



Derbyshire
Wildlife Trust

Morley Hayes

The home of Red Kites



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Morley Hayes

WELCOME

There is nothing better than hearing how our guests have enjoyed their time at Morley Hayes, especially when they have seen some of the wildlife that we have here on our doorstep.

We are certainly very lucky to have so many species of flora and fauna who have made our site their home, but this is far from a happy accident. Instead, it's the result of many years of conservation work, which has helped to create countless perfect habitats across our gardens, throughout our golf course and even in our ancient woodland.

For this we must thank our gardeners and staff for their efforts and commitment and their work in collaboration with the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, whose expertise has helped us to create what has become an important nature reserve, both for the parish of Morley and for Derbyshire.

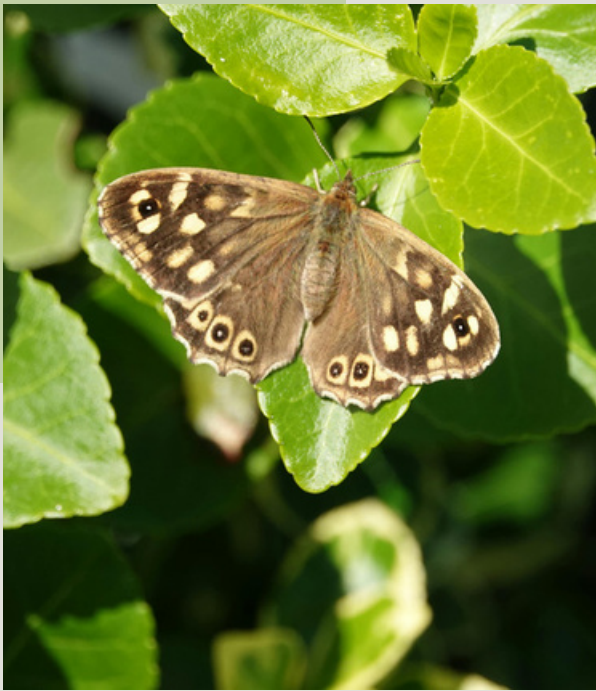
This report provides the latest snapshot of the very many birds, mammals, aquatic creatures and plants who share the beauty of Morley Hayes alongside us and we hope it will shed a light on the hard work that has taken place.

There is still much more to learn and much more to do to ensure Morley Hayes continues to provide a haven for nature, through surveying, trialling new ideas and protecting some of our most endangered species so that we can safeguard our environment for the future.

We are proud of what we do. Thank you for taking an interest in what is our life-long project.

Andrew and Robert





The UK is currently building a Local Nature Recovery Network – a national network of wildlife-rich places connected by green spaces designed to protect some of our most precious natural sites. Derbyshire is more than playing its part in this with its own 30:30 initiative, developed by the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, which seeks to provide 30% of all land for wildlife.

Rural parishes like Morley are vital to this work because they give wildlife breathing space in the face of the encroaching urban development. Morley Hayes, whose name is derived from the Olde English description “the hedged area near the farm on the moor”, plays its full part in this story, acting as a central platform to allow wildlife to cross between woodlands, along wetlands and through grasslands in the search for a home.

1 INTRODUCTION

Morley Hayes may be famous for its beautiful golf course, but it plays another role as a secret hideaway for local wildlife. Our ponds are rich in invertebrates and plants, our woodlands contain a mixture of ancient and maturing trees, our gardens attract bees and butterflies and our grasslands are starting to teem with nature.

We are working hard to protect existing wildlife from disturbance while building new habitats for animals and plants.

Our Mission will:

- Ensure we protect our natural heritage, featuring veteran trees, ancient woodlands and our long-established meadow.
- Designate one meadow as a local wildlife site in conjunction with Derbyshire Wildlife Trust.
- Continue to monitor the new habitats we have created, including our woodland and grasslands, measuring our success by counting the different species attracted to our bat, swift and barn owl boxes.
- Explore and deliver projects to enhance opportunities for those wildlife which are in decline in Derbyshire and nationally, such as the red kite.



Morley Hayes



Nothing lifts our spirits more than seeing red kites flying in the skies above our greens, a sight we have enjoyed since the kites started nesting at Morley Hayes two years ago.

They have taken a prominent spot with views of both the Erewash Valley to the east and Derwent Valley to west, taking advantage of our landscape, which gives them ample foraging opportunities.

Morley Hayes gives them a quiet place to live and to raise their young, which swoop into local gardens every year. Otherwise, our golf course is a private haven where they will only be spotted by the occasional golfer or birdwatcher with binoculars in hand.

Red kites are one of very many species which have benefitted from our approach at Morley Hayes, which sits at the centre of a number of important areas that have been recognised as Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust.

2 MORLEY HAYES TODAY

But it wasn't always that way, because while our ancient woodland may be recognised as a haven for nature now, it is thought that it is a remnant of early open cast coal mining, using bell pits and surface workings to reach the coal seam below the surface way back in the 14th and 15th centuries.

The presence of coal is a result of geology, with our area of the county, which features sandstone, shale (compacted clay), mudstone and coal (formed from ancient peat), known collectively as coal measures. These rock layers were then uplifted and folded over time, creating ridges and valleys laced with narrow bands of coal.

Happily, as a designated LWS, it is safeguarded in order to protect key species or habitats that are under threat. They are recognised by the local planning authority – in our case Amber Valley District Council – and are therefore protected by the planning process.

It also means that the wildlife trust works with LWS landowners such as ourselves to manage the land in order to enable wildlife to flourish and, in our case, continue to use our site as a central hub and a link between the different habitats in the area.





Through this work, we have planted countless trees and reshaped our meadows, ponds and hedgerows over the years, creating a series of wildlife corridors that are used by a host of different species.

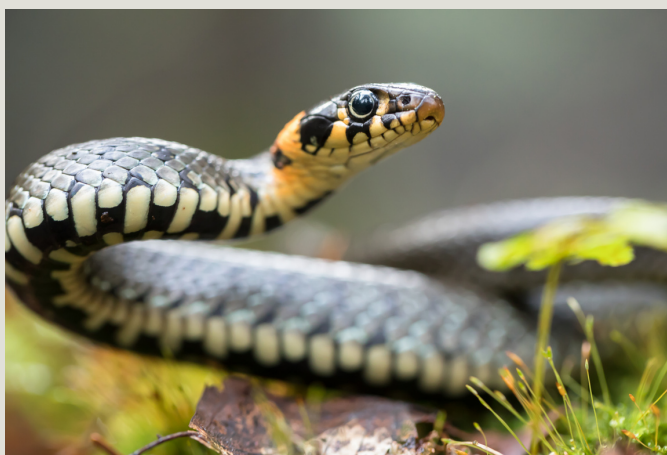
It means that the woodland, wetland and grasslands around us teem with wildlife, and last year we invited the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust to carry out a survey to record the animals and birds that call our golf course and grounds home, or use them as a thoroughfare.

Their work took them into Morley Hayes Wood (ER175) and Little Wood (ER174), both of which are important ancient woodlands split by species-rich wild-flower meadows and are both designated Local Wildlife Sites. At both sites they found important plant species including ragged robin, betony, greater burnet, hay rattle and meadow sweet.

They also looked further afield, north to Stanley Common Meadow (ERER190), which is another important grassland. There, the survey found the common spotted orchid, adder's-tongue fern and hay rattle. Nearby, at Smalley Green (AV366), where the meadow has received annual management to retain its greater burnet grassland, grass-snakes have been seen in recent years.

