status

Outline Prescription 3.1:- Manage grassland within HLS agreement.

Project

HLS Management Manage compartments G1, G2, G3, G6 and G7 within the appropriate HLS grassland option prescriptions:

G1 (SK35401562) and G2 (SK35400581) are in HK16, 'Restoration of grassland for target features' and should be managed according to the detailed HLS prescriptions: From year 1 onwards, manage the sward by grazing and/or cutting to achieve a sward height of between 5cm and 15cm during April and May (unless the land has been shut for hay) and between 5cm and 15cm in November:

Mow Cut fields and make hay in the traditional way no earlier than 1 July. Leave at least 10% uncut in any one year (which must not be the same 10% each year).

Graze Graze the aftermath with cattle during late summer and autumn to produce the desired sward height.

Control Control undesirable species such as Creeping Thistle / Spear Thistle /Curled Dock /Broad-leaved Dock /Common Ragwort so that their cover is less than 5% of the area. Agree all methods of control with your Natural England adviser.

G3 (SK 34408792) is in HK7 'Restoration of species-rich, semi-natural grassland' and management involves: Follow the agreed programme of meadow restoration in Year 1 in accordance with the guidance provided by Natural England:

Fell Fell and remove the group of silver birch from the centre of the field.
Cultivate Culivate the ground by ploughing and harrowing to produce a seed bed.
Sow Sow the appropriate wildflower grassland mix.
From year 2 onwards manage the sward by grazing and cutting to achieve a sward height of between 2cm and 10cm in October:
Mow Cut fields and make hay in the traditional way no earlier than 15 July.
Graze Graze the aftermath with cattle during late summer and autumn to produce the desired sward height.
Control Control undesirable species such as creeping thistle, spear Thistle, curled dock, broad-leaved dock and common Ragwort so that their cover is less than 5% of the area. Agree all methods of control with your Natural England adviser.

G5 (SK34419012) is in category HD5 'Management of archaeological features on grassland' which involves the following prescriptions: Maintain a continuous grass sward and do not allow bare patches of soil to develop.
Mow Cut fields and make hay in the traditional way no earlier than 15 July.
Control Control undesirable species such as creeping thistle, spear thistle, curled dock, broad-leaved dock and ragwort so that their cover is less than 5% of the area. Agree all methods of control with your Natural England adviser.

G6 (SK3440091) and G7 (SK34412804) are in category HC16 'Restoration of successional areas and scrub': The prescriptions include grazing lightly with cattle in years 2 to 10 to maintain areas of closely grazed turf interspersed with taller tussocks over 30% to 50% of the site.
Graze Graze with a small number of young cattle from mid-summer onwards to maintain the desired sward characteristics throughout the growing season.
Control Control undesirable species such as creeping thistle, spear thistle, curled dock, broad-leaved dock and ragwort so that their cover is less than 5% of the area. Agree all methods of control with your Natural England adviser.
Coppice During the winter months control scrub by coppicing to maintain a balance with the open grassland. Never manage more than 20% of the scrub area in these fields in any one year and never completely eradicate scrub from the fields.

Outline Prescription 3.2:- Carry out HLS-funded capital works necessary before grassland management can be started.

Project
Capital works G1: Fencing, scrub control and water trough installation.
G2: Fencing, scrub control, water trough installation and cattle handling facilities.
G3: Fencing, a field gate, tree removal and water trough installation.
G6: Fencing, a field gate, scrub control.
Access between G6 and G7: Tree removal, gates and coppicing bankside trees.
G7: Fencing, a field gate, scrub control.

Outline Prescription 3.3:- Manage grassland outside HLS agreement.

Project

Mow Relax close-mowing regimes in parts of G4 and G9 to establish areas of meadow allowed to flower and set seed. Mow these areas once annually in late summer and remove cuttings. Mow paths through the tall grassy areas.

Operation Objective 4: To maintain Burley Brook and its tributaries at favourable conservation status

Outline prescription 4.1:- Open up canopy of the stream course

Project

Survey Survey the canopy cover along Burley Brook course and note where trees or shrubs are shading the stream out.

Plan Plan where to remove shading vegetation to achieve and maintain a minimum of 50% of the stream course as open.

Remove Carry out tree and shrub removal. Vegetation should not be burnt on site but removed and the larger pieces of trees (not rhododendron or cherry laurel) cut up and placed as deadwood in woodland compartments. The smaller brash should be brashed and composted or chipped. The work is suitable for volunteer groups.

Outline Prescription 4.2:- Maintain a clear stream

Project

Remove Remove logs, dams, tree debris and other blockages from Burley Brook and remove from site or put them in deadwood piles in the woodland - away from the stream to prevent them being thrown back in.

Outline Prescription 4.3:- Where appropriate introduce marginal vegetation

Project

Survey Survey Burley Brook for the presence of marginal vegetation.
In particular survey the sections of the Brook which have had the canopy opened up recently.

Plant If not enough of marginal vegetation has recolonised the stream continue with planting of appropriate marginal species.

Monitor Monitor success of marginal vegetation planting and review plan as appropriate.

Outline Prescription 4.4:- Restore and enlarge pond adjacent to compartment M6.

Project

Enlarge Enlarge the area of the pond

Clear Clear the sediment from the pond adjacent to compartment M6, leave on the pond edges for 48 hours and then remove the sediment from the site.

Construct Construct silt trap to intercept water leaving the stream before it reaches

the pond.

Repair Repair pond dam so that it is watertight. Ideally incorporate a storm sluice to take extreme flood waters away without damaging the dam wall.

Maintain Ensure silt trap is regularly emptied of silt i.e. before it becomes full, so that it is effective at all times.

Operational Objective 5: To maintain the marshy grassland at favourable conservation status.

Outline Prescription 5.1:- Manage within HLS agreement in category of surrounding grassland.

Project

Graze Compartment M1. Graze with cattle following prescriptions for grassland management for compartments G6 (SK3440091) and G7 (SK34412804).

Outline prescritpion 5.2:- Cut vegetation and remove cuttings

Project

Cut Cut marsh and small scrub plants in compartments M3, M4, M5 and M6 every two years and remove the cuttings. Based on the rota below:

Compartment Number	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
M3	X		X		X		X		X	
M4		X		X		X		X		X
M5	X		X		X		X		X	
M6		X		X		X		X		X

Operational Objective 6: To maintain the lake at favourable conservation status

Outline Prescription 6.1:- Increase marginal vegetation around the lake

Project

Plant Wherever conditions are suitable, plant aquatic vegetation in the margins of the lake. Any open unshaded areas particularly either side of the fishing pegs should be planted with a range of native aquatic vegetation to include a range of species from shallow lake edge through to deeper water. From bankside to deep water, species should include:
Marshy bankside - meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*), wild angelica *(Angelica sylvestris*), purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
Shallow margins - branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*), reed sweet grass (*Glyceria maxima*), water plantain *(Alisma plantago-aquatica*), Yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)

Deep water - reedmace (*Typha latifolia*), common reed (*Phragmites australis*), yellow water lily (*Nuphar lutea*).

Monitor Monitor the growth and remove any temporary fencing when vegetation is sufficiently established.

Outline Prescription 6.2:- Remove trees as specified

Project

Survey Survey large trees around compartments L1 and L2 for tree species and approximate age. Check the alder trees for signs of alder disease.

Remove Remove trees around the lake until 20% of the lake margin is open and free from trees. Trees selected for clearance should be prioritised as follows: young to medium aged sycamore (retain veterans), then trees either side of fishing pegs, a proportion of the willows. Retain old trees, including those with dead crowns or limbs as these have a wildlife value. Carry out this work in the winter, outside the bird breeding season. Place the deadwood in piles in the woodland compartments and compost or chip the brash.

Outline Prescription 6.3:- Clear areas of the lake

Project

Clear Clear areas of the lake that have become stagnant and full of debris. Plant a reed bed that, once established, may help to clean the water.

Monitor Monitor the above areas and repeat as necessary.

Outline prescription 6.4:- Monitor for water voles

Project

Monitor Monitor annually for the presence of water vole by looking for appropriate signs including occupied burrows, footprints in soft mud, droppings and latrine sites, chewed vegetation and feeding platforms.

Operational Objective 7: To maintain the hedgerows in favourable conservation status

Outline Prescription 7.1:- Plant hedgerows where specified

Project

Fence Erect a double fence to protect new hedge plants (F)

Plant Plant a double row of hedge plants of an appropriate mix of species according to the table below (P)

Gap up Gap up where an old and gappy hedgerow needs more plants (G)

Outline Prescription 7.2:- Trim hedgerows where specified

Project
Trim Trim the hedgerows according to the table below (T)

Outline Prescription 7.3:- Lay hedgerows where specified

Project
Lay Lay the hedgerows according to the table below (L) allowing any hedgerow standards to remain.

Compartment Number	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
H1			T			T			L	
H2			T			T			L	
H3			T			T			L	
H4		L			T			T		
H5	F+P			T			T			L
H6	F+P			T			T			L
H7	F+P			T			T			L
H8			T			T			L	
H9			L +G			T			T	

Operational Objectives 8: To re-survey and monitor all Biodiversity Action Plan species, Derbyshire Red Data Book species and other important species.

Outline prescription 8.1:- Liaise with local natural history groups and specialists.

Project
Liaise Liaise with local naturalists to involve them in the surveying and monitoring of the site

Outline Prescrition 8.2:- Re-survey the site for DRDB species.

Survey Survey for the following species: alder buckthorn (*Frangula alnus),* heath dog-violet (*Viola canina),* wild pansy (*Viola tricolor),* hedge bedstraw (*Galium mollugo*), branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum)*, pendulous sedge *(Carex pendula)*, great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*), slow worm (*Anguis fragilis),* grass snake (*Natrix natrix),* various-leaved water-starwort, (*Callitriche platycarpa*) - confirmed growing on mud in the margins of the northern bank of the lake and Nodding Bur-marigold (*Bidens cernua).*

Plot If found, plot their locations and obtain an 8 figure grid reference for the DRDB species.

Monitor Monitor annually the populations of all DRDB species.

Outline prescription 8.3:- Collect data on bluebells

Project

Survey Annually survey the woodland compartments for bluebells and plot their locations on a map. Note in particular where the populations are threatened by undesirable species.

Outline prescription 8.4:- Collect data on adder's-tongue fern and moonwort.

Project

Monitor Monitor the population of adder's-tongue fern and moonwort in compartment G6, noting the number of spikes and any reduction or extension in their distribution.

Outline prescription 8.5:- Collect data on birds

Project

Liaise Liaise with local ornithologists to collect data

Survey Collect data on the populations of birds, in particular breeding birds on the RSPB amber and red list and those which are of importance in the Lowland Derbyshire BAP

Monitor Monitor populations of the above.

Operational Objective 9: Re-survey and monitor the fungi on the site with particular reference to compartment G6

Outline Prescription 9.1:- Collect data on fungi to update current records.

Project

Liaison Liaise with local fungi specialists to assess the importance of the fungi population on the site.

Monitor Continue to monitor the fungi population of compartment C6 and assess the populations against the management for the site.

Survey Survey the rest of the site for fungi.

Operation Objective 10: To monitor the condition of the habitats in comparison with their favourable condition.

Outline Prescription 10.1: Collect data on habitat

Project

Survey Survey all of the habitats against their favourable conservation status

Record Record results of the above survey

Outline Prescriptions 10.2: Monitor condition of habitat

Project	
Monitor	Monitor condition of the habitats against their favourable conservation status. Monitor in years 5 and 10.
Review	Review the management in light of the above monitoring results.

Operation Objective: 11: To monitor the water levels and water quality in the lake.

Outline prescription 11.1: Collect hydrological data

Project	
Collect data	Collect data on water level weekly
Collect data	Collect data on water quality

Operation Objective 12: Collect data on groups of under-recorded fauna

Outline prescription 12.1:- Collect data on invertebrates

Project	
Liaise	Liaise with local natural history groups and individual specialists to collect data. Encourage others to record on the site.
Survey	Carry out surveys for invertebrates, in particular on the areas of grassland that the management will change or start. Collect data on dragonflies and aquatic invertebrates in compartment L1 and L2.
Records	All records should have a date and compartment location or grid reference.
Monitor	Monitor populations of invertebrates on the site and make alterations to the management based on findings with particular reference to any Derbyshire Red Data Book species found.

Operation Objective 13: Survey the site for the presence of water voles

Outline Prescription 13.1 Collect data on water voles.

Project	
Survey	Survey compartments L1 and L2 and the course of Burley Brook and other watercourses within the site for water vole.
Liaise	Liaise with fisherman to collect anecdotal records for water vole.

Operational Objective 14: Survey the site for the presence of white-clawed crayfish and non-native crayfish

Outline Prescription 14.1:- Collect data on crayfish

Project

Survey	Survey compartments L1 and L2 and the course of Burley Brook and other watercourses within the site for white-clawed crayfish and non-native crayfish

Operational Objective 15: To monitor and control the spread of Himalayan balsam.

Outline prescription 15.1:- Remove Himalayan balsam where specified.

Project

Survey	Survey water courses, compartments L1 ands L2 and W13 for the presence of Himalayan Balsam.
Remove	Remove all areas of Himalayan Balsam prior to it setting seed.

Outline Prescription 15.2:- Monitor regrowth and treat as appropriate

Project

Monitor	Monitor regrowth annually
Treat	Treat as applicable

Operational Objective 16: To monitor and control the spread of Japanese knotweed

Outline Prescription 16.1:- Remove Japanese knotweed where specified.

Project

Survey	Survey site for the presence of Japanese Knotweed It was known to occur within compartment W13 adjacent to the A6
Treat	Treat all areas of Japanese Knotweed with recognised chemicals and methods

Outline Prescription 16.2:- Monitor regrowth and treat as appropriate

Project

Monitor	Monitor regrowth annually
Treat	Treat as applicable

Operational Objective 17: To monitor and control the spread of ragwort

Outline Prescription 17.1:- Remove ragwort where specified.

Project	
Survey	Survey all grassland compartments for the presence of common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea)* .
Liaise	Liaise with TCV and other voluntary groups to carry out task.
Remove	Remove ragwort from all compartments from where a hay crop is to be taken and anywhere else where it is expanding. Burn or remove from the site for disposal elsewhere.

Outline Prescription 17.2:- Monitor regrowth.

Project	
Monitor	Monitor regrowth annually.

Operational Objective 18: To maintain path routes

Outline prescription: 18.1: Maintain paths by mowing

Project	
Cut	Cut paths through compartments G1, G2, the bottom of G4, G5, and G9 on a regular basis throughout the summer.

Outline Prescription 18.2: Maintain paths by vegetation management

Project	
Cut	Maintain paths by cutting overhanging branches where appropriate according to the plan outlined above.

Outline Prescription 18.3: Maintain paths by surfacing where appropriate

Project	
Surface	Surface paths according to the above plan.

Operational Objective 19: To liaise with the RIGS Group over the management of the site

Outline Prescription 19.1: To maintain the interest of the RIGS site at favourable conservation status

Project	
Liaison	Liaise with the RIGS Group and relevant department at Derby University about the management of the RIGS

Operational Objective 20: To maintain the interest of the RIGS site at favourable conservation status

Outline Prescription 20.1: Survey existing condition

Project

Survey	Survey the condition of the RIGS
Plan	In consultation with the RIGS group draw a plan of management on the RIGS site

Outline Prescription 20.2: Clear vegetation as specified

Project

Publicise	See Outline Prescription 23
Liaise	Liaise with TCV and volunteer groups to carry out appropriate tasks
Clear	Clear vegetation as per the plan drawn up above.

Operational Objective 21: To encourage the use of the site for education, research and study by local schools, universities, colleges and local natural history groups.

Outline Prescription 21.1: Liaise with local schools, Derby University and other Further Education establishments

Project

Liaise	Liaise with relevant staff at local schools, Derby University and other further education organizations to encourage them to use the site as a resource for field work and student projects. In particular projects should be developed to carry out prescriptions from the Management Plan and to carry out surveys and monitoring projects.

Outline Prescription 21.2: Liaise with local natural history groups

Project

Liaise	Liaise with local natural history societies to encourage them undertake recording and monitoring on the site which will further our knowledge of the site and fulfil prescriptions on the site.

Operational Objective 22: Promote through a range of events eg guided walks and activities

Outline prescription 22.1: Liaise with other organisations

Project

Liaise	Liaise with other organisation to co-ordinate to run joint events.

Outline prescription 22.2: Produce a series of events

Project

Produce Produce an events leaflet/programme

Outline Prescription 22.3: Publicise events

Project

Publicise See Operational Objective 23

Outline Prescription 22.4: Monitor attendance

Project

Record Record numbers and approximate ages and age groups of attendees

Change Change events for following season in light of the records of attendees if necessary.

Operational Objective 23: To provide interpretation and press releases for all major management tasks carried out on the site.

Outline Prescription 23.1: Liaise with other organisations

Project

Liaise Liaise with other organizations eg Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, TCV, Derby Museum, and Derby City Council to provide information on activities and why they are being carried out.

Outline Prescription 23.2: Produce educational information including press releases and posters and provide guidance to any DCC staff who may be involved.

Project

Prepare Prepare information in the following forms, where appropriate:

- Press releases
- Posters for site
- Guidance for DCC staff
- Articles in parks newspaper
- Events (where appropriate)

Outline Prescription 23.3: Monitor effectiveness of the information

Project

Monitor Monitor effectiveness of information in terms of numbers of complaints and positive comments.

Amend Amend any procedures in light of the above.

Operational Objective 24: To stop occurrence of potentially damaging events

Outline Prescription 24.1: Liaise with other organizations including the Police and the City Council.

Project

Liaise Liaise with other organizations. Activities likely to be damaging are theft, littering, vandalism and fires. In recent years damaging management has been carried out such as unneccessary cutting back of vegetation during the bird nesting season as well as herbicide spraying.

Outline Prescription 24.2: Enforce byelaws

Project

Enforce Monitor potentially damaging activities such as the following:

- Hot-air ballooning
- Gun-dog training
- Model aircraft practice
- Cycling
- Night fishing
- Camping and camp fires

Where the activities are in enforceable by byelaws, action should be taken. Where the activities are not then persuasion and policing should be used and a possible amendment to the byelaws should be considered.

Monitor Monitor damaging activities and their effects on the site.

Operational Objective 25: To work with the local history society to research the history of the site and the estate in order to understand the past use of the land.

Outline prescription 25.1: Liaise with local history group

Project

Liaise Liaise with Allestree Local Study Group

Outline prescription 25.2: Collect archival material

Project

Collect Collect archival material

3.1.2 Ten year work programme

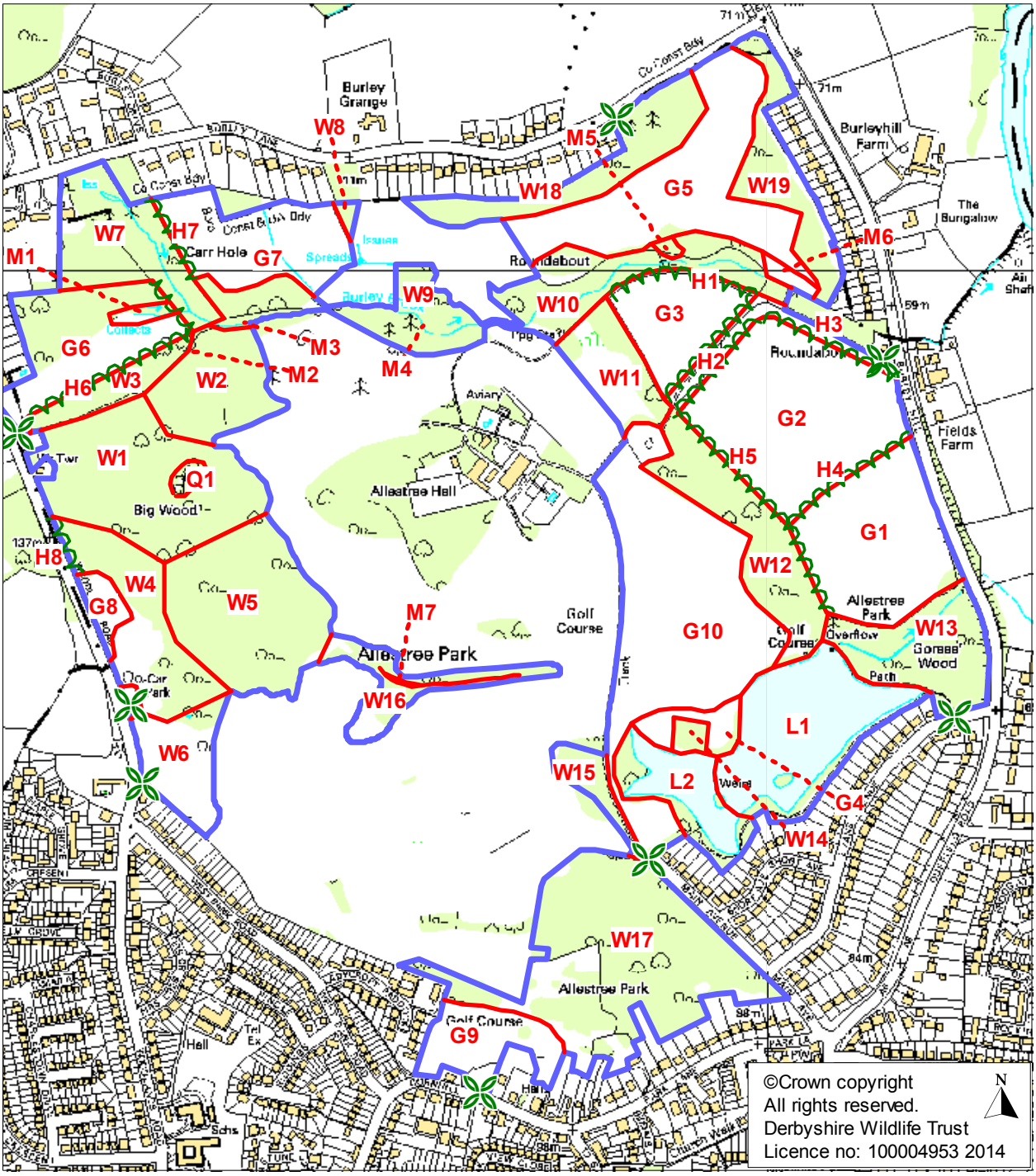
		YEAR									
Objective	**Prescription and Project**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Maintain boundaries	Survey site boundaries	X									
	Maintain boundaries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maintain woodland in favourable condition	Survey	X									
	Create gaps in canopy		X	X	X						
	Create deadwood										
	Control non-native trees	X		X		X		X		X	
	Plant trees										
	Monitor					X					X
Maintain grassland in favourable condition	**Manage grassland within HLS agreement**										
	G1 and G2: Carry out HLS capital works	X									
	Mow after 30 June and graze the aftermath	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	G3: Carry out HLS capital works	X									
	Reseed	X									
	Mow after 15 July, and graze the aftermath		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	G6 and G7: Carry out HLS capital works	X									
	Graze with cattle		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Control scrub		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	G5: Mow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Manage grassland outside HLS agreement										
	G4 and G9: Mow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maintain the marsh/marshy grassland in favourable condition	M1: Graze with cattle during summer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	M3, M4, M5, M6: Cut vegetation on rotation (see table in Outline prescription 6.2) and remove cuttings.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

		YEAR									
Objective	**Prescription and Project**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Maintain Burley Brook	**Open up and maintain clear stream**										
	Survey and plan	X									
	Remove logs, debris etc.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Introduce marginal vegetation										
	Survey	X									
	Introduce		X			X					
	Monitor					X					
	Restore pond adjacent to compartment M6										
	Clear/enlarge	X									
	Construct	X									
	Repair	X									
	Maintain	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maintain lake in favourable condition	**Increase marginal vegetation**										
	Plant		X	X							
	Monitor				X					X	
	Remove trees										
	Survey	X									
	Remove		X		X						
	Clear areas of lake										
	Clear		X								
	Monitor			X					X		
	Monitor for water voles										
	Monitor	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maintain hedges in favourable condition	**Plant hedges**										
	Fence Hedges 5,6 and 7	X									
	Plant hedges 5,6 and 7	X									
	Gap up hedge 9			X							

		YEAR									
Objective	**Prescription and Project**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
	Trim hedges										
	Trim hedges 1,2 and 3			X			X			X	
	Trim hedges 5,6 and 7				X			X			
	Trim hedge 8			X			X				
	Trim hedge 9						X			X	
	Lay hedges										
	Lay hedges 1, 2 and 3									X	
	Lay hedges 5,6 and 7										X
	Lay hedge 8									X	
	Lay hedge 9			X							
Re-survey and Monitor all RDB species	**Liaise, survey and monitor**										
	Liaise with natural history groups	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Re-survey all DRDB species	X				X					X
	Monitor all important species	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Collect data on bluebells										
	Survey woodland compartments for bluebells	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Collect data on adders tongue fern and moonwort										
	Monitor populations in compartment G6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Collect data on birds	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Liaise	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Survey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Monitor										
Re-survey and monitor fungi	**Collect data on fungi**										
	Liaise with fungi specialists	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Survey for fungi, especially in G6	X									
	Monitor		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

		YEAR									
Objective	**Prescription and Project**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Monitor habitat condition	**Collect data on all habitats**										
	Survey and record	X									
	Monitor condition of habitats										
	Monitor and review management					X					X
Monitor water level and quality in lake	**Collect hydrological data**										
	Collect data on water level and quality	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Collect data on under-recorded fauna	**Collect invertebrate data**										
	Liaise with natural history groups	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Survey for invertebrates	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Record	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Monitor	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Survey site for water voles and crayfish	**Survey for water voles and crayfish**										
	Survey for water vole and crayfish	X									
	Liaise with fishermen	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Monitor		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Control Himalayan balsam	Survey watercourses for Himalayan balsam	X									
	Monitor re-growth, treat as necessary		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Control Japanese knotweed	**Remove Japanese knotweed**										
	Survey for presence of Japanese knotweed	X									
	Monitor and treat as necessary		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Control ragwort	**Remove ragwort where specified**										
	Survey all grassland compartments for ragwort	X									
	Liaise with TCV and other volunteers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Remove ragwort from where a hay crop is to be taken	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Monitor re-growth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maintain paths	**Maintain paths**										
	Mow paths in G1, G2, G4, G5 & G9 regularly in summer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Cut back overhanging branches where necessary	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Surface paths where appropriate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

