PLANNING DESIGN ENVIRONMENT



LAND OFF CARR ROAD
BUXTON
ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
(TEP Report Ref: 3701.002)
NOVEMBER 2012
Version 2

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Ecological Assessment
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G3701.001 Phase 1 Habitat Plan 2012

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 TEP was commissioned in November 2012 by Copperleaf to carry out an ecological assessment on land off Carr Road, Buxton. This assessment has been requested to inform development proposals for possible future residential development at the site. The proposed development includes up to 14 residential units with associated gardens, parking, decking areas and public green open space. Details of the proposals are shown at Appendix 3.

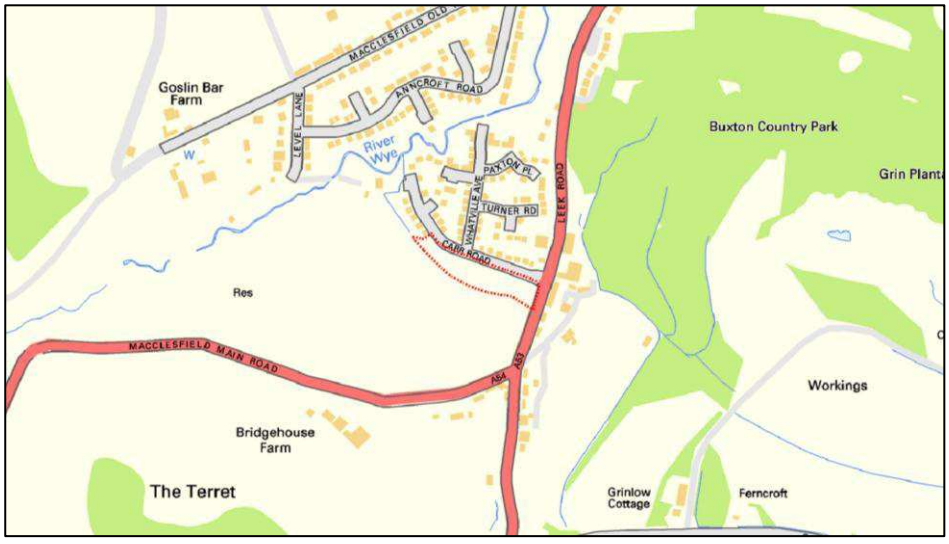
1.2 This report has the following objectives:

- to describe the existing vegetation and give an overview of the habitats present on the site;
- to identify whether there are any features of conservation value such as legally protected species or habitats of biodiversity importance;
- to advise of further surveys or mitigation requirements that might be needed prior to development of the site; and
- to outline opportunities to provide biodiversity enhancement within site proposals.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is a strip of recently disturbed land that runs to the south of Carr Road in Buxton from its junction with Leek Road along an approximately east-west axis. The approximate central grid reference of the site is SK 0403 7221. The site is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Location of site within local landscape



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2.2 The site comprises of recently disturbed land located opposite a large area of recent residential development (Heritage View) to the north and west. Leek Road borders

the site to the east which separates the site from Buxton Country Park. Open agricultural land lies to the south of the site. The River Wye runs to the northwest of the site.

3.0 METHODS

Desktop Study

3.1 Information regarding historic species records and protected sites within a 1km radius of the site was requested/gathered from the sources listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Ecological information and consultations

CONSULTEE/SOURCE OF INFORMATION	NATURE OF INFORMATION
Magic map	Maps showing legally protected areas
Google Earth	Satellite imagery
Natural England's Nature on the Map	Habitats listed on the National Habitats Inventory (protected & priority)
UK Biodiversity Action Plans (UKBAP)	Species/habitats with UK action plans
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust	Species/habitats with action plans
	Records of protected species/sites

Habitats and Flora

3.2 The Phase 1 habitat survey for Carr Road was carried out by Emma Pickering Grad IEEM on 28th November 2012. The survey was carried out in accordance with the Phase 1 assessment methods (JNCC 2010) and gives an overview of key habitats and wildlife corridors and any likely sites for species of conservation concern.

Limitations

3.3 The Phase 1 habitat survey was undertaken outside the optimum survey season of mid-April to mid-October. Although broad habitat types could be identified, the number and diversity of plant species present was low due to the time of year.

Fauna

3.4 During the Phase 1 habitat survey, the habitats present were assessed for their potential to support species of conservation concern, particularly statutorily protected species or BAP priority species. This included assessment of the mature onsite trees for roosting bat potential, and assessment of the ditch along the southern boundary for water vole potential.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 A summary of the results of the desktop study are set out in Table 2. Results, including maps of designated sites, are found in Appendix 1.

Table 2: Desktop Study Results

Source	Habitat/wildlife site/ species	Distance from site	Direction from site
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust	Otter (European protection)	80m	Northeast
	Badger/ Badger Setts	Over 500m	Southwest Northwest East
	Water Vole	800m	North
	Common Pipistrelle Roost	350m	Northwest
	Brown Hare	480m	Northeast
	Common Lizard	400m	Northeast
	<u>UKBAP bird species</u>		
	Curlew	200m	West
Local Wildlife Sites	Stanley Moor Complex Stanley Moor Reservoir Grin Low Grassland Cutting Area H	400m 950m 400m 400m	South South Northeast South
UK BAP habitats	Lowland Swamp and tall herb fen Semi natural Grassland	Within 1km	
Nature on the Map	Goyt Valley SSSI Leek Moors SSSI	800m 650m	Northwest Southwest
	Poole's Cavern & Grin Low Wood SSSI	350m	Northeast
Magic Map	Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) (SPA) South Pennine Moors (SAC)	500m	West

4.2 There are three SSSIs within 1km of the survey area, these are Poole's Cavern & Grin Low Wood, Goyt Valley and Leek Moors. Poole's Cavern is situated 350m to the northeast and is a known hibernation roost for Natterer's bat *(Myotis nattereri)* and Daubenton's bat *(Myotis daubentonii).* Poole's Cavern is also a known summer roost for Whiskered bats (*Myotis mystacinus*). Located 650m to the southwest of the site is Leek Moors SSSI, which is of great importance for upland breeding birds, including the Golden Plover. Goyt Valley SSSI is 800m to the northwest of the site and is also important for upland breeding birds.

4.3 Located 500m west of the site at its closest point is the Peak District Moors which is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) and the South Pennine Moors are designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). These internationally designated sites are located within the 1km boundary of the site.

4.4 There are four local wildlife sites within 1km of the site. To the south of the site are 'Stanley Moor Complex (an upland mire) and 'Stanley Moor Reservoir' designated for their grassland and known water vole population. 'Cutting Area H' is located 400m to the south which contains the nationally scarce Pink Waxcap fungi *(Hygrocybe calyptiformis).* Grin Low Grassland is situated 400m to the northeast of the site just below the Poole's Cavern and Grin Low Wood SSSI. This site is rich in characteristic limestone plants including the nationally threatened Frog Orchid *(Coeloglossum viride).*

4.5 There are areas of lowland swamp and tall herb fen along with semi natural grassland that qualify as UKBAP priority habitat within 1km of the site.

4.6 Derbyshire Wildlife Trust provided records for European protected species within 500m of the site including otter, badger setts and bat roosts. There are also records of water voles within 1km of the site.

4.7 There are also several records of LBAP and UKBAP species including brown hare, common lizard, curlew and various flora and invertebrate species recorded within 1km of the site. Full details of these species are presented in Appendix 1.

Habitat Survey

4.8 The habitats present within the site are illustrated at Drawing G3701.001. Target notes are detailed at Appendix 2. The habitats present on site are listed below in approximate order of abundance.

4.9 The following habitats are present within the site:

- Modified neutral grassland
- Tall ruderal herb
- Bare ground/ephemeral mix
- Dry ditch
- Scattered broad-leaved trees
- Scattered scrub

4.10 The range of habitats across site is lacking in diversity, with the majority of the site consisting of modified neutral grassland with a high percentage of tall ruderal herb within the sward (TN2). The most abundant species within the grassland were clustered dock (*Rumex conglomeratus*), bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus cornicuatus*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), tufted hair-grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*) and willowherb species (*Epilobium* sp.). The site is a strip of land that has been recently disturbed, used as a car park, compound and storage area during the adjacent residential development. As a consequence of this high level of disturbance, no single plant species has established as dominant within the area. The ground is undulating and is steep in places. The grassland sward is long and has been unmanaged.

4.11 The western half of the southern boundary is bordered by a ditch. At the time of survey no water was present within the ditch itself (TN1). The site area is generally quite damp and marshy throughout.

