Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Wildlife Consultants.

CHARLESTOWN ROAD, GLOSSOP.

BAT SURVEY.

Ref No:- **110336/Bats/Rev1.**

Date: **20th September 2011.**

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd carried out a Phase I Habitat Survey and Protected Fauna Survey of the site in October 2010. That survey included a visual inspection of the buildings on the site for bat roosting potential and for bat field signs. Roosting potential was identified in Buildings D, E, F and G and further bat surveys were recommended.

1.2. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd has therefore been commissioned to carry out further bat surveys of the site to establish whether there are any issues that may affect the proposed works.

1.3. The surveys were carried out on 18th August, 7th and 8th September 2011 and this report outlines the findings of those surveys and makes appropriate recommendations.

1.4. Appendix I of this report provides background information with respect to bats and the legal protection afforded to them.

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2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY.

2.1. The buildings were thoroughly checked internally and externally for potential bat roosting sites by looking for the following signs:-

* Holes, cracks or crevices.
* Bat droppings.
* Prey remains.
* Staining on external walls.

2.2. Unless otherwise stated, all lofts were accessed and inspected using a high powered torch and where necessary an endoscope.

2.3. A thorough external inspection was carried out from ground level for any gaps or openings in the roof and ridge tiles, behind soffits and fascias and in the walls of the structure for suitable roost access points and field signs to indicate possible use by bats.

2.4. All window cills, walls and the ground around the structure were checked for signs of bat droppings or staining to indicate possible use by bats. Where necessary, ladders were utilised to gain access within the limits of health and safety.
Any access constraints encountered are outlined within the following report.

2.5. This was followed by two dusk emergence surveys and one dawn survey, all as outlined in the following report.

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3. SURVEY RESULTS.

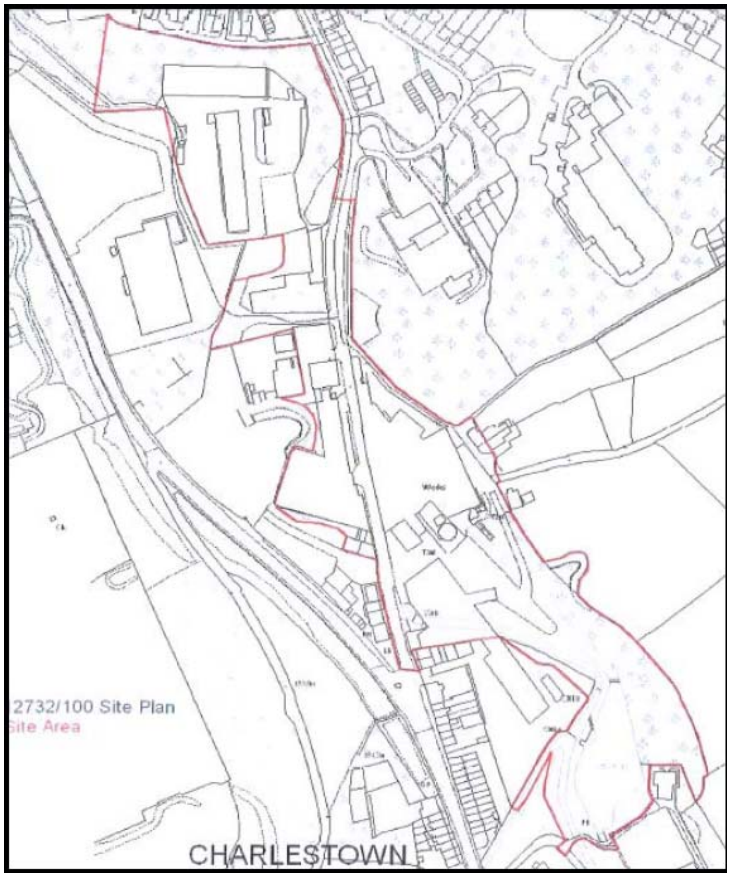
3.1. Data Search Results.

3.1.1. A data search request was submitted to Derbyshire Wildlife Trust in connection with the initial protected fauna survey. The full results are provided in Appendix II of this report.

