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*Understanding **the current status and trends in biodiversity** requires continuing support for, and development of, existing monitoring schemes covering major components of biodiversity such as breeding birds, butterflies, bats and cetaceans, together with periodic habitat surveys and biological recording, as part of a coherent UK monitoring framework and linking to international systems and integrating long-term observations of environmental change. Site condition will remain an important monitoring requirement and innovation may help this to be increasingly integrated with other surveillance activities. Further targeted efforts need to be made to fill knowledge gaps for priority species and habitats. While individual projects will be organised at a range of scales from local to international, to be most effective and efficient, they need to be co-ordinated at a UK level. This understanding will help the UK contribute to targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity and Global Strategy for Plant Conservation to produce working lists, assessments of conservation status and protocols for conservation.”*

Clearly, much of this research and monitoring work requires coordination and resources at a national level. However, *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* can support national programmes through implementation of appropriate local monitoring initiatives or by providing logistical assistance to national research and monitoring programmes.

The habitat and species action plans in sections C and D highlight where local research and monitoring programmes will be needed.

## **B.4 MANAGING THE PROCESS**

The action plans outlined in *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* are for ten years from October 2010 to December 2020. The implementation of the action plans will be co-ordinated by the YDBF. A short progress report will be produced each year of the plan. More detailed plan reviews will be carried out every three years (2013, 2016, and 2019) to determine whether targets are being achieved and targets updated where necessary.

## **B.5 MONITORING PROGRESS ON THE GROUND**

Progress towards achieving the aims and objectives outlined in *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* will be reported every three years (2013, 2016, and 2019) against the following indicators:

**Percentage by area of priority habitats in the YDNP in “favourable” condition.**

**(Planned outcomes should be 65% in 2013, 85% in 2016 and 95% in 2019).**

**Percentage of the populations of priority species in the YDNP in a stable or increasing condition.**

**(Planned outcomes should be 40% in 2013, 80% in 2016 and 95% in 2019).**

## C. THE HABITATS

### C.1 Habitat Action Plan Selection

The UK BAP and the previous LBAP for the YDNP were analysed to determine which of the UK priority habitats occurred in the National Park in sufficient quantity to merit inclusion in *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* (See Appendix 2). Table C.1 lists those Habitats for which HAPs have been produced. Full copies of each of the HAPs can be viewed online at [www.natureinthedales.org.uk](http://www.natureinthedales.org.uk).

**Table C.1** HAPs produced for *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision*.

<b>Habitat Action Plan</b>
<b>Limestone Pavement</b>
<b>Lowland Calcareous Grassland</b>
<b>Upland Calcareous Grassland</b>
<b>Inland Rock Outcrops &amp; Scree</b>
<b>Calaminarian Grassland</b>
<b>Blanket Bog</b>
<b>Upland Heathland</b>
<b>Upland Flushes, Fens &amp; Swamps</b>
<b>Upland Hay Meadows</b>
<b>Lowland Meadows</b>
<b>Lowland Raised Bog</b>
<b>Lowland Fens</b>
<b>Native Woodland (includes Upland Mixed Ashwoods, Wet Woodland, Upland Oakwood, Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland)</b>
<b>Hedgerows</b>
<b>Rivers</b>
<b>Mesotrophic Lakes</b>
<b>Ponds</b>

### C.2 Priority Habitat Extent & Condition in 2010

Using data derived from a number of sources including NE's SSSI Condition Assessment programme and the YDNPA's rolling programme of habitat surveys the extent and condition of a number of the priority habitats in the National Park is presented in Appendix 3.

### **C.3 *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* Habitat Objectives & Targets**

The overall summary for the objectives and targets for implementation of the 17 HAPs in *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* is:

1. To get 95% of the area (58,167ha) covered by the existing LBAP priority habitats listed in Table C.2 in “favourable” condition by 2020.
2. To move 25% (6188ha) of SSSI LBAP Habitats in Unfavourable-Recovering Condition to Favourable Condition by 2020.
3. To create 420ha of new LBAP habitat as listed in Table C3 by 2020.
4. To achieve “favourable” condition of Malham Tarn & Semerwater by 2016.
5. To determine the extent and condition of the existing LBAP priority habitats listed in Table C.4 by 2013.

**Table C.2** 2020 Vision targets for achieving the target of getting 95% of LBAP priority habitats into “good” condition.

Habitat	Existing BAP habitat								
	95% target area (Ha)			Maintain (Ha)			Enhance (Ha)		
	SSSI	Other	Total	SSSI	Other	Total	SSSI	Other	Total
<b>Mesotrophic Lakes</b>	95*	0	95	61	0	61	34	0	34
<b>Limestone Pavement</b>	1310	40	1350	1310	0	1310	0	40	40
<b>Lowland Calcareous Grassland</b>	145	78	223	123	45	168	22	33	55
<b>Upland Calcareous Grassland</b>	3204	2099	5303	2886	1568	4454	318	531	849
<b>Blanket Bog</b>	16025	17056	33081	16025	3832	19857	0	13224	13224
<b>Upland Heathland</b>	9680	2264	11944	9680	360	10040	0	1904	1904
<b>Upland Flushes, Fens &amp; Swamps</b>	747	1645	2392	723	235	958	24	1410	1434
<b>Upland Hay Meadows</b>	210	166	376	210	72	282	0	94	94
<b>Lowland Meadows</b>	394	1078	1472	394	970	1364	0	108	108
<b>Native Woodland</b>	885	1046	1931	835	293	1128	50	753	803
<b>All Habitats</b>	<b>32,695</b>	<b>25,472</b>	<b>58,167</b>	<b>32,247</b>	<b>7375</b>	<b>39,622</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>18,097</b>	<b>18,545</b>

\*100% target for Mesotrophic Lakes as enhancement target applies to just one site – Semer Water.



**Table C.3** 2020 Vision targets for the creation of new LBAP habitats.

Habitat	Create new BAP habitat (Ha)
Upland Hay Meadows	20
Native Woodland	400

**Table C.4** LBAP habitats where extent and condition are not fully known.

Habitat
Inland Rock Outcrops & Scree
Lowland Raised Bog
Lowland Fens
Hedgerows
Rivers
Ponds
Calaminarian Grassland

**Table C.5** Targets for moving 25% of SSSI LBAP Habitats in Unfavourable-Recovering Condition to Favourable Condition by 2020.

Habitat	Target (ha)
Limestone Pavement	260
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	5
Upland Calcareous Grassland	564
Blanket Bog	3484
Upland Heathland	1646
Upland Flushes, Fens & Swamps	107
Upland Hay Meadows	16
Lowland Meadows	72
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6154</b>

#### **C.4 Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision HAP actions and milestones**

The objectives and targets listed in section C.3 will be achieved through a number of actions set out in the full HAPs and summarised in Table C.6. The timetable for delivering these actions has been given as a series of “Milestones” and Table C.7. provides a summary of these.

