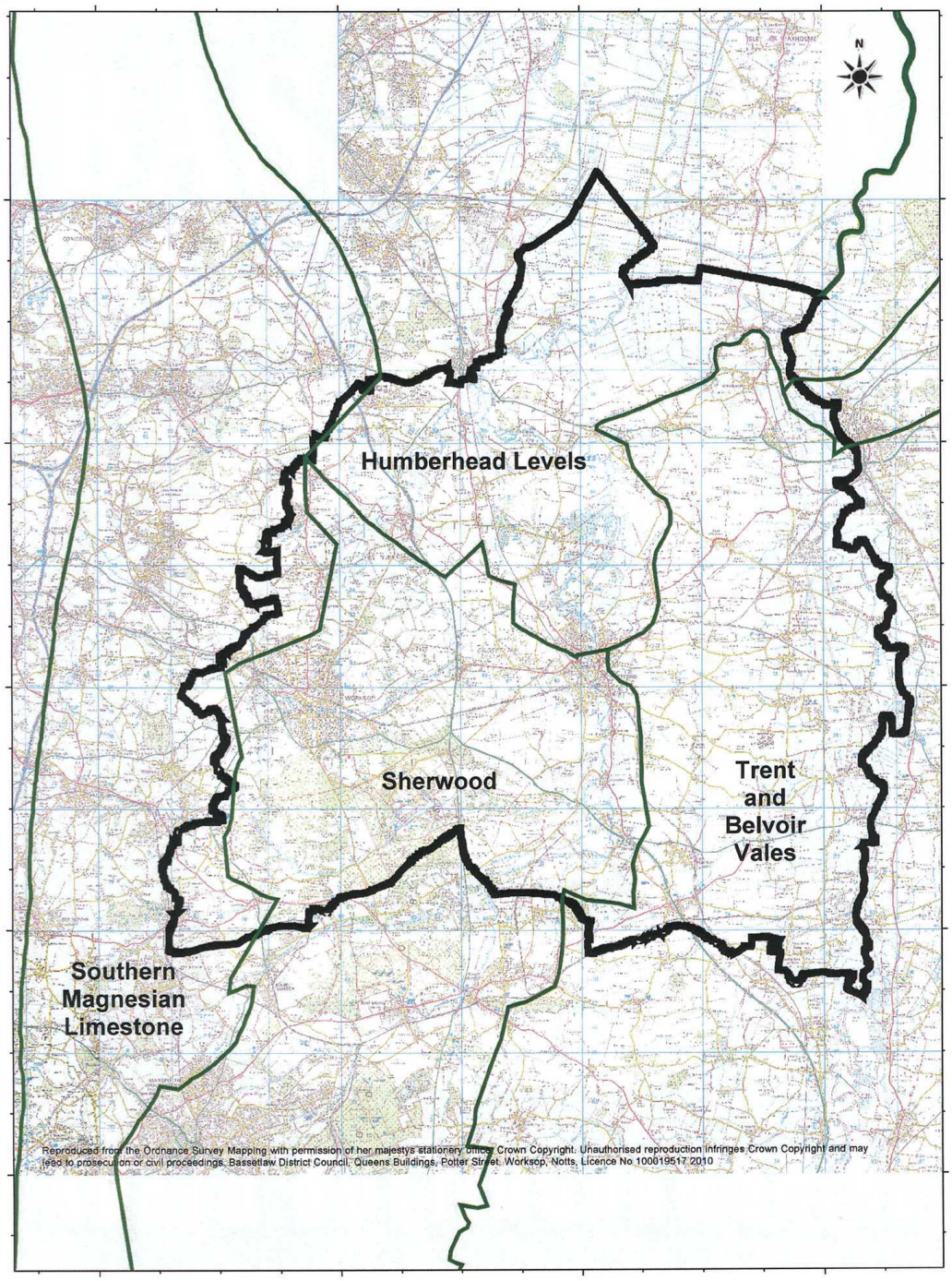
Appendix 2

National Character Areas



Produced by Bassetlaw District Council

National Character Area Descriptions

Appendix 2

Humberhead Levels

This is a predominantly flat agricultural landscape which is one of the most productive cropping areas in Britain. Much of the area is extremely low lying, with some areas lying at or below the mean high-water mark. To the north it merges gradually into the slightly more undulating landscape of the Vale of York and to the south, past Retford, it merges with the Trent and Belvoir vales.

The landscape includes the broad floodplains of several major, often navigable rivers, which drain to the Humber. In Bassetlaw these include the Trent and the Idle. Field trees and hedgerows are generally few and far between and views are often long and unbroken to distant horizons, with the sky playing an important part. Settlement is limited and generally concentrated on higher ground, but within the open levels there are scattered, large, often semi-industrial farmsteads with large modern buildings. The long history of drainage and water management is evident in many areas, with rivers contained by flood embankments and a network of ditches, dikes and canals with associated structures.

Given that rivers and watercourses are a vital part of this landscape there are opportunities to pursue management regimes, for both rivers and dikes, which are more sympathetic to both nature-conservation interests and wildlife as well as to landscape. There may also be scope for an integrated approach to recreating wetlands and wet grasslands in some areas, whilst semi-natural habitats are extremely limited in this intensively farmed landscape and so those that remain require special consideration. Development issues which may need to be addressed in the future include sand and gravel extraction and diversification by farmers into leisure activities including golf courses, fishing pools and light industry.

Southern Magnesian Limestone

This landscape is formed by the two escarpments of the Upper and Lower Magnesian Limestone, which stretch from near Bedale, running southwards through South Yorkshire and into Derbyshire where they end near Nottingham. Throughout the length of the limestone belt, the well-drained soils, reasonably good climate and low altitude have created a rolling landform, fertile farmland and well-wooded estates. Fertile soils give rise to intensive arable farming, although the landscape is also well wooded. The ridge is cut in several places along its length by a series of rivers. In the central and southern parts, long views from the scarp and hills are over the more industrialised landscapes of South Yorkshire and Derbyshire and coalfield influences also spread into the limestone belt.

The fertile soils made this a favoured area for early settlement with much archaeological evidence of early occupation in the caves at Cresswell Crags (straddling the Bolsover/Bassetlaw border) which are thought to date from over 13,000 years ago. More recently wealthy landowners have also had a notable influence on the landscape by means of the fine buildings and landscapes they have created, such as the chain of country houses and designed parklands which runs along the ridge. Given that Magnesian Limestone is an excellent building material it has been widely used in local buildings, from small cottages to country mansions and is perhaps the single most unifying influence in this landscape.

There is significant scope to conserve and enhance the limestone character of this landscape. This might involve schemes to re-create limestone grassland on cultivated land and to encourage characteristic species in hedgerow and woodland planting. Re-creation of limestone woods is likely to be of particular interest although safeguarding the interest of limestone grassland remnants will be essential. Parkland forms an important landscape component with opportunities for its conservation and

enhancement. Those parts of the area where there is significant industrial activity offer considerable opportunities for restoration and enhancement. Restoration proposals should be seen in the context of the adjoining coalfield area.

Trent and Belvoir Vales

This area of farmland is centred upon the river Trent, as it runs north after passing through Nottingham. The Vales are defined, in the west, by a scarp slope dropping down to the wooded land of Sherwood and, to the south, by an abrupt scarp rising up to the Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire Wolds. In the east, there is the smaller but noticeable scarp of the Lincolnshire Edge. To the north, beyond Gainsborough, the Trent Valley opens up to the wide expanses of the Humberside Levels.

The Vales are extensive areas of undulating, strongly rural farmland. The pattern of enclosure of the fields, bounded almost invariably with hawthorn hedging, plays an important part in creating the character of the Vales. Arable crops predominate and hedges, which are often gappy, are generally kept tightly or excessively trimmed. There are few hedgerow trees. Woodlands are generally few but are locally more frequent as in the west of the area and to the west of Lincoln. The Trent passes through attractive stretches of permanent pasture and flood meadow but, in its lower reaches, where it becomes tidal, it is confined by flood banks and thus rarely seen.

Settlements are scattered, compact villages linked by a network of small, quiet country lanes. These contrast with the busy market towns, and the major roads that traverse the area, notably the A1 and the A46. Locally the landscapes are dominated by views of the massive cooling towers of power stations, located along the river Trent, and the associated networks of pylon lines. The area contains some high quality agricultural lands; mostly arable crops of autumn sown wheat, winter and spring barley as well as oil seed rape, field beans and grass leys, root crops, peas and potatoes. On the heavier soils, especially in the Vale of Belvoir, there is a greater predominance of good quality permanent pasture with riparian vegetation of willow, poplar and occasional ash and alder.

There are opportunities for the restoration of riparian pastures and water meadows and the conversion of arable back to pasture. In the same way, hedgerows could benefit from better management and restoration. Applications for the extraction of oil are currently small and low-key but need to be handled carefully. It is also felt that emphasis should be placed on design in the countryside to help ensure good quality development and prevention of inappropriate development.

Sherwood

The Sherwood landscape is associated with the Pilgrim Fathers and most famously with the legend of Robin Hood. The area contains a wide range of landscapes. It includes the historic heartlands of Sherwood Forest, the extensive parklands and estates of the Dukeries and the estate farmlands south of the hill settlement of Blyth. It extends in a broad band from the northern edge of Nottingham and lies chiefly on well drained, infertile, sandstone-derived soils which historically supported extensive heathlands and woodlands and are now substantially converted to arable. The agricultural lands and woodlands of the Southern Magnesian Limestone lie to the west and the open arable land of the Trent and Belvoir Vales lie to the east. The area abuts the Humberhead Levels to the north.

Here, a range of features combine to produce a distinctive and sometimes unified landscape. These include rolling landform, scattered areas of bracken, grass and heather heathland, lowland oak-birch woodlands, large mature conifer plantations, enclosed arable farmlands, narrow river corridors and landscape parks. The

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Sherwood heaths commence at the northern edge of Nottingham and occupy most of the area as far north as Worksop. This landscape, which includes the remnant heartlands of Sherwood Forest, has a distinctly rolling landform. It is intensively farmed but has a heathland character and is well wooded with many relics of the former coal industry. The impression is of a patchwork of large and small woodlands interspersed with farmland. The latter is almost entirely arable, lying within large fields divided by low hedges with almost no trees, although the pattern is softened by the rolling landform. There are bracken, gorse and broom in roadside hedges and verges and in the rides and edges of the woodlands.