3.1.2. The data search identified only one bat roost record of unidentified species approximately 500m from the site.

3.2. Site Description.

3.2.1. The drawing below shows the site boundaries of the survey area.

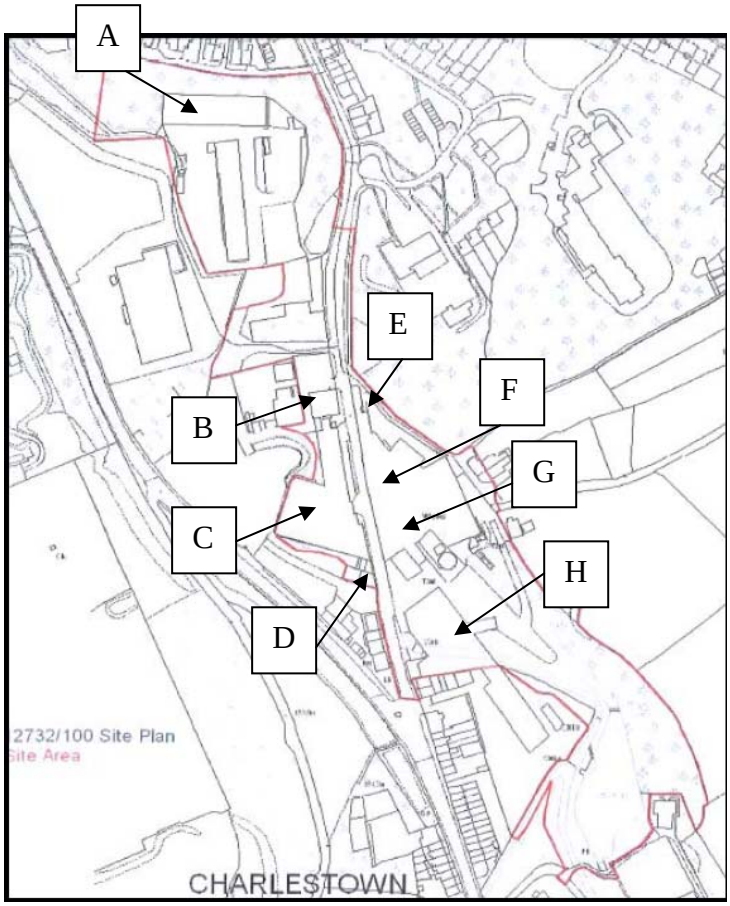


The full site description is within the Phase I Habitat Survey Report.

3.3. Survey Results.

3.3.1. The visual inspection of the buildings was carried out as part of the original Phase I Habitat Survey but is replicated here for completeness.

3.3.2. There are numerous buildings on the site that could potentially provide bat roosting habitat. The following photographs show a sample of the building types on the site, cross referenced to the letters on the map below, plus an assessment of the potential presence of bat roosts.



3.3.2.1. Building A.

This building is the northern most on the site and comprises solid brick walls and a pitched corrugated sheet roof supported by metal roof trusses. This building is assessed to be unsuitable for roosting bats.



3.3.2.2. Building B.

This is a relatively modern building with stone walls and a flat roof. The building is well pointed with no bat roosting opportunities and the flat roof will also not provide roosting opportunities.



3.3.2.3. Building C.

3.3.2.3.1. The front of Building C can be seen fronting onto Charlestown Road in the photograph below. The frontage comprises rendered brick walls for the majority although there are some stone frontages at the southern end. Behind this there is a

large expanse of industrial workshops with a combination of Northern Light roofs and pitched roofs with skylights.



3.3.2.3.2. At the rear, the buildings have been extended and comprise steel framed buildings with metal cladding, as shown below.



3.3.2.3.3. The building is in poor condition with abundant broken windows, including the majority of the windows in the roofs.

3.3.2.3.4. The potential for roosting bats is assessed to be very low, partly due to the design of the buildings and partly due to the vandalism that has opened the buildings to wind and rain.

3.3.2.4. Building D.

Building D is a large, two storey, stone building with a pitched and hipped slate roof. The building is open to the underside of the ridge but there is a timber sarking beneath the slates. There are missing and displaced slates that will provide potential access for bats and there are a small number of open joints in the external walls. This building is assessed to have a low potential for roosting bats due to the condition of the building.



3.3.2.5. Building E.

3.3.2.5.1. Building E is on the east side of Charlestown Road. It is a large and extensive group of old stone buildings with an assortment of pitched and slate covered roofs. Some of these are in good condition while others are in a poor state with slates removed from the roofs and a lot of broken glass.

3.3.2.5.2. Full access was not possible during this survey but where access was possible, the buildings are open to the underside of the ridges and are lined with a timber sarking.

3.3.2.5.3. While these buildings are all in a poor state of repair, they are all assessed to have a low to medium potential for roosting bats.





3.3.2.5. Building F.

3.3.2.5.1. Building F is a large area of factory space between Buildings E and Charlestown Road. The frontage of the buildings is built with stone piers and rendered infill between.

3.3.2.5.2. The roof of the building is a Northern Light design supported on a steel and timber fame. The southern pitches are covered with corrugates cement sheets with

gaps under the ridges and a lot of cracks and breaks. Most of the glass pitches have been broken by vandals. The photograph below looks across the roof towards Building E.



3.3.2.5.3. There is minimal potential for roosting bats in the walls of the building but there is potential for roosting bats in the roof.

3.3.2.6. Buildings G.

3.3.2.6.1. To the south of Buildings E and F there is a conglomeration of assorted buildings, as shown in the photograph below.



3.3.2.6.2. There is a very large and tall stone building in the middle of the group with a pitched, hipped, slate roof that is open to the underside of the ridge with a timber sarking. In addition, there is an assortment of stone and brick buildings some with full pitched roofs and some with mono pitched roofs.

3.3.2.6.3. Internally these are a maze of industrial buildings, all in a poor state of repair with abundant broken glass. The inside of these buildings provide little in the way of opportunity for roosting bats but there are opportunities within the roofs.



3.3.2.7. Building H.



3.3.2.7.1. At the very southern end of the site there is a final group of buildings. These are mainly brick built with a Northern Light roof of glass and steel cladding. The buildings are in a poor state of repair with almost all of the roof glass broken by vandals.