**Table C.6** Summary of the *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* HAP actions.

Habitat	Delivery through agri-environment / woodland grant schemes	Delivery through specific projects	Determine baseline / monitoring
Limestone Pavement	✓	✓	✓
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	✓	-	✓
Upland Calcareous Grassland	✓	-	✓
Inland Rock Outcrops & Scree	-	-	✓
Calaminarian Grassland	✓	✓	✓
Blanket Bog	✓	✓	✓
Upland Heathland	✓	-	✓
Upland Flushes, Fens & Swamps	✓	-	✓
Upland Hay Meadows	✓	✓	✓
Lowland Meadows	✓	✓	✓
Lowland Raised Bog	-	-	✓
Lowland Fens	-	-	✓
Native Woodland	✓	✓	✓
Hedgerows	-	-	✓
Rivers	-	-	✓
Mesotrophic Lakes	-	-	✓
Ponds	-	-	✓

**Table C.7** Summary of the main *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* HAP milestones.

Year	Maintain Ha (%)	Enhance Ha (%)	Total Ha (%)	Create Ha	Complete baseline monitoring	Achieve favourable condition for Semeer Water
2013	39622 (65)	34 (<0.5)	39656 (65)	85	✓	-
2016	39622 (65)	12380 (20)	52002 (85)	250	-	✓
2019	39622(65)	18545 (30)	58167 (95)	420	-	-

## D. THE SPECIES

### D.1 Priority Species Distribution & Status in 2010

Using data derived from a number of sources including the National Biodiversity Network, national conservation organisations and local natural history societies along with survey and monitoring work undertaken as part of Nature in the Dales the distribution and status (where known) of the priority species in the National Park has been determined. This information is presented in Appendix 4.

### D.2 Species Action Plan Selection

*Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* makes the assumption that the HAPs will deliver the majority of the priority species conservation objectives and targets in the YDNP. Table D.1 lists those species that are completely or partially covered by the appropriate HAPS.

For a number of species a number of other objectives and targets have been identified which are in addition to the delivery of HAPs. For these species 28 individual or grouped SAPs (Table D.2) have been produced which set out these additional objectives and targets.

For two species – Water Vole *Arvicola terrestris* and Pine Marten *Martes martes* - there is insufficient information on their distribution and status for any detailed objectives or targets to be produced. Therefore, these two species are excluded from *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* until sufficient information becomes available.

A further eight priority species which were known to occur in the YDNP are listed in Table D.6. There are no UK BAP actions listed for these species that could be carried out locally within the YDNP so these have also been excluded from *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision*.

Full copies of each of the SAPs can be viewed online at:

[www.natureinthedales.org.uk](http://www.natureinthedales.org.uk)

### D.3 *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* Species Objectives and Targets

The overall objective and target for priority species delivered through a combination of the 28 SAPs and implementation of appropriate HAPs is:

To get 95% of the populations of priority species into a stable or increasing condition by 2020.

### D.4 *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* SAP Actions and Milestones

The objectives and targets listed in section D.3 will be achieved through a number of actions set out in the full Species Action Plans and summarised in Table D.4. The timetable for delivering these actions has been given as a series of “Milestones” and Table D.5 provides a summary of these.

**Table D.1.** Species that are completely or partially covered by appropriate HAPs.

Species	BAP Habitats
<b>BIRDS</b>	
<b>Sky Lark</b> <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Upland Calcareous Grassland, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Hay Meadows, Upland Heathland.
<b>Tree Pipit</b> <i>Anthus trivialis</i>	
<b>Lesser Redpoll</b> <i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	Native Woodlands.
<b>Common Linnet</b> <i>Carduelis cannabina</i> subsp. <i>autochthona/cannabina</i>	
<b>Twite</b> <i>Carduelis flavirostris</i> subsp. <i>bensonorum/pipilans</i>	Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Hay Meadows, Upland Heathland.
<b>Lesser Spotted Woodpecker</b> <i>Dendrocopos minor</i> subsp. <i>comminutus</i>	Native Woodlands.
<b>Reed Bunting</b> <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Upland Flushes Fens & Swamps, Lowland Fens, Blanket Bog, Lowland Raised Bog.
<b>Red Grouse</b> <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> subsp. <i>scotica</i>	Upland Heathland.
<b>Yellow Wagtail</b> <i>Motacilla flava</i> subsp. <i>flavissima</i>	Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Hay Meadows.
<b>Spotted Flycatcher</b> <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Native Woodlands, Hedgerows.
<b>Eurasian Curlew</b> <i>Numenius arquata</i>	Upland Calcareous Grassland, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Hay Meadows, Upland, Flushes Fens & Swamps, Lowland Fens, Blanket Bog, Upland Heathland, Lowland Raised Bog.
<b>Grey Partridge</b> <i>Perdix perdix</i>	Upland Calcareous Grassland, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Hay Meadows.
<b>Wood Warbler</b> <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Native Woodlands.
<b>Marsh Tit</b> <i>Poecile palustris</i>	Native Woodlands.
<b>Black Grouse</b> <i>Tetrao tetrix</i>	Upland Calcareous Grassland, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Hay Meadows, Upland, Flushes Fens & Swamps, Lowland Fens, Blanket Bog, Upland Heathland, Lowland Raised Bog.

**Table D.1.** Species that are completely or partially covered by appropriate HAPS (continued).

Species	BAP Habitats
<b>BIRDS (continued)</b>	
<b>Song Thrush</b> <i>Turdus philomelos</i> subsp. <i>clarkei</i>	Native Woodlands, Hedgerows.
<b>Northern Lapwing</b> <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Upland Calcareous Grassland, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Hay Meadows.
<b>MAMMALS</b>	
<b>Bats</b> (includes Noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i> , Soprano Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> , Brown Long-eared Bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i> )	Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Meadows, Lowland Fens, Native Woodland, Hedgerows, Rivers, Mesotrophic Lakes, Ponds.
<b>Other Mammals</b> (includes West European Hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> , Brown Hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i> , Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> )	Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Meadows, Upland Heathland, Rivers.
<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>	
<b>Butterflies</b> (Includes Northern Brown Argus <i>Aricia artaxerxes</i> , Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary <i>Boloria selene</i> , Small Heath <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> , Wall <i>Lasiommata megera</i> , White Letter Hairstreak <i>Satyrrium w-album</i> )	Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Calcareous Grassland, Inland Rock Outcrops & Scree Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Meadows, Upland Heathland, Upland Flushes, Fens & Swamps, Lowland Raised Bog Lowland Fens, Native Woodland, Hedgerows.
<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>	
<b>Common Juniper</b> <i>Juniperus communis</i>	Upland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Heathland, Native Woodland.
<b>Narrow Small-reed</b> <i>Calamagrostis stricta</i>	Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Meadows, Lowland Fens.
<b>Other Vascular Plants</b> (Includes: Burnt Orchid <i>Orchis ustulata</i> , An Eyebright <i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>monticola</i> , Field Gentian <i>Gentianella campestris</i> , Flat Sedge <i>Blysmus compressus</i> , Frog Orchid <i>Coeloglossum viride</i> , Holly Fern <i>Polysthicum lonchitis</i> , Lesser Butterfly-orchid <i>Platanthera bifolia</i> , Northern Hawk's-beard <i>Crepis mollis</i> and Small-white Orchid <i>Pseudorchis albida</i> )	Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Calcareous Grassland, Lowland Meadows, Upland Hay Meadows, Lowland Fens, Upland Flushes, Fens & Swamps.