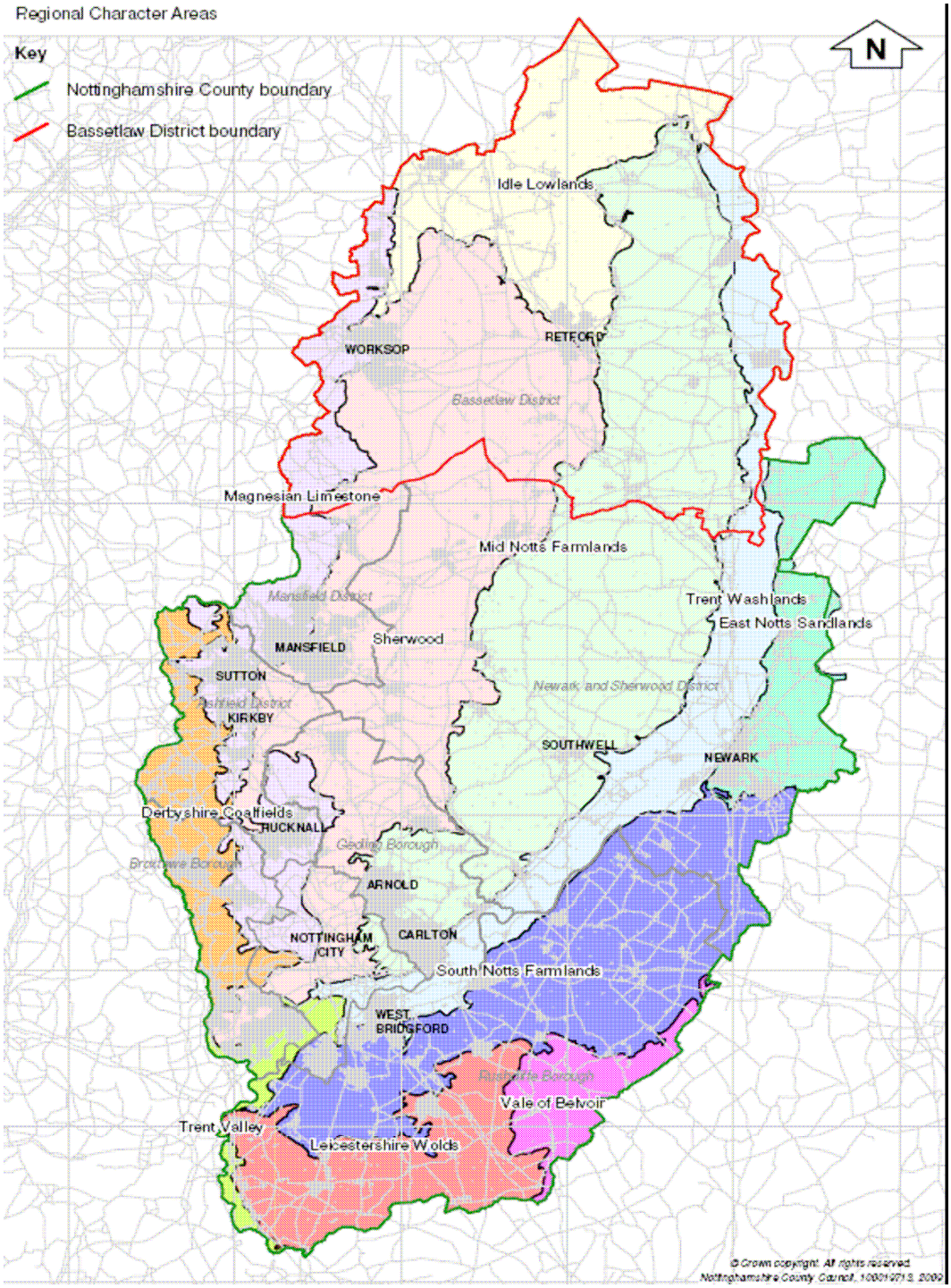
The coal industry has played a significant role in the development of the area especially in the south and west. Deep coal mines were sunk in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with a number of pits being established near existing villages away from the main centres of population. This led to the expansion of the villages and nearby towns, and the creation of new mining villages. The area between the Maun valley and Worksop is the most densely wooded and contains the remnants of the woodlands of Sherwood Forest as well as the emparked lands of the Dukeries and many more recent plantations. The least wooded area lies between Worksop and Retford and has small or medium-sized woodlands and plantations.

Recommendations for the area include integrating pit heaps and other coal-mining features within the rolling landforms of Sherwood; creating heathlands and woodlands; converting conifer woodlands to mixed broadleaved woodland with areas of heathland, to enhance visual and wildlife interest. The conversion of arable fields to pasture within parkland should also be considered, along with opportunities to restore hedges and hedgerow trees where they have traditionally been significant features in the landscape. Care should be taken in planning residential development in and around settlements to retain traditional layouts and materials. Opportunities should be taken to screen the hard edge of development from the open countryside.

Appendix 2

Nottinghamshire Landscape Guidelines

Regional Character Areas



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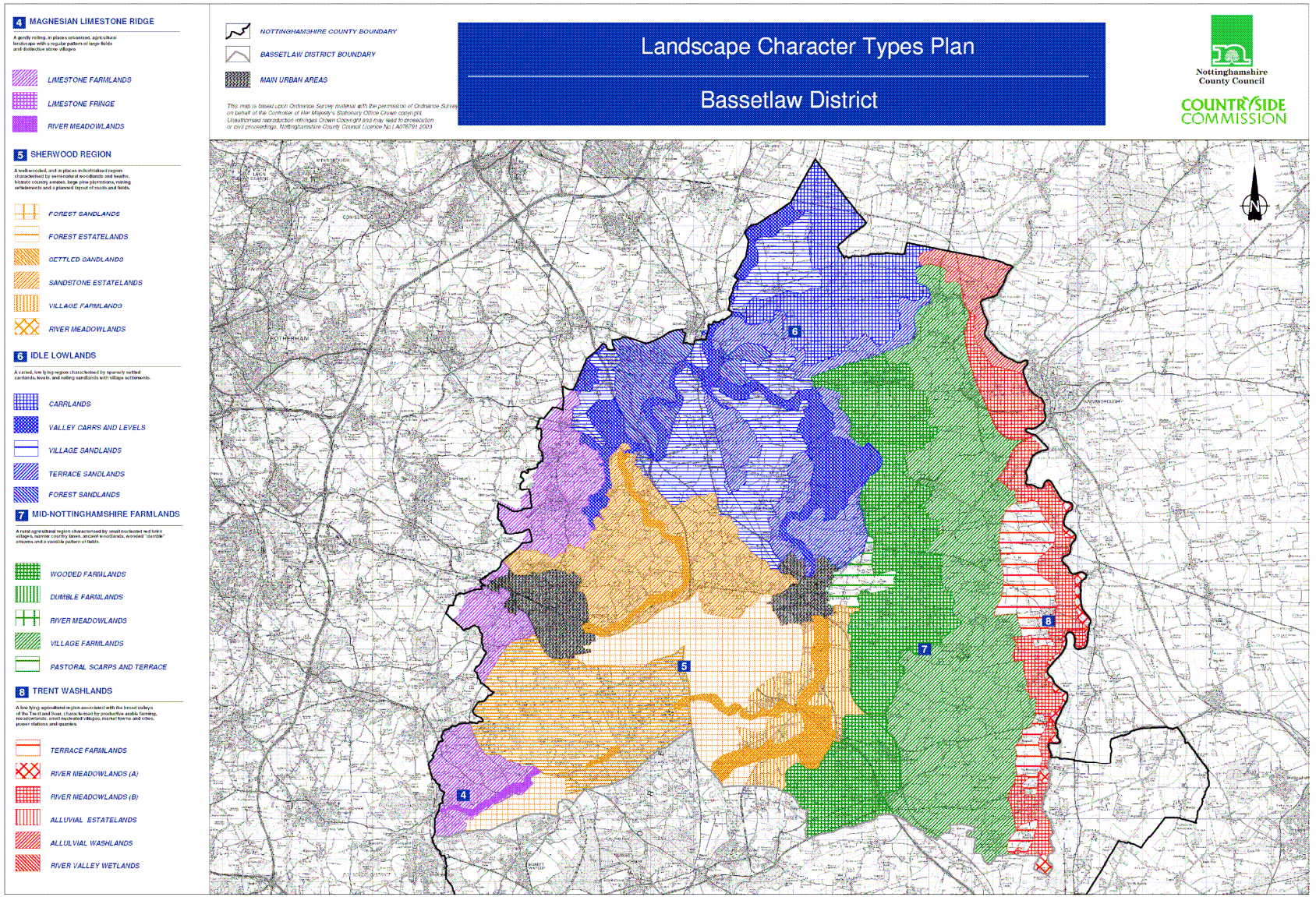
Regional Character Area Sub-divisions



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Regional Character Area Sub-division Descriptions

Sherwood

Forest Sandlands

Summary:

- Dissected undulating topography
- Frequent views of wooded skylines
- Strong heathy character reflected in the widespread occurrences of bracken, gorse and broom species
- Geometric pattern of large-scale arable fields
- Planned layout of straight roads
- Neatly trimmed hawthorn hedgerows
- Large pine plantations
- Mining settlements and associated spoil heaps
- Scrubby semi-natural woodland and heaths with ancient stag-headed oaks

Key recommendations:

- Identify opportunities for conserving and restoring heathland and semi-natural oak woodland
- Conserve integrity and remote rural character by concentrating development around existing settlements
- Promote large-scale woodland planting to soften and contain urban edges

Forest Estatelands

Summary:

- Undulating landform
- Sparsely settled and largely inaccessible views framed by woodland edges
- Extensive broad-leaved, mixed and coniferous woodland
- Country houses set in ornamental parklands
- Narrow man-made lakes along river valleys
- Extensive areas of unenclosed heath
- Unfenced minor roads

Key recommendations:

- Protect the undeveloped character
- Conserve historic parkland and seek opportunities for restoration
- Identify opportunities to conserve and restore heathland and semi-natural woodland

River Meadowlands

Summary:

- Meandering river channels, sometimes defined by woodland edges
- Permanent pastures and flood meadow
- Fringing alder, willows and riparian scrub
- Alder and willow carrs
- Mine sites, pit heaps and urban edges

Key recommendations:

- Conserve pastoral character and promote enhancement of ecological diversity of alluvial grasslands
- Consider options of converting arable land to permanent pasture
- Conserve and enhance character of riparian woodland
- Retain and enhance river channel diversity and riverside vegetation

- Conserve sparsely settled character of river corridors

Village Farmlands
Summary:
- Gently rolling topography
- Medium to large-scale semi-irregular field pattern
- Views framed by rising ground and woodland edges
- Nucleated settlement pattern of small redbrick villages
- Mining settlements with associated pit heaps and railway lines

Key recommendations:
- Conserve and enhance hedgerow pattern and tree cover
- Conserve distinct vernacular character of villages
- Promote woodland planting to enhance unity of the landscape

Sandstone Estatelands
Summary:
- Large-scale rolling topography
- Views enclosed by wooded skylines
- Estate plantations and belts of trees
- Large arable and grass fields
- Low-cut hawthorn hedges
- Straight roads with wide grass verges
- Isolated brick-built farmsteads and estate cottages

Key recommendations:
- Protect undeveloped character of the landscape
- Identify opportunities for woodland and tree planting
- Promote enhancement of ecological diversity of woodland

Idle Lowlands
Carrlands
Summary:
- Flat low-lying topography
- Wide views and a sense of spaciousness
- Dark peaty soils
- Large fields of cereals and vegetables
- Geometric pattern of drains and roads
- Remnant semi-natural woodland and scrub
- Large isolated farmsteads
- Brick, arched and concrete slab bridges

Key recommendations:
- Enhance diversity of bankside vegetation along drainage channels
- Identify opportunities for re-creating wet grassland and fenland habitats
- Planning policies to protect remote, undeveloped character

Valley Carrs and Levels
Summary:
- Flat low-lying topography
- Open views enclosed by rising ground
- Seasonally wet alluvial and peaty soils
- Regular pattern of ditches and hedged fields

- Wide hedged trackways
- Small broad-leaved plantations or holts
- Absence of farmsteads and other buildings

Key recommendations:

- Promote conversion of arable farmland to permanent pasture
- Identify opportunities for re-creating wet grassland habitats
- Enhance visual unity through small scale woodland planting
- Planning policies to protect remote, undeveloped character

Village Sandlands

Summary:

- Low gently rolling hills
- Regular pattern of hedged fields
- Intensively managed arable farmland
- Planned network of roads and tracks
- Nucleated pattern of small rural villages
- Redbrick buildings with pantile roofs

Key recommendations:

- Conserve and strengthen traditional hedged field pattern
- Conserve vernacular character of villages
- Promote small-scale tree and woodland planting to enhance unity of the landscape
- Identify opportunities for enhancing ecological diversity

Terrace Sandlands

Summary:

- Flat low-lying topography
- Enclosed middle distance views
- Regular pattern of hedged fields with ditches
- Wide hedged trackways
- Traditional brick and pantile farmsteads
- Scrubby woodland and mixed plantations
- Flooded sand and gravel pits

Key recommendations:

- Conserve and strengthen traditional hedged field pattern
- Conserve vernacular character of villages
- Promote small-scale tree and woodland planting to enhance unity of the landscape
- Identify opportunities for enhancing ecological diversity

Forest Sandlands

Summary:

- Dissected rolling topography
- Views framed by wooded skylines
- Large forestry plantations
- Estate woodlands and clumps of trees
- Scrubby oak/birch woodland with bracken
- Large arable fields
- Planned layout of straight roads
- Mining settlements and associated spoil heaps

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Key recommendations:

- Identify opportunities to conserve and restore heathland and semi-natural woodland
- Conserve and restore integrity of historic estatelands
- Promote large-scale woodland planting to contain and soften urban edges

Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands

Wooded Farmlands

Summary:

- Varied undulating topography
- Ancient woodlands, often prominently sited on hilltops
- Well-defined pattern of hedged fields
- Streams defined by lines of trees and permanent pasture
- Traditional pattern of farms and small rural villages
- Redbrick buildings with pantile roofs
- Quiet country lanes
- Small remnant orchards and permanent pastures around villages

Key recommendations:

- Conserve and strengthen historic field pattern
- Conserve character and setting of villages
- Conserve and enhance diversity of ancient woodlands
- Identify opportunities for strengthening woodland and hedgerow tree cover
- Conserve and strengthen visual and ecological continuity of stream corridors

Village Farmlands

Summary:

- Gently rolling topography
- Simple pattern of large arable fields
- Nucleated settlement pattern of villages and isolated farmsteads
- Small-scale pastoral landscapes and remnant orchards around settlements
- Lines of willow and other riparian trees along streams
- Open views to the Trent Valley, power stations and pylons

Key recommendations:

- Conserve and strengthen pattern of large hedged fields
- Conserve character and setting of villages
- Conserve and strengthen visual and ecological continuity of stream corridors
- Identify opportunities to enhance unity of the landscape through tree and woodland planting

Pastoral Scarps and Terrace

Summary:

- Contrasting landform of steep escarpment and low-lying river terrace
- Well-defined pattern of hedged fields
- Permanent pastures, often unimproved with ridge and furrow
- Well-maintained pattern of thick, often species-rich hedgerows
- Small redbrick settlements and farmsteads
- Narrow lanes and tracks with soft verges
- Urban fringe with residential housing, railway line and canal

Key recommendations:

- Conserve character and setting of villages
- Conserve all remaining areas of permanent grassland and seek opportunities for restoring pastoral character
- Maintain ecological diversity and historic character of permanent pastures
- Conserve historic field pattern
- Promote greater integration of existing new development along urban fringe

Trent Washlands

Terrace Farmlands

Summary:

- Broad flat river terraces
- Regular pattern of medium to large-sized fields, breaking down and becoming open in many areas
- Hedgerow trees main component of tree cover, ash the principle species
- Willow pollards
- Predominantly arable with permanent pasture around settlements and roads
- Nucleated villages with traditional redbrick and pantile roofed buildings
- Large power stations
- Sand and gravel quarries

Key recommendations:

- Conserve and restore traditional field pattern
- Promote measures for strengthening of existing level of tree cover
- Strengthen the ecological diversity and continuity of stream corridors
- Conserve the character and setting of villages

River Meadowlands

Summary:

- Meandering river channels, often defined by flood banks
- Sparsely populated with few buildings
- Permanent pasture and flood meadow
- Steep wooded bluffs
- Willow holts
- Long sinuous hedges
- Pollarded willows
- Regular pattern of medium to large size arable fields, breaking down and becoming open in many areas
- Hedgerow trees main component of tree cover

Key recommendations:

- Conserve pastoral character and enhance alluvial grasslands
- Seek opportunities to convert arable land to permanent pasture
- Retain and enhance river channel diversity and riverside vegetation
- Enhance visual unity through small-scale woodland planting
- Conserve and enhance the pattern and special features of meadowland hedgerows
- Conserve and strengthen the unity of sparsely settled character

Alluvial Washlands

Summary:

- Flat, low-lying alluvial Washlands
- Wide views and sense of spaciousness
- Large arable fields

- Scattered bushes and groups of trees
- Geometric patterns of ditches, drains and narrow lanes
- High flood banks containing mature river channel
- Linear redbrick settlements
- Sparse distribution of isolated farmsteads

Key recommendations:

- Conserve and strengthen the simple unity and spacious character
- Seek opportunities for enhancing the wetland character
- Retain and enhance river channel diversity and riverside vegetation
- Conserve character and setting of villages

Magnesian Limestone Ridge

Limestone Farmlands

Summary:

- Gently rolling limestone escarpment
- Fertile soils supporting productive arable farmland
- Regular pattern of large hedged fields
- Large estate woodlands and belts of trees
- Views often framed by wooded skylines
- Nucleated pattern of small stone villages
- Limestone buildings with pantile roofs
- Large self-contained mining settlements
- Mine sites with associated pit heaps and railway lines

Key recommendations:

- Conserve and strengthen traditional field pattern
- Identify opportunities for ecological enhancements
- Conserve and strengthen the local vernacular
- Initiate large-scale woodland planting schemes to contain and soften urban and industrial development

Appendix 2

Sites of Special Scientific Interest – Unit Descriptions

Description	Key species/features
Ashton's Meadow (3.58 ha)	
This site is identified as being the best example of a species-rich neutral grassland in East Nottinghamshire. This habitat is scarce in Nottinghamshire and has been considerably reduced in extent across the country as a whole.	A traditional herb-rich hay meadow on ridge and furrow which has not been ploughed since the enclosure. The sward is of even quality throughout and is dominated by cowslip, amongst other typical grassland herbs such as ribwort plantain, yellow rattle and knapweed. The field is noted for its quantity of green winged orchids.
Barrow Hills Sandpit (1.87 ha)	
The site comprises a fine example of species-rich grassland and scrub developed on freely-draining unconsolidated sands of glacial origin and is representative of grassland developed on base-rich sandy soils.	A series of sandy soils of varying base-status has been exposed by old sand workings. ground vegetation is dominated by common bent, bracken and sheep's sorrel and contains such typical heathland plants as heath bedstraw. Areas of acid scrub including patches of gorse and broom also occur. Lower down quarrying has exposed sandy soils containing abundant chips, pebbles and nodules of limestone. Here rabbit grazing maintains areas of herb-rich short sward dominated by silver hair grass and sheep's fescue and containing such characteristic sandland plants as common stork's-bill, buck's-horn plantain, hoary cinquefoil, biting stonecrop, common whitlow grass, lesser hawkbit, restharrow and viper's-bugloss. Parts of the sandpit consist of areas of bare sand, while others have been colonised by scrub which is characterised by the abundance of privet, rose, hawthorn and ash together with a few specimens of buckthorn. The mix of habitats present is ideally suited to support a diverse invertebrate fauna.
Bevercotes Park (8.52 ha)	
The site comprises one of the best examples of semi-natural mixed ash woodland in Nottinghamshire and is representative of ancient woodland developed on relatively base-rich clay soils in Central and Eastern England.	A fine example of a mixed ash wood. Woodland is dominated by standard and coppice ash with frequent silver birch, wych elm and some pedunculate oak and small-leaved lime. The understorey consists of hazel, field maple, hawthorn, dogwood and privet, in association with an extensive development of woody climbers and ramblers such as honeysuckle, black bryony, rose and bramble. The ground vegetation is characterised by the dominance of tufted hair-grass, false brome and dog's mercury, and includes a rich herb flora containing many species typical of ancient woodland such as primrose, wood sorrel, sanicle, yellow archangel, broad helleborine, early purple orchid and herb paris. A notable feature of the site is the presence of a steep sided, narrow, wooded valley cut through the waterstones by a surface stream. Such features, locally called 'dumbles', are now uncommon in their original woodland setting in the East Midlands. At Bevercotes Park the dumble slopes carry the characteristic woodland plant community while marshy areas alongside the stream in the valley bottom are frequently dominated by the opposite-leaved golden saxifrage.
Castle Hill Wood (30.4 ha)	
The site comprises one of the best remaining examples of an ash-wych elm wood in Nottinghamshire and is representative of semi-natural woodland developed on stiff clay soils in the north midlands of England.	A fine example of ash-wych elm woodland developed on heavy clay soils. In places the wood is dominated by ash, but wych elm and sycamore are also abundant. Silver birch and pedunculate oak are also significant elements of the stand type. The basic shrub layer constituents are hazel, hawthorn, elder and field maple, while dogwood, sloe, holly and privet also occur. There is substantial development of woody climbing and rambling plants, mainly honeysuckle, ivy, rose and bramble. Ground vegetation is characterised by the abundance of tufted hair-grass, dog's mercury, enchanter's nightshade and male fern, and by the large number of herbs indicative of ancient woodland, including

Appendix 2

Description	Key species/features
	moschatel, sweet woodruff, yellow archangel, wood sorrel, primrose, early purple orchid and giant bellflower. The watercourse flowing along the northern boundary of the wood carries a population of opposite-leaved golden saxifrage. The adjacent Horse Close Plantation and Swindell Spring Wood are dominated by ash and although probably not of ancient origin contain many of the characteristics displayed by Castle Hill Wood. Additional interest is provided by the variety of the breeding bird populations.
Chesterfield Canal (29.81 ha)	
This site, a 20 km stretch of canal between Retford and Misterton in north Nottinghamshire, supports a nationally uncommon aquatic plant community characteristic of the brackish, eutrophic (nutrient-rich) water. The flora includes a number of nationally scarce species. The presence of this brackish water community, over 50 km inland, is of particular interest.	The canal's water plant community is characterised by water milfoil, Nuttall's waterweed, fennel pondweed, perfoliate pondweed, brackish water crowfoot, shortleaved water starwort and algae of the genus. Two of the site's rarities, Potamogeton x lintonii and Nitell mucronata, each achieve local abundance. Superimposed on the basic community are variations such as the local abundance of Canadian water weed, amphibious bistort and small and lesser pondweeds. The rich marginal vegetation is locally dominated by reed sweet grass, branched bur-reed, common reed, and greater pond sedge. Great water dock, yellow iris, skullcap and greater tussock-sedge also occur.
Clarborough Tunnel (8.53 ha)	
The site comprises one of the best examples of calcareous grassland in Nottinghamshire and is representative of grassland swards developed on calcareous clay soils in Central and Eastern England.	A fine example of calcareous grassland developed on the cutting slopes, tunnel top and associated spoil heaps along a short stretch of operational railway line. The calcareous nature of the soils derives largely from a gypsum component contained in the Triassic Keuper Marl through which the tunnel has been cut. The grassland is dominated by upright brome and tor-grass, with red fescue and glaucus sedge locally abundant. The sward is herb-rich containing such characteristic plants as hoary plantain, cowslip, bird's-foot trefoil, wild carrot, knapweed, yellow-wort, spiny restharrow, oxeye daisy and several species of orchids. Part of the site has been colonised by calcareous scrub consisting mainly of hawthorn, privet, sycamore and crab apple, together with woody climbing and rambling plants particularly rose, black bryony and ivy. Buckthorn and spurge-laurel are also recorded. The mix of grassland and scrub habitat provides suitable conditions for a diverse breeding bird and insect fauna.
Clumber Park (525.66 ha)	
One of the largest areas of mixed habitat in Nottinghamshire, Clumber Park supports extensive areas of lowland acid grassland, heath and mature deciduous woodland characteristic of the English North Midlands. An exceptionally rich beetle fauna is associated with mature timber and dead wood habitats and the park is notable for its breeding bird communities.	Clumber Park comprises an extensive area of mature deciduous and mixed woodland, heathland, scrub, unimproved acid grassland, marsh, streamside and lake development on soils derived largely from the Sherwood Sandstone but also locally from glacial and alluvial deposits. The areas of deciduous woodland comprise mainly oak and silver birch with other tree species, over a ground flora of bramble, bracken and honeysuckle. Stands of mature mixed woodland are characterised by beech, oak and sweet chestnut, while extensive areas of silver birch scrub also occur. Adjacent to the River Poulter and the lake, stands of alder dominate low-lying ground, together with a diverse range of trees and shrubs including ash, downy birch, sallow Salix and aspen. Here the ground flora is characterised by lesser pond sedge, meadowsweet and reed canary-grass. At the lake margins, the alderwood gives way to more open sedge-marsh. Clumber Lake itself is notable for its colonies of short-leaved water-starwort. Also present are extensive areas of acid grassland. Locally, the grassland contains heather, and small areas of true heath comprising a mixture of D. flexuosa, C. vulgaris and bell heather.