To the west is Cloves Wood (ER193), which is another ancient semi-natural woodland with pedunculate oak dominant and frequent rowan, whilst to the south we have Morley Brickpits (ER175), where the Trust found a small population of Water Violet, which is a rare plant in Derbyshire.

To the east, the Stanley Brook valley has until very recently retained a water vole colony.





3 WILDLIFE REPORT

These surveys used up-to-date techniques and a healthy number of volunteers drawn from different wildlife groups to ensure we had a comprehensive inspection, cross-referencing their findings with past data and current knowledge to make accurate identifications.

We are grateful to everybody who contributed – each group is described below, while species lists are found in the appendix.



BIRDS



Woodland, ponds, hedgerows, veteran trees and grassland are all important habitats, supporting a range of bird species here at Morley Hayes. Some are migrants, others are passing through and others nest here and numbers vary from year to year. Previously, we have had all three UK species of woodpeckers nesting, but their fortunes have changed, both locally and nationally.

Such is the decline in many species of birds that many are now designated priority species and their nests, which are protected by the planning system, require targeted management to ensure their continued survival.

At Morley Hayes we continue to support these species by following new trends, such as providing long grass meadow, increased woody scrub and placing bird boxes across the site. Here are some key species we're delighted to have joining us – or are looking forward to seeing in the future.

Barn Owl *Tyto alba*

The beautiful Barn Owl is a protected species in the UK and although there are none resident at Morley Hayes, we have installed a series of nesting boxes to entice them to settle here.

Originally, barn owls took up residence in barns or old trees with splits and holes in them, but now 80% of all the country's barn owls live in boxes. We have also changed the way we managed our hay meadow, which will increase their sources of prey.

Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*

A resident bird found on woodland edges and hedgerows, Bullfinches are particularly attracted to blackthorn. These distinctive birds can be found across the site in small numbers and they have benefitted from an increase in hedgerow and woody scrub planting, which we will continue regardless of the increased likelihood of golfers having to search for their golf balls!

Grey Partridge *Perdix perdix*

This is a ground-nesting bird that has reduced in numbers in recent years and is now rarely sighted. We have made a number of provisions to entice them to Morley Hayes, including increased areas of unmown grass, providing wider hedgerows and by providing larger field margins containing some woody scrub to help them breed.



House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

These delightful chatty birds are increasing in numbers at Morley Hayes – and we love to hear them! Despite their name, they currently stick to hedgerows but may benefit from the installation of swift boxes on the north side of the farm, which is their favourite nesting place. House sparrows are a priority species.



Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*

The unmistakeable kingfisher is currently a transient visitor to Morley Hayes and a schedule 1 bird. They need clean water and fish and we will encourage them to take residency at Morley Hayes by providing them with sandy banks sporting roots and branches on which they can perch.

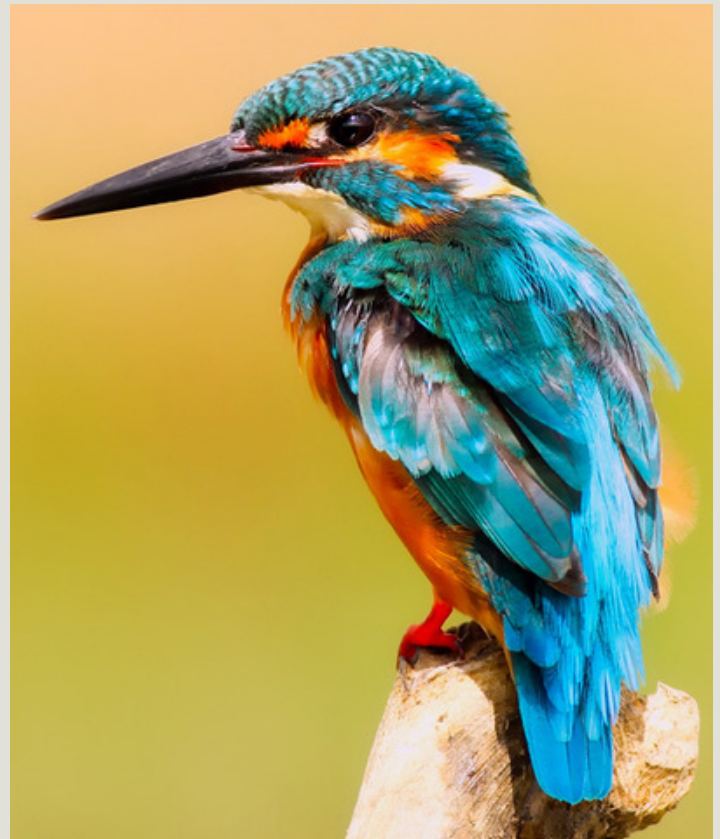
Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*

A resident bird at Morley Hayes at a time when it's just starting to appear as a red-data book species, with numbers having declined by 55% nationally since 1960.

The birds' 'peewit' is a lovely sound to pick up from lapwings, which are ground-nesting birds commonly found in either arable fields or short grass. We are managing our estate to help grow their numbers, which will be helped by the peace and quiet of our golf course.

Lesser Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos minor*

This is a priority species which has suffered serious decline in the last few years, including, sadly, at Morley Hayes. The birds are lesser spotted in more ways than one – they used to be common sights in gardens in Stanley village, but now they are rarely seen at all. Predation by squirrels is believed to be a cause of their demise, so we are committed to supporting the return of our smallest woodpecker by monitoring squirrel numbers.



Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*

Linnets are usually found looking for seed in the long grass next to hedgerows or cereal crops, so our decision to leave scrubby and long grassland next to hedgerows at Morley Hayes will be a valuable asset in helping these birds to remain, along with the increase in meadow areas.

Peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus*

A large, powerful falcon which is also the world's fastest bird and is fully protected as a Schedule 1 bird due to their continued persecution. Happily, numbers of sightings of these birds are increasing at Morley Hayes, with the falcons believed to be visiting us from their nests at Derby Cathedral and Belper Mills.

Raven *Corvus corax*

Ravens are a regular breeder and a resident bird living in large trees: perhaps when they're away from the Tower of London! The UK's largest crow and a Schedule 1 bird as a result of persecution, ravens tend to feed on carrion, berries, fruit, insects, small animals and food waste, and are highly intelligent and resourceful birds.



The provision of cover in the form of hedgerows, bracken, woody scrub and long grass at Morley Hayes ensures that food sources can be shared with a range of birds.

Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*

Our ponds here at Morley Hayes play a number of roles, including providing valuable habitats to many species. In recent years we have planted them up with Norfolk reed beds and this has attracted a regular breeding pair of reed buntings. They are a priority species which we wish to encourage in the future as we create more wetland habitats.

Skylark *Alouda arvensis*

A priority, ground-nesting species bird which is found around rough pasture and ploughed fields, and has been spotted on the periphery of Morley Hayes. We are continuing to monitor numbers, as loss of agricultural land continues to affect its population across the UK.

Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*

A resident bird and a regular breeder here at Morley Hayes, meaning our numbers are increasing. A priority species which benefits from our well-connected network of hedgerows and woodland, which have been created to help the song thrush thrive.

