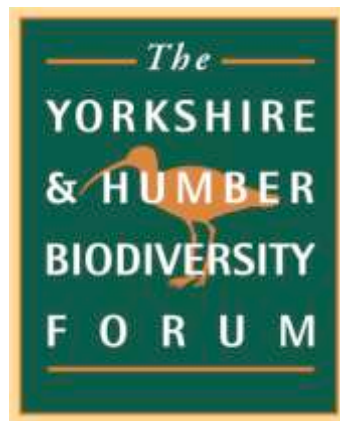


**The Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Delivery Plan  
2010-2015**



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## Part 1 - Background

### 1.1 Introduction

Yorkshire and Humber is an area exceptionally rich in biodiversity. It supports a wide range of species and habitats of national and international importance, which is reflected in the large number of sites across the region that are designated for their wildlife. The region also includes a number of important protected areas, notably all or part of three National Parks and four Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Our Biodiversity plays a core role in the region's high environmental quality and the contribution that this makes to the well-being of the region's population, and to its overall prosperity. In addition to its own intrinsic value, our biodiversity helps provide us with a whole range of benefits, including clean air, abundant water supplies and our food.

Over the past few centuries a significant proportion of our biodiversity resource has been lost and in many areas our wildlife continues to suffer. Much of this can be attributed to human impacts such as built development and more intensive farming. Over recent years the increasing recognition of the importance of biodiversity to society and the wide public support for wildlife, has meant that some elements of our biodiversity resource have started to recover. This has, however, in no way reversed previous declines. With the growing challenge of climate change we must finally halt the decline and make significant inroads into reversing the losses. In doing this we must develop a robust environment which is well placed to adapt to a changing world and which can also help ameliorate detrimental impacts of climate change on society.

The Yorkshire and Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy outlines the following vision for Yorkshire and Humber:

***“Our vision is for a region where the wildlife and wild-space of our rural, urban and marine environments all contribute towards a healthy functioning ecosystem, and where nature is conserved and treasured as an important part of a contented and economically successful community.”***

To meet the challenges of this vision we must take a more strategic and integrated approach to our work, while making a concerted effort to deliver priority actions for biodiversity in the most appropriate locations. This will require increased collaboration to deliver actions which are of the highest biodiversity priority.

The Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Forum have recently agreed a 'Biodiversity Opportunity Areas Map' (figure 1) which identifies parts of the region which are considered as the key areas to enhance biodiversity at a landscape scale. This map provides a focus for the work of the Yorkshire and Humber's biodiversity partnerships and a clear spatial representation of where we need to prioritise our action.

## Yorkshire and the Humber Biodiversity Opportunity Areas

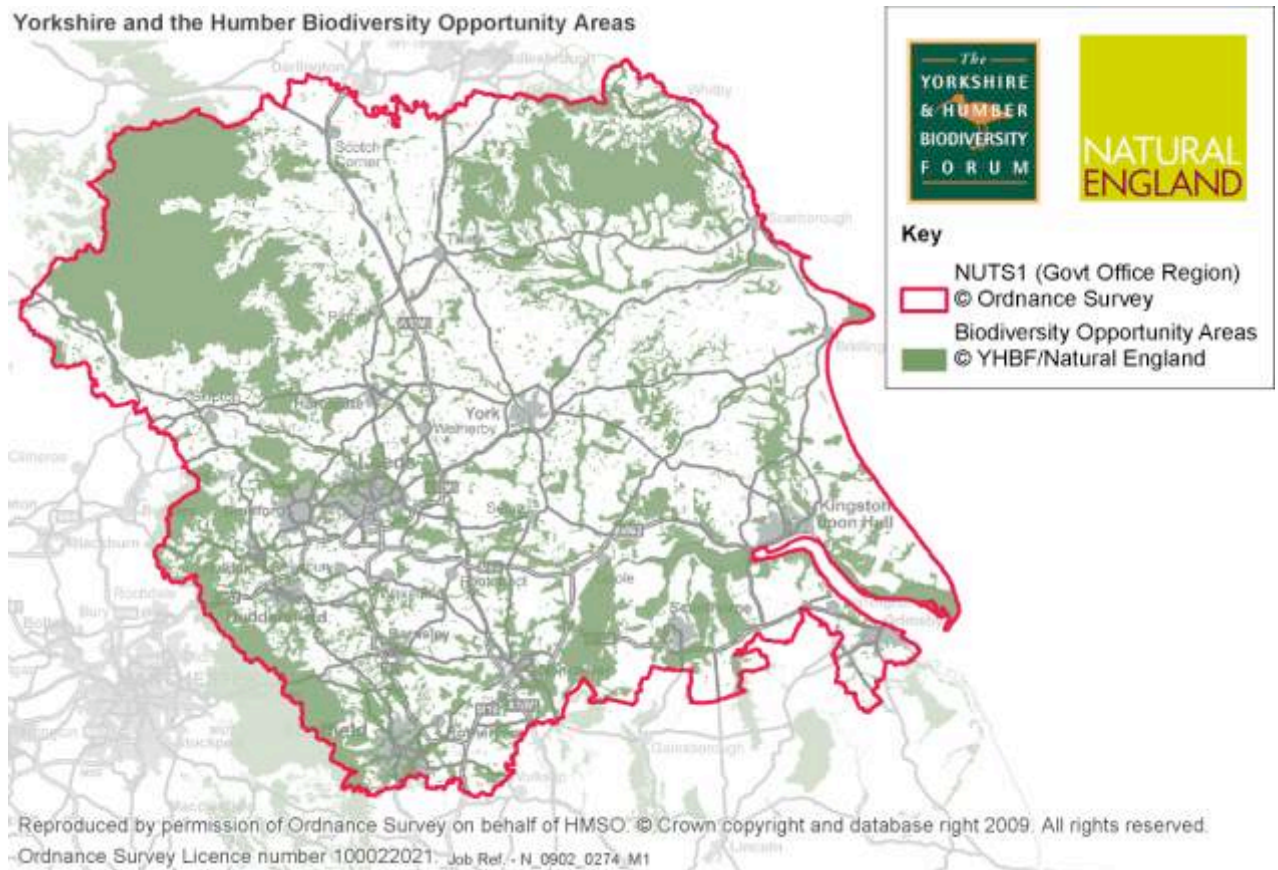


Figure 1. Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Opportunity Areas

### The Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Delivery Plan

The Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Delivery Plan outlines how the Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Forum (YHBF), aims to take forward the delivery of the Yorkshire and Humber portion of the UK BAP habitat targets (see Annex 3 of the Regional Biodiversity Strategy). The Plan promotes an integrated set of actions for the period 2010-2015 to ensure we are better placed to meet our regional habitat targets and their associated species needs. In line with the principles laid out in the England Biodiversity Strategy Delivery Framework, the Plan aims to meet its targets by identifying a number of priority landscape-scale project areas where we will increase and/or sustain activity. This will complement existing priority work and projects already underway or planned.

The Plan recognises that there are major programmes currently delivering biodiversity (both maintenance and enhancement) across Yorkshire and Humber, and highlights that it is essential that resources are not moved away from existing high priority projects. It is also imperative that we continue to deliver across both our designated sites and protected areas. Maintenance and enhancement of our region's most important biodiversity areas must remain a core aim of our conservation work, however we must also add to this the need for increased work to address restoration and creation of habitats.

This Plan is seen as the first phase of a programme initially running to 2015, but to be developed into a longer-term vision and plan to 2025. It will be delivered through a series of projects led by a wide range of organisations, agencies and partnerships from across the whole breadth of the regional biodiversity partnership. A range of delivery mechanisms will be needed to achieve the targets and progress towards the overall targets will be overseen and supported by the YHBF. The delivery of the plan is a core element of the work of the regional biodiversity partnership and its partner Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs), and will be delivered through a combination of existing and new landscape-scale projects, local projects and core national programme delivery. Through the implementation of the Plan we will promote and support increased and more effective link up between relevant regional work, joining up core Defra family initiatives to make the best use of Environmental Stewardship and the England Woodland Grant Scheme, pulling in works under flood risk management and the Water Framework Directive and developing new projects where current initiatives alone will fail to deliver.

In summary the Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Delivery Plan will:

- Identify and support existing priority work;
- Identify a suite of landscape-scale areas which will be the focus for restoring and creating new habitats;
- Apportion the region's habitat targets to individual landscape-scale areas
- Identify existing delivery mechanisms, projects and initiatives, including national programme delivery which can support delivery required in each area;
- Identify gaps in delivery and suggest possible funding and/or other delivery opportunities;
- Identify potential partners for each landscape-scale area (including the region's LBAPs);
- Wherever possible identify key deliverables for individual partners and have partner commitment to deliver action and have accountability for individual targets;
- Assist funding organisations to recognise regional priorities;
- Be monitored, reviewed and updated on an annual basis.

It is important to note that this Plan and its associated maps do not cover, or indeed aim to guide all biodiversity delivery in Yorkshire and Humber. The priority landscape-scale project areas do not include all of the biodiversity action plan habitats and species in the region and similarly they do not include all biodiversity action/delivery. The focus of the Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Delivery Plan is to promote more integrated delivery of the regional habitats targets and where appropriate to achieve this within a series of landscape-scale project areas. The areas identified in the Plan have been selected as areas where we aim to achieve our habitat targets in an integrated manner at a landscape-scale, expanding existing habitat resources and enhancing/developing core ecological networks. By prioritising habitat restoration and expansion in a core suite of areas, it is hoped that we will make a real change to the conservation status of Yorkshire and Humber.

## 1.2 Background to the Plan

### The England Biodiversity Strategy Delivery Framework

Despite considerable efforts, it is clear that biodiversity loss is continuing and that more effort is needed if we are to meet our 2015 biodiversity targets. To address this, in November 2008, a new England Biodiversity Strategy (EBS) delivery framework, '[Securing Biodiversity](#)', was launched to help drive a step change in action to halt, and ultimately reverse, the decline of biodiversity and ensure that we collectively meet our national biodiversity targets. The framework aims to enhance the recovery of priority habitats and species in England, and in doing so enhance ecological resilience, thereby supporting climate change adaptation.

In addition to improving management of the existing priority habitat resource, the framework aims to drive achievement of BAP habitat expansion and restoration targets. From an ecological perspective it is very important where we carry out this work and it is accepted that there are significant benefits in taking a landscape-scale approach to restoring biodiversity.

The landscape-scale approach involves linking and buffering existing sites through targeted, large scale restoration of habitats, often including multiple habitat types. This will help conserve our overall biodiversity resource, which relies on larger less fragmented sites, and will help to increase the capacity for species to move throughout the landscape.

The EBS framework identifies the individual Regional Biodiversity Forum and local biodiversity partnerships as key to the delivery of the framework and asks statutory agencies and other conservation organisations to work more closely together. The EBS framework proposes that regions will:

- i) Agree or confirm regional and local targets for delivering priority habitats and species, actively seeking and taking account of advice from the biodiversity integration groups and species lead partners, where appropriate
- ii) Ensure protected landscapes (National Parks and AONBs) are properly integrated into the prioritisation, decision making and delivery process
- iii) Ensure targets are full reflected in appropriate policy instruments and strategies at regional and local levels, including Regional Spatial Strategies, Shoreline Management Plans, River Basin Biodiversity Frameworks etc. In some cases this will required cooperation between local areas or regions
- iv) Take account of any existing 'vision' maps, agree delivery priorities, aiming to enhance the biodiversity at a landscape scale and increase resilience of habitats, sites and ecosystems

- v) Develop a regional delivery plan for high priority actions with agreed accountabilities. Work programme to be agreed and annual progress reports are to be provided to the England Biodiversity Group (via BARS)
- vi) Report actions and their outcomes using the Biodiversity Action Reporting System, and contribute to national reporting rounds as required.

## **Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Forum – current delivery of the England Biodiversity Strategy**

### *Yorkshire and Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy –*

The Yorkshire & Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy sets out a framework for the integration of biodiversity into regional and local policies, programmes and processes, as a means of promoting a coherent approach to biodiversity action in the Region.

Specifically the strategy aims to:

- Assist us in achieving our biodiversity targets for priority habitats and species in the Yorkshire and Humber region
- Provide a strategic framework for the work undertaken by regional and local biodiversity partnerships
- Promote biodiversity as a key regional issue, thereby ensuring it is considered and incorporated into other regional strategic and implementation plans.
- Develop wider understanding of, and support for biodiversity, including the key role it has in improving the region's quality of life, health and economic development.
- Identify and communicate a suite of activities required to maintain and enhance the region's biodiversity and highlight the responsibility of key regional partners and regional sectors in achieving these objectives.

The Yorkshire and Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy (RBS) is not an implementation plan, nor is it a delivery plan for the UK BAP, in that although it identifies agreed regional BAP habitat targets, it does not identify how, where or by whom the targets will be achieved. The RBS does identify the need for the development a delivery plan and this Biodiversity Delivery Plan fulfils part of that commitment.

### *Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Targets –*

Regional contributions towards each of the national BAP habitat targets (ie a breakdown of national targets by region) have been developed through the EBS. These include targets for habitat maintenance, restoration and expansion. These indicative targets have undergone a period of consultation with the individual regional biodiversity partnerships, which were provided an opportunity to comment on the accuracy/suitability of targets identified for their region.

The targets for the Yorkshire and Humber region have been provisionally agreed by the YHBF and are included in the Regional Biodiversity Strategy, however as part of the development of this Biodiversity Delivery Plan they have been subject to further review.



The regional targets do not include targets for all habitats, nor do they include targets for the new (2007) habitats for which national Habitat Action Plans are currently being produced. However these habitats are listed in this plan, and as targets for them are developed actions will be initiated within Yorkshire and Humber.

*Regional Spatial Strategy-*

The Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) includes Biodiversity Policy ENV8 which aims to safeguard and enhance the region's ecology, and in particular to ensure that it functions as an integrated network of connected corridors and buffer zones. The policy also identifies the need to "provide for habitat restoration/recreation", particularly focussing on the need to promote activity to reverse the pattern of fragmentation, loss and decline of habitats and associated species. The RSS provides a map of the region's Habitat Enhancement Areas (see figure 2) which promotes the maintenance, restoration or expansion of habitats in core regional zones. The Biodiversity Delivery Plan aims to take a step forward in promoting and delivering this Policy by identifying a realistic plan to achieve the region's habitat targets through a landscape-scale approach.

