



THE
ENVIRONMENT
PARTNERSHIP



DINTING VALE GLOSSOP ECOLOGY DESK STUDY

TEP
Genesis Centre
Birchwood Science Park
Warrington
WA3 7BH

Tel: 01925 844004
Email: tep@tep.uk.com
www.tep.uk.com

Offices in Warrington, Market Harborough, Gateshead, London and Cornwall

CONTENTS	PAGE
1.0 Introduction	4
2.0 Method	5
3.0 Legislation and Planning Policy	7
4.0 Site Designations	16
5.0 Habitats	28
6.0 Species	29

TABLES	PAGE
Table 1: Sources of Ecological Information	5
Table 2: Details of Internationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 10km of the Site.....	16
Table 3: Details of Nationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 5km of the Site	18
Table 4: Likely Impacts of Development Proposals on Dark Peak SSSI.....	21
Table 5: Details of Non-statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site ..	24
Table 6: Notable Species Records within 2km of the Site	29
Table 7: Natural England Mitigation Licences within 2km of the Site	30

FIGURES	PAGE
Figure 1: Site Location Plan	4
Figure 2: Internationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 10km of the Site	17
Figure 3: Nationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 5km of the Site.....	20
Figure 4: SSSI IRZ within the Site	22
Figure 5: Statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site	23
Figure 6: Non-statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site	26
Figure 7.....	27
Figure 8: Notable Habitats within and adjacent to the Site	28

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A: Citations for Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of International Importance
- APPENDIX B: Citations for Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of National Importance
- APPENDIX C: Species Records within 2km of the Site

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Environment Partnership (TEP) were commissioned, by Wain Homes in November 2021, to complete an ecology desk-based assessment of land known as Dinting Vale in Glossop (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). This assessment is required to inform residential development.
- 1.2 The central grid reference of the site is SK 01944 94237 and the location of the site is shown in Figure 1 below.