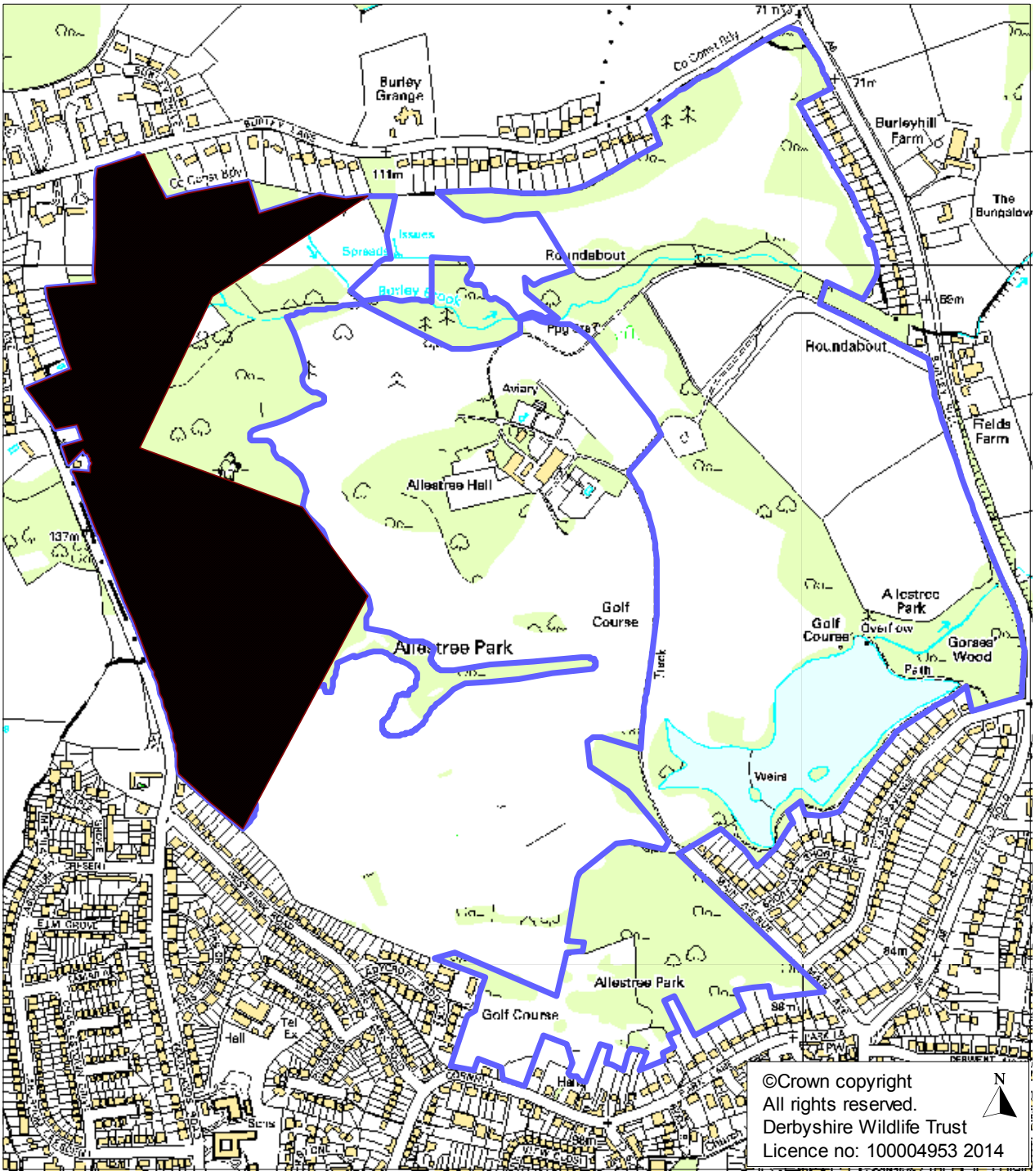
		YEAR									
Objective	**Prescription and Project**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Maintain RIGS in favourable condition	**Maintain RIGS in favourable conservation status**										
	Liaise with RIGS group and Derby University	X									
	Survey existing condition	X									
	Publicise all work planned		X		X		X		X		X
	Clear vegetation as necessary		X		X		X		X		X
Encourage use of site for education	**Liaise with Derby University and other groups**										
	Liaise to encourage recording, monitoring etc	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Promote through events	**Promote site through a range of events**										
	Liaise with organisations to run joint events	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Produce events leaflet or programme	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Publicise events	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Record attendance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Change format of events if necessary		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Provide interpretation and press releases for all management tasks carried out	**Liaise to provide information**										
	Liaise with other organisations to provide information	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Prepare information, press releases, etc.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Monitor	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Amend		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Stop potentially damaging events	**Stop occurrence of potentially damaging events**										
	Liaise with police and others	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Enforce	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Monitor damaging activities and their effect	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Research history of site	**Work with local history society**										
	Liaise with local history group	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Collect archival material	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X



Map 1. Boundaries and compartments

KEY

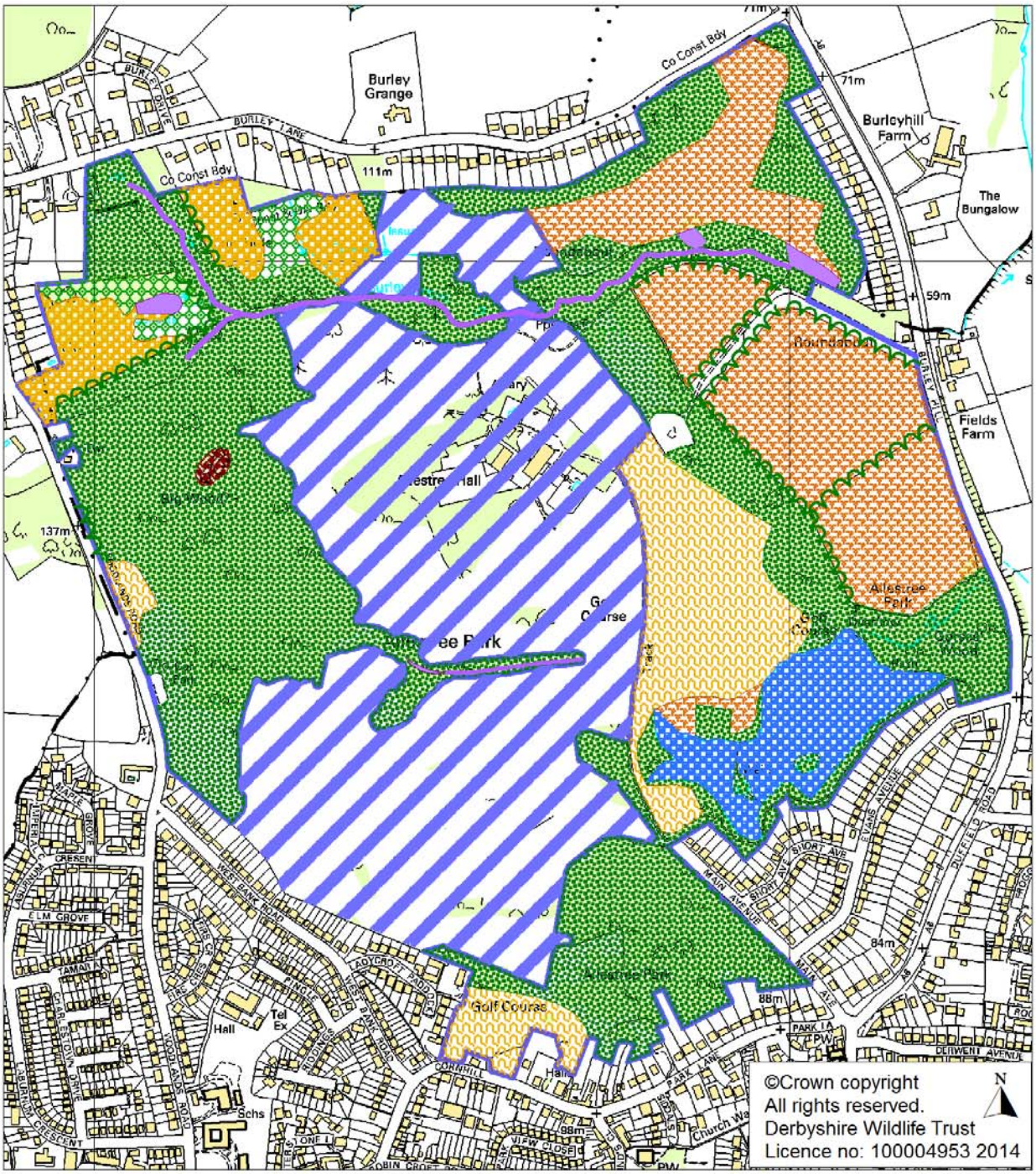
- LNR boundary
- Compartment boundary
- Hedge
- Access point



Map 2. Geology

KEY

- Bunter Pebble Beds
- Sandstone and Shale interbedded (rest of site)

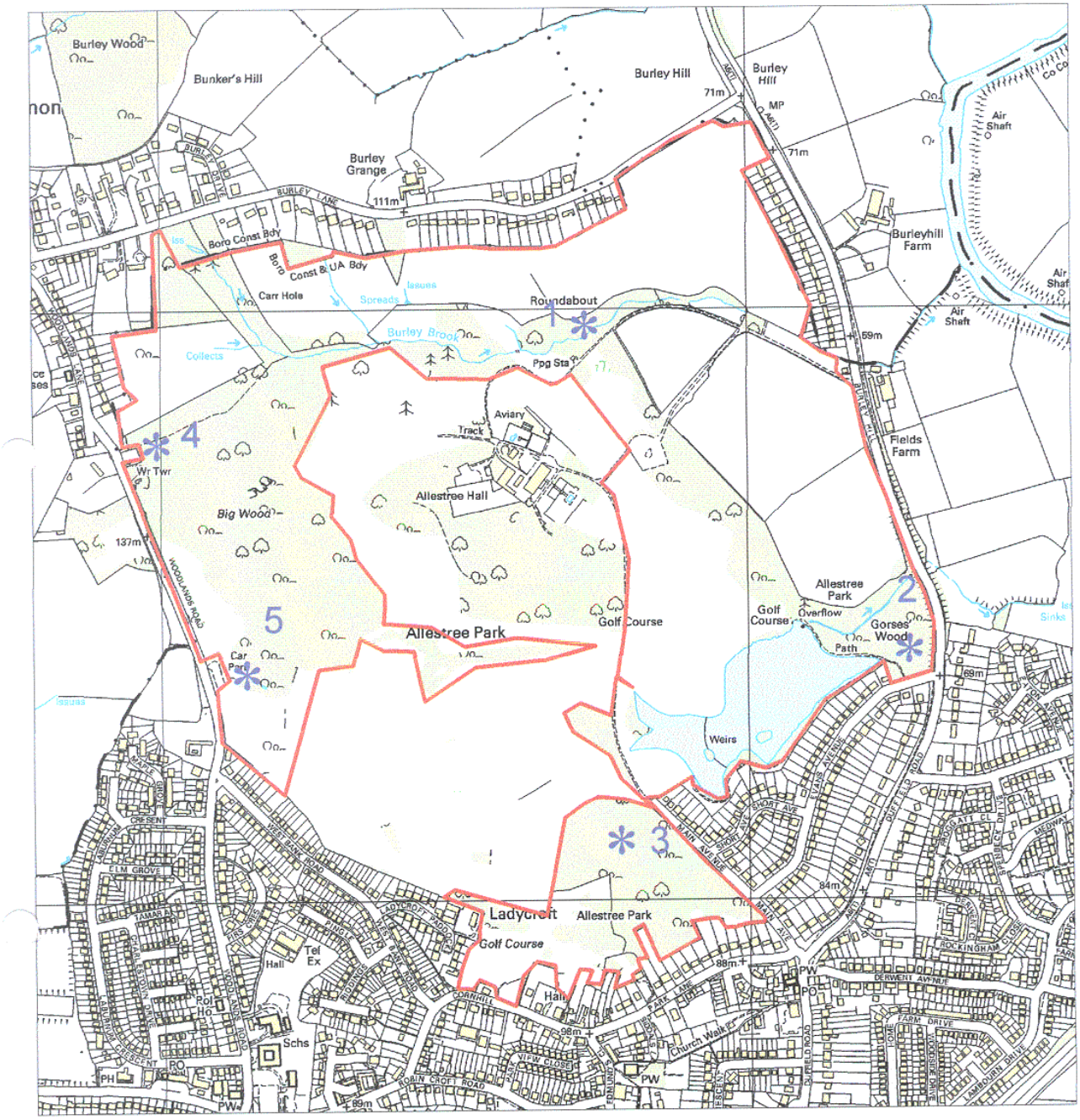


Map 3. Main habitats

KEY

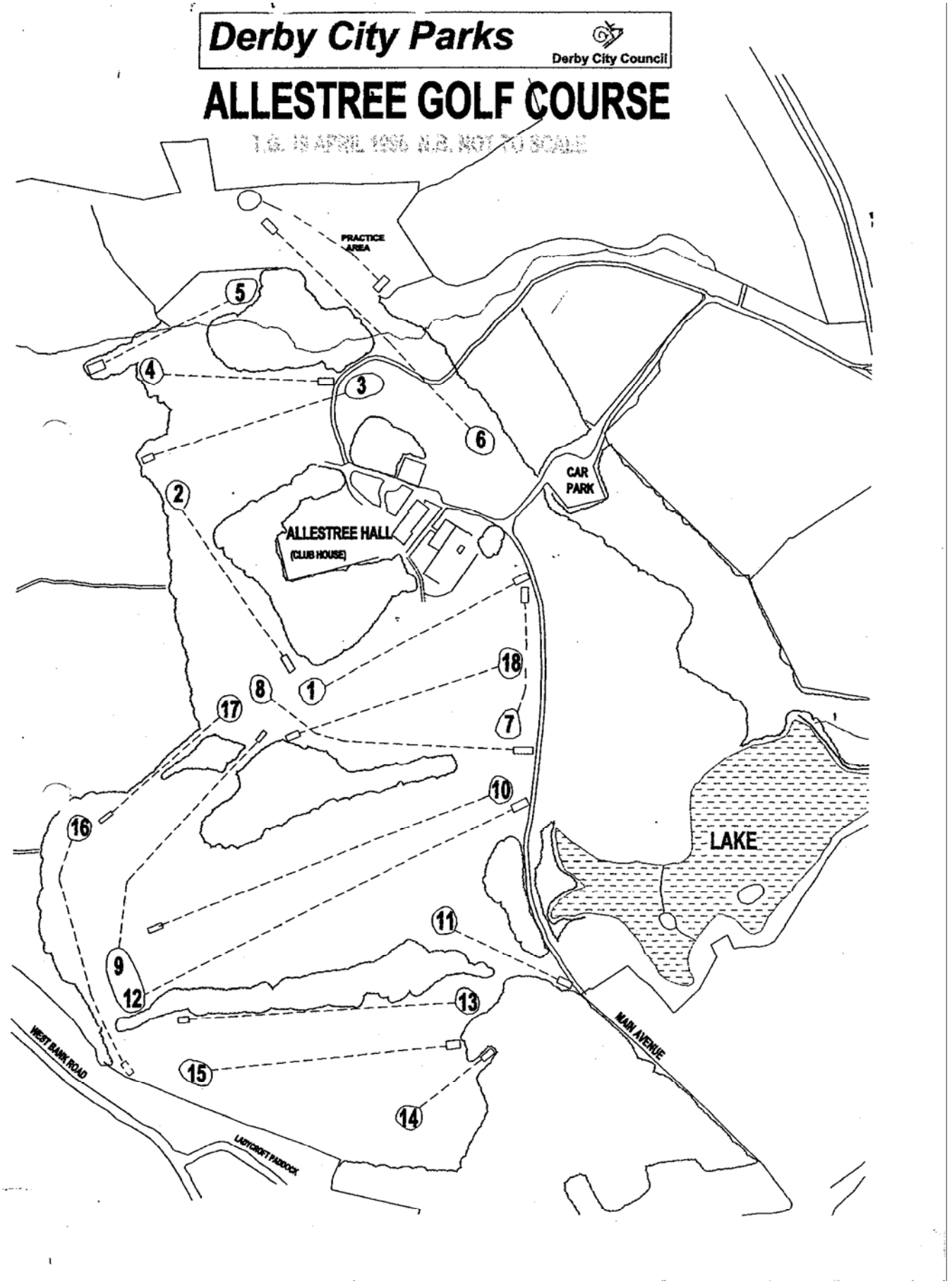
- Woodland
- Dense scrub
- Marsh
- Open water
- Short mown grassland
- Annual cut grassland
- Unmanaged scrub-invaded grassland
- Quarry
- Hedgerow
- Stream

Map 4: Soil Pit Locations



Key:

* 1 Soil Pit No 1



Map 5 Golf Course

Map 6 Orienteering course

Appendix 1

RIGS Map and Description

Appedix 1: RIGS Designation

RIGS PROPOSAL: **ALLESTREE PARK**

GRID REFERENCE: **SK 3416 4070**

ALLESTREE PARK

An exposure of up to four metres of moderately to poorly cemented, buff, cross bedded Triassic sandstone is visible in beds 0.5 to 1 metre thick. The sandstone contains a few rounded quartzite pebbles up to 75 millimetres in diameter concentrated in thin lenses or along the cross bedding. These pebble beds outcrop nowhere else in the City of Derby.

Main points of interest: Petrology: Buff sandstone, moderately to poorly cemented.
Structures: Cross bedding, with thin pebble lenses.

Field recorder: Mr L.F. Noe,
48, Howe Street,
Derby, DE22 3ER.

DERBYSHIRE AND PEAK PARK RIGS

Site Name	ALLESTREE PARK	Filing number	3440.1
Grid reference	SK 3416 4070		
Rock type	SANDSTONE		
Age	PERMO-TRIASSIC		
Stage/formation			

Current status
NONE

	YES	NO	N/A	DON'T KNOW
Scientific importance Are *Igneous / *Sedimentary / *~~Metamorphic~~ features shown? **delete as necessary*	✓			
Is the site important for stratigraphic correlation? *Specify*		✓		
Is the site important for a particular fossil or fossil assemblage? *Specify*		✓		
Is the site important for its palaeo-ecological features? *Specify*		✓		
Is the site important for a particular mineral or mineral assemblage? *Specify*		✓		
Does the site demonstrate any important structural features? *Specify*		✓		
Does the site demonstrate important geomorphological features or processes? *Specify*		✓		
Educational value Is the site accessible?	✓			
Is it believed that access for educational visits could be arranged?	✓			
Is the site suitable for teaching National Curriculum Earth Science?		✓		
Is the site suitable for teaching at 'A' level / undergraduate level?	✓			
Is the site suitable for other educational users?	✓			
Is the site believed to be safe? *Specify any potential hazards*		✓		
Are there parking or other facilities nearby? *Specify* OFF WOODLANDS ROAD NEAR BEGINNING OF PATH.	✓			
Aesthetic characteristics Is the site part of an attractive or evocative landscape?		✓		
Could the site be used to promote public awareness or appreciation of Geology/Geomorphology?		✓		
Historic associations Is the site historically / biologically / ecologically important or has it any associations with culture, folklore ~~or~~ religion? *Specify*				✓
Conservation Does the site require or would it benefit from conservation / restoration *Specify*		✓		
Is the site known to be Geologically / Biologically / Ecologically sensitive? *Specify*				✓
Use of site Is the site used for any other purpose which may conflict with the geological interest? *eg. is the site known to be used by rock climbers* Specify MOUNTAIN BIKERS WALKERS	✓			

Additional comments AN UNUSAL EXPOSURE OF PERMO-TRIASSIC PEBBLE BEDS WITHIN THE CITY BOUNDARY

	Poor	Fair	Good	V. good	Excellent
Value as scientific site		✓			
Value as an educational site			✓		
Aesthetic value		✓			
Historical value	✓				

Site visited by: L. F NOE'

Date: 6.9.93

Assessment date: 7.9.93

Proposed status of site	RIGS ✓	Educational ✓	Geol Register only

GEOLOGICAL RECORDS CENTRE
GEOLOGY LOCALITY RECORD

For Official Use Only

Nat. Grid | 1:10k Sheet No.

LRC Code :

LRC File No: 3440.1

PLEASE READ THE NOTICE OVERLEAF BEFORE USING THIS FORM

Please complete this form in BLOCK LETTERS using black ink.

LOCALITY INFORMATION

Name of locality: ALLESTREE PARK

Location | County | Post Code

Region or other geopolitical division | Date of visit

Type of locality | Locality status | Main extraction product

National Grid Reference: S K (100km Sq) | 3 4 1 6 (NGR Easting) | 4 0 7 0 (NGR Northing) | NGR reference point

GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General description or diagram

Up to 12 ft. of moderately to poorly cemented, buff, cross bedded sandstone in beds 1½ to 3ft thick are visible. The sandstone contains a few rounded quartzite pebbles up to 3in in diameter concentrated in thin lenses or along cross bedding.

(FROST AND SMART, 1979)

Scale

Scale

For diagrams give scale and relevant National Grid Reference information. Additional space overleaf.

Stratigraphy: PERMO-TRIASSIC

Lithology: Pebble beds

Mineralogy

Palaeontology

Structure

Field Relations

Geomorphology

Palaeoenvironment

OTHER LOCALITY INFORMATION

Dimensions (in metres) length: 10m width: height: 2m depth: area:

Locality condition: Poor, Weathered. | Conservation status:

Threats to locality: None

Non-geological interests: None

Access route: FROM WOODLANDS ROAD ALONG A FOOT PATH, THE EXPOSURE IS BELOW THE PATH TO THE LEFT, DOWN A SLIGHT DROP.

Owner / tenant name & address: Post Code | Owner ☐ Tenant ☐ Tick

Recorder name & address: MR L.F NOE, 48, HOWE STREET, DERBY Post Code DE22 3ER | GRC Recorder Code (If allocated)

DOCUMENTS, MATERIALS, etc.

Tick box(es) if any of the following are available, and give details of the stored location or access arrangements if any.

	Tick	Description
Samples	☐	
Detailed description	☐	
Faunal/mineral list	☐	
Horizontal/vertical section	☐	
Field map	☐	
Other plans	☐	
Photographs	☐	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION / CONTINUATION

IMPORTANT NOTICE

It is the responsibility of the user of this form to obtain the correct permission, where necessary, to gain entry to any site and to ensure that his or her safety is not at risk. Neither the Geological Records Centre nor its sponsors are responsible for the actions of any person(s) using this form.

This form should be used in conjunction with the Explanatory Notes available from Local Records Centres or from the National Geosciences Data Centre. Completed forms should be returned to the appropriate Local Records Centre (listed in the Explanatory Notes) or, if not known, to the National Geosciences Data Centre at the address given below.

Geological Records Centre
National Scheme for Geological Site Documentation
Nature Conservancy Council British Geological Survey

National Geosciences Data Centre, British Geological Survey,

File: ALLESTREE PARK

Institution: DBYMU

Filing number: SK 34 40

Locality number: 3440.1

Locality name: ALLESTREE PARK

Parish: ALLESTREE

district:

county: DERBYSHIRE

Other geopolitical division:

region:

NGR: SK 3416 4070

accuracy:

Status : date:

Field recorder : date:

field recorder : date:

Museum recorder : date: JONES PM. MRS: 9.6.1993

Record type : method: SECONDARY : LITERATURE SEARCH

Type of locality:

main extraction product:

Condition of locality : date:

length | width | height | depth | area

Non-geological interests:

General description of locality:

Type locality:

PERMO-TRIASSIC PEBBLE BEDS CAN BE SEEN IN ALLESTREE PARK WHERE THERE IS A SMALL EXPOSURE OF PEBBLY SANDSTONE.