4.12 Within the centre of the site there are patches of tall ruderal herb. These areas of tall ruderal herb are dominated by willowherb species and clustered dock (TN3). Within the centre of the site is a curved retaining wall, enclosing an area of three sycamore trees. The stands of tall ruderal herb surrounded by the curved retaining wall are dominated by the Schedule 9 invasive plant species Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) (TN4).

4.13 Towards the eastern end of the site there is a large area of bare ground with ephemeral vegetation present. This disturbance is likely to be as a consequence of the site previously being used as a compound site; it also appears that the site has been subject to some re-grading in places.

4.14 Along the edge of the site, specifically the southern boundary, there are areas of scattered scrub. This scrub is dominated by nettle (*Urtica dioicia*) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg).

Invasive and protected plant species

4.15 No protected plant species were observed during the habitat survey.

4.16 Stands of the invasive species Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) were recorded within centre of the site surrounded by the curved retaining wall (TN4). Himalayan balsam is listed on Schedule 9 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). Shoots of Himalayan balsam were also noted within the area of tall ruderal herbs to the east of the site.

Connectivity with the wider landscape

4.17 There is good habitat connectivity to the open agricultural land to the south of the site with networks of hedgerows, line of trees and patches of woodland. The River Wye and associated trees to the west of the site provides the best habitat connectivity. Major roads and residential housing surround the site to the north and west. The roads and residential areas are likely to act as barriers to wildlife dispersal (particularly for ground-dwelling animals), and thus may reduce the strength of the linking habitat between the site and the wider landscape.

4.18 Due to the sites unmanaged nature it offers some connective habitat potential, with the long grassland sward providing potential commuting opportunities.

Fauna

Badger

4.19 No evidence of badgers was found during the Phase 1 habitat survey, however there are records of badger over 500m from the site. The habitat within the site offers little potential for badgers.

Amphibian

4.20 There are no standing waterbodies onsite. Only one pond is located within 500m of the site boundary located within the Buxton Country Park 450m to the northeast of the site. The A53 lies in between the site and the Country Park, acting as a barrier to any amphibian movement towards the site. No records of great crested newts, common toad or frog were obtained from desktop searches.

Bats

4.21 There are no buildings onsite and none of the trees are suitable to support roosting bats, lacking suitable cracks and crevices or other necessary features. The site therefore offers no potential for roosting bats. There are records of bat roosts both within Poole's Cavern & Grin Low Wood SSSI and within a building 280m to the west of the site. The onsite trees do however provide some limited potential habitat for bats in the local area.

Water vole

4.22 The ditch along the southern boundary of the site was dry at the time of survey and therefore was considered unsuitable to support water vole. The River Wye lies over 100m to the northwest of the site and does offer potential for water voles. No records of water vole were obtained within 500m of the site.

Birds

4.23 The trees and modified neutral grassland within the site provide potential nesting and foraging habitat for birds. Incidental records of blue tit, wood pigeon and wren were made during the site visit.

Reptiles

4.24 The grassland within the site offers limited suitable habitat for reptiles. Records of common lizard were obtained for 400m to the northeast of the site boundary. The A53 acts as a buffer to the development, reducing the likelihood of reptiles migrating to the site.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Development proposals for the site include up to 14 residential units with associated gardens, decking and parking areas. This will extend an area of relatively new development.

5.2 Three SSSI's are located within 1km of the site. The closest site is Poole's Cavern & Grin Low Wood positioned 350m to the northeast of the site. The A53 separates the development site with the SSSI creating a buffer to any direct impacts. The Goyt Valley SSSI and Leek Moors SSSI are both over 650m from the site therefore due to the distance away will not be affected by development. Due to the small scale nature of the project it is unlikely that any increase in public pressure will affect the SSSIs. There will be no habitat loss as a result, nor will development result in habitat degradation of any nationally designated site.

5.3 Peak District Moors SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC are both located over 500m to the west of the development. Development of the Carr Road site will have no direct or indirect impacts on these designated sites. The A54 and Macclesfield Old Road provides an intervening barrier between the sites and development. There will be no habitat loss as a result of development, nor will development result in habitat degradation of either SPA or SAC.

5.4 The four local wildlife sites 'Stanley Moor Complex', 'Stanley Moor Reservoir', 'Cutting Area H' and 'Gin Low Grassland' are all located over 400m away from the site. Development of the Carr Road site will therefore have no direct or indirect impacts on the local wildlife sites.

5.5 There is a low diversity of habitats across the site. However, the mature broad-leaved trees, patches of scrub and long grassland sward are of ecological value. No UKBAP habitats were found within the site boundaries.

Protected/invasive species

5.6 No protected plant species were noted on site during the Phase 1 habitat survey.

5.7 Stands of the invasive species Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) were recorded along the curved retaining wall located within the centre of the site. Himalayan balsam is listed on Schedule 9 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* as amended. It is an offence to intentionally or unintentionally cause the spread of Schedule 9 species in the wild. Therefore, if these areas (or immediately adjacent areas) are to be effected by development then eradication of the species should be completed prior to commencement of construction to avoid spreading them across the site or within the surrounding landscape.

Badger

5.8 No evidence of badger was found during the survey of the site. There are however records of badger over 500m from the site. The site offers limited potential foraging and commuting habitat in the form modified neutral grassland. The site is located within a large expanse of habitat suitable for badger and it is not considered that development of the site would have a detrimental impact upon any potential badger populations.

Amphibians

5.9 There are no standing waterbodies within the Carr Road site boundaries. The site therefore offers no amphibian breeding habitat. There is only one pond within 500m of the site, located within Buxton Country Park 450m to the northeast. The A53 acts as a barrier to any amphibian movement towards the site. There are no records of UKBAP GCN or common toad within 1km of the site. Therefore there are no implications to the development with regard to amphibians.

Bats

5.10 There are no buildings onsite and the trees present offer no bat roosting potential. The broad-leaved trees and grassland offer limited bat foraging and commuting habitat, however, habitat within the wider locality is considered optimum for bats species. It is therefore not considered that development of the site would have a detrimental impact of foraging bats in the area and consequently there are no implications to development with regard to bats.

Water vole

5.11 The ditch within the site was not considered suitable to support water vole. The River Wye offers some potential for water vole but due to the distance away from the site there are no implications to the developments with regard to water vole.

Birds

5.12 The mature broad-leaved trees and modified neutral grassland found at various points throughout the site provide potential nesting habitat for a range of bird species.

5.13 All nesting birds are protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). There is no provision under the licensing system for disturbance or destruction of nests to facilitate development, so there would be potential implications for the timing of any potential vegetation clearance works with regard to nesting birds.

Reptiles

5.14 The grassland within the site offers limited suitable habitat for reptiles. Records of common lizard are over 400m to the northeast of the site. The surrounding residential development and roads act as barriers to reptile migration within the area. There are no implications to development with regard to reptiles.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 It is recommended that the development proposals retain the mature trees that are present within the site, as these trees are the most significant features of ecological value within the site providing both nesting and foraging potential for a range of species.

6.2 As development works are likely to result in the disturbance of the area south of the curved retaining wall within the centre of the site where Himalayan balsam is present, then a method statement should be produced to eradicate this non-native invasive species from the site to prevent its spread. This can either involve cutting and spraying with a suitable herbicide three times a year over a minimum of three years or the excavation and removal of the contaminated material. The material leaving the site should be taken to a landfill site that is licensed to receive controlled waste.