**Table D.2** Species Action Plans produced for *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision*.

Species Action Plans
AMPHIBIANS
<b>Amphibians</b> (includes Common Toad <i>Bufo bufo</i> & Great Crested Newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> )
BIRDS
<b>Red Grouse</b> <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> subsp. <i>scotica</i>
<b>Twite</b> <i>Carduelis flavirostris</i> subsp. <i>bensonorum/pipilans</i>
<b>House Sparrow</b> <i>Passer domesticus</i>
<b>Common Starling</b> <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>Vulgaris</i>
<b>Ring Ouzel</b> <i>Turdus torquatus</i>
<b>Northern Lapwing</b> <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
<b>Other birds</b> (includes Tree Pipit <i>Anthus trivialis</i> , Common Linnet <i>Carduelis cannabina</i> subsp. <i>autochthona/cannabina</i> , Common Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i> , Lesser Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos minor</i> subsp. <i>comminutus</i> , Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> , Common Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i> , Spotted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa striata</i> , Eurasian Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i> , Wood Warbler <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> , Marsh Tit <i>Poecile palustris</i> , Common Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> subsp. <i>pileata</i> )
MAMMALS
<b>Dormouse</b> <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>
<b>Bats</b> (includes Noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i> , Soprano Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> , Brown Long-eared Bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i> )
<b>Red Squirrel</b> <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>
<b>Other Mammals</b> (includes West European Hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> , Brown Hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i> , Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> )
REPTILES
<b>Reptiles</b> (includes Slow Worm <i>Anguis fragilis</i> , Grass Snake <i>Natrix natrix</i> , Adder <i>Vipera berus</i> and Common Lizard <i>Zootoca vivipara</i> )
BEETLES
<b>Lesser Searcher</b> <i>Calosoma inquisitor</i>
<b>Violet Oil-beetle</b> <i>Meloe violaceus</i>
BUTTERFLIES
<b>Butterflies</b> (Includes Northern Brown Argus <i>Aricia artaxerxes</i> , Small Pearl-Bordered Fritillary <i>Boloria selene</i> , Small Heath <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> , Wall <i>Lasiommata megera</i> , White Letter Hairstreak <i>Satyrium w-album</i> )

**Table D.2** SAPs produced for *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* (continued).

<b>FLIES</b>
<b>Northern Yellow Splinter</b> <i>Lipsothrix errans</i>
<b>MOTHS</b>
<b>Moths</b> (Includes Grey Dagger <i>Acronicta psi</i> , Knot Grass <i>Acronicta rumicis</i> , The Forester <i>Adscita statices</i> , Brown-spot Pinion <i>Agrochola litura</i> , Ear Moth <i>Amphipoea oculatea</i> , Dusky Brocade <i>Apamea remissa</i> , Deep-brown Dart <i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i> , Green-brindled Crescent <i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i> , Garden Tiger <i>Arctia caja</i> , The Sprawler <i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i> , Centre-barred Sallow <i>Atethmia centrago</i> , Dark Brocade <i>Blepharita adusta</i> , Mottled Rustic <i>Caradrina Morpheus</i> , Haworth's Minor <i>Celaena haworthii</i> , The Crescent <i>Celaena leucostigma</i> , Oak Lutestring <i>Cymatophorima diluta</i> , Brindled Ochre <i>Dasypolia temple</i> , Small Square-spot <i>Diarsia rubi</i> , Figure Of Eight <i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i> , Small Phoenix <i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i> , September Thorn <i>Ennomos erosaria</i> , Grey Mountain Carpet <i>Entephria caesiata</i> , Galium Carpet <i>Epirrhoe galiata</i> , Autumnal Rustic <i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i> , The Spinach <i>Eulithis mellinata</i> , Garden Dart <i>Euxoa nigricans</i> , Double Dart <i>Graphiphora augur</i> , Ghost Moth <i>Hepialus humuli</i> , Rosy Rustic <i>Hydraecia micacea</i> , Dot Moth <i>Melanchra persicariae</i> , Rosy Minor <i>Mesoligia literosa</i> , Powdered Quaker <i>Orthosia gracilis</i> , Dark Spinach <i>Pelurga comitata</i> , Grass Rivulet <i>Perizoma albulata</i> subsp. <i>albulata</i> , Large Wainscot <i>Rhizedra lutosa</i> , Shaded Broad-bar <i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i> , White Ermine <i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i> , Buff Ermine <i>Spilosoma luteum</i> , The Anomalous <i>Stilbia anomala</i> , Hedge Rustic <i>Tholera cespitis</i> , Barred Tooth-striped <i>Trichopteryx polycommata</i> , The Cinnabar <i>Tyria jacobaeae</i> , Oak Hook-tip <i>Watsonalla binaria</i> , The Sallow <i>Xanthia icteritia</i> , Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet <i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i> , Heath Rustic <i>Xestia agathina</i> )
<b>SPIDERS</b>
<b>Money Spiders</b> (Includes <i>Monocephalus castaneipes</i> , <i>Semljicola caliginosus</i> )
<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>
<b>Common Juniper</b> <i>Juniperus communis</i>
<b>Lady's Slipper-Orchid</b> <i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>
<b>Marsh Saxifrage</b> <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
<b>Narrow Small-Reed</b> <i>Calamagrostis stricta</i>
<b>Other Vascular Plants</b> (Includes: Burnt Orchid <i>Orchis ustulata</i> , An Eyebright <i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>monticola</i> , Field Gentian <i>Gentianella campestris</i> , Flat Sedge <i>Blysmus compressus</i> , Frog Orchid <i>Coeloglossum viride</i> , Holly Fern <i>Polystichum lonchitis</i> , Lesser Butterfly-orchid <i>Platanthera bifolia</i> , Northern Hawk's-beard <i>Crepis mollis</i> , Small-white Orchid <i>Pseudorchis albida</i> )
<b>BRYOPHYTES</b>
<b>Nowell's Limestone Moss</b> <i>Zygodon gracilis</i>
<b>Other Mosses</b> (Includes Incurved Feather Moss <i>Homomallium incurvatum</i> , Long-leaved Flapwort <i>Jungermannia leiantha</i> , Slender Thread-moss <i>Orthodontium gracile</i> , Yorkshire Feather-moss <i>Thamnobryum cataractarum</i> )