3.3.2.7.2. In addition, there is a group of steel framed and steel clad buildings to the rear.

3.3.2.7.3. These buildings are assessed to have a very low potential for roosting bats.

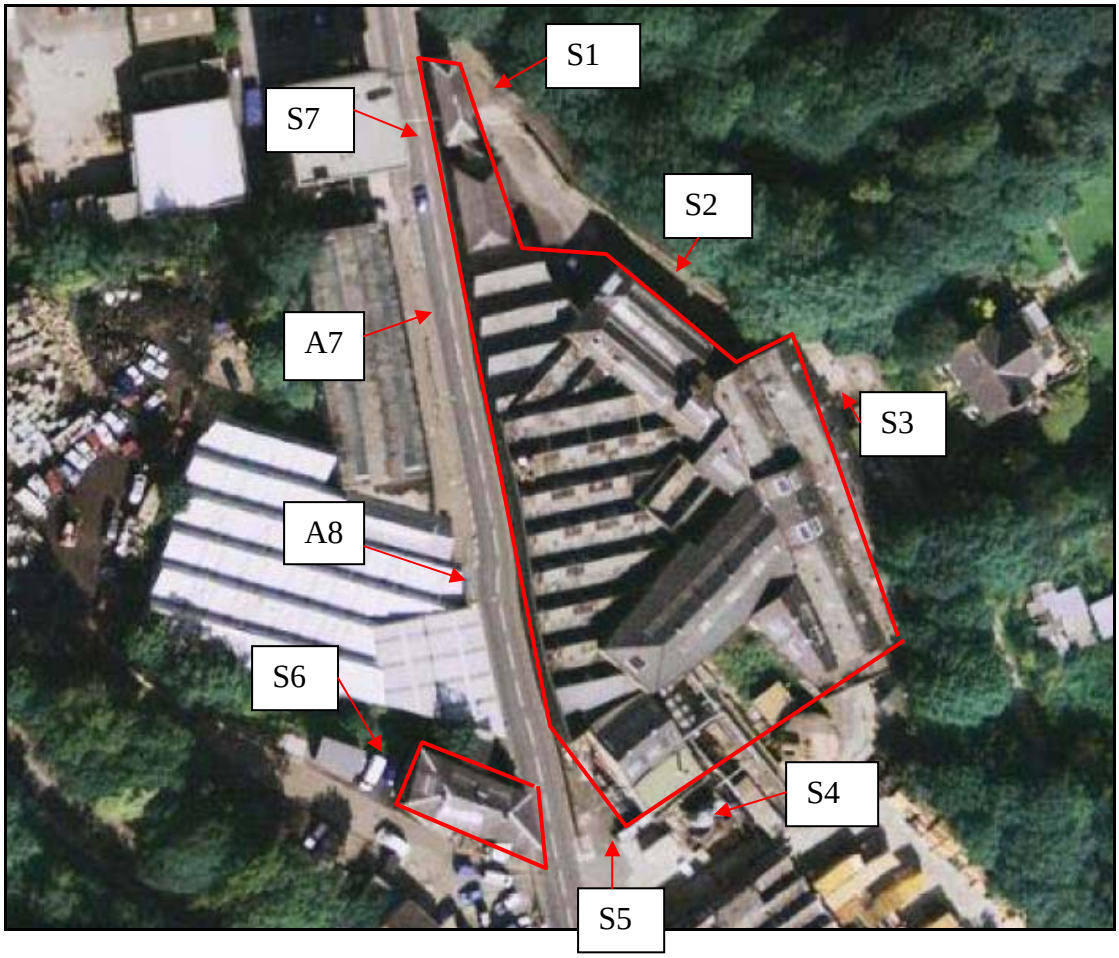
3.4. First Dusk Emergence Survey Results.

3.4.1. Seven surveyors carried out the first dusk on 18th March 2011. The evening was warm and dry although the ground was wet from earlier rain with a temperature of 14ºC at 21:30.

3.4.2. The seven surveyors are all experienced surveyors and four of them hold a current Natural England bat survey licence.

3.4.3. The surveyors were positioned around the site in order to be able to see all sides of buildings D, E, F and G, the buildings where bat roost potential was identified. The surveyors were supplemented by eight Anabat recorders to record bat activity for subsequent computer analysis.

3.4.4. The aerial photograph below shows the buildings that were previously identified as having potential for roosting bats outlined in red and the position of the surveyors and the Anabat recorders where S1 to S6 represents a surveyor with an Anabat close by. S7 is surveyor 7 and A7 the Anabat, placed a distance away because of the length of building along the road being watched by S7.



3.4.5. The following are the observations of the surveyors:-

Surveyor 1.

21:31. Pipistrelle 45 heard not seen foraging over trees to the east.
21:32. Pipistrelle 45 foraging over trees.
21:35. Pipistrelle flew from east to west over road.
21:36 onwards. Continuous Pipistrelle 45 foraging in the yard to the east of the buildings.

Surveyor 2.

20:34. Pipistrelle 45 flew from roof of buildings.
20:45. Pipistrelle 45 flew from roof of buildings.
20:47. Pipistrelle 45 flew over roof from the west.
20:52. Pipistrelle 45 flew over roof from the west.
21:22. Pipistrelle 45 heard not seen.
21:30. Continuous Pipistrelle 45 foraging over trees and lane.

Surveyor 3.

20:30 until 20:41. Pipistrelle 45 foraging over the lane and the sheltered yard to the north east of the site.
20:38. Pipistrelle 45 up the lane from surveyor 2.
20:46. Brief, quiet bat at top of the lane.
20:56. Pipistrelle 45 heard but not seen.
20:59. Pipistrelle foraging over trees and lane.
21:03. Pipistrelle from surveyor 2, left to the south.
21:04. Pipistrelle from surveyor 2, left to the south.
21:07. Pipistrelle from surveyor 2, left to the south.

Surveyor 4.

20:37. Pipistrelle 45 heard but not seen.
20:38. Pipistrelle 45 emerged from valley between roofs.
20:41. Pipistrelle 45 foraged around yard to south of buildings.
20:46. Pipistrelle 45 from south to north over yard.
20:47. Pipistrelle 45 emerged from roof apex.
20:56. Pipistrelle 45 foraging around the southern end of the buildings.

Surveyor 5.

20:44. Pipistrelle 45 flew over road towards surveyor 7.
20:50. Pipistrelle 45 flew over road towards surveyor 7.
20:56. Pipistrelle 45 heard not seen.
21:00. Distant Pipistrelle 45 from direction of surveyor 4.