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Description	Key species/features
	To the northeast of the site lies an area of open acid grassland characterised by the abundance of sheep's fescue and silver hair-grass. This floristically rich community contains herbs characteristic of sandy, somewhat base-rich soils including shepherd's cress, common stork's-bill, hoary cinquefoil, field mouse-ear, buck's-horn plantain and viper's bugloss. Clumber Park is notable for a diverse invertebrate fauna, but particularly a rich saproxylic beetle fauna characteristic of a long continuity of the mature timber habitat and an abundance of standing and fallen dead wood. An impressive number of nationally rare and scarce species occur, including the bark beetles which is strongly associated with lime, and Microscydmus minimus, beetles primarily associated with the decaying heartwood of mature oaks, and Corticeus unicolor, a darkling beetle associated with bracket fungi on trees, especially birch. A diverse breeding bird community includes nightjar, woodlark, redstart, hawfinch, water rail and gadwall as well as a wide variety of commoner bird species typical of woodland, heath and marsh. Its wintering bird populations are also of interest with good numbers of mallard, gadwall, tufted duck and pochard. *The park is important for other invertebrate and animal groups which provide additional interest. There is a rich assemblage of spiders associated with areas of grass-heath. The diversity of habitat within the park provides rich feeding grounds for a diverse assemblage of bats which include the whiskered bat, Natterer's bat and noctule bat, all of which have a restricted distribution within the county.*
Dyscarr Wood (21.6 ha)	
The site comprises one of the best examples of a calcareous ash-wych elm wood in Nottinghamshire and is representative of semi-natural woodland on limestone soils in the English North Midlands.	Ash-wych elm wood developed on soils derived from the Permian Upper Magnesian Limestone. Over most of its area the wood is dominated by ash, together with birch, wych elm, sycamore and oak. The understorey contains abundant hazel and hawthorn together with field maple, dogwood, elder, privet and sloe. Ground vegetation is characterised by an abundance of dog's mercury, enchanter's nightshade, false brome, hedge woundwort and sanicle, together with a range of herbs indicative of ancient woodland including sweet woodruff, ramsoms, yellow archangel and wood melick. Of particular interest is the presence of the gladdon at one of its most northerly British stations. A number of small watercourses cross the site and the water table is very close to the surface. Where the soils are wet there is a change to woodland dominated by alder, together with crack willow. The shrub and ground layer vegetation is similar to that of the ash-wych elm wood. To the northeast of the site the wood gives way to grassland, marsh and scrub. Additional interest here is provided by the occurrence of a large number of small pools. The diversity of habitats present provides ideal conditions for varied breeding bird, amphibian and insect faunas.
Gamston & Eaton Woods & Roadside Verges (57.15 ha)	
The site comprises one of the best examples of an ash-oak-maple wood in Nottinghamshire and is representative of semi-natural woodland developed on clay soils in Central and Eastern England. It is complemented by species-rich roadside verges.	Ash-oak-maple woodland. Although the woodland structure has been modified by recent management the site is dominated by ash and oak, with birch also common. The main constituents of the understorey are hazel, hawthorn, privet, goat willow and field maple, and there is a strong development of woody climbing and rambling plants, notably honeysuckle, bramble and rose. The ground vegetation is characterised by the abundance of dog's mercury, wood meadow-grass, wood avens, sweet woodruff, sanicle and primrose, together with a variety of other plant species indicative of ancient woodland. The woodland rides have a well developed flora characteristic of heavy clay soils. Typical plants are meadowsweet,

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Description	Key species/features
	yellow pimpernel, creeping jenny, twayblade and other woodland orchids. Additional interest is provided by the variety of the breeding bird community which utilises the site. To the west of East and Gamston Woods the roadside verges carry a grassland sward of unusual species richness. The sward varies in character, some areas being dominated by cock's-foot and false oat-grass while others are dominated by sheep's fescue or tor-grass. The fescue and tor-grass swards have developed calcareous plant communities containing such herbs as saw-wort, common knapweed, bird's-foot-trefoil, pepper saxifrage, dyer's greenweed, rock-rose, great burnet-saxifrage and wild liquorice. These verges, botanically, are among the richest in Nottinghamshire and constitute a valuable breeding and feeding area for a variety of butterflies and other insects.
Mattersey Hill Marsh (6.01 ha)	
The site comprises one of the best examples of mixed marsh in Nottinghamshire and is representative of marsh communities in Central and Eastern England.	A fine example of neutral marsh and related plant communities developed on the site of former gravel workings where the variation in soil and water depth is reflected in community diversity. Damp grassland occurs around the edge of the marsh characterised by an abundance of Yorkshire fog, soft rush, hard rush, field forget-me-not and greater bird's-foot-trefoil. A notable element in this community is the strong population of southern marsh orchid. On permanently wet soils a marsh community characterised by the abundance of toad rush, common spikerush, lesser water-parsnip and marsh willowherb occurs. Notable components of this community are colonies of grey club-rush and cottongrass. There are also stands of bulrush. A well-developed bryophyte mat covers much of the ground surface and constitutes one of the most extensive and species-rich communities of wetland mosses and liverworts recorded in Nottinghamshire; six species of bog mosses have been recorded. Additional interest is provided by the occurrence of areas of willow and by the abundance and variety of aquatic insects, particularly dragonflies and damselflies.
Misson Line Bank (20.72 ha)	
The site contains some of the best remaining examples of eutrophic open water, marsh and base-poor fen communities in Nottinghamshire. The plan communities are representative of fenland systems in Eastern England.	Misson Line Bank contains fine examples of wetland plant communities of unusual diversity and species richness developed in association with a series of old borrow pits. To the north-east of the site, on peaty soils overlying strata of the Triassic Bunter Sandstone and Keuper Marl, is an area of wet grassland and fen characteristic of somewhat base-poor conditions. Drier areas are dominated by tufted hair-grass, creeping bent and soft rush, while wetter soils are characterised by lesser spearwort, slender tufted sedge, cotton grass and meadow-rue. In the centre of the site occur a series of water-filled borrow pits excavated from Keuper Marl. Areas of marsh at the water's edge are characterised by common spike rush, grey club rush and soft rush, and contain such plants as tufted forget-me-not, tubular water dropwort, and lesser water plantain. In deeper water the marsh is replaced, locally, by reedswamp dominated by common reed, lesser bulrush or bulrush. The aquatic community of the larger pools contain abundant broad-leaved pondweed, fennel pondweed, Canadian water weed, alternate water milfoil, lesser marshwort and the liverwort, while a plant of less frequent occurrence is the various-leaved pondweed. To the west of the site occurs a strip of neutral grassland dominated by false oat-grass, Yorkshire fog and tufted hair grass. This rough grassland is a favoured butterfly feeding area and the site as a whole has a rich fenland insect fauna. Additional interest is provided by the variety of the breeding bird population using the site.
Misson Training Area (85.18 ha)	
Misson Training Area is a redundant military bombing	Wet woodland occupies much of the site on thin fen peats overlying Triassic Sherwood Sandstones. Downy birch and grey willow,

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Description	Key species/features
range, forming one of the largest remaining tracts of fenland formerly typical of the Misson/Idle Levels of north Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire. It supports a diverse range of semi-natural habitats, including standing open water, tall-herb fen, unimproved neutral and acidic grassland, dry oak woodland and nationally restricted wet woodland types. The breeding bird community associated with birch and willow scrub is notable, whilst the site is recognised as supporting a rich invertebrate fauna, in particular its assemblage of moths.	together with occasional pedunculate oak and aspen, form a discontinuous canopy above a ground flora characterised by common reed and purple small-reed. Varying amounts of meadowsweet, soft rush, marsh bedstraw, bramble, lesser pond sedge and hemp-agrimony also occur. Patches of bogmoss are locally developed in wetter, more acidic areas, together with notable populations of twayblade. Ferns occur on drier knolls and include narrow buckler-fern and scaly male-fern. On alluvial soils to the west of the site, goat willow, almond willow and osier form a dense shrub layer with, buckthorn and hawthorn. The ground flora is less species-rich and is characterised by an abundance of nettle, cleavers, great hairy willowherb and bramble. The north-eastern part of the site contains drier woodland on windblown sand deposits dominated by pedunculate oak, downy birch, silver birch and an abundance of bracken. An extensive area of the locally uncommon climbing corydalis is confined to this community. Open areas of the site support an intimated mosaic of plant communities, ranging from short acidic grassland, unimproved neutral grassland to tall herb fen. Closely-grazed swards of acid grassland occur along the southern sections of the site, dominated by wavy hair-grass, heath bedstraw, sweet vernal-grass and heath woodrush, whilst herbs such as common knapweed, yellow rattle, sneezewort, bird's-foot-trefoil and rough hawkbit characterise areas of dry neutral grassland. Tall-herb fen communities are marked by extensive stands of purple small-reed with common reed, false oat-grass and meadowsweet. Other fenland plants associated with this grassy fen meadow vegetation include ragged robin, yellow loosestrife, marsh valerian, southern marsh orchid, fen bedstraw and common meadow-rue. The interior and boundary drains which dissect the site hold areas of standing water and support interesting aquatic plant communities. Typical species include blunt-fruited water-starwort, opposite-leaved pondweed and thread-leaved water crowfoot. A number of regionally uncommon plants are associated with these ditches such as lesser water-plantain and floating club-rush, which is found here at its only current Nottinghamshire locality. The diversity of habitats found on the site supports a rich invertebrate fauna. The assemblage of moths is considered to be exceptional in a county context, supporting an unusually rich range of species associated with fenland habitats. In addition to the many nationally local species, a number of nationally rare and scarce species occur on the site and include the Wicken loosestrife neb, dentated pug, cream-bordered green pea and angle-striped. A nationally rare beetle is associated with areas of over-mature birchwood. The breeding bird community associated with birch and willow carr is notable and includes grasshopper warbler, long-eared owl and tree pipit, while animals such as grass snake and great crested newt, with a restricted distribution in Nottinghamshire, occur on the site.
Mother Drain, Misterton (3.63 ha)	
Mother Drain is a drainage channel running parallel to the River Idle on the edge of the North Nottinghamshire Carr Lands. The site supports an exceptionally rich invertebrate fauna, which includes notable assemblages of dragonflies and water beetles, and a rare moth.	Mother Drain is situated in the alluvial flood plain of the tidal River Trent near its confluence with the River Idle. The site has affinities with both Trentside habitats further upstream in the County, and also with acid fen communities of the North Nottinghamshire Carr Lands to the west. Its invertebrate interest derives from its good water quality and the botanical and structural diversity of its open water, emergent and bankside communities. Open water communities of common aquatic plants occupy the central bed of the channel. These are flanked by stands of robust emergent species such as common reed and greater pond sedge. The steep bank shows a gradation from wet fen vegetation at the water's edge to drier tall herb and grassland communities further up the banks. The wetter areas are characterised by common meadow-rue, lesser spearwort, purple loosestrife, common fleabane and meadowsweet, while meadow cranesbill, greater burnet and common valerian are common

