

Key terms used throughout the report

SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SSSI)

An SSSI describes an area that is of particular interest to science due to rare species of flora and/or flora that it contains. This could also include geological or geomorphological features that lie within its boundary. Consent is required from Natural England for any activity that may affect the features of an SSSI.

CONDITION STATUS OF SSSIs

The condition of SSSIs in England is assessed by Natural England and are categorised as one of the following:

- Favourable - to achieve 'favourable condition' the SSSI's habitats and other features will have to be in a healthy state and under appropriate management.
- Unfavourable Recovering - the site will recover over time if the current management measures are continued.
- Unfavourable (no change) or unfavourable (declining condition) - without appropriate management the site won't meet a favourable or recovering condition. The site's features are not being conserved or lost.
- Part destroyed or destroyed – features have been permanently lost and a favourable condition cannot be met.

PROTECTED SPECIES

Species of plants and animals in England that are protected by European and UK legislations that provide rules for what you can and cannot do by law.

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES

Sites with areas of land that are of importance to the conservation of wildlife, they provide corridors for wildlife, with key components of ecological networks. The state of the sites are identified by using scientifically-determined criteria and surveys.

PRIORITY SPECIES

These are those listed by Defra in relation to the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 Section 41: Species of Principal Importance in England, and Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan (DBAP) priority species.

NATURAL FLOOD MANAGEMENT

Natural flood management is working with natural processes to reduce flood risk. Features such as leaky dams and tree planting are examples of natural flood management.

AGRI-ENVIRONMENT SCHEMES

These schemes are to help provide funding for farmers and land managers to create farming that supports biodiversity, improves air, soil and water quality and enhances landscapes.

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

These are services provided by the environment to human life and is split into provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural sections. This includes food production, carbon storage in soils and vegetation, flood alleviation by water storage in wetlands, and the spiritual value of natural landscapes.