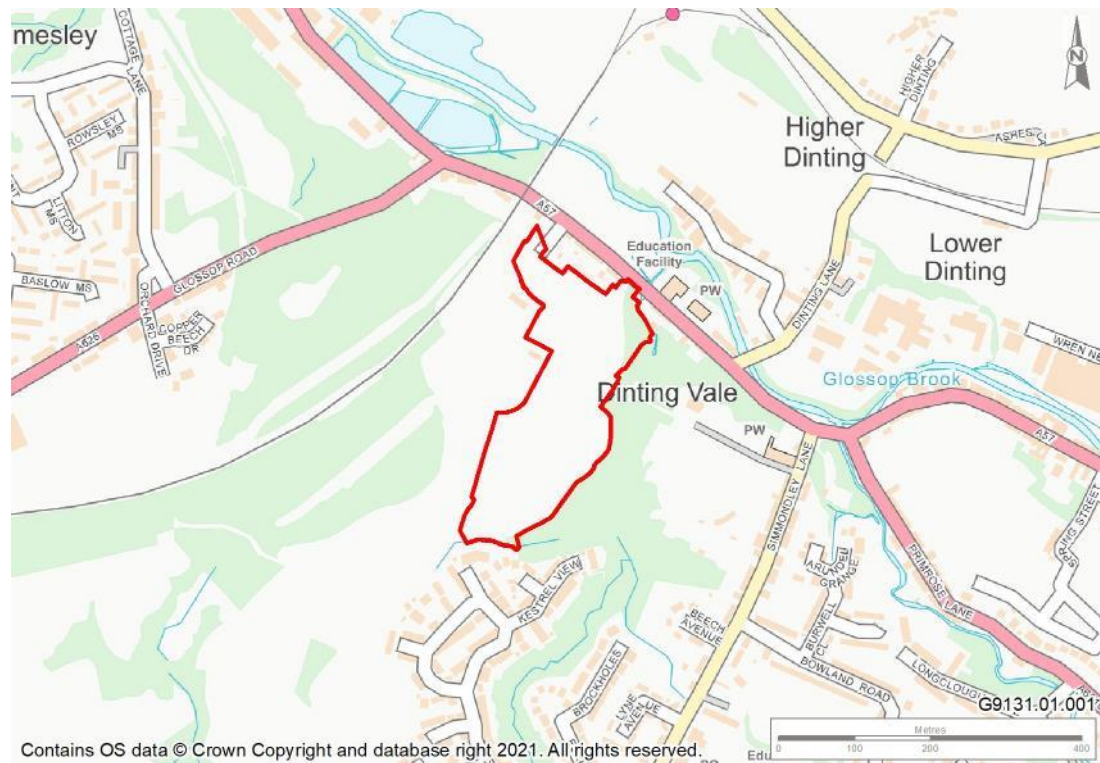


Figure 1: Site Location Plan

2.0 Method

2.1 Information regarding historic species records and protected sites was requested/gathered from the sources listed in Table 1. This collated data gives a useful indication of the distribution and abundance of ecological receptors at a given locale. An absence of records does not indicate the absence of protected species from the search area.

Table 1: Sources of Ecological Information

Source of Information	Nature of Information
MAGIC Map	<p>Statutory designated wildlife sites of international importance within 10km</p> <p>Statutory designated wildlife sites of national importance within 5km</p> <p>Statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance within 2km</p> <p>Natural England licences within 2km of the site</p> <p>Habitats of value to biodiversity within and adjacent to the site</p> <p>Great crested newt survey pond records 2017 - 2019 within 2km of the site</p>
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust	<p>Protected species records within 2km</p> <p>Non-statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance within 2km</p>
High Peak Borough Council	Land allocations and relevant policies
Ordnance Survey/Google Maps	Ordnance & Aerial survey mapping

2.2 Statutory designated wildlife sites of international importance may include:

- Ramsar sites;
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC); and
- Special Protection Areas (SPA).

2.3 Statutory designated wildlife sites of national importance may include:

- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- National Nature Reserve (NNR);
- Marine Nature Reserve (MNR); and
- Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB).

2.4 Statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance refers to Local Nature Reserves (LNR).

2.5 Non-statutory designated wildlife sites of local importance may include:

- Local Wildlife Site (LWS);
- Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (DWT) Nature Reserves;
- Grade 3 Sites;
- Potential Local Wildlife Sites;
- Site of Biological Importance (SBI); and
- Biological Heritage Site (BHS).

2.6 Habitats of value may include those listed under any of the following:

- Ancient woodland;
- Main rivers¹;
- Habitats of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (S41); and
- Local Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats (LBAP).

2.7 Protected species records may include those listed under any of the following:

- European Protected Species (EPS);
- Protected bird species under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA1);
- Protected animal species under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA5);
- Protected plant species under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA8);
- Invasive non-native plant species under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA9);
- Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019 (IAS);
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (PBA);
- Species of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (S41);
- Red and Amber listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BRd/BAm); and
- Local Biodiversity Action Plan Species (LBAP).

¹ Main rivers are statutory watercourses designated by the Environment Agency (in England). 'Main rivers' are usually larger streams and rivers, but some of them are small watercourses of significance. Works within 8m of main rivers are generally prohibited or require permission as there could be flood risk implications.

3.0 Legislation and Planning Policy

- 3.1 This section details legislation and planning policy that may have relevance to the site. Only legislation and policy relevant to biodiversity are included.

Relevant Legislation

Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife & Natural Habitats

- 3.2 The Bern Convention² was adopted in Switzerland in 1979 and came into force in the UK in 1982. The primary aims of the Convention are to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats, particularly where this requires cooperation between contracting parties.
- 3.3 Appendix II of the Convention includes animal species (fauna) strictly protected under special legal and management conservation measures, including the ban on capturing, keeping, disturbance, deliberate killing, possession and sale. Appendix III includes a list of fauna protected under special conservation measures, including closed season and other measures of limited and regulated exploitation.
- 3.4 The obligations of the Convention are transposed in the UK into national law by means of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (W&C Act 1981) (as amended)³.

Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Wild Species

- 3.5 The Bonn Convention⁴ was adopted in Germany in 1979 and was ratified in the UK in 1985. It pertains to migratory species and those that regularly cross the political boundaries of countries. Appendix I of the Bonn Convention includes critically threatened species (those in danger of extinction) while Appendix II lists migratory species whose conservation status is unfavourable and which would benefit from coordinated conservation measures. A number of UK bird species are included within both Appendix I and II.
- 3.6 In Great Britain, the legal requirement for the strict protection of Appendix II species is provided by the W&C Act 1981. Additionally, the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act 2000) was enacted in England and Wales to strengthen the protection of certain species by increasing penalties and enforcement powers; and strengthened the protection of sites from damage caused by third parties.

² Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats. Bern, 19.IX.1979.

³ Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: Elizabeth II. 1981 Chapter 69. (1981) London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

⁴ The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Bonn 23 June 1979

⁵ Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000: Elizabeth II. 2000 Chapter 37 (2000) London: The Stationery Office

EUROBATS Agreement

- 3.7 Under the Bonn Convention, the UK has ratified four legally binding Agreements. Relevant to bats is the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (EUROBATS)⁶, which came into force in the UK in 1994. This agreement recognises that endangered migratory-species can only be properly protected if activities are carried out over the entire migratory range of the species, and it aims to protect all species of bats identified in Europe through legislation, education, conservation measures and international co-operation.

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

Protected Species

- 3.8 Species listed under Schedule 2 of the Conservation Regulations 2017, referred to as 'European Protected Species' (EPS), including their breeding sites and resting places, are protected under Regulations 42 and 43. This makes it illegal to:
- Deliberately capture, injure or kill any such animal;
 - Deliberately disturb such an animal;
 - Deliberately take or destroy the eggs of such an animal; and
 - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.
- 3.9 Under Regulation 55 of the Conservation Regulations 2017 (as amended), licences can be granted by Natural England in respect of development to permit activities that would otherwise be unlawful, providing that the following 'three tests' are passed, namely:
- The development is for reasons of overriding public interest (or other purpose prescribed by Regulation 55(2));
 - There is no satisfactory alternative (Regulation 55(9)(a)); and
 - The action authorised will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the site concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range (Regulation 55(9)(b)).
- 3.10 Under Regulation 9(1) of the Conservation Regulations 2017 (as amended), competent authorities "must exercise their functions which are relevant to nature conservation... so as to secure compliance with the requirements of the Directives". Regulation 9(3) requires a competent authority, in exercising any of its function, to "have regard to the requirements of the Directives so far as they be affected by the exercise of those functions." Local planning authorities must therefore consider the above three 'tests' when determining if planning permission should be granted for developments likely to cause an offence under the Conservation Regulations.

⁶ Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats, EUROBATS, 1991. London 4 December 1991

Protected Sites

- 3.11 The Conservation Regulations 2017 (as amended) also deal with the assessment of potential impacts on sites of European nature conservation importance. Under Regulations 63 and 64 of the Conservation Regulations 2017 (as amended) a series of steps and tests must be followed for plans or projects that could potentially affect a European site. The steps and tests set out within Regulations 63 and 64 are commonly referred to as the 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA) process.
- 3.12 All plans and projects (including planning applications) that are not directly connected with, or necessary for, the conservation management of a European site, require consideration of whether the plan or project is likely to have significant effects on that site. This consideration should consider the potential effects both of the plan/project itself and in combination with other plans or projects. Where an adverse effect on the site's integrity cannot be ruled out, and where there are no alternative solutions, the plan or project can only proceed if there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest and if the necessary compensatory measures can be secured.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

- 3.13 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA) is the major legal instrument for wildlife protection in the UK. In respect of habitats and flora, the WCA protects the most important habitats as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
- 3.14 In respect of birds, the WCA makes it an offence (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) to intentionally kill, injure, or take any wild bird. It is also an offence to take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built and to take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.
- 3.15 Special penalties are available for offences related to birds listed in Schedule 1, for which there are additional offences of disturbing these birds at their nests, or their dependent young. The Secretary of State may also designate Areas of Special Protection (subject to exceptions) to provide further protection to birds. The WCA also prohibits certain methods of killing, injuring, or taking birds, restricts the sale and possession of captive bred birds, and sets standards for keeping birds in captivity.
- 3.16 The WCA also provides a national level of protection to specific native animals. For example, all UK bats and the hazel dormouse are listed in Schedule 5 of the WCA and, in addition to the provisions of the 2010 Regulations, these species therefore also afforded protection in respect of paragraph 9(4)(b) (disturbance while occupying a place or structure of shelter), paragraph 9(4)(c) (obstruction of access to a place or structure of shelter) and paragraph 9(5) (relating to possession and sale).
- 3.17 The WCA provides a level of protection to plants listed on Schedule 8 and makes it an offence to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any plant that is included in Schedule 9.