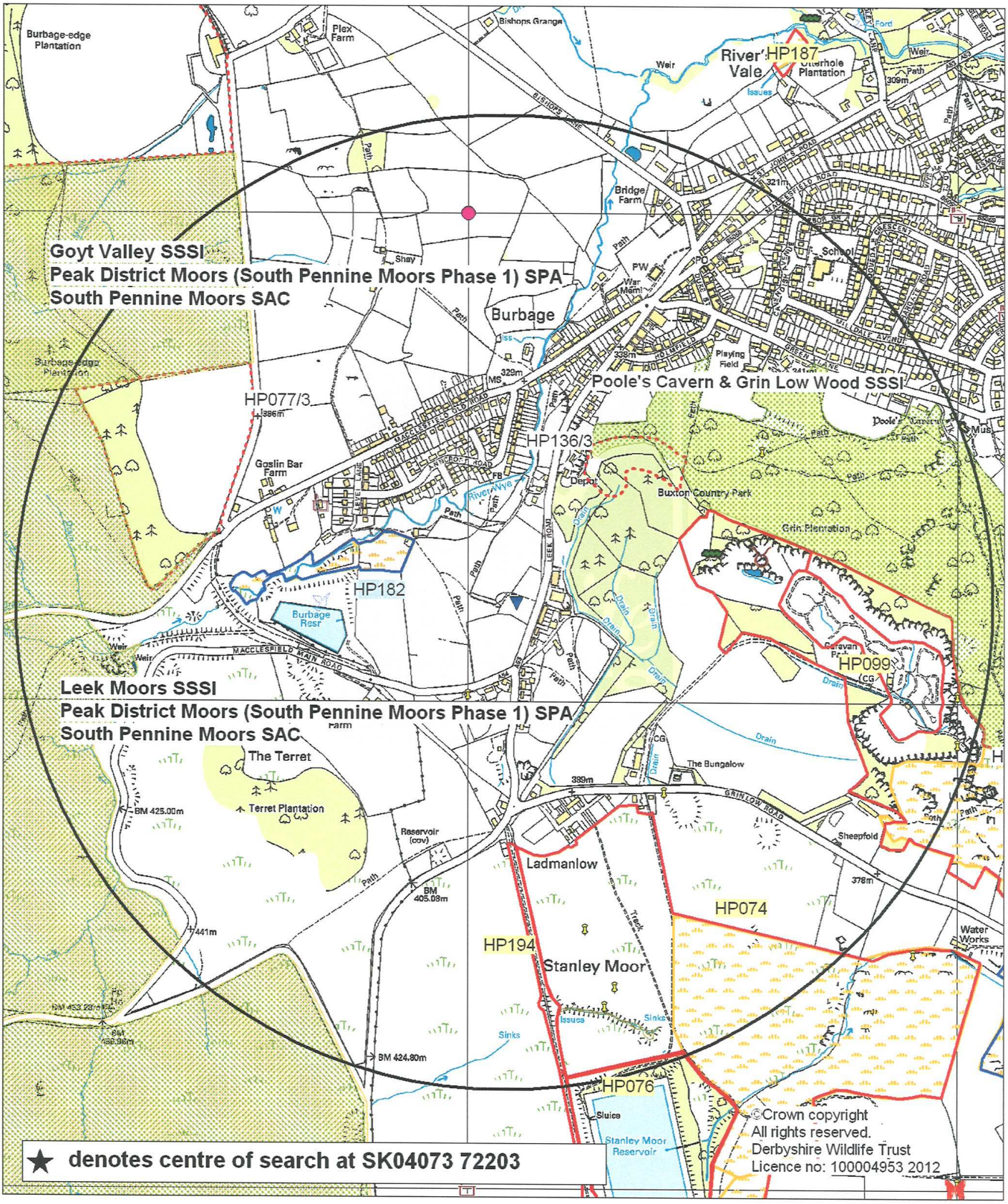
6.3 Vegetation clearance should ideally be implemented outside the bird nesting season (avoiding March to August inclusive). If this is not possible, alternative measures will need to be implemented prior to the site clearance. Any works undertaken during this period will require a nesting bird check to be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to the works commencing, to establish that no active bird nests will be disturbed or destroyed. In the event that active nests are discovered, site clearance would need to be delayed until nesting (fledging of young) is complete.

6.4 There is potential to diversify and enhance some of the site's habitats within future development plans. Boundary features should ideally include native hedgerow planting using a variety of native woody species. Alternatively, if fencing is used along the boundaries, then green trellising using climbing species such as honeysuckle or ivy could be installed onto the fencing to provide sheltering and foraging opportunities for insects and birds. Increasing the extent of native shrubs and trees on site will also deliver ecological benefit.

6.5 Additional features to encourage bats could be provided by the installation of bat roost units on trees and buildings. Examples are presented in Appendix 4.

6.6 Additional bird nesting opportunities could be created through installing bird nest boxes in hedgerows or on trees and buildings. Examples of bird box designs are presented in Appendix 4.

APPENDIX 1:
Desktop Study Information



Produced for TEP
by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
19 November 2012

50 YEARS

THE wildlife TRUSTS

Derbyshire Wildlife Trust

GENERAL KEY TO GIS MAPS

NB Not all these symbols may appear on the map supplied

- otter (BAP) record
- badger record (confidential)
- fresh water crayfish
- BAP great crested newt with 500m buffer zone
- bat roost
- water vole (BAP) record
- BAP bird record
- kilarney fern
- Derbyshire Red Data Book Plant Species
- veteran trees
- Pond (not necessarily BAP habitat)
- native black poplar record
- BAP mammal record
- BAP reptiles
- BAP bumblebee
- BAP beetle
- BAP butterfly record
- BAP moth record
- BAP fish record
- BAP vascular plant record
- toad record or toad crossing
- swift
- species rich hedgerow
- land in Countryside/Environment Stewardship

HP111 Local Wildlife Site

HP CWS potential Local Wildlife Site

DE030/3 other recorded site of interest

Chee Dale DWT nature reserve

SSSI SAC SPA National Nature Reserve

LNR RIGS (Regionally Important Geological Sites) Semi Natural Grassland

Ancient Woodland from Ancient Woodland Inventory

Ancient semi-natural broad-leaved woodland

Plantation on ancient woodland site

UK BAP Priority Habitats

Lakes in Lowland Derbyshire

Lowland heathland

Mire

Reedbed

Lowland swamp and tall herb swamp

Parkland

Purple moor grass and rush pasture

Traditional orchard (not ground truthed)

Otter records

OS Grid Ref	Location		Date
SK04167225	Buxton	DWT	2008

Water vole records

OS Grid Ref	Location	Date
SK0473	unspecified	1997
SK0473	Cavendish Golf Course, Buxton.	1997
SK0473	Stream that runs through Cavendish Golf Course, Buxton.	1997

Bat roost records

Species	OS Grid Ref	Location	Date
Common pistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus)	SK037742	Macclesfield Old Road, Buxton	2008

UK BAP Bird species

Species		Location	OS Grid Ref	Date
Numenius arquata	Curlew	Anncroft Road	SK037722	2000

UK BAP Mammal species

Species		Location	OS Grid Ref	Date
Lepus capensis	Brown Hare	Buxton	SK046723	2003

UK BAP reptile records

Species		Location	OS Grid Ref	Date
Lacerta vivipara	Common Lizard	Grin Low, Buxton	SK045723	2008

Nationally Threatened (DRDB) plant species

Scientific	Common	Location	OS Grid Ref	Date
Coeloglossum viride	Frog Orchid	Grin Low Quarry area (monad)	SK0472	1996
Coeloglossum viride	Frog Orchid	Grin Wood-Buxton	SK0472	1970
Dianthus deltoides	Maiden Pink	Ladmanlow Tip	SK0471	1980
Galeopsis speciosa	Large-flowered Hemp-nettle	Grin Low Quarry area (monad)	SK0472	1996

Locally Scarce or Declining (DRDB) plant species

Scientific	Common	Location	OS Grid Ref	Date
Anagallis tenella	Bog Pimpernel	Stanley Moor	SK043714	1980
Antennaria dioica	Mountain Everlasting	Grin Wood-Buxton	SK046725	1970
Helleborus viridis	Green Hellebore	Grin Plantation, bottom of.	SK0572	1996
Helleborus viridis	Green Hellebore	Grin Low	SK0472	1989
Potentilla palustris	Marsh Cinquefoil	Stanley Moor Complex	SK04287136	2010
Triglochin palustre	Marsh Arrowgrass	Stanley Moor Complex	SK04247152	2010
Valeriana dioica	Marsh Valerian	Grin Low Quarry area (monad)	SK0472	1996
Veronica scutellata	Marsh Speedwell	Stanley Moor Complex	SK04247152	2010

Locally Extinct (DRDB) plant species

Scientific	Common	Location	OS Grid Ref	Date
Juniperus communis	Juniper	Grin Plantation	SK0572	2000
Juniperus communis	Juniper	Unspecified	SK050719	1990
Juniperus communis	Juniper	Grin Wood	SK050720	1981
Juniperus communis ssp. communis	a juniper	Grin Wood, Buxton	SK0572	1974

UK BAP habitats
lowland swamp and tall herb fen
semi natural grassland - **see below**

Ponds (not necessarily UK BAP habitat)

SSSI
Poole's Cavern & Grin Low Wood
Goyt Valley
Leek Moors

SPA
Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1)

SAC
South Pennine Moors

Local Wildlife Sites

Ref No	Name	Area (ha)	Ecological feature
HP074	Stanley Moor Complex	41.7625	Upland mire
HP076	Stanley Moor Reservoir	9.4228	Unimproved acid grassland
HP099	Grin Low Grassland	30.9065	Unimproved calcareous grassland
HP194	Cutting Area H	3.6105	DRDB species - fungi

Potential Local Wildlife Sites (Potential Local Wildlife Sites are sites that have been identified as having nature conservation interest, but where that interest has not been fully assessed against the Wildlife Site Selection Guidelines.)