**Table D.2** SAPs produced for *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* (continued).

<b>LICHENS</b>
<b>Lichen</b> (Includes <i>Anaptychia ciliaris</i> subsp. <i>ciliaris</i> , <i>Bacidia circumspecta</i> , <i>Bacidia incompta</i> , <i>Caloplaca flavorubescens</i> , Orange-fruited Elm Lichen <i>Caloplaca luteoalba</i> , <i>Cliostomum corrugatum</i> , <i>Collema fragile</i> , <i>Gyalecta ulmi</i> , <i>Leptogium saturninum</i> , <i>Poeltinula cerebrina</i> , <i>Pyrenula dermatodes</i> , <i>Synalissa symphorea</i> , <i>Toninia sedifolia</i> , <i>Usnea florida</i> , <i>Vulpicida pinastris</i> )
<b>FUNGI</b>
<b>Fungi</b> (Includes Beautiful Bonnet <i>Mycena renati</i> , Date-coloured Waxcap <i>Hygrocybe spadicea</i> , Fen Puffball <i>Bovista paludosa</i> , Dark-purple Earthtongue <i>Geoglossum atropurpureum</i> )



**Table D.4** Summary of the *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* SAPs actions.

Species Action Plans	Establish baseline population estimates / develop monitoring methods	Habitat Management Reviews	Enhanced management of HAP habitats / management of non-HAP habitats	Predator / competitor control	Planning Control and Advice
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>					
AMPHIBIANS	✓	-	-	-	-
<b>BIRDS</b>					
RED GROUSE	-	-	-	✓	-
TWITE	-	-	✓	-	-
HOUSE SPARROW	-	-	-	-	✓
COMMON STARLING	✓	-	-	-	✓
RING OUZEL	✓	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN LAPWING	✓	-	✓	-	-
OTHER BIRDS	✓	-	-	-	-
<b>MAMMALS</b>					
DORMOUSE	✓	-	✓	-	-
BATS	✓	-	-	-	✓
RED SQUIRREL	✓	-	✓	✓	-
OTHER MAMMALS	✓	-	-	-	-
<b>REPTILES</b>					
REPTILES	✓	-	-	-	-
<b>BETTERLES</b>					
LESSER SEARCHER	✓	-	-	-	-
VIOLET OIL-BEETLE	✓	-	-	-	-
<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>					
BUTTERFLIES	✓	✓	-	-	-

**Table D.4.** Summary of the *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* SAPs actions (continued).

<b>Species Action Plans</b>	<b>Establish baseline population estimates / develop monitoring methods</b>	<b>Habitat Management Reviews</b>	<b>Enhanced management of HAP habitats / management of non-HAP habitats</b>	<b>Predator / competitor control</b>	<b>Planning Control and Advice / Raising Awareness</b>
<b>FLIES</b>					
NORTHERN YELLOW SPLINTER	✓	-	-	-	-
<b>MOTHS</b>					
MOTHS	✓	-	-	-	-
<b>SPIDERS</b>					
MONEY SPIDERS	✓	-	-	-	-
<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>					
COMMON JUNIPER	✓	-	✓	-	-
LADY'S SLIPPER-ORCHID	✓	-	-	-	✓
MARSH SAXIFRAGE	✓	-	✓	-	-
NARROW SMALL-REED	✓	-	-	-	-
OTHER VASCULAR PLANTS	✓	-	-	-	-
<b>BRYOPHYTES</b>					
NOWELL'S LIMESTONE MOSS	✓	-	✓	-	-
OTHER MOSSES	✓	-	✓	-	-
<b>LICHENS</b>					
LICHEN	✓	✓	-	-	-
<b>FUNGI</b>					
FUNGI	✓	✓	-	-	-

**Table D.5** Summary of the main *Nature in the Dales: 2020 Vision* SAP milestones.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Establish baseline population estimates / develop monitoring methods</b>	<b>Habitat Management Reviews</b>	<b>Enhanced management of HAP habitats / management of non-HAP habitats</b>	<b>Predator / competitor control</b>	<b>Planning Control and Advice / Raising Awareness</b>
<b>2013</b>	119 species	23 species	3 species	1 species	3 species
<b>2016</b>	5 species	-	4 species	1 species	1 species
<b>2019</b>	6 species	-	5 species	2 species	2 species

**Table D.6 Priority UK BAP species which occur in the National Park but have no actions listed in the UK plan that can be implemented in the YDNP.**

Species	Comments
<b>BIRDS</b>	
<b>Yellowhammer</b> <i>Emberiza citronella</i>	Recent historic breeding records from Sedbergh area - national BAP actions not relevant to current status in the YDNP.
<b>Hedge Accentor</b> <i>Prunella modularis</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>	No national BAP actions relevant to the YDNP.
<b>European Nightjar</b> <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Recently recorded at a single site in the YDNP(not SSSI). No national BAP actions relevant to the YDNP.
<b>European Eel</b> <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	No national BAP actions relevant to the YDNP.
<b>Atlantic Salmon</b> <i>Salmo salar</i>	No national BAP actions relevant to the YDNP.
<b>Brown/Sea Trout</b> <i>Salmo trutta</i>	No national BAP actions relevant to the YDNP.
<b>Arctic Charr</b> <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>	No national BAP actions relevant to the YDNP.
<b>White-clawed Crayfish</b> <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	No national BAP actions relevant to the YDNP.

# APPENDIX 1: UK AND ENGLAND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION POLICY

## 1. Earth Summit

In 1992 the world's governments met at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro to discuss how to begin the process of reversing the decline in the Earth's natural environment. They went away from the Earth Summit promising to:

*“develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, or adapt for this purpose, existing strategies, plans or programmes.....”*

## 2. UK Biodiversity Action Plan

In January 1994, the United Kingdom government did just that by publishing *Biodiversity: the UK Action Plan* (Anon, 1994). This led to an unprecedented period of co-ordinated action to conserve a wide range of habitats and species with ambitious targets for recovery and out of which a great deal of conservation successes were achieved.