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Description	Key species/features
	components of the drier bankside communities. In addition sand leek occurs here in its only Nottinghamshire locality. The site supports an exceptional assemblage of dragonflies and damselflies. Fourteen species have been recorded as breeding, with a fifteenth regularly noted at the site. Three of these -variable damselfly, hairy dragonfly and black-darter are of nationally notable status, and a further three banded agrion, brown hawker, and four-spotted chaser are at the northern edge of their normal range in Britain. The range and abundance of the water beetle fauna at the site is exceptional for this type of water body. It includes seven nationally scarce species, *Rhantus grapii*, *Dytiscus circumcinctus*, *Cercyon convexiusculus*, *Cercyon ustulatus*, *Chaetarthria seminulum*, *Hydraena testacea* and *Limnebius nitidus*. The marsh carpet moth *Perizoma sagittata*, whose laval foodplant is common meadow-rue, occurs on the drainsides. This rare species is restricted to a small number of fenland sites in the English Midlands and Mother Drain is its only known breeding locality in Nottinghamshire.
River Idle Washlands (88.48 ha)	
The site comprises good examples of wet grassland plant communities, and attracts large numbers of wintering and passage waterfowl.	The site combines the best remaining washland grasslands along the River Idle floodplain. Characteristically the grassland swards are dominated by marsh foxtail in a community which contains such wet meadow herbs as la smock and great burnet. In wetter areas the vegetation is dominated by stands of reed sweet-grass which has also colonised the internal drains although, locally, a more varied wetland plant community occurs which includes such plant species as meadow rue. The washlands are important as feeding and roosting sites for populations of wintering and passage waterfowl including Bewick's, whooper and mute swans, wigeon, teal, pochard, snipe and a variety of other wildfowl and wading birds. Additional interest is provided by the breeding bird community which includes snipe and redshank.
Scrooby Top Quarry (3.56 ha)	
Scrooby Top Quarry is a working quarry which provides accessible exposures of the Triassic Nottingham Castle Formation.	At Scrooby Top this formation comprises a series of medium-coarse pebbly river-laid sandstones with cross-bedding structures typical of transverse burial bars. In particular, the large-scale foresets which show very low inclinations demonstrate the complex nature of these accretionary bar forms and indicate an overall northerly palaeocurrent direction. As such the sequence at Scrooby Top Quarry provides an important contribution to our overall understanding of ancient river systems as well as an insight into the palaeogeography of this region during the Triassic period of geological time.
Styrrup Quarry (0.27 ha)	
Styrrup Quarry is a non-working quarry lying at the south-western edge of the village of Styrrup in north Nottinghamshire.	The north-eastern face of the quarry provides an extensive exposure of the Nottingham Castle Formation (Sherwood Sandstone Group, Triassic). The face shows a succession of accreted sand bodies in a section approximately at right angles to the palaeocurrent direction. As such, the section is complementary to that seen in the nearby Scrooby Top Quarry, where exposures are parallel to the current direction. Study of both sites together is therefore essential to the understanding of the facies of the Nottingham Castle Sandstone. The bounding surfaces between the larger packages of sediment seen at Styrrup have a lenticular form and a hierarchy of such surfaces can be recognised. The most persistent surfaces are interpreted as representing the migration of the channel belt. Lower order forms are interpreted as defining laterally and vertically accreted packages of sediments and the form of second order channel fills. Study of these structures provides a valuable insight

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Description	Key species/features
	into the nature of British Triassic palaeoenvironments and depositional processes. Styrrup Quarry is a key site for studies of Triassic fluvial sediments and has additional educational potential.
Sutton And Lound Gravel Pits (316.77 ha)	
Sutton and Lound Gravel Pits contains extensive areas of open water and margins which support an exceptionally rich assemblage of breeding wetland birds and a nationally important population of wintering gadwall. The site supports an exceptional diversity of breeding, wintering and passage birds.	Situated on alluvial sands and gravels alongside the River Idle in north Nottinghamshire, this low- lying gravel pit complex contains extensive areas of shallow and deep open water resulting from mineral extraction. A series of flooded lagoons occur in association with a wide range of associated naturally-colonising habitat which includes sparsely- vegetated gravel islands and shorelines, and a diverse suite of marginal vegetation communities dominated by species such as reedmace and rushes. In places common reed forms substantial strands. A variety of aquatic plants of interest occur within the lagoons including broad-leaved pondweed, fennel pondweed and lesser bearded stonewort, a charophyte with a restricted distribution across England. Around the margins of the lagoons are areas of dry open grassland, acidic scrub and wet willow-dominated woodland which add to the diversity of habitat present. Associated with this range of habitat and the varied topography of the lagoons are important assemblages of breeding and wintering birds. The site is considered to be of exceptional value within the county for the variety and quality of breeding birds associated with wetland habitats. Regular breeding species include a range of ducks and grebes including shoveler, great crested grebe and tufted duck, together with species with a more restricted breeding range in the Midlands such as pochard, wigeon and. The range of breeding wading birds such as redshank and lapwing provides added significance as these species, formerly more characteristic of wet floodplain grassland in the valley, have suffered a steady decline across the region. Bare, exposed margins and banks within the lagoons provide nesting sites for little ringed plover, oystercatcher and ringed plover. In addition, the site is one of the most important localities for passage and overwintering wildfowl in the East Midlands. Whilst notable numbers of migrating birds utilise the site on spring and autumn passage including terns, gulls, waders, raptors and passerines, the lagoons are particularly significant as wildfowl refuges each winter. The site can regularly support over seventeen species of wildfowl each year. Amongst a range of ducks, swans and grebes is a nationally significant population of gadwall, which occurs in numbers that regularly represent more than 1% of the total British wintering population. The Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust currently manage part of the site as a nature reserve.
Treswell Wood (47.99 ha)	
The site comprises one of the best examples of an ash-oak-maple wood in Nottinghamshire, and is representative of ancient semi-natural woodland on heavy clay soils in Eastern and Central England.	Treswell Wood is a fine example of an ash-oak-maple wood developed on rather poorly drained soils derived primarily from the Triassic Keuper Marl. Traditionally managed as a coppice with standards woodland, the canopy is dominated by ash and contains frequent oak, birch and gean. Small numbers of wild service tree also occur. The understorey contains abundant hazel, field maple, dogwood, hawthorn, midland hawthorn, crab apple, elder and, locally, aspen and sloe. There is vigorous growth of woody climbing and rambling plants, particularly honeysuckle, rose and bramble. The ground vegetation is characterised by the abundance of tufted hair-grass, rough meadow grass, dog's mercury, cleavers, wood millet and male fern and also by the number of plants indicative of

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Description	Key species/features
	ancient semi-natural woodland, including sweet woodruff, wood sorrel, primrose, wood anemone, herb paris, early purple orchid and other woodland orchids. Additional interest is provided by the presence of woodland rides, watercourses and ponds and by the varied breeding bird community.
Welbeck Lake (104.47 ha)	
The site comprises a complex of habitats centred on the Great Lake and Carburton Dams, Welbeck and is notable for its breeding bird community, which includes a heronry, and for its wintering wildfowl.	The Great Lake and the Carburton Dams at Welbeck are artificial lakes developed along the courses of the River Poulter and the Millwood Brook. Associated with the lakes are a number of broadleaved, conifer and mixed plantations which together with lakeside reedbeds and the lakes themselves make up an area of great habitat diversity. There is a rich and varied breeding bird community with areas of plantation being utilised by such characteristic species as nuthatch, great-spotted woodpecker, kestrel, woodcock and tawny owl, and additionally supports the largest heronry in Nottinghamshire. The lakeside habitats are utilised by a variety of breeding waterfowl, including gadwall, great crested grebe, little grebe, mallard, sedge warbler and reed bunting. The lakes also support important numbers of wintering and passage waterfowl, including gadwall.

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Local Wildlife Sites (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs))

Ref no.	Site Name	Description	Area (ha)
1/101	Cottam Wetlands	'An excellent wetland mosaic comprising lagoons, marshy grasslands, swamp and a representative length of the River Trent	83.270
1/112	Boon Hills Wood	'A valuable limestone scarp woodland'	8.221
1/119	Mattersey Hill Marsh	A fine example of neutral marsh communities developed on old gravel workings	5.960
1/120	Askham Pasture	'A species-rich pasture with an especially notable damp community'	6.172
1/121	Ashton's Meadow	A hay meadow with a most valuable flora	3.566
1/122	West Burton Meadow	'An unimproved ridge and furrow grassland with an excellent species content'	0.892
1/126	Langold Park Lake	'A recreational lake of zoological interest and with remnants of a rich aquatic flora'	13.459
1/129	Welbeck Lake	A site comprising a complex of habitats of considerable zoological interest - of particular importance are its breeding and wintering bird communities	113.133
1/45	Lady Lee Quarry	'A diverse array of species-rich habitats developed on an old limestone quarry and adjacent track - of botanical and zoological interest'	2.655
1/46	Dyscarr Wood	'One of the best examples of calcareous woodland in Nottinghamshire - of faunal and floral significance'	23.561
1/47	Shireoaks Park Water Garden	'A species-rich series of channels and pools edged by valuable woodland - of botanical and zoological interest'	11.254
1/60	Walesby Forest	'A large area of importance for its characteristic acid grassland and heath communities - of botanical and zoological interest'	80.116
1/61	Clumber Park	A diverse area of mixed habitats of considerable botanical and zoological importance	561.900
1/62	Bevercotes Park	An excellent area of ancient woodland flnking a dumble - of botanical and invertebrate zoological interest	8.796
1/63	Sutton and Lound Gravel Pits	An extensive area of open water, marsh, grassland, scrub and wet woodland which support a rich assemblage of plants, invertebrates and birds	575.091

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1/65	Delve Drain (and associated channel)	'An excellent association of aquatic plant species in several drains'	0.675
1/66	Carr Road Drains Complex	'A valuable sequence of drains of botanical and Water Beetle interest'	1.413
1/67	Barrow Hills Sandpit	'An excellent area of grassland and scrub on glacial sands - of both invertebrate zoological and botanical importance'	2.878
1/77	Gamston and Eaton Verges	Species-rich roadside verges	1.405
1/78	Treswell Wood	One of the best remaining examples of ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland on clay soils in the county - of botanical and zoological interest	48.388
1/79	Eaton Wood	An excellent deciduous woodland of botanical and invertebrate zoological interest	24.051
1/80	Gamston Wood	An excellent ancient woodland site of botanical and zoological importance	41.472
1/81	Clarborough Tunnel	A fine example of species-rich calcareous grassland and scrub developed around the tunnel top and cuttings on an active railway line - a site of botan	7.902
1/82	Chesterfield Canal (Welham to Misterton)	'A representative stretch of canal supporting a nationally notable aquatic plant community characteristic of brackish waters, and a rich invertebrate	20.482
1/83	Caddow Wood (Northern Assart)	'A neglected coppice wood of considerable floristic interest'	4.066
1/84	Castle Hill Wood, Horse Close Plantation and Swindell Spring Wood	A unit of fine deciduous woodlands with a characteristic structure and species composition - of botanical and zoological interest	33.122
1/85	Misson Line Bank	An excellent mosaic of open water, marsh, grassland and scrub communities developed around several old borrow pits	20.713
1/96	Mother Drain, Misterton	Ditch and banks of considerable zoological interest and of some botanical importance	4.150
1/97	Misterton Soss Ponds	'Old borrow pits of substantial faunal and floral interest'	1.559
1/99	Ranskill Wetlands	'A valuable mosaic of open-water, grassland and scrub habitats developed on old gravel workings - of zoological importance'	42.651
2/103	Lady Lee Pasture	An old limestone qurry supporting a remnant limestone flora	0.916
2/104	Wallingbrook Wood	'A deciduous wood with a valuable ground flora'	1.795
2/105	Bismarck Plantation	A mixed plantation with a noteworthy flora, and a valuable faunal habitat'	9.206