Ref No	Name	Area (ha)	Ecological feature
HP182	Anncroft Meadows and Stream	1.645	Rush-pasture

Semi natural grassland sites (regarded as Potential LWSs unless already designated as a LWS; not necessarily UK BAP habitat - may require survey)

Ref No	Name	Area (ha)	UK/LBAP	Ecological feature
HP182	Anncroft Meadows and Stream	1.6567	needs survey	Unimproved neutral grassland
HP074	Stanley Moor	20.9672	needs survey	Semi-improved calcareous

Other recorded sites of interest

Name	Ref No	Area (ha)
Grin Quarry Tip	HP136/3	1.6491
Burbage Edge Plantation	HP077/3	9.9999

Derbyshire Local Wildlife Sites Register

Site Ref: HP194 **Local Wildlife Site Name** Cutting Area H

Site Description: **O S Grid Ref:** SK042709 **Area:** 3.599 ha

This area supports moderately species rich acid grassland communities along the edge of a road cutting. The site is extremely rich in Hygrocybe and Geoglossaceae grassland fungi species including the Nationally Scarce Pink Waxcap Hygrocybe calyptiformis.

Selection Codes:	Selected Ecological Features:
Fu1	DRDB species - fungi

Brief Comments on Ecological Features:

According to Foster & Hobart (2005) the site could merit classification as being of national significance. The site needs to be monitored closely to ensure the fungal interest is maintained.

Derbyshire Local BAP Area:

Peak District BAP

Natural Area

White Peak

Habitat:

Unimproved acid grassland

Geology:

Millstone grit - clay and silt

Shales - mudstone and siltstone

NVC Communities

Derbyshire Red Data Book Species:	☑	**UK BAP Species:**	☑	**LBAP Species:**	☐
Protected Species:	☐	**Greenprint Species:**	☐	**Species list and/or report available:**	☑

Current Management:

Sheep grazed at least partially.

Date of Registration

2007

The Local Wildlife Sites System and Register is maintained by DWT on behalf of the Local Authorities. Further details can be obtained from DWT, East Mill, Bridge Foot, Belper, Derbyshire DE56 1XH.

Derbyshire

Date printed: 12/01/2009

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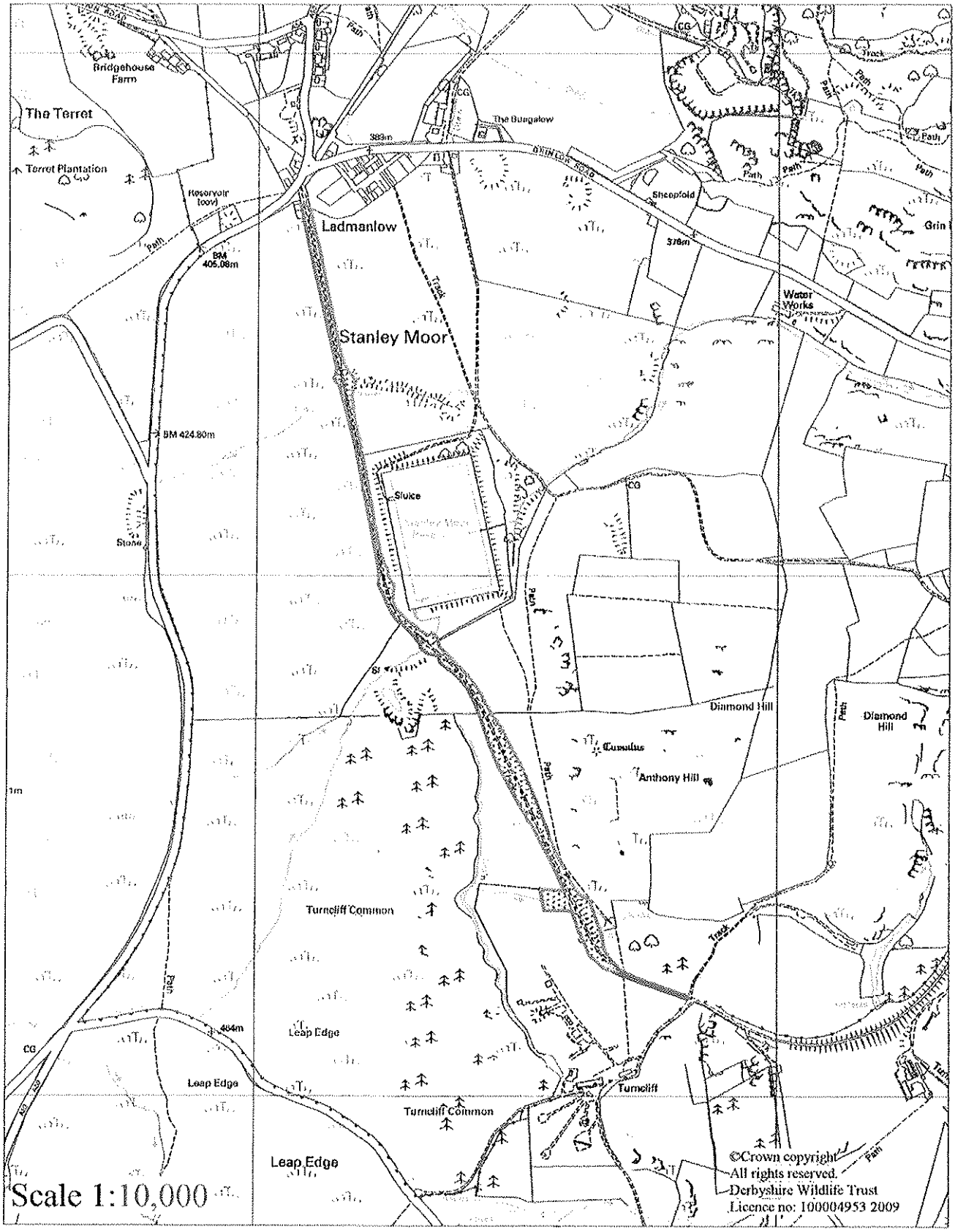

HP194 Cutting Area H

Derbyshire

Derbyshire Wildlife Sites Register

Site Ref: HP099 **Wildlife Site Name:** Grin Low Grassland

O S Grid Ref: SK 0497 7203 **Area:** 22.5 ha

Site Description:

Grin Low is situated south of Buxton in High Peak, Derbyshire. The site lies over carboniferous limestone and has been disturbed by quarrying activities. It supports a diverse mosaic of calcareous, neutral and acid grassland. The site is rich in characteristic limestone plants and also supports several species at the edge of their geographic range such as mountain everlasting and northern march orchid. The rare and declining species fir clubmoss is found here together with such specialities as moonwort, frog orchid, grass-of-parnassus and mountain pansy. Elsewhere there are areas of broad-leaved plantation woodland, scattered scrub and significant rock exposures within the quarry in the west. Much of the site is well used by people.

Selection Codes:	Selected Ecological Features:
Gr1	Unimproved calcareous grassland
Gr1	Unimproved neutral grassland
Gr3	Unimproved acid grassland
Gr2	Semi-improved calcareous grassland

Brief Comments on Ecological Features:

The site supports extensive areas of species rich calcareous and neutral grassland with more locally areas of unimproved acid grassland on quarry spoil. Rock exposures support a characteristic assemblage of limestone herbs, sedges and ferns. Typical species include salad burnet, lady's bedstraw, kidney vetch, early purple orchid, wild thyme, common milkwort and fairy flax. The site lies on the boundary between different geologies and climates.

Derbyshire Local BAP Area:

Peak District BAP

Natural Area:

White Peak

Habitat:

Unimproved calcareous grassland
Unimproved neutral grassland
Unimproved acid grassland
Secondary broad-leaved woodland
Inland rock
Semi-improved calcareous grassland

Geology:

Carboniferous limestone

NVC Communities

CG2
U4
U5

Derbyshire Red Data Book Species: ☑ **UK BAP Species:** ☐ **LBAP Species:** ☐

Protected Species: ☐ **Greenprint Species:** ☐ **Species list and/or report available:** ☑

Current Management:

Most of the site is managed by DCC. Much of the grassland in the east is summer grazed by cattle. However, part of the site is unmanaged including several meadows in the north-east of the site.