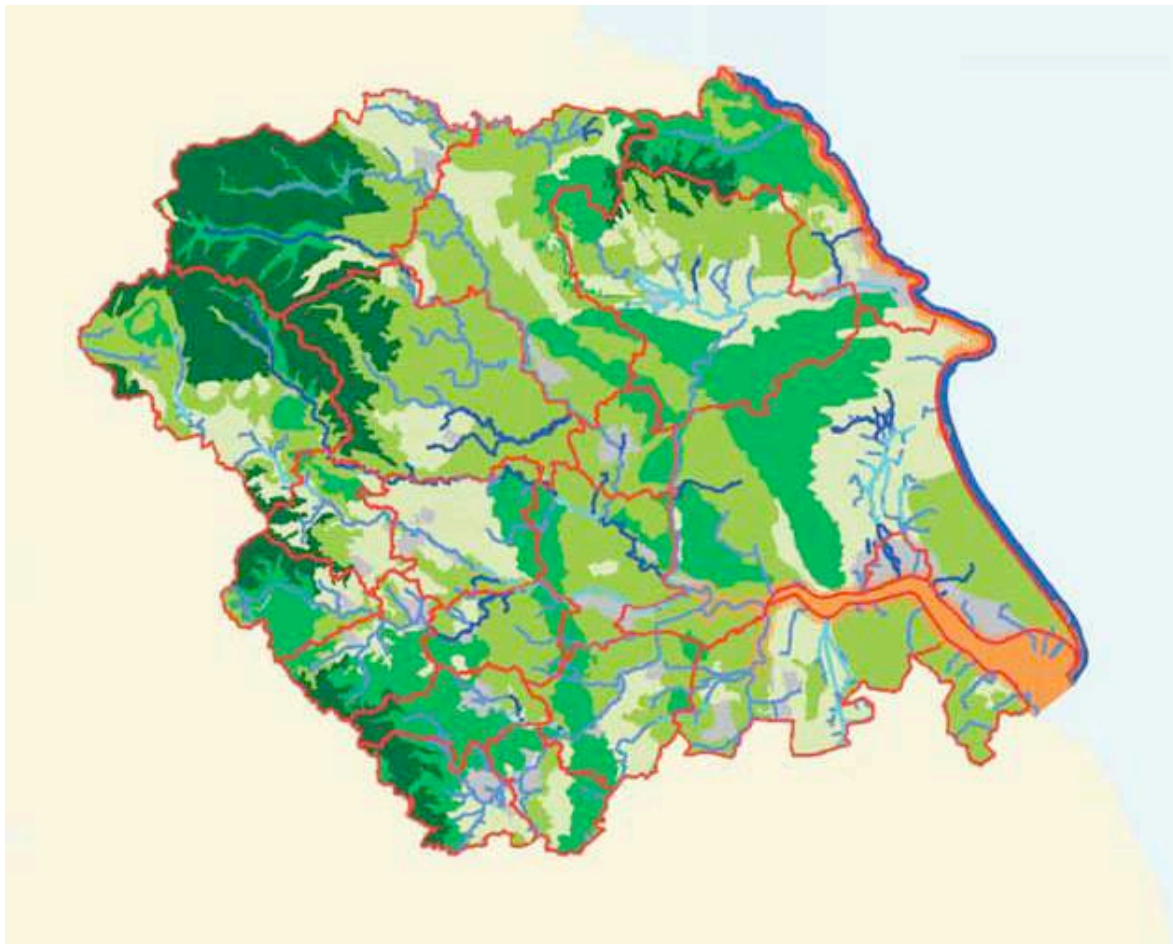


Figure 2 – Habitat Enhancement Areas (Y&H Regional Spatial Strategy) – see [www.yhassembly.gov.uk](http://www.yhassembly.gov.uk)

### *Protected Areas -*

Yorkshire and Humber includes all or part of three National Parks (the Yorkshire Dales, the North York Moors and the Peak District) and four Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Nidderdale, Howardian Hills, Lincolnshire Wolds and the Forest of Bowland). These protected areas incorporate a large proportion of the region's priority habitats as identified in the UKBAP and as such have often taken a lead with regards to delivering priority actions across large areas of our region. This key role must continue. Protected areas have a core responsibility in helping the region as a whole achieve its targets for both the maintenance and restoration of a range of habitats. In light of their large semi-natural landscapes the protected areas are also likely to play an ever increasing role in delivering habitat creation/expansion at a landscape-scale. National Parks and AONBS will be leading partners in delivering the regional targets, both by continuing to deliver key projects and in developing new initiatives to fill current gaps in delivery. It is an imperative that protected areas continue to take a lead on works to restore a degraded biodiversity resource.

### *Local Biodiversity Action Partnerships -*

Biodiversity delivery in Yorkshire and Humber is supported and delivered through 24 Local Biodiversity Partnerships. The region's Local Biodiversity partnerships and their Local Biodiversity Action Plans have played a pivotal role in developing local interest in biodiversity, identifying what is present and of local importance in a particular area, raising the profile of biodiversity within local authorities and carrying out a number of core projects contributing to both local, regional and national BAP targets.

Local action for biodiversity will continue to be a core part of the vision for England's biodiversity, and it imperative that this action which is important not only for wildlife, but for the people who live within and engage with it, is maintained into the future. Although the Biodiversity Delivery Plan will promote increased targeting of resources at the core landscape-scale projects, it is essential that ongoing priorities for local wildlife continue to be identified and implemented. Local Biodiversity partnerships will be encouraged to continue their vital work at the local level, while engaging with the YHBF to assist or lead on work within Yorkshire and Humber's priority landscape-scale project areas.

### **1.3 A new approach?**

The England Biodiversity Strategy Delivery Framework outlines a more integrated approach to delivery of our biodiversity actions and targets. It promotes:

- A more targeted approach to delivery, by taking forward priority actions in priority places;
- A more joined up approach to delivery across the biodiversity partnership;
- A landscape-scale approach to delivery;
- A more integrated approach to the conservation of habitat and species.

## The Landscape-scale approach

The traditional approach to biodiversity conservation in the UK has been protection and subsequently enhancement of the resource through a series of designated sites (SAC, SPA,SSSI, Local Sites etc). This approach has been reasonably successful in conserving the broad range of habitats and species but has done less to protect wildlife across the wider landscape. There is now a growing acceptance that biodiversity is not confined to a suite of protected sites, and while we need to continue to support the traditional site-based focus ,we also need to move towards a situation where we protect and manage our habitats and species within the context of the wider landscape. There are many examples in Yorkshire and Humber where this approach is already being successfully implemented, however there is a need to replicate this approach elsewhere. This means making a shift to a new approach where more emphasis is placed on restoring/creating habitats as part of wider habitat networks and across defined landscape areas. This approach to work tends to fall under the term 'landscape-scale'.

Landscape-scale work may be guided by the principles outlined in “Conserving biodiversity in a changing climate” (Hopkins, J.J. *et al.* 2007. Conserving biodiversity in a changing climate: guidance on building capacity to adapt 2007<sup>1</sup>) regarding adaptation and resilience to climate change, to ensure that protection and enhancement of the resource is secured and then to take forward work to buffer existing habitat/sites and develop core ecological connections between them. At a broad scale these principles were used to guide the identification of the regional priority landscape-scale areas (see Part 2 of the Plan).

- Continue to conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats so that they are maintained in favourable condition;
- Maintain and enhance heterogeneity at all scales so that a range of features and diversity of vegetation structure is encouraged;
- Maintain existing habitat networks through sympathetic land management and land use planning practices where appropriate;
- Make smaller patches bigger through restoring the same or complementary habitats on adjacent land if they contain key species and/or a rare habitat type if they are not part of a larger habitat network;
- Extend existing networks by creating new habitat around pinch-points, in-between gaps and across barriers where appropriate;
- Create new habitat not linked to existing networks;

These principles are supported by the guidance provided in the UKBAP with regards to priority areas for the restoration and creation of new habitats. The need to enhance and develop ecological networks underpins the whole landscape-scale approach.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/ebs-ccap.pdf>

The Landscape-scale approach requires taking a more holistic approach to biodiversity delivery where there is increased consideration of the ecological functionality of complete landscapes. Restoration and expansion of habitats should be focussed at buffering existing sites and where possible improving connections between habitat areas in a manner which will result in an increased resilience to a changing environment.

As diverse habitats and landscapes are considered to help species adaptation to environmental change then there is also a need to work across a number of different habitat types in order to maintain and/or create habitat mosaics. Habitat management, maintenance and expansion must build on the needs of the full range of species and also work within the landscape surrounding core habitat patches to ensure that this is made more permeable to species movements.

### **Integrated approach to habitats and species**

The England Biodiversity Strategy Delivery Framework identifies improved integration of species conservation needs into habitat management as being a key issue in ensuring we achieve species targets. National work<sup>2</sup> is currently underway to develop an approach to assist in delivering the needs of all s41 BAP species, that are by definition, 'of principal importance' for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The developing approach is to consider species under the following groupings:

- Those species that are widespread and requiring an environmental response over a substantive area of England and for which the major delivery mechanism will be Entry Level Scheme;
- Those species that have a current restricted distribution for which a targeted response will be required, albeit often at a landscape scale, and for which HLS will likely be the major delivery mechanism, and;
- Those species that have a very localised distribution for which more targeted intervention will be needed, often at a site scale.

The approach is designed to ensure that we get the most for our species out of existing and planned habitat delivery, while at the same time identifying those species which need individual tailored action.

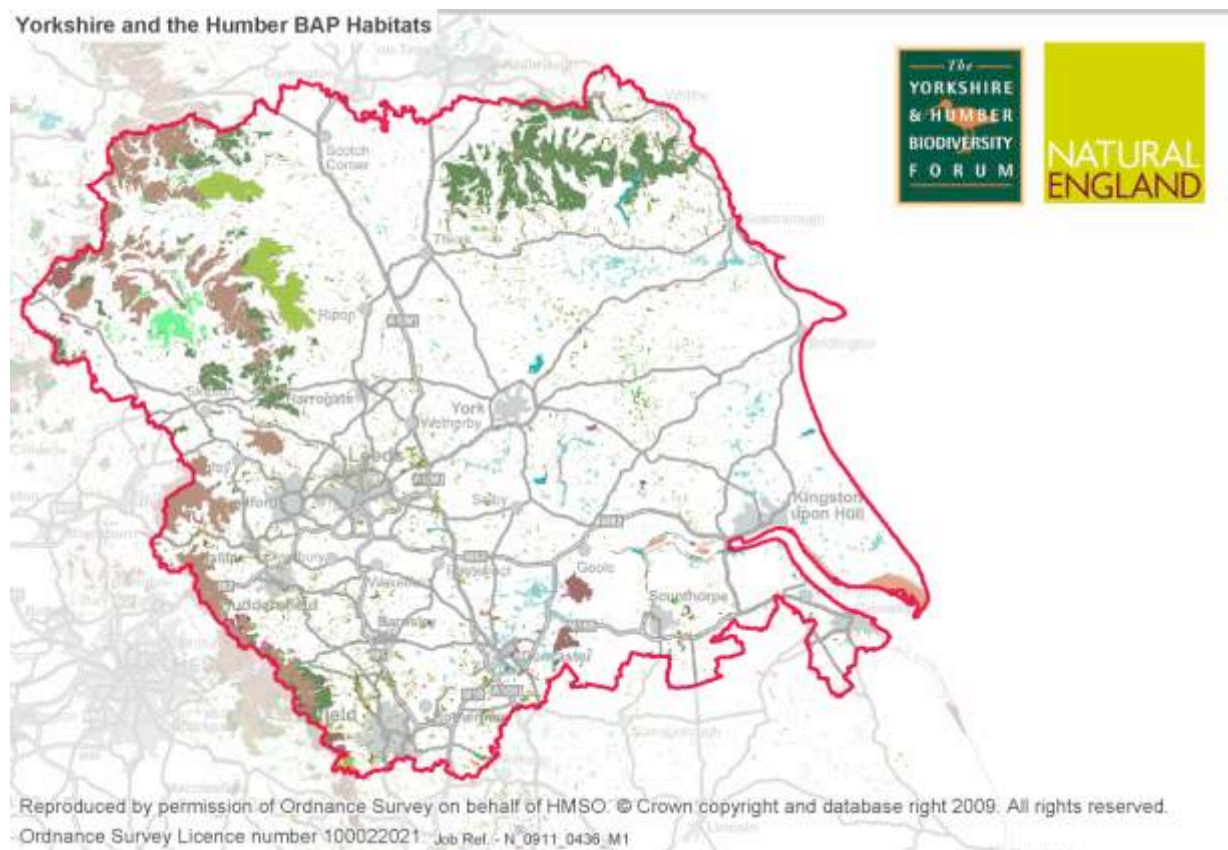
A future piece of work will be initiated by the YHBF in 2010 both link species needs to individual landscape-scale project areas and also to identify major gaps in species conservation. It is expected that the needs of species will be fully integrated into actions taken forward to meet the habitat targets.

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<sup>2</sup> NERRO24: Managing for Species: Integrating the needs of priority species into habitat management

## 1.4 The Yorkshire and Humber Habitat Resource

Yorkshire and Humber covers a large land areas that supports a wide range of habitats, species and geological features (figure 3) , many of which are particularly important in the national and international context. From the extensive upland moorland and heathlands of the North York Moors and Pennine Moors, the limestone pavements of the Yorkshire Dales, species rich hay meadows of the Lower Derwent Valley and Yorkshire Dales and network of ancient woodlands, to the lowland raised bog of Thorne and Hatfield Moors, the Humber estuary and wetlands, and the coastal cliffs and cave habitats around Flamborough Head. These all contribute to the special, often iconic landscapes of Yorkshire and the Humber, and are recognised and protected by the region's 3 National Parks, 27 European sites, 3 RAMSAR wetlands of international importance, 384 SSSIs and the many areas of biodiversity importance recognised through our Local Sites series.



## Key

 NUTS1 (Govt Office Region) © Ordnance Survey

### BAP Habitats © Natural England

 Blanket bog	 Lowland raised bog
 Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	 Maritime cliff and slope
 Coastal sand dunes	 Mudflats
 Fens	 Purple moor grass and rush pasture
 Habitat Action Plan woodland	 Purple moor grass and rush pastures
 Lowland Calcareous Grassland	 Reedbeds
 Lowland Meadows	 Saline lagoons
 Lowland calcareous grassland	 Undetermined grassland
 Lowland dry acid grassland	 Upland calcareous grassland
 Lowland heathland	 Upland hay meadow
 Lowland meadows	 Upland heathland

Figure 3 - A representation of the distribution of Priority habitats of Yorkshire and Humber (note this data is taken from the national habitat inventories – local datasets may be available for some areas)

Figure 4 lists the priority habitats which occur within Yorkshire and Humber, and where available provides an indication of the extent of each, the proportion protected by SSSI designation, and the region's contribution to the national resource. Included in this table are priority habitats added to the UKBAP list in 2007 which do not appear in the 1999 Biodiversity Audit for Yorkshire and the Humber. Many of these habitats were not allocated a specific target for their restoration or expansion in the Regional Biodiversity Strategy. However in this refreshed landscape scale approach to delivery, we will need to take forward habitat management work in a more integrated manner, developing diverse landscapes and mosaics of habitats.