Stratigraphy: PERMO-TRIASSIC : PEBBLE BEDS

Petrology: SANDSTONE

Mineralogy:

Palaeontology:

Structure:

Relationships:

Geomorphology:

Palaeoenvironment:

General history of locality:

First edition, June 1977

Planning authority | Planning status

Conservation status : date : note

Management body

Owner

Tenant/occupier

Development rights owner

Restrictions

Category

approach route

Facilities

Present use

Potential use (general)

Potential use (educational)

grade

Threats to locality

next appraisal date

Reason | visitors : date

Role | person's name : date

Maps — date : publisher : sheet : scale : notes

Transparency numbers

Negative and print numbers

Plans/diagrams — date : publisher : notes

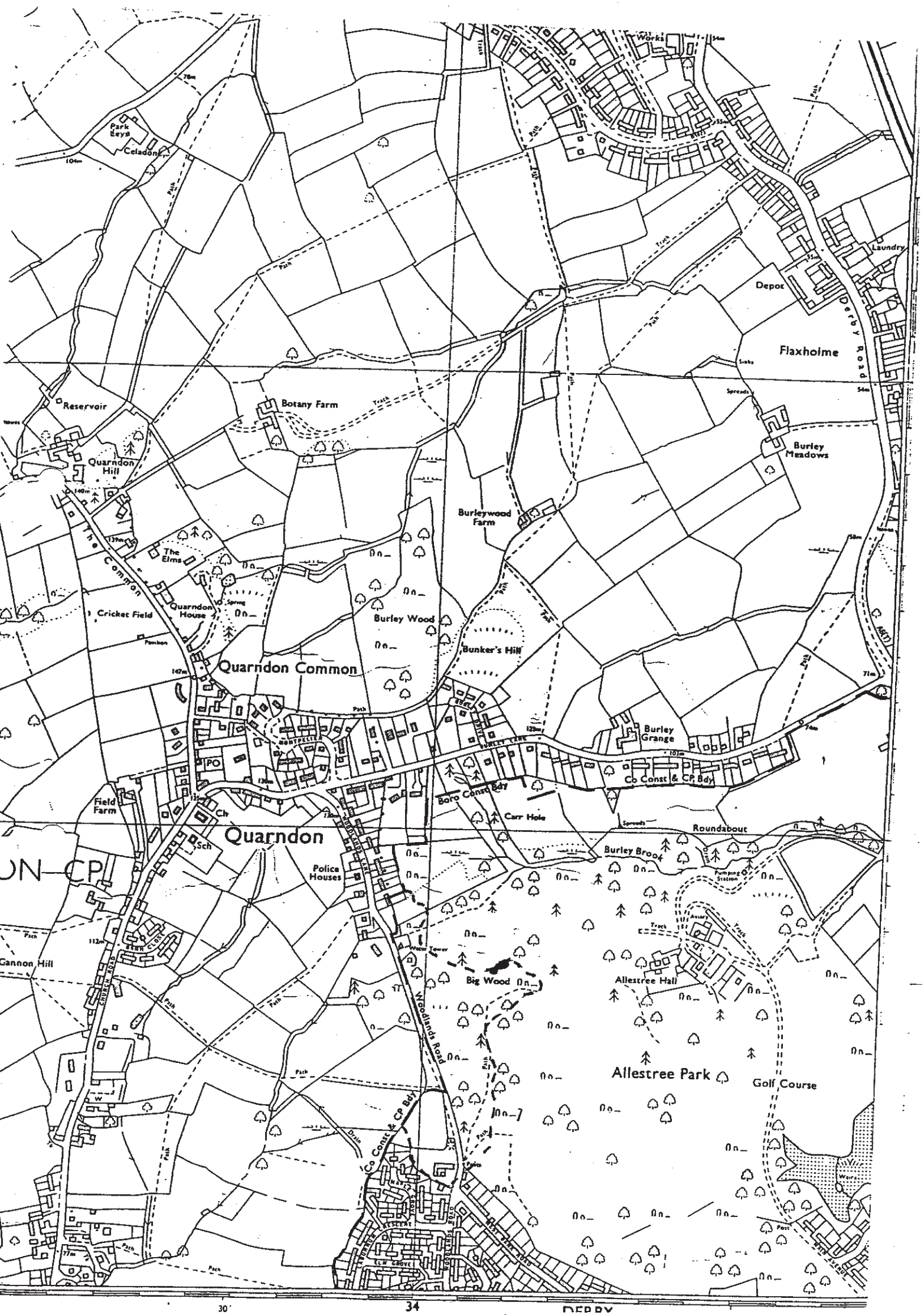
Microforms

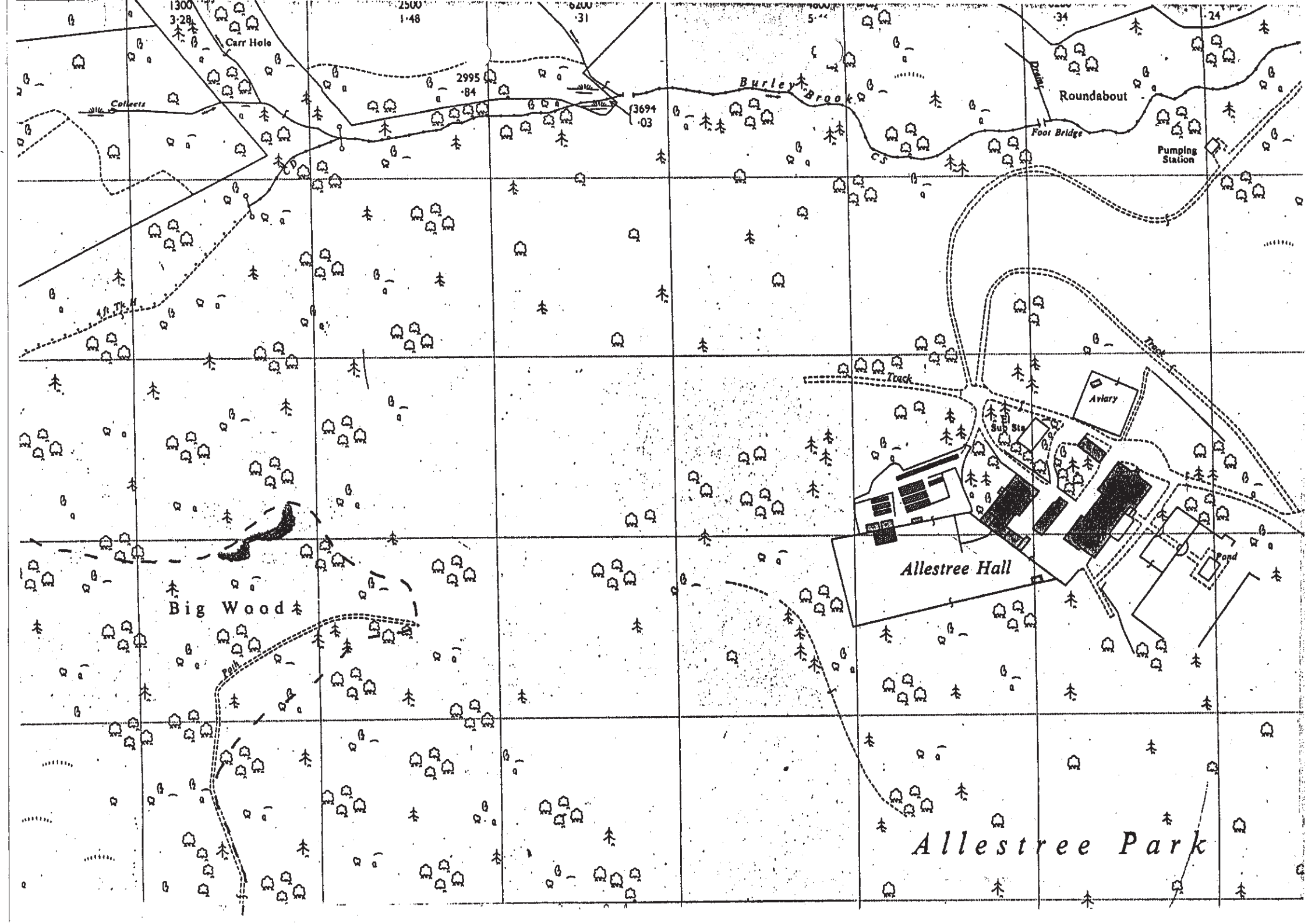
Class

Author : date : title : journal or publisher : volume : notes

FROST JV AND SMART JGO : 1979 : GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTRY NORTH OF DERBY : MEM BR GEOLSURV : HMSO : p154b

Collections


Park Leys
Celadon
Reservoir
Quarndon Hill
Botany Farm
Works
Depot
Laundry
Derby Road
Flaxholme
Burley Meadows
Burleywood Farm
The Common
The Elms
Cricket Field
Quarndon House
Quarndon Common
Burley Wood
Bunker's Hill
Burley Grange
Co Const & CP Bdy
Boro Const Bdy
Carr Hole
Roundabout
Burley Brook
Pumping Station
Field Farm
Quarndon
Police Houses
Gannon Hill
Big Wood
Allestree Hall
Allestree Park
Golf Course
Woodlands Road
Co Const & CP Bdy
30
34
DERBY


Carr Hole
Burley Brook
Roundabout
Foot Bridge
Pumping Station
Track
Aviary
Sub Sta
Allestree Hall
Pond
Big Wood
Path
Allestree Park

Appendix 2

Species List for Allestree Park

APPENDIX 2

Species list for Allestree Park 2014

Taxa	Common name	Order	Status	No of records on DWT recorder database
Fungi				
Enteridium lycoperdon	a slime mould	Myxomycete	Unknown	4
Trichia botrytis	a slime mould	Myxomycete	Unknown	2
Trichia persimilis	a slime mould	Myxomycete	Unknown	1
Trichia verrucosa	a slime mould	Myxomycete	Unknown	1
Paecilomyces farinosa	fungi imperfecti	Deuteromyc	Unknown	4
Entomophthora muscae	a zygomycete fungus	Zygomycoti	Unknown	2
Cordyceps militaris	Scarlet Caterpillar Fu	ng Ascomycoti	Unknown	6
Hypomyces chrysospermus	an ascomycete fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	6
Leptosphaeria acuta	a lichen or fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	3
Ascocoryne cylichnium	an ascomycete fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	3
Ascocoryne sarcoides	an ascomycete fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	19
Ciboria batschiana	an ascomycete fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	1
Dasyscyphus virgineus var.	selec an ascomycete fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	4
Hymenoscyphus fructigenus	an ascomycete fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	4
Hymenoscyphus pileatus	an ascomycete fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	1
Hymenoscyphus repandus	an ascomycete fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	1
Lachnum niveum	an ascomycete fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	3
Lanzia luteovirescens	an ascomycete fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	3
Mollisia cinerea	an ascomycete fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	3
Hypocrea pulvinata	an ascomycete fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	1
Nectria cinnabarina	Coral-spot Fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	50
Nectria coccinea	an ascomycete fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	1
Aleuria aurantia	Orange-peel Fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	6
Anthracobia macrocystis	a lichen or fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	2
Lasiosphaeria ovina	an ascomycete fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	1
Daldinia concentrica	Cramp-ball	Ascomycoti	Unknown	36
Xylaria hypoxylon	Candle-snuff Fungus	Ascomycoti	Unknown	63
Xylaria polymorpha	Dead Man's Fingers	Ascomycoti	Unknown	15
Auricularia mesenterica	Tripe Fungus	Basidiomyc		5
Hirneola auricula-judae	Jew's Ear	Basidiomyc		55
Clavaria vermicularis	a chantarelle	Basidiomyc	Unknown	3
Clavulina cinerea	a chantarelle	Basidiomyc	Unknown	12
Clavulinopsis helvola	a chantarelle	Basidiomyc	Unknown	5
Clavulinopsis luteoalba	a chantarelle	Basidiomyc	Unknown	3
Ceriporia excelsa	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	1
Fomes fomentarius	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	2
Heterobasidion annosum	Root Fomes	Basidiomyc	Unknown	10
Piptoporus betulinus	Birch Polypore	Basidiomyc	Unknown	64
Polyporus squamosus	Dryad's Saddle	Basidiomyc	Unknown	7
Pseudotrametes gibbosa	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	4
Schizopora paradoxa	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	7
Spongipellis spumeus	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	1

Trametes hirsuta	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	2
Trametes versicolor	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	29
Ganoderma adspersum	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	5
Ganoderma applanatum	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	10
Fistulina hepatica	Beef-steak Fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	10
Inonotus dryadeus	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	3
Cylindrobasidium laeve	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	2
Phlebia merismoides	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	7
Stereum gausapatum	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	18
Stereum hirsutum	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	34
Thelephora terrestris	Earth-fan	Basidiomyc	Unknown	7
Calocera cornea	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		11
Calocera pallidospathulata	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	9
Calocera viscosa	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	28
Dacrymyces stillatus	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		22
Boletus badius	Bay Bolete	Basidiomyc		23
Boletus chrysenteron	Red-cracking Bolete	Basidiomyc		29
Boletus parasiticus	a bolete	Basidiomyc		3
Boletus piperatus	Peppery Bolete	Basidiomyc		7
Leccinum melaenum	a bolete	Basidiomyc	Unknown	1
Leccinum roseofracta	a bolete	Basidiomyc		2
Leccinum scabrum	Brown Birch-bolete	Basidiomyc		35
Leccinum variicolor	a bolete	Basidiomyc		3
Leccinum versipelle	Orange Birch-bolete	Basidiomyc		11
Paxillus involutus	Brown Roll-rim	Basidiomyc	Unknown	62
Nolanea staurospora	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		8
Pluteus atricapillus	Fawn Pluteus	Basidiomyc		16
Bolbitius vitellinus	an agaric	Basidiomyc		9
Coprinus echinosporus	an agaric	Basidiomyc		1
Coprinus micaceus	Glistening Ink-cap	Basidiomyc		25
Coprinus plicatilis	an agaric	Basidiomyc		15
Cortinarius sp.	an agaric	Basidiomyc	Unknown	6
Galerina mycenoides	an agaric	Basidiomyc		1
Gymnopilus junonius	an agaric	Basidiomyc	Unknown	4
Hypholoma fasciculare	Sulphur Tuft	Basidiomyc		55
Inocybe acuta	an agaric	Basidiomyc		1
Inocybe lacera	an agaric	Basidiomyc		3
Inocybe napipes	an agaric	Basidiomyc		3
Lacrymaria lacrymabunda	Weeping Widow	Basidiomyc	Unknown	10
Macrolepiota rhacodes	Shaggy Parasol	Basidiomyc	Unknown	5
Macrolepiota rhacodes var.	horte an agaric	Basidiomyc		1
Naucoria escharoides	an agaric	Basidiomyc		7
Panaeolus ater	an agaric	Basidiomyc		2
Panaeolus rickenii	an agaric	Basidiomyc	Unknown	16
Pholiota squarrosa	Shaggy Pholiota	Basidiomyc		10
Psathyrella microrhiza	an agaric	Basidiomyc		3
Stropharia semiglobata	Dung Roundhead	Basidiomyc		28
Amanita crocea	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		3
Amanita fulva	Tawny Grisette	Basidiomyc		18
Amanita muscaria	Fly Agaric	Basidiomyc		67

Amanita rubescens	The Blusher	Basidiomyc		43
Amanita rubescens var. ann	ulosul a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		1
Amanita vaginata	Grisette	Basidiomyc		6
Armillaria mellea	Honey Fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	31
Calocybe carnea	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		6
Calocybe gambosum	St George's Mushroom	Basidiomyc		3
Calyptella capula	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		3
Clitocybe infundibuliformi	s Common Funnel Cap	Basidiomyc		13
Clitocybe nebularis	Clouded Agaric	Basidiomyc		24
Collybia butyracea	Butter Cap	Basidiomyc	Unknown	29
Collybia confluens	Clustered Tough-shank	Basidiomyc		14
Collybia fusipes	Spindle Shank	Basidiomyc		2
Collybia peronata	Wood Woolly-foot	Basidiomyc		20
Flammulina velutipes	Velvet Shank	Basidiomyc		8
Hygrocybe chlorophana	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		3
Hygrocybe pratensis	Meadow Wax-cap	Basidiomyc		14
Hygrocybe punicea	Crimson Wax-cap	Basidiomyc		1
Hygrocybe virginea	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		5
Hypsizygus tesselatus	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		1
Laccaria amethystea	Amethyst Deceiver	Basidiomyc		16
Laccaria laccata	Deceiver	Basidiomyc		60
Lepista nuda	Wood Blewit	Basidiomyc		29
Marasmius oreades	Fairy Ring Champignon	Basidiomyc		4
Mycena sp.	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	13
Mycena adscendens	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	3
Mycena alcalina	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		14
Mycena cinerella	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		4
Mycena fibula	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	11
Mycena flavo-alba	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		6
Mycena galericulata	Bonnet Mycena	Basidiomyc		56
Mycena leptocephala	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		6
Mycena oortiana	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		15
Mycena polygramma	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		12
Mycena pterigena	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		3
Mycena swartzii	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc	Unknown	3
Mycena vitilis	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		7
Pleurotus cornucopiae	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		8
Pleurotus pulmonarius	a basidiomycete fungus	Basidiomyc		2
Xerula radicata	Rooting Shank	Basidiomyc		4
Lactarius camphoratus	Curry-scented Milk-cap	Basidiomyc		2
Lactarius glyciosmus	Coconut-scented Milk-c	ap Basidiomyc		19
Lactarius mitissimus	a russula or milk-cap	Basidiomyc		5
Lactarius quietus	Oak Milk-cap	Basidiomyc		26
Lactarius rufus	Rufous Milk-cap	Basidiomyc		12
Lactarius tabidus	a russula or milk-cap	Basidiomyc		18
Lactarius turpis	Ugly Milk-cap	Basidiomyc	Unknown	32
Lactarius vietus	Grey Milk-cap	Basidiomyc		5
Russula betularum	a russula or milk-cap	Basidiomyc		21
Russula brunneoviolacea	a russula or milk-cap	Basidiomyc		1
Russula claroflava	Yellow Swamp Russula	Basidiomyc		8

Russula cyanoxantha	The Charcoal Burner	Basidiomyc		16
Russula fragilis	Fragile Russula	Basidiomyc		14
Russula ochroleuca	Common Yellow Russula	Basidiomyc		50
Russula parazurea	a russula or milk-cap	Basidiomyc		5
Russula xerampelina	a russula or milk-cap	Basidiomyc		2
Scleroderma citrinum	Common Earthball	Gasteromyc	Unknown	43
Bovista dermoxantha	Dwarf Bovist	Gasteromyc	Unknown	1
Lycoperdon perlatum	Puffball	Gasteromyc		51
Phallus impudicus	Stinkhorn	Gasteromyc	Common	53
Ustilago violacea	a rust	Teliomycet	Unknown	4
Mosses and liverworts				
Lepidozia reptans	a liverwort	Hepaticae	Common	37
Calypogeia muelleriana	a liverwort	Hepaticae	Common	26
Cephalozia bicuspidata	a liverwort	Hepaticae	Common	29
Nardia scalaris	a liverwort	Hepaticae	Common	5
Diplophyllum albicans	a liverwort	Hepaticae	Common	22
Lophocolea bidentata	a liverwort	Hepaticae	Common	123
Lophocolea heterophylla	a liverwort	Hepaticae	Common	98
Radula complanata	a liverwort	Hepaticae	Common	18
Frullania dilatata	a liverwort	Hepaticae	Common	48
Pellia epiphylla	a liverwort	Hepaticae	Common	71
Pellia endiviifolia	a liverwort	Hepaticae	Common	42
Metzgeria furcata	a liverwort	Hepaticae	Common	70
Metzgeria fruticulosa	a liverwort	Hepaticae	Local	30
Lunularia cruciata	a liverwort	Hepaticae	Common	24
Conocephalum conicum	a liverwort	Hepaticae	Common	54
Marchantia polymorpha ssp.	ruder a liverwort	Hepaticae	Unknown	2
Sphagnum sp.	a bog moss	Musci		47
Tetraphis pellucida	a moss	Musci	Common	50
Polytrichum formosum	a hair-moss	Musci	Common	58
Polytrichum commune	a hair-moss	Musci	Common	52
Polytrichum juniperinum	a hair-moss	Musci	Common	33
Pogonatum aloides	a hair-moss	Musci	Common	10
Atrichum undulatum	a hair-moss	Musci	Common	121
Ceratodon purpureus	a moss	Musci	Common	54
Dicranella varia	a moss	Musci	Common	13
Dicranella heteromalla	a moss	Musci	Common	98
Dicranoweisia cirrata	a moss	Musci	Common	84
Dicranum scoparium	a moss	Musci	Common	87
Dicranum tauricum	a moss	Musci	Local	54
Campylopus introflexus	a moss	Musci	Common	48
Fissidens pusillus	a moss	Musci	Common	4
Fissidens incurvus	a moss	Musci	Common	6
Fissidens bryoides	a moss	Musci	Common	92
Fissidens exilis	a moss	Musci	Common	3
Fissidens taxifolius	a moss	Musci	Common	77
Tortula ruralis	a moss	Musci	Common	6
Tortula muralis	a moss	Musci	Common	39
Tortula latifolia	a moss	Musci	Common	8
Pottia truncata	a moss	Musci	Common	11

Phascum cuspidatum	a moss	Musci	Common	5
Barbula convoluta var. com	mutata a moss	Musci	Common	5
Barbula unguiculata	a moss	Musci	Common	34
Barbula hornschuchiana	a moss	Musci	Common	10
Barbula rigidula	a moss	Musci	Common	8
Barbula cylindrica	a moss	Musci	Common	27
Grimmia pulvinata	a moss	Musci	Common	26
Orthodontium lineare	a moss	Musci	Common	62
Pohlia nutans	a moss	Musci	Common	29
Bryum capillare	a moss	Musci	Common	98
Bryum flaccidum	a moss	Musci	Common	5
Bryum bicolor sens. strict	. a moss	Musci	Common	6
Bryum argenteum	a moss	Musci	Common	32
Mnium hornum	a moss	Musci	Common	210
Plagiomnium undulatum	a moss	Musci	Common	132
Zygodon conoideus	a moss	Musci	Local	10
Orthotrichum lyellii	a moss	Musci	Common	26
Orthotrichum affine	a moss	Musci	Common	112
Orthotrichum diaphanum	a moss	Musci	Common	96
Ulota crispa var. crispa	a moss	Musci	Local	15
Ulota phyllantha	a moss	Musci	Common	31
Cryphaea heteromalla	a moss	Musci	Common	35
Thamnobryum alopecurum	a moss	Musci	RDB3	25
Thuidium tamariscinum	a moss	Musci	Common	44
Cratoneuron filicinum	a moss	Musci	Common	27
Amblystegium serpens	a moss	Musci	Common	104
Calliergon cuspidatum	a moss	Musci	Common	138
Homalothecium sericeum	a moss	Musci	Common	48
Brachythecium mildeanum	a moss	Musci	Nationally Scar	3
Brachythecium rutabulum	a moss	Musci	Common	215
Cirriphyllum piliferum	a moss	Musci	Common	20
Rhynchostegium riparioides	a moss	Musci	Common	35
Rhynchostegium confertum	a moss	Musci	Common	69
Eurhynchium striatum	a moss	Musci	Common	60
Eurhynchium praelongum	a moss	Musci	Common	283
Eurhynchium swartzii	a moss	Musci	Common	26
Plagiothecium succulentum	a moss	Musci	Common	16
Isopterygium elegans	a moss	Musci	Common	96
Hypnum cupressiforme var.	cupres a moss	Musci	Common	73
Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus	a moss	Musci	Common	198
Ferns and horsetails				
Equisetum sp.	a horsetail	Equisetops	Unknown	74
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	Equisetops	Unknown	766
Equisetum palustre	Marsh Horsetail	Equisetops	Unknown	197
Equisetum telmateia	Great Horsetail	Equisetops	Unknown	100
Ophioglossum vulgatum sens	. lat. Adder's Tongue	Pteridopsi	Unknown	45
Ophioglossum vulgatum	Adder's-tongue	Pteridopsi	Unknown	101
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	Pteridopsi	Unknown	1064
Oreopteris limbosperma	Lemon-scented Fern	Pteridopsi	Unknown	34
Athyrium filix-femina	Lady Fern	Pteridopsi	Unknown	444

Dryopteris filix-mas agg.	Male Fern	Pteridopsi	Unknown	753
Dryopteris filix-mas	Common Male Fern	Pteridopsi	Common	389
Dryopteris carthusiana	Narrow Buckler-fern	Pteridopsi	Unknown	74
Dryopteris dilatata	Broad Buckler-fern	Pteridopsi	Unknown	1084
Vascular plants				
Larix sp.	a larch	Pinopsida	Unknown	86
Pinus sp.	a pine	Pinopsida	Unknown	75
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	Pinopsida	Unknown	301
Taxus baccata	Yew	Pinopsida	Unknown	303
Asarum europaeum	Asarabacca	Magnoliida	Unknown	1
Caltha palustris	Marsh Marigold	Magnoliida	Unknown	301
Anemone nemorosa	Wood Anemone	Magnoliida	Unknown	460
Ranunculus sp.	a buttercup	Magnoliida	Unknown	26
Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup	Magnoliida	Unknown	1513
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	Magnoliida	Unknown	2228
Ranunculus bulbosus	Bulbous Buttercup	Magnoliida	Unknown	305
Ranunculus sceleratus	Celery-leaved Buttercu	p Magnoliida	Unknown	172
Ranunculus flammula	Lesser Spearwort	Magnoliida	Unknown	198
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser Celandine	Magnoliida	Unknown	611
Ranunculus hederaceus	Ivy-leaved Crowfoot	Magnoliida	Unknown	14
Ranunculus circinatus	Fan-leaved Water-crowf	oo Magnoliida	Unknown	14
Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon Grape	Magnoliida	Unknown	25
Papaver somniferum	Opium Poppy	Magnoliida	Unknown	20
Papaver rhoeas	Common Poppy	Magnoliida	Unknown	58
Papaver dubium	Long-headed Poppy	Magnoliida		16
Meconopsis cambrica	Welsh Poppy	Magnoliida	Nationally Scar	14
Ceratocapnos claviculata	Climbing Corydalis	Magnoliida	Unknown	70
Ulmus sp.	an elm	Magnoliida	Unknown	255
Ulmus sp. (excluding Ulmus	glabr an elm	Magnoliida	Unknown	3
Ulmus glabra	Wych Elm	Magnoliida	Unknown	693
Ulmus procera	English Elm	Magnoliida	Unknown	101
Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	Magnoliida	Unknown	2413
Fagus sylvatica	Beech	Magnoliida	Unknown	859
Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut	Magnoliida	Unknown	265
Quercus sp.	an oak	Magnoliida	Unknown	450
Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak	Magnoliida	Unknown	1477
Betula sp.	a birch	Magnoliida	Unknown	250
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	Magnoliida	Unknown	1245
Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	Magnoliida	Unknown	284
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	Magnoliida	Unknown	1170
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	Magnoliida	Unknown	73
Corylus avellana	Hazel	Magnoliida	Unknown	1167
Chenopodium album agg.	Fat Hen	Magnoliida	Unknown	61
Claytonia sibirica	Pink Purslane	Magnoliida	Unknown	30
Arenaria serpyllifolia sen	s. lat Thyme-leaved Sandwort	Magnoliida	Unknown	47
Arenaria serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	Magnoliida	Unknown	69
Moehringia trinervia	Three-nerved Sandwort	Magnoliida	Unknown	236
Stellaria media	Common Chickweed	Magnoliida	Unknown	425
Stellaria holostea	Greater Stitchwort	Magnoliida	Unknown	692
Stellaria graminea	Lesser Stitchwort	Magnoliida	Unknown	690

Stellaria uliginosa	Bog Stitchwort	Magnoliida	Unknown	289
Cerastium arvense	Field Mouse-ear	Magnoliida	Unknown	19
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear	Magnoliida	Unknown	1469
Sagina procumbens	Procumbent Pearlwort	Magnoliida	Unknown	98
Silene dioica	Red Campion	Magnoliida	Unknown	1360
Persicaria maculosa	Redshank	Magnoliida	Unknown	247
Persicaria lapathifolia	Pale Persicaria	Magnoliida	Unknown	36
Polygonum aviculare agg.	Knotgrass [agg.]	Magnoliida	Unknown	207
Polygonum aviculare sens.s	tr. Knotgrass	Magnoliida	Unknown	65
Fallopia japonica	Japanese Knotweed	Magnoliida	Naturalised	161
Fallopia convolvulus	Black Bindweed	Magnoliida	Unknown	24
Rumex acetosella	Sheep's Sorrel [agg.]	Magnoliida	Unknown	421
Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel	Magnoliida	Unknown	1604
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock	Magnoliida	Unknown	527
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock	Magnoliida	Unknown	181
Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	Magnoliida	Unknown	336
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	Magnoliida	Unknown	1266
Hypericum androsaemum	Tutsan	Magnoliida	Unknown	8
Hypericum tetrapterum	Square-stalked St. Joh	n' Magnoliida	Unknown	204
Tilia cordata x platyphyll	os (T. Lime	Magnoliida	Unknown	135
Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Lime	Magnoliida	Unknown	42
Malva sylvestris	Common Mallow	Magnoliida	Unknown	73
Viola riviniana	Common Dog-violet	Magnoliida	Unknown	447
Viola canina	Heath Dog-violet	Magnoliida	Unknown	11
Populus alba x tremula (P.	x can Grey Poplar	Magnoliida	Unknown	22
Salix sp.	a sallow	Magnoliida	Unknown	434
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	Magnoliida	Unknown	688
Salix viminalis	Osier	Magnoliida	Unknown	187
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	Magnoliida	Unknown	754
Salix cinerea	Grey Willow	Magnoliida	Unknown	353
Salix aurita	Eared Willow	Magnoliida	Unknown	21
Sisymbrium officinale	Hedge Mustard	Magnoliida	Unknown	162
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	Magnoliida	Unknown	525
Rorippa sp.	Water-cress sp.	Magnoliida	Unknown	26
Nasturtium officinale agg.	Water-cress Spp	Magnoliida	Unknown	63
Cardamine sp.	a crucifer	Magnoliida	Unknown	12
Cardamine amara	Large Bitter-cress	Magnoliida	Unknown	178
Cardamine pratensis	Cuckoo-flower	Magnoliida	Unknown	668
Cardamine flexuosa	Wavy Bitter-cress	Magnoliida	Unknown	488
Cardamine hirsuta	Hairy Bitter-cress	Magnoliida	Unknown	147
Lunaria annua	Honesty	Magnoliida	Unknown	15
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's-purse	Magnoliida	Unknown	197
Rhododendron sp.	A Rhododendron	Magnoliida	Unknown	25
Rhododendron ponticum	Rhododendron	Magnoliida	Unknown	289
Primula veris	Cowslip	Magnoliida	Unknown	518
Lysimachia nemorum	Yellow Pimpernel	Magnoliida	Unknown	245
Lysimachia vulgaris	Yellow Loosestrife	Magnoliida	Unknown	38
Lysimachia punctata	Dotted Loosestrife	Magnoliida	Unknown	18
Ribes rubrum	Red Currant	Magnoliida	Unknown	95
Ribes uva-crispa	Gooseberry	Magnoliida	Unknown	178