Surveyor 6.

20:38. Pipistrelle 45 from direction of culvert.
20:49. Pipistrelle 45 from east to west from surveyor 5.
20:58. Pipistrelle 45 heard not seen.
21:01. Pipistrelle 45 flew from east overhead.
21:09. Pipistrelle 45 foraging over road to the south west.

Surveyor 7.

20:30. Pipistrelle 45s foraging over trees to the east of the site.
20:40. Bat flying over roofs and road through site, about half way down.
20:42. Bat flying over roofs and road through site, about half way down.
20:46. Bat flying over roofs and road through site, about half way down.
20:47. Bat flying over roofs and road through site, about half way down, left to the west.
20:49. Pipistrelle 45 foraging over the buildings, left to the east.
20:52. Pipistrelle 45 heard not seen.
20:53. Pipistrelle 45 heard not seen.
20:54. Pipistrelle 45 heard not seen.

3.4.6. The following bat activity was recorded on the Anabats.

Anabat 1.

Ninety four Pipistrelle 45 calls were recorded with the earliest at 20:30 and the last at 21:03.

Anabat 2.

One hundred and twenty one Pipistrelle 45 calls with the first at 20:31 and the last at 21:09.

Anabat 3.

Fourteen Pipistrelle 45 calls with the first at 20:29 and the last at 21:09.

Anabat 4.

This Anabat recorded no activity. This was an Anabat fault.

Anabat 5.

Fifty Pipistrelle 45 calls with the first at 10:45 and the last at 21:16.

Anabat 6.

Sixty Pipistrelle 45 calls with the first at 20:41 and the last at 21:16.

Anabat 7.

Eleven Pipistrelle 45 calls with the first at 20:38 and the last at 21:00.

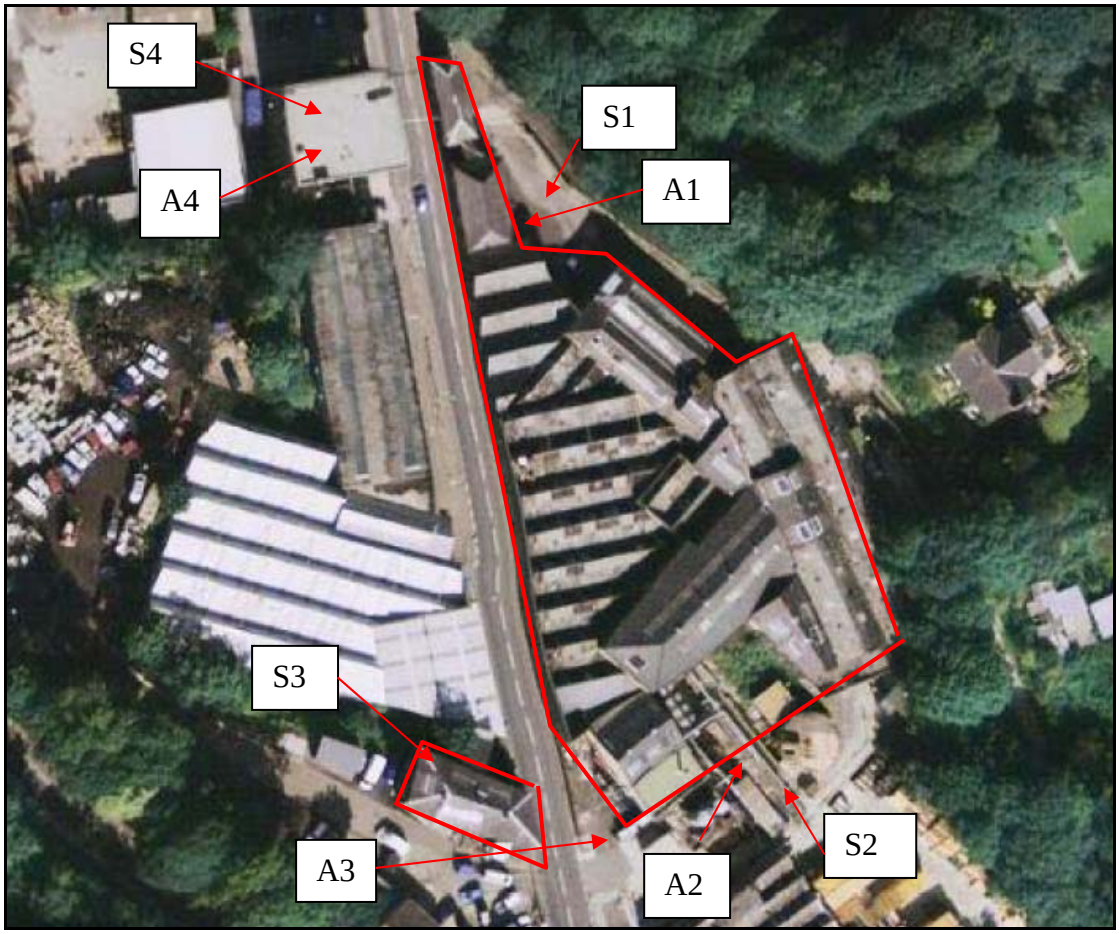
Anabat 8.

Five Pipistrelle 45 calls with the first at 20:38 and the last at 21:10.

3.5. Second Dusk Emergence Survey Results.

3.5.1. Four surveyors carried out the second dusk on 7th September 2011. The evening was damp and overcast with a moderate wind with a temperature of 11ºC at 20:30.

3.5.2. The four surveyors are all experienced surveyors and three of them hold a current Natural England bat survey licence.