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

- 3.18 Part III of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) deals specifically with wildlife protection and nature conservation. It requires that Government Departments have regard for the conservation of biodiversity, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity⁷. In addition, it requires that The Secretary of State publishes a list of living organisms and habitat types that are considered to be of principal importance in conserving biodiversity.
- 3.19 CRoW also amends the WCA, expanding the terms of offences to include reckless activity. It increases the legal protection of threatened species, by also making it an offence to “recklessly” obstruct access to a sheltering place used by an animal listed in Schedule 5 of the WCA or “recklessly” disturb an animal occupying such a structure or place.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

- 3.20 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006⁸ (NERC) imposes a duty on all public bodies to have regard for biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions. This extends the duty imposed upon Government and Ministers by CRoW.
- 3.21 Section 41 of the NERC Act provides for the establishment of a list of habitat and species that are considered to be of “principal importance for the for the purpose of conserving biodiversity” and for which biodiversity conservation should be prioritised.

Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (as amended)

- 3.22 Important hedgerows are protected from removal by the Hedgerows Regulations⁹. Regulation 3 defines the hedgerows to which the Regulations apply. Regulation 4 sets out the criteria for identifying “important hedgerows” including ecological, landscape or historical/cultural reasons. Under the Hedgerow Regulations it is against the law to remove or destroy certain hedgerows without permission from the local planning authority. Works to “important hedgerows” are exempt under the Hedgerow Regulations if planning consent is granted which allows their removal.
- 3.23 The identification of important hedgerows also provides an additional means to value hedgerows aside from their botanical value (e.g. species richness) as the assessment of importance also includes characteristics relating to maturity and structure (e.g. associated features, connectivity, integrity) which will affect the functional value of the hedgerow.

⁷ Convention on Biological Diversity [Adopted on June 5, 1992 at Rio de Janeiro].

⁸ OFFICE OF PUBLIC SECTOR INFORMATION: Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 Chapter 16 ODPM London.

⁹ OFFICE OF PUBLIC SECTOR INFORMATION: Statutory Instrument 1997 No. 1167 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

- 3.24 Badgers and their setts receive statutory protection under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (PBA). This makes it an offence to wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or to attempt to do so; or to intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett.
- 3.25 Sett interference includes disturbing badgers whilst they are occupying a sett, as well as damaging or destroying a sett or obstructing access to it. A badger sett is defined in the legislation as “any structure or place, which displays signs indicating current use by a badger.”

Relevant Policy

National Policy

National Planning Policy Framework 2021

- 3.26 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF21) sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied at a local level in development plans and how developers should address them. The Framework places great emphasis on plans and developments contributing to sustainable development.
- 3.27 Paragraph 174 states: Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
- protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
 - recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
 - maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;
 - minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
 - preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
 - remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.
- 3.28 Paragraph 180 states: When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and;
- development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.”

3.29 Paragraph 181 stipulates that the following should be given the same protection as habitats sites¹⁰:

- potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
- listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and
- sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

3.30 Paragraph 182 confirms: The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site.

Government Circular 06/2005

3.31 Government Circular 06/2005¹¹ remains pertinent in national policy even though PPS9, which it originally supported, was revoked by the NPPF.

¹⁰ Defined by NPPF21 as “Any site which would be included within the definition at regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 for the purpose of those regulations, including candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and any relevant Marine Sites”.