Chrysosplenium oppositifol	ium Opposite-leaved Golden	#NAME?	Unknown	359
Spiraea salicifolia	Bridewort	Magnoliida	Unknown	9
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet	Magnoliida	Unknown	1138
Rubus idaeus	Raspberry	Magnoliida	Unknown	633
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	Magnoliida	Unknown	2526
Rubus adspersus	a bramble	Magnoliida		1
Rubus calvatus	a bramble	Magnoliida		1
Rubus lindleianus	a bramble	Magnoliida		3
Rubus vestitus	a bramble	Magnoliida		5
Rubus echinatoides	a bramble	Magnoliida		1
Rubus warrenii	a bramble	Magnoliida		1
Potentilla anserina	Silverweed	Magnoliida	Unknown	329
Potentilla erecta	Tormentil	Magnoliida	Unknown	813
Fragaria vesca	Wild Strawberry	Magnoliida	Unknown	267
Geum urbanum	Herb Bennet	Magnoliida	Unknown	959
Aphanes arvensis agg.	Parsley Piert	Magnoliida	Unknown	27
Rosa sp.	a rose (unidentified)	Magnoliida	Unknown	291
Rosa arvensis	Field Rose	Magnoliida	Unknown	516
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	Magnoliida	Unknown	965
Prunus sp.	a planted cherry	Magnoliida	Unknown	117
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	Magnoliida	Unknown	807
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	Magnoliida	Unknown	168
Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Magnoliida	Unknown	83
Pyrus pyraster sens.str.	Wild Pear	Magnoliida	Unknown	4
Malus sylvestris sens. lat	. Apple	Magnoliida	Unknown	97
Malus sylvestris sens.str.	Crab Apple	Magnoliida	Unknown	153
Malus domestica	Apple	Magnoliida	Unknown	126
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	Magnoliida	Unknown	1002
Cotoneaster sp.	a cotoneaster	Magnoliida	Unknown	45
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	Magnoliida	Unknown	2639
Lotus corniculatus	Common Bird's-foot-tre	fo Magnoliida	Unknown	1652
Lotus pedunculatus	Large Bird's-foot-tref	oi Magnoliida	Unknown	506
Vicia sepium	Bush Vetch	Magnoliida	Unknown	1147
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch	Magnoliida		319
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling	Magnoliida	Unknown	1451
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick	Magnoliida	Unknown	498
Trifolium repens	White Clover	Magnoliida	Unknown	1687
Trifolium campestre	Hop Trefoil	Magnoliida	Unknown	161
Trifolium dubium	Lesser Trefoil	Magnoliida	Unknown	445
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	Magnoliida	Unknown	1727
Ulex europaeus	Gorse	Magnoliida	Unknown	526
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	Magnoliida	Unknown	1390
Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowher	b Magnoliida	Unknown	556
Epilobium palustre	Marsh Willowherb	Magnoliida	Unknown	116
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	Magnoliida	Unknown	1697
Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	Magnoliida	Unknown	417
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	Magnoliida	Unknown	199
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	Magnoliida	Unknown	1319
Mercurialis perennis	Dog's Mercury	Magnoliida	Unknown	884
Rhamnus cathartica	Buckthorn	Magnoliida	Unknown	69

Frangula alnus	Alder Buckthorn	Magnoliida	Unknown	34
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut	Magnoliida	Unknown	258
Acer campestre	Field Maple	Magnoliida		571
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	Magnoliida	Unknown	1802
Oxalis acetosella	Wood-sorrel	Magnoliida	Unknown	664
Geranium pratense	Meadow Crane's-bill	Magnoliida	Unknown	322
Geranium robertianum	Herb-robert	Magnoliida	Unknown	1083
Impatiens parviflora	Small Balsam	Magnoliida	Unknown	21
Impatiens glandulifera	Indian Balsam	Magnoliida	Unknown	368
Hedera helix	Ivy	Magnoliida	Unknown	1154
Hedera helix ssp. helix	Common Ivy	Magnoliida	Unknown	89
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley	Magnoliida	Unknown	1384
Conopodium majus	Pignut	Magnoliida	Unknown	765
Aegopodium podagraria	Ground-elder	Magnoliida	Unknown	146
Apium nodiflorum	Fool's Water-cress	Magnoliida	Unknown	222
Angelica sylvestris	Wild Angelica	Magnoliida	Unknown	1151
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	Magnoliida	Unknown	2183
Torilis japonica	Upright Hedge-parsley	Magnoliida	Unknown	321
Vinca minor	Lesser Periwinkle	Magnoliida	Unknown	8
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet	Magnoliida	Unknown	833
Solanum tuberosum	Potato	Magnoliida	Unknown	4
Calystegia sepium	Hedge Bindweed	Magnoliida	Unknown	253
Symphytum officinale	Common Comfrey	Magnoliida	Unknown	82
Symphytum asperum x offici	nale (Russian Comfrey	Magnoliida	Unknown	88
Pentaglottis sempervirens	Green Alkanet	Magnoliida	Unknown	18
Myosotis scorpioides	Water Forget-me-not	Magnoliida	Unknown	355
Myosotis sylvatica	Wood Forget-me-not	Magnoliida	Unknown	206
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	Magnoliida	Unknown	1073
Lamiastrum galeobdolon	Yellow Archangel	Magnoliida	Unknown	491
Lamium album	White Dead-nettle	Magnoliida	Unknown	504
Lamium purpureum	Red Dead-nettle	Magnoliida	Unknown	113
Galeopsis tetrahit agg.	Common Hemp-nettle [ag	g. Magnoliida	Unknown	292
Galeopsis tetrahit sens.st	r. Common Hemp-nettle	Magnoliida	Unknown	129
Scutellaria galericulata	Skullcap	Magnoliida	Unknown	173
Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy	Magnoliida	Unknown	690
Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal	Magnoliida	Unknown	1197
Prunella laciniata x vulga	ris (P Hybrid Self-heal	Magnoliida	Unknown	13
Lycopus europaeus	Gipsywort	Magnoliida	Unknown	307
Mentha sp.	a mint	Magnoliida	Unknown	51
Mentha aquatica	Water Mint	Magnoliida	Unknown	356
Callitriche sp.	a water-starwort	Magnoliida	Unknown	199
Callitriche stagnalis sens	.lat. Common Water-starwort	Magnoliida	Unknown	66
Callitriche platycarpa	Various-leaved Water-s	ta Magnoliida	Unknown	19
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	Magnoliida	Unknown	984
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	Magnoliida	Unknown	2027
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Magnoliida	Unknown	2088
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	Magnoliida	Unknown	27
Ligustrum vulgare	Wild Privet	Magnoliida	Unknown	120
Ligustrum ovalifolium	Garden Privet	Magnoliida	Unknown	44
Verbascum thapsus	Great Mullein	Magnoliida	Unknown	57

Scrophularia nodosa	Common Figwort	Magnoliida	Unknown	366
Scrophularia auriculata	Water Figwort	Magnoliida	Unknown	315
Mimulus guttatus	Monkeyflower	Magnoliida	Unknown	47
Cymbalaria muralis	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	Magnoliida	Unknown	31
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	Magnoliida	Unknown	934
Veronica sp.	a speedwell	Magnoliida	Unknown	14
Veronica officinalis	Heath Speedwell	Magnoliida	Unknown	104
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell	Magnoliida	Unknown	996
Veronica montana	Wood Speedwell	Magnoliida	Unknown	314
Veronica beccabunga	Brooklime	Magnoliida	Unknown	520
Veronica filiformis	Slender Speedwell	Magnoliida	Unknown	15
Veronica hederifolia	Ivy-leaved Speedwell [	ag Magnoliida	Unknown	53
Campanula rotundifolia	Harebell	Magnoliida	Unknown	664
Galium palustre	Common Marsh-bedstraw	Magnoliida	Unknown	464
Galium verum	Lady's Bedstraw	Magnoliida	Unknown	618
Galium saxatile	Heath Bedstraw	Magnoliida	Unknown	514
Galium aparine	Cleavers	Magnoliida	Unknown	1542
Sambucus nigra	Elder	Magnoliida	Unknown	1850
Viburnum opulus	Guelder-rose	Magnoliida	Unknown	400
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	Magnoliida	Unknown	171
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle	Magnoliida	Unknown	626
Adoxa moschatellina	Moschatel	Magnoliida	Unknown	109
Valeriana sp.	a valerian	Magnoliida		5
Valeriana officinalis	Common Valerian	Magnoliida	Unknown	299
Succisa pratensis	Devil's-bit Scabious	Magnoliida	Unknown	380
Arctium sp.	a burdock	Magnoliida	Unknown	43
Arctium minus	Lesser Burdock	Magnoliida	Unknown	429
Carduus crispus	Welted Thistle	Magnoliida	Unknown	108
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	Magnoliida	Unknown	1094
Cirsium palustre	Marsh Thistle	Magnoliida	Unknown	912
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	Magnoliida	Unknown	1782
Centaurea scabiosa	Greater Knapweed	Magnoliida	Unknown	113
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed	Magnoliida	Unknown	1963
Hypochaeris radicata	Cat's-ear	Magnoliida	Unknown	974
Tragopogon pratensis	Goat's-beard	Magnoliida	Unknown	241
Tragopogon pratensis ssp.	praten a goat's-beard	Magnoliida	Unknown	4
Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth Sow-thistle	Magnoliida	Unknown	205
Taraxacum sp.	Dandelion agg.	Magnoliida	Unknown	199
Taraxacum officinale agg.	Dandelion	Magnoliida	Unknown	1634
Pilosella officinarum	Mouse-ear-hawkweed	Magnoliida	Unknown	709
Pilosella aurantiaca ssp.	carpat a fox and cubs	Magnoliida	Unknown	8
Bellis perennis	Daisy	Magnoliida	Unknown	981
Tanacetum parthenium	Feverfew	Magnoliida	Unknown	48
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	Magnoliida	Unknown	243
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort	Magnoliida	Unknown	519
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	Magnoliida	Unknown	1541
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy	Magnoliida	Unknown	1038
Matricaria discoidea	Pineapple Weed	Magnoliida	Unknown	284
Tripleurospermum inodorum	Scentless Mayweed	Magnoliida	Unknown	145
Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort	Magnoliida	Unknown	1533

Senecio vulgaris	Groundsel	Magnoliida	Unknown	213
Senecio viscosus	Sticky Groundsel	Magnoliida	Unknown	37
Tussilago farfara	Colt's-foot	Magnoliida	Unknown	828
Bidens cernua	Nodding Bur-marigold	Magnoliida	Unknown	37
Bidens tripartita	Trifid Bur-marigold	Magnoliida	Unknown	62
Alisma plantago-aquatica	Water-plantain	Liliidae	Unknown	324
Acorus calamus	Sweet-flag	Liliidae	Unknown	54
Calla palustris	Bog Arum	Liliidae	Unknown	9
Arum maculatum	Lords-and-ladies	Liliidae	Unknown	486
Lemna minor	Common Duckweed	Liliidae	Unknown	304
Juncus sp.	rush	Liliidae	Unknown	88
Juncus bufonius agg.	Toad Rush [agg.]	Liliidae	Unknown	115
Juncus articulatus	Jointed Rush	Liliidae	Unknown	497
Juncus inflexus	Hard Rush	Liliidae	Unknown	764
Juncus effusus	Soft Rush	Liliidae	Unknown	1505
Juncus conglomeratus	Compact Rush	Liliidae	Unknown	417
Luzula campestris	Field Wood-rush	Liliidae	Unknown	655
Trichophorum cespitosum	Deergrass	Liliidae	Unknown	5
Carex otrubae	False Fox-sedge	Liliidae	Unknown	249
Carex remota	Remote Sedge	Liliidae	Unknown	306
Carex ovalis	Oval Sedge	Liliidae	Unknown	178
Carex hirta	Hairy Sedge	Liliidae	Unknown	341
Carex acutiformis	Lesser Pond-sedge	Liliidae	Unknown	113
Carex pendula	Pendulus Sedge	Liliidae	Unknown	87
Carex flacca	Glaucous Sedge	Liliidae	Unknown	664
Milium effusum	Wood Millet	Liliidae	Unknown	260
Festuca pratensis	Meadow Fescue	Liliidae	Unknown	180
Festuca arundinacea	Tall Fescue	Liliidae	Unknown	101
Festuca gigantea	Giant Fescue	Liliidae	Unknown	375
Festuca rubra agg.	Red Fescue	Liliidae	Unknown	1280
Festuca ovina agg.	Sheep's Fescue [agg.]	Liliidae	Unknown	552
Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass	Liliidae	Unknown	1241
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dog's-tail	Liliidae	Unknown	1361
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	Liliidae	Unknown	555
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass	Liliidae	Unknown	990
Poa pratensis sens.lat.	Smooth Meadow-grass	Liliidae	Unknown	222
Poa pratensis sens.str.	Smooth Meadow-grass	Liliidae	Unknown	68
Poa nemoralis	Wood Meadow-grass	Liliidae	Unknown	54
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	Liliidae	Unknown	2249
Glyceria sp.	a sweet-grass	Liliidae	Unknown	142
Glyceria notata	Plicate Sweet-grass	Liliidae	Unknown	37
Melica uniflora	Wood Melick	Liliidae	Unknown	230
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	Liliidae	Unknown	1554
Trisetum flavescens	Yellow Oat-grass	Liliidae	Unknown	476
Deschampsia caespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass	Liliidae	Unknown	1733
Deschampsia flexuosa	Wavy Hair-grass	Liliidae	Unknown	541
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	Liliidae	Unknown	2199
Holcus lanatus x mollis (H	. x hy a soft-grass	Liliidae		7
Holcus mollis	Creeping Soft-grass	Liliidae	Unknown	722
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal Grass	Liliidae	Unknown	1198

Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary-grass	Liliidae	Unknown	506
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	Liliidae	Unknown	1261
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	Liliidae	Unknown	730
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail	Liliidae	Unknown	839
Alopecurus geniculatus	Marsh Foxtail	Liliidae	Unknown	256
Phleum pratense sens.lat.	Timothy	Liliidae	Unknown	428
Phleum bertolonii	Smaller Cat's-tail	Liliidae	Unknown	96
Bromus hordeaceus	Soft-brome	Liliidae	Unknown	239
Bromopsis ramosa	Hairy Brome	Liliidae	Unknown	295
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False-brome	Liliidae	Unknown	432
Elytrigia repens	Common Couch	Liliidae	Unknown	386
Phragmites australis	Common Reed	Liliidae	Unknown	166
Sparganium erectum	Branched Bur-reed	Liliidae	Unknown	329
Polygonatum multiflorum	Solomon's-seal	Liliidae	Unknown	25
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell	Liliidae	Unknown	1311
Muscari sp.	a grape hyacinth	Liliidae	Unknown	3
Narcissus agg.	a garden daffodil	Liliidae	Unknown	44
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Iris	Liliidae	Unknown	373
Tamus communis	Black Bryony	Liliidae	Unknown	221
Epipactis helleborine	Broad-leaved Hellebori	ne Liliidae	Unknown	92
Invertebrates				
Planariidae	a flatworm	Tricladida	Unknown	7
Baetidae	a mayfly	Ephemeropt	Unknown	36
Calopteryx splendens	Banded Demoiselle	Odonata	Local	326
Aeshna grandis	Brown Hawker	Odonata	Common	425
Sympetrum striolatum	Common Darter	Odonata	Common	494
Philaenus spumarius	Cuckoo-spit Insect	Hemiptera	Common	36
Carabus violaceus	Violet Ground Beetle	Coleoptera	Common	16
Abax parallelepipedus	a ground beetle	Coleoptera	Common	13
Coccinella septempunctata	Seven-spot Ladybird	Coleoptera	Common	247
Leptoceridae	a caddisfly	Trichopter	Unknown	12
Hepialus hecta	Gold Swift	Lepidopter	Local	21
Hepialus fusconebulosa	Map-winged Swift	Lepidopter	Local	13
Tortrix viridana	Green Oak Tortrix	Lepidopter	Common	19
Hypsopygia costalis	Gold Triangle	Lepidopter	Common	15
Pterophorus pentadactyla	White Plume Moth	Lepidopter	Local	10
Maniola jurtina	Meadow Brown	Lepidopter	Common	1283
Aphantopus hyperantus	Ringlet	Lepidopter	Common	272
Drepana falcataria	Pebble Hook-tip	Lepidopter	Common	26
Thyatira batis	Peach Blossom	Lepidopter	Common	28
Habrosyne pyritoides	Buff Arches	Lepidopter	Common	38
Tethea ocularis octogesime	a Figure of Eighty	Lepidopter	Common	8
Ochropacha duplaris	Common Lutestring	Lepidopter	Common	12
Hemithea aestivaria	Common Emerald	Lepidopter	Common	24
Timandra griseata	Blood-vein	Lepidopter	Common	27
Idaea aversata	Riband Wave	Lepidopter	Common	81
Xanthorhoe montanata	Silver-ground Carpet	Lepidopter	Common	103
Xanthorhoe fluctuata	Garden Carpet	Lepidopter	Common	51
Epirrhoe alternata	Common Carpet	Lepidopter	Common	99
Mesoleuca albicillata	Beautiful Carpet	Lepidopter	Common	5

Cosmorhoe ocellata	Purple Bar	Lepidopter	Common	12
Eulithis mellinata	Spinach	Lepidopter	Common	15
Eulithis pyraliata	Barred Straw	Lepidopter	Common	25
Perizoma affinitata	Rivulet	Lepidopter	Common	14
Perizoma alchemillata	Small Rivulet	Lepidopter	Common	35
Perizoma didymata	Twin-spot Carpet	Lepidopter	Common	22
Eupithecia pulchellata	Foxglove Pug	Lepidopter	Common	10
Chloroclystis v-ata	V-Pug	Lepidopter	Common	22
Abraxas sylvata	Clouded Magpie	Lepidopter	Local	10
Lomaspilis marginata	Clouded Border	Lepidopter	Common	63
Semiothisa liturata	Tawny-barred Angle	Lepidopter	Common	10
Plagodis dolabraria	Scorched Wing	Lepidopter	Local	13
Opisthograptis luteolata	Brimstone Moth	Lepidopter	Common	102
Crocallis elinguaria	Scalloped Oak	Lepidopter	Common	22
Biston betularia	Peppered Moth	Lepidopter	Common	50
Alcis repandata	Mottled Beauty	Lepidopter	Common	39
Bupalus piniaria	Bordered White	Lepidopter	Common	29
Cabera pusaria	Common White Wave	Lepidopter	Common	51
Lomographa temerata	Clouded Silver	Lepidopter	Common	24
Campaea margaritata	Light Emerald	Lepidopter	Common	46
Deilephila elpenor	Elephant Hawk-moth	Lepidopter	Common	48
Deilephila porcellus	Small Elephant Hawk-mo	th Lepidopter	Local	10
Phalera bucephala	Buff-tip	Lepidopter	Common	20
Notodonta dromedarius	Iron Prominent	Lepidopter	Common	22
Eligmodonta ziczac	Pebble Prominent	Lepidopter	Common	28
Pheosia gnoma	Lesser Swallow Promine	nt Lepidopter	Common	41
Pheosia tremula	Swallow Prominent	Lepidopter	Common	22
Ptilodon capucina	Coxcomb Prominent	Lepidopter	Common	30
Pterostoma palpina	Pale Prominent	Lepidopter	Common	21
Leucoma salicis	White Satin	Lepidopter	Local	6
Spilosoma luteum	Buff Ermine	Lepidopter	Common	35
Agrotis exclamationis	Heart and Dart	Lepidopter	Common	69
Agrotis puta	Shuttle Shaped Dart	Lepidopter	Common	19
Axylia putris	Flame	Lepidopter	Common	37
Ochropleura plecta	Flame Shoulder	Lepidopter	Common	82
Graphiphora augur	Double Dart	Lepidopter	Common	8
Diarsia mendica mendica	Ingrailed Clay	Lepidopter	Common	41
Diarsia brunnea	Purple Clay	Lepidopter	Common	17
Xestia c-nigrum	Setaceous Hebrew Chara	ct Lepidopter	Common	51
Xestia triangulum	Double Square-spot	Lepidopter	Common	32
Xestia baja	Dotted Clay	Lepidopter	Common	27
Anaplectoides prasina	Green Arches	Lepidopter	Common	9
Hadena bicruris	Lychnis	Lepidopter	Common	9
Mythimna ferrago	Clay	Lepidopter	Common	24
Mythimna impura	Smoky Wainscot	Lepidopter	Common	78
Mythimna pallens	Common Wainscot	Lepidopter	Common	43
Mythimna comma	Shoulder-striped Wains	co Lepidopter	Common	16
Cucullia umbratica	Shark	Lepidopter	Common	3
Acronicta megacephala	Poplar Grey	Lepidopter	Common	10
Acronicta leporina	Miller	Lepidopter	Common	11

Acronicta psi/tridens	Dark/Grey Dagger	Lepidopter	Unknown	21
Acronicta rumicis	Knotgrass	Lepidopter	Common	17
Euplexia lucipara	Small Angle Shades	Lepidopter	Common	27
Apamea monoglypha	Dark Arches	Lepidopter	Common	82
Apamea lithoxylea	Light Arches	Lepidopter	Common	25
Apamea epomidion	Clouded Brindle	Lepidopter	Common	3
Apamea sordens	Rustic Shoulder-knot	Lepidopter	Common	11
Oligia sp.	a noctuid moth	Lepidopter		26
Oligia fasciuncula	Middle-barred Minor	Lepidopter	Common	26
Mesoligia literosa	Rosy Minor	Lepidopter	Common	7
Hoplodrina alsines	Uncertain	Lepidopter	Common	18
Pseudoips fagana britannic	a Green Silver-lines	Lepidopter	Common	9
Diachrysia chrysitis	Burnished Brass	Lepidopter	Common	31
Plusia festucae	Gold Spot	Lepidopter	Common	29
Autographa gamma	Silver Y	Lepidopter	Common	185
Autographa pulchrina	Beautiful Golden Y	Lepidopter	Common	36
Autographa jota	Plain Golden Y	Lepidopter	Common	25
Abrostola triplasia	Spectacle	Lepidopter	Common	27
Herminea tarsipennalis	Fan-foot	Lepidopter	Common	18
Herminia grisealis	Small Fan-foot	Lepidopter	Common	30
Chironomidae sp.	a non-biting midge	Diptera		53
Asellidae sp.	a hoglouse	Isopoda	Unknown	35
Amphibians and retiles				
Triturus cristatus	Warty Newt	Urodela	Unknown	182
Bufo bufo	Common Toad	Anura	Unknown	303
Rana temporaria	Common Frog	Anura	Unknown	513
Anguis fragilis	Slow-worm	Squamata	Unknown	68
Natrix natrix	Grass Snake	Squamata	Unknown	275
Birds				
Tachybaptus ruficollis	Little Grebe	Podicipedi	Unknown	1782
Podiceps cristatus	Great Crested Grebe	Podicipedi	Unknown	996
Phalacrocorax carbo	Cormorant	Pelecanifo	Unknown	2003
Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron	Ciconiifor	Unknown	3503
Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	Anseriform	Unknown	2208
Anser brachyrhyncus	Pink-footed Goose	Anseriform	Unknown	392
Anser anser	Greylag Goose	Anseriform	Unknown	1283
Branta canadensis	Canada Goose	Anseriform	Naturalised	2110
Aix galericulata	Mandarin	Anseriform	Naturalised	434
Anas crecca	Teal	Anseriform	Unknown	3680
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	Anseriform	Unknown	4544
Aythya ferina	Pochard	Anseriform	Unknown	880
Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck	Anseriform	Unknown	2900
Bucephala clangula	Goldeneye	Anseriform	Unknown	427
Mergus merganser	Goosander	Anseriform	Unknown	1364
Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk	Accipitrif	Unknown	1761
Buteo buteo	Buzzard	Accipitrif	Unknown	1751
Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	Falconifor	Unknown	2440
Rallus aquaticus	Water Rail	Gruiformes	Unknown	778
Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen	Gruiformes	Unknown	3958
Fulica atra	Coot	Gruiformes	Unknown	4044

Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	Charadriif	Unknown	2073
Numenius arquata	Curlew	Charadriif	Unknown	332
Larus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	Charadriif	Unknown	2519
Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gu	ll Charadriif	Unknown	581
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	Charadriif	Unknown	267
Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	Charadriif	Unknown	798
Columba palumbus	Woodpigeon	Columbifor	Unknown	3833
Streptopelia decaocto	Collared Dove	Columbifor	Unknown	1212
Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo	Cuculiform	Unknown	425
Athene noctua	Little Owl	Strigiform	Unknown	394
Strix aluco	Tawny Owl	Strigiform	Unknown	435
Apus apus	Swift	Apodiforme	Unknown	1122
Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	Coraciifor	Unknown	1210
Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker	Piciformes	Unknown	1290
Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpeck	er Piciformes	Unknown	1671
Dendrocopos minor	Lesser Spotted Woodpec	ke Piciformes	Unknown	147
Alauda arvensis	Skylark	Passerifor	Unknown	856
Hirundo rustica	Swallow	Passerifor	Unknown	2088
Delichon urbica	House Martin	Passerifor	Unknown	1244
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	Passerifor	Unknown	252
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail	Passerifor	Unknown	800
Motacilla alba yarrellii	Pied Wagtail	Passerifor	Unknown	1002
Troglodytes troglodytes	Wren	Passerifor	Unknown	3709
Prunella modularis	Dunnock	Passerifor	Unknown	2845
Erithacus rubecula	Robin	Passerifor	Unknown	4023
Saxicola torquata	Stonechat	Passerifor	Unknown	209
Oenanthe oenanthe	Wheatear	Passerifor	Unknown	271
Turdus merula	Blackbird	Passerifor	Unknown	3990
Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	Passerifor	Unknown	995
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	Passerifor	Unknown	2219
Turdus iliacus	Redwing	Passerifor	Unknown	1114
Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	Passerifor	Unknown	1012
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	Sedge Warbler	Passerifor	Unknown	810
Sylvia communis	Whitethroat	Passerifor	Unknown	1327
Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap	Passerifor	Unknown	1334
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	Wood Warbler	Passerifor	Unknown	80
Phylloscopus collybita	Chiffchaff	Passerifor	Unknown	2376
Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	Passerifor	Unknown	1747
Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	Passerifor	Unknown	767
Regulus ignicapillus	Firecrest	Passerifor	Unknown	32
Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher	Passerifor	Unknown	278
Aegithalos caudatus	Long-tailed Tit	Passerifor	Unknown	2323
Parus ater	Coal Tit	Passerifor	Unknown	817
Parus caeruleus	Blue Tit	Passerifor	Unknown	3982
Parus major	Great Tit	Passerifor	Unknown	3853
Sitta europaea	Nuthatch	Passerifor	Unknown	611
Certhia familiaris	Treecreeper	Passerifor	Unknown	895
Garrulus glandarius	Jay	Passerifor	Unknown	1905
Pica pica	Magpie	Passerifor	Unknown	3619
Corvus frugilegus	Rook	Passerifor	Unknown	818