3.5.3. The surveyors were positioned around the site in order to be able to see all sides of buildings D, E, F and G, the buildings where bat roost potential was identified. The surveyors were supplemented by four Anabat recorders to record bat activity for subsequent computer analysis.

3.5.4. The aerial photograph above shows the buildings that were previously identified as having potential for roosting bats outlined in red and the position of the surveyors and the Anabat recorders where S1 to S4 represents a surveyor and A1 to A4 represents an Anabat recorder.

3.5.5. The following are the observations of the surveyors:-

Surveyor 1.

19:53. Pipistrelle 45 emerged from the roof of Building E.
20:08. Pipistrelle 45 foraging activity over the trees to the north east of the site. This continued throughout the survey until 21:01.
20:10.Pipistrelle 45 returned to the roost.
20:20. Pipistrelle 45 emerged again from the same roost.

Surveyor 2.

19:59. Distant Pipistrelle 45 heard not seen.
20:03. Pipistrelle 45 foraging over trees to the south east.
20:08. Pipistrelle 45 foraging in yard to the south of the buildings.
20:12. Pipistrelle 45 foraging in yard to the south of the buildings.

Surveyor 3.

Surveyor 3 neither heard nor saw any bat activity.

Surveyor 4.

Surveyor 4 neither heard nor saw any bat activity.

3.5.6. The following bat activity was identified on the Anabat recorders up until midnight.

Anabat 1.

Sixty five Pipistrelle 45 calls from 17:59 to 21:01.

Anabat 2.

Twenty eight Pipistrelle 45 calls from 20:02 until 23:51 and four Pipistrelle 55 calls from 22:46 to 22:49.

Anabat 3.

One Pipistrelle 45 call at 20:15.

Anabat 4.

11 Pipistrelle 45 calls from 20:06 to 21:09 and one Myotis call at 22:45.

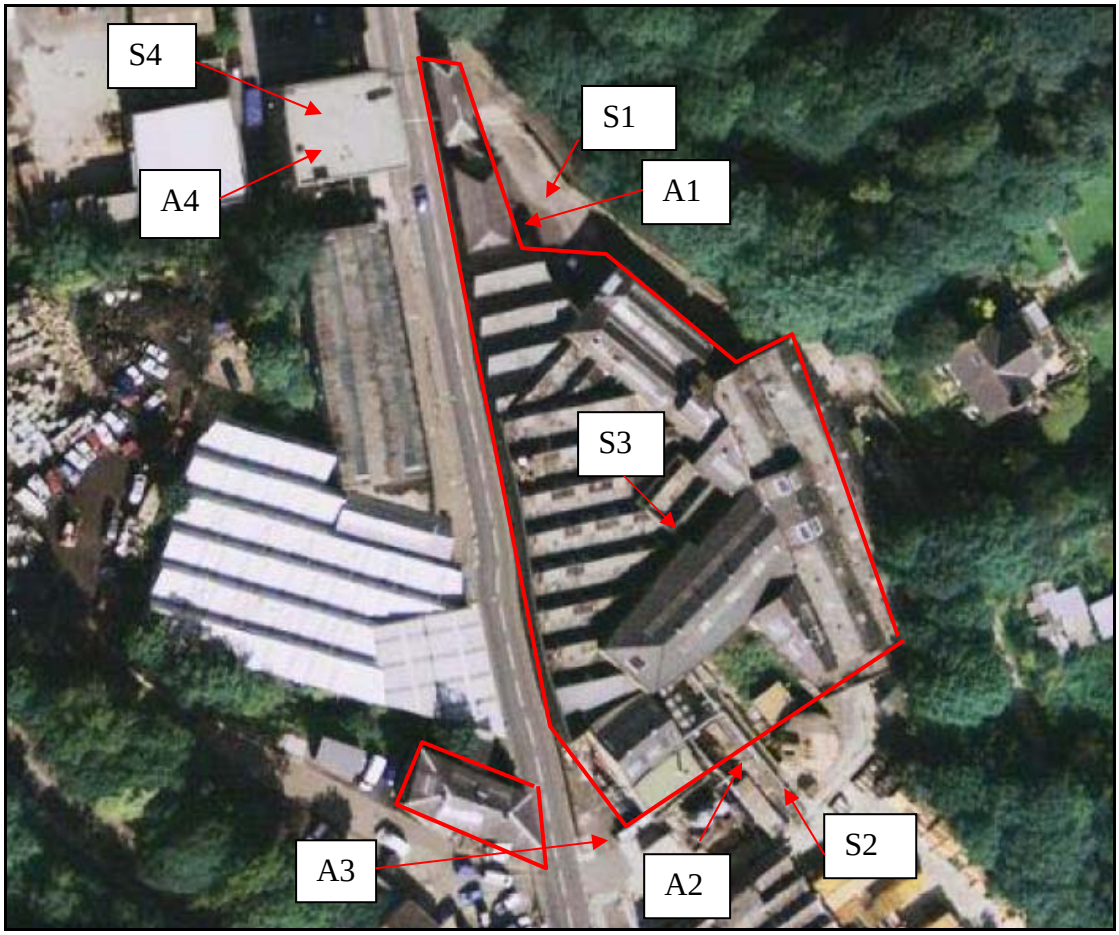
3.6. First Dawn Survey Results.

3.6.1. The same four surveyors carried out the dawn survey on 8th September 2011. The morning was damp and overcast with a moderate wind with a temperature of 10ºC at 06:00.

3.6.2. The four surveyors are all experienced surveyors and three of them hold a current Natural England bat survey licence.

3.6.3. The surveyors were positioned around the site in order to be able to see all sides of buildings D, E, F and G, the buildings where bat roost potential was identified. The surveyors were supplemented by four Anabat recorders to record bat activity for subsequent computer analysis.