Starling *Sternus vulgaris*

Another bird that has seen a large reduction in numbers in recent years, but whose occasional murmuration can be seen over the reed beds and provides a wonderful natural spectacle. Starlings require tree holes or bird boxes for nesting and may benefit from the many boxes we have installed here at Morley Hayes.

Yellow Hammer *Emberiza citrinella*

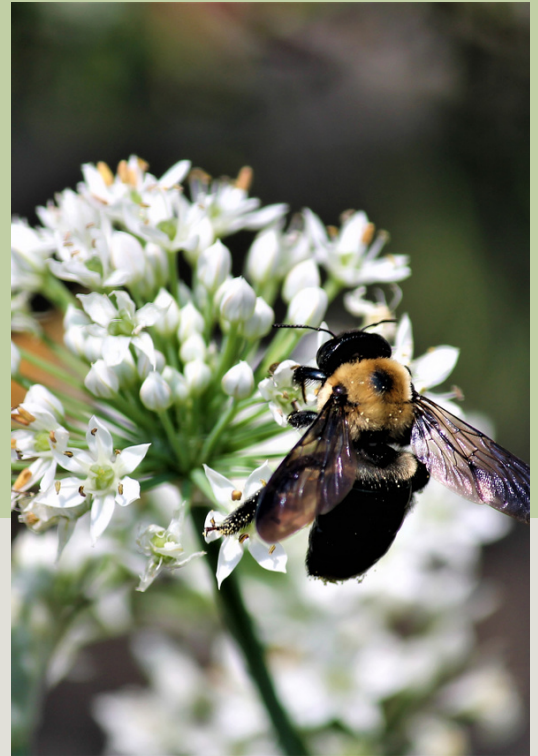
Nationally, yellow hammer numbers have declined drastically due to the removal of the networks of hedgerows they rely on. These farmland birds are also on the perimeter of Morley Hayes and require surveys to monitor their numbers.

Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*

Like the lapwing, yellow wagtails breed on agricultural fields and come over to Morley Hayes to feed, primarily on insects. A migrant bird and a priority species because of their rarity, yellow wagtails will benefit from our work to develop further invertebrate habitats across our site.

INVERTEBRATES

This is a huge animal group and we are only starting to record the bees, butterflies, pond invertebrates and moths that call Morley Hayes home. It will take many years to better understand what we have here – although we already know that our ancient woodland is home to the angle striped sawfly, a pale yellow moth which lives in damp woodland.



MAMMALS

Bats

We are blessed with healthy populations of a number of bat species here at Morley Hayes, which appear in the regular bat surveys we carry out throughout the year.

All bats and their roosts are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act and Habitat Regulations (2006) and we have a number of priority species, including the Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), Noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) and Brown Long-eared (*Plecotus auritus*).

Our surveys have found a colony of soprano pipistrelle living in woodland close to water, while there are daubenton bats (*Myotis daubentonii*) living among the stones of the bridge and within its walls between our fish ponds.

The survey has also provided details of noctule and whiskered bats (*Myotis mystacinus*) passing over our site as a dark-sky route-way – which is vital to those bat species which avoid well-lit areas to escape predation. Brown-long eared bats also use Morley Hayes wood as a feeding site and properties nearby regularly provide records of loft roosts.

Finally, common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) have now been given suitable and vital bat box accommodation fixed to the hotel walls, which will provide maternity, winter hibernation or feeding roosts.





Badger: *Meles meles*

Badgers are active on Morley Hayes and the countryside around us.

Attracted by the copious foraging opportunities, they hide in woodlands and hedgerows.

Badger are protected by the Badger Act 1992 but in and around Morley Hayes numbers are stable, regularly seen at night on the course.

Brown Hare *Lepus euauropeus*

Once a persecuted mammal, brown hare are now a priority species and can be spotted across the golf course, particularly at night.

Hares tend to hide in woodland during the day, while our meadows and permanent grassland provide a preferred habitat where young hares can hide.

Otter *Lutra lutra*

A priority species that has successfully bred at Morley Hayes. Moving from the River Derwent, they have been attracted by a source of fish and our relatively quiet site.

They are occasional visitors and one to watch as we encourage more wildlife into the site.

Water Vole *Arvicola amphibius*

A declining protected species, water voles lived in the Stanley Brook catchment for decades, but, sadly, can no longer be found there.

They tend to live in holes along streams or ponds where the vegetation next to banks is short and grassy rather than tree-lined.

The habitat provided by Morley Hayes would provide a suitable location for water voles.

Our wetlands, accompanied by a quiet location and limited access, provide a great location for water voles. We will have to wait and see if they ever return!

Fallow Deer *Dama dama*

A small group of deer form one of the other spectacles at Morley Hayes.

Hiding in the woods, they occasionally travel over to Locko Park. They are familiar to all users of the golf course or from the pavilion windows.

Hedgehog *Erinaceus europeaus*

Hedgehogs have been undergoing a long-term decline and remain under threat from many human activities. As a result, they are now on the UICN red list, which states they are vulnerable to extinction.

Happily, they can be found in perimeter hedgerows and woodland at Morley Hayes, although further work needs to be done to understand the true numbers and their distribution across the site.

Our move to mowing less and leaving grass long is a positive step for our hedgehog population, while creating woody scrub areas next to hedges will help them to find suitable hibernation opportunities.

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

It's still early days for our surveying and smooth newts are the only amphibians we have found – so far. Protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act, smooth newts can be found in all of our ponds during breeding season. During the non-breeding season they move into the permanent grassland and woods.

We do have records of grass snakes at Smalley Green but have so far not returned to survey it. We are confident that another survey would provide us with more records of this elusive species.



FUNGHI



Morley Hayes, with its ancient woodlands, veteran trees and permanent grassland, provides an estate that is bursting with an interesting diversity of fungi species. In particular, our woodland has significant numbers of mycorrhizal species, which are associated with the oaks, birch and hazel that are found there.

Veteran trees are particularly important for their deadwood habitat and mycorrhizal associations, but you can also tell how old a woodland is by looking underground at the close and interconnected network between trees and fungus.

This develops over many years and relates directly to the age of the woodland. The frequency of species such as beefsteak (*Fistulina hepatica*) on oak in Morley Hayes is testament to the age and the lack of disturbance of the site, which has ensured it has kept its character as a traditional oak woodland.

Another mycorrhizal species associated with oak, *boletus radicans*, is also present in the wood – it is only the second record of a *boletus radicans* having been found in Derbyshire.



Woodlands

Woodlands are important habitats for birds, including hole-nesting owls, warblers and woodpeckers, and also provide valuable foraging for bats, meaning they remain important centres for many parts of our ecological systems.

Lowland mixed deciduous woodland is a priority habitat, while the term ancient woodland is used for any woodland that has been present since 1600.

Ancient woodland tends to support a characteristic and often diverse range of plant and animal species, which act as indicator species to identify the woodland as being ancient in the first place.

Other physical features, such as wood-banks and ditches, as well as cartographic evidence, are also used to identify ancient woodland, while remnants of our original primary forests, which took root following the glacial period 10,000 years ago, such as small leaved lime, help too.

4 OUR HABITATS

Ancient secondary forests like Morley Hayes's are younger than this, but are still a priceless asset. The ancient woodland inventory (NCC 1992) recognises two types of secondary forests - native broadleaved woodland and those planted with conifers. Both examples can be found at Morley Hayes and they are part of just 41% of all ancient woodland that once stood in Derbyshire.