Target UK BAP Priority Habitat	Total Area (ha)	SSSI Area (ha)	% of National Resource	UK BAP lead	Comments
Woodlands	38,067.4		6.7%	FC	Source: NE/FC and 1999 Biodiversity Audit
Wood Pasture				NE	
Hedgerows	37,400km		10%(estimate from Countryside Agency)	DEFRA	From 1999 Biodiversity Audit. Proportion that are species-rich is unknown
Cereal field margins	849.6km		17.6%	DEFRA	From 1999 Audit – likely to be out of date?
Mesotrophic lakes	84 lakes			SEPA	Taken from Lakes HAP, listed in 2009 Audit
Eutrophic lakes	364 lakes			EA	Taken from Lakes HAP, listed in 2009 Audit
Chalk rivers	89.9km	All chalk rivers in Y&H are SSSI		EA	Figure from 1999 Audit
Limestone pavement	1151	93.5%	45%	NE	Figures from 'Nature in the Dales' 2010
Sheltered muddy gravels	1 known site: Humber estuary	SSSI?		CCW	From 1999 Audit
Chalk coast	1 site: Flamborough Head	All SSSI	15%		From 1999 Audit
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reefs	2 known sites: Saltwick Nab and Flamborough Head			NE	From 1999 Audit
Horse mussel beds	The distinct biotope is only known at 1 site (east of Flamborough Head)			CCW	From 1999 Audit
Sublittoral sands and gravels	Most of Y&H coast			NE	From 1999 Audit
Upland Hay meadow	629	619	57.5%	DEFRA	Data from habitat inventory
Lowland Meadow	2,217	1,904	7.3%	CCW	Habitat inventory
Lowland calcareous grassland	7,103	6,736	15.3%	NE	Habitat inventory
Lowland dry acid grassland	17,704	17,299	34.3%	NE	Habitat inventory

Blanket bog	63,624	35,121	27.7%	SNH	Habitat inventory
Coastal & Floodplain grazing marsh	6,194	965	4.5%	NE	Habitat inventory
Fen	10,155	10,094	8.6%	NE	Habitat inventory
Purple moor grass and rush pasture	925	792	3.9%	CCW	Habitat inventory
Reedbeds	3,995	3,932	5.9%	NE	Habitat inventory
Upland calcareous grassland	7,816	6,182	51.7%	CCW	Habitat inventory
Upland heathland	79,726	66,662	37.3%	NE	Habitat inventory
Saline lagoon	142	87	9.6%	NE	Habitat inventory
Coastal sand dunes	134	123	1.3%		Habitat inventory
Lowland heathland	5,374	4,460	5.7%	NE	Habitat inventory
Mud flats	6,935	51	10.7%	EA	Habitat inventory
Coastal and vegetated shingle	1 site: Spurn point			NE	1999 Audit
Maritime cliff and slope	1,379	580	5.8%	NE	Habitat inventory
Lowland raised bog	3,235	3,226	32.5	NE	Habitat inventory
<p>New Habitats – no further information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rivers</li> <li>• Oligotrophic and dystrophic lakes</li> <li>• Ponds</li> <li>• Traditional orchards</li> <li>• Upland flushes, fens and swamps</li> <li>• Inland rock outcrops and scree habitats</li> <li>• Calaminarian grasslands</li> <li>• Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land</li> <li>• Intertidal chalk</li> <li>• Intertidal underboulder communities</li> <li>• Peat and clay exposures</li> <li>• Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats</li> <li>• Blue mussel beds</li> </ul>					

Figure 4 – Yorkshire and Humber Habitat Resource – note that the data included in this table is from more than one source - further work is needed to develop this into a consistent data-set.



## 1.5 The Yorkshire and Humber (Regional) Habitat Targets

### Defining the Targets

In order to achieve a consistent approach with the England Biodiversity Strategy Delivery Framework, regional targets were set out against one of the following four types: Maintain extent, Achieving condition, Restoration and Expansion. Definitions for these are provided in figure 5. Further detail is provided in Annex 1.

Target type	Definition
<b>1. Maintain extent</b>	<p><b>Maintain current extent of resource.</b></p> <p><b>Aim:</b> no reduction in the area of habitat that qualifies as the BAP type, based on the estimate at time of plan publication, or the current estimate, whichever is greater.</p>
<b>2. Achieving condition</b>	<p><b>Maintain or improve condition within existing resource.</b></p> <p><b>Aim:</b> to maintain the condition (where it is good), and improve the condition (where it is poor) of the existing BAP habitat resource, compared to the baseline i.e. the amount of the resource in good condition at plan publication or currently, whichever is greater.</p>
<b>3. Restoration</b>	<p><b>Improve the condition of relict habitat so that it qualifies as BAP habitat.</b></p> <p><b>Aim:</b> to restore areas of degraded habitat or remnant elements to a state where it is considered to be BAP habitat in good condition. This leads to an <b>expansion</b> of the extent of the BAP habitat and ultimately an increase in the area in good condition.</p>
<b>4. Expansion</b>	<p><b>Increase the extent of the resource</b></p> <p><b>Aim</b> is to establish BAP habitat on land where it is not present and where no significant relicts of the BAP habitat currently exist.</p> <p>The targets should be set for the total amount of expansion to be achieved since plan publication.</p>

Figure 5 – Target definitions

It is useful to consider “Maintaining extent” and “Achieving condition” as activity on the existing BAP resource, while “Restoration” and “Expansion” represents activity on areas that do not currently qualify as BAP (i.e. the potential BAP resource), as shown in the figure (figure 6) below.

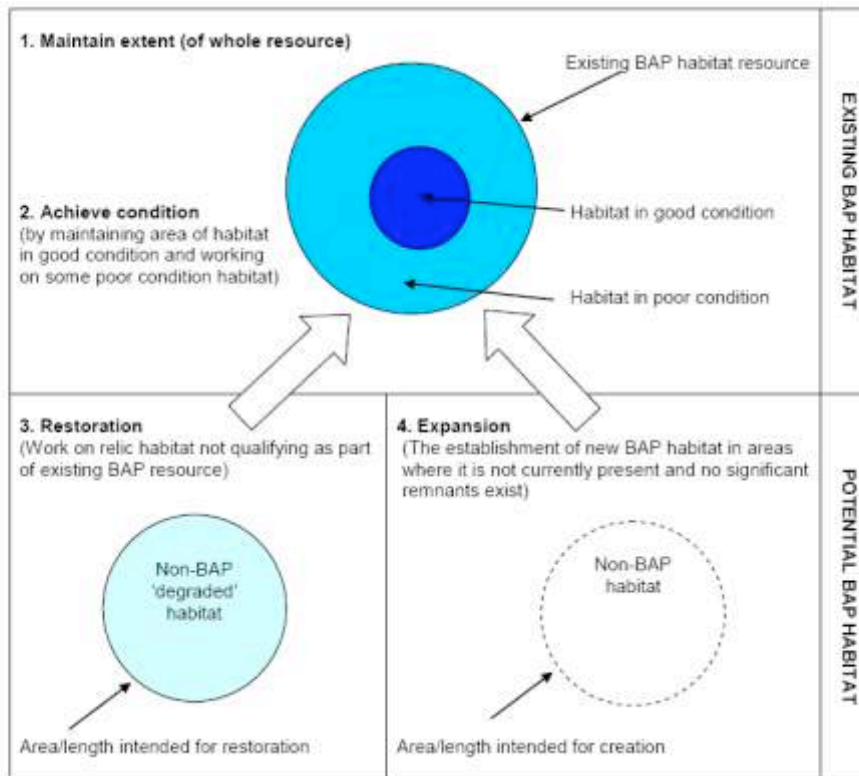


Figure 6 – relationship of the different targets

## The Audit

The England Biodiversity Strategy approach to defining targets has been embedded in the Yorkshire & Humber through the Regional Biodiversity Strategy. In order to help identify accurate targets for Yorkshire and Humber the YHBF undertook an audit in 2009, to review progress against individual habitats targets from the individual UKBAP habitat action plan publication (1995/1998) to present day.

The audit is a review of achievements in Yorkshire and Humber to 2009 (Annex 2) against the RBS habitat targets. The audit involved compiling data from BARS and other sources on what has been achieved. It was the first step in identifying what remains to be done to meet these targets, and the mechanisms (existing and potential) and responsibilities for delivering these.

Following the publication of the audit, work was undertaken to review the Yorkshire and Humber targets, taking into account what had been achieved, were the targets realistic, how did they relate to LBAP (Annex 4) and partner objectives/targets and where were there obvious gaps.

A final set of regional targets for 2010-2015 have been endorsed by the YHBF Executive. These targets are considered as a minimum. If the targets are achieved we will ensure that the region meets or exceeds the England Biodiversity Strategy's ask of Yorkshire and Humber. As such targets are included only for those habitats for which the region was allocated targets by the England Biodiversity Group.

## The Yorkshire and Humber Habitat Targets

	Yorkshire and Humber Target*	Target still to be met 2010-2015
Maintain & achieve condition		
Blanket Bog (SSSI)	33,365 ha	26,050 ha**
Blanket Bog (non SSSI)	24,227 ha	23,492 ha**
Limestone Pavement (achieve condition)	939 ha	842 ha**
Upland Calcareous (SSSI)	5,873 ha	4,786 ha**
Upland Calcareous (non SSSI)	1,389 ha	1,209 ha**
Upland heath (SSSI)	63,329 ha	50,882 ha**
Upland heath (non SSSI)	11,104 ha	10,470 ha**
Eutrophic Waters	364 sites	-
Mesotrophic Lakes	84 sites	-
Restore & Expand		
Coastal & Floodplain (restore)	800 ha	491 ha
Coastal & Floodplain (expand)	250 ha	105 ha
Fen (restoration)	450 ha	70 ha
Lowland Calcareous (restore)	480 ha	41.5 ha
Lowland Calcareous (expansion)	65 ha	50.25 ha
Lowland Acidic (restore)	250 ha	54 ha
Lowland Acidic (expand)	15 ha	10.4 ha
Lowland heathland (expansion)	180 ha	80.4 ha
Lowland meadows (restoration)	120 ha	8.9 ha
Lowland Meadows (expansion)	130 ha	45.5 ha
Lowland raised bog	3,000 ha	258 ha
Maritime cliffs & slopes (restoration)	2 km	2 km
Maritime cliffs & slopes (expansion)	25 ha	25 ha
Native woodland (restoration)	3,780 ha	2,517 ha
Native woodland (expansion)	7,154 ha	3,422.5 ha
Purple moorgrass (restoration)	20 ha	5.4 ha
Purple moorgrass (expansion)	15 ha	15 ha
Reedbed (expansion)	225 ha	97.6 ha
Saline lagoon (expansion)	30 ha	10 ha
Upland hay meadow (restoration)	No target	-
Upland hay meadow (expansion)	22 ha	22 ha
Wood pasture (restoration)	40 sites	37 sites
Wood pasture (expansion)	12 sites	Not known

Figure 7 – the Yorkshire and Humber habitat targets. \*These figure may change as habitat inventory data or other improves our knowledge of extent of habitats. \*\*To ensure consistency with Natural England internal reporting - only land in HLS counted as achieved to 2009. SSSI targets are clearly linked to 2010 PSA target for 95% of SSSI area in favourable condition. Many non SSSI areas will be delivered through HLS, with a NE corporate plan target of 85% of priority habitat (deliverable through HLS) in HLS by 2013

## Part 2 – Delivering the Habitat Targets

### 2.1 Delivery of the 2010-2015 targets – Planned Works and gaps in delivery

The Yorkshire and Humber habitat audit was used alongside data provided by key partners, to review the Yorkshire and Humber habitat targets, identify planned delivery (i.e. planned funded projects and/or core programme delivery committed to through corporate planning) and quantify outstanding gaps in delivery. The habitat audit gathered information on landscape-scale projects already in existence within the region along with those planned for the future. It represents that best 'state of play' dataset available and is provided in Annex 5. The map provided in figure 8 identifies the locations of core current habitat delivery projects in Yorkshire and Humber:

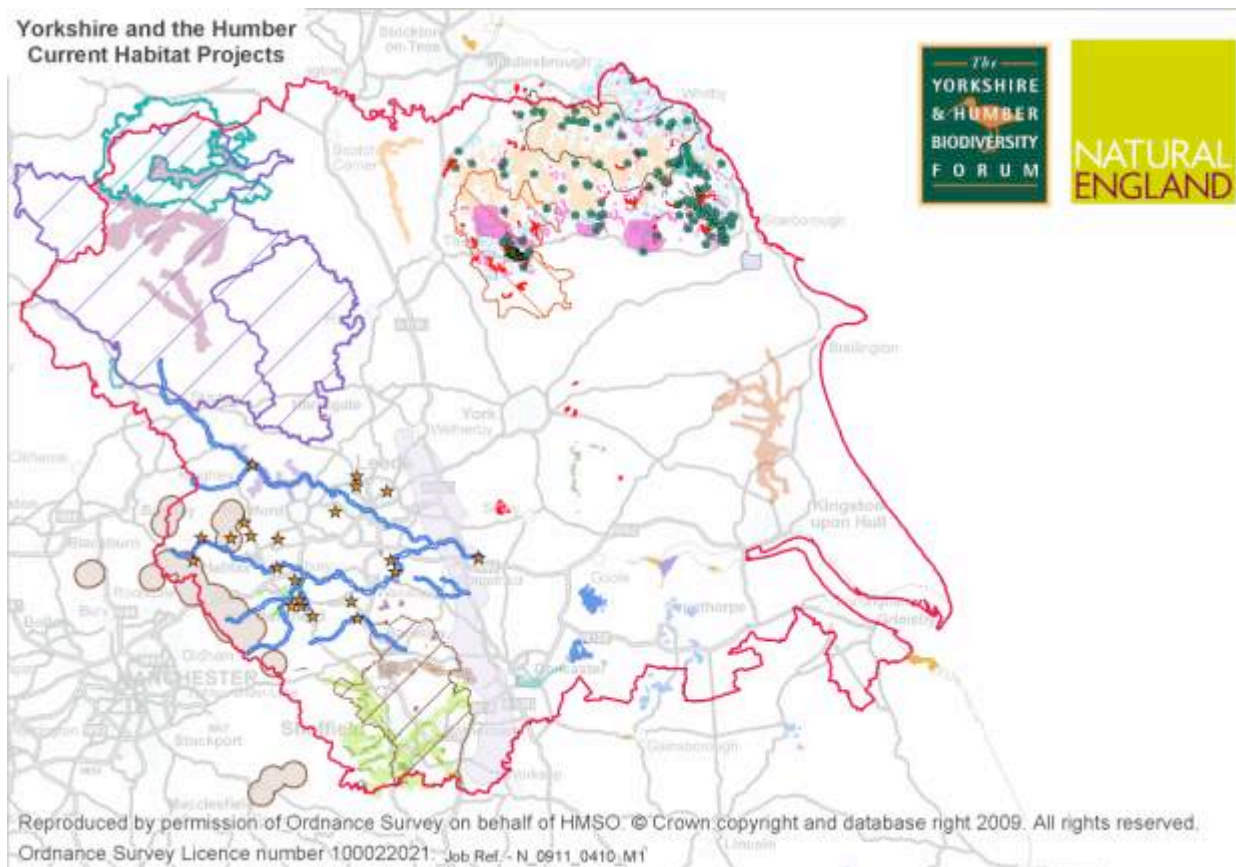


Figure 8 – Current habitat and landscape-scale projects (for key see Annex 3)

## Planned Work and Gaps in Delivery

Figure 9 identifies core planned work, assesses this against the targets and highlights the current gaps in delivery.