3.6.4. The aerial photograph below shows the buildings that were previously identified as having potential for roosting bats outlined in red and the position of the surveyors and the Anabat recorders where S1 to S4 represents a surveyor and A1 to A4 represents an Anabat recorder. Surveyor 3 moved to a position in the middle of the site to gain a better view over the middle of the site.



3.6.5. The following are the observations of the surveyors:-

Surveyor 1.

05:39. Pipistrelle 45 foraging.
06:19. Pipistrelle 45 flew into Building F.
06:26. Pipistrelle 45 flew into Building F.

Surveyor 2.

05:48. Pipistrelle 45 heard but not seen.
05:54. Pipistrelle 45 heard but not seen.
06:12. Distant Pipistrelle 45 heard but not seen.
06:16. Pipistrelle 45 heard but not seen.

Surveyor 3.

06:11. One quiet bat was seen to fly into the buildings on the south west side of Building E.

Surveyor 4.

Surveyor 4 saw and heard no bat activity at all.

3.6.6. The following are the recordings of the Anabats from midnight onwards:-

Anabat 1.

Three Pipistrelle 45 calls at 05:39, 06:19 and 06:26.

Anabat 2.

Forty three Pipistrelle 45 calls with the last at 06:11, two Pipistrelle 55 calls at 00:13 and 00:14 and two Myotis calls at 02:30 and 04:16.

Anabat 3.

No bats recorded.

Anabat 4.

One Pipistrelle 45 call at 05:42.

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4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1. The results of the three surveys indicate that there is a small number of Pipistrelle 45s roosting in Building F on the site but that there are no other roosts elsewhere on the site.

4.2. During the second dusk emergence survey two bats were seen to emerge from the east side of Building F and one was seen to return. During the subsequent dawn survey, two Pipistrelle 45 bats returned to those same roosts. The locations of the roosts are shown in the photograph below.



4.3. During the dawn survey one Pipistrelle 45 was seen to return to a roost in the west side of Building F as shown in the photograph below.



4.4. This pattern of activity indicates a male summer roost of Pipistrelle 45 bats.

4.5. The predominant bat activity over the site was Pipistrelle 45 activity with a very low level of Pipistrelle 55 and Myotis activity. The greatest level of bat activity was foraging activity over the trees to the north east of the site and over the trees and yard at the southern end of the site.

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5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. No bat activity was identified in any of the buildings on the site except for the one block of Building F. There is therefore no reason why these other buildings cannot be demolished without the need for a Natural England EPS licence.

5.2. Pipistrelle 45 bats are roosting within the one block of Building F. Therefore, a bat mitigation strategy will need to be prepared and added to this report before submission in support of the planning application. That mitigation strategy must outline how the bats will be catered for during and after the works on site and the timing of those works.

5.3. Once full planning consent has been granted and before works can commence on Building F, it will be necessary to apply for a Natural England EPS licence.

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Derek A Whitcher.

Natural England Bat Survey Licence Number:- 20110665

20.09.2011.

Appendix I. BAT INFORMATION.

It is necessary to understand a little about bats, their basic nature, ecology and legal protection in order to evaluate the findings of this report.

Over 15 species of bat have been recorded in Britain. These fall into two families, the horseshoe bats and the 'ordinary bats'. They are extremely difficult to identify in the hand and even more so in flight.

All appear to be diminishing in numbers, probably due to shortage of food, caused by pesticides, as insects are their sole diet, and habitat change.

As their diet consists solely of insects, bats hibernate during the winter when their food source is at its most scarce. They will spend the winter in hollow trees, caves, mines and the roofs of buildings.

Certain species, particularly the pipistrelle (the commonest and most widespread British bat) can quickly adapt to man made structures and will readily use these to roost and to rear their young.

Bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, The Habitats Regulations 1994 and the Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000.

It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or capture or disturb bats or to damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by bats for shelter or protection.

A breeding or resting site of any bat is known as a bat roost. A bat roost is therefore any structure a bat uses for shelter or protection. Because bats tend to use the same roosts each year, legal opinion is that the roost site is protected whether or not the bats are present at that time.

Bat roosts can be identified by looking for:-

- Suitable holes, cracks and crevices.
- Bat droppings.
- Prey remains.
- By carrying out night observations using a bat detector.

Where development proposals are likely to affect a bat roost site, a licence is required from Natural England.

The person applying for that licence has to be suitably qualified and experienced in bat matters. That person is then responsible for ensuring that the measures contained in the licence are carried out.

Appendix II. DATA SEARCH RESULTS.

Derbyshire *Wildlife Trust*
East Mill, Bridge Foot, Belper, Derbyshire DE56 1XH
Tel: 01773 881188 Fax: 01773 821826
e-mail: enquiries@derbyshirewt.co.uk

Whitcher Wildlife
Cliff edge
Cliff Road
Darfield
Barnsley
S73 9HR

For the attention of Sue Whitcher

Your Ref: 101018

22 October 2010

Dear Sue,

Results of Ecological Data Search for SK033930 Charlestown Works, Charlestown Road, Glossop

Thank you for requesting the results of the ecological data search for the above.