In Morley Hayes Wood LWS and Little Wood LWS, we have seen excellent regeneration of oak, hazel and holly, with a ground layer of male fern, tufted hair grass and wavy hair grass.

There is also much bracken, which forms a continuous cover for hare, badger, and small mammals and will be retained. A stand of conifers provides additional food material for a range of birds, such as coal tit, while Morley Hayes wood regularly supports brown-long eared bats, woodcock and woodpecker.

Interspersed amongst our veteran oak trees we have secondary woodland planted as parkland using trees such as hornbeam, oaks, Norway maple, American oak, horse chestnut, pear, alder, beech, common lime, sweet chestnut, rowan and birch, all of which are now starting to mature.

Parkland like ours is a UK Priority Habitat and our mix of native and non-native species will ensure that we will retain our woodland in the face of climate change – the impact of which on our native trees we still don't understand.

To achieve our mission

All woodland will be retained and some woodland will be enhanced by planting native non-prickly shrubs e.g. dogwood. Specific tasks in Morley Hayes Wood and Little Wood include:

- The removal of Himalayan balsam, which is an invasive weed;
- The thinning of thick stands of holly to allow deciduous woodland to regenerate through the conifers;
- The annual coppicing of a few hazel where the number of bluebells has reduced,
- Dead-hedging to close gaps where new people paths have arisen;
- Monitoring squirrel numbers.



Morley Hayes



Veteran trees

Veteran trees are, because of their age, size or condition, important heritage assets. The veteran oaks at Morley Hayes have long passed their peak growth period of 200 years and have become twisted, stunted and aged and are showing dead branches, splits holes and sap runs.

Ashes, willows or oaks with a girth of more than three metres are usually veteran trees, and their niches become important for bird nesting and bat roosts. Their dead wood, meanwhile, is valuable for invertebrates and fungi.

Britain holds 80% of Europe's veteran trees and their associate habitats include flowering shrubs - especially hawthorn in hedgerows - together with grassland, which hosts tall herbs such as cow parsley. This provides nectar and pollen for saproxylic invertebrates, such as the beetles and flies as we find at Morley Hayes.

As the trees continue to age, they become more suitable for other wildlife to inhabit, losing branches and dead wood as they go.

To achieve our mission

We will continue to retain lying dead wood on the floor and standing deadwood in order to attract different species from the invertebrate world. All veteran trees and their dead wood will also remain so that we can learn more about the mycorrhizal and saprophytic fungi they support, the invertebrates they hide and the birds that nest in them.



Hedgerows



Hedgerows are an important part of the landscape at Morley Hayes and form the boundary habitat, including species of hawthorn, crab apple, hazel, blackthorn and our veteran trees.

Hedgerows are Priority Habitats in the UK and all hedgerows are protected. Hedgerows which are designated as ancient hedgerows have existed since 1600 and may once have served as parish boundaries. They will usually have a greater number of woody tree and shrub species than other hedgerows and may have ancient woodland indicator species such as Midland Hawthorn, dogs mercury or yellow rattle.

Late enclosure or more recent hedgerows are often dominated by hawthorn as a result of the slow establishment of other species such as dogwood or field maple.

According to the Hoopers Rule, the age of a hedgerow can be measured via the diversity of species within it, with “a count of each species in a 30-yard stretch to be 110 years”. Newly planted hedgerows are often species-rich as result of enlightened planting and this makes them valuable as a source of nectar, fruit and nesting.

Hedgerows are critical for the movement of most species, both underneath, inside it and above it as a flight path. It is important to maintain their structural integrity and to include trees in any planting that is undertaken.

Our hedgerows contain a wealth of different species, including hawthorn, blackthorn, field maple, acer campstre, holly ilex aquifolium, elder sambucus nigra, hazel corylus avellana, goat willow, salix caprea, crack willow, horn beam and crab apple. They also contain honeysuckle, with many trees such as oak, birch, willow and ash as well.

To achieve our mission

Mixed species hedgerows that contain five species or more are important for feeding, nesting and commuting birds, mammals, bats and amphibians. Morley Hayes will both enhance and extend the amount of hedgerow habitat it has by gapping-up where it can, providing clumps of scrub in areas where golf-balls are unlikely to reach and extending clumps of scrub under some of the groups of parkland trees to provide new habitat.

Morley Hayes

Grassland and meadows

Grassland communities include traditionally managed meadows and grazed pastures of lowland, upland, neutral, acid or calcareous soils.

At Morley Hayes we predominantly have lowland meadow, which is a Priority Habitat. Since 1983 there has been an 80-95% loss of semi-natural grassland across Derbyshire and in the south and east of Derbyshire it has all but disappeared.

Our meadows are cut annually and hence called semi-improved grassland. The characteristics of semi-improved grassland can be significant and very beneficial for wildlife where suitable hay cutting management is undertaken. Our annual hay management means that our meadows provide habitat for hare, ground nesting birds and small mammals.

The site also has small areas of wet grassland and unimproved fields, such as “The Wedding Field” which is close to Hayes Wood and is under consideration as a new Local Wildlife Site. A survey of the field found key species such as yarrow, meadow sweet, hay rattle, greater birds foot and angelica.



To achieve our mission

We will take our valuable meadows forward and:

- Annually seed some of the meadows with hay rattle to match existing habitat types, in order to assist in the creation of a species-rich sward.
- Carry out an annual hay cut of all meadows at the end of July/early August (after rattle seed drop) to remove vigorous grass, and allow local flowering plants to establish and a wealth of invertebrates to return
- Offer assistance at other Local Wildlife Sites where landowners need help with advice or the undertaking of meadow management, including seed share.
- Annually monitor each sward using UK HAB condition assessments, to understand how management is benefitting wildlife.





Ponds and Streams

Our site forms one of the headwaters of Stanley Brook, which flows south-east into the Erewash Valley and lower Trent. At one time, water voles were recorded in the stream in large numbers, but they no longer live here. The brook is tree-lined along most of its length, including some veteran trees. Where light reaches the brook starwort occurs, and as it runs through the permanent pasture, the brook remains relatively clean along its length.

We have installed ponds at Morley Hayes over the years for irrigation, and this has benefitted many species. Standing water habitats typically support areas of open water alongside submerged, floating and marginal plant communities, both of which are home to wildlife.

Our ponds offer excellent potential as habitats for many species, because they are protected from agricultural run-off and they are not used for bathing by dogs.