Habitat	Target 2010-15	Current projects contribution /commitments 2010-2015  (see 2009 audit)	Delivery Mechanism for the target (where known)	Gaps to be bridged by 2015  (targets not currently committed to)
<b>Maintain/achieve condition<sup>1</sup></b>				
Blanket Bog (SSSI)	<b>26,050 ha</b>	<b>HLS, Yorkshire Peat Partnership, Moors for the Future</b>  (NE, YDNPA, YWT, MFF)	Majority already under A/E or WES – target is primarily related to continued delivery of HLS  Yorkshire Peat Partnership and Moors for the Future working with HLS to restore hydrology and restore bare peat (YPP aims to restore 21,000 ha –SSSI/non-SSSI)	<b>26,050ha<sup>2</sup></b>
Blanket Bog (non SSSI)	<b>23,492 ha</b>	As above	Natural England Target for 85% in HLS.	<b>23,492ha<sup>2</sup></b>
Limestone pavement (Achieve Condition)	<b>842 ha</b>	<b>HLS</b>  (NE/YDNPA)	Continued delivery of HLS building on the success of the Limestone Country Project	<b>842 ha<sup>2</sup></b>
Upland Calcareous Grassland (SSSI)	<b>4,786 ha</b>	<b>HLS</b>  (NE/YDNPA)	Likely to be delivered by continued delivery of HLS and linked to PSA SSSI 95% target.	<b>4,786 ha<sup>2</sup></b>
Upland Calcareous Grassland non-SSSI	<b>1,209 ha</b>	<b>HLS</b>  (NE/YDNPA)	Continued targeted delivery of HLS working with YDNPA key to delivery of this target.	<b>1,209 ha<sup>2</sup></b>
Upland heath (SSSI)	<b>50,882 ha</b>	<b>HLS</b>  (NE/ NYMNPA)	Likely to be delivered by HLS and linked to PSA 95% SSSI target.	<b>50,882 ha</b>
Upland heath (non SSSI)	<b>10,470 ha</b>	<b>HLS</b>  (NE)	Continued targeted delivery of HLS is key to delivery of this target.	<b>10,470 ha</b>
Eutrophic Waters	<b>364 sites</b>	(EA/NE)	Water Framework Directive and PSA Target will key to this. Other initiatives like Catchment Sensitive Framing (CSF) will also need to be taken into account when revising list. <b>Ongoing work with EA/NE to revise list of sites and therefore target.</b>  Needs more data on current position from UKBAP Lakes HAP Steering	<b>?</b>

			Group. Data from audit suggests planned work will achieve targets for tier 1 and 2 lakes, but as there is much uncertainty around the current position this is still under review and not listed as 'planned' here.	
Mesotrophic Lakes	<b>84 sites</b>	EA/NE	As Eutrophic Waters	?
<b>Restore &amp; Expand</b>				
Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh (restore)	<b>491 ha</b>	<b>56 ha</b> (Cayton & Flixton Carrs and River Hull)	Continued targeted HLS working within core landscape-scale project areas	<b>435 ha</b>
Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh (expand)	<b>105 ha</b>	<b>28 ha</b> (River Hull, Dearne Valley, Living Don, Humber head Peatlands)  HLS (YWT, SWTS RSPB, NE)	<b>Additional Planned 2010-11 since 2009 Audit</b> EA - Stainforth Flood Alleviation Scheme – 6.5 ha Creation (Inc Ponds) Bonby Carrs – HLS – 101 ha Cayton & Flixton Carrs – HLS – 140 ha Humberhead Levels - Reedbed, Fen, Coastal Floodplain & Grazing Marsh – 39 ha Creation Need further breakdown of habitat figures. Lyons (NE owned/Wetland Vision) – 10 ha Creation (Inc some Fen)	-
Fen (restoration)	<b>70 ha</b>	<b>16.5 ha</b> (Natural England – Wetland Vision)	<b>Additional Planned 2010-11 since 2009 Audit</b> <b>Went Ings</b> – Wetland Vision – 3.6 ha (Reedbed & Fen) & 10 ha Creation & 28 ha Restoration of “Wetland”?	<b>53.5 ha</b>
Lowland Calcareous Grassland (restore)	<b>41.5 ha</b>	<b>12.5 ha</b> (Limestone Project) (YWT)	HLS and wider partnership projects	<b>29 ha</b>
Lowland Calcareous Grassland (expansion)	<b>50.25 ha</b>	<b>10 ha</b> (Limestone Project, Don Gorge) (YWT)	HLS, wider partnership projects and possible minerals restoration (requires further analysis)	<b>40.25 ha</b>
Lowland Acidic Grassland (restore)	<b>54 ha</b>	<b>1 ha</b> (Limestone Project) (YWT)	HLS and wider partnership projects	<b>53 ha</b>



Lowland Acidic Grassland (expand)	10.4 ha	<u>2 ha</u> (Coalfields Heathlands Project)	HLS and wider partnership projects	8.4 ha
Lowland heathland (expansion)	80.4	-	No planned work indentified through 2009 Audit. Need to look at restoration of conifer plantations on heathland areas	80.4
Lowland meadows (restoration)	8.9 ha	<u>4 ha</u> (Haytime) (YDMT, YDNPA,NE)	Haytime Project +HLS – Successful project could deliver more (funding dependent.) Proposed work at Lower Derwent Valley NNR.	4.9 ha
Lowland Meadows (expansion)	45.5 ha	<u>8 ha</u> (Haytime)	8 ha Haytime Project +HLS (as above) and Lower Derwent Valley.  <b>Additional Planned for 2010-11 since 2009 Audit</b> Lambwath Meadows 33 ha – HLS 21.6 ha EA/NE/CCT Project	-
Lowland raised bog	258 ha	<u>2 ha</u> (Wetland Vision)	Humberhead Levels partnership, SSSI PSA Target and wetland Vision	256 ha
Maritime cliffs & slopes (restoration)	2km	-	England target “ <i>Increase the extent of maritime cliff unaffected by coastal engineering/ coastal protection by a further 25km by 2020.</i> ” Shoreline Management Plan is likely to be key delivery mechanism over time but delivery likely to be outside lifetime of this plan.	2km?
Maritime cliffs & slopes (expansion)	25 ha	-	England target from “ <i>Increase the area of cliff-top semi-natural habitats by at least 200 ha (minimum) by 2015.</i> ”	25 ha?
Native woodland (restoration)	2,434 ha	<u>336 ha</u> EWGS (FC)	FC –led Restoration of PAWS sites likely to be key to achieving target.	2,098 ha
Native woodland (expansion)	4,022 ha	<u>1162 ha</u> EWGS	Primarily FC delivery - 1310 ha identified as expansion target to 2015 from The Value of Trees – Regional Forestry Strategy – does not include figures for lowland mixed deciduous woodland.	2,860 ha

Purple moorgrass (restoration)	5.4 ha	<u>3 ha</u>	HLS and partnership projects	2.4 ha
Purple moorgrass (expansion)	15 ha	-	HLS and partnerships projects	15 ha
Reedbed (expansion)	97.6 ha	75 ha (Wetland Vision, Dearne Valley, Potteric Carr) ( RSPB, YWT)	<b>Additional Planned 2010-11 since Audit</b> <b>Humberhead Levels</b> – (NE Land) Reedbed, Fen, Coastal Floodplain & Grazing Marsh – 39 ha Creation Need further breakdown of habitat figures. <b>Dearne Valley NE</b> – HLS – 4.5 ha Creation <b>Went Ings</b> – Wetland Vision – 3.6 ha (Reedbed & Fen) & 10 ha Creation & 28 ha Restoration of “Wetland”?	22.6 ha?
Saline lagoon (expansion)	10 ha	<u>10 ha</u>	<b>From 2009 Audit</b>  10 ha planned on Read’s Island	-
Upland hay meadow (restoration)	No target	HLS/ <b>Haytime</b> (NE/YDNPA)	1.5 ha (planned through Haytime in the (Haytime Project +HLS – Successful project could deliver more (funding dependent.)  Upland meadows and lowland meadows need to be considered together in the Dales due to overlap between the two types	-
Upland hay meadow (expansion)	22 ha	HLS/ <b>Haytime</b> (NE/YDNPA)	Haytime Project +HLS – Successful project could deliver more (funding dependent.)	22 ha
Wood pasture (restoration)	37 sites	-	-	37 Sites
Wood pasture (expansion)	Not Known	-	-	?

Figure 9 – Delivery of 2010-2015 targets and gaps in delivery

- Target Types:**  
**Achieving condition** – maintain and/or improve the condition of existing BAP habitat  
**Restoration** – improve the condition of relict or degraded habitat  
**Expansion** – increase the extent of BAP habitat
- Delivery gap proposed as all area not under HLS agreement. Much of this is under CSS or WES – but transfer of land to HLS is critical for longer-term security of the habitat. So it is assumed that a large proportion of this target will be addressed through HLS.
- NE – Natural England, FC - Forestry Commission, EA – Environment Agency, YWT – Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, SWT – Sheffield Wildlife Trust, RSPB – Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, YDMT - Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust, YDNPA – Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, NYMNP – North York Moors National Park Authority, MFF – Moors for the Future, YPP – Yorkshire Peat Partnership.



The analysis outlined in figure 9 indicates that there are significant gaps in delivery against many of the habitat targets. For many habitat there are clear delivery mechanisms, through a suite of landscape-scale projects, single habitat based projects and national programme delivery, for example significant proportions of habitat maintenance/achieve condition (particularly in relation to blanket bog and upland heath-land habitats) will also be taken forward through Environmental Stewardship (HLS) in conjunction with key partnerships such as the Yorkshire Peat Partnership, Moors for the Future and the North York Moorlands Project.

## **2.2 Yorkshire and Humber Priority Landscape-scale Project Areas and Planned Work**

The Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Forum aims to agree a realistic plan to take forward actions to meet our regional habitat targets through a landscape-scale approach. In line with the approach outlined in the England Biodiversity Strategy Delivery Framework the Plan identifies a suite of priority landscape-scale partnership project areas which will provide the core focus of increased action (i.e. delivery of the regional targets) over the period 2010-2015. To identify these landscape areas the region underwent an inclusive process of engagement with the wider biodiversity partnership through the four sub-regional partnerships and the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership, supported by a range of data gathering and simple analysis.

A stakeholder-led process was co-ordinated through the four sub-regional partnership comprising a series of workshops and wider consultation with the Yorkshire and Humber's LBAPS and other biodiversity partners. The primary concepts of the England Biodiversity Framework and the Biodiversity Delivery Plan objectives, were used as guiding principles to support and guide stakeholder decision making, using their local knowledge of biodiversity interests, opportunity and potential, to build up a series of provisional priority landscape-scale project areas.

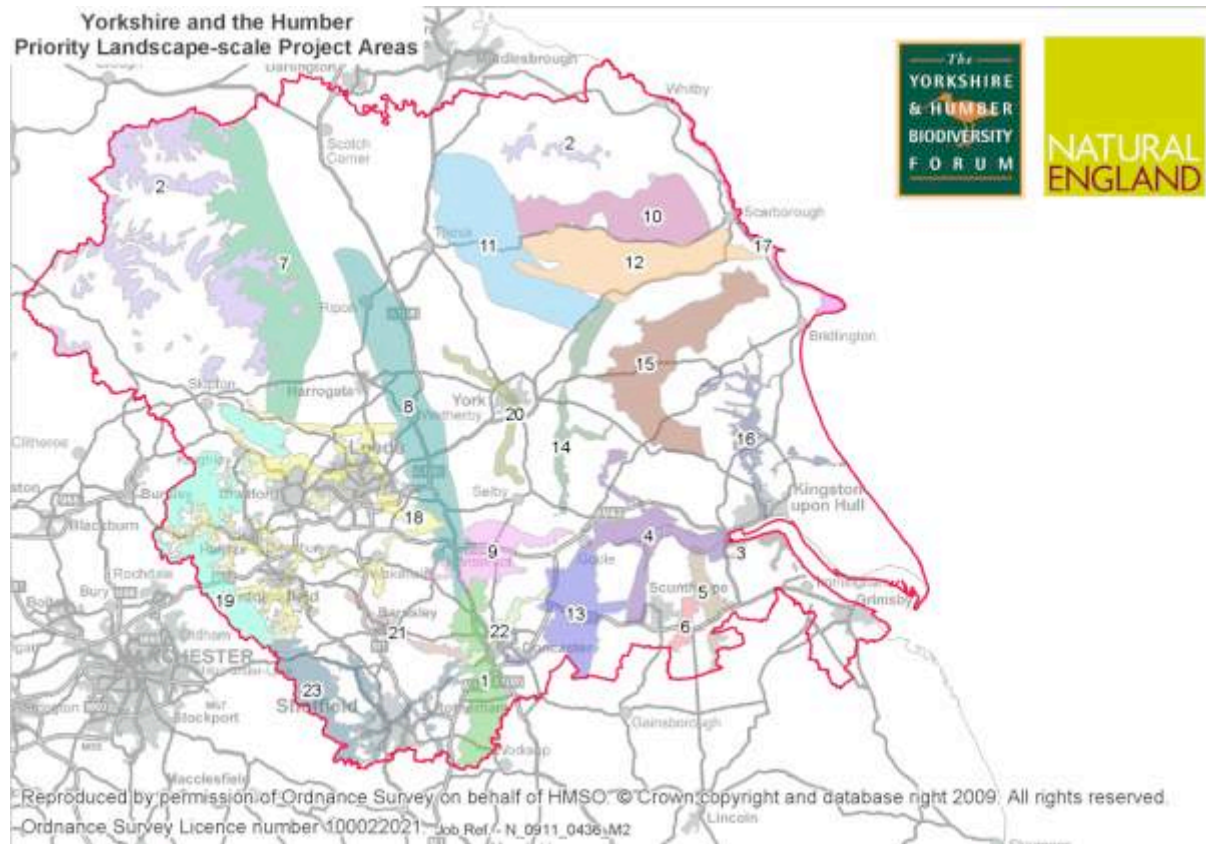
The workshops used:

- i) The outputs of the Yorkshire and Humber audit to identify habitats in need of most action;
- ii) The audit which provided details of core project work already underway in the region;
- iii) The regional 'Biodiversity Opportunity Areas Map' to guide the development of area boundaries;
- iv) The basic concepts outlined below to guide decision making by the sub-regional partnerships, along with stakeholder views on the practicalities and potential for achieving work on the ground:

- *The core focus of the areas is for taking forward action to deliver the region's habitat targets;*
- *Areas to include significant areas of semi-natural habitat, and existing ecological networks;*
- *Areas should be both suitable for, and a priority for the restoration and creation of a mosaic of habitat types (ie we are looking at enhancements at a landscape-scale, not just maintenance of existing resource);*
- *The approach is to maintain, restore and enhance ecological connectivity between existing biodiversity resource and to build on existing patches of habitat increase their robustness;*
- *Delivery in the areas must be achievable in the timescales of the plan, so existing partnerships may be the key in helping to address gaps in current delivery.*

Further data was collected alongside spatial analysis of the identified areas to ensure an objective rationale was used for finally choosing priority landscape-scale project areas for focussing habitat restoration/creation efforts 2010-2015. This regional overview ensured that the landscape-scale project areas in this Plan will make a significant, although not exclusive contribution towards delivery of the Yorkshire and Humber targets. It should be noted that not all habitats are represented through the landscape-scale project areas identified.