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2/106	Cresswell Crags	'A site with good habitat diversity and a valuable flora and fauna'	8.624
2/107	Scratta Wood	'A very species-rich remnant of old woodland'	1.847
2/108	Monastery Garden Quarry and Wood	'A species-rich woodland, also of historical botanical interest'	3.208
2/109	Wallingwells and Carlton Woods	Woodland with a diverse flora and faunal interest	32.223
2/112	Fishpond Plantation	'A notable deciduous woodland'	2.033
2/113	Owday Wood	'A well-established woodland'	17.337
2/114	Owday Plantation	'A mature plantation with a noteworthy flora'	2.264
2/115	Rough Piece	'A valuable woodland with a noteworthy shrub content'	8.795
2/116	Nab's Ashes Wood	'An interesting deciduous woodland'	3.340
2/117	Fox Covert, Shireoaks	'An interesting habitat mosaic'	8.461
2/118	Burntout Copse	'A noteworthy deciduous copse'	1.686
2/119	Hodsock Plantation	'A deciduous plantation with a noteworthy ground flora'	1.015
2/119	Hodsock Plantation	'A deciduous plantation with a noteworthy ground flora'	2.894
2/120	Holme Carr Wood	'Deciduous woodland with a notable ground flora'	1.044
2/121	Tranker Wood	'A deciduous wood with a rich ground flora'	10.308
2/122	Langold Dry Lake and Costhorpe Plantation	'Species-rich woodland with a notable flora and fauna	15.626
2/123	Oak Wood, Shireoaks	'A noteworthy deciduous woodland'	0.643
2/124	Langold Cutting	'A valuable, steep-sided, waterlogged cutting'	1.679
2/125	Oldcotes Disused Railway	'A disused railway with an interesting diversity of habitats'	2.461
2/126	Ash Holt, Styrrup	'An interesting deciduous woodland'	1.216
2/127	Clatticar Wood	'A deciduous woodland with an especially notable ground flora'	3.692
2/299	Soss Lane Grassland, Misterton	'A notable horse-grazed paddock with a particularly rich bank running through'	1.584
2/346	Budby Drive	'A sandy track with a good acidic community'	2.136
2/388	Broad Lane Grassland, Worksop	'An interesting pasture with a marshy strip'	2.121
2/389	Manor Hills	'A representative section of Manor Hills woodland	106.330
2/390	Sandhill Lake	'A recreational lake with a restricted, but notable, emergent community'	7.720
2/391	Rhodesia Pool	'A small flooded quarry with a notable aquatic community'	0.723
2/392	High Grounds Wood	'A mature deciduous woodland with a noteworthy ground flora, bounded by a valuable flowing drain'	2.343
2/393	Scratta Hedge	'A long length of hedgerow with a most valuable shrub content'	0.519

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2/394	Shireoaks Fishing Pond	'A pool and a diverse mixture of adjacent habitats'	3.019
2/397	Hardwick Ashes	'A deciduous woodland with a noteworthy ground flora'	4.695
2/398	Forest Plantation Track	'Sandy forest trackside banks and verges supporting a notable flora'	0.203
2/399	Kidney Clump Acid Grassland	'A sizeable area of partly wooded acid grassland of high floral and faunal interest'	10.086
2/401	Worksop Golf Course	'An interesting mosaic of habitats with a number of noteworthy species'	63.020
2/403	Coach Road Plantation	'An interesting and varied area of deciduous woodland'	36.246
2/404	Top Wood	'A deciduous area of woodland with a noteworthy species content'	10.541
2/405	Bothamsall Lane Verges	'Roadside verges with a valuable and diverse flora'	0.935
2/406	Bothamsall Scrub	'Old clay workings, now developed into a valuable area of scrub with ponds and grassland'	2.229
2/407	Retford Golf Course	'An area of valuable acidic grassland and heathland	38.660
2/408	Eaton Breck Farm Track	'A herb-rich trackside verge'	0.436
2/409	Styrrup with Oldcotes Hedge	'A shrub-rich hedge'	0.289
2/411	Chequer Bottoms	'A notable length of riparian deciduous woodland'	8.139
2/412	Roadside Bank, Babworth	'A valuable dry and sandy roadside verge'	1.232
2/413	Serlby Park Wetlands	'A valuable linear wetland system'	22.110
2/414	Tinker Lane, Barnby Moor	'Trackside verges with a notable community'	2.126
2/416	Coates Wetland	'A group of pools with rough grazing land and a section of the River Trent, providing an area of zoological and botanical interest'	19.560
2/419	Mattersey Sand Quarry	'An old quarry with a good variety of habitats and species'	16.889
2/420	Barrier Bank, Newington	'A valuable habitat mosaic of damp grassland, drains, ruderal vegetation and woodland'	7.260
2/421	Warren Plantation	'A woodland with grassy clearings of zoological interest'	5.852
2/424	Fox Covert Drain, Misterton	'A drainage channel with a valuable aquatic community'	0.173
2/429	Muttonshire Hill Wet Grassland	'A valuable wet grassland with areas of swamp vegetation'	1.268
2/430	West Markham Cutting	'An interesting range of species in a wooded cutting and field verge'	0.313
2/433	Cliff Gate Grassland	'A herb-rich paddock with a calcareous bias'	1.081
2/435	Top Lodge Plantation	'A mature deciduous woodland with a characteristic ground flora'	1.516
2/437	East Markham Marshy Grassland	'A grassland with an excellent marsh'	3.647
2/439	Askham Grassland	'A notable community in a little-improved grassland'	4.397
2/441	Beast Wood Grassland	'A damp, neglected grassland with a valuable herb content'	0.489
2/442	Brigg Lane	'A grass track, notable for a good selection of herbs'	1.046

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2/444	Skegby Road Triangle	'A species-rich roadside verge'	0.131
2/447	Retford Road Wood, Rampton	'A mature deciduous woodland with a valuable ground flora'	1.179
2/448	Bushstocks Lane Meadow	'A little-improved meadow with a noteworthy flora'	3.651
2/449	Greengate Road Grasslands, East Drayton	Old,grazed grasslands with a number of notable species	2.645
2/452	Linghurst	Deciduous woodland with several notable species and areas of open water	26.741
2/453	Retford Road Verges, Mattersey	'Broad, species-rich roadside verges'	0.706
2/458	New Ea Drain Scrub	'Unmanaged scrub with large areas of ruderal vegetation and grassland'	8.316
2/459	Cordall Lane Hedge	'An old hedgerow, sympathetically managed'	0.840
2/461	Mill Lane, Clayworth	'Verges with an interesting selection of herbs'	0.849
2/462	Hangingside and Hollinhill Lanes	'Trackside verges that are rich in herbs'	0.896
2/464	Lovers Lane, Clayworth	'A footpath winding through dense scrub and meadow habitats'	0.797
2/465	Lancaster Lane Hedge, Gringley	'An old hedgerow with a good shrub mixture'	0.093
2/466	Muspitt Lane	'A narrow strip of roadside verge and ditch bank with several notable species'	0.892
2/467	Whinley's House Farm Grassland	A ridge and furrow field with a number of notable species	1.883
2/470	Cow Pasture Lane Drains	'Drains with notable aquatic and bankside vegetation'	0.448
2/471	Mother Drain, Gringley	'A section of Mother Drain that is of botanical and zoological value'	0.292
2/472	Levels Lane Drain	'A drain with an excellent aquatic flora'	0.259
2/473	Chapel Baulk	'A narrow V-shaped length of interrupted drain with a noteworthy flora'	0.600
2/475	Shaw Ponds	'An old extraction pit, now a series of interlinked ponds with notable marginal and emergent vegetation'	1.593
2/478	Wooden Beck Hill Verges	'A herb-rich section of roadside verges'	0.416
2/479	Misterton Pasture	'A valuable pasture including dry and marshy grassland communities'	6.339
2/481	River Trent, West Stockwith	'A representative length of the tidal River Trent, including bankside and associated rough vegetation'	17.182
2/482	Meadow Lane Grasslands, Normanton on Trent	'A collection of species-rich grasslands'	8.207
2/483	Low Marnham Grassland	'A reasonable grassland with a particularly interesting area of banking'	0.835

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2/486	Dunham Dubs	'A notable association of open water and grassland along the River Trent'	19.252
2/487	Dunham Drain	'A drain with a lush growth of emergent and bankside vegetation'	0.298
2/491	Bole Ings Drains	Drains with a notable aquatic flora and of interest for Water Beetles	0.958
2/492	Bole Ings Flood Pasture	'An inundated pasture of botanical and ornithological interest'	10.296
2/498	River Idle and Banks, West Stockwith	'A length of the River Idle and its flood banks, primarily of botanical importance'	11.875
2/551	Haughton Decoy	'Mature deciduous woodland around an old decoy lake'	10.233
2/553	Carburton Roadside Verge	'A roadside verges with a diverse flora'	0.382
2/554	The Knob	'An area of mature deciduous woodland with a characteristic Sherwood Sandstone ground flora'	8.421
2/556	Great Oak Square Wetland	'A notable acid marsh community'	0.099
2/560	Kegham End Plantation	'A valuable habitat of damp overgrown woodland'	3.213
2/561	Woodland, Carlton in Lindrick	'A small but noteworthy area of deciduous woodland'	0.386
2/562	Hodsock Priory Estate	'A woodland strip representing a variety of woodland types'	7.311
2/563	Wellbrooks Plantation	'A remnant of interesting coppice woodland'	0.599
2/564	Asholt and Hodsock Red Bridge	'A deciduous riparian woodland with damp areas producing a notable ground flora'	3.199
2/565	Daneshill Lakes and Woodland	'A very rich mosaic of woodland, marsh and aquatic habitats on old sand and gravel workings - of note for both its plant and animal communities'	70.905
2/566	Ranskill Gravel Pits	'Disused gravel workings now a fishing pond with notable aquatic and bankside communities'	10.272
2/568	Everton Carr Drains	'Species-rich drainage channels'	0.402
2/569	Barrier Bank, Misson	'A site of scrubby woodland and ruderal riverside vegetation incorporating a representative stretch of the River Idle'	14.435
2/570	Whitehouse Plantation	'A good open sandy woodland habitat, well-used as a local amenity'	4.658
2/571	Well Hill, Bircotes	'A noteworthy area of scrub and wet grassland in an urban setting'	2.721
2/573	Slaynes Lane Washland	'One of five washlands along the River Idle representing fragments of a once extensive site of importance for both its plant and bird communities	11.921
2/574	Newington Washland	'One of five washlands along the River Idle representing the last fragments of a once extensive site of importance for both plants and birds	50.986