## 3. England Biodiversity Strategy

A great deal of progress in conserving biodiversity was made under the coordination of the original UK BAP. However, with devolved powers individual country agencies were responsible for setting new targets to deliver the UK BAP at individual country levels and in October 2002 the *England Biodiversity Strategy* was launched with a progress report in 2006. The revised vision for this strategy was as follows:

*“Our vision is for a country – its landscapes and water bodies, coasts and seas, towns and cities – where living things and their habitats are part of healthy, functioning ecosystems; where we value our natural environment, where biodiversity is embedded in policies and decisions, and where more people enjoy, understand and act to improve the natural world about them.”*

The England Biodiversity Strategy's approach to conserving biodiversity in England comprises a combination of:

- *Protecting the best wildlife sites.*
- *Promoting the recovery of declining species and habitats.*
- *Embedding biodiversity in all sectors of policy and decision-making.*
- *Enthusiasing people.*
- *Developing the evidence base.*

## 4. New approaches to biodiversity conservation in England

### 4.1 *Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach:*

In October 2007 the UK Biodiversity Partnership produced *Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach*. This highlighted that a number of new policy drivers for biodiversity conservation action had been identified since the UK BAP was published. The most notable of these are; the need to take action to mitigate the impacts of climate change, the EU Gothenburg agreement in 2001 to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005). The England Biodiversity Strategy provides the primary framework for delivering the UK BAP in England and took on most of these new drivers but these have been updated and re-focused based on more recent information. The 2007 report refined the vision for conserving biodiversity as follows:

*“Our vision is that in our countryside, towns and seas, living things and their habitats are part of healthy, functioning ecosystems; we value our natural environment, a concern for biodiversity is embedded in policies and decisions, and more people enjoy, understand and act to improve the natural world about them.”*

And further refined the priorities as follows:

- *Protecting the best sites for wildlife.*
- *Targeting action on priority species and habitats.*
- *Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making.*
- *Engaging people and encouraging behaviour change.*
- *Developing and interpreting the evidence base.*
- *Ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), and contributes fully to their domestic delivery.*

The 2007 report also identified that, in addition to the priorities listed above, it will also be crucial to tackle three cross-cutting issues:

- *Helping biodiversity respond to climate change.*
- *Reducing the risks and damage caused by invasive non-native species.*
- *Providing spatial frameworks for landscape-scale habitat restoration.*

#### 4.2 *Securing Biodiversity - A new framework for delivering priority habitats and species in England*

It became increasingly apparent that, despite many success stories, the overall picture for biodiversity in the UK was still very poor with many species and habitats, particularly in the wider countryside, showing serious declines. Causes of declines in priority habitats and species include habitat loss and fragmentation, inappropriate management, environmental pollution and a range of other pressures such as invasive non-native species. Climate change compounds these pressures and presents new and urgent challenges.

There is a need to make a step-change in the approach to biodiversity conservation going beyond protected sites and separate species and habitat action plans. Halting (and ultimately reversing) biodiversity loss requires more integrated landscape-scale approaches that restore whole ecosystems.

In November 2008 Natural England produced a new framework (*Securing Biodiversity - A new framework for delivering priority habitats and species in England*) which is intended to take forward this new approach to biodiversity conservation in England. The purpose of the new framework is to:

- *Encourage the adoption of an ecosystem approach and better embed climate change adaptation principles in climate change action.*
- *Achieve biodiversity enhancements across whole landscapes and seascapes.*
- *Achieve our priority habitat targets through greater collective emphasis on habitat restoration and expansion.*
- *Enhance the recovery of priority species by better integrating their needs into habitat-based work where possible, and through targeted species recovery work where necessary.*
- *Support the restoration of designated sites, including by enhancing the wider countryside in which they sit.*
- *Support the conservation of marine biodiversity, inside and outside of designated sites.*
- *Establish and implement a delivery programme, with agreed accountabilities, for priority habitats and species in England.*
- *Improve the integration of national, regional and local levels of delivery.*
- *Improve the links between relevant policy-makers and biodiversity practitioners.*
- *Strengthen biodiversity partnerships by clarifying roles at England, regional and local levels.*

**APPENDIX 2:  
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN *NATURE IN THE DALES* (2000-2010), THE UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN (UKBAP) PRIORITY HABITATS AND THE *NATURE IN THE DALES: 2020 VISION* PRIORITY HABITATS.**

<b>Nature in the Dales (2000-2010)</b>	<b>UKBAP</b>	<b>2020 Vision</b>
Limestone Pavement	Limestone Pavement	<b>Limestone Pavement</b>
Calcareous Grassland	Lowland Calcareous Grassland	<b>Lowland Calcareous Grassland</b>
	Upland Calcareous Grassland	<b>Upland Calcareous Grassland</b>
Lime-rich Natural Lakes	Mesotrophic Lakes	<b>Mesotrophic Lakes</b>
Limestone Rock Outcrops, Cliffs & Scree	Inland Rock Outcrops & Scree	<b>Inland Rock Outcrops &amp; Scree</b>
Caves		
Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture	Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pasture	
Small Upland Wetlands	Upland Flushes, Fens & Swamps	<b>Upland Flushes, Fens &amp; Swamps</b>
Small Base-rich Wetlands	Upland Flushes, Fens & Swamps	
	Lowland Fens	<b>Lowland Fens</b>
Small Wetlands	Lowland Fens	
Blanket & Raised Bog	Blanket Bog	<b>Blanket Bog</b>
	Lowland Raised Bog	<b>Lowland Raised Bog</b>
Upland Heathland	Upland Heathland	<b>Upland Heathland</b>
Upland Wet Acidic Grassland		
Upland Hay Meadows	Upland Hay Meadows	<b>Upland Hay Meadows</b>
Lowland Hay Meadows & Pastures	Lowland Meadows	<b>Lowland Meadows</b>
Dales Lakes & Ponds	Oligotrophic & Dystrophic Lakes	
	Ponds	<b>Ponds</b>
Upland Mixed Ashwoods	Upland Mixed Ashwoods	<b>Native Woodlands (includes Upland Mixed Ashwoods, Wet Woodland, Upland Oakwood, Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland)</b>
Wet Woods	Wet Woodland	
Upland Oakwoods	Upland Oakwood	
Scrub		
Other Semi-natural Ancient Woodland	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	
Rivers & Streams	Rivers	<b>Rivers</b>
Road & Rail Verges	Upland Hay Meadows	Incorporated into Upland Hay Meadows and Lowland Meadows
	Lowland Meadows	
Hedgerows	Hedgerows	<b>Hedgerows</b>
	Calaminarian Grassland	<b>Calaminarian Grassland</b>



## APPENDIX 3: EXTENT & CONDITION OF PRIORITY HABITATS IN THE YDNP IN 2009

### EXTENT

Data taken from the draft Nature in the Dales Biodiversity Trends & Status Report (Thom, 2010, *in prep.*)

Habitat	Area hectares (%)			% of English resource	% of UK Resource	%of EU25 Resource
	Total	SSSI	Non-SSSI			
Limestone Pavement	1421	1347 (95)	74 (5)	56	45	1
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	234	135 (58)	99 (42)	0.6	0.6	<0.1
Upland Calcareous Grassland	5586	3058 (55)	2528 (45)	45	24	0.6
Calaminarian Grassland	Unknown	340 (Unknown)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Inland Rock Outcrops & Scree	Unknown	462 (Unknown)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Blanket Bog	34801	16499 (47)	18302 (53)	14	2	1
Upland Heathland	12529	9852 (79)	2677 (21)	5	1	<0.5
Upland Flushes, Fens & Swamps	2515	1052 (42)	1463 (58)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Upland Hay Meadows	397	217 (55)	180 (45)	46	44	0.2
Lowland Meadows	2391	410 (17)	1981 (83)	33	23	0.2
Lowland Raised Bog	Unknown	58 (Unknown)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Lowland Fens	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Native Woodland(includes Upland Mixed Ashwoods, Wet Woodland, Upland Oakwood, Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland)	2033	906 (45)	1127 (55)	<1	<1	Unknown
Hedgerows	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Rivers	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Mesotrophic Lakes	95	95 (100)	0	15	4	Unknown
Ponds	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62002</b>	<b>34431 (54)</b>	<b>28431 (46)</b>			

## CONDITION

Data taken from the draft Nature in the Dales Biodiversity Trends & Status Report (Thom, 2010, *in prep.*). \*"good" means area of SSSI in Favourable or Unfavourable Recovering Condition and area of non-SSSI in Condition category A.