## Priority Landscape-scale Project Areas



### Key

NUTS1 (Govt Office Region) © Ordnance Survey

### Biodiversity Priority Landscape-scale Project Areas © YHBF/Natural England

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 1 South Yorkshire Magnesian Limestone Ridge | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #4169E1; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 13 Humberhead Peatlands                         |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #9370DB; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 2 Yorkshire Peatlands                       | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #228B22; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 14 Lower Derwent Valley                         |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #8B4513; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 3 South Humber Bank                         | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #8B4513; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 15 West Wolds                                   |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #483D8B; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 4 Inner Humber & Lower Trent                | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #191970; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 16 River Hull                                   |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #A08060; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 5 Ancholme Valley Wetlands                  | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF00FF; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 17 North Yorkshire Coast & Flamborough Headland |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF4500; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 6 Lincoln Edge & Coversands Heath           | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #FFFF00; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 18 Waterway Corridor Landscape Scale Project    |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #3CB371; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 7 Moorland Fringe                           | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #40E0D0; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 19 South Pennines Landscape Scale Project       |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #20B2AA; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 8 Southern Magnesian Limestone              | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #808000; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 20 Lower Ouse                                   |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF69B4; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 9 Lower Aire and Went Valleys               | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #C08080; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 21 Deame Valley                                 |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #800080; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 10 North York Moors Grassland Fringe        | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #90EE90; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 22 Don Gorge & North Doncaster Levels           |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #6495ED; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 11 Howardian Hills AONB & Western NYM Belt  | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #008080; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 23 Living Don                                   |
| <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #FF8C00; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></span> 12 Vale of Pickering                        |   |

Figure 10- priority landscape-scale project areas (as identified by the YHBF). Please note the boundaries shown are only a representation of the landscapes to be targeted.

The regional audit of current and planned projects identified potential contributions towards the regional habitat targets. Planned works within the priority landscape-scale project areas are identified in Figure 11 along with lead partners/partnerships taking responsibility for their delivery.

### Summary of Individual Landscape-scale project area planned contributions

Priority Landscape-scale Project Area	Current Planned Work	BAP habitat	Planned Area
South Yorkshire Magnesian Limestone Ridge	YWT Limestone Project	Lowland Calcareous	8 ha (R) 3 ha (E)
South Humber Bank (was 2,3,4)	LWT Far Ings?	Reedbeds	2 ha (E)?
Inner Humber and Trent	Alkborough (but is this compensation?)	Reedbeds Saline lagoon – Reads?	21 ha (E)? 10 ha (E)?
Ancholme Valley Wetlands	Bonby Carrs (NE-HLS)	Floodplain and coastal grazing marsh	101 ha (E)
Lincoln Edge and Coversands Heaths		-	-
Moorland Fringe		-	-
Southern Magnesian Limestone	YWT	Fen Lowland Calcareous  Lowland Acidic Woodland	1 ha (R) 1 ha (R) 6 ha (E) 1 ha (R) 2 ha (R)
Lower Rivers Aire and Went	Wetland Vision (NE) YWT	Fen Reedbed  'Wetland'	2 ha (R) 2 ha (R) 3.6 ha (E) 10 ha (E) 28 ha (R)
North York Moors Grassland Fringe		Dalby Forest Project PAWS restoration (FC)	
Howardian Hills and Western NYM Belt	CANDO?	PAWS restoration (FC)	
Vale of Pickering	Cayton and Flixton Carrs (NE/RSPB) Pickering Project (EA) YWT	Lowland Calcareous Woodland Coastal and Floodplain grazing marsh	0.5 ha (R) 11 ha (E) 140 (E) 52 ha (R)
Humberhead Peatlands	Wetland Vision (NE)  Potteric Carr	Lowland Raised bog Fen/reedbed/Coastal and Floodplain grazing marsh Fen Reedbed Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	49 ha (E)  5 ha (E) 30 ha (E) 5 ha (E)
Lower Derwent Valley	NNR	Reedbed Lowland Meadow Lowland Meadow	5 ha (E) 15 ha (R) 2 ha (E)
West Wolds		-	-

River Hull & Lambwath	River Hull Countdown 2010 EA – CCT Project	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh Fen Lowland Meadow	4 ha (R) 5 ha (E)  8 ha (R) 3 ha (E) 33 ha (E)**
West Yorkshire Waterway Corridor	River Calder (YWT)  Coalfield Heathlands Project ?	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing marsh Lowland Meadow Woodland Lowland Heath? Lowland Acidic?	2 ha (R)   1 ha (R) 4 ha (E)
South Pennines	Yorkshire Peat Project	Blanket Bog Woodland	1 ha (R)
Lower Ouse			
Dearne Valley	Dearne Valley Green Heart Project – RSPB/EA/NE	Reedbed Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	30ha (EA?)
Don Gorge and north Doncaster Levels	Wetland Vision -EA	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh Lowland calcareous grassland	5 ha (E)  1 ha (E)
Living Don	Living Don Project – Sheffield Wildlife Trust Sheffield City Council	Lowland Meadows Woodland Coastal and Floodplain Grazing marsh Lowland Meadows Reedbeds	0.2 ha (R) 25 ha (R) 1.5 ha (E)  0.2 ha (R) 1 ha (E)
North Yorkshire Coast and Flamborough Head	Heritage Coast	Cliff top grassland	36 ha (R)
Yorkshire Peatlands	Yorkshire Peat Partnership Moors for the Future	Blanket Bog Upland Heathland	21,000 ha

Figure 11 – Planned Project contributions towards habitat targets (AC= Achieve condition, R = Restore & E = Expand)

## **2.3 The Action Plan - Taking forward the delivery 2010-2015**

Achievement of the Yorkshire and Humber habitat targets will require concerted integrated action across the biodiversity sector. It will be achieved through a combination of discrete single habitat focussed projects, landscape-scale multi-habitat projects and more widespread national programme delivery.

### **Delivery through Priority Landscape-scale Project Areas**

The priority landscape-scale project areas identified in this plan provide a focus for the delivery of the habitat targets. To promote increased multi-habitat delivery, these targets have been apportioned to the priority Landscape-scale project areas in figure 12. These targets are the sum of planned work added to a proportion of the 'gaps in delivery' (and/or aspirational work) where this has been deemed appropriate by the project lead/partnership. Delivery of these targets will require further activity and support beyond that already identified in project/partnership plans.

The individual project partnership and/or LBAP have been asked to take ownership of these targets and to accept responsibility for achieving them (both planned and aspirational work) in conjunction with their core partners. The YHBF will work with the partnerships to develop a vision for the area and a spatial plan of action to ensure that habitat works are targeted in a holistic manner looking to restore a range of habitats across whole landscapes. The partnerships will also be invited to work alongside the YHBF to ensure that all priority species needs/requirements are taken into consideration with the habitat work and further work will be carried out to this end in 2010-11.

The Biodiversity Delivery Plan, as outlined in section 1, does not aim to identify specific actions in individual areas, but aims to identify gaps in delivery, identify priority areas for future delivery and provide support core partners/partnerships in taking forward future work in a more integrated manner. It is envisaged that each of the core partnerships will develop a vision and action plan for the individual priority landscape-scale project areas, linking habitat and species work into a fully integrated work plan within which individual partners will take on responsibility for delivery of work. These action plans and spatial visions will form part 4 of this Delivery Plan.

Landscape area	C&F	Fens	Reed	PMG/rush	Raised bog	Low meadow	Low calc	Low acid	Low H'th	Wood / WP	Mud	Sal Lag'n	Coastal	Upld heath	Upld calc	BBog	Upland Meadow
S Yorks Mag Lime	Y		Y			Y	12(R) 10(E)			Y							
S Humber Bank	Y		8 (E)			Y				Y	Y	Y					
Inner Humber & Trent	50 (E) 50 (R)		80 (E)			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y					
Ancholme	100 (E) 50 (R)		Y				Y	Y		Y							
Lincoln edge / Coversands			Y	2.5(R) 7(E)		Y	Y	10(R) 5 (E)	10 (E)	Y							
Moorland Fringe	Y	Y		Y		Y		18(R)		Y				Y			
Southern Mag Lime	2 (E)	5 (E/R)	Y	Y		Y	15 (R) 10 (E)	Y		Y							
Rivers Aire & Went	40 (E) 10 (R)	5 (E/R)	Y				Y			Y	Y						
NYM Grassland fringe		Y	5 (E)	Y		Y	5(R) 5(E)	3(R)	Y	Y				Y			
Howardian Hills / west NYM	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y			
Vale of Pickering	140 (E) 100 (R)			Y		Y	2 (R)			Y							
Humber Peat	40 (E) 10 (R)	20 (E/R)	Y	Y	258	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y						
Lower Derwent	10 (E) 50 (R)	5 (E/R)	5 (E)			20 (E)				Y					Y		

West Wolds						2 (R) 2 (E)	19 (R) 5 (E)	Y		Y						
River Hull & Lambwath	15 (E) 75 (R)	15 (E)	2 (E)			33(E)				Y	Y					
W Yorks Waterway corridor	9	5 (E) 2 (R)	7 (E)	Y		5 (R) 10 (E)	Y	5 (R)	Y	Y				Y		Y
South Pennines				Y		5 (R) 5 (E)		8 (R)		Y				Y		Y
Lower Ouse	5 (E)	4 (E)				2 (E)				Y						
Dearne Valley	30 (E)	30 (E/R)	8 (E)			Y				Y						
Don Gorge Doncaster Levels	2(E)	2(E)	Y			5 (E)	Y	Y		Y						
Living Don	Y	7 (E/R)		2.5 (R) 7 (E)		Y	Y	10 (R)		Y				Y		
NYorkshire coast and Flamborough Head						5 (E)	5 (E)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2km (R) 25ha (E)			
Yorkshire Peatlands																21,000
<b>Ha needed</b>	491 (R)	70 (R)	97.6 (E)	5.4 (R) 15 (E)	258	8.9(R) 45.5 (E)	41.5 (R) 50.25 (E)	54 (R) 10.4 (E)	80.4 (E)				2km (R) 25ha (E)			49,000
<b>Total ha proposed across all landscape areas</b>	345 (R) 434 (E)	100 (E/R)	115 (E)	5 (R) 14 (E)	258	12 (R) 82 (E)	53 (R) 35 (E)	54(R) 5 (E)	10(E)				2km (R) 25ha (E)			21,000

Figure 12 - Yorkshire and Humber Habitat targets assigned to individual priority landscape-scale project

(E = Expansion, R=restoration. Cells in red are assigned habitat targets, Cells with 'Y' are suggested wider habitat contributions.

Woodland targets have not yet been set for individual areas but further targeting work with the Forestry Commission will be undertaken.



## Landscape-scale Project Partnerships

Several Core Project Partnerships are already established and working within the region covering many of the priority landscape-scale project areas (see figure 13) and these will be supported through the YHBF to take on the aspirations of this Biodiversity Delivery Plan. There are priority landscape-scale project areas with no core partnership and lead partners are proposed to take co-ordinate work and /or develop partnerships in these areas.

Project Partnership	Landscape-scale project areas	Comments
Humberhead Levels Partnership (Wetland Vision)	Inner Humber and Trent Lower River Aire & Went Humberhead Peatlands Lower Derwent Valley Don Gorge and North Doncaster Levels	Candidate Integrated Biodiversity Delivery Area (IBDA) – propose building on the wetland vision project to develop a core co-ordinating biodiversity group for the Humberhead Levels as a whole, <u>although key leads should develop individual area projects:</u>  Inner Humber – RSPB Humberhead Peatlands – NE Lower Derwent - NE/YWT Don Gorge – YWT/DMBC
YWT Limestone Project	Southern Magnesian Limestone	Partnership needs widening to cover other habitat and species interests and it is suggested that this be developed in conjunction with the West Yorkshire Biodiversity Group/Co-ordinator
CANDO	Howardian Hills	Need to strengthen Biodiversity delivery and agree core habitat targets
Vale of Pickering Landscape Partnership (and Cayton & Flixton Carrs Projects)	Vale of Pickering	Vale of Pickering Landscape-scale partnership led by RSPB and project officer employed for the Cayton and Flixton Carrs area. Landscape-scale partnership to be re-invigorated.
River Hull countdown 2010 Project	River Hull and Lambath	Project needs additional support and wider partnership
West Yorkshire Strategic Waterways Project	West Yorkshire Waterway Corridor	Active and focussed partnership
Pennine Prospects	South Pennines	Candidate cross-regional IBDA West Yorkshire Biodiversity Group/Co-ordinator to develop work
Deane Valley Green Heart Project	Deane Valley	Active and focussed partnership
SWT Living Don	Living Don	Further support needed for post

		Countdown 2010 funding
Yorkshire Peat Partnership	Yorkshire Peatlands	Core partnership project
No current partnership	South Humber Bank	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust to take lead
No current partnership	Ancholme Valley	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust to take lead
No current Partnership	Lincoln Edge and Coversands Heaths	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust to take lead
No current Partnership	North York Moors Grassland Fringe	Candidate IBDA – need to build partnership
No current Partnership	West Wolds	East Riding Biodiversity Group/Co-ordinator to lead new partnership
No current Partnership	South Yorkshire Magnesian Limestone Ridge	South Yorkshire Biodiversity Group/Co-ordinator to link with YWT Southern Magnesian Limestone Project?
No current Partnership	Lower Ouse	North Yorkshire Biodiversity Group/Co-ordinator to develop partnership/project (+YWT)
No current Partnership	North Yorkshire Coast + Flamborough Head	NYMNP/RSPB/YWT? Heritage Coast Project
No current Partnership	Moorland Fringe	Candidate IBDA - partnership to be developed - YDNPA/NAONB/YWT/NE

Figure 13 – Core landscape-scale delivery partnerships (suggested project coordinators/leads in pink)

### Large-scale habitat-based Projects

There are significant opportunities for delivering habitat targets throughout Yorkshire and Humber not just within the defined landscape-scale project areas. Several habitat-based projects have and continue to deliver against core targets and the ongoing work of these projects, national programme delivery and wider partner's work must continue. Several key regional habitats which are not fully represented in the identified landscape-scale project areas are covered by these existing projects which – see below:

#### Yorkshire Peat Partnership:

The Yorkshire Peat Partnership (YPP) is an umbrella organisation comprising the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, Natural England, North York Moors National Park Authority and the Environment Agency. The aim is to restore and conserve

upland peat resources in order to ensure the long-term future of these unique and valuable habitats. The project area encompasses the uplands of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, Nidderdale AONB, North York Moors National Park and areas of the South Pennines North or the river Calder. The project aims to block approximately 2,500 km of drainage grips over c. 21,000 ha of land.