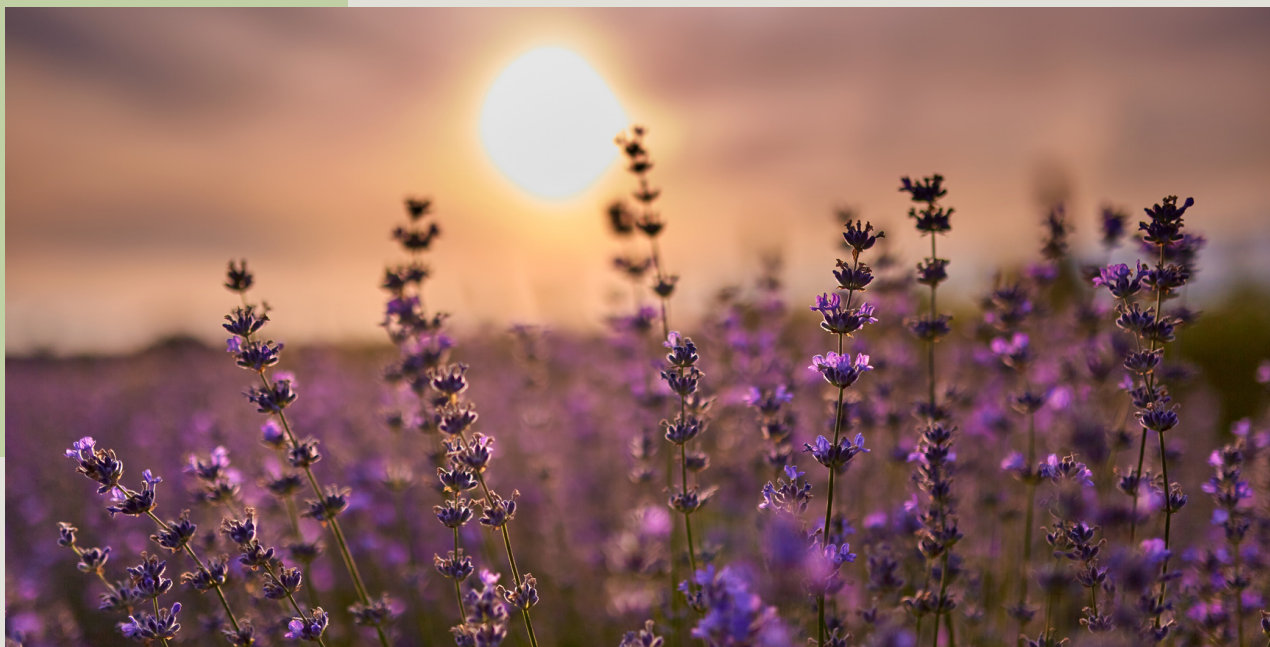
This means they offer excellent bird nesting and invertebrate sites – some shaded, some open to the sunlight. A recent survey has found emperor dragonfly, brown hawker, blue damselfly, smooth newt, white waterlily, maretail, water violet and a range of other emergent plants.

Our non-fish ponds have been surveyed using a Predictive System for Multimetrics (PSYM) score to understand better what improvements we can make. This includes planting water violet, which is rare in Derbyshire but was at one time found in ponds across Morley. Its last-known location is Morley Brickpits LWS, so it is one to protect at Morley Hayes.

To achieve our mission

We recognise the importance of wetlands and will create another pond for wildlife and:

- Become a local conservation site for the once-common Water Violet;
- Complete a pond survey using PSYM on the other ponds and then every five years to check both water quality and biodiversity in order to achieve and maintain a good condition;
- Continue the removal of invasive weeds including Himalayan balsam, parrot feather and crassula and prevent spread;
- Survey for reptiles and amphibians in order to encourage more species such as frog, toad and great-crested newts on site;
- Start to consider the return of water vole, a protected species, once common in the catchment.



Gardens

We have established beautiful gardens close to the farm and restaurant and they also make a valuable contribution to our biodiversity.

Planting has been specially selected to provide a habitat for wildlife, including plenty of species for pollinators, such as lavender, sedum, annuals, buddleia and perovskia, along with trees and shrubs such as Guelder rose, New Zealand daisy, elder, hawthorn, rose, spirea, berberis, mahonia and winter honeysuckle, along with a series of climbers.

This selection ensures our gardens are in flower throughout the year and during the summer they attract a range of bees and butterflies to feed on nectar. This enlarges and diversifies the existing population of honey-bees in the fields.

The gardens provide fruit and seed for birds, as well as nesting places, all of which supports a healthy avian population. Among the butterflies which visit our garden we have the large white, comma, peacock and tortoiseshell, adding to the butterflies in our meadows, which include gatekeeper, meadow brown and woodland speckled wood.

Derbyshire Wildlife Trust has also added bat boxes in the trees and on the hotel, swift boxes above the Dovecote restaurant and owl boxes in the fields, which supports our commitment to increase opportunities for nesting birds and roosting bats here.

To achieve our mission

Planting lavender has made a significant contribution to the numbers and species of bees who visit our gardens. We will plant more new species in the gardens in order to attract a greater range of butterflies and moths, including more hebe, buddleia, Michaelmas daisy and sedum. We will add swallow and house martin nests in the future.



5

SUSTAINABILITY

Morley Hayes is a link to the past and has become a celebration of the various habitats and species that nature has to offer in the 21st Century.

We know how much our visitors love to see the peregrine falcons, the deer and all the other wildlife at Morley Hayes and we are proud of what we have achieved so far.

But we have ambitions to do more and our work with the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust continues. Not only has it opened new avenues for wildlife opportunities on our doorstep, but it allows us to share our own vision of our commitment to Morley Hayes and its own natural world.

Over the years we have watched wildlife come and go. We have seen some species return and new species suddenly appear, such as otters and the red kites, delighting everyone who catches a glimpse of them.

We have learned to adapt to new challenges while at the same time, securing what we already have. We will continue to monitor species annually in order to understand trends in population numbers and distribution and to change management accordingly. We always seek advice. The placement of barn owl boxes, bat and swift boxes has been very rewarding, whilst the creation of meadows and cutting of large amounts of hay worthwhile not only for our farm business but for our golfers and their enjoyment of the site.

We invite you to join Morley Hayes and Derbyshire Wildlife Trust on our journey to support our mission to continue to do more.





Local wildlife sites in and around Morley Hayes:

- AV099** Manchester Wood Ancient Woodland
- AV366** Smalley Green Meadow Species-rich grassland
- ER171** Hayes Wood Ancient Woodland
- ER174** Little wood Ancient Woodland
- ER175** Morley Brickpits: ponds and birch woodland with water violet
- ER177** Dobbs Hill Secondary Broadleaved Woodland Plantation
- ER190** Stanley Common Meadow Species-rich grassland under management
- ER193** Cloves wood Ancient Woodland
- ER202** Hedgerow species-rich
- ER203** Morley Retreat Unimproved neutral grass



APPENDIX I Morley Hayes Species records

Birds resident:

<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	Nesting
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Reed warbler	Breeding
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long tailed tit	Breeding/increasing
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck	Breeding
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	Peripheral/feeding
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard Duck	Breeding small numbers
<i>Ansa ansa</i>	Greylag goose	Breeding
<i>Athene noctua</i>	Little Owl	Nesting hedgerows
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Mute swan	Breeding
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard	Nesting
<i>Carduelis cardulis</i>	Goldfinch	Breeding with thistles
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Greenfinch	Breeding/decreasing number
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Treecreeper	Breeding/decreasing number
<i>Columba calumbus</i>	Wood pigeon	Large numbers
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stockdove	Small group breeding
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Raven	Breeding/increasing numbers
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow	Breeding
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Jackdaw	Breeding
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue tit	Breeding/ large numbers
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	Breeding 1 pair
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker	Nesting
<i>Embariza citrinella</i>	Yellow hammer	Hedgrows.declining
<i>Embariza schoeniclus</i>	Reed bunting	Reed beds/growing numbers
<i>Erithacus rubeculla</i>	Robin	Breeding
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	Nesting
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Coot	Breeding
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen	Breeding
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay	Visible for acorns
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Oyster catcher	Breeding 2 pairs
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	Hedgerows/declining
<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Gadwall	Breeding on water
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	Nesting
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Pied wagtail	Breeding
<i>Parus major</i>	Great tit	Beeding/ large numbers
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	Breeding hedgerows
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey partridge	Family groups seen
<i>Periparus ater</i>	Coal tit	Breeding in pine woods
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiff Chaff	Breeding
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie	Breeding
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	Nesting
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	Breeding
<i>Pyrrula pyrrula</i>	Bullfinch	Breeding hedgerows
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	Breeding
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Woodcock	Breeding
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Nuthatch	Breeding/number reducing