Corvus corone corone	Carrion crow	Passerifor	Unknown	1703
Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	Passerifor	Unknown	1474
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	Passerifor	Unknown	661
Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	Passerifor	Unknown	170
Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch	Passerifor	Unknown	3364
Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling	Passerifor	Unknown	110
Carduelis chloris	Greenfinch	Passerifor	Unknown	1146
Carduelis carduelis	Goldfinch	Passerifor	Unknown	2298
Carduelis spinus	Siskin	Passerifor	Unknown	601
Carduelis cannabina	Linnet	Passerifor	Unknown	842
Carduelis flammea	Redpoll	Passerifor	Unknown	611
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	Passerifor	Unknown	2119
Coccothraustes coccothraus	tes Hawfinch	Passerifor	Unknown	64
Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	Passerifor	Unknown	1465
Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	Passerifor	Unknown	2665
Mammals				
Erinaceus europaeus	Hedgehog	Insectivor	Common	61
Talpa europaea	Mole	Insectivor	Common	227
Myotis daubentoni	Daubenton's Bat	Chiroptera	Common	52
Nyctalus noctula	Noctule	Chiroptera	Unknown	80
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	Chiroptera	Common	129
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	Chiroptera	Common	81
Oryctolagus cuniculus	Rabbit	Lagomorpha	Common	479
Lepus capensis	Brown Hare	Lagomorpha	Common	1025
Sciurus carolinensis	Grey Squirrel	Rodentia	Naturalised	567
Microtus agrestis	Field Vole	Rodentia	Common	82
Micromys minutus	Harvest Mouse	Rodentia	Local	104
Mustela nivalis	Weasel	Carnivora	Common	130
Mustela vison	American Mink	Carnivora	Naturalised	35
Meles meles	Badger	Carnivora	Common	277

Appendix 3

Tree Preservation Order

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Insert title of Order (including year)

DERBY CITY COUNCIL (TREES AT ALLESTREE PARK)

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER, 2000 . NUMBER 235

Insert name of Council

Insert name of appropriate authority

The Derby City Council
in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 198 [, 201[a]] [and] 203 [and 300] of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990[b], [~~and with the consent of the x~~

]

hereby make the following Order:—

Citation

Insert title of Order (including year)

1. This Order may be cited as Derby City Council (Trees at Allestree Park) Tree Preservation Order, 2000 - Number 235.

Interpretation

Name of Council making the Order

2. In this Order "the authority" means the Derby City Council

and unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Order to a numbered section is a reference to the section so numbered in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

[Application of section 201

Insert date

3. The authority hereby direct that section 201 (provisional tree preservation orders) shall apply to this Order and, accordingly, this Order shall take effect provisionally on

Prohibited acts in relation to trees

4. Without prejudice to subsections (6) and (7) of section 198 (power to make tree preservation orders)[c] [or subsection (3) of section 200 (orders affecting land where Forestry Commissioners interested)], and subject to article 5, no person shall—

(a) cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy; or

(b) cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of,

any tree specified in Schedule 1 to this Order or comprised in a group of trees or in a woodland so specified, except with the consent of the authority and, where such consent is given subject to conditions, in accordance with those conditions.

Exemptions

5. (1) Nothing in article 4 shall prevent—

(a) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree by or at the request of a statutory undertaker, where the land on which the tree is situated is operational land[d] of the statutory undertaker and the work is necessary—

(a) Under section 199(1), tree preservation orders generally do not take effect until confirmed, but a direction may be given under section 201 for an order to take provisional effect immediately.

(b) Where the Order is to be made under the sections cited *and* section 300 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, all those provisions should be cited, as should the fact of the consent of the appropriate authority. As to the circumstances in which the consent of the Forestry Commission is required (and should be cited) *see* section 200(1) of that Act.

(c) Subsection (6) of section 198 exempts from the application of tree preservation orders the cutting down, uprooting, topping or lopping of trees which are dying, dead or have become dangerous, or the undertaking of those acts in compliance with obligations imposed by or under an Act of Parliament or so far as may be necessary for the prevention or abatement of a nuisance. Subsection (7) of that section makes section 198 subject to section 39(2) of the Housing and Planning Act 1986 (c.63) (saving for effect of section 2(4) of the Opencast Coal Act 1958 on land affected by a tree preservation order despite its repeal) and section 15 of the Forestry Act 1967 (c.10) (licences under that Act to fell trees comprised in a tree preservation order).

(d) *See* section 263 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

(e) S.I. 1995/418.

(i) in the interests of the safe operation of the undertaking;
(ii) in connection with the inspection, repair or renewal of any sewers, mains, pipes, cables or other apparatus of the statutory undertaker; or
(iii) to enable the statutory undertaker to carry out development permitted by or under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995[e];

(b) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree cultivated for the production of fruit in the course of a business or trade where such work is in the interests of that business or trade;

(c) the pruning, in accordance with good horticultural practice, of any tree cultivated for the production of fruit;

(d) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree where that work is required to enable a person to implement a planning permission (other than an outline planning permission or, without prejudice to paragraph (a)(iii), a permission granted by or under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995) granted on an application under Part III of the Act, or deemed to have been granted (whether for the purposes of that Part or otherwise);

(e) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree by or at the request of the Environment Agency to enable the Agency to carry out development permitted by or under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995;

(f) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree by or at the request of a drainage body where that tree interferes, or is likely to interfere, with the exercise of any of the functions of that body in relation to the maintenance, improvement or construction of watercourses or of drainage works, and for this purpose "drainage body" and "drainage" have the same meanings as in the Land Drainage Act 1991[a]; or

(g) without prejudice to section 198(6)(b), the felling or lopping of a tree or the cutting back of its roots by or at the request of, or in accordance with a notice served by, a licence holder under paragraph 9 of Schedule 4 to the Electricity Act 1989[b].

(2) In paragraph (1), "statutory undertaker" means any of the following –

a person authorised by any enactment to carry on any railway, light railway, tramway, road transport, water transport, canal, inland navigation, dock, harbour pier or lighthouse undertaking, or any undertaking for the supply of hydraulic power,

a relevant airport operator (within the meaning of Part V of the Airports Act 1986)[c],

the holder of a licence under section 6 of the Electricity Act 1989,

a public gas transporter,

the holder of a licence under section 7 of the Telecommunications Act 1984[d] to whom the telecommunications code (within the meaning of that Act) is applied,

a water or sewerage undertaker,

the Civil Aviation Authority or a body acting on behalf of that Authority,

the Post Office.

Applications for consent under the Order

6. An application for consent for the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree in respect of which his Order is for the time being in force shall be made in writing to the authority and shall–

(a) identify the tree or trees to which it relates (if necessary, by reference to a plan);
(b) specify the work for which consent is sought; and
(c) contain a statement of the applicant's reasons for making the application.

Application of provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990

7. (1) The provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 relating to registers, applications, permissions and appeals mentioned in column (1) of Part I of Schedule 2 to this Order shall have effect, in relation to consents under this Order and applications for such consent, subject to the adaptations and modifications mentioned in column (2)

(a) 1991 c.59, *see* section 72.
(b) 1989 c.29.
(c) 1986 c.31.
(d) 1984 c.12.

(2) The provisions referred to in paragraph (1), as so adapted and modified, are set out in Part II of that Schedule.

Directions as to replanting

8. (1) Where consent is granted under this Order for the felling in the course of forestry operations of any part of a woodland area, the authority may give to the owner of the land on which that part is situated ("the relevant land") a direction in writing specifying the manner in which and the time within which he shall replant the relevant land.

(2) Where a direction is given under paragraph (1) and trees on the relevant land are felled (pursuant to the consent), the owner of that land shall replant it in accordance with the direction.

(3) A direction under paragraph (1) may include requirements as to–

(a) species;

(b) number of trees per hectare;

(c) the preparation of the relevant land prior to the replanting; and

(d) the erection of fencing necessary for the protection of the newly planted trees.

Compensation

9. (1) If, on a claim under this article, a person establishes that loss or damage has been caused or incurred in consequence of–

(a) the refusal of any consent required under this Order; or

(b) the grant of any such consent subject to conditions,

he shall, subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), be entitled to compensation from the authority.

(2) No claim, other than a claim made under paragraph (3), may be made under this article–

(a) if more than 12 months have elapsed since the date of the authority's decision or, where such a decision is the subject of an appeal to the Secretary of State, the date of the final determination of the appeal; or

(b) if the amount in respect of which the claim would otherwise have been made is less than £500.

(3) Where the authority refuse consent under this Order for the felling in the course of forestry operations of any part of a woodland area, they shall not be required to pay compensation to any person other than the owner of the land and such compensation shall be limited to an amount equal to any depreciation in the value of the trees which is attributable to deterioration in the quality of the timber in consequence of the refusal.

(4) In any other case, no compensation shall be payable to a person –

(a) for loss of development value or other diminution in the value of the land;

(b) for loss or damage which, having regard to the statement of reasons submitted in accordance with article 6(c) and any documents or other evidence submitted in support of any such statement, was not reasonably foreseeable when consent was refused or was granted subject to conditions;

(c) for loss or damage reasonably foreseeable by that person and attributable to his failure to take reasonable steps to avert the loss or damage or to mitigate its extent; or

(d) for costs incurred in appealing to the Secretary of State against the refusal of any consent required under this Order or the grant of any such consent subject to conditions.

(5) Subsections (3) to (5) of section 11 (terms of compensation on refusal of licence) of the Forestry Act 1967 shall apply to the assessment of compensation under paragraph (3) as it applies to the assessment of compensation where a felling licence is refused under section 10 (application for felling licence and decision of Commissioners thereon) of that Act as if for any reference to a felling licence there were substituted a reference to a consent required under this Order and for the reference to the Commissioners there were substituted a reference to the authority.

(6) In this article–

"development value" means an increase in value atrributable to the prospect of development; and, in relation to any land, the development of it shall include the clearing of it; and

"owner" has the meaning given to it by section 34 of the Forestry Act 1967.

[Application to trees to be planted pursuant to a condition

10. In relation to the tree[s] identified in the first column of Schedule 1 by the letter "C", being [a tree] [trees] to be planted pursuant to a condition (being a condition imposed under paragraph (a) of section 197 (planning permission to include approriate provision for preservation and planting of trees)), this Order takes effect as from the time when [that tree is planted] [those trees are planted].]

~~[Orders made by virtue of section 300

11. This Order takes effect in accordance with subsection (3) of section 300 (tree preservation orders in anticipation of disposal of Crown land).]~~

Dated this sixth day of April 2000 *(month and year)*

(if the Council's Standing Orders require the sealing of such documents:)

[The Common Seal of the *(name of Council)* Derby City Council was hereunto affixed in the presence of–

M A Foote

M A Foote, Director of Corporate Services]

(if the Council's Standing Orders do not require the sealing of such documents:)

~~[Signed on behalf of the *(name of Council)*~~

.....

~~Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]~~

[CONFIRMATION OF ORDER

[This Order was confirmed by the *(name of Council)* DERBY CITY COUNCIL without modification on the 20 day of JULY 2000 *(month and year)*] ~~OR~~

~~[This Order was confirmed by the *(name of Council)*~~
~~subject to the modifications indicated by *(state how indicated)*~~

on the 20 day of July 2000 *(month and year)*]

M A Foote

.....

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]

~~[DECISION NOT TO CONFIRM ORDER~~

A decision ~~not~~ to confirm this Order was taken by the *(name of Council)*
on the day of ~~*(month and year)*~~

.....

~~Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]~~

[VARIATION OF ORDER

This Order was varied by the *(name of Council)*
on the day of *(month and year)* under the reference number

.....

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]

[REVOCATION OF ORDER

This Order was revoked by the *(name of Council)*
on the day of *(month and year)* under the reference number

.....

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]

DERBY CITY COUNCIL

DERBY CITY COUNCIL

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

Map referred to in the Derby City Council
Tree Preservation Order 2000 No. 235
Allestree Park.

Development and Cultural Services
Plans and Policies Section
Roman House
Friar Gate
DERBY
DE1 1XB

THE COMMON SEAL of DERBY CITY COUNCIL was hereunto affixed in the presence of:-

M A Moore

DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES

Scale : 1:2000

SCHEDULE 1

SPECIFICATION OF TREES

Trees specified individually

(encircled in black on the map)

Reference on Map	*Description*	*Situation**
None		

Trees specified by reference to an area

(within a dotted black line on the map)

Reference on Map	*Description*	*Situation**
None		

Groups of Trees

(within a broken black line on the map)

Reference on Map	*Description*	*Situation**
None		

Woodlands

(within a continuous black line on the map)

Reference on Map	*Description*	*Situation**
W1	Various species of trees.	) Situated within Allestree) Park.

* complete if necessary to specify more precisely the position of the trees.

SCHEDULE 2

Article 7

PART I

Provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 applied with adaptations or modifications

Provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Adaptation or Modification
Section 69 (registers)	(a) In subsection (1) – (i) omit– ", in such manner as may be prescribed by a development order,", "such" in the second place where it appears, and "as may be so prescribed"; and (ii) substitute "matters relevant to tree preservation orders made by the authority" for "applications for planning permission". (b) In subsection (2)– (i) after "contain" insert ", as regards each such order"; and (ii) for paragraphs (a) and (b) substitute– "(a) details of every application under the order and of the authority's decision (if any) in relation to each such application, and (b) a statement as to the subject-matter of every appeal under the order and of the date and nature of the Secretary of State's determination of it.". (c) Omit subsections (3) and (4) (as required by section 198(4)).
Section 70 (determination of applications: general considerations)	(a) In subsection (1)– (i) substitute– "Subject to subsections (1A) and (1B), where" for "Where"; "the authority" for "a local planning authority"; "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission" where those words first appear; and "consent under the order" for "planning permission" in both of the other places where those words appear; (ii) after "think fit", insert– "(including conditions limiting the duration of the consent or requiring the replacement of trees)"; and (iii) omit "subject to sections 91 and 92,". (b) After subsection (1) insert– "(1A) Where an application relates to an area of woodland, the authority shall grant consent so far as accords with the practice of good forestry, unless they are satisfied that the granting of consent would fail to secure the maintenance of the special character of the woodland or the woodland character of the area. (1B) Where the authority grant consent for the felling of trees in a woodland area they shall not impose conditions requiring replacement where such felling is carried out in the course of forestry operations (but may give directions for securing replanting).". (c) Omit subsections (2) and (3).
Section 75 (effect of planning permission)	(a) In subsection (1) substitute– (i) "Any" for the words from "Without" to "any"; (ii) "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission to develop land"; (iii) " the consent" for "the permission"; and (iv) "the land to which the order relates" for "the land". (b) Omit subsections (2) and (3).
Section 78 (right to appeal against planning decisions and failure to take such decisions)	(a) In subsection (1) substitute– (i) "the authority" for "a local planning authority"; (ii) "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission" in the first place where those words appear; (iii) "consent under such an order" for "planning permission" in the second place where those words appear; (iv) for paragraph (c) substitute– "(c) give a direction under a tree preservation order, or refuse an application for any consent, agreement or approval of that authority required by such a direction; or (d) fail to determine any such application as is referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) within the period of 8 weeks beginning with the date on which the application was received by the authority,". (b) Omit subsection (2) (c) In subsection (3) for "served within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by a development order." substitute– "in writing addressed to the Secretary of State, specifying the grounds on which the appeal is made; and such notice shall be served– (a) in respect of a matter mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1), within the period of 28 days from the receipt of notification of the authority's decision or direction or within such longer period as the Secretary of State may allow; (b) in respect of such a failure as is mentioned in paragraph (d) of that subsection, at any time after the expiration of the period mentioned in that paragraph, but if the authority have informed the applicant that the application has been refused, or granted subject to conditions, before an appeal has been made, an appeal may only be made against that refusal or grant.". (d) For subsection (4), substitute– "(4) The appellant shall serve on the authority a copy of the notice mentioned in subsection (3).". (e) For subsection (5), substitute– "(5) For the purposes of the application of section 79(1), in relation to an appeal made under subsection (1)(d), it shall be assumed that the authority decided to refuse the application in question.".
Section 79 (determination of appeals)* *Section 79 was amended by the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 (c. 34), section 18 and Schedule 7, paragraph 19.	(a) In subsections (1) and (2), substitute "the authority" for "the local planning authority". (b) Omit subsection (3). (c) In subsection (4), substitute– (i) "section 70(1), (1A) and (1B)" for "sections 70, 72(1) and (5), 73 and 73A and Part I of Schedule 5"; (ii) "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission"; and (iii) "the authority" for "the local planning authority and a development order may apply, with or without modifications, to such an appeal any requirements imposed by a development order by virtue of section 65 or 71.". (d) Omit subsections (6) and (6A). (e) In subsection (7), omit the words after "section 78".

PART II

PROVISIONS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990, AS ADAPTED AND MODIFIED BY PART I

The following provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as adapted and modified by Part I of this Schedule, apply in relation to consents, and applications for consent, under this Order.

Section 69

(1) Every local planning authority shall keep a register containing information with respect to matters relevant to tree preservation orders made by the authority.

(2) The register shall contain, as regards each such order–

(a) details of every application under the order and of the authority's decision (if any) in relation to each such application, and

(b) a statement as to the subject-matter of every appeal under the order and of the date and nature of the Secretary of State's determination of it.

.....

(5) Every register kept under this section shall be available for inspection by the public at all reasonable hours.

Section 70

(1) Subject to subsections (1A) and (1B), where an application is made to the authority for consent under a tree preservation order–

(a) they may grant consent under the order, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as they think fit (including conditions limiting the duration of the consent or requiring the replacement of trees); or

(b) they may refuse consent under the order.

(1A) Where an application relates to an area of woodland, the authority shall grant consent so far as accords with practice of good forestry, unless they are satisfied that the granting of consent would fail to secure the maintenance of the special character of the woodland or the woodland character of the area.

(1B) Where the authority grant consent for the felling of trees in a woodland area they shall not impose conditions requiring replacement where such felling is carried out in the course of forestry operations (but may give directions for securing replanting).

.....

Section 75

Any grant of consent under a tree preservation order shall (except in so far as the consent otherwise provides) enure for the benefit of the land to which the order relates and of all persons for the time being interested in it.

.....

Section 78

(1) Where the authority–

(a) refuse an application for consent under a tree preservation order or grant it subject to conditions;

(b) refuse an application for any consent, agreement or approval of that authority required by a condition imposed on a grant of consent under such an order or grant it subject to conditions;

(c) give a direction under a tree preservation order, or refuse an application for any consent, agreement or approval of that authority required by such a direction; or

(d) fail to determine any such application as is referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) within the period of 8 weeks beginning with the date on which the application was received by the authority,

the applicant may by notice appeal to the Secretary of State.

.....

(3) Any appeal under this section shall be made by notice in writing addressed to the Secretary of State, specifying the grounds on which the appeal is made; and such notice shall be served–

(a) in respect of a matter mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1), within the period of 28 days from the receipt of notification of the authority's decision or direction or within such longer period as the Secretary of State may allow;

(b) in respect of such a failure as is mentioned in paragraph (d) of that subsection, at any time after the expiration of the period mentioned in that paragraph, but if the authority have informed the applicant that the application has been refused, or granted subject to conditions, before an appeal has been made, an appeal may only be made against that refusal or grant.

(4) The appellant shall serve on the authority a copy of the notice mentioned in subsection (3).

(5) For the purposes of the application of section 79(1), in relation to an appeal made under subsection (1)(d), it shall be assumed that the authority decided to refuse the application in question.

Section 79

(1) On an appeal under section 78 the Secretary of State may–

(a) allow or dismiss the appeal, or

(b) reverse or vary any part of the decision of the authority (whether the appeal relates to that part of it or not),

and may deal with the application as if it had been made to him in the first instance.

(2) Before determining an appeal under section 78 the Secretary of State shall, if either the appellant or the authority so wish, give each of them an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose.

.....

(4) Subject to subsection (2), the provisions of section 70(1), (1A) and (1B) shall apply, with any necessary modifications, in relation to an appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78 as they apply in relation to an application for consent under a tree preservation order which falls to be determined by the authority.

(5) The decision of the Secretary of State on such an appeal shall be final.

.....

(7) Schedule 6 applies to appeals under section 78.

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Appendix 4

Byelaws

Sinfin Golf Course
Sinfin Moor Park
Sinfin Recreation Ground
South Avenue Open Space
Staunton Avenue Recreation Ground
Stockbrook Street Recreation Ground
Sunnyhill Recreation Ground
Tennessee Road Open Spaces
Vicarage Road Playing Fields
Whitehouse Farm Open Space
Wilkins Drive Open Space
Willowcroft Road Open Space
Wimbledon Road Open Space
Windermere Crescent Recreation Ground
Windmill Hill Plantation Open Space
Winslow Green Open Space
Wollaton Road Open Space

PART II: Pleasure grounds in respect of which byelaws are made under Sections 12 and 15 of the Open Spaces Act 1906

Abbey Hill Road Playing Fields
Allestree Park
Chellaston Recreation Ground
Craddock Avenue Open Space
Field Lane Playing Fields
Havenbaulk Lane Open Space
King George V Playing Fields
Mackworth Park
Mullion Place Play Space
Oregon Way Recreation Ground
Oulton Close Open Space
Sunnydale Open Space

CITY OF DERBY

BYELAWS

Relating to Pleasure Gardens

Kedleston Road Woodland
Lathkill Road Open Space
Ludgate Walk Open Space
Mackworth Recreation Ground
Manor Farm Recreation Ground
Manor Road Open Space
Mansfield Road Open Space
Markeaton Park
Markeaton Recreation Ground
Marylebone Crescent Open Spaces
Moor End Open Space
Mundy Play Centre
Mundy Pleasure Ground
Municipal Sports Ground and Athletics Stadium
Normanton Park
Nunsfield House Ground
Osmaston Park
Parker's Piece
Penalton Close Open Space
Perth Street Open Space
Pit Close Recreation Ground
Prince Charles Avenue Open Space
Priory Estate Play Space
Quarn Park Play Space
Queensway Open Space
Racecourse Playing Fields
Riverside Gardens
Riverside Gardens, Full Street
Riverside Walk
Roe Farm Recreation Ground
Rowditch Recreation Ground
Rykneld Recreation Ground
Sandringham Drive Open Space
Sapperton Close
Seymour Close Open Space
Shelton Lock Playing Fields
Sherwood Foresters' Recreation Centre
Sherwood Recreation Ground

THE SCHEDULE

PART I: Pleasure grounds in respect of which byelaws are made under Section 164 Public Health Act 1875

Albert Road Estate Play Space
Allenton Playing Fields
Allestree Recreation Ground
Alvaston Park
Appleton Close Open Space
Arboretum
Aycliffe Gardens Open Space
Bass Recreation Ground
Bath Street Open Space
Bendall Green Recreation Ground
Birdcage Walk Open Spaces
Boulton Lane Open Spaces
Boulton Lane Recreation Ground
Bramble Brook Open Space
Brunswood Close Open Space
Calder Close Open Space
Carron Close Open Space
Chaddesden Park
Chester Green
Clemson's Park
The Copse, Darley Abbey
Cornwall Road Open Space
Darley Abbey Park
Darley Playing Fields
Darley Street Open Space
Derwent Park
Dorchester Avenue Open Space
Elvaston Lane Recreation Ground
Exeter Street Open Space
Gravel Pit Lane Open Space
Half Moon Plantation Open Space
Hill Top Playground
Isleworth Drive Open Spaces

BYELAWS

made under Section 164 of the Public Health Act 1875, and Sections 12 and 15 of the Open Spaces Act 1906 by DERBY CITY COUNCIL with respect to the PLEASURE GROUNDS set out in the Schedule hereto.

1. Throughout these byelaws the expression "the Council" means DERBY CITY COUNCIL and the expression "the pleasure ground" means the pleasure grounds set out in the Schedule hereto.

2. An act necessary to the proper execution of his duty in the pleasure ground by an officer of the Council or by any person or servant of any person employed by the Council shall not be deemed an offence against these byelaws.

3. A person shall not in the pleasure ground
   (i) wilfully, carelessly or negligently soil or defile any wall or fence in or enclosing the pleasure ground, or any building, barrier, railing, post or seat, or any erection or ornament;
   (ii) climb any wall or fence in or enclosing the pleasure ground, or any tree, or any barrier, railing, post or other erection;
   (iii) wilfully, carelessly or negligently remove or displace any barrier, railing, post or seat, or any part of any erection or ornament, or any implement provided for use in the laying out or maintenance of the pleasure ground.

4. A person shall not, except in pursuance of a lawful agreement with the Council, or otherwise in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, bring or cause to be brought into the pleasure ground any cattle, sheep, goats, pigs or horses or any beast of draught or burden.

5. (i) A person shall not, except in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, bring or cause to be brought into the pleasure ground any barrow, truck, machine or vehicle other than—
   (a) a wheeled bicycle, tricycle or other similar machine;

(b) a wheel-chair or perambulator drawn or propelled by hand and used solely for the conveyance of a child or children or an invalid;

provided that where the Council set apart a space in the pleasure ground for the use of any class of vehicle, this byelaw shall not be deemed to prohibit the driving in or to that space by a direct route from the entrance to the pleasure ground of any vehicle of the class for which it is set apart.

(ii) A person shall not, except in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, ride any bicycle, tricycle or other similar machine in any part of the pleasure ground.

6. No person shall in the pleasure ground skate on rollers, wheels or any other mechanical contrivance, to the danger of other persons.