#### Moors for the Future:

The Moors for the Future Project is a partnership project set up to restore large parts of the internationally important Peak District Moors. It aims to restore large areas of fire damaged moors, along with key works to restore blanket bog hydrology.

#### Haytime Project:

The project aims to restore at least 200 ha of upland and lowland meadows within and close to the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Meadow restoration involves seed addition and/or better management of meadows that have declined following inappropriate management but still retain some botanical interest. The project started in May 2006 and is currently expected to finish in October 2011, although continuation funding is being investigated. It is a partnership between YDMT and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, and is supported by Natural England, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, local agricultural contractors, and others.

### **Delivery through 'Planned' Core National Programmes**

*Natural England* has been appointed by Defra as its lead delivery body for the England Biodiversity Strategy. Natural England's Corporate Plan includes targets for the management of BAP habitats and their associated species. The PSA target for 95% SSSI in favourable management by 2010 will make a significant contribution towards the regional habitat maintenance and restoration targets. Natural England also has a corporate plan target for 85% of BAP habitat (deliverable through HLS) in appropriate HLS options by 2013. Alongside these challenging targets, Natural England also has a Yorkshire and Humber target for habitat creation of 125 ha for 2010-11 (with similar or larger targets expected for future years).

*Forestry Commission* is committed to c. 1162 ha of woodland expansion in its current business plan and planned works for c. 336 ha of woodland (PAWS) restoration (not including grant aided PAWS restoration). The Forestry Commission will aim to increase delivery in the priority landscape-scale project areas through targeting of their capital works programme.

*Environment Agency* has corporate targets for the management of BAP habitats and associated species. The Environment Agency will make significant contributions towards the strategic habitat maintenance and restoration targets through their programme of actions to improve the condition of SSSI; habitat creation programme to ensure that habitats they lead on are recovering and expanding; delivery of Biodiversity Action Plan actions and targeted

outcomes through the River Basin Management Plan process and Catchment Sensitive Farming Initiative

### Actions to address significant 'outstanding gaps in habitat delivery'

Significant outstanding gaps in delivery of key habitat targets which will not be delivered through the priority landscape-scale project areas or existing habitat-based projects, are identified in Section 6. All of these habitat require either increased resources and/or more concerted and targeted action. Actions to address these are provided in figure and these are identified as 'outstanding gaps in habitat delivery' which will require work within the wider regional landscape. In some cases there are significant barriers or risks to delivery which are beyond the remit of the region and these are highlighted as actions to be taken forward to through the England Biodiversity Strategy Groups. Habitats where there is a real risk of not being able to achieve key actions or targets are highlighted in red.

Habitat	Issue	Regional Actions	Who and when
Woodland (restoration and expansion)	England Woodland Grant Scheme is the core delivery mechanism and under current business plan commitments and resources does not have the capacity to deliver regional targets. Suitable sites need to be found for woodland creation.	This is high-level issue which needs escalating in Forestry Commission and also with the Woodland BIG.  Improved targeting for woodland creation	Forestry Commission YHBF Woodland BIG  (End of 2010)  FC,NE,YHBF
Lowland Heathland Expansion	This is a major gap in regional delivery – with no planned work. HLS is a potential delivery mechanism along with restoration of conifer plantations to heathland and Minerals afteruse.	i) Develop a Y&H Lowland Heath Project to deliver heathland expansion in core lowland heathland areas.  ii) Identify priority conifer woodlands for restoration.  iii) Further work with the minerals sector to identify opportunities for heathland creation	YHBF to consider options (End of 2010)  Forestry Commission &YHBF (2011)  YHBF minerals project (2011)
Wood Pasture	Core delivery mechanisms -WGS/HLS have capacity to deliver. Needs improved targeting and	FC/NE/Woodland Trust/LBAPs to develop the priority list of sites and ensure that these are brought into core programme delivery.  Need to consider how these sites may be linked through strategic landscape-scale delivery	Forestry Commission, Natural England, Woodland Trust (mid 2011)

Maritime cliffs	Major gap in delivery	Need to influence shoreline management planning. Need to target HLS works towards this habitat.	Environment Agency Natural England Heritage Coast NYMNP
Eutrophic and Mesotrophic Waters	Poor baseline data and associated delivery	UKBAP Steering Group, BIG and EA need to provide improved data. Need EA to take forward a core approach integrating actions required under Water Framework Directive, Catchment Sensitive Farming initiative	Environment Agency with Support of Natural England (2010-2015)
Upland Hay Meadows (and also lowland meadows)	Primarily a Yorkshire Dales habitat and currently addressed through the Haytime Project and HLS	Ongoing support for haytime project and continued targeting of HLS towards the key habitat areas. To meet current targets there may be a need to focus on habitat creation as well as restoration	Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust Natural England (ongoing)
Lowland Calcareous grassland expansion	Difficulties to create good quality habitat – priority should be to restore degraded sites first.  Restoration of Minerals sites may prove to be most appropriate option  Limited suitable opportunities and interest from land owners in offering land forward for grassland creation	i) Need improved data on condition of non SSSI grasslands and those suitable for restoration  ii) Review of existing restoration plans and programme of influencing with Mineral Planning Authorities and Operators  iii) Need targeted project to work with land owners and farmers in key areas to develop interest and options for grassland creation.	LBAPs, YWT, Natural England (2011)  YHBF (end of 2010)
Saline Lagoon creation	Likely to be taken forward through flood alleviation, realignment programmes – limited options for proactive work?		
All	Limited opportunities for habitat creation, particularly in lowlands. Need to develop partnerships with land owning/managing community and to raise the importance of 'restoration' of degraded ecosystems.	i) Increased engagement with NFU/CLA etc to outline core principles of the approach  ii) Engagement of local landowning/managing communities within individual landscape-scale project areas.	YHBF, Natural England (ongoing)

All	Limited data on condition of non-SSSI habitats	Review opportunities to improve data capture	YHBF, Natural England (ongoing)
All	Quality of habitat data across the region.	Improve data capture and real time updating of national habitat inventories	YHBF, Natural England, Yorkshire and Humber Environmental Data Network (ongoing)
All	Increased work to identify important habitat areas in need of restoration and also potential sites for habitat creation	Project to identify key habitats	YHBF NE (ongoing)

Figure 14 -significant gaps in habitat delivery.

### Habitat and Project Accountabilities

Key to the delivery of the England Biodiversity Strategy Delivery Framework and Yorkshire and Humber contribution as outlined in this Biodiversity Delivery Plan is sign-up by individual partners to key outcomes. The full list of partners who have 'signed up' to the overall objectives of the plan include:

West Yorkshire Biodiversity Group  
North Yorkshire Biodiversity Action Group  
South Yorkshire Biodiversity Forum  
East Riding Biodiversity Partnership  
Sheffield LBAP  
North York Moors National Park Authority  
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority  
Yorkshire Dales Biodiversity Forum  
Rotherham Biodiversity Forum  
Barnsley Biodiversity Trust  
Doncaster LBAP  
Calderdale LBAP  
Kirklees LBAP  
Leeds LBAP  
Bradford LBAP  
Wakefield LBAP  
Woodland Trust  
Sheffield Wildlife Trust  
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust  
RSPB  
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust  
Howardian Hills AONB  
Nidderdale AONB  
Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership  
Dearne Valley Green Heart Project  
Yorkshire Water  
Forestry Commission  
Environment Agency  
Natural England  
Government Office Yorkshire and Humber

Outline of criteria provided to partners relating to sign-up of the Plan are provided in Annex 6.

Individual partners have also been invited to take on accountability for key habitat targets and/or delivery of key targets in specific landscape-scale project areas.

The following table summarises agreed accountabilities for specific habitat target delivery. Individual partnerships/agencies/organisations have agreed to sign up to take on direct responsibility delivering against these contributions (subject to levels of funding and resources), and will be assisted by the wider partnership to ensure that that this work is delivered .

Organisation	Habitat	Provisional Contribution 2010-2015
Forestry Commission	Woodland expansion Woodland restoration Wood Pasture May Moss	1162 ha 336 ha (a significant proportion to fall within the priority landscape-scale areas)
Natural England	Blanket Bog achieve condition Limestone Pavement- achieve condition Upland Calcareous grassland –achieve condition Upland Heath Habitat restoration/expansion	46,000 ha 700 ha 5,995 ha 61,352 ha 700 ha
Environment Agency	Eutrophic Standing Waters Mesotrophic Lakes Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh Lowland Meadows Maritime Cliffs	Improve prioritisation of list and identify delivery mechanisms with support of Natural England. Stainforth Flood Alleviation Scheme - 6.5 ha creation Lambwath Meadows 21.6 ha (EA/NE/CCT Project) Support local authorities to influence shoreline management planning process in order to deliver target in future years

Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh - Restoration Reedbed – Expansion Lowland Heathland - Expansion Lowland Acidic Grassland - Restoration - Expansion Purple Moorgrass - Restoration - Expansion	50 ha 8 ha 10 ha 10 ha 5 ha 2.5 ha 7 ha
North York Moors National Park Authority	Woodland restoration Lowland Heathland expansion (from conifers plantations)	200 ha 75 ha
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (+Partners)	Upland/Lowland Meadows (+Haytime) - Restoration Blanket Bog (+Yorkshire Peat Partnership)	57ha 21,000 ha
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh - Expansion - Restoration Fen (Restoration and Expansion) Lowland Meadow Lowland Calcareous - Expansion - Restoration Reedbed Blanket Bog	52 ha 2 ha 34 ha 39 ha 20 ha 16 ha 5 ha (see above)
RSPB	Upland Hay Meadow Restoration – Twite Project - South Pennines Dearne Valley	50 ha

Figure 14 – Partner accountabilities and responsibilities for direct delivery of habitat targets



## Annex 1 – Target definitions

Target type	Definition	Reporting / other information
<p><b>1. Maintain extent</b></p>	<p><b>Maintain current extent of resource.</b></p> <p><b>Aim:</b> no reduction in the area of habitat that qualifies as the BAP type, based on the estimate at time of plan publication, or the current estimate, whichever is greater.</p> <p>Maintenance entails securing the ecological function of the habitat, and this may involve some change in the habitat distribution over time (e.g. on a dynamic coast, or due to climate change). Hence, for certain habitats a maintenance target can be met without every occurrence of the habitat being retained provided there is no net loss and its overall integrity is sustained.</p>	<p><b>Reporting:</b> Progress towards maintenance targets will be reported by recording:</p> <p><b>(i)</b> the latest estimate of the total extent of resource.</p>
<p><b>2. Achieving condition</b></p>	<p><b>Maintain or improve condition within existing resource.</b></p> <p><b>Aim:</b> to maintain the condition (where it is good), and improve the condition (where it is poor) of the existing BAP habitat resource, compared to the baseline i.e. the amount of the resource in good condition at plan publication or currently, whichever is greater.</p> <p>The target value is the sum of the area that is already considered to be in favourable condition and the area proposed to be in favourable condition following appropriate conservation action. The target is for the total area both within and outside SSSIs/ASSIs.</p>	<p><b>Reporting:</b> Progress towards achieving condition targets will be reported by recording:</p> <p><b>(i)</b> the total area of the BAP habitat in good condition (within / outside SSSIs/ASSIs) and,</p> <p><b>(ii)</b> the area of the existing BAP habitat under rehabilitation, i.e. that is currently in poor condition but action is underway to improve its condition.</p>
<p><b>3. Restoration</b></p>	<p><b>Improve the condition of relict habitat so that it qualifies as BAP habitat.</b></p> <p><b>Aim:</b> to restore areas of degraded habitat or remnant elements to a state where it is considered to be BAP habitat in good condition. This leads to an <b>expansion</b> of the extent of the BAP habitat and ultimately an increase in the area in good condition.</p> <p>Restoration should be where substantial effort is needed to bring a site with relict features (or historically former habitat) into consideration as part of the BAP resource.</p>	<p><b>Reporting:</b> Progress towards restoration targets will be reported by recording:</p> <p><b>(i)</b> area over which restoration has been completed, i.e. the habitat now qualifies as BAP and is in good condition, and</p> <p><b>(ii)</b> the additional area that is under restoration (i.e. action has started but more work is needed).</p> <p>In both cases, the reported value should be the amount since the plan was published.</p>

	The targets should be set for the total amount of restoration to be achieved since plan publication.	
<b>4. Expansion</b>	<p><b>Increase the extent of the resource</b></p> <p><b>Aim</b> is to establish BAP habitat on land where it is not present and where no significant relicts of the BAP habitat currently exist.</p> <p>The targets should be set for the total amount of expansion to be achieved since plan publication.</p>	<p><b>Reporting:</b> Progress towards expansion targets will be reported by recording:</p> <p><b>(i)</b> area of BAP habitat created and is now considered to be in good condition, and</p> <p><b>(ii)</b> the additional area under expansion (i.e. action has started but more work is needed).</p> <p>In both cases, the reported value should be the amount since the plan was published.</p>

## Annex 2 – The Yorkshire and Humber 2009 audit

Natural England, on behalf of the Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Forum, is currently working on a plan for achieving the Region's part of the UK BAP Habitat targets by 2015, the 'Regional Delivery Plan'. As a first step an 'audit' has been undertaken of progress to date against the habitat targets since the Habitat Action Plans were written (1995/1998). This has involved compiling data from BARS and other sources on what has been done and is ongoing, identifying what remains to be done to meet these targets, and the mechanisms (existing and potential) and responsibilities for delivering this.

There have been a number of difficulties encountered during this process, and these are detailed further in Appendix A which lists the caveats/cautions to the reliability of the data. The definitions of the habitat types and targets has also been an issue and a full explanation is given at Appendix B.