<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Collared Dove	Small group
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	Nesting
<i>Sternus vulgaris</i>	Starling	Nesting
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	Breeding increasing
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	Periphery breeding
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	Nesting
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	Nesting
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	Nesting increasing
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	Nesting increasing
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	Boxes placed
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing	Marginal breeder total 56

Non-resident Birds or Visitors

<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk	
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler	
<i>Alectoris fufus</i>	Red legged partridge	Escaped birds
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Teal duck	Winter visitor
<i>Apus Apus</i>	Swift	Feeding above water
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great white egret	Near water
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey heron	Visit Ponds
<i>Asio facts</i>	Short-eared owl	
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	
<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Redpoll	Winter visitor
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Siskin	Winter visitor on Alder
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier	
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	Nearby rookeries
<i>Croicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Blackheaded Gull	All year
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper swan	Occasional flight path
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine	
<i>Dryobates m inor</i>	Lesserspottedwoodpecker	Now lost
<i>Falco subuteo</i>	Hobby	
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	With beech
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	Summer feeding over ponds
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	Winter Visitor
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull	Summer Visitor
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Blackbacked Gull	Summer Visitor
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander	Winter visiter
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Ponds
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Stonechat	In the margins and farmland
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Cormorant	Winter visitor

<i>Phasianidae colchicus</i>	Pheasant	
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	Migrant
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden Plover	Rare lakes and ponds
<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Stone chat	Occasional visitor
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Shoveler duck	Winter visitor
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe	Winter visitor
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	Winter visitor
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	Winter bird total 40

Mammals resident/passing:

<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	Wood Mouse	Woodland
<i>Dama dama</i>	Fallow Deer	Whole site
<i>Erinaceus sp</i>	Hedgehog	Hedgrows/woodland
<i>Lepus euaopaeus</i>	Brown Hare	Whole site
<i>Microtus agrestis</i>	Field Vole	Woodland/hedgrows
<i>Meles meles</i>	Badger	Perimeters
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Stoat	Woodland
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Weasel	Woodland
<i>Myodes glareolus</i>	Bank Vole	Woodland/hedgrows
<i>Daubenton's bat</i>	Water Bat	Ponds
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule	Passing
<i>Oryctogalus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit	Perimeter
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle Bat	Passing but boxes placed
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	Pond
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown long eared Bat	Woodand
<i>Rattus</i>	Brown Rat	Woodland
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Grey Squirrel	Whole site
<i>Sorex araneus</i>	Common Shrew	Woodland/hedgerows
<i>Sorex minutus</i>	Pygmy Shrew	Woodland /hedgerows
<i>Talpa europaea</i>	Mole	Woodland/hedgerows
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox	Total 20

Fish Amphibians Reptile:

<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Carp	Fish Ponds
<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Goldfish	Waterfall pond
<i>Esox lucius</i>	Pike	Fish Ponds
<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown Trout	Fish ponds
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	Ponds
<i>Lissotriton vulgare</i>	Smooth Newt	Ponds

Wild plants and trees:

<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	Hedgerow
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	Trees
<i>Acer psuedoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	Woodland
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Meadow
<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Sweet Flag	Pond
<i>Aegopodia podagraria</i>	Ground Elder	Woodland
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	Grassland
<i>Agrosis tenuis</i>	Common Bent	Grassland
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	Pond
<i>Alisima plantago-aquatica</i>	Water Plantain	Pond
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	Trees
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	Meadow
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Burdock	Tall grassland
<i>Arrhenatherum eliatum</i>	False Oat	Common
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	Hedgerows
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords and Ladies	Hedgerows
<i>BEllis perennis</i>	Daisy	Short grass
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	Tree
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Hairy Birch	Tree
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	Path side
<i>Calestigia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	Hedgerows
<i>Carex leporina</i>	Oval sedge	Meadow Indicator sp
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	Tree
<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>	Hairy sedge	Meadow Indicator sps
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	Meadow Indicator sps
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolia</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	Woodland
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	All habitats
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	All habitats
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	New Zealand Pygmyweed	Invasive ponds
<i>Cynosurus cristata</i>	Crested dogs tail	Meadow
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	Meadows
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair grass	Wetland
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair grass	Woodland
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern	Ditches/Woodland
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush	Pond
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Canadian Pond weed	Pond
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American willowherb	Waste ground
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad leaved willowherb	Ditches
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Tree
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed	Waste ground
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadow Sweet	Meadow indicator
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	Tree
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh Bedstraw	Meadow indicator
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining cranesbill	Pathsides
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	Woodland

<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood avens	Woodland
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy	Open woodland
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	
<i>Hericlymenum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	Waste ground
<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	Mares Tail	Pond
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping soft grass	Meadows
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	Meadows
<i>Hypericum imperforatum</i>	St Johnswort	Ditches
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Native Bluebell	Woodland
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Woodland/hedgerows
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	Invasive
<i>Iris pseudoacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	Pond
	Ragwort	
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed rush	Pond
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	Pond
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard rush	Pond
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	Field edges
<i>Larix europaea</i>	Larch	Woodland
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	Meadow indicator
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Duckweed	Pond
<i>Lemna trisula</i>	Ivy leaved duckweed	Pond
<i>Leontodo autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	Ditches
<i>Linaria purpureum</i>	Purple toadflax	Weed
<i>Lolium arundinaceum</i>	Tall Fescue	Wet grassland
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Rye grass	Grassland
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	Hedgerow
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Birdsfoot	Ditches
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	Pond
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loostripe	Pond
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow Loosestrife	Pond
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	Hedgerows
<i>Matricaria discoides</i>	Pineapple weed	Path sides
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water mint	Pond
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Corn mint	Ditches
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean	Pond
<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Monkey Flower	Pond
<i>Myosotes scorpiodes</i>	Water for-get-me-not	Pond
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrots Feather	Pond invasive
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	White water lily	Pond
<i>Orache sp</i>	Orache	Waste ground
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Red-shank	Waste ground
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Canary Grass	Ponds
<i>Pleum pratense</i>	Timothy Grass	Grassland

<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual meadow grass	Path sides
<i>Poa pratense</i>	Soft Meadow Grass	Meadows
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Hard Meadow Grass	Grasslands
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curled pond weed	Pond
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping cinquefoil	Meadows
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	Hedgerows
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Woodland
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	Woodland
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	Meadows
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	Grassland
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Hay Rattle	Meadow now rare indicator
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	Common
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	Ditches
<i>Rumex rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	Dirches
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	Weed
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	Hedgerows
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	Hedgerows and copse
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier	Ponds
<i>Senecio Vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	Path side
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Champion	Woodland
<i>Silene flos-ciculi</i>	Ragged Robin	Meadow indicator
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly sow thistle	Hedges
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Whitebeam	Tree
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	Tree
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Burreed	Pond
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	Hedgerows
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort	Woodland
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Bryony	Climber/fruit
<i>Taraxacum agg</i>	Dandelion	Short grass
<i>Tilia europea</i>	Common Lime	Trees
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	Grassland
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	Reseeded grass
<i>Tripleurospermum inoderum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	Path sides
<i>Tripleurospermum officinale</i>	Scented Mayweed	Ditches
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	Pond
<i>Verbascum thapsis</i>	Great Mullein	Moths and bees
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder Roae	Wetlands total 128
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	Wild patch indicator