7. A person who brings a vehicle into the pleasure ground shall not wheel or station it over or upon—

(i) any flower bed, shrub or plant, or any ground in course of preparation as a flower bed, or for the growth of any tree, shrub or plant;

(ii) any part of the pleasure ground where the Council by a notice board affixed or set up in some conspicuous position in the pleasure ground prohibit its being wheeled or stationed.

8. A person shall not affix any bill, placard or notice to or upon any wall or fence in or enclosing the pleasure ground, or to or upon any tree, or plant, or to or upon any part of any building, barrier or railing, or of any seat, or of any other erection or ornament in the pleasure ground.

9. A person shall not in the pleasure ground walk, run, stand, sit or lie upon

(i) any grass, turf or other place where adequate notice to keep off such grass, turf or other place is exhibited;

provided that such notice shall not apply to more than one fifth of the area of the pleasure ground;

The foregoing byelaws are hereby confirmed by the Secretary of State and shall come into operation on the first day of DECEMBER 1978.

L.S.

Signed by authority of
the Secretary of State.

Sgd. (R. F. D. SHUFFREY)
An Assistant Under Secretary
of State

HOME OFFICE
LONDON, SW1

16 NOVEMBER, 1978

(ii) where the infraction of the byelaw is committed within the view of such officer or constable and, from the nature of such infraction, or from any other fact of which such officer or constable may have knowledge, or of which he may be credibly informed, there may be reasonable ground for belief that the continuance in the pleasure ground of the person infringing the byelaw may result in another infraction of a byelaw, or that the removal of such person from the pleasure ground is otherwise necessary as a security for the proper use and regulation thereof.

21. The byelaws relating to the pleasure ground which were made by the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Derby on the Fifth day of February 1930, the First day of May 1935, the Eighteenth day of February 1964, the Sixteenth day of June 1964 and the Eighth day of July 1965 and were confirmed by the Minister of Health on the First day of April 1930, the Fifteenth day of August 1935 and by the Secretary of State on the Seventeenth day of April 1964, the Twenty-first day of August 1964 and the Twenty-sixth day of August 1965 respectively and any other byelaws whatsoever relating to the pleasure ground are hereby repealed.

C.S.

THE COMMON SEAL of DERBY CITY COUNCIL was hereunto affixed this seventh day of September, 1978 in the presence of

Sgd. ERNEST PRESTON
City Secretary

(ii) any flower bed, shrub or plant, or any ground in course of preparation as a flower bed, or for the growth of any tree, shrub or plant.

10. A person shall not in the pleasure ground

(i) bathe, wade or wash in any ornamental lake, pond, stream or other water;

(ii) wilfully, carelessly or negligently foul or pollute any such water;

(iii) take, destroy or attempt to take, destroy or wilfully disturb any fish in any such water except in those areas set aside for that purpose;

(iv) take, injure or destroy or attempt to take, injure or destroy, or wilfully disturb or worry or illtreat, any fowl in any such water or elsewhere in the pleasure ground;

provided that this byelaw shall not prohibit wading in those places set aside for that purpose.

11. A person shall not cause or suffer any dog belonging to him or in his charge to enter or remain in the pleasure ground unless such dog be and continue to be under proper control, and be effectually restrained

(i) from causing annoyance to any person;

(ii) from worrying or disturbing any animal or waterfowl;

(iii) from entering any lake, pond or stream or any paddling, swimming or boating pool or other water, or any sandpit or similar place equipped for children's play.

12. Where the Council set apart any such part of the pleasure ground as may be fixed by the Council, and described in a notice board affixed or set up in some conspicuous position in the pleasure ground, for the purpose of any game specified in the notice board which, by reason of the rules or manner of playing, or for the prevention of damage, danger or discomfort to any person in the pleasure ground may necessitate, at any time during the continuance of the game, the exclusive use by the player or players of any space in such part of the pleasure ground—a person shall not in any space elsewhere in the

pleasure ground play or take part in any game so specified in such a manner as to exclude persons not playing or taking part in the game from the use of such a space.

13. A person resorting to the pleasure ground and playing or taking part in any game for which the exclusive use of any space in the pleasure ground has been set apart shall

(i) not play on the space any game other than the game for which it is set apart;

(ii) not in any pleasure ground play any game with a hard ball except in those areas set aside for that purpose;

(iii) in preparing for playing and in playing, use reasonable care to prevent undue interference with the proper use of the pleasure ground by other persons;

(iv) when the space is already occupied by other players, not begin to play thereon without their permission;

(v) where the exclusive use of the space has been granted by the Council for the playing of a match, not play on that space later than a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for the beginning of the match unless he is taking part therein;

(vi) except where the exclusive use of the space has been granted by the Council for the playing of a match in which he is taking part, not use the space for a longer time than two hours continuously, if any other player or players make known to him a wish to use the space.

14. Where the Council charge a fee for use of any part of the pleasure ground for tennis, putting, bowling or any other game or sport, a person shall not commence to play until he has purchased a ticket entitling him to play, which ticket shall be retained and shown on demand to any officer of the Council.

15. A person shall not in any part of the pleasure ground which may have been set apart by the Council for any game, play or take part in any game when the state of the ground or other cause makes it unfit for use and a notice is set up in some conspicuous position prohibiting play in that part of the pleasure ground.

16. A person shall not in the pleasure ground

(i) except as hereinafter provided erect any post, rail, fence, pole, tent, booth, stand, building or other structure;

(ii) hang, spread or deposit any linen or other fabric for drying or bleaching;

(iii) sell, or offer or expose for sale, or let or hire, or offer or expose for letting to hire, any commodity or article unless, in pursuance with an agreement with the Council or otherwise in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, he is authorised to sell or let to hire in the pleasure ground such commodity or article.

17. A person shall not in the pleasure ground wilfully obstruct, disturb, interrupt, or annoy any other person in the proper use of the pleasure ground, or wilfully obstruct, disturb or interrupt any officer of the Council in the proper execution of his duty, or any person or servant of any person employed by the Council in the proper execution of any work in connection with the laying out or maintenance of the pleasure ground.

18. A person shall not take part in any public show or performance in the pleasure ground. Provided that this byelaw shall not apply to any person taking part in a band show or any other entertainment held in the pleasure ground in pursuance of an agreement with the Council.

19. Every person who shall offend against any of these byelaws shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Fifty pounds.

20. Every person who shall infringe any byelaw for the regulation of the pleasure ground may be removed therefrom by an officer of the Council, or by any constable, in any one of the several cases hereinafter specified, that is to say—

(i) where the infraction of the byelaw is committed within the view of such officer or constable, and the name and residence of the person infringing the byelaw are unknown to and cannot be readily ascertained by such officer or constable;

CITY OF DERBY

BYELAWS

relating to the prohibiting of
dogs from grounds, the removal of canine faeces,
dogs on leads and dogs on leads on request

BYELAWS - RELATING TO THE PROHIBITING OF DOGS FROM GROUNDS, THE REMOVAL OF CANINE FAECES, DOGS ON LEADS AND DOGS ON LEADS ON REQUEST

Byelaws made by Derby City Council under Section 164 of the Public Health Act 1875, and Sections 12 and 15 of the Open Spaces Act 1906, and section 15 of the open spaces Act 1906 with respect to public walks, pleasure grounds and open spaces.

EXTENT

1.(1) Byelaw 3 applies to the public walks, pleasure grounds and open spaces or parts thereof described in Schedule 1, hereafter referred to as 'the dog prohibited areas'.

(2) Byelaws 4 and 5 apply to the public walks, pleasure grounds, and open spaces described in Schedule 2, hereafter referred to as 'the canine faeces removal areas'.

(3) Byelaw 6 applies to the public walks, pleasure grounds and open spaces or parts thereof described in Schedule 3, hereafter referred to as the 'dogs on leads areas'.

(4) Byelaw 7 applies to the public walks, pleasure grounds and open spaces or parts thereof described in Schedule 4, hereafter referred to as the 'dogs on leads on request areas'.

(5) Byelaws 5, 6 and 7 do not apply to any roads within the dogs on leads area for the time being designated under Section 27 of the Road Traffic Act 1988.

(6) Byelaws 5, 6 and 7 do not apply in respect of any dogs to which Section 1 of the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 applies.

(7) Notice of the effect of these byelaws shall be given by signs placed in conspicuous positions at the entrances to each of the dog prohibited areas, and at the entrances or on the approaches to each of the canine faeces removal areas, each of the dogs on leads areas and each of the dogs on leads on request areas.

INTERPRETATION

2.(1) In these byelaws 'the Council' means Derby City Council;

(2) For the purpose of these byelaws the keeper of the dog shall be deemed in charge thereof, unless the dog had been placed in or taken into the charge of some other person at the time when an offence under these byelaws had been committed.

(3) In paragraph (2) above, 'the keeper' shall include the owner of the dog or any person who habitually has it in his possession.

DOGS PROHIBITED FROM THE GROUNDS

3.(1) No person (other than a registered blind person) in charge of a dog shall, without reasonable excuse, permit the dog to enter or remain in any of the dog prohibited areas.

(2) An officer of the Council or any constable may require a person in charge of a dog which has entered any of the dog prohibited areas to remove the dog therefrom.

REMOVAL OF CANINE FAECES

4. Every person,(other than a registered blind person) in charge of a dog which is in any of the canine faeces removal areas who, without reasonable excuse, fails to remove forthwith from any such area any faeces deposited by the dog shall be guilty of an offence.

5. For the purpose of compliance with byelaw 4 the following provisions shall apply:-

(a) its shall be a sufficient removal from the canine faeces removal areas if the faeces are deposited in a receptacle within any such area which has been provided for that purpose by the Council;

(b) without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, it shall not be a reasonable excuse that a person in charge of a dog did not have with him any means of removal of the faeces.

DOGS ON LEADS

6. No person in charge of a dog shall, without reasonable excuse, permit the dog to enter or remain in any of the dogs on leads areas unless the dog is held on a lead and is restrained from behaviour giving reasonable grounds for annoyance.

DOGS ON LEADS ON REQUEST

7.(1) Every person in charge of a dog in any of the dogs on leads on request areas shall, as far as reasonably practicable, comply with a direction given by any officer of the Council or constable to keep the dog on a lead and restrained from behaviour likely to cause annoyance or disturbance whilst in any such area.

(2) A direction under paragraph 7(1) above may only be given if such restraint is reasonably necessary to prevent a nuisance or behaviour by the dog likely to cause annoyance or disturbance to any person in any of the dogs on leads on request areas or the worrying or disturbance of any animal or bird.

REMOVAL OF OFFENDERS

8. Any person offending against byelaws 3(1), 4, 6 or 7 may be removed from the ground in which the offence took place by any officer of the Council or any constable.

PENALTY

9. Any person offending against byelaws 3(1), 4, 6 or 7 shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.

REVOCATION

10. Byelaw no 11 of the byelaws relating to Pleasure Grounds made by Derby City Council on 7 September 1978 and confirmed by the Secretary of State on 1 December 1978 is hereby revoked in respect to those areas referred to in Schedule 1 and 3.

SCHEDULE 1

DOG BAN

The dog prohibited areas referred to in byelaw 1 (1) are:-

Part 1

Under Section 164 of the Public Health Act 1875:

Name of Ground and Location	Part of Ground Effected	Position of Ground
Allestree Recreation Ground	- Enclosed Bowling Greens only	- Allestree
Alvaston Park	- Enclosed Bowling Green only	- Alvaston
Arboretum Park	- Enclosed Bowling Green only	- Arboretum Street Normanton
Boulton Lane Recreation Ground	- Enclosed Bowling Green only	- Allenton
Breadsall Hilltop	- Enclosed Playground only	- Breadsall Hilltop Estate
Chaddesden Park	- Enclosed Bowling Greens, Toddlers Playground/Paddling Pool only	- Chaddesden
Cotton Lane Community Centre	- Enclosed Playground only	- Derby
Darley Playing Fields	- Enclosed Bowling Greens only	- Darley
Knightsbridge Recreation Ground	- Enclosed Playground only	- Mackworth
Markeaton Park	- Mundy Play Centre only	- Markeaton
Markeaton Recreation Ground	- Enclosed Bowling Greens only	- Markeaton
Normanton Park	- Enclosed Bowling Green only	- Normanton
Nunsfield House Recreation Ground	- Enclosed Bowling Green only	- Boulton Lane
Osmaston Park	- Enclosed Bowling Green only	- Osmaston Park Road
Rowditch Recreation Ground	- Enclosed Bowling Green only	- Derby
Vicarage Road, Mickleover	- Enclosed Playground only	- Mickleover

Part 2

Under Sections 12 and 15 of the Open Spaces Act 1906.

Allestree Park	- Enclosed Wildlife Refuge only	- Allestree
King George V Playing Field	- Enclosed Bowling Greens only	- Littleover

SCHEDULE 2

'POOP SCOOP'

The canine faeces removal areas referred to in byelaw 1(2) are:

Part 1

Under Section 164 of the Public Health Act 1875:

Name of Ground	Location of Ground
Allestree Recreation Ground (Excluding Bowling Greens)	Allestree
Alsager Close	Oakwood
Alvaston Park (including Meadow Lane, excluding Bowling Green)	Alvaston
Appledore Drive/Oakwood Drive	Oakwood Estate
Appleton Close	Chaddesden
Arboretum Park (including extension, excluding Bowling Green)	Arboretum Street, Normanton
Aycliffe Garden Open Space	Alvaston
Back Lane	Chellaston
Barnstaple Close	Oakwood Estate
Bass Recreation Ground	Station Approach
Bath Street/Duke Street Open Space	Derby
Baverstock Close	Chellaston
Bendall Green Recreation Ground	Littleover
Bembridge Drive	Alvaston
Birdcage Walk Open Spaces	Mackworth Estate
Bishops Drive/Beeley Close	Oakwood Estate
Bishops Drive/Burdock Close	Oakwood Estate
Bishops Drive/Charingworth Road	Oakwood Estate
Bishops Drive/Garthorpe Court	Oakwood Estate
Bishops Drive/Hilltop	Oakwood Estate
Bishops Drive/Timbersbrook Close	Oakwood Estate
Blencathra Drive	Mickleover
Boulton Lane Recreation Ground (Excluding Bowling Green)	Allenton
Bowland Close	Mickleover
Brading Close/Medina Close	Alvaston
Bradwell Close	Mickleover
Bramble Brook Recreation Ground	Derby
Breadsall Hilltop (Excluding Playground)	Breadsall Hill Top Estate
Brierfield Way	Mickleover
Brunswood Close Recreation Ground	Spondon
Brunton Close	Silverhill Estate, Mickleover
Burdock Close/Vestry Road	Oakwood Estate
Burghley Close	Chellaston
Calder Close Open Space	Allestree
Cambridge Street Recreation Ground	Spondon
Carsington Crescent	Allestree
Caxton Street/Woodroffe Walk	Sunnyhill
Chaddesden Park (excluding Bowling Green and Toddlers Playground/ Paddling Pool)	Chaddesden

Name of Ground	Location of Ground
Cheviot Street Recreation Ground	Derby
Chester Green	Derby
Church Street	Spondon
Corbell Close	Oakwood Estate
Corinium Close	Alvaston
Cotton Lane Community Centre (excluding enclosed playground)	Derby
Cowsley Road/Cornwall Road Open Space	Chaddesden
Crayford Road/Boulton Lane	Alvaston
Cullen Way	Sinfin
Danebridge Crescent/Morley Road	Oakwood Estate
Darley Abbey Park (including Dean's Field)	Darley Abbey
Darley Playing Field (excluding Bowling Greens)	Darley Abbey
Denstone Drive	Alvaston
Denver Road	Silverhill Estate, Mickleover
Derby Canal Walkway (including Penalton Close Open Space Shelton Lock and Deadmans Lane)	Alvaston
Derby Canal Walkway	Spondon
Derwent Park	Derby
Dolphin Close/Eland Close	Spondon
Dorchester Avenue Open Space	Chaddesden
Elgin Avenue	Littleover
Elvaston Lane Recreation Ground	Alvaston
Elvaston Lane/Shardlow Road	Alvaston
Exeter Street Open Space	Derby
Fairbourne Drive	Silverhill Estate, Mickleover
Fallow Road	Spondon
Farncombe Lane/Binscombe Lane/Charterhouse Close	Breadsall Hilltop
Finningley Drive	Allestree
Froggatt Close/Padley Close	Derwent Valley Estate, Allestree
Fullen's Lock Park	Shelton Lock
Golders Green Walk	Mackworth Estate
Gravel Pit Lane Recreation Ground	Spondon
Greatorex Avenue	Allenton
Greenside Court	Silverhill Estate, Mickleover
Greenwich Drive South	New Zealand
Haines Close	Sinfin
Half Moon Plantation Open Space	Chaddesden
Hamilton Road Recreation	Spondon
Hedingham Way	Mickleover
Heigham Close	Shelton Lock
Hilderstone Close	Alvaston
Hollowood Avenue	Littleover

Name of Ground	Location of Ground
Howden Close	Silverhill Estate, Mickleover
Ingham Drive	Mickleover
Inglewood Avenue	Silverhill Estate, Mickleover
Ingliston Close	Alvaston
Isleworth Drive Open Space	Mackworth
Kestrel's Croft	Sinfin
Keynsham Close	Derby
Kipling Drive	Mickleover
Knightsbridge Recreation Ground (excluding enclosed playground)	Mackworth
Ladybank Road	Silverhill Estate, Mickleover
Ladybank Road/Station Road	Mickleover
Lambourn Court	Derwent Valley Estate, Allestree
Lark Close	Littleover
Lathkill Road Open Space	Spondon
Lauder Close	Sinfin
Leman Street/Sherwood Street	Derby
Lodge Lane/Gascoigne Drive	Spondon
Lothlorien Close	Derby
Ludgate Walk Open Space	Mackworth Estate
Lychgate Close/Mansfield Road/ Chapter Close/Lynwood Road	Oakwood Estate
Mackworth Park/Greenwich Drive South	Mackworth
Malvern Close	Silverhill Estate, Mickleover
Manor Farm Recreation Ground	Alvaston
Manor Road Open Space	Mickleover
Maple Drive (adjacent to Diseworth Close)	Chellaston
Maple Drive (adjacent to Grafham Close)	Chellaston
Markeaton Park (excluding the Mundy Play Centre)	Markeaton
Markeaton Recreation Ground (Excluding Bowling Greens)	Markeaton Street
Marylebone Crescent Open Space	Mackworth Estate
Meath Avenue	Chaddesden
Medway Drive/Ford Lane	Derwent Valley Estate, Allestree
Melrose Close	Sinfin
Mickleover Park	Onslow Road Mickleover
Millmore Close	Chellaston
Minster Road	Mickleover
Mondello Drive/Keldholme Lane	Alvaston
Moore Street	Derby
Mullion Place Play Space	Alvaston
Mundy Pleasure Ground	Mackworth Road
Normanton Park (excluding Bowling Green)	Normanton
Nottingham Road/Wayzgoose Drive	Derby
Nunsfield House Recreation Grounds (excluding Bowling Green)	Boulton Lane
Oakwood Drive/Bickley Moss	Oakwood Estate
Oakwood Drive/Clipstone Gardens	Oakwood Estate
Oakwood Park	Bishops Drive, Oakwood Estate
Onslow Road	Mickleover
Oregon Way Recreation Ground	Chaddesden

Name of Ground	Location of Ground
Oregon Way/Acorn Way	Cherrytree Hill, Chaddesden
Oregon Way/Lewiston Road	Cherrytree Hill, Chaddesden
Osmaston Park (excluding Bowling Green)	Osmaston Park Road
Oulton Close Open Space	Shelton Lock
Parker's Piece	Little Chester Derby
Park Street	Derby
Parkway	Chellaston
Parkway/Leefarm Close	Chellaston
Parkway/Stadmore Court	Chellaston
Perth Street Open Space	Derby
Pit Close Recreation Ground	Chellaston
Prescot Close	Silverhill Estate, Mickleover
Prince Charles Avenue Open Space	Mackworth Estate
Quarn Park Play Ground	Allestree
Queensway/Markeaton Street Open Space	Derby
Racecourse Playing Fields	Chaddesden Derby
Riverside Gardens	Derby
Rockingham Close	Allestree
Roe Farm Recreation Ground	Chaddesden
Roehampton Drive	Mackworth Estate
Rosemoor Lane/Appledore Drive	Oakwood
Roughton Close	Mickleover
Rowditch Recreation Ground (excluding Bowling Green)	Derby
Royal Hill Road	Spondon
Rye Butts	Chellaston
Rye Close	Oakwood Estate
Rykneld Recreation Ground	Bedford Street Derby
St Alkmunds Well/Bath Street	Derby
Sandringham Drive Recreation Ground	Spondon
Santolina Drive No 1 and 2 Open Space	Oakwood
Sedgefield Green	Silverhill Estate, Mickleover
Shaftesbury Crescent	Derby
Shardlow Road/Bembridge Drive	Alvaston
Shaws Green	Derby
Serina Avenue/Raybown Avenue	Littleover
Seymour Close Open Space	Derby
Sherwood Recreation Ground	Derby
Silk Mill Park	Full Street Derby
Sinfin Avenue (adjacent to Queensferry Gds)	Shelton Lock
Sinfin Avenue (adjacent to Morningside Clse)	Shelton Lock
Sinfin Cycle Route	Sinfin
Sinfin Ecological Area	Sinfin
Sinfin Golf Course	Sinfin
Sinfin Moor Park	Sinfin
Skipton Green/Whitby Avenue	Chaddesden
South Avenue Open Space	Spondon
Spenbeck Drive	Derwent Valley Estate, Allestree
Spondon Community Centre Grounds	Spondon
Sprindletree Drive	Oakwood Estate
Springdale Court	Mickleover

Name of Ground	Location of Ground
Stockbrook Street Recreation Ground	Derby
Sunnyhill Recreation Ground (including Community Centre)	Sunnyhill
Swinderby Drive/Appledore Drive/Ashcombe Gardens	Oakwood Estate
Taddington Road/Wollaton Road Open Space	Chaddesden
The Green	Allestree
Telford Close	Mickleover
Tennessee Road	Chaddesden
Vestry Road	Oakwood Estate
Vicarage Road Playing Fields (excluding enclosed playground)	Mickleover
Wansfell Close	Mickleover
Watermeadow Road/Haywood Close	Alvaston
Watermeadow Road/Sweetbriar Close	Alvaston
Watson Street	Derby
Waveney Close	Derwent Valley Estate, Allestree
Weavers Green	Silverhill Estate, Mickleover
Welland Close	Silverhill Estate, Mickleover
Westbank Close	Derby
Weston Park Gardens	Shelton Lock
Whitehouse Farm Open Space	Shelton Lock
Wilmorton Canal Walkway	Wilmorton
Wilmorton Open Space	Wilmorton
Wilmorton Riverside Walk	Wilmorton
Wimbledon Road Open Space	Mackworth Estate
Windermere Crescent Recreation Ground	Allestree
Windmill Hill Plantation	Chaddesden
Winslow Green Open Space	Chaddesden
Woodchester Drive	Alvaston
Woodchester Drive/Rockbourne Close	
Woodminton Drive	Chellaston

Part 2

Under Sections 12 and 15 of the Open Spaces Act 1906

Name of Ground	Position of Ground
Allestree Park (excluding the Wildlife Refuge)	Allestree
Bramfield Avenue	Derby
Chellaston Recreation Ground	Chellaston
Clemson Park	Littleover
Field Lane Recreation Ground	Alvaston
Hampshire Road/Sir Frank Whittle Road	Derby
Harper Garden	Derby
Havenbaulk Lane Open Space	Littleover
King George V Playing Fields (Excluding Bowling Greens)	Littleover

Name of Ground	Location of Ground
Staunton Avenue Recreation Ground	Sunnyhill
Sunnydale Park	Littleover

PART 3

Under Section 15 of the Open Spaces Act 1906

Name of Ground	Location of Ground
Abbey Hill Road Open Space	Park Farm, Allestree
Craddock Avenue Open Space	Spondon

SCHEDULE 3

DOGS ON LEADS AT ALL TIMES

The dogs on leads areas referred to in byelaw 1(3) are:

Part 1

Under Section 164 of the Public Health Act 1875.

Name of Ground	Location of Ground
Alvaston Park	Alvaston

Only applies within the following areas:-

(a) the area within 100 metres of the shore line of Alvaston Park Lake
(b) Football Pitches
(c) Tennis Courts
(d) Putting Green
(e) Multiplay Court
(f) BMX Track
(g) Skateboard Ramp
(h) Playground
(i) Cricket Square

Arboretum Park	Arboretum Street, Normanton

Only applies within the following areas:-

(a) Playground
(b) Multiplay Courts
(c) Junior Football pitch

Name of Ground	Location of Ground
Chaddesden Park	Chaddesden
Only applies within the following areas:- (a) Pitch and Putt area (b) Putting Course (c) Multiplay Course	
Darley Abbey Park	Darley Abbey
Only applies within the following areas:- (a) Ornamental Amenity areas (b) Playground (c) Cricket Pitches	
Darley Playing Fields (a) Football Pitches (b) Floodlit Kickabout area (c) Tennis Courts	Darley Abbey
Lime Lane Wood	Derby
Markeaton Park	Markeaton
Only applies within the following areas:- (a) the area within 100 metres of the shore line of Markeaton Park Lake (b) the Pitch and Putting areas (c) the formal gardens (d) crazy golf (e) road train/narrow gauge railway (f) football pitches (g) rugby pitches	
Racecourse	Chaddesden
Sinfin Ecological Area	Sinfin
Sinfin Golf Course	Sinfin
Sinfin Moor Park	Sinfin
Only applies within the following areas:- (a) Playground (b) the football pitches	

Part 2

Under Sections 12 and 15 of the Open Spaces Act 1906.