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2/575	Idle Stop Washland	One of five washlands along the River Idle representing fragments of a once extensive site of importance for both its plant and bird communities	22.627
2/576	North Carr Drain Washland	'One of five washlands along the River Idle representing fragments of a once extensive site of importance for both its plant and bird communities	5.800
2/577	Scrooby Common and Gibbet Hill	'An area of scrubby acidic grassland'	2.656
2/578	Barrow Hills Plantation	'A mixed plantation and secondary woodland of botanical and invertebrate zoological interest'	48.889
2/617	Markham Moor Grasslands	'Rough species-rich grasslands along the River Maun'	1.945
2/618	Darlton Wood	'A semi-natural deciduous woodland with a characteristic ground flora'	2.259
2/619	Beverley Spring	'A characteristic tall coppice on Mercia Mudstone'	4.070
2/620	Chesterfield Canal (Misterton to West Stockwith)	'A length of canal with a characteristic aquatic plant community'	2.724
2/621	Chesterfield Canal (Shireoaks to Welham)	'A long stretch of canal varying in character and quality but always of aquatic and emergent botanical interest and zoological value'	24.689
2/622	Maumhill Wood	'A broadleaved woodland on Mercia Mudstone clays with a notable ground flora'	3.873
2/624	Tongs and Dogholes Woods	Woodlands supporting a characteristic flora	2.854
2/625	Saundby Park Wood	'A large and mostly undisturbed dry woodland site'	7.236
2/626	Beckingham Wood	'A well-structured mature coppice wood'	6.043
2/627	Wheatley Wood	'A rather disturbed woodland with a good range of characteristic species'	5.909
2/628	Plaster Hill Plantation	'A mature plantation with a well-developed woodland flora'	1.455
2/629	Hutchinsons Holt	'A belt of unmanaged woodland with a dense understorey'	6.215
2/630	Caddow Wood (Southern Assarts)	'A discontinuous and rather open old woodland of some botanical interest'	11.378
2/631	Clarborough Gypsum Pits	'An area of calcicolous scrub and grassland developed on the site of a disused gypsum quarry'	0.639
2/633	Longholme Pasture, East Retford	Damp ridge and furrow pasures with a high species diversity	7.369
2/634	Misson Carr	'An important and extensive area of damp scrub and woodland of zoological as well as botanical interest'	79.521

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2/635	Snow Sewer [West], Misson	'A deep drainage channel with a good aquatic flora'	4.657
2/636	Levels Farm Drain. Misson	'A length of species-rich drain'	1.069
2/655	Dunham Oxbow	'A valuable aquatic community developed on an abandoned channel of the River Trent - of botanical and vertebrate zoological interest'	4.420
2/656	Fledborough Holme	'Lightly grazed common land, a small oxbow and a length of the River Trent, each with its characteristic flora'	22.494
2/657	Bole Ings	'An old Trent oxbow with a good diversity of semi-natural habitat types - of botanical and zoological interest'	16.775
2/745	Long Plantation Bridleway	A bridleway with a notable association of plant species	2.836
2/969	Rugged Butts	'An extensive area of acid grassland with associated woodland habitats'	38.039
2/977	East Retford Marshy Grasslands	'Species-rich marshy grasslands adjacent to the Chesterfield Canal'	3.957
2/979	Out Ings	'A diverse mosaic of grassland, open water and carr communities adjacent to the River Trent'	12.477
5/100	Banks Carr Wood	An open deciduous woodland with a rich and varied flora bounded by open drains and one of the last areas of fen meadow remaining in Nottinghamshire	5.858
5/101	Bank's Carr Drain	A slow-flowing drain with species-rich aquatic and emergent flora	0.515
5/102	Lings Wood, Scaftworth	A block of deciduous woodland in a conifer plantation with a notable wet acidic community	14.399
5/103	Mattersey North Sand Pit	Scrubby disused sand quarry with important wetland and sand-land communities	1.745
5/104	Mattersey Wood	Mixed damp woodland with a notable flora	19.276
5/105	Pusto Hill	A semi-natural sandy grassland with characteristic and notable species	16.143
5/106	Everton Carr Woodland	A semi-natural deciduous woodland on a damp peaty/sandy substrate of botanical interest	6.388
5/107	Everton Road Verges	A wide grassy verge with a notable sand-land plant community	1.001
5/1077	Tiln Wood Grassland	A relic patch of dry acid grassland with notable species in and around a conifer plantation	2.041
5/108	Top Road Sand Pit	A diverse mosaic of wet and damp depressions, vegetated spoil, scrub and open sandy habitats in a disused sand pit	6.916
5/1081	Morton Park	Area of unimproved acid grassland in the grounds of a Park	53.183
5/1084	Pheasant Wood Grassland	A notable dry grassland community left along a fire break	1.659
5/109	Snow Sewer (East), Misson	A deep drain with a notable aquatic flora	2.866

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5/1102	Beacon Hill	A notable calcicole grassland community on a bank	1.077
5/112	Walkeringham Claypits	An old clay pit with a developed base-rich grassland, scrub and pond communities	6.653
5/114	Mattersey Flooded Sandpits	Vegetated flooded sand pits with noteworthy emergent and aquatic flora	15.663
5/115	Mattersey Sandpit	Shallow water-filled sandpits with scrub of wildlife value	1.449
5/116	Scrooby Sand Pits	Mosaic of swamp, marsh, grassland, scrub and developing fen communities of considerable botanical and zoological interest	12.997
5/117	Ranskill Sandpit Spoil	A mosaic of marsh, open water and characteristic sand-land communities which have developed on an old sand pit	5.641
5/118	Ash Holt Hodsock	A mixed riparian woodland	8.091
5/119	Toad Holes Wood, Hodsock	A wet deciduous woodland with a notable ground flora	5.553
5/120	Low Wood, Hodsock	A fine riverside deciduous woodland	3.374
5/121	Lower Flash, Hodsock	An area of relict grass heath	2.460
5/123	Hundred Acre Wood	A mixed plantation woodland with a characteristic acidic flora	40.853
5/1234	Marsh Road Pond, Walkeringham	An noteworthy pond	0.628
5/1236	Clayworth Woodhouse Pond	Pond with a notable flora	0.264
5/1239	Brick Yard Road Ponds	Ponds with a noteworthy flora	0.421
5/124	Carlton Sand Quarry	A disused sand quarry with areas of scrub and open sandy habitat	4.948
5/128	High House Road Verges, Sturton Le Steeple	A notable neutral grassland, ditch bank communities and species-rich hedgerow along a track	1.437
5/129	Blue Stocking Lane, Clarborough	A Green lane with species-rich grassland and hedgerows	1.167
5/132	Littleborough Lagoons	A shallow lagoon with flood bank and drain of botanical and ornithological importance	5.821
5/134	Old Trent, Marnham	A range of wetland habitats along the old course of the River Trent	2.304
5/146	Headon Wood / School House Plantation	Semi-natural deciduous plantation woodlands separated by a unimproved neutral grassland ride	7.367
5/150	Conjure Alders, Bothamsall	A wet deciduous woodland at the confluence of the Rivers Maun and Meden	12.010
5/151	Bothamsall Grassland Plantation	A wide belt of neutral to acidic grassland between plantation blocks	2.761

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5/153	Poulter Valley Plantation (East)	Conifer plantation with relict areas of semi-natural deciduous woodland	64.749
5/154	Poulter Valley Plantaiton (West)	Conifer plantation with relict areas of semi-natural deciduous woodland	33.337
5/155	West Drayton Woodland	A wet riparian woodland	1.618
5/157	Babworth / Ordsall Railway	An active railway line with acidic grassland communities of particular note	3.682
5/158	Osberton Woodland (i)	A wet woodland with a notable plant community	2.482
5/159	Osberton Woodland (ii)	A mixed woodland on wet ground with notable species	4.294
5/160	Top Wood / Great Whin Covert	A conifer plantation with characteristic acidic grassland along rides and a pond with notable species	46.928
5/2100	Oldcotes Mill Grassland	Horse grazed pasture with species-rich calcaerous banks	2.230
5/2112	Langold Lake Swamp and Woodland	A diverse linear habitat of wet woodland, swamp and open water	3.999
5/2113	Langold Lake Grassland	A notable grassland with a diverse flora	0.939
5/2126	Cow Wood	A deciduous calacreous woodland with a notable groud flora	3.066
5/2127	Nab's Ashes Marsh	A notable fen community adjacent to an woodland	2.808
5/2130	Mother Drain, East.Gringley	A drain with a notable aquatic and bankside flora	1.033
5/2159	West Burton Reedbed	An extensive reedbed and associated carr woodland of botanical and zoological note	4.297
5/2162	Misson Pumphouse Flash	A seasonal flash and associated river valley farmland of ornithological note	16.046
5/2163	Styrupp Sand Quarry	A sand quarry of botanical interest	5.946
5/2164	Slaynes Lane	Carr, farmland and gravel pits prone to winter/spring flooding supporting rich assemblage of breeding birds	121.524
5/2165	Bevercotes Colliery Site	Regenerated colliery site, including coal yard, former tips and ponds supporting a rich assemblege of breeding birds	141.556
5/2166	Manton Colliery	A former colliery site supporting a mosaic of habitats and a rich assemblage of breeding birds	86.215
5/2191	Broad Lane Grassland, North Leverton	A neutral grassland cut for hay	0.831
5/2192	Askham Churchyard	A churchyard with a neutral grassland	0.363
5/2193	St Helen's Church Grassland	A notable churchyard grassland	0.599
5/2194	Bolham Wood	A charateristic acid ancient woodland on a river bluff	1.906

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5/2209	River Ryton	A stretch of river of zoological note	0.887
5/2211	Ranskill Birch Woodland	Successional habitat with notable plant species and communities	7.198
5/2212	Common Lane, Ranskill	Notable sand plant communties along trackside verges	0.353
5/2216	Blue Barn Lane	A lane with notable plant species	0.281
5/2217	West Burton Power Station	An area of mature gravel pits within the power station of zoological interest	18.073
5/2218	Clumber Park and Boat House Plantation	An area with Moth interest	113.528
5/2222	Saundby Ponds	Fishing ponds notable for Water Beetles	2.471
5/2223	Toft Hill Lane Drain and Pond	Ditches and a pond of intererst for Water Beetles	0.154
5/2224	Thornhill Lane Drain, Littleborough	A drain of interest for Water Beetles	0.135
5/2227	Goosemoor Dyke	A stream of interest for Water beetles	2.124
5/2231	River Idle	A section of the River Idle and associated swamp of interest for Water beetles	7.120
5/2234	Marsh Drain, Walkeringham	A drain of interest for Water Beetles	1.072
5/2235	Misson Bank and Sanderson's Bank Drains	Drains of interest for Water Beetles	0.825
5/2236	Cornley Farm Drain, Misterton Carr	A drain of interest for Water Beetles	0.727
5/2238	Mother Drain, Upper Ings	A drain of interest for Water Beetles	2.119
5/2239	Owl Drain, Misson	A drain of interest for Water Beetles	1.664
5/2241	River Idle - Everton Carr	A section of the River Idle of interest for Water beetles	2.041
5/2242	River Idle - Bolham	A section of the River Idle of interest for Water beetles	0.753
5/2244	River Maun - Haughton	A section of the River Maun of interest for Water bugs	0.874
5/2245	River Meden - Bothamsall	A section of the River Meden of interest for Water bugs	0.846
5/2247	River Meden - West Drayton	A section of the River Meden of interest for Water bugs	0.110
5/2248	River Poulter - Elkesley	A section of the River Poulter of interest for Dragonflies, Water bugs and Water Beetles	0.319
5/2249	River Idle - Gamston	A section of the River Idle of interest for Water beetles and Water Bugs	0.780
5/2250	River Poulter - Langwith Mill	A section of the River Poulter of interest for Water Beetles	0.689
5/2259	Tindale Bank Drain	A drain of interest for Water Beetles	0.304
5/2260	Torksey Ferry Road Ditch - Cottam	A drain of interest for Water Beetles	0.138