Date of Designation

1984, 2002

Derbyshire

The Wildlife Sites System and Register is maintained by DWT on behalf of the Local Authorities. Further details can be obtained from DWT, East Mill, Bridge Foot, Belper, Derbyshire DE56 1XH.

Date printed: 13 October 2003

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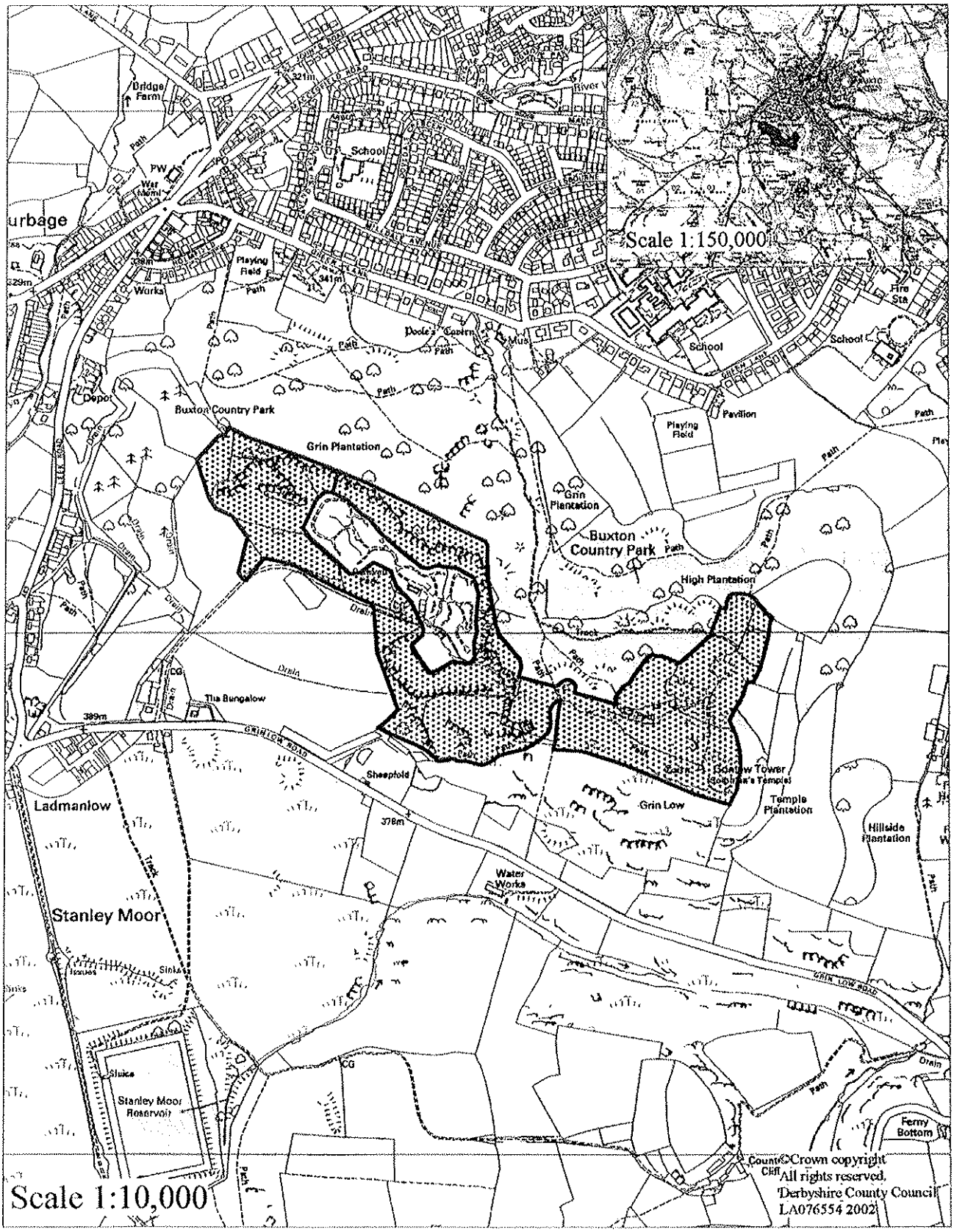

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HP099 Grin Low Grassland

Derbyshire

Derbyshire Wildlife Sites Register

Site Ref: HP074 **Wildlife Site Name:** Stanley Moor Complex

O S Grid Ref: SK 0457 7125 **Area:** 41.9 ha

Site Description:

This site located to the south-west of Buxton supports a mosaic of grassland, upland mire, rush-pasture and swamp communities with areas of colonised spoil and rock exposures. The grasslands occur mainly in the east of the site and are comprised of areas of unimproved and semi-improved acid, neutral and calcareous grassland. Towards the west the conditions become increasingly wet and here rush-pasture, mire and swamp is present. Characteristic species include soft rush, sharp-flowered rush, ragged robin, sneezewort, bottle sedge, lousewort, star sedge, tormentil, common valerian and water horsetail.

Selection Codes:	Selected Ecological Features:
HM4	Upland mire
We1	Swamp - Bottle Sedge
Gr2	Rush-pasture
Gr3	Unimproved acid grassland
Gr2	Unimproved calcareous grassland

Brief Comments on Ecological Features:

The most valuable features associated with this site are the mire and swamp communities that in places occur in a mosaic with unimproved acid grassland. The east of the site lies on the limestone and has been improved in part. However, areas of unimproved calcareous grassland occur around rock outcrops and semi-improved neutral grassland is widespread.

Derbyshire Local BAP Area:

Peak District BAP

Natural Area:

White Peak

Geology:

Gritstone

Habitat:

Rush-pasture
Upland mire
Unimproved acid grassland
Unimproved calcareous grassland
Swamp

NVC Communities

U4, MG6, CG2
MG10
M23b
M6

Derbyshire Red Data Book Species: ☐ **UK BAP Species:** ☐ **LBAP Species:** ☐

Protected Species: ☐ **Greenprint Species:** ☐ **Species list and/or report available:** ☑

Current Management:

Sheep grazing occurs over part of the site. The bottle sedge swamp is unmanaged.

Date of Designation

1984

The Wildlife Sites System and Register is maintained by DWT on behalf of the Local Authorities.. Further details can be obtained from DWT, East Mill, Bridge Foot, Belper, Derbyshire DE56 1XII.

Derbyshire

Date printed: 13 October 2003

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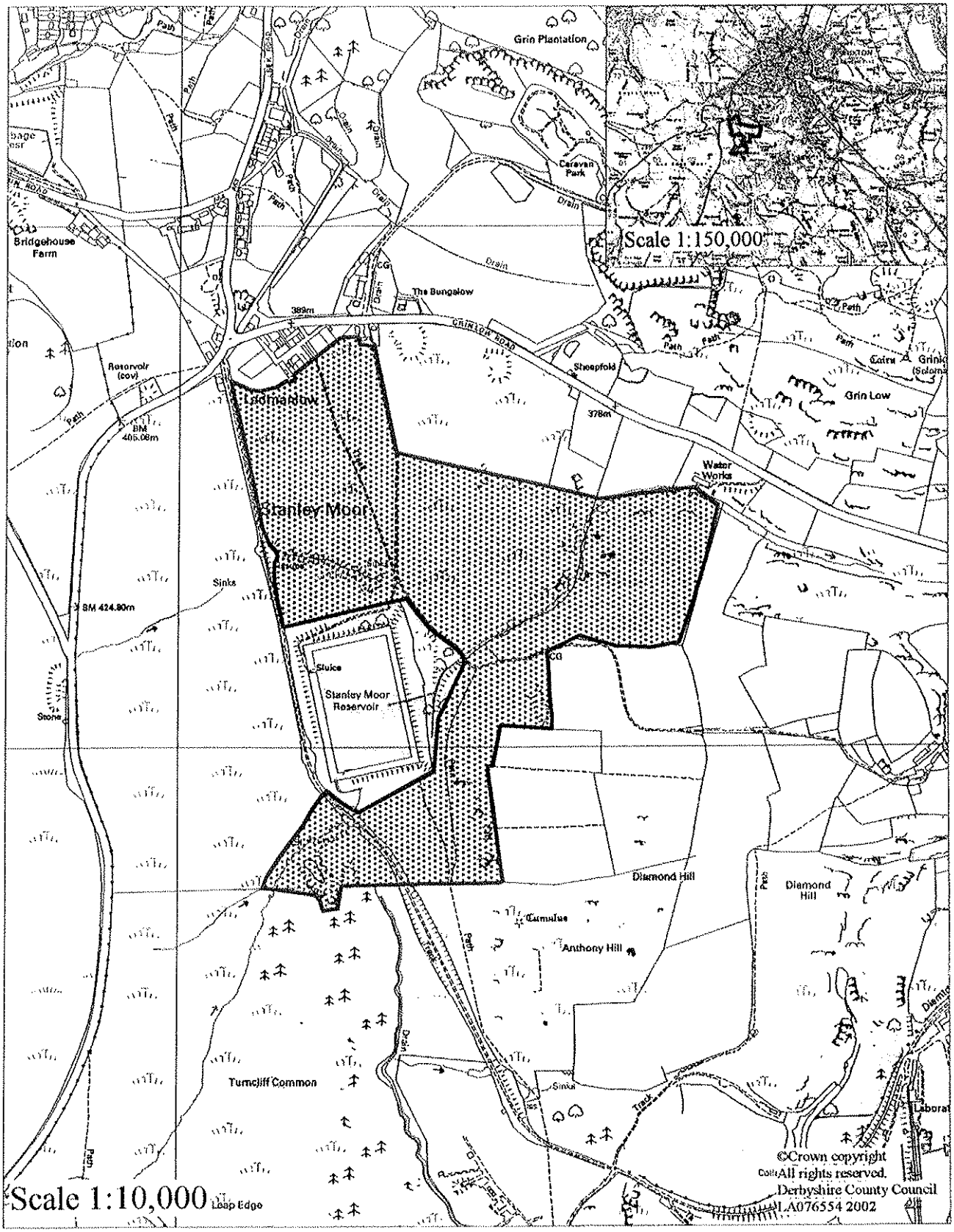