Name of Ground	Location of Ground
Allestree Park	Allestree

Only applies within the following areas:-

(a) the area within a 100 metres of the shore line of Allestree Park Lake
(b) ornamental amenity areas
(c) golf course
(d) within 30 metres of the caged animal areas

SCHEDULE 4

DOGS ON LEADS ON REQUEST

The dogs on leads on request area refer to in byelaw 1(4) are

Part 1

Under Section 164 of the Public Health Act 1875:

Name of Ground	Location of Ground
Allestree Recreation Ground (excluding Bowling Greens)	Allestree
Alvaston Park (including Meadow Lane, excluding Bowling Green)	Alvaston
Arboretum Park (including extension, excluding Bowling Green)	Arboretum Street, Normanton
Bass Recreation Ground	Station Approach
Bendall Green Recreation Ground	Littleover
Boulton Lane Recreation Ground (excluding Bowling Greens)	Allenton
Bramble Brook Recreation Ground	Mickleover
Breadsall Hilltop (excluding enclosed playground)	Breadsall
Brunswood Close Recreation Ground	Spondon
Chaddesden Park (excluding Bowling Greens and Toddlers Playground/Paddling Pool)	Chaddesden
Chester Green	Derby
Cheviot Street Recreation Ground	Derby
Cotton Lane Community Centre (excluding enclosed playground)	Derby
Darley Abbey Park (including Dean's Field)	Darley Abbey
Darley Playing Field (excluding Bowling Greens)	Darley Abbey
Derwent Park	Derby
Elvaston Lane Recreation Ground	Alvaston
Fullen's Lock Park	Shelton Lock

Name of Ground	Location of Ground
Gravel Pit Lane Recreation Ground	Spondon
Half Moon Plantation Open Space	Chaddesden
Knightsbridge Recreation Ground (excluding enclosed playground)	Mackworth
Mackworth Park/Greenwich Drive South	Mackworth
Markeaton Recreation Ground	Markeaton
Markeaton Park (excluding the Mundy Centre)	Markeaton
Mickleover Park	Onslow Road Mickleover
Mundy Pleasure Ground	Mackworth Road
Normanton Park (excluding Bowling Green)	Normanton
Oakwood Park	Bishops Drive, Oakwood Estate
Oregon Way Recreation Ground	Chaddesden
Osmaston Park (excluding Bowling Green)	Osmaston Park Road
Parker's Piece	Little Chester Derby
Pit Close Recreation Ground	Chellaston
Quarn Park Play Ground	Allestree
Racecourse Playing Fields	Chaddesden
Riverside Gardens	Derby
Roe Farm Recreation Ground	Chaddesden
Rowditch Recreation Ground (excluding Bowling Green)	Derby
Rykneld Recreation Ground	Bedford Street Derby
Sandringham Drive Recreation Ground	Spondon
Shaftesbury Crescent	Derby
Sherwood Recreation Ground	Derby
Silk Mill Park	Full Street Derby
Sinfin Avenue Playing Field	Sinfin
Sinfin Ecological Area	Sinfin
Sinfin Lane Recreation Ground	Sinfin
Sinfin Moor Park	Sinfin
South Avenue Open Space	Spondon
Stockbrook Street Recreation Ground	Derby
Sunnyhill Recreation Ground (including Community Centre)	Sunnyhill
Vicarage Road Playing Fields	Mickelover
Willowcroft Road Recreation Ground	Spondon
Wilmorton Playground	Wilmorton College

Part 2

Under Sections 12 and 15 of the Open Spaces Act 1906

Name of Ground	**Location of Ground**
Allestree Park (excluding the Wildlife Refuge)	Allestree
Chellaston Recreation Ground	Chellaston
Clemson Park	Littleover
Field Lane Recreation Ground	Alvaston
Havenbaulk Lane Open Space	Littleover
King George V Playing Fields (excluding Bowling Green)	Littleover
Sunnydale Park	Littleover

Part 3

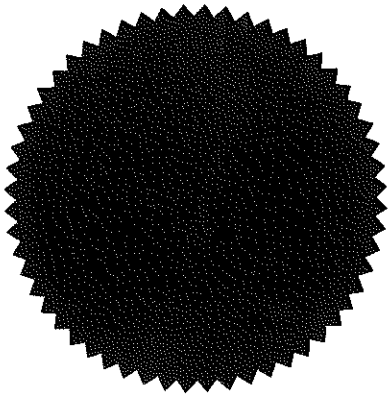
Under Section 15 of the Open Spaces Act 1906

Name of Ground	**Location of Ground**
Craddock Avenue Open Space	Spondon

The Common Seal of **DERBY CITY COUNCIL** was hereunto affixed this 22nd day of December one thousand nine hundred and ninety five in the presence of:-

M A FOOTE

M A FOOTE
City Secretary



Appendix 5

Species List by Compartments 2012

APPENDIX 5

Species data list, Allestree Park, compartments as LNR Map 6 Compartments — Bill Grange and Stephen Plant 2012

KEY: Yellow highlight = species of local interest

Green highlight = UK Prioirity BAP species

TAXON	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	DATE(S) RECORDED	NOTES ON NATIONAL & LOCAL STATUS	MICROHABITAT
Compartment G4					
Spider	*Pisaura mirabilis*	Nursery Web Spider	12 08 2012		
Ant	*Lasius niger*	Black Garden Ant	10 08 2012		
Bee	*Bombus lapidarius*		04 08 2003		Knapweed flowerhead
Bee	*Bombus lucorum*	White-tailed Bumblebee	12 08 2012		
Bee	*Halictus tumulorum*	Mining Bee	12 08 2012	Possibly first city record Few Derbyshire records on the NBN site, nearest Spondon and Barrow	
Beetle	*Chrysolina fastuosa*		18 07 2010	Hill in 1980, the others lat 1800's and 1905	
Beetle	*Crepidodera plutus*		26 06 2010		
Beetle	*Gastrophysa viridula*	Green Dock Beetle	12 06 2012		
Beetle	*Harpalus affinis*		21 08 2011	No city area records on the NBN site, nearest Long Eaton 1984, and Erewash Valley 1986	Knapweed flowerhead
Beetle	*Malthodes marginatus*		24 06 2010		
Beetle	*Oedemera lurida*		10 08 2012		
Bug	*Apolygus spinolae*		15 07 2011		
Bug	*Deraeocoris flavilinea*	Lordship Bug	26 06 2010		
Bug	*Deraeocoris lutescens*		24 06 2010		
Bug	*Grypocoris stysi*		24 06 2010		
Bug	*Leptopterna dolabrata*		24 06 2010		
Bug	*Lygocoris pabulinus*	Common Green Capsid	12 08 2012		
Bug	*Miris striatus*		24 06 2010		
Bug	*Nabis limbatus*	Marsh Damsel Bug	10 08 2012		
Bug	*Palomena prasina*	Green Shieldbug	19 09 2006		Bramble foliage
Bug	*Pentatoma rufipes*	Red Legged Shieldbug	12 08 2012		Mating pair
Bug	*Phylus melanocephalus*		24 96 2010		
Bug	*Stenodema laevigata*		12 08 2012		
Butterfly	*Inachis io*	Peacock	24 06 2010		Caterpillars on Nettle
Butterfly	*Lycaena phlaeus*	Small Copper	04 09 2004, 06 08 2006, 10 08 2012		Adults on Knapweed, Ragwort and Yarrow
Butterfly	*Maniola jurtina*	Meadow Brown	26 09 2006, 24 07 2008, 12 08 2012		
Butterfly	*Ochlodes sylvanus*	Large Skipper	16 06 2007, 16 07 2010		Lesser knapweed flowers and Bramble respectively
Butterfly	*Pararge aegeria*	Speckled Wood	19 09 2006		
Butterfly	*Pieris napi*	Green Veined White	07 07 2003, 07 08 2003		One adult on Bramble and Lesser Knapweed
Butterfly	*Polygonium c-album*	Comma	01 05 2005, 24 06 & 01 07 2006		Bramble foliage, Oak foliage. 24 06 2006 caterpillar on Nettle
Butterfly	*Pyronia tithonus*	Gatekeeper	03 08 2003, 01 09 2006, 10 & 12 08 2012		Creeping Thistle flowers
Butterfly	*Satyrium w-album*	White Letter Hairstreak	16 07 2006	UK Priority BAP species	Creeping Thistle flowers, north end, bramble, thistle area next to woodland. None since
Butterfly	*Thymelicus sylvestris*	Small Skipper	07 07 2003, ?? 07 2006		One adult on bramble
Damselfly	*Ischnura elegans*	Blue Tailed Damselfly	24 06 2010, 10 & 12 08 2012		
Dragonfly	*Libellula depressa*	Broad Bodied Chaser	03 06 2010		
Earwig	*Forficula auricularia*	European Earwig	12 08 2012		
Fly	*Baetis vernus*	Medium Olive Mayfly	26 06 2010		
Fly	*Dioctria rufipes*	Common Red-legged Robber Fly	24 06 2010, 12 06 2012	Said to be locally common	

Fly	*Eriothrix rufomaculata*		10 08 2012		
Fly	*Minettia inusta*		12 08 2012		
Fly	*Sciara hemerobioides*	Dark Winged Fungus Fly	12 08 2012		
Fly	*Urophora jaceana probably*	Black Knapweed Gall F;y	24 06 2010	Few Derbyshire records on the NBN site	
Fly	*Meiosimyza decempunctata*		12 08 2012		
Hopper	*Aphrophora alni*	Alder Spittlebug	24 06 2010		Swept from vegetation
Hopper	*Cercopis vulnerata*	Red and Black Frghopper	24 & 26 06 2010		Swept from vegetation
Hopper	*Cicadella viridis*		12 08 2012		
Hoverfly	*Eristalis interruptus*		10 08 2012		
Hoverfly	*Eristalis tenax*		24 08 2003		Knapweed flowerhead
Hoverfly	*Sphaerophoria scripta*		12 08 2012		
Hoverfly	*Syrphus ribesii*		22 07 2003		Knapweed flowerhead
Ichneumon	*Agrypon clandestinum, (possibly)*		04 10 2011		
Mayfly	*Baetis scambus*	Small Dark Olive	24 06 2010	No records on the NBN for South Derbyshire	
Moth	*Agriphila straminella*		26 06 2010, 12 08 2012		2010 Specimen swept from vegetation
Moth	*Catocala nupta*	Red Underwing Moth	06 09 2010		One adult on old pump house wall
Moth	*Chrysoteuchia culmella*	Garden Grass-veneer	26 06 2010		
Moth	*Coleophora binderella*		12 08 2012		Larval case on leaf
Wasp	*Amblyteles armatorius*		10 08 2012		
Vascular	*Achillea millefolium*		08 08 2004		
Vascular	*Centaurea nigra*		08 08 2004		
Vascular	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*		?? 08 2006		Occasional on site
Vascular	*Galeopsis tetrahit*		31 05 2003, 05 06 2005		
Vascular	*Galium saxatile*		07 07 2003		Occasional on site
Vascular	*Galium verum*		05 06 2005, 03 09 2008		
Vascular	*Lychnis floscuculi*		22 09 2003		Local on site
Vascular	*Senecio jacobaea*		31 05 2003		Local on site

Compartment G5

Spider	*Araneus diadematus*		01 09 2012		
Spider	*Araneus quadratus*		19 08 2012		
Spider	*Larinioides cornutus*		12 05 2012		Edge of W19
Spider	*Xysticus species*		25 06 2011		
Spider	*Paidiscura pallens*		29 04 2011		
Spider	*Tetragnatha montana*		29 04 2011		
Spider	*Xysticus ulmi*		12 05 2012	No Derbyshire records on the NBN site	Preying on Tortrix moth species caterpillar
Ant	*Lasius niger*	Black Garden Ant	23 08 2011		
Bee	*Andrena fulva*	Tawny Mining Bee	29 04 2011, 12 05 2012		
Bee	*Andrena haemorrhoa (probably)*		12 05 2012	No city records on NBN site and most recent records 1990's	
Bee	*Halictus tumulorum*	Mining Bee	!9 08 2012		
Bee	*Nomada flava (probably)*	Cuckoo Bee	12 05 2012		
Bee	*Nomada leucophthalma*	Cuckoo Bee	12 05 2012		
Bee	*Osmia rufa*	Red Mason Bee	12 05 2012	Widespread and locally common. Last south Derbyshire record on the NBN 1985 around the Melbourne area.	
Beetle	*Archarius pyrrhoceras*		29 04 2011	One Derbyshire record on the NBN site from 1984	
Beetle	*Cantharis decipiens*		29 04 2011		
Beetle	*Chilcochorus renipustulatus*	Kidney Spot Ladybird	10 08 2010		Oak foliage
Beetle	*Coccinella 7-punctata*	7 Spot Ladybird	08 09 2011		
Beetle	*Crepidodera aurea, (probably)*		29 04 2011	No Derbyshire records on the NBN site, nearest is Burton Upon Trent in 1905	
Beetle	*Curculio pyrrhoceras*		29 04 2011		
Beetle	*Lilioceris lilii*	Scarlet Lily Beetle	29 04 2011		

Beetle	*Meligethes aeneus*	Pollen Beetle	23 08 2011		
Beetle	*Nedyus quadrimaculatus*	Small Nettle Weevil	29 04 2011	The only south Derbyshire records on the NBN are rom the Calke area	Mating pair
Beetle	*Oedemera lurida*		19 08 2012		
Beetle	*Oulema obscura*		29 04 2011	Few Derbyshire records on the NBN site, nearest Hilton 1980 and Calke Park 1984	
Beetle	*Oulema rufocyanea*	Cereal Leaf Beetle	12 05 2012		
Beetle	*Protapion fulvipes*	White Clover Seed Weevil	12 05 2012		
Beetle	*Psyllobora 22-punctata*	22 Spot Ladybird	23 08 2011		
Beetle	*Pyrochroa serraticornis*	Cardinal Beetle	29 04 2011		
Bug	*Anthocoris nemorum*	Common Flower Bug	19 08 2012		
Bug	*Blepharidopterus angulatus*	Black Kneed Capsid	19 08 2012		
Bug	*Leptopterna ferrugata (probably)*		12 05 2012		
Bug	*Liocoris tripustulatus*		12 05 2012		
Bug	*Lygocoris pabulinus*	Common Green Capsid	19 08 2012		
Bug	*Miris striatus*		12 05 2012		On nettle
Bug	*Plagiognathus arbustorum*		19 08 2012		
Bug	*Polymerus nigrita*		19 08 2012		
Bug	*Stenodema laevigata*		23 08 2011, 12 05 2012		
Bug	*Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale*	Hawthorn Shieldbug	29 04 2011		
Bug	*Alloeotomus gothicus*		19 08 2012	There is a record from near Mickleover in 1982 on the NBN site	
Bug	*Elasmucha grisea*	Parent Bug	23 08 2011		Final instar nymphs gathered on a Alder leaf
Bug	*Harpocera thoracica*		29 04 2011		Adult female
Bug	*Himacerus apterus*	Tree damsel Bug	10 08 2010		
Bug	*Ischnodemus sabuleti*	European Chinchbug	29 04 2011	No records on the NBN for south Derbyshire	
Bug	*Kleidocerys resedae*	Birch Catkin Bug	29 04 2011		
Bug	*Liocoris tripustulatus*		29 04 2011		
Bug	*Podops inuncta, (probably)*	Turtle Shieldbug	23 08 2011		
Bug	*Stenodema calcarata*		29 04 2011		
Bug	*Stenodema laevigata*		29 04 2011		
Butterfly	*Lycaena phlaeas*	Small Copper	19 08 2012		
Earwig	*Forficula auricularia*	European Earwig	10 08 2010, 19 08 2012		2010 one on Oak foliage
Fly	*Minettia inusta*		19 08 2012		
Fly	*Eriothrix rufomaculata*		01 09 2012		
Fly	*Homoneura occidentalis, (probably)*		01 09 2012		
Fly	*Anthomyia procellaris (probably)*		29 04 2011		
Fly	*Baetis scambus, (probably)*	Small Dark Olive Mayfly	29 04 2011		
Fly	*Bombylinus major*	Bee Fly	29 04 2011		
Fly	*Dasysyrphus tricinctus*	Hoverfly	29 04 2011		
Fly	*Dasysyrphus venustus*	Hoverfly	29 04 2011	Just one Derbyshire record from the Willington/Melbourne area	
Fly	*Dilophus febrilis, (probably)*	Fever Fly	29 04 2011	Few Derbyshire records on the NBN site, nearest around the Crich area in 1991	
Fly	*Empis opaca*		29 04 2011		
Fly	*Eriothrix rufomaculata*		29 04 2011	No Derbyshire records on the NBN, one just south of Long Eaton, just outside the Derbyshire border, details witheld	
Fly	*Neria cibaria*		29 04 2011		
Fly	*Sargus bipunctatus*	Twin-spot Centurion	23 08 2011	No Derbyshire records on the NBN site	
Fly	*Tachina fera*		29 04 2011, 12 05 2012		
Fly	*Tipula vernalis*		12 05 2012		
Grasshopper	*Chorthippus parallelus*	Meadow Grasshopper	19 08 2012		
Hopper	*Cercopis vulnerata*	Red and Black Frghopper	29 04 2011		
Hopper	*Speudotettix subfusculus*		29 04 2011	No Derbyshire records on the NBN site	
Hoverfly	*Episyrphus balteatus*	Marmalade Hoverfly	19 08 2012		

Hoverfly	*Leucozona glaucia*		19 08 2012		
Hoverfly	*Melanostoma mellinum*		19 08 2012		
Hoverfly	*Melanostoma scalare*	Chequered Hoverfly	19 08 2012		
Hoverfly	*Myothrope florea*		19 08 2012		
Hoverfly	*Sphaerophoria fatarum*	Hoverfly	12 05 2012	A frequent species in Scotland and northern England, NBN records are from northern half of Derbyshire.	Adult female
Hoverfly	*Syrphus ribesii*		19 08 2012		
Hoverfly	*Syrphus vitripennis*		29 04 2011		
Hoverfly	*Volucella inanis*		19 08 2012		
Ichneumon	*Limerodops elongatus*		23 08 2012		
Moth	*Acronicta psi larva*	Grey Dagger	10 08 2010	UK Priority BAP species	Oak foliage
Moth	*Adela reaumurella*		29 04 2011		
Moth	*Anthophila fabriciana*	Common Nettle Tap	01 09 2012		
Moth	*Epirrhoe alternata*	Common Carpet	19 08 2012		
Moth	*Erannis defoliaria*	Mottled Umber	29 04 2011		15mm larvae, the stage prior to the final instar, also final instar specimens
Moth	*Udea lutealis*	Pale Straw Pearl	23 08 2011	No records for the city on the NBN site	
Sawfly	*Athalia rosae*	Turnip Sawfly	23 08 2011		
Sawfly	*Eupontania pedunculi*	Willow Gall Sawfly	23 08 2011		Gall on leaf
Sawfly	*Eutomostethus ephippium*		29 04 2011	Just 4 records on the NBN site, Froggat, North Wingfield, Oakerthorpe and Hilton	
Sawfly	*Eutomostethus gagathinus, (possibly)*		29 04 2011		
Sawfly	*Nematus pavidus*	Willow Sawfly	29 04 2011		
Sawfly	*Selandria serva*		29 04 2011	Very few national records, none for Derbyshire on the NBN site	
Sawfly	*Tenthredo notha*		19 08 2012		Adult
Wasp	*Andricus fecundator*	Artichoke Gall	23 08 2011		
Wasp	*Andricus quercuscallicis*	Knopper Gall	10 08 2010		Oak - acorn
Wasp	*Campoplex difformis, (possibly)*		29 04 2011	Hardly any UK records on the NBN, some from Lichfield in 1920	
Wasp	*Mellinus arvensis*		23 08 2011	Few Derbyshire records on the NBN site, some from Melbourne area in the 1960's and one from the Burton on Trent area in 1883	
Wasp	*Torymus affinis, (probably)*	Gall Wasp	19 08 2012		
Vascular	*Cardamine pratense*		29 04 2009		
Vascular	*Ceratocapnos claviculata*	Climbing Corydalis	10 08 2010	A species with a more western distribution in UK. Very local in the Park.	Large ‘colony’ scrambing up breeze block wall at northern bound
Compartment G6					
Spider	*Theridion pictum*		04 06 2012		
Insect	*Chrysoperla carnea*	Lacewing	24 09 2011		Tall vegetation at edge of site
Fungi	*Amanita muscaria*		04 11 2011	Occasional on the site	Under birch trees at edge of site
Fungi	*Amanita rubescens*	The Blusher	28 & 29 06 2012		short turf on bank near marsh, beneath Birches
Fungi	*Boletus badidus*		04 11 2011		Short turf
Fungi	*Clavulinopsis fusiformis*		?? 11 2011		Short turf
Fungi	*Clavulinopsis helvola*		11 10 2007		Short turf
Fungi	*Clavulinopsis luteoalba*		?? 10 2012	Occasional on the site	Short turf
Fungi	*Cordiceps militaris*		05 10 2010	Occasional on the site	Short turf
Fungi	*Hygocybe psittacina*		09 11 2007, 04 11 2011	Occasional on the site	Short turf
Fungi	*Hygrocybe ceracea (probably)*		18 10 2011	Occasional on the site	Short turf
Fungi	*Hygrocybe coccinea*		09 11 2007	Occasional on the site	Short turf
Fungi	*Hygrocybe conica (probably)*		20 10 2012	Occasional on the site	Short turf
Fungi	*Hygrocybe miniata (probably)*		15 10 2011	Occasional on the site	Short turf
Fungi	*Hygrocybe persistens (probably)*		20 10 2012	Occasional on the site	Short turf
Fungi	*Hygrocybe pratenis*		20 10 2011		Short turf
Fungi	*Hygrocybe punicea*		26 09 2010	Occasional on the site	Short turf

Bee	*Andrena nitida*		10 06 2012		
Beetle	*Agriotes pallidulus*	Click Beetle	29 06 2012		
Beetle	*Adalia decempunctata*	10 Spot Ladybird	10 06 2012		
Beetle	*Calvia 14-guttata*	Cream Spot Ladybird	04 05 2011		Tall vegetation at edge of site
Beetle	*Halyzia sedecimguttata*	Orange Ladybird	20 11 2012	Once confined to ancient woodland – now widespread and fairly common	Wintering on fence-posts s.w. corner of site. 12 specimens
Beetle	*Nedyus quadrimaculatus*		10 06 2012		
Beetle	*Neocrepidodera ferruginea*		25 08 2010	Just one south Derbyshire record on the NBN site from Repton in 1881	Tall vegetation at edge of site
Beetle	*Oedemera lurida*		10 06 2012		
Beetle	*Rhogonycha fulva*	Common Red Soldier Beetle	05 08 2012		Tall vegetation at edge of site
Beetle	*Trechus quadristriatus (probably)*		10 06 2012		
Bug	*Athysanus argentarius*		25 08 2010	**First Derbyshire Record** – formerly confined to Southern England	Vegetation near marsh in centre of site
Bug	*Cercopis vulnerata*		10 06 2012		
Bug	*Dicyphus errans*		29 06 2012		On nettle
Bug	*Dolycoris baccarum*		27 08 2010		Tall vegetation at edge of site
Bug	*Elasmucha grisea*				
Bug	*Eysarcoris venustissimus*	Woundwort Shiedbug	10 06 2012		
Bug	*Himacerus apterus*	Tree damsel Bug	17 08 2011		
Bug	*Palomena prasina*		05 09 2010		Brambles at edge of site
Butterfly	*Aglais urticae*	Small Tortoiseshell	06 04 2007		
Butterfly	*Maniola jurtina*	Meadow Brown	18 07 2004		On grasses
Butterfly	*Polygonia c-album*	Comma	06 04 2007		On Bramble
Fly	*Chrysopilus cristatus*		29 06 2012		On vegetation
Fly	*Dolichopus picipes, (probably)*		10 06 2012	No Derbyshire records on the NBN, though there is a record from North West Leicestershire	
Fly	*Empis opaca*		10 06 2012		
Fly	*Empis tessellata*		10 06 2012		
Fly	*Rhagio scolopaceus*		10 06 2012		
Fly	*Sicus ferrugineus*		29 06 2012	Widespread but seeming ly not common, on the NBN site just three Derbyshire records, 2 from mid area and 1 from the north west of the county	On Buttercup
Fly	*Tachina fera*		04 09 2004		
Fly	*Urophora carduii*	Thistle Gall Fly	05 08 2010		Brambles at edge of site. Adult – galls not recorded
Hoverfly	*Didea fasciata*		10 06 2012	Said to be very local, (Hoverfly Recording Scheme)	
Moth	*Adela reaumurella*		03 05 2011		Tall vegetation at edge of site
Moth	*Pammene aurana*	Orange Spot Piercer	10 06 2012	Often localy common only. On the NBN site there are few Derbyshire records, Shipley Park 1975, Oakerthorpe 1977, 1983.	
Snail	*Aegopinella nitidula*		04 03 2011		
Snail	*Discus rotundatus*		25 02 2011		
Vascular	*Botrychium lunaria*		Last found 2005	Very Local nationally. Only recorded at this one site in the Park. Only recorded at this one site in the Park	Short turf
Vascular	*Cardamine pratensis*		?? 05 2004		Damp areas near marsh
Vascular	*Chamerion angustifolium*		25 08 2010	Locally abundant on site	Western area of site – large stand
Vascular	*Cirsium palustre*	Marsh Thistle	24 06 2004, 28 06 2012		Damp areas
Vascular	*Dactylorchis fuchsii*		29 06 2003, not seen since	Scarce in Park	Damp area at lower (east) end of site
Vascular	*Digitalis purpurea*		28 06 2012	Local on site	Edges of site, scrub
Vascular	*Dipsacus fullonum*		02 10 2008	Local on site	Edges of site
Vascular	*Endymion non-scriptus*		?? 06 2001, ?? 05 2012	A Stand at extreme s.w. of site	Area partially shaded by neigbouring woodland
Vascular	*Lotus corniculatus*	Birds Foot Trefoil	02 07 2006		
Vascular	*Luzula campestris*	Field Woodrush	To 20 04 2012		Short turf
Vascular	*Mentha aquatica*	Aquatic Mint	24 08 2003		
Vascular	*Ophioglossum vulgatum*		Last found 12 05 2005	Only recorded at this one site in the Park	Short turf