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5/2261	Burton Round Ditch	A drain of interest for Water Beetles	0.194
5/2265	Rob's Meadow, Retford	A characteristic alluvial meadow plant community	2.275
5/2270	Worksop College	An area of relict lowland heathland and woodland in the grounds of a college	4.203
5/2271	Costhorpe Industrial Estate	A relict area of grassland with many notable species across this former industrial site	8.403
5/2281	Serlby Park Golf Course	A golf course with notable acid grasslands	25.384
5/2282	Brecks Wood and Hodgkinson's Holt	A notable broad-leaved woodland	12.253
5/2283	Roe Hill Green Lane	A green lane with anotable flora	1.097
5/2285	Beckingham Marsh Drain	A drain with notable species	0.067
5/2286	Beckingham Marsh Field Pond	A large field pond with notable species	0.093
5/2292	Easton and Gamston Railway Cutting	A Railway cutting supporting species-rich banks	4.716
5/292	Wallingwells Track Verge Hedge (i)	A track with a notable neutral grassland and species-rich hedgerow	0.810
5/293	Wallingwells Track Verge Hedge (ii)	A species-rich track-side verge	0.182
5/294	The Bottoms, Wallingwells	A belt of deciduous woodland with a notable ground flora	2.963
5/296	Railway Drain, Srooby	A short stretch of drain with a noteworthy flora	0.072
5/297	Scotts Wood	An isolated block of semi-natural ancient broad-leaved woodland with a characteristic species	1.611
5/299	Mill Road Verge	A noteworthy roadside grassland verge	0.221
5/300	Lower Ponds, Haughton	Seasonally wet deciduous woodland with a notable flora	4.132
5/304	Bevercotes Colliery Site and Lawn Covert	A former mine site supporting a mosiac of acid grassland, open water, woodland and bare ground communities of botanical and zoological note.	15.455
5/305	Dover Holt Wetland	A developing complex of swamp, grassland and open water habitats of botanical interest	12.848
5/306	Dover Holt	A semi-natural deciduous woodland bounded by valuable wetland communities	1.311
5/307	Leys Lane Verge	A lane with a notable neutral grassland	0.662
5/358	Gamston Airport Scrub and Grassland	A species-rich mosaic of relict acidic grassland and scrub	3.933

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5/377	Durham Hill Pasture	A notable species-rich calcareous grassland	5.937
5/379	Walkeringham Pasture	A noteworthy damp grassland	5.996
5/382	Ash Holt, Styrupp	An ancient woodland supporting a characteristic flora	2.174
5/391	Kingshaugh Farm Earthwork	Noteworthy grassland on an ancient site	3.229
5/393	Retford Gate Green Lane	Unimproved neutral grassland with noteworthy herbs and communities along a Green lane	1.545
5/648	Blyth Wood	A remnant fragment of ancient woodland	3.634
5/655	Appleyhead Roadside Verge	A dry grassland community with a notable and diverse flora	1.029
5/674	Upton Notified Roadside Verge	Dry grassland with a note-worthy flora	0.238
5/86	Cuckney Hay Wood	A notable semi-natural woodland	52.476
5/87	Lady's Grove, Nether Langwith	A semi-natural ancient deciduous woodland with a characteristic field layer	5.483
5/90	Cuckney Dam	A large shallow pond with noteworthy reed swamp and open marginal aquatic communities	3.542
5/92	Elkesley Hill Colliery Village, Welbeck	A small hill with a noteworthy mosaic of scrub and acidic grassland communities	5.628
5/93	Tile Kiln Wood, Welbeck	A deciduous woodland with a notable flora and species-rich road side verge	10.247
5/94	The Old Hag, Holbeck	Deciduous woodland with a noteworthy flora	5.406
5/96	Tranker Wood Grassland	A species-rich damp grassland	1.167
5/97	The Ashes	A deciduous woodland with a notable flora	0.812
5/98	Carlton Lake and Marsh	A mosaic of open water, reed swamp, tall herb fen and rich floating fen communities	4.923
5/99	Dyscarr Wood Marsh	A notable wet grassland and base-rich marsh community on a school playing field	0.975
Total			**4177.994**

Appendix 2

Local Nature Reserve Descriptions

Langold Country Park (49 ha)
Langold Country Park lies to the south of Langold village, just off the A60 Doncaster Road. Two man-made lakes form an integral part of this landscape, originally created for Langold Hall. Although the hall was never built the lakes and part of the parkland now remain as the 162 hectares of Langold Country Park.

A wooded landscape surrounds the lakes, including part of Dyscarr Wood (SSSI) and Costhorpe Plantation. The woodlands are primarily ash-wych elm, albeit with the cover of wych elm now much reduced because of Dutch Elm Disease. Yew is common throughout the woods along with Pendunculate Oak and Silver Birch. A typical, but diverse bird community breeds in the woodland with lesser spotted woodpecker, marsh and willow tits (Red List Birds of Conservation Concern) notable. Seven species of bat occur in the Country Park – Noctule, Brown Longeared, Daubenton's, Natterer's, Whiskered, and Common and Soprano Pipistrelles. It is one of the most important sites in Nottinghamshire for bats.

The calcareous grasslands are good for plants and two areas are managed as wildflower meadows under Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust's Blue Butterfly Scheme. The grasslands of the Cadet Field and around the old bandstand (Bandstand Field) show traces of shallow ridge and furrow.

Several species of damsel and dragonfly occur. Damselflies include common blue, azure, blue-tailed and large red damselflies and banded demoiselle; dragonflies include black-tailed skimmer, broad-bodied and four-spotted chasers, southern hawker, brown hawker, migrant hawker, emperor and common darter.

Woodsetts Pond (9 ha)
Woodsetts pond is a disused sandstone quarry that is partly flooded and surrounded by scrub and woodland. It is located just off the A57 on the western edge of Bassetlaw. Along the northeast margin of the pond there is an exposed cliff face of mottle red and green sandstone (Lenton Sandstone Formation of the Sherwood Sandstone Group) capped by a layer of pebbly boulder clay (a glacial deposit). On the southwest bank of the pond there is a small exposure of Permian Middle Marl Sandstone, which is rarely seen exposed in the county. A colony of sand martins has bred in the sandstone cliff; and kingfisher, regularly recorded from the site, could use the cliff for nesting.

The woodland is broad-leaved with a variety of tree species, dominated by ash, silver birch, pendunculate oak and sycamore. Other typical woodland plants are wood avens, red campion, herb robert, ground ivy, wood dock, honeysuckle, male fern and broad buckler fern.

A typical, but diverse bird community breeds in the woodland. Species recorded at the site are sparrowhawk, great spotted woodpecker, wren, dunnock, robin, blackbird, song thrush, blackcap, willow warbler, chiffchaff, goldcrest, long-tailed tit, great tit, blue tit, nuthatch, treecreeper, jay, chaffinch and bullfinch. Soprano pipistrelle bats were recorded feeding along the woodland and over the water in 2005, along with small numbers of common pipistrelles. The pond has a good community of aquatic macrophytes.

Retford Cemetery (10 ha)
Retford cemetery is situated on the western outskirt of Retford town between Babworth Road and North Road. The railway line runs near the western boundary;

the Chesterfield Canal runs along the eastern boundary and separates the northern and southern sections of the cemetery. The cemetery gates are locked in the evening (8 pm or dusk if earlier) and opened in the morning (9 am). There is a network of surfaced paths throughout the cemetery.

Retford cemetery is a Victorian era cemetery - the first burial in the cemetery was in 1854. The habitat of the site is predominantly parkland – grassland with mature trees, both native and non-native. There is additional diversity with the riverbank habitat along the Chesterfield Canal.

Daneshill Lakes (16 ha)

Daneshill Lakes is entirely owned by Nottinghamshire County Council, although only the area south of Daneshill Road is managed by the Council. The northern area is managed by Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust.

The whole site was part of the Royal Ordnance Factory at Ranskill until the 1970s. The site was large and included an explosives factory, an acids plant and private sidings linked to what we now know as the East Coast Main Line. The factory was closed in 1945, but retained on a care and maintenance basis until 1975. After this the site was broken up and sold. All that remains is some of the signalling from the sidings adjacent to the railway line. The LNR only covers part of the Royal Ordnance Factory site, much of the remaining area being used for waste disposal.

The LNR itself is, of course, dominated by the lakes. These are the result of gravel extraction that occurred after the Royal Ordnance Factory was mothballed. Now the extensive lakes are important for over-wintering wildfowl. Other habitats include mixed scrub and birch woodland, which supports a wide range of bird species. There are also areas of acid grassland that support several species of butterfly and wildflowers including a variety of orchids. These grasslands are currently being further developed for their conservation benefits.

The site is widely used, with about 100,000 visitors per year. There is a network of surfaced paths, the lake is used by a sailing club and a fishing club that leases the main lake.

Appendix 2

Local Biodiversity Action Plan Targets for Bassetlaw

Action Plan	Targets	RCA affected
Oak-birch woodland	• Maintain the extent of all existing oakbirch woodland. • Maintain and improve by management existing oakbirch woodland. • Restoration - Improve the condition of relict habitat so that it qualifies as oakbirch woodland. • Expansion - Encourage the reestablishment and increase the area of oakbirch woodland.	S IL
Lowland Heathland	• Maintain the extent of all existing lowland heathland. • Maintain and improve by management existing lowland heathland. • Improve the condition of relict habitat so that it qualifies as lowland heathland. • Encourage the reestablishment and increase the area of heathland.	S IL
Unimproved neutral grassland	• Maintain the extent of all existing unimproved neutral grassland. 1488 • Maintain and improve by management existing unimproved neutral grassland. 688 • Improve the condition of relict habitat so that it qualifies as unimproved neutral grassland. 1264 • Encourage the re-establishment and increase the area of unimproved neutral grassland.	MN TW
Lowland wet grassland	• Maintain the extent of all existing lowland wet grassland. • Maintain and improve by management existing lowland wet grassland. • Improve the condition of relict habitat so that it qualifies as lowland wet grassland. • Encourage the reestablishment and increase the area of lowland wet grassland.	TW S IL ML MN
Reedbed	• Maintain the extent of all existing reedbeds. • Maintain and improve by management existing reedbeds. • Restoration Improve the condition of relict habitat so that it qualifies as reedbeds. • Encourage the re-establishment and increase the area of reedbeds.	TW IL
Rivers and Streams	• Maintain and enhance the existing habitat and species diversity of rivers and streams. • Enhance, through sensitive management and habitat creation schemes, habitat and species diversity • Identify opportunities for restoring a more natural structure in stretches of main river from which it has been lost and reconnect watercourses to their floodplains. Formulate a target for restoration. • Restore natural flows, in terms of water level and flow characteristics, to rivers and streams wherever possible.	TW S IL ML MN

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	• Improve the water quality of all main rivers	
Bats	• Enhance, where necessary, roosting sites (including hibernation sites) and important feeding habitats with the aim of increasing bat population levels within the County. • Maintaining known populations of all bat species in the County.	TW S IL ML MN
Otter	• Enhancing riparian habitat in all river catchments in Nottinghamshire to a level that will encourage otter colonisation • Restoring breeding otters to all rural river catchments in Nottinghamshire by natural recolonisation.	TW S IL ML MN
Water vole	• Habitat management and possible translocation of populations to areas from which they have been lost. • Maintaining the current distribution and abundance of the water vole in Nottinghamshire.	TW S IL ML MN
White clawed crayfish	• Maintaining the known distribution of white clawed crayfish.	TW S IL ML MN
Grizzled skipper and dingy skipper	• Bring all current sites supporting the species into appropriate management • Increase the distributions of dingy and grizzled skipper	TW S IL ML MN