Habitat	Proportion of SSSI area (Favourable/ Unfavourable Recovering) % (Ha)	Proportion of Non-SSSI area (A) % (Ha)	Proportion of overall area (good*) % (Ha)
Limestone Pavement	97 (1304)	0 (0)	92 (1304)
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	93 (123)	45 (45)	72 (168)
Upland Calcareous Grassland	94 (2886)	62 (1568)	80 (4454)
Calaminarian Grassland	98 (340)	Unknown	Unknown
Inland Rock Outcrops & Scree	99 (459)	Unknown	Unknown
Blanket Bog	97 (16025)	21 (3832)	57 (19857)
Upland Heathland	98 (9680)	17 (360)	80 (10040)
Upland Flushes, Fens & Swamps	90 (723)	16 (235)	38 (958)
Upland Hay Meadows	97 (210)	40 (72)	71 (282)
Lowland Meadows	96 (394)	49 (970)	57 (1364)
Lowland Raised Bog	100 (58)	Unknown	Unknown
Lowland Fens	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Native Woodland(includes Upland Mixed Ashwoods, Wet Woodland, Upland Oakwood, Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland)	92 (835)	13 (293)	55 (1128)
Hedgerows	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Rivers	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Mesotrophic Lakes	64 (61)	-	64 (61)
Ponds	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
<b>All Habitats</b>	<b>93 (33098)</b>	<b>29 (7375)</b>	<b>67 (39616)</b>

## APPENDIX 4: DISTRIBUTION & STATUS OF PRIORITY SPECIES IN THE YDNP IN 2010

Species	Dales population	Dales status	UK Population	UK Status	European Status
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>					
<b>Common Toad</b> <i>Bufo bufo</i>	Sporadic recorded distribution	Unknown	Widespread & common	Declining in southeast	Unknown
<b>Great Crested Newt</b> <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Two populations recorded	Stable	Widespread & common	Declining	Threatened
<b>BIRDS</b>					
<b>Sky Lark</b> <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Unknown	Unknown	18 million summer territories	Red List – Decline	Unknown
<b>Tree Pipit</b> <i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Unknown	Unknown	74,000 summer territories	Red List – Rapid Decline	No concern
<b>Lesser Redpoll</b> <i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	Unknown	Unknown	25,000 pairs	Red List – Decline	No concern
<b>Common Linnet</b> <i>Carduelis cannabina</i> subsp. <i>autochthona/cannabina</i>	Unknown	Unknown	535,000 summer territories	Red List – Rapid Decline	Declining
<b>Twite</b> <i>Carduelis flavirostris</i> subsp. <i>bensonorum/pipilans</i>	Breeding season records from a small number of sites	Unknown	11,000 summer pairs	Red List	No concern
<b>Common Cuckoo</b> <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Unknown	Possibly Declining	14,000 pairs	Red List – Rapid Decline	No concern
<b>Lesser Spotted Woodpecker</b> <i>Dendrocopos minor</i> subsp. <i>comminutus</i>	Unknown	Unknown	2200 pairs	Red List – Rapid Decline	No concern
<b>Reed Bunting</b> <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Unknown	Unknown	185,000 summer territories	Amber List – Shallow Decline	No concern
<b>Red Grouse</b> <i>Lagopus lagopus</i> subsp. <i>scotica</i>	Unknown	Unknown	155,000 summer pairs	Amber List	No concern
<b>Common Grasshopper Warbler</b> <i>Locustella naevia</i>	Unknown	Unknown	11,000 pairs	Red List – Rapid Decline	No concern
<b>Yellow Wagtail</b> <i>Motacilla flava</i> subsp. <i>flavissima</i>	Unknown	Stable	19,000 territories	Red List – Rapid Decline	No concern
<b>Spotted Flycatcher</b> <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Unknown	Unknown	59,000 summer territories	Red List – Rapid Decline	Depleted
<b>Eurasian Curlew</b> <i>Numenius arquata</i>	Unknown	Unknown	105,000 summer pairs	Amber List – Probable Decline	Declining

Species	Dales population	Dales status	UK Population	UK Status	European Status
<b>BIRDS (Continued)</b>					
<b>House Sparrow</b> <i>Passer domesticus</i>	Widespread	Unknown	13.4 million summer pairs	Red List – Rapid Decline	Declining
<b>Grey Partridge</b> <i>Perdix perdix</i>	Unknown	Unknown	73,000 pairs summer	Red List – Rapid Decline	Vulnerable
<b>Wood Warbler</b> <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Unknown	Unknown	17,000 territories	Red List –Decline	Declining
<b>Marsh Tit</b> <i>Poecile palustris</i>	Unknown	Unknown	53,000 territories	Red List –Rapid Decline	Declining
<b>Common Bullfinch</b> <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> subsp. <i>pileata</i>	Unknown	Unknown	158,000 territories	Amber List – Moderate Decline	No concern
<b>Common Starling</b> <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>Vulgaris</i>	Unknown	Declining	9.5 million summer birds	Red List –Rapid Decline	Declining
<b>Black Grouse</b> <i>Tetrao tetrix</i>	144 lekking males	Increasing	1,070 males	Red List –Decline	Depleted
<b>Song Thrush</b> <i>Turdus philomelos</i> subsp. <i>clarkei</i>	Unknown	Unknown	1 million territories	Red List – Moderate Decline	No concern
<b>Ring Ouzel</b> <i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Unknown	Unknown	6,900 pairs	Red List – Probable Decline	No concern
<b>Northern Lapwing</b> <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Unknown	Unknown	154,000 pairs	Red List – Moderate Decline	Vulnerable
<b>Yellowhammer</b> <i>Emberiza citronella</i>					
<b>Hedge Accentor</b> <i>Prunella modularis</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>					
<b>European Nightjar</b> <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>					
<b>FISH</b>					
<b>European Eel</b> <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>					
<b>Atlantic Salmon</b> <i>Salmo salar</i>					
<b>Brown/Sea Trout</b> <i>Salmo trutta</i>					
<b>Arctic Charr</b> <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>					