HP074 Stanley Moor Complex

The Wildlife Trusts
Derbyshire

Derbyshire Wildlife Sites Register

Site Ref: HP076 **Wildlife Site Name:** Stanley Moor Reservoir

O S Grid Ref: SK 0437 7108 **Area:** 9.42 ha

Site Description:

The disused reservoir at Stanley Moor is surrounded by embankments that support unimproved and semi-improved acid grassland and heathland with broad-leaved plantation woodland present in the east. The vegetation is characterised by heather, bilberry, tormentil, wavy hair-grass, sweet vernal grass, mat grass and heath bedstraw.

Selection Codes:	Selected Ecological Features:
Gr3	Unimproved acid grassland
Gr3	Semi-improved acid grassland
HM2	Heather moorland
Ma2	Water Vole population

Brief Comments on Ecological Features:

The current interest at the site is focused on the grassland and moorland vegetation around the edges of the reservoir. However, the site may be of equal value for it's water vole population.

Derbyshire Local BAP Area:

Peak District BAP

Natural Area:

South West Peak

Habitat:

Unimproved acid grassland
Semi-improved acid grassland
Heather moorland
Tall-herb - bracken (S)
Secondary broad-leaved plantation

Geology:

Gritstone

NVC Communities

Derbyshire Red Data Book Species: ☐ **UK BAP Species:** ☐ **LBAP Species:** ☐

Protected Species: ☑ **Greenprint Species:** ☐ **Species list and/or report available:** ☑

Current Management:

Unknown

Date of Designation

1984

The Wildlife Sites System and Register is maintained by DWT on behalf of the Local Authorities. Further details can be obtained from DWT, East Mill, Bridge Foot, Belper, Derbyshire DE56 1XH.

Derbyshire

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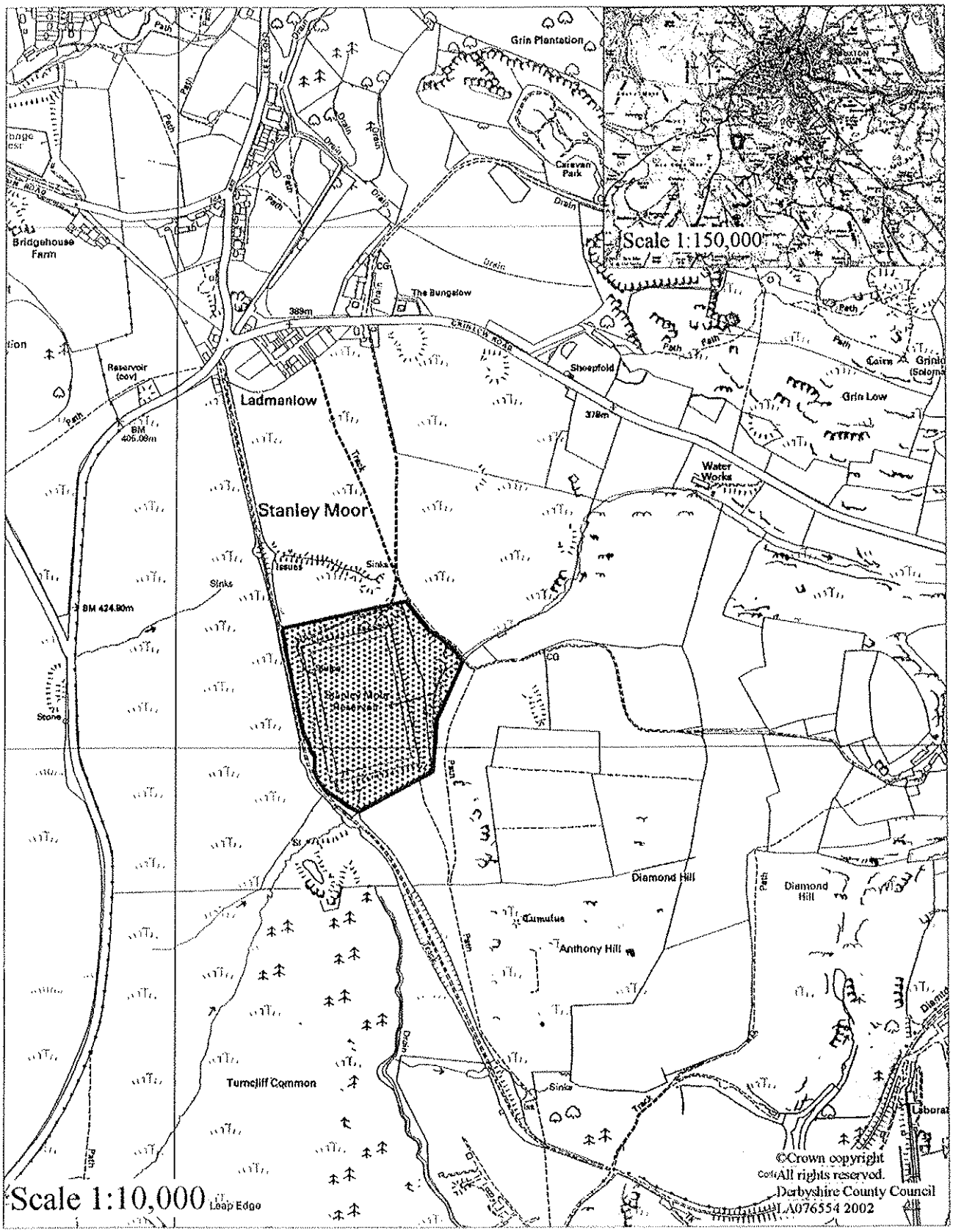
Date printed: 13 October 2003



HP076 Stanley Moor Reservoir

The Wildlife Trusts
Derbyshire

APPENDIX 2:
Target Note Report

Target Notes Report

Carr Road, Buxton

Target Note TN1

A ditch lying along the western half of the south boundary. At the time of survey the ditch did not contain any water.

No plant species listed	No plant species listed	

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare (within the target note area).

Target Note TN2

Modified neutral grassland with a high percentage of tall ruderal herbs within the sward. The site is considered recently disturbed land.

Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock	A
Lotus corniculatus	Bird's-foot Trefoil	A
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	A
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass	A
Juncus effusus	Soft Rush	A
Epilobium sp.	Willowherb species	A
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dog's-tail	F
Lolium perenne	Ryegrass	F
Juncus inflexus	Hard Rush	F
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	F
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	F
Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel	F
Moss sp.	Moss species	F
Senecio jacobaea	Ragwort	O
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	O
Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal	O
Sanguisorba minor	Salad Burnet	O
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	O
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	O
Phleum pratense	Timothy	O
Cytisus scoparius	Broom	R

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare (within the target note area).