We have checked the site against the following data sets:

- Presence of protected species included on the Derbyshire Protected Species Database 2010. This includes water vole, otter, Atlantic stream crayfish, bat roosts, great crested newt and reptiles.
- DWT species datasets for UK or local Biodiversity Action Plans Priority species including common toad, birds, fish, mammals, butterflies and moths.
- DWT badger database.
- Presence of plant species listed on the Derbyshire Vascular Plant Red Data List (2009).
- Presence of any statutory or non-statutory sites of ecological interest (SSSIs, Local Wildlife Sites, Regionally Important Geological Sites)
- Presence of any existing potential Local Wildlife Sites
- Presence of UK BAP Priority habitat types.
- Presence of ancient semi-natural woodland.
- Presence of other stands of woodland (broad-leaved or coniferous)[1]
- Presence of other areas of semi-improved grassland

[1] The undesignated areas of woodland shown on the OS 1:10,000 base map have not been surveyed by DWT but may have importance for wildlife.

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Results of assessment

The attached map indicates the locations of statutory and non statutory sites and species records for the search area. These have been summarised and are shown on the enclosed spreadsheet.

Limitations

It is advisable that you consult other sources since the Trust only holds a limited amount of nature conservation information. You should be aware that just because we do not hold records of interest within your area of search it does not mean that there is no nature conservation interest present on the site. DWT is not a primary data source for key taxonomic groups such as invertebrates and birds.

Further Information

Please refer to the sheet "sources of Nature Conservation Information in Derbyshire" available as a pdf on the Derbyshire Biodiversity Web site home page (www.derbyshirebiodiversity.org.uk/). We would also recommend that you consult the Derbyshire Biological Records Centre web site at www.dbrc.freeserve.co.uk.

The information in this letter is purely factual and offers no opinion as to the Trust's views on any proposed development.

An invoice will follow under separate cover.

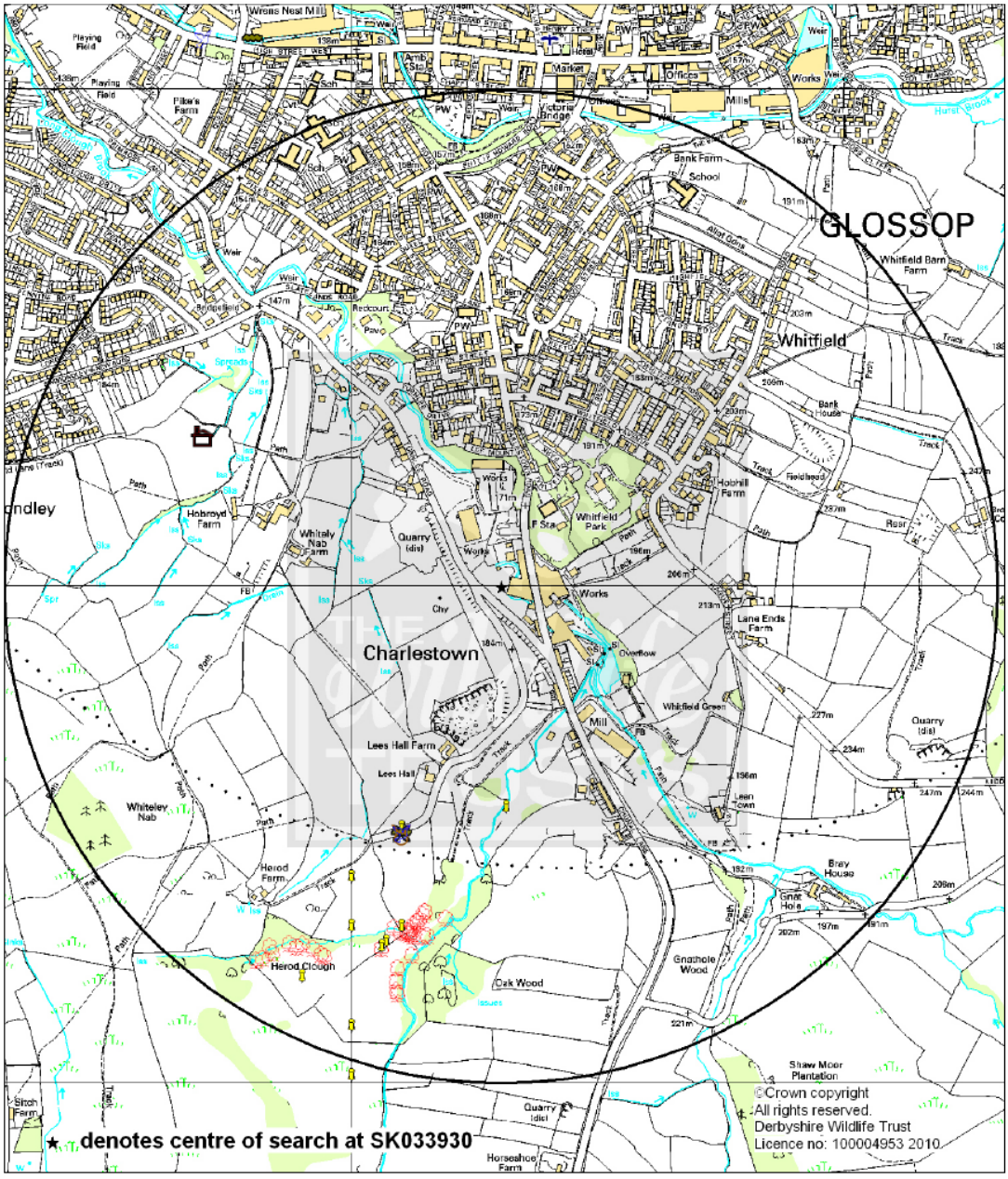
Please contact us if you require further assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Ann Hall
Conservation Technical Assistant
ahall@derbyshirewt.co.uk

Enclosures.