Planted and non-native

Botanical Name	Common Name	Notes
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	
<i>Acer v purpureum</i>	Norway Maple	
<i>Alchamilla mollis</i>	Ladys mantle	Invertebrates
<i>Allium scolopendrium</i>	Chives	Herbaceous
<i>Anemonae hybrida</i>	Japanese anemonae	Herbacious perennial
<i>Angelica archangelica</i>	Angelica	Wetlands
<i>Azalea sp</i>	Azalea	Shrubs evergreen
<i>Bambusa sp</i>	Bamboo	Hedgeing
<i>Berberis sp</i>	Barberry	Evergeen/dec shrub
<i>Buddleia</i>	Butterfly Tree	Gardens
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box	Evergreen shrubs
<i>Calluna sp</i>	Heathers	Flower
<i>Canna sp</i>	Canna Lily	Perennial
<i>Carex sp</i>	Sedge	Ground cover
<i>Cassula helmsii</i>	NZ pygmy weed	Pond invasive
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Tree
<i>Ceanothus sp</i>	Shrub	Shub
<i>Circaea lutiana</i>	Enchanters Nightshade	Woodland
<i>Clematis sp</i>	Clematis	Climber
<i>Cornus sanguinaeus</i>	Dogwood	Shrubs
<i>Corylus maximaV purpurea</i>	Purple Hazel	Shrubs
<i>Corylus avellana v contorta</i>	Contorted Hazel	Shrubs
<i>Cotoneaster sp</i>	Cotoneaster	Evergreen shrub
<i>Cytissus scolopendria</i>	Broom	Evergreen shrub
<i>Dahlia sp</i>	Dahlia	Flowering
<i>Eucalyptus quennii</i>	Eucalyptus	Shrubs
<i>Euonymous fortunii var</i>		Shrubs
<i>Fuscha sp</i>	Fuschia	Bees
<i>Geranium sp</i>	Geranium	Bedding
<i>Gunnera sp</i>	Gunnera	Herbaceous
<i>Hemerocalis sp</i>	Day Lily	Bees
<i>Hebe sp</i>	Hebe	Butterfly
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Sea Buckthorn	Berries
<i>Humulus lupulins</i>	Golden Hop	Climber
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Many types	Shrub

<i>Juniper sp</i>	Juniper	Evergreen shrubs
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay tree	Evergreen
<i>Lavendula officinalis</i>	Lavender	Bees
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Dog daisy	Planted
<i>Liatris sp</i>		Herbaceous plants
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	Tree
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Early Honeysuckle	Bees
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Privet	Evergreen shrub
<i>Lysimachia v purple leaved</i>	Yellow loosestrife	Herbaceous
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	Trees
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon Grape	Bees
<i>Mahonia japonica</i>		Bees
<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Lemon Balm	Herb
<i>Mesembrianthemum sp</i>	Purple and others	Herbaceous
<i>Nemesia sp</i>		Bedding flower
<i>Nepeta sp</i>	Catmint	Invertebrates herbaceous
<i>Nicotiana sp</i>	Tobacco Plant	Moths night scent
<i>Nothofagus antarctica</i>	Antarctic Beech	Tree
<i>Nymphaea sp exotic</i>		Pond
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	Evergreen shrubs
<i>Pachysandra sp</i>		Ground cover
<i>Peplis portula</i>	Sun Spurge	Herbaceous
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Amphibious bistot	Ground cover
<i>Photinia sp.</i>		Shrubs
<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	Phlox	Flowering herbaceous
<i>Pieris japonica</i>		
<i>Pinus sp</i>	Pine	
<i>Pinus sylvestica</i>	Scots Pine	Woodland
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	Grassland
<i>Plantago major</i>	Broad-leaved Plantain	Path sides
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>		Shrub
<i>Prunus ceracifera v</i>	Purple Cherry	Garden
<i>Prunus lucitanica</i>	Cherry	Garden
<i>Prunus poseiiv nigra</i>	Plum tree	
<i>Pyracantha sp</i>		Shrubs
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	American Oak	Tree
<i>Ribes sp</i>	Flowering currant	Invertebrates
<i>Rosa sp</i>	Roses many	Shrubs
<i>Rosmarium officinalis</i>	Rosemary	Shrub
<i>Saringa microphyllum</i>	Lilac	Shrub

<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	Deciduous shrub
<i>Sambucus nigra v pupureum</i>	Red elder	Shrub
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Soapwort	Herbaceous
<i>Sedum spectabile</i>	Ice plant	Herbaceous butterfly
<i>Senecio eruthifolia</i>	Hoary Ragwort	Wetland
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Whitebeam	
<i>Sorbus aria v lutescens</i>	White beam	
<i>Sorbus aria v rubescens</i>	White beam	
<i>Spiraea arguta</i>	Bridleweath	Shrubs
<i>Stachys byzantinum</i>	Lamb ears	Good for bees
<i>Symphoricarba alba</i>	Snowberry	Shrub
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	Evergreen shrub
<i>Thymus serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme	Invertebrates
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder Rose	Deciduous shrub
<i>Viburnum ritiophylla</i>		
<i>Wegelia sp</i>		Total 93 species
<i>Wisteria sp</i>	Wisteria	Climber

Butterfly/Bee/Dragonfly

<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor Dragonfly	Ponds
<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	Brown Hawker	Ponds
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Blue damselfly	Ponds
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown	Grassland
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood	Ditches
<i>Pyronis tothonus</i>	Gate keeper	Woodland
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Buff tailed Bee	Lavender
<i>Bombus lucorum</i>	White tailed bee	Lavender
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Carder Bee	Lavender
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Honey bee	Hebe total 11