Vascular	*Potentilla erecta*	Tormentil	24 08 2003		
Vascular	*Primula veris*	Cowslip	24 08 2003		Few specimens at extreme eastern part of site. Not recorded since
Vascular	*Prunella vulgaris*	Self-heal	18 07 2004, ?? 07 2006		Short turf
Vascular	*Ranunculus acris*	Meadow Buttercup	04 06 2005		
Vascular	*Veronica chamaedrys*	Germander Speedwell	01 06 2008		Short turf
Vascular	*Veronica officinalis*	Common Speedwell	04 06 2005, ?? 07 2006		
Compartment G7 East					
Ant	*Lasius flavus*	Yellow Meadow Ant	19 04 2007		Earth mound nests
Bee	*Nomada hirtipes, (probably)*	Cuckoo Bee	29 04 2011	Just one Derbyshire record on the NBN site from the Buxton area, details witheld	
Bug	*Miris striatus*		29 04 2011	Reddish brown as opposed the usual dark brown/black colouring	Nymph
Butterfly	*Aglais urticae*	Small Tortoiseshell	30 04 2008		On grasses
Butterfly	*Anthocaris cardamines*	Orange Tip	26 04 2003		
Butterfly	*Lycaena phlaeas*	Small Copper	10 08 2010		Creeping thistle flowers
Butterfly	*Thymelicus sylvestris*	Small Skipper	23 07 2010		On Knapweed
Fly	*Conops quadrifasciatus*		19 08 2012	Local and infrequent in Britain. Found in several areas of the park.	Singles and mating pair
Fly	*Eriothrix rufomaculata*		19 08 2012		
Hoverfly	*Dasysyrphus tricinctus*		25 08 2011		Ragwort flowers
Hoverfly	*Eristalis interruptus*		19 08 2012		
Hoverfly	*Leucozona laternaria*		?? 08 2010		
Hoverfly	*Leucozona lucorum*		30 05 2011		
Hoverfly	*Volucella pellucens*		19 08 2012		
Moth	*Adela reaumurella*		29 04 2011		
Moth	*Elachista gleichenella, (probably)*		29 04 2011	Two Derbyshire records on the NBN site, both in the Milldale/Alsop en le Dale area in 1924 and 1930	
Sawfly	*Eutomostethus ephippium*		29 04 2011	Very few Derbyshire records, most access denied. One from the Baslow area	
Sawfly	*Rhogogaster punctulata*		13 05 2011		Nettles
Compartment G7 West					
Beetle	*Adalia bipunctata*	2 Spot Ladybird	25 06 2004		
Beetle	*Phyllobius pomaceus*	Nettle Weevil	13 05 2011		Bramble
Bug	*Brachyarthrum limitatum*		19 08 2012		Female
Bug	*Pentatoma rufipes*	Red Legged Shieldbug	08 09 2010		
Moth	*Anthophila fabriciana*	Common Nettle Tap	19 08 2012		
Moth	*Rivula sericealis*	Straw Dot	01 09 2012		
Compartment G8					
Harvestman	*Leiobunum rotundum*		03 08 2012		Brambles
Harvestman	*Mitopus morio*		11 09 2010		Brambles
Spider	*Meta segmentata*		02 05 2012		
Spider	*Tetragnatha extensa*		06 05 2012		
Bee	*Andrena cineraria*		06 05 2012		
Bee	*Andrena haemorrhoa*	Early Mining Bee	06 05 2012		
Bee	*Bombus hortorum*	Garden Bumblebee	06 05 2012	Few Derbyshire records, all southern boundaries, most recent 1999, site names protected	
Bee	*Bombus pascuorum*	Common Carder Bumblebee	02 05 2012		
Bee	*Nomada flava*		02 05 2012		
Bee	*Nomada fulvicornis*		02 05 2012		
Bee	*Nomada goodeniana*	Cuckoo Bee	06 05 2012		
Bee	*Nomada leucophthalma*	Cuckoo Bee	02 05 2012	No Derbyshire records on the NBN site	

Beetle	*Adalia decempunctata*	10 Spot Ladybird	02 05 2012		
Beetle	*Agriotes pallidulus*		02 05 2012		
Beetle	*Anatis ocellata*	Eyed Ladybird	30 04 2012	Local species – usually associated with conifers	1 specimen on newly planted hedge
Beetle	*Apion frumentarium*	Red Apion Weevil, Dock Weevil	02 05 2012	Few Derbyshire records on the NBN site, none from Derby city	
Beetle	*Archarius pyrrhoceras*		02 05 2012		
Beetle	*Calvia quattuordecimguttata*	Cream Spot Ladybird	02 05 2012, 06 05 2012		
Beetle	*Exochomus quadripustulatus*	Pine Ladybird	02 05 2012		
Beetle	*Luperus longicornis*		06 05 2012	Three records on the NBN site for the city and surrounds, two from Repton 1881 and 1905 and one from Breadsall again 1905	
Beetle	*Nedyus quadrimaculatus*		06 05 2012	On the NBN site the only Derbyshire records are from the Derbyshire/Leicestershire boundary	
Beetle	*Neocoenorrhinus aequatus*	Apple Fruit Weevil	02 05 2012		
Beetle	*Phaedon armoraciae*		02 05 2012	The only nearby record on the NBN site is for Little Eaton in 1905	
Beetle	*Phyllobius pomaceus*	Nettle Weevil	04 05 2011		Nettles
Beetle	*Rhinoncus pericarpius*		02 05 2012	Few Derbyshire records, one from Staffordshire/Derbyshire border, and a fe from near Sheffield, all 1980's	
Bug	*Anthocoris nemorum*	Common Flower Bug	06 05 2012		
Bug	*Closterotomus fulvomaculatus*		04 05 2011		Nettles
Bug	*Elasmostethus interstinctus*	Birch Shieldbug	02 05 2012		
Bug	*Eysarcoris venustissimus*	Woundwort Shiedbug	02 05 2012		Including mating pairs
Bug	*Kleidocerys resedae*	Birch Catkin Bug	02 05 2012		
Bug	*Leptopterna dolabrata*		02 05 2012		Nymph
Bug	*Stenodema calcarata*		02 05 2012		
Earwig	*Forficula auricularia*	European Earwig	02 05 2012		
Fly	*Bibio varipes*		24 04 2012, 02 & 06 05 20	No previous Derbyshire records on the NBN site	
Fly	*Bicellaria subpilosa (probably)*		06 05 2012		
Fly	*Panorpa communis*	Scorpion Fly	03 05 2011		Nettles
Fly	*Sarcophaga carnaria*		02 05 2012	A few records from near Sheffield in the 1980's on the NBN site	Mating pair
Fly	*Thaumatomiya notata*		02 05 2012	No Derbyshire records available	
Fly	*Tipula varipennis*		02 05 2012		
Hoverfly	*Dasysyrphus tricinctus*		06 05 2012	Widespread in Britain but not usually seen in any numbers. On the NBN site two city records to the south and south east, one 1978, one 1979	
Hoverfly	*Epistrophe elegans*		02 05 2012	NBN site shows records from Kedleston in 1994, nothing nearer.	
Hoverfly	*Syrphus ribesii*		02 05 2012		
Hoverfly	*Syrphus vitripennis*		02 05 2012	The most recent record is from 1994, nearest location, Quarndon	
Moth	*Anthophila fabriciana*	Nettle Tap Moth	06 05 2012		
Moth	*Coleophora hemerobiella*		02 05 2012	No records on the NBN for Derbyshire or Nottinghamshire, although they have been found in Nott's too	Larval case
Moth	*Eriocrania cicatricella (probably)*		06 05 2012		
Sawfly	*Periclista pubescens*		04 05 2011	No Derbyshire records on the NBN site	Caterpilar on nettle
Snail	*Cepaea hortensis*	White Lipped Snail	02 05 2012		
Snail	*Cepaea nemoralis*	Brown Lipped Snail	02 05 2012		
Wasp	*Dinocampus coccinellae*		27 05 2011		Nettles. Photographed attacking pupa of Harmonia axyridis
Wasp	*Torymus auratus (probably)*		02 05 2012		
Compartment G9					
Bee	*Bombus pascuorum*	Cmmon Carder Bee	28 03 2007		On Dandelion flower-head
Beetle	*Archarius salicivorus*	Willow Gall Weevil	27 05 2011		
Beetle	*Cantharis cryptica*		27 05 2011	Not previously recorded in the Allestree/Quarndon area	
Beetle	*Harmonia 4-punctata*	Cream Streaked Ladybird	27 05 2011		Larvae
Beetle	*Myzia oblongoguttata*	Striped Ladybird	27 05 2011	One record on the NBN site from north Derbyshire, a few from southe east Derbyshire close to Leicestershire border, most recent 1991	Larvae
Bug	*Cyllecoris histrionius*		27 05 2011	Not well recorded in Derbyshire	

Bug	*Liocoris tripustulatus*		27 05 2011		
Bug	*Grypocoris stysi*		27 05 2011		Nymph and adult
Bug	*Phylus melanocephalus*		27 05 2011	Few Derbyshire records on the NBN, nearest Elvaston Castle 1982	
Butterfly	*Polygonium c-album*	Comma	26 09 2008		On Bramble
Fly	*Beris chalybata*	Murky-legged Black Legionnaire	27 05 2011		
Fly	*Chloromyia formosa*		27 05 2011		
Fly	*Thaumatomyia glabra*		27 05 2011	Vey few UK records	
Hopper	*Tachycixius pilosus*		27 05 2011	One Derbyshire record on the NBN site. Data hidden but 10km square around Milldale/Alsop en le Dale area.	
Moth	*Phaulernis fulviguttella*		27 05 2011		
Sawfly	*Aglaostigma fulvipes*		27 05 2011	Nationally few records, on the NBN just 6 records for Derbyshire, two of them south Derbyshire, one Hilton area and one Dale Moor area	
Wasp	*Dinocampus coccinellae*		27 05 2011	According to the UK ladybird Survey a rare species	

Compartment L1

Bird	*Alcedo atthis*	Kingfisher	21 11 2012, 22 12 2012		
Beetle	*Donacia simplex (probably)*		03 06 2010	No previous Derby city records on the NBN site or for the 10 km square north of the city	
Butterfly	*Lysandra argiolus*	Holly Blue	16 04 2006		On the stonework of the outflow
Groundhopp	*Tetrix subulata*		03 06 2010	Considered at risk.	Near lake outfall
Vascular	*Angelica sylvestris*	Angelica	07 08 2005		Local - infrequent
Vascular	*Cardamine amara*	Bitter Cress	?? 05 2003		Near dam
Vascular	*Impatiens glandulifera*	Himalayan Balsam	07 07 2003	Conservation work in recent years has reduced it to infrequent from abundant	
Vascular	*Iris foetidissima*	Stinking Iris	07 08 2005		Local - infrequent
Vascular	*Iris pseudacorus*	Yellow Iris	31 05 2003, 05 06 2005		Near dam, local - frequent
Vascular	*Mimulus guttatus*	Monkey Flower	?? 07 2008		Local, around outflow
Vascular	*Sparganium erectum*	Branched Bur-Reed	?? 07 2008		Local, near dam

Compartment L2

Duck	*Aix galericulata*	Mandarin Duck	10 08 2012		Female
Gull	*Larus ridibundus*	Black Headed Gull	10 08 2012		

Compartment M1

Bug	*Zicrona caerulea*	Blue Shieldbug	28 08 2010	Mainly S.E. English distribution – not commonly found in Derbyshire	On vegetation
Sawfly	*Dolerus madidus*		04 05 2011	Just 1 Derbyshire record on the NBN site around the Carvers Rocks area	
Vascular	*Hypericum perforatum*	Perforate St John's Wort	26 07 2011		
Vascular	*Iris pseudacorus*		14 06 2010		Water-logged soil
Vascular	*Lychnis flos-cuculi*	Ragged Robin	04 06 2005		Water-logged soil

Compartment M5

Vascular	*Equisetum telmatia*	Giant Horsetail	?? 04 2011		

Compartment M6

Hopper	*Delphacidae species*		24 11 2011	Most of the family are local, uncommon or rare	

Compartment W1

Harvestman	*Paroligolophus agrestis*		04 08 2012		
Spider	*Enoplognatha ovata*		04 08 2012		
Spider	*Pardosa amentata, (probably)*		20 04 2012		
Spider	*Pisaura mirabilis*	Nursery Web Spider	20 04 2012		
Spider	*Theridion mystaceum*		04 08 2012		

Centipede	*Lithobius variegatus*	Banded centipede	20 04 2012		
Mite	*Poecilochirus carabi*		20 04 2012		
Springtail	*Cyphoderus albinus*		04 08 2012		
Springtail	*Entomobrya nicoleti*		04 08 2012		
Springtail	*Entomobrya nivalis*		20 & 24 04 2012		
Springtail	*Tomocerus minor*		20 04 2012		
Fungi	*Amanita fulva*	Tawny Grisette	06 10 2010		Leaf litter
Fungi	*Armillaria mellea*	Honey Fungus	20 08 2006		Dead wood
Fungi	*Ascocoryne sarcoides*	Purple Jellydisc	06 10 2010		Dead wood
Fungi	*Coprinellus micaceus*	Glistening Inkcap	?? 12 2009, ?? 09 2010		Leaf litter
Fungi	*Flammulina velutipes (possibly)*	Velvet Foot	06 10 2010		Tree stump
Fungi	*Hypholoma fasiculare*	Sulphur Tuft	11 09 2010		Leaf litter at tree base
Fungi	*Laetiporus sulphureus*	Chicken of the Woods	06 10 2010		Dead wood
Fungi	*Macrolepiota rhacodes*	Shaggy Parasol	?? 09 2010		Leaf litter
Snail	*Discus rotundatus*	Discus Snail	20 04 2012		
Slug	*Lehmannia marginata*		20 04 2012		
Snail	*Oxychilus alliarius, (probably)*	Garlic Snail	20 04 2012		
Bark louse	*Ectopsocus petersi*		04 08 2012		
Bee	*Andrena haemorrhoa*	Early Mining Bee	24 04 2012		
Bee	*Bombus lapidarius*	Red Tailed Bee	20 04 2012		Queen
Bee	*Nomada goodeniana, (probably)*		20 04 2012	One record from Dale Abbey in 1930	
Beetle	*Abax parallelopipedus*		27 06 2011, 12 05 2012		Under log
Beetle	*Adalia bipunctata*	2 Spot Ladybird	04 08 2012		Larvae
Beetle	*Agriotes obscurus*	Wire Worm Click Beetle	20 04 2012		
Beetle	*Apion frumentarium*	Red Apion Weevil, Dock Weevil	24 04 2012		
Beetle	*Curculio glandium*	Acorn Weevil	24 04 2012		
Beetle	*Cychrus caraboides*	Snail Hunter	03 09 2010	A species previously only recorded in the upland areas of Derbyshire, t	Under log
Beetle	*Epuraea melanocephala*		20 04 2012	Three South Derbyshire recods on the NBN site, one from Spring Wood and two from Donnington Park all from the 1980's	
Beetle	*Nebria brevicollis*		?? 11 2010, 12 05 2012		Under log
Beetle	*Nebria salina, (probably)*		20 04 2012		
Beetle	*Ocypus olens*	Devil's Coach Horse	04 03 2011		Under log
Beetle	*Othius punctulatus*		20 04 2012		
Beetle	*Phyllobius maculicornis*		06 06 2012		
Beetle	*Propylea 14-punctata*	14 Spot Ladybird	06 06 2012		
Bug	*Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale*	Hawthorn Shieldbug	20 04 2012		
Bug	*Anthocoris nemorum*	Common Flower Bug	04 08 2012		Nymph
Bug	*Elasmostethus interstinctus*	Birch Shieldbug	20 04 2012		
Bug	*Kleidocerys resedae*	Birch Catkin Bug	20 04 2012		
Butterfly	*Gonepteryx rhamni*	Brimstone	08 04 2010		
Cricket	*Meconema thalassinum*		25 09 2011		
Fly	*Agromyzidae species*	Leaf Mining Flies	24 04 2012		
Fly	*Bibio lanigerus*		20 04 2012		
Fly	*Bibio marci*	St. Mark's Fly	20 04 2012		
Fly	*Dexia rustica*		04 08 2012		
Fly	*Dexiosoma caninum*		10 08 2012		
Fly	*Limonia nubeculosa*		20 04 2012		
Fly	*Suillia notata (probably)*		20 04 2012		
Fly	*Tipula maxima*		24 04 2012	Just one Derbyshire record on the NBN site, from Abney in 2009	
Hoverfly	*Epistrophe eligans*		20 04 2012	No Derbyshire records on the NBN site	
Hoverfly	*Helophilus pendulus*		20 04 2012		
Wasp	*Gelis sp.*		23 08 2011		

Wasp	*Mellinus arvensis*		23 08 2011		
Vascular	*Galeopsis tetrahit*	Common Hemp Nettle	30 09 2003, 26 07 2011		
Vascular	*Oxalis acetosa*	Wood Sorrel	15 04 2011		
	Lycogala terrestre	Wolfs Milk	24 04 2012		
Compartment W2					
Toad	*Bufo bufo*	Common Toad	07 09 2010		Under log
Fungi	*Marasmiellus ramealis*	Twig Parachute	20 10 2012		On twig
Fungi	*Scleroderma verrucosum*	Scaly Earthball	20 10 2012		Woodland floor
Wasp	*Vespa crabro*	Hornet	11 03 2012	One queen, nearing end of hibernation. A declining species mainly found in south east England. Derbyshire marks it northern limit.	Under log
Vascular	*Oxalis acetosa*	Wood Sorrel	04 05 2012		Woodland floor
Compartment W3					
Harvestman	*Dicranopalpus ramosus*		4 11 2011		
Harvestman	*Mitopus morio*		4 11 2011		
Millipede	*Blaniulus guttulatus*	Spotted Snake Millipede	06 05 2012		
Millipede	*Glomeris marginata*	Pill Millipede	06 05 2012, 22 11 2012	Found throughout most of the U.K. but is more frequent in the south and east of England. Frequent in the Park.	Under log
	Armillaria mellea	Honey Fungus	04 10 2011		Tree stump
	Coprinus disseminatus	Fairy Inkcap	20 10 2012		Log
	Coprinus micaceus	Glistening Inkcap	04 10 2011		Leaf litter
	Exidia thuretiana	White Brain	20 10 2012		Log
	Lepista nuda	Wood Blewit	07 11 2011		Leaf litter
	Macrolepiota rhacodes	Shaggy Parasol	04 10 2011		Leaf litter
	Mycena polygramma	Grooved Bonnet	20 10 2012		Log
	Postia stiptica	Bitter Bracket	20 10 2012		Tree trunk
Beetle	*Abax parallelepipedus*		06 05 2012		
Beetle	*Bradycellus harpalinus*		06 05 2012		
Beetle	*Cychrus caraboides*	Snail Hunter	08 08 2010	A species previously only recorded in the more upland areas of Derbyshire, though we have also recorded it at Chaddesden Wood, Derby in 2010	Under log
Beetle	*Ocypus olens*	Devils Coach Horse	07 09 2010		Under log
Wasp	*Vespa crabro*	Hornet	10 08 2010	One queen, beginning hibernation. A declining species mainly found in south east England. Derbyshire probably marks it northern limit.	Under log
Vascular	*Lysimachia nemorum*	Yellow Pimpernel	04 10 2011		Marshy ground near brook
Compartment W4					
Spider	*Meta segmentata*	Lesser Garden Spider	19 08 2012		Brambles
Harvestman	*Paroligolophus agrestis*		10 10 2011		
Fungi	*Auricularia mesenterica*	Tripe Fungus or Gret Brain	22 11 2010, 20 10 2012		Dead wood
	Calocera cornea	Small Stagshorn	20 10 2012		Dead wood
	Coprinus micaceus	Glistening Inkcap	19 11 2011		Leaf litter
	Hypholoma fasiculare	Sulphur Tuft	20 10 2012		Tree base (Cherry)
	Lycoperdon perlatum	Common Puffball	28 09 2010		Leaf litter
	Mycena inclinata	Clustered Bonnet	20 10 2012		Log
	Nectria cinnabarina	Coral Spot	20 10 2012		Dead twig
	Xylaria hypoxylon	Candle Snuff	20 10 2012		Tree stump
Beetle	*Carabus problematicus*		26 10 2012		Under log
Butterfly	*Vanessa atalanta*	Red Admiral	02 11 2009		On the ground
Moth	*Argyresthia brockeella*	Gold-ribbon Argent	19 08 2012		Nettles, (adult moth)
Wasp	*Agrypon flaveolatum*		10 10 2011	Just two Derbyshire records on the NBN site, both around the Glossop area	

Wasp	*Neuroterus quercusbaccarum*	Spangle Gall	?? 10 2011		Galls on Oak foliage
Vascular	*Endymion non-scriptus*	Bluebell	29 04 2005		
Compartment W5					
Beetle	*Carabus problematicus*		16 09 2011		
Vascular	*Corydalis claviculata*	Climbing Corydalis	04 06 2005, ?? 06 2012		
Compartment W6					
Harvestman	*Mitopus morio*		07 09 2010		Bramble foliage (male and female)
Harvestman	*Phalangium opilio*		13 05 2011		Bramble foliage
	Amanita vaginata	Grisette	14 12 2011		Leaf litter
	Ascocoryne sarcoides	Purple Jellydisc	14 12 2011, 07 11 2010		Log
	Calocera cornea	Small Stagshorn	14 12 2011		Log
	Clitocybe nebularis	Clouded Funnel	14 12 2011		Leaf litter
	Exidia glandulosa	Black Witches Butter	14 12 2011		Log
Bee	*Andrena fulva*	Tawny Mining Bee	06 05 2012		Foliage (adult male)
Beetle	*Cantharis nigricans*		11 05 2011		
Beetle	*Curculio glandium*	Acorn Weevil	06 09 2012		Boring into acorn (adult)
Beetle	*Harmonia axyridis*	Harlequin Ladybird	16 07 2006		On bramble
Beetle	*Melolontha melolontha*	Cockchafer	23 05 2009		On the ground
Bug	*Elasmostethus interstinctus*	Birch Shieldbug	10 10 2012		
Butterfly	*Maniola jurtina*	Meadow Brown	16 07 2006		On Thistle
Butterfly	*Nymphalis io*	Peacock	08 07 2005		Caterpillars feeding on Nettle
Butterfly	*Pararge aegeria*	Speckled Wood	20 04 2009		
Butterfly	*Vanessa atalanta*	Red Admiral	20 07 2003		On Nettles
Fly	*Panorpa communis*	Scorpion Fly	03 05 2011		Bramble foliage (adult)
Moth	*Adela reaumurella*		13 05 2011		Bramble leaf (adult)
Sawfly	*Arge ochropus (probably)*	Large Rose Sawfly	13 05 2011		Bramble leaf (adult)
Compartment W7					
Fungi	*Calocera viscosa*	Yellow Stagshorn	?? 11 2010		Dead wood
	Chlorociboria aeruginascens	Green Elfcup	?? 11 2010	Only one colony found	Dead wood
	Mycena clavularis (probably)		?? 11 2010		Dead wood
Beetle	*Abax parallelopipedus*		04 05 2012		Under log
Fly	*Tipula maxima*	Large Cranefly	05 04 2012		On tree branch (adult female)
Vascular	*Dryopteris filix-mas*	Male Fern	04 05 2012		Woodland floor
Bark louse	*Ectopsocus petersi*		14 08 2011		
Beetle	*Cantharis nigra*	Soldier Beetle	06 06 2012		
Beetle	*Malthodes marginatus*	Soldier Beetle	25 06 2011		
Beetle	*Tachyporus obtusus*		14 08 2011		
Compartment W12					
Bird	*Dendrocopos minor*	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	Several years up to 2010	Recorded by D. Challinor & Nick Brown (DWT) et al	Tree tops
	Auricularia auricula-judae	Jews Ear or Jelly Ear Fungi	21 01 2009		On Elder branch
Bug	*Himacerus apterus*	Tree damsel Bug	25 06 2011		
Hopper	*Anoscopus albifrons*		14 08 2011	On the NBN 1 Derbyshire record from Codnor Park Sidings and one details hidden from the Derbyshire Staffordshire border	
Hopper	*Aphrophora alni*		12 08 2012		
Vascular	*Alliaria petiolata*	Garlic Mustard or Jack By The Hedge	06 05 2012		Woodland floor
Vascular	*Prunus avium*	Wild Cherry	21 04 2009		
	Platyrhinus resinosus	Scarce fungus weevil	02 09 2014	Second Derbyshire record	Under bark of rotting ash log.

Compartment W13					
Harvestman	*Leiobunum rotundum*		24 08 2012		Oak foliage
Spider	*Meta segmentata*	Lesser Garden Spider	24 08 2012		In web in undergrowth
Fungi	*Armillaria ostoyae*	Dark Honey Fungus	10 10 2012		Tree stump
	Calocera viscosa	Yellow Stagshorn	10 08 2012		Dead wood
	Mycena alcalina (probably)	Stump Bell Cap	10 10 2010		Log
	Xylaria polymorpha	Dead Mans Fingers	10 10 2010		Log
Vascular	*Endymion non-scriptus*	Bluebell	Many years to 2012		
Compartment W15					
Vascular	*Anemone nemorosa*	Wood Anemone	?? 04 2009		The only substantial stand of this species in the Park
Compartment W16					
	Fomes fomentarius	Hoof Fungus	24 08 2012		Birch trunk
Beetle	*Curculio glandium*		03 06 2010		On acorn
Moth	*Phalera bucephala*	Buff-tip Moth	24 08 2012		Oak foliage, larvae, several
Wasp	*Andricus fecundator*	Artichoke Gall	24 08 2012		Oak foliage
Wasp	*Andricus quercus-callicis*	Knopper Gall	24 08 2012		Oak - acorn
Compartmet W17 (Ladycroft Wood)					
	Coprinus micaceus	Glistening Inkcap	06 11 2011		Beech log
	Mycena vitilis (prob)		06 11 2011		Beech log
	Oudemansiella mucida	Porcelain Fungus	10 10 2012	A local species in Derbyshire	Beech log
Bug	*Elasmucha grisea*	Parent Bug	23 08 2011		Final instar juveniles clustered on a leaf
Fly	*Sargus bipunctatus*	Twin-spot Centurion	19 08 2012		
Vascular	*Impatiens parviflora*	Small-flowered Balsam	03 08 2003, 19 06 2008		
Vascular	*Viola canina*	Dog Violet	16 04 2006		Occasional on site
Compartment W19					
Harvestman	*Dicranopalpus ramosus*		01 09 2012		
Fungal Gall	*Taphrina alni*	Alder Tongue Gall	01 09 2012		
Bark louse	*Ectopsocus petersi*		19 08 2012		
Beetle	*Calvia quattuordecimguttata*	Cream Spot Ladybird	12 05 2012		
Beetle	*Crepidodera aurata*	Willow Flea Beetle	12 05 2012		
Beetle	*Propylea quattuordecimpunctata*	14 Spot Ladybird	12 05 2012		
Bug	*Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale*	Hawthorn Shieldbug	08 09 2011		
Bug	*Elasmostethus interstinctus*	Birch Shieldbug	08 09 2011		
Bug	*Eysarcoris venustissimus*	Woundwort Shieldbug	19 08 2012		
Bug	*Lygus cf. pratensis*		12 05 2012		On nettle
Bug	*Palomena prasina*	Green Shieldbug	01 09 2012		
Fly	*Empis trigramma*		12 05 2012	Very few records on the NBN site, they are all close to Sheffield	
Fly	*Euleia heraclei*		12 05 2012		
Fly	*Helophilus pendulus*		12 05 2012		
Fly	*Nephrotoma flavescens*	Tiger Cranefly	12 05 2012		
Fly	*Phaonia subventa*		12 05 2012	The only other south Derbyshire record on the NBN site is at Drakelow Nature Reserve	
Fly	*Platypezidae sp.*		12 05 2012		
Moth	*Orgyia antiqua*	The Vapourer	19 08 2012		Caterpillar, early instar
Sawfly	*Nematus pavidus*	Willow Sawfly	01 09 2012		
Sawfly	*Selandria serva*		19 08 2012		
Sawfly	*Tenthredopsis nassata*		12 05 2012	On the NBN site - few Derbyshire records and the details are not accessible.	
Wasp	*Andricus fecundator*	Artichoke Gall	19 08 2012		