In order to avoid multiple reporting of the same work by different groups (much work has been delivered in partnership) we have had to adopt a number of principles and assumptions: for example we decided that the best way to avoid multiple-reporting was to start with data from the main funding bodies for habitat work (agri-environment schemes for example) and have not included as additional, data subsequently supplied by other partners for the same projects, although we have tried to ensure that partners are credited in the text for their contribution. There are flaws in this approach however, in that it is very difficult when working at Regional scale, to tease out the contributions of each partner to a project, and the information available from these main funders (Natural England and Forestry Commission for example) is not comprehensive. What we have at present is therefore a conservative estimate of work done to date. It is hoped that some of these data difficulties will be resolved in the period to 2015 and that by that date we will have a complete picture of the work that has been done in the Region. We have also used data in BARS where there are targets in LBAPs, company BAPs and 'standalone' projects which have been reported against but we are aware that these data are often incomplete and in many cases totally absent. Finally, in identifying additional action required on each priority habitat to meet the target, we have taken into account work already planned/committed in the period 2009-2015 but not yet started or completed. The figure for 'additional gain', the further work needed, is therefore over and above that already planned or committed.

This report is the best estimate of progress to date, but should be treated as a working document. It aims to help identify what barriers there may be to achieving the Region's Biodiversity targets, where additional effort may be needed to ensure these are met, and thus the high priority actions and responsibilities for Forum partners.

September 2009

## Summary of progress to 2009

Priority Habitat	Target	Progress to 2009	Additional 'gain' needed
Blanket bog	Achieve condition SSSI: 46,956ha	7314.7ha	39,641.3ha
	Achieve condition non SSSI: not set	735.71ha	?
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Restoration : 800ha	308.07ha	435.93ha
	Expansion: 200ha	144.87ha	27.31ha
Eutrophic standing waters	Achieve condition tier 1: 6 sites	More data required	Not known
	Achieve condition tier 2: 7 sites	More data required	Not known
	Achieve condition tier 3: 351 sites	More data required	Not known
Fen	Restoration: 105ha	370.04ha	Target exceeded
Limestone pavement	Achieve condition: 1359ha	96.83ha	1262.17ha
	Restoration: 2 sites	0	2
Lowland calcareous grassland	Restoration:50ha	238.37ha	Target exceeded
	Expansion 450ha	14.75ha	435.25ha
Lowland dry acid grassland	Restoration:23ha	194.66ha	Target exceeded
	Expansion:15ha	6.6ha	8.4ha
Lowland heathland	Expansion:180ha	99.6ha	80.4ha
Lowland meadows	Restoration:40ha	111.05ha	Target exceeded
	Expansion:35ha	84.43ha	Target exceeded
Lowland raised bog	Restoration: 100ha	2741.35ha	Target exceeded
Maritime cliff and slope	Restoration: 2km	0	2km
	Expansion:25ha	0	25ha
Mesotrophic lakes	Achieve condition tier 1: no target	-	-
	Achieve condition tier 2:5 sites	More data required	5 sites
	Achieve condition tier 2/3: 79sites		Not known

Native woodland	Restoration: 3780ha	1262.24ha	2473.26ha*
	Expansion: 7154ha	3730.52ha	3285.98ha*
Purple moor grass and rush pasture	Restoration: 15ha	16.61ha	Target exceeded
	Expansion: 15ha	0	15ha
Reedbed	Expansion: 130ha	127.4ha	2.6ha
Saline lagoons	Expansion: 10ha	10ha	Target met
Upland calcareous grassland	Achieve condition SSSI: 5602ha	1086.49ha	4515.51ha
	Achieve condition non SSSI: not set	180.14ha	?
Upland hay meadow	Restoration: no target set	150ha	?
	Expansion: 22ha	0.9ha	21.1ha
Upland heathland	Achieve condition SSSI: 78531ha	12446.56ha	66084.44ha
	Achieve condition non SSSI: not set	633.73	?
Wood pasture and parkland	Restoration: 40 sites	3 sites/14.03 ha	37sites?
	Expansion: 12 sites	-	Not known

\*See native woodland audit for explanation of figure

## Annex 3 – Key to existing project areas map (figure 8)

### Key

-  NUTS1 (Govt Office Region) © Ordnance Survey
  -  Water Voles Project © NYMNPA/EA/FC
  -  West Yorkshire Wet Woodland © Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
  -  Deer Park veteran trees, near Helmsley © Forestry Commission
  -  NYMNPA Road Verge Sites © NYMNPA
  -  NYMNPA Road Verge Sites © NYMNPA
  -  West Yorks Strategic Waterways Project Area © Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
  -  Esk Pearl Mussel and Salmon Recovery Project
  -  Yorkshire Dales Woodland Restoration © YDMT/Countdown 2010
  -  Water Voles Core Area (Fylingdales Moor) © NYMNPA/FC/EA
  -  Yorkshire Peatland Project (Northern Dales Uplands) © YWT/Natural England
  -  CANDO Project Area © North York Moors National Park Authority
  -  South Yorkshire Forest © SY Forest Partnership
  -  River Colne Biodiversity Action Plan Site © Environmental Alliance Ltd.
  -  PAWS restoration © Forestry Commission
  -  Alkborough Managed Retreat © Natural England
  -  Long Preston Wetland Project © Natural England/YDNPA
  -  Coversands Heathland © Natural England
  -  Butterfly habitat restoration (D of B & PBF) © NYMNPA/Butterfly Conservation
  -  YWT Magnesium Limestone Project © YWT/Natural England
  -  Lower Derwent NNR © Natural England
  -  S Pennines Twite Project : 2.5km survey area (2008) © RSPB
  -  RSPB Reserves (England) © RSPB
  -  Biodiversity Action Fund (BAF) sites © Sheffield Wildlife Trust
  -  Core Coalfield Heathlands Project Sites © Sheffield Wildlife Trust
  -  Rotherham Centenary Riverside Project © Sheffield Wildlife Trust
  -  Other Living Don Sites © Sheffield Wildlife Trust
  -  Cayton and Flixton Carrs Project © Scarborough District Council
  -  Limestone Country Project Area © Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority
  -  Humberhead Peatlands NNR © Natural England
  -  Cornfield Flower Project (NYMNPA) - Arable Cereals & Arable Horticulture (LandCover Map 2000) © CEH
  -  Moorland Project © North York Moors National Park
- Yorkshire Living Landscapes © Yorkshire Wildlife Trust/Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust**
-  Dearne Valley
  -  Hay time
  -  Living Don
  -  Mid-Aire
  -  Potteric Carr
  -  River Hull Wetlands
  -  River Wiske
- Forestry Commission Project areas © Forestry Commission**
-  Bishop Wood Wet Woodland Project
  -  Dalby Valley Project
  -  May Moss Blanket Bog Restoration Project
  -  Newtondale
  -  Water vole habitat

*Annex 4– Yorkshire and Humber LBAP habitat targets (with quantifiable habitat target areas)*

Habitat	LBAP	Activity type	Units	Action goal	Goal end date
Blanket bog	Craven				
	Calderdale	Restoration	Hectares	150	2010
	Kirklees	Restoration	Hectares	600	2005
	Harrogate	Restoration	Hectares	100	31/12/2014
	North York Moors National Park	Restoration	Hectares	70	31/12/2012
	Yorkshire Dales National Park	Achieving condition	Hectares	27000	2020
Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland	North York Moors National Park	Achieving condition	Hectares	300	31/12/2012
	North York Moors National Park	Restoration	Site(s)	1	31/12/2012
	North York Moors National Park	Restoration	Hectares	100	31/12/2012
	North York Moors National Park	Restoration	Hectares	200	31/12/2012
	North York Moors National Park	Expansion	Hectares	150	31/12/2012
	Wakefield	Expansion	Hectares	50	2010
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Harrogate	Achieving condition	Hectares	20	31/12/2015
	Craven	Maintaining extent	Hectares	50	31/12/2010
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Harrogate	Maintaining extent	Hectares	239	31/12/2015
	Harrogate	Restoration	Hectares	50	31/12/2015
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Craven	Expansion	Hectares	10	31/12/2010
	Hambleton	Expansion	Hectares	15	31/12/2010
	Harrogate	Expansion	Hectares	15	31/12/2015
	Scarborough	Expansion	Hectares	5	31/12/2010
	Scarborough	Expansion	Hectares	5	31/12/2010
	Selby	Expansion	Hectares	50	31/12/2010
	Wakefield	Expansion	Hectares	50	02/07/1905
	Richmondshire	Restoration	Hectares	35	31/12/2015
	Richmondshire	Restoration	Hectares	10	01/01/2015
	Richmondshire	Restoration	Hectares	50	02/01/2015

	Richmondshire	Restoration	Hectares	20	01/01/2015
	Richmondshire	Expansion	Hectares	15	01/01/2015
Lowland Oak	Doncaster	Expansion	Hectares	8.5	02/07/1905
Lowland Raised bog	Restore	Restoration	Hectares	2	02/07/1905
Churchyards, cemeteries and burial grounds	Harrogate	Achieving condition	Site(s)	5	31/12/2014
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Craven	Maintaining extent	Hectares	10	31/12/2010
	Hambleton	Maintaining extent	Hectares	258	31/12/2010
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Hectares	25	
	Craven	Restoration	Hectares	30	31/12/2010
	Harrogate	Restoration	Hectares	5	31/12/2012
	Scarborough	Restoration	Hectares	2	31/12/2010
	Selby	Restoration	Hectares	1	31/12/2010
	Hambleton	Expansion	Hectares	10	31/12/2010
	Harrogate	Expansion	Hectares	5	31/12/2012
	Richmondshire	Expansion	Hectares	10	
	Scarborough	Expansion	Hectares	7	31/12/2010
	Wakefield	Expansion	Hectares	10	2020
Selby	Expansion	Hectares	25		
Eutrophic standing waters	Harrogate	Maintaining extent	Kilometres	10	31/12/2014
Eutrophic standing waters	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Site(s)	1	
Eutrophic standing waters	Richmondshire	Expansion	Site(s)	1	
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	North York Moors National Park	Restoration	Site(s)	2	31/12/2012
<b>Hedgerows</b>	Craven	Maintaining extent	Kilometres	10	31/05/2013
	Calderdale	Expansion	Km	10	2010
	Doncaster	Expansion	Km	6.5	2010
	Harrogate	Maintaining extent	Km	100	31/12/2014
	Selby	Maintaining extent	Km	25	
	Hambleton	Restoration	Km	5	31/12/2010
	Ryedale	Restoration	Km	10	31/12/2012



	Scarborough	Restoration	Km	5	31/12/2010	
	Harrogate	Restoration	Km	100	31/12/2014	
	Selby	Restoration	Km	10		
	Harrogate	Expansion	Km	50	31/12/2014	
	Ryedale	Expansion	Km	10	31/12/2012	
	Scarborough	Expansion	Km	5	31/12/2010	
	Craven	Expansion	Km	10		
	Selby	Expansion	Km	25		
Lowland calcareous grassland	Harrogate	Achieving condition	Hectares	1	31/12/2015	
	Yorkshire Dales National Park	Achieving condition	Hectares	135	2020	
	Leeds	Achieving condition	Hectares	34	2005	
	Scarborough	Maintaining extent	Hectares	30	31/12/2010	
	Harrogate	Restoration	Hectares	9	31/12/2015	
	Harrogate	Restoration	Hectares	1	31/12/2015	
	Ryedale	Restoration	Hectares	1	31/12/2012	
	Ryedale	Restoration	Hectares	5	31/12/2012	
	Ryedale	Restoration	Hectares	10		
	Ryedale	Restoration	Hectares	5	31/12/2012	
	Selby	Restoration	Hectares	2	31/12/2010	
	NYMNP	Restoration	Hectares	60		
	Doncaster	Expansion	Hectares	1		
	Hambleton	Expansion	Hectares	0.25		
	Wakefield	Expansion	Hectares	10	2020	
	Ryedale	Expansion	Hectares	10		
	Leeds	Expansion	Hectares	17	2005	
	Lowland dry acid grassland		Maintaining extent	Hectares	2	31/12/2013
		Craven				
Doncaster		Expansion	Hectares	2		
Kirklees		Achieving condition	Hectares	20	2012	
Hambleton		Maintaining extent	Hectares	0.5	31/12/2010	
Ryedale		Restoration	Hectares	1	31/12/2012	
Ryedale		Expansion	Hectares	1	31/12/2012	
Selby	Expansion	Hectares	5			
Lowland Fens		Maintaining extent	Hectares	0.5	31/05/2013	
	Craven					
	Craven	Maintaining extent	Hectares	2.6	31/05/2010	
	Harrogate	Maintaining extent	Hectares	1.5	31/12/2014	
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Hectares	2		

	Ryedale	Achieving condition	Hectares	18	31/12/2012
	Craven	Restoration	Hectares	15	31/05/2013
	Doncaster	Expansion	Hectares	1	2009
	Hambleton	Expansion	Hectares	0.5	
	Harrogate	Expansion	Hectares	0.5	31/12/2014
	Harrogate	Expansion	Hectares	0.5	31/12/2014
	Richmondshire	Expansion	Hectares	3	
	Scarborough	Expansion	Hectares	7	31/12/2010
	Selby	Expansion	Hectares	0.5	
	Scarborough	Expansion	Hectares	2	31/12/2010
Lowland heathland	Hambleton	Restoration	Hectares	10	
	Hambleton	Restoration	Hectares	10	
	Ryedale	Restoration	Hectares	5	
	Ryedale	Restoration	Hectares	5	
	Selby	Restoration	Hectares	100	
	Ryedale	Expansion	Hectares	5	
	Wakefield	Expansion	Hectares	10	2020
	Selby	Expansion	Hectares	20	
Lowland meadows		Maintaining extent	Hectares	5	31/12/2010
	Craven				
	Hambleton	Maintaining extent	Hectares	2	31/12/2010
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Hectares	1	31/12/2010
	Yorkshire Dales National Park	Maintaining extent	Hectares	2119	2020
	Calderdale	Restoration	Hectares	20	2010
	Craven	Restoration	Hectares	10	31/12/2010
	Craven	Restoration	Hectares	2	31/05/2013
	Harrogate	Restoration	Hectares	5	31/12/2012
	Richmondshire	Restoration	Hectares	1	
	Richmondshire	Restoration	Hectares	40	31/12/2010
	Ryedale	Restoration	Hectares	1	31/12/2012
	Ryedale	Restoration	Hectares	1	01/01/2012
	Ryedale	Restoration	Hectares	5	
	Scarborough	Restoration	Hectares	5	31/12/2010
	Selby	Restoration	Hectares	5	31/12/2010
	Doncaster	Expansion	Hectares	2	02/07/1905
	Harrogate	Expansion	Hectares	5	31/12/2012
	Kirklees	Expansion	Hectares	20	2012
	NYMNP	Restoration	Hectares	40	
Calderdale	Expansion	Hectares	100	2020	
Yorkshire Dales National Park	Restoration	Hectares	513	2020	
Lowland raised bog		Maintaining extent	Hectares	67	31/05/2013
	Craven				
Maritime cliff and slopes	North York Moors National Park	Restoration	Site(s)	3	31/12/2012