¹¹ OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER (2005) ‘Government Circular: Geological and Biological Conservation – Statutory obligations and their implications within the planning system’ ODPM circular 06/2005, DEFRA circular 01/2005

- 3.32 The Circular outlines the legislative provisions relating to biodiversity and geological conservation which affect planning and development. The Circular provides guidance on the protection of designated international and national nature conservation sites, non-designated sites, the conservation of species, and advice on the related issues and statutory powers.
- 3.33 Paragraphs 123 and 124 of Part IV of Circular 06/2005 state that “the likelihood of disturbing a badger sett, or adversely affecting badgers’ foraging territory, or links between them, or significantly increasing the likelihood of road or rail casualties amongst badger populations, are capable of being material considerations in planning decisions. Although consideration of the case for granting a licence is separate from the process of applying for planning permission, a planning authority should advise anyone submitting an application for development in an area where there are known to be badger setts that they must comply with the provisions of the Act”.

Local Planning Policy

High Peak Local Plan (adopted April 2016)

- 3.34 The High Peak Local Plan is the key planning document for the Glossopdale, setting out a long-term strategy for the spatial development of Derby to 2031 and provides a framework for promoting and managing development.
- 3.35 The Policies Map can be viewed by following the link below: [Interactive local plan map - High Peak Borough Council](#)
- 3.36 The site is allocated for housing under the High Peak Local Plan. It is also designated as a Grade 3 site for its biodiversity interest (Adderley Place Rush Pasture).
- 3.37 The High Peak Local Plan document can be viewed by following the link: [951570.pdf \(highpeak.gov.uk\)](#)
- 3.38 The following policies relate to biodiversity and nature conservation:
- Policy S 1 - Sustainable Development Principles;
 - Policy EQ 5 Biodiversity;
 - Policy EQ 8 Green Infrastructure; and
 - Policy EQ 9 Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows.

Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP)

- 3.39 The LBAP document for Dark Peak can be viewed by following the link: [Action for Species: Peak District National Park](#)
- 3.40 The following habitats are identified within LBAPs by Peak District Local Biodiversity Action Plan:
- Acid Grassland
 - Blanket Bog
 - Calaminarian Grassland
 - Calcareous Grassland
 - Inland Rock and Scree Habitats

- Limestone Heath
- Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
- Neutral Grassland
- Ponds
- Purple Moor-Grass and Rush-Pasture
- River Corridor Habitats
- Species-Poor Rush-Pasture
- Upland Ashwoods
- Upland Flushes Fens and Swamps
- Upland Heathland
- Upland Oakwood
- Wet Woodland
- Wood-Pasture and Parkland

3.41 The following species are identified within LBAPs by Lowland Derbyshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan:

- Bats (all speices)
- Brown Hare
- Harvest Mouse
- Mountain Hare
- Otter
- Water Vole
- Curlew
- Dipper
- Golden Plover
- Grasshopper Warbler
- Hen Harrier
- Lapwing
- Merlin
- Peregrine
- Red Grouse
- Ring Ouzel
- Short-eared Owl
- Skylark
- Snipe
- Tree Sparrow
- Twite
- Yellow Wagtail
- Hawfinch
- Lesser redpoll
- Lesser spotted woodpecker
- Marsh Tit
- Nightjar
- Spotted flycatcher
- Tree pipit
- Willow tit
- Wood Warbler
- Bilberry bumblebee

- Dingy skipper butterfly
- Iron blue mayfly
- Small blue butterfly
- White-letter hairstreak butterfly
- Atlantic Salmon
- Brook Lamprey
- Brown trout
- Bullhead
- European eel
- Adder
- Great crested newt
- White-clawed crayfish
- Dark red helleborine
- Date-coloured waxcap
- Derbyshire feather-moss
- Field gentian
- Frog orchid
- Globeflower
- Jacob's ladder
- Lesser butterfly orchid
- Maiden pink

4.0 Site Designations

Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of International Importance

4.1 There are two internationally designated wildlife sites within 10km of the site (Figure 2). These are detailed in Table 2 below. Citations are provided in Appendix A.

Table 2: Details of Internationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 10km of the Site

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
South Pennine Moors	SAC	2.8km southeast (to the nearest point)	<p>Qualifying Annex I Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blanket bogs; • European dry heaths • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>. (Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath); • Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles. (Western acidic oak woodland); and • Transition mires and quaking bogs. (Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface).
Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1)	SPA	2.8km southeast (to the nearest point)	<p>Qualifying Annex 1 species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>; • Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>; and • Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>. <p>Non-qualifying species of interest include: Peregrine, Lapwing, Calidris