Target Note TN3

Area of tall ruderal herbs along southern boundary of the site.

Epilobium sp.	Willowherb species	D
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock	A
Urtica dioica	Nettle	F
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	O

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare (within the target note area).

Target Note TN4

Area of tall ruderal herbs to the south of the curved retaining wall within the centre of the site. Contains the invasive Schedule 9 species Himalayan Balsam.

Impatiens glandulifera	Himalayan Balsam	D
Epilobium sp.	Willowherb species	A
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock	F

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare (within the target note area).

Target Note TN5

The area of modified neutral grassland beneath two mature sycamore trees is sparse in comparison to the rest of the site.

No plant species listed	No plant species listed	

D = Dominant, A = Abundant, F = Frequent, O = Occasional, R = Rare (within the target note area).

APPENDIX 3
Site proposals
(Drawing supplied by Copperleaf)



CARR ROAD, BUXTON
PROPOSED SITE PLAN

SCALE 1:500@A3, 1:250@A1
1336 C NOV '12

OMI ARCHITECTS
31, Blackfriars Road, Salford, Manchester M3 7AQ
t 44(0)161 832 3242
f 44(0)161 832 3623
e info@omiarchitects.com
w www.omiarchitects.com

APPENDIX 4
Examples of Habitat Enhancement Measures for Bats and Birds

BIRD BOX SPECIFICATIONS

Suppliers

Alana Ecology
The Old Primary School
Church Street
Bishop's Castle
Shropshire
SY9 5AE

Tel: +44 (0)1588 630173
Fax: +44 (0)1588 630176
Email: sales@alanaecology.com

Schwegler boxes have the highest occupation rates of all box types. They are carefully designed to mimic natural nest sites and provide a stable environment for chick rearing and winter roosting. They can be expected to last 25 years or more without maintenance

BOXES TO FIT UNDER EAVES

Sparrow Terrace, Stone Colour
House sparrows are gregarious and prefer to nest close to each other, so this woodcrete box provides room for three families under one roof. Made from long-lasting, breathable woodcrete. Stone colour.
No maintenance required.
Dimensions 245 x 430 x 200 mm.
Weight 13kg. Designed for fixing to walls (not suitable for fences or sheds due to the weight of the box).



A02085 Sparrow Terrace, Stone Colour (also available in brown)

Schwegler 9A House Martin Double Nest
These woodcrete nests are durable and ready for immediate use when birds return each summer. Easily fixed under the eaves on the outside walls of buildings, at least 2 metres from the ground. The backing board may be painted to match the building.



Model 9A is a double unit with two nests mounted side by side on a backing board, as shown. Model 9B is similar to the 9A above but with one single nest
A02018 Schwegler 9A House Martin Double Nest
A02019 Schwegler 9B Single House Martin Nest

Schwegler No 10 Swallow Box
This box should be located inside buildings such as barns, stables, sheds or outhouses, ensuring there is always access for the birds through a window or opening.



A02020 Schwegler No 10 Swallow Box

Droppings Board
To avoid problems with bird droppings from house martin or swallow nests, this board can be installed where necessary, for example over a window or door.



A02021 Droppings Board

Schwegler No 16 IMF Swift Box, Double Chamber
The design of this box mimics bell tower louvres. It has two removable panels for easy inspection of the two nest chambers. Designed for fixing on or within walls (not suitable for fences or sheds).
Dimensions 460mm h x 430mm w x 225mm d
A02088 Schwegler No 16 IMF Swift Box, Double Chamber



Schwegler No 16 Swift Box, Single Chamber
Similar to the box above but with a single chamber and single front panel.
Dimensions 240mm h x 430mm w x 225mm d.
A02087 Schwegler No 16 Swift Box, Single Chamber

Nest Mould for No 16 Swift Boxes
This nest mould fits inside the nest chamber of the No16 or No16 IMF boxes above, to encourage nesting. Research shows that the birds are more likely to nest if a nest mould is used.
A02089 Nest Mould for No 16 Swift Boxes



Schwegler No 17 Swift Box
This box is constructed from plant-fibre based material. It should be sited 6-7m above the ground, near the roof of a building or on a steep rock face.
Interior dimensions 14 x 14 cm. Outer length 34cm
A02041 Schwegler No 17 Swift Box



Schwegler No 18 Swift Box
This nest box is suitable for fixing high under the eaves or under the guttering of a building.
Woodcrete on board backing.
Interior dimensions 14 x 34 x 15 cm.
Exterior dimensions 19 x 50 x 22 cm
A02041A Schwegler No 18 Swift Box



Schwegler 1B Bird Box, natural brown
The most popular box for garden birds, the 1B appeals to a wide range of species. The box can be nailed to the trunk of a tree, or hung from a branch or the side of a building. Schwegler boxes have the highest occupation rates of all box types. They are carefully designed to mimic natural nest sites and provide a stable environment for chick rearing and winter roosting. They can be expected to last 25 years or more without maintenance. Woodcrete, 23cm high x 16cm diameter. With standard 32mm diameter entrance hole



BAT BOXES TO INSTALL INTO OR ON TO BUILDINGS & BUILT STRUCTURES

These bat boxes are designed to be built into buildings, or underneath bridges, arches or tunnels, where conditions are relatively humid. There are particularly useful for incorporating into new buildings or bridges to attract bats or to provide new roost sites where existing buildings with bats are being renovated.

Schwegler N27



This box should be cemented into a wall. It contains a single internal wooden panel which simulates a crevice. The removable front panel allows for easy cleaning. *No painting is required, but if it is necessary, a natural breathable paint should be used*
Woodcrete (75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture)
Width 18cm, Height 29cm, Depth 23.5cm

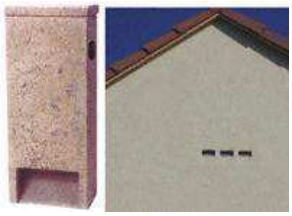
Schwegler 1FR Bat Tube



This long box can be installed within brick masonry, beneath plasterwork or wood panelling, or incorporated into concrete structures such as factory buildings or bridges. Inside it contains a woodcrete surface, a roughened wood board, and a metal mesh, providing a choice of roosting areas depending on the weather conditions and the bats' habits. This box is maintenance-free as the entrance slit is at the bottom, allowing for self cleaning. No painting required, but if painting is necessary a natural breathable paint should be used

Woodcrete (75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture)
Width 20cm, Height 47.5cm, Depth 12.5cm
Entrance width 15cm, Entrance depth 2cm

Schwegler 2FR Bat Tube



The same design as the 1FR but with holes in the sides. This allows multiple tubes to be placed next to each other to form a much larger bat roost. These boxes are maintenance-free as the entrance slit is at the bottom. No painting required, but if painting is necessary a natural breathable paint should be used.

Woodcrete (75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture)
Width: 20cm, Height: 47cm, Depth: 12.5cm, Weight: 13kg
Entrance Width: 15cm, Entrance Depth: 2cm

Ibstock - Enclosed Bat Box B



- Designed specifically for the pipistrelle bat
- Available in all brick types
- Discrete home for bats
- Various sizes
- Several roosting zones are created inside the box
- Bats are contained within the bat box itself
- Maintenance free with entrance at the base
- Ideal for new build & conservation work

215mm x 215mm or 215mm x 290mm
F2 S2 Fully frost resistant

Ibstock - Bat Box with Engraved Motif C



- Attractive motive
- Available in all brick types
- Discrete home for bats
- Various sizes
- Several roosting zones are created inside the box
- Bats are contained within the bat box itself
- Maintenance free with entrance at the base
- Ideal for new build & conservation work

215mm x 215mm or 215mm x 290mm
F2 S2 Fully frost resistant

Schwegler Bat Access Panel



This is a maintenance free access panel, designed to allow bats entry through exterior walls. The rear of the panel is left open so bats can pass through into existing bat roosts. The bat panel is particularly useful when renovation or conversion work is taking place in buildings containing bat roosts, where continued access to established bat roosts is desirable. No painting is required, but if painting is necessary a natural breathable paint should be used.

Material: Woodcrete (75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture)
Width: 30cm, Height: 30cm, Depth: 8cm, Weight: 7.8kg

Back Plate for 1FE Bat Panel



If access to an existing nesting site is not required, the 1FE can be fitted with an optional Back Plate, which includes an attached wooden panel to create a cavity wall inside the box .The roughened surfaces of the Plate, and the inside of the 1FE itself, are very attractive to bats. Installation of the complete box is easy. For example, it can be screwed to a wall or fixed within insulation.