Maritime cliff and slopes	North York Moors National Park	Achieving condition	Hectares	5	31/12/2012
Maritime cliff and slopes	North York Moors National Park	Expansion	Site(s)	5	31/12/2012
Mesotrophic lakes	Ryedale	Expansion	Hectares	5	
<b>Ponds</b>		Achieving condition	Site(s)	1	31/05/2013
	Craven				
	Harrogate	Achieving condition	Site(s)	10	31/12/2014
	Harrogate	Achieving condition	Site(s)	10	31/12/2014
	Scarborough	Achieving condition	Site(s)	3	31/12/2010
	Craven	Expansion	Site(s)	5	
	Craven	Expansion	Site(s)	5	
	Craven	Expansion	Site(s)	5	
	Hambleton	Expansion	Site(s)	10	
	Hambleton	Expansion	Site(s)	10	
	Harrogate	Expansion	Site(s)	5	31/12/2014
	Harrogate	Expansion	Site(s)	20	31/12/2014
	Harrogate	Expansion	Site(s)	5	31/12/2014
	Richmondshire	Expansion	Site(s)	5	
	Richmondshire	Expansion	Site(s)	15	31/12/2010
	Richmondshire	Expansion	Site(s)	10	
	Ryedale	Expansion	Site(s)	5	
	Scarborough	Expansion	Site(s)	10	31/12/2010
	Selby	Expansion	Site(s)	3	
	Selby	Expansion	Site(s)	2	
Selby	Expansion	Site(s)	2		
Selby	Expansion	Site(s)	5		
Selby	Expansion	Site(s)	3		
<b>Reedbeds</b>	Harrogate	Maintaining extent	Kilometres	1	31/12/2014
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Kilometres	1	
	Leeds	Maintaining extent	Hectares	62	2020
	Doncaster	Expansion	Hectares	20	
	Hambleton	Expansion	Hectares	2	
	Harrogate	Expansion	Hectares	2	31/12/2014
	Harrogate	Expansion	Hectares	2	31/12/2014
	Harrogate	Expansion	Hectares	1	31/12/2014
	Harrogate	Expansion	Hectares	0.5	31/12/2014
	Richmondshire	Expansion	Hectares	20	
	Richmondshire	Expansion	Hectares	20	
	Richmondshire	Expansion	Hectares	20	
	Richmondshire	Expansion	Hectares	20	
	Richmondshire	Expansion	Hectares	20	

	Selby	Expansion	Hectares	19	
	Selby	Expansion	Hectares	1	
Rivers and streams	Craven	Maintaining extent	Km	50	31/05/2013
	Harrogate	Maintaining extent	Km	10	31/12/2014
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Km	10	
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Km	10	
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Km	10	
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Km	10	
	Craven	Achieving condition	Km	5	31/05/2013
	Craven	Achieving condition	Km	5	31/05/2013
	Selby	Achieving condition	Km	0.5	31/12/2010
	Calderdale	Restoration	Km	5	2010
	North York Moors National Park	Restoration	Site(s)	20	31/12/2012
	North York Moors National Park	Restoration	Site(s)	5	31/12/2012
	North York Moors National Park	Expansion	Site(s)	5	31/12/2008
	Calderdale	Expansion	Km	5	2010
Standing open water and canals	Harrogate	Expansion	Site(s)	2	31/12/2014
	Calderdale	Expansion	Km	2	2010
	Calderdale	Restoration	Km	2	2010
Transport corridors (incl. road verges/ railway linesides/ green lanes/ cycleways)	North York Moors National Park	Restoration	Km	50	31/12/2012
Transport corridors	North York Moors National Park	Expansion	Km	1	31/12/2012
Upland calcareous grassland	Harrogate	Maintaining extent	Hectares	25	31/12/2015
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Hectares	32	

	Yorkshire Dales National Park	Maintaining extent/Achieving condition	Hectares	5995	2015
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Hectares	32	
Limestone Pavement	Yorkshire Dales National Park	Maintaining extent	Hectares	1093	2020
Upland hay meadows	Craven	Maintaining extent	Hectares	5	31/12/2010
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Hectares	7	
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Hectares	5	
	Yorkshire Dales National Park	Maintaining extent	Hectares	409	2020
	Yorkshire Dales National Park	Restoration	Hectares	448	2020
	Yorkshire Dales National Park	Expansion	Hectares	20	2020
	Richmondshire	Expansion	Hectares	2	
Upland fens (new)	Yorkshire Dales National Park	Achieving condition	Hectares	1405	2020
	Yorkshire Dales National Park	Restoration	Hectares	775	2020
Upland Heathland	Craven	Maintaining extent	Hectares	100	
	Kirklees	Maintaining extent	Hectares	850	2010
	Harrogate	Maintaining extent	Hectares	5000	31/12/2014
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Hectares	50	
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Hectares	100	
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Hectares	50	
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Hectares	50	
	Yorkshire Dales National Park	Maintaining extent	Hectares	11816	2020
	Craven	Restoration	Hectares	50	
	Calderdale	Restoration	Hectares	200	2010
	Craven	Restoration	Hectares	50	
Harrogate	Restoration	Hectares	500	31/12/2014	

	Kirklees	Restore	Hectares	35	2010
Upland mixed ashwoods	Ryedale	Restoration	Hectares	25	31/12/2012
	Ryedale	Restoration	Hectares	10	01/01/2013
	Ryedale	Expansion	Hectares	10	01/01/2013
Woodland	Sheffield				

Upland Oakwood	Ryedale	Restoration	Hectares	5	02/01/2013
	Calderdale	Restoration	Hectares	5	2010
	Calderdale	Expansion	Hectares	20	2010
	Bradford	Expansion	Hectares	294	
<b>Wet woodland</b>	Ryedale	Maintaining extent	Hectares	91	
	Doncaster	Expansion	Hectares	3	
	Hambleton	Expansion	Hectares	10	
	Ryedale	Expansion	Hectares	10	
	Calderdale	Expansion	Hectares	5	2010
	Selby	Restoration	Hectares	150	
	Calderdale	Restoration	Hectares	5	2010
Wood-pasture and parkland		Maintaining extent	Site(s)	3	
	Craven				
	Doncaster	Expansion	Hectares	2	2010
	Hambleton	Maintaining extent	Site(s)	1	31/12/2010
	North York Moors National Park	Maintaining extent	Hectares	615	31/12/2008
	Richmondshire	Maintaining extent	Site(s)	3	
	Scarborough	Maintaining extent	Site(s)	3	31/12/2010
	Scarborough	Maintaining extent	Site(s)	1	31/12/2010
	Scarborough	Maintaining extent	Site(s)	1	31/12/2010
	Scarborough	Maintaining extent	Site(s)	1	31/12/2010
	Hambleton	Achieving condition	Hectares	1	
	Harrogate	Achieving condition	Hectares	25	31/12/2015
	Ryedale	Achieving condition	Site(s)	4	31/12/2012
	North York Moors National Park	Restoration	Hectares	50	31/12/2012
Ryedale	Expansion	Hectares	5		

Annex 5 –Summary of current Habitat and Landscape-scale projects in Yorkshire and Humber

Project	Status	Lead Partner(s)	LBAP	Mechanism
Yorkshire Peat Project	Current	YWT/YDNPA NE	Yorkshire Dales North Yorkshire Moors Harrogate Bradford Calderdale Kirklees	HLS
May Moss Restoration	Current	FC	North Yorkshire Moors	SITA FC funding
River Hull Project	Current	YWT	East Riding	Countdown 2010
Long Preston Wet Grassland Project	Current	RSPB/NE/EA/YD MT	Craven	HLS
Lincolnshire Coastal and Grazing Marsh Project	Current	LWT	Lincolnshire	
Alkborough Managed retreat	Current	NE/EA		
Reedbeds at Blacktoft	Current	RPSB		SITA
Dearne Valley Green Heart Project	Current	DVGH Partnership, EA, NE, RSPB	Barnsley, Rotherham, Doncaster	EA/HLS
The Living Don	Current	SWT, SCC, YWT, EA, FC	Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley, River Don Spatial LBAP	Countdown 2010
Cayton and Flixton Carrs	Current	NE/EA/RSPB/Sca rborough BC/ NYCC	Scarborough	HLS
Humberhead Levels –wetland vision	Current	NE, EA, HHLF, EH, WTs, RSPB, DMBC, NLC in HLP	Selby	Wetland Vision HLS
YWT Magnesian Limestone Project	Current	YWT, DMBC, RMBC, NE, SYBF, NYCC, LCC, WMDC	Selby, Doncaster, Rotherham, Wakefield, Leeds, Sheffield	ALSF/SITA
Coalfields Heathland Project	Current	SWT, NE, RMBC, SCC, WMDC	Wakefield	HLF
Haytime project	Current	YDMT/YDNPA	YDNP	Countdown 2010/HLS
West Yorkshire Wet Woodland Project	Current	YWT, EA, WYSWG	Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds, Wakefield	
Yorkshire Dales Woodland Creation	Current	YDMT	YDNP	Countdown 2010
South Yorkshire Forest Partnership	Current	South Yorkshire Forest Partnership	Doncaster, Sheffield, Barnsley, Rotherham	Forest Resource Grant
Moorland Project	Current	NYMNPA	NYMNP	HLS

CANDO	Current	NYMNPA HHAONB	NYMNP, Ryedale	HLF/HLS/ WGS/HHAON B funding
River Wiske	Current	YWT	Hambleton	SITA
West Yorkshire Strategic Waterways Project	Current	YWT, EA, WYSWG	Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds, Wakefield	
South Pennines Landscape-scale Project –Watershed Landscape Project	Current (other projects dependent on IBDA outcome)	Pennine Prospects (Sustainable Land Management Group/ District Councils)	Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees	HLF, RSPB funding for Twite & Hay Meadow Officers
Moors for the Future – MoorLife+ Project	Current	Moors for the Future	Calderdale, Kirklees?	Life+/HLS
Heritage Coast	Current	NYMNPA, Scarborough BC, NYCC, R&C BC	NYMNP, Scarborough	NYMNPA, HLS
Heathland Restoration	Planned			
Moorland Fringe	Planned	YDNPA, NAONB, NYCC? Harrogate BC, NE, MoD	YDNP, Richmondshire, Harrogate	HLS/ELS?
North Yorkshire Moorland Fringe	Planned	NYMNPA, HHAONB, NT, NE, NYCC?	NYMNPA, Ryedale	HLS/ELS/WG S?
Vale of Pickering Project	Aspirational	EA, NE, RSPB, NYCC, Scarborough BC, Ryedale DC	Ryedale, Scarborough	HLS
Dalby Forest	Current	FC		???
WY Lowland Meadows/ Grassland Project	Aspirational	WYBAP	Bradford,Kirklees, Leeds,Calderdale, Wakefield	
Pennine Fringe Project	Current & Aspirational (dependent on IBDA outcome)	Pennine Prospects (Sustainable Land Management Group) / WYBAP	YDNP, Harrogate, Kirklees, Calderdale, Bradford	
WY Heathland/ Acid Grassland Mosaic Project	Aspirational	WYBAP		
South Yorkshire Ponds Project	Planned (starts April 2010)	SWT and Pond Conservation	Doncaster, Sheffield, Barnsley, Rotherham	Biffaward
River Rother Landscape Project	Aspirational	SWT	Rotherham	?
Wildlife on the Waterways Project (Dearne Valley)	Aspirational	YWT, SWT, RSPB, EA, FC, BBT	Barnsley, Rotherham, Doncaster	?
Yorkshire Wolds	Aspirational	ERYC, NYCC	East Riding,Ryedale, Scarborough	ELS, HLS, LEADER?



## Annex 6 - Partner Accountability:

### **Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Delivery Plan**

The England Biodiversity Strategy Delivery Framework outlines the need for regional biodiversity partnerships to develop a regional delivery plan to outline how the region aims to take forward their delivery priorities at a landscape-scale. It also promotes the need to identify high priority actions with agreed accountabilities these actions. To ensure that we are successful in taking forward our regional priorities in a co-ordinated and efficient manner, it is an imperative that partners take on responsibility for the delivery of core actions. Throughout the development of the Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Delivery Plan, the need for partner 'sign-up' has been identified as of primary importance. It is understood that individual partners/partnerships have differing capacities for taking on accountability for action/delivery, however the Plan will not be successful if it does not have full support from the partnership.

The following criteria are suggested as the basis of 'sign up' and/or 'endorsement' to the Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Delivery Plan:

#### **LBAPS, sub-regional BAGs, other organisations**

- Provide endorsement for the Regional Delivery Biodiversity Delivery Plan
- Link individual LBAP habitat targets to the priority landscape-scale project areas and where appropriate revise/review LBAP targets to reflect regional priorities
- Develop or support partnerships to co-ordinate and take forward delivery in the priority landscape-scale areas.
- Where appropriate sign up to delivery of key targets and/or actions
- Assist the regional partnership by inputting data onto BARS
- Assist the regional partnership to integrate fully the LBAP species action plans and targets, and the overall need of species into habitat delivery.

#### **Natural England, Forestry Commission, Environment Agency, National Parks, AONB, RSPB, YWT, etc**

- Provide endorsement for the Regional Biodiversity Delivery Plan (the 'Delivery Plan') (and the overarching Regional Biodiversity Strategy)
- Incorporate the aims, objectives and targets of the plan into their strategic plans
- Work with the regional biodiversity partnership (YHBF) to target resources into priority landscape-scale project areas
- Take on accountability for delivery of key habitat targets, and where appropriate agree delivery in particular landscape-scale project areas –
  - where possible accountabilities should cover actions over the period 2010-2015 or at the minimum at least linked to existing Corporate Plan targets/deliverables);
- Agree a lead role for appropriate regional projects
- Engage fully in landscape-scale partnerships where they as an organisation, or the national programme delivery mechanisms they manage, have the capacity to make a major contribution to biodiversity delivery in the landscape-scale project areas, or towards individual habitat/species targets
- Take a lead role in the region for those habitats which they have a national lead role status.

**Government Office,**

- Provide endorsement for the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Biodiversity Delivery Plan (and the overarching Regional Biodiversity Strategy)
- Contribute towards delivery of the Plan by promoting its aims and objectives
- Help ensure that the vision, objectives and targets of the Delivery Plan are integrated into strategic plans and policies
- Support local authorities in integrating the Delivery Plan and Regional Biodiversity Strategy into relevant local documents and policies.