✓ GIS map and key, summary of sites and species information


GLOSSOP
Whitfield
Charlestown
Lees Hall Farm
Lees Hall
Whiteley Nab
Herod Clough
Oak Wood
Gnathole Wood
Shaw Moor Plantation
Bray House
Great Hora
Lane Ends Farm
Whitfield Green
Whitfield Park
Hobhill Farm
Bank House
Whitfield Barn Farm
Hobroyd Farm
Whitely Nab Farm
Herod Farm
Horseshoe Farm
Stitch Farm
Bank Farm
Wrens Nest Mill
Victoria Bridge
Market
Offices
Mills
Works
Mill
Quarry (dis)
Overflow
Lean Town
Fieldhead
Rest
Redcourt
Playing Field
Filbe's Farm
Hurst Brook
Alport Gorits
Path
Track
Weir
Pavo
Chr
Sch
PW
F Sta
Ind Est
Spr
Iss
Sks
FB
Sta
Ambs Sta
Post Office
Bridge
Pond
Spreads
Issues
Trees
Scrub
Rough
Grass
Boundary
Fence
Wall
Hedge
Ditch
Bank
Cliff
Rocks
Contours
Buildings
Roads
Rivers
Streams
Lakes
Ponds
Woodland
Forestry
Plantation
Orchard
Parkland
Common
Heath
Moor
Bog
Marsh
Swamp
Reeds
Sedge
Rushes
Bracken
Gorse
Heather
Grass
Arable
Pasture
Meadow
Crops
Trees
Hedgerows
Walls
Fences
Gates
Stiles
Footpaths
Bridleways
Roads
Tracks

GENERAL KEY TO GIS MAPS

NB Not all these symbols may appear on the map supplied



Bat roost

records

Species	OS Grid Ref	Location	Date
Unidentified	SK027933	2 Brooklands Drive, Simmondsley	2008

UK BAP Bird species

Species		Location	OS Grid Ref	Date
Numenius arquata	Curlew	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1988
Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1988
Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1988
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1988
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1988
Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1988
Prunella modularis	Dunnock	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1988
Emberiza citronella	Yellowhammer	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1988
Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1988

UK BAP Mammal species

Species		Location	OS Grid Ref	Date
Lepus capensis	Brown Hare	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	2003
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	2003
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Pipistrelle	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	2003
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	2004

UK BAP species

slow worm	OS Grid Ref	Location	Date
Anguis fragilis	SK031925	Long Clough Reserve	1988

UK BAP butterfly species

Species		Location	OS Grid Ref	Date
Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1993
Lasiommata megera	Wall	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1993

Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1989
Lasiommata megera	Wall	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1989
Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1984
Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1993

Locally Scarce or Declining (DRDB) plant species

Latin	Common	Location	OS Grid Ref	Date
Carex pallescens	Pale Sedge	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1999
Dryopteris carthusiana	Narrow Buckler-fern	Long Clough Reserve	SK03079227	2009
Dryopteris carthusiana	Narrow Buckler-fern	Long Clough DWT Reserve	SK03069226	2009
Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1985
Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1989
Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed	Long Clough Reserve	SK031923	1989
Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1993
Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed	Long Clough Reserve	SK030923	1997
Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed	Long Clough Reserve	SK030921	1997
Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	2002
Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed	Long Clough Reserve	SK03319254	2002

Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	2003
Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed	Long Clough Reserve	SK030924	2009
Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed	Long Clough Reserve	SK029922	2009
Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed	Long Clough DWT Reserve	SK030924	2009
Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed	Long Clough DWT Reserve	SK029922	2009
Leontodon saxatilis	Lesser Hawkbit	Long Clough Reserve	SK031925	1987

Veteran Trees (DWT records only)

OS Grid Ref	Location	Species	Date
SK 0295 9225	Herod Clough	Hawthorn	20070418
SK 0312 9230	Long Clough	Alder	20070418
SK 0311 9230	Long Clough	Silver Birch	20070418
SK 0312 9232	Long Clough	Hawthorn	20070418
SK 0312 9229	Long Clough	Oak	20070418
SK 0310 9230	Long Clough	Silver Birch	20070418
SK 0314 9229	Long Clough	Silver Birch	20070418

SK 0312 9231	Long Clough	Hawthorn	20070418
SK 0311 9230	Long Clough	Hawthorn	20070418
SK 0292 9227	Long Clough	Common Alder	20070418
SK 0294 9226	Long Clough	Hawthorn	20070418
SK 0313 9232	Long Clough	Hawthorn	20070418
SK 0314 9233	Long Clough	Hawthorn	20070418
SK 0314 9234	Long Clough	Hawthorn	20070418
SK 0315 9234	Long Clough	Hawthorn	20070418
SK 0315 9234	Long Clough	Hawthorn	20070418
SK 0309 9231	Long Clough	Alder	20070418
SK 0319 9233	Long Clough	Oak	20070418
SK 0315 9230	Long Clough	Birch	20070418
SK 0312 9226	Long Clough	Oak	20070418
SK 0312 9230	Long Clough	Alder	20070418
SK 0309 9223	Long Clough	Oak	20070418
SK 0309 9220	Long Clough	Oak	20070418
SK 0309 9218	Long Clough	Oak	20070418
SK 0309 9218	Long Clough	Oak	20070418
SK 0306 9227	Long Clough	Silver Birch	20070418
SK 0306 9227	Long Clough	Oak	20070418
SK 0284 9226	Herod Clough	Oak	20070418
SK 0282 9225	Herod Clough	Oak	20070418
SK 0284 9227	Herod Clough	Birch	20070418
SK 0287 9228	Herod Clough	Oak	20070418
SK 0289 9227	Herod Clough	Birch	20070418
SK 0290 9228	Herod Clough	Hazel	20070418
SK 0281 9225	Herod Clough	Birch	20070418