Species	Dales population	Dales status	UK Population	UK Status	European Status
<b>MAMMALS</b>					
<b>West European Hedgehog</b> <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Unknown	Probable Decline	Unknown	Least Concern – Probable Decline	Least Concern
<b>Brown Hare</b> <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Unknown	Probable Decline	817,500-1,250,000	Least Concern – Probable Decline	Least Concern
<b>Otter</b> <i>Lutra lutra</i>	Present on all catchments	Stable or increasing	12,900	Near Threatened – Increase	Near Threatened
<b>Dormouse</b> <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Reintroduced to 1 site	Increasing	40000	Vulnerable – Decline	Near Threatened
<b>Noctule</b> <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Unknown	Unknown	Uncommon	Possible Increase	Unknown
<b>Soprano Pipistrelle</b> <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Stable	Unknown
<b>Brown Long-eared Bat</b> <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Stable	Unknown
<b>Red Squirrel</b> <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Present in at least 87 1km squares	Stable	161,000	Vulnerable – trend unknown	Not Threatened
<b>Water Vole</b> <i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	Unknown	Unknown			
<b>Pine Marten</b> <i>Martes martes</i>	Unknown	Unknown			
<b>REPTILES</b>					
<b>Slow Worm</b> <i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Rare (possibly under-recorded)	Unknown	Widespread & common	Not threatened – possible small decline	Not Threatened
<b>Grass Snake</b> <i>Natrix natrix</i>	Rare (only known from one site)	Unknown	Widespread & common	Not threatened – possible small decline	Not Threatened
<b>Adder</b> <i>Vipera berus</i>	Rare (possibly under-recorded)	Unknown	Rare	Not threatened – possible small decline	Not Threatened
<b>Common Lizard</b> <i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Large population	Unknown	Widespread & common	Not threatened – possible small decline	Not Threatened
<b>BEETLES</b>					
<b>Lesser Searcher</b> <i>Calosoma inquisitor</i>	Present at 4 sites	Unknown	~50 sites	Marked Decline	Not Threatened
<b>Violet Oil-beetle</b> <i>Meloe violaceus</i>	Present at 1 site	Unknown	Unknown	Not Threatened	Not Threatened

Species	Dales population	Dales status	UK Population	UK Status	European Status
<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>					
<b>Northern Brown Argus</b> <i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>	42 colonies	Stable	Restricted to northern England & Scotland	Range Decline in south	Not Threatened
<b>Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary</b> <i>Boloria selene</i>	9 colonies	Stable	Widespread across upland and western Britain	Range Decline in England	Not Threatened
<b>Small Heath</b> <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Widespread	Stable	Widespread	Range Stable	Not Threatened
<b>Wall</b> <i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Restricted distribution	Unknown	Found in northern and western Britain	Slight spread in northern England	Not Threatened
<b>White-letter Hairstreak</b> <i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	Probably under recorded, recent records from six 1km x 1km squares	Unknown	Range expanding in some areas after major decline	Possible Increase	Not Threatened
<b>CRUSTACEANS</b>					
<b>White-clawed Crayfish</b> <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	Unknown	Decline	166 occupied 10-km squares in UK	Decline	Unknown
<b>FLIES</b>					
<b>Northern Yellow Splinter</b> <i>Lipsothrix errans</i>	One Site	Unknown	Nationally Scarce	Unknown	Unknown
<b>MOTHS</b>					
<b>Grey Dagger</b> <i>Acronicta psi</i>	Common				
<b>Knot Grass</b> <i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Common				
<b>Brown-spot Pinion</b> <i>Agrochola litura</i>	Unknown				
<b>Ear Moth</b> <i>Amphipoea oculea</i>	Unknown				
<b>Dusky Brocade</b> <i>Apamea remissa</i>	Common				
<b>Deep-brown Dart</b> <i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i>	Unknown				
<b>Green-brindled Crescent</b> <i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	Common				
<b>Garden Tiger</b> <i>Arctia caja</i>	Unknown				
<b>The Sprawler</b> <i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i>	Unknown				

Species	Dales population	Dales status	UK Population	UK Status	European Status
<b>MOTHS (continued)</b>					
<b>Centre-barrèd Sallow</b> <i>Atethmia centrugo</i>	Unknown				
<b>Dark Brocade</b> <i>Blepharita adusta</i>	Unknown				
<b>Mottled Rustic</b> <i>Caradrina Morpheus</i>	Unknown				
<b>Haworth`s Minor</b> <i>Celaena haworthii</i>	Very common				
<b>The Crescent</b> <i>Celaena leucostigma</i>	Unknown				
<b>Oak Lutestring</b> <i>Cymatophorima diluta</i>	Unknown				
<b>Brindled Ochre</b> <i>Dasypolia templi</i>	Unknown				
<b>Small Square-spot</b> <i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Unknown				
<b>Figure of Eight</b> <i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i>	Common				
<b>Small Phoenix</b> <i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Common				
<b>September Thorn</b> <i>Ennomos erosaria</i>	Rare				
<b>Grey Mountain Carpet</b> <i>Entephria caesiata</i>	Abundant on moors				
<b>Galium Carpet</b> <i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	Unknown				
<b>Autumnal Rustic</b> <i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	Unknown				
<b>The Spinach</b> <i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	Common				
<b>Garden Dart</b> <i>Euxoa nigricans</i>	Unknown				
<b>Double Dart</b> <i>Graphiphora augur</i>	Unknown				
<b>Ghost Moth</b> <i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Common				
<b>Rosy Rustic</b> <i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Common				
<b>Dot Moth</b> <i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Common				
<b>Rosy Minor</b> <i>Mesoligia literosa</i>	Unknown				
<b>Powdered Quaker</b> <i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Unknown				
<b>Dark Spinach</b> <i>Pelurga comitata</i>	Unknown				
<b>Grass Rivulet</b> <i>Perizoma albulata</i> subsp. <i>albulata</i>	Unknown				
<b>Large Wainscot</b> <i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	Unknown				
<b>Shaded Broad-bar</b> <i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Unknown				
<b>White Ermine</b> <i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	Very common				
<b>Buff Ermine</b> <i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	Very common				