Fungi, largely Morley Hayes Wood

<i>Agrocybe molesta</i>		
<i>Amanita muscaria</i>	Fly Agaric	With Birch
<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	The Blusher	With Birch
<i>Armillaria gallica</i>	Honey Fungus	
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Honey Fungus	On living trees and dead-wood
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Jelly Ear	On Elder
<i>Bisporella citrina</i>	Lemon Disco	
<i>Boletus badius</i>	Bat Bolete	
<i>Boletus cisalpinus</i>	Red-cracked Boletus	Mychorrizal with Oak
<i>Boletus radicans</i>		With Oak
<i>Calocera cornea</i>	Small Stagshorn	Dead-wood
<i>Calocera glossiodes</i>	Pale Stagshorn	On dead-wood
<i>Calocera viscosa</i>	Yellow Stagshorn	Dead-wood
<i>Clavulina coraloides</i>	White coral	
<i>Clitocybe gibba</i>	Common funnel cap	
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	Clouded Agaric	With trees
<i>Clitocybe truncicola</i>	Fools Funnel	
<i>Collybia butyracea</i>	Buttercap	
<i>Conocybe subovalis</i>	Conecap	Leaf litter
<i>Conocybe tenera</i>	Conecap	Leaf litter
<i>Coprinus atrementarius</i>	Common Inkcap	Leaf litter
<i>Coprinus plicatilis</i>	Pleated Inkcap	Leaf litter
<i>Crepidotus variabilis</i>	Oysterling	On branches
<i>Cudoniella acicularis</i>	Oak pin	Rotting wood
<i>Dacrymyces stillatus</i>	Common Jellyspot	On dead branches
<i>Daldinea concentrica</i>	Cramp ball	On ash
<i>Diatrypella quercina</i>	Oak Barkspot	On Oak bark
<i>Diatype stigma</i>	Common Tarcrust	On Oak
<i>Erasiphe alphitoides</i>		On Oak
<i>Erysiphe heraclei</i>		Heracleum sphondylium
<i>Fistulina hepatica</i>	Beefsteak	On Oak
<i>Flammulina velutipes</i>	Velvet shank	Elm
<i>Fomitopsis betulinus</i>	Birch polypore	On Birch
<i>Heterobasidion annosum</i>	Root rot	On Pine
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur Tuft	Dead-wood
<i>Inonotus hispidus</i>	Shaggy Bracket	On Ash Tree
<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	Artists Bracket	On living trees
<i>Gymnopilus hybridus</i>		Conifer stumps
<i>Laccaria amethysta</i>	Amethyst Deceiver	With Oak/Beech
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	Deceiver	Leaf litter
<i>Lactarius hepaticus</i>	Liver Milkcap	Pine
<i>Lactarius tabidus</i>	Birch Milkcap	Larch
<i>Lactarius vietus</i>	Grey Milkcap	Birch
<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>	Chicken of the woods	On oak

<i>Leccinum scabrum</i>	Brown Birch Bolete	Mychorrizal with Birch
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common Puffball	Woodland
<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	Stump Puffball	Woodland
<i>Macrolepiota rhacodes</i>	Shaggy Parasol	In grassland with trees
<i>Marasmius oreades</i>	Fairy Ring Champignon	Rings in grassland
<i>Mycena alcalina</i>	Alcaline Bonnet	Dead wood
<i>Mycena archangeliana</i>	Angels Bonnet	Woodland
<i>Mycena galericulata</i>	Common Bonnet	Woodland
<i>Mycena galopus</i>	Milking Bonnet	Woodland
<i>Mycena vitilis</i>	Snapping Bonnet	Woodland
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i>	Coral Spot	Dead wood
<i>Panaeolina foenisecii</i>		Woodland
<i>Panaeolus fimicola</i>	Turf Mottlegill	Grassland
<i>Panaeolus papilionaceus</i>	Bell-shaped Mottlegill	Grassland
<i>Panaeolus semi-ovatus</i>	Egghead Motlelgill	Grassland
<i>Panaeolus subfirmis</i>		On dung
<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	Brown Rollrim	Birch
<i>Phallus impudicus</i>	Stinkhorn	Woodland
<i>Pholiota adipose</i>		
<i>Pholiota squarrosa</i>	Shaggy pholiota	
<i>Phragmidium rubi-idaei</i>		On Rubus idaei
<i>Phragmidium violaceum</i>		On Rubus fruticosum agg
<i>Pholiota aurivella</i>	Golden Scalecap	On Ash tree
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch Polypore	
<i>Plasmodium sp</i>	Orange Slime Mould	On dead-wood
<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>	Deer Sheild	On fallen logs
<i>Pluteus podospileus</i>	Wrinkled sheld	On fallen logs
<i>Psathyrella candolleana</i>	Clustered Bonnet	Woodland
<i>Psathyrella corrugis</i>	Red-edge Brittlestem	Grassland
<i>Psathyrella leucotephra</i>	Brittlestem	Grassland
<i>Psathyrella marasibilis</i>	Brittlestem	Grassland
<i>Psilocybe semi-lanceolata</i>	Liberty Cap	Grassland
<i>Rhitisima acerinum</i>	Tarspot	On Sycamore leaves
<i>Rhopographis filicinum</i>		On Pteridium aqualinum
<i>Russula betularum</i>	Birch Brittlegill	Near Birch
<i>Russula fragilis</i>		
<i>Russula inochlora</i>	Oilslick Brittlegill	Mychorrihzal with Beech
<i>Russula nigricans</i>	Blackening Russula	
<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>	Ochre Russula	Mychorrizal with Oak/Beech
<i>Russula amoenolens</i>	Oak Russula	Mychorrizal species with Oak
<i>Schizophyllum communis</i>	Split Gill	On wood
<i>Scleroderm citrinum</i>	Common Earthball	Woodland
<i>Scleroderma verrucosum</i>	Scaly Earthball	Woodland
<i>Septoria rubi</i>		On Rubus fruticosa agg
<i>Stereum gausapatum</i>	Bleeding Oak Crust	On Oak

<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy Stereum	On dead-wood
<i>Trachilla ilicina</i>	Holly Speckle	On Holly Leaves
<i>Trametes ochracea</i>	Tiered Bracket	Dead-wood
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkey Tail	Dead-wood
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Stagshorn	Dead-wood
<i>Xylaria polymorpha</i>	Deadmans fingers	Woodland total: 94 species

Pond invertebrates:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Notes
<i>Aeshnidae Anax inperata</i>	Emperor Dragonfly larvae	Flying
<i>Aeshnidae Aeshnae grandis</i>	Brown Hawker larvae	Flying
Asellidae	Water louse	
Baetidae	Mayfly	
Chironomidae	Midge Larvae	
Coenagriidae	Blue damselfly	Flying
Corixidae	Diving Beetle	
Dytiscidae	Diving beetle	
Gammaridae	Freshwater shrimp	
Gerridae	Pond skater	
Grammaridae	Water shrimp	
Glossiphoniidae	Leech	
Leptoceridae	Caddisfly nymph	
Nepidae	Water stick insect	
Notonectidae	Backswimmer beetle	
Oligochaeta	Worm	
Planorbidae	Ramshorn snail	Total 17 species

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Silphidae	Nicrophorus vespilloides	Sexton Beetle
Oecophoridae	Endrosis sarcitrella	White-shouldered House moth
Oecophoridae	Carcina quercana	A Micro-moth
Blastobasidae	Blastobasis adustella	A Micro-moth
Tortricidae	Cydia promonella	Codling Moth
Drepanidae	Drepana falcatoria	Pebble Hook-tip
Geometridae	Xanthorhoe designate	Flame Carpet
Geometridae	Ecliptopera silaceata	Small Phoenix
Geometridae	Acasis viretata	Yellow-barred Brindle
Geometridae	Opisthograptis luteolata	Brimstone Moth
Notodontidae	Pheosia gnoma	Lesser Swallow Prominent
Noctuidae	Ochropleura plecta	Flame Shoulder
Noctuidae	Noctua pronuba	Large Yellow Underwing
Noctuidae	Noctua comes	Lesser Yellow Underwing
Noctuidae	Noctua fimbriata	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing
Noctuidae	Noctua janthe	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing
Noctuidae	Xestia c-nigrum	Setaceous Hebrew Character
Noctuidae	Xestia xanthographa	Square-spot Rustic
Noctuidae	Amphipyra berbera szentsson	Svenssons Copper Underwing
Noctuidae	Cosmia trapezina	Dun-bar
Noctuidae	Catocala nupta	Red Underwing
Noctuidae	Rivula sericealis	Straw Dot Total 22 species

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