Material: Woodcrete (75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture)
Weight: 2.2kg

Schwegler 1FQ Bat Box





An attractive box designed specifically to be fitted on the external wall of a house, barn or other building. Equally appealing to bats as a roost or a nursery, it features a special porous coating to help maintain the ideal temperature inside as well as a roughened front panel to enable the bats to land securely. Access into the box is via a step-like recess.
Inside the box, rough pieces of wood are incorporated into the back of the box which are good insulators and are used by the bats as perches. The internal layout offers three different areas with varying degrees of brightness and temperature.
This durable box is easy to attach to most walls, requires no maintenance or cleaning and will last for decades. Please note that this box is designed to be fitted to a wall. Due to the weight it is unsuitable for fences or sheds.

Woodcrete (75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture)
Height 565mm; Width 350mm, Depth 85mm, Weight 13kg

BAT BOXES FOR SITING ON TREES

Schwegler 2F Bat Box



A popular general purpose box attractive to the smaller British bats. A simple design with a narrow entrance slit on the front.

Woodcrete (75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture)
Diameter 16cm
Height 33cm

Schwegler 2F-DFP Bat Box



A general purpose box attractive to the smaller British bats, with a roughened wooden panel inside the box which simulates a crevice.
This box is favoured by Daubenton's bat and Nathusius' pipistrelle.

Woodcrete (75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture)
Diameter 16cm
Height 33cm

Schwegler 2FN Bat Box



A larger box with both a wide access slit at the base and an access hole on the underside. Suitable for the larger British bat species. Particularly successful in attracting noctule and Bechstein's bats.

Woodcrete (75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture)
Diameter 16cm
Height 36cm

Schwegler 1FD Bat Box



A large general purpose bat box, with two roughened wood panels inside the box which simulate crevices.

Woodcrete (75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture)
Diameter 16cm, Height 36cm

Schwegler 1FW Hibernation Box



This large box is designed to provide a protected environment, particularly through the cold winter months when bats hibernate. It has three internal wooden panels imitating crevices. *Supplied with special fixing brackets. It is important to fit this heavy box very securely if mounting above the ground, and to site it well away from public areas.*

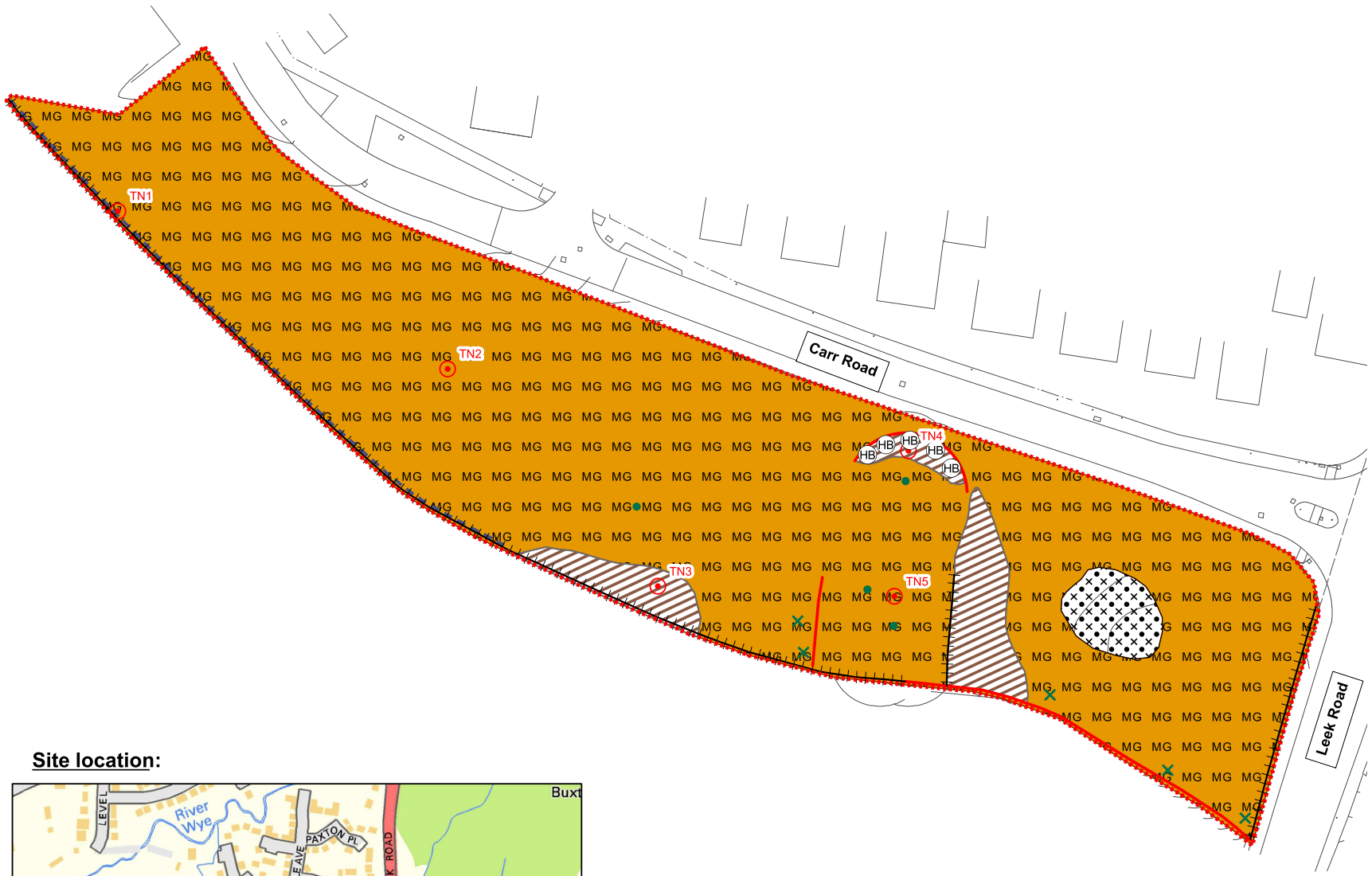
Woodcrete (75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture)
Diameter 38cm, Height 50cm, Weight 30kg

Schwegler 1FS Bat Box



Schwegler woodcrete boxes have the highest rates of occupation of all box types. The 75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture allows natural respiration, stable temperature, and durability. They are extremely long lasting and rot- and predator-proof.
The 1FS is a larger capacity general purpose bat box with more insulation than most boxes for a more stable temperature in the winter.
Wooden block hanger and 'tree-friendly' aluminium nails included.
Woodcrete (75% wood sawdust, concrete and clay mixture)
Diameter: 28cm Height: 44cm Weight: 10kg

DRAWINGS
G3701.001 Phase 1 Habitat Map

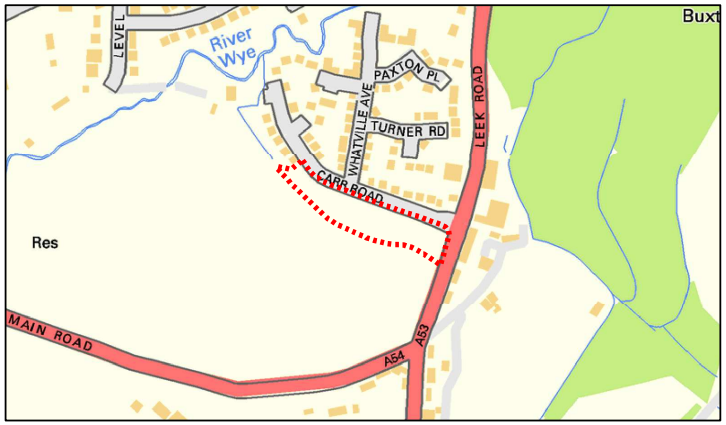


Key

- Site boundary
- Target notes
- MG — Modified neutral grassland
- Tall ruderal
- Bare ground/ ephemeral mix
- Dry ditch
- Fence
- Wall
- Scattered broad-leaved trees
- Scattered scrub
- HB — Himalayan balsam

Topographical map provided by the client

Site location:



0 15 30 60 Metres

Rev	Description	Dwn	Appvd	Date

TEP
Genesis Centre
Birchwood Science Park
Warrington WA3 7BH
Tel 01925 844004
Fax 01925 844002
email tep@tep.uk.com

Project:
Carr Road, Buxton

Title:
Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Map No.
G3701.001

Scale:	Date:
See scale bar	29/11/12

Drawn:	Checked:	Approved:
EP	PM	PM