Species	Dales population	Dales status	UK Population	UK Status	European Status
<b>MOTHS (continued)</b>					
<b>The Anomalous</b> <i>Stilbia anomala</i>	Unknown				
<b>Hedge Rustic</b> <i>Tholera cespitis</i>	Unknown				
<b>Barred Tooth-striped</b> <i>Trichopteryx polycommata</i>	Unknown				
<b>The Cinnabar</b> <i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Unknown				
<b>Oak Hook-tip</b> <i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	Unknown				
<b>The Sallow</b> <i>Xanthia icteritia</i>	Unknown				
<b>Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet</b> <i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Widespread				
<b>Heath Rustic</b> <i>Xestia agathina</i>	Scarce				
<b>The Forester</b> <i>Adscita statices</i>	1 site	Unknown	Widespread	Decline	Unknown
<b>SPIDERS</b>					
<b>A Money Spider</b> <i>Monocephalus castaneipes</i>	7 10km squares	Unknown	82 10km squares	Unknown	Not Threatened
<b>A Money Spider</b> <i>Semljicola caliginosus</i>	5 sites	Unknown	Endemic to Cumbria, Yorkshire and the Scottish Highlands	Threatened	Not applicable
<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>					
<b>Burnt Orchid</b> <i>Orchis ustulata</i>	22 sites	Unknown	Unknown	Endangered – Decline	Unknown
<b>An Eyebright</b> <i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>monticola</i>	12 sites	Unknown	Unknown	Vulnerable – Decline	Unknown
<b>Field Gentian</b> <i>Gentianella campestris</i>	12 sites	Unknown	Unknown	Vulnerable – Decline	Unknown
<b>Flat Sedge</b> <i>Blysmus compressus</i>	25 sites	Unknown	Unknown	Vulnerable – Decline	Unknown
<b>Frog Orchid</b> <i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	25 sites	Unknown	Unknown	Vulnerable – Decline	Unknown
<b>Holly-fern</b> <i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>	8 sites	Unknown	Unknown	Vulnerable – Decline	Unknown
<b>Common Juniper</b> <i>Juniperus communis</i>	29 sites	Unknown	Unknown	Least Concern – Decline	Unknown



Species	Dales population	Dales status	UK Population	UK Status	European Status
<b>VASCULAR PLANTS (continued)</b>					
<b>Lady's-Slipper-orchid</b> <i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>	1 site plus reintroductions	Stable (Increasing due to reintroductions)	1 site plus reintroductions	Critically Endangered - Stable (Increasing due to reintroductions)	Unknown
<b>Lesser Butterfly-orchid</b> <i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	10 sites	Unknown	Unknown	Vulnerable – Decline	Unknown
<b>Marsh Saxifrage</b> <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>	1 site	Stable but on edge of decline	Unknown	Vulnerable – Decline	Unknown
<b>Narrow Small-reed</b> <i>Calamagrostis stricta</i>	1 site	Unknown	Unknown	Vulnerable – Decline	Unknown
<b>Northern Hawk's-beard</b> <i>Crepis mollis</i>	3 current unknown sites	Unknown	Unknown	Endangered	Unknown
<b>Small-white Orchid</b> <i>Orchis alba</i>	2 historical sites	Unknown	Unknown	Vulnerable – Decline	Unknown
<b>BRYOPHYTES</b>					
<b>Incurved Feather-Moss</b> <i>Homomallium incurvatum</i>	8 hectads	Stable	Unknown	Critically Endangered – Stable following decline	Unknown
<b>Long-leaved flapwort</b> <i>Jungermannia leiantha</i>	1 historical site	Unknown	Unknown	Critically Endangered – Declining	Unknown
<b>Slender Thread-Moss</b> <i>Orthodontium gracile</i>	1 historical site	Unknown	Unknown	Vulnerable – Declining	Unknown
<b>Yorkshire Feather-Moss</b> <i>Thamnobryum cataractarum</i>	1 stretch of river (endemic)	Stable	1 stretch of river	Vulnerable – Stable	Unknown
<b>Nowell's Limestone-Moss</b> <i>Zygodon gracilis</i>	7 historical sites (endemic)	Stable	7 historical sites	Endangered – Stable following Decline	Unknown
<b>LICHENS</b>					
<b>A Lichen</b> <i>Anaptychia ciliaris</i> subsp. <i>ciliaris</i>	Present in 19 10km squares	Unknown	Formerly widespread	Marked Decline	Not Threatened
<b>A Lichen</b> <i>Bacidia circumspecta</i>	Present in 1 10km square	Unknown	Rare	Declining	Not Threatened

Species	Dales population	Dales status	UK Population	UK Status	European Status
<b>LICHENS (continued)</b>					
<b>A Lichen</b> <i>Bacidia incompta</i>	Present in 1 10km square	Unknown	Unknown	Vulnerable - Declining	Not Threatened
<b>A Lichen</b> <i>Caloplaca flavorubescens</i>	Present in 1 10km square	Unknown	Nationally Scarce	Threatened – Dramatic Decline	Not Threatened
<b>Orange-fruited Elm Lichen</b> <i>Caloplaca luteoalba</i>	Present in 3 10km squares	Unknown	Very Rare	Vulnerable – Decline	Not Threatened
<b>A Lichen</b> <i>Clistomum corrugatum</i>	Present in 2 10km squares	Unknown	Restricted Distribution	Vulnerable – Decline	Not Threatened
<b>A Lichen</b> <i>Collema fragilis</i>	Present in 1 10km square	Unknown	Rare	Vulnerable – Decline	Not Threatened
<b>A Lichen</b> <i>Gyalecta ulmi</i>	Present in 3 10km squares	Unknown	Rare	Endangered – Decline	Not Threatened
<b>A Lichen</b> <i>Leptogium saturninum</i>	Present in 1 10km square	Unknown	Scarce	Vulnerable – Decline	Not Threatened
<b>A Lichen</b> <i>Poeltinula cerebrina</i>	Present in 4 10km squares	Unknown	Rare	Vulnerable – Decline	Not Threatened
<b>A Lichen</b> <i>Pyrenula dermatodes</i>	Present in 3 10km squares	Unknown	Very Rare	Critically Endangered – trend unknown	Red Listed
<b>A Lichen</b> <i>Synalissa symphore</i>	Present in 6 10km squares	Unknown	Rare	Vulnerable – Decline	Not Threatened
<b>A Lichen</b> <i>Toninia sedifolia</i>	Present in 17 10km squares	Unknown	Widespread	Not Threatened – Decline	Not Threatened
<b>A Lichen</b> <i>Usnea florida</i>	Present in 1 10km square	Unknown	Widespread	Not Threatened – Decline	Not Threatened
<b>A Lichen</b> <i>Vulpicida pinastri</i>	Present in 1 10km square	Unknown	Rare	Near Threatened – trend unknown	Not Threatened
<b>FUNGI</b>					
<b>Beautiful Bonnet</b> <i>Mycena renati</i>	Historical record	Unknown	Restricted Distribution	Critically Endangered – Decline	Unknown
<b>Date-coloured Waxcap</b> <i>Hygrocybe spadicea</i>	Historical record	Unknown	Restricted Distribution	Vulnerable – trend unknown	Provisional Red List
<b>Fen Puffball</b> <i>Bovista paludosa</i>	4 sites	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Species	Dales population	Dales status	UK Population	UK Status	European Status
<b>FUNGI (continued)</b>					
<b>Dark-purple Earthtongue</b> <i>Geoglossum atropurpureum</i>	Historical record	Unknown	40 Hectads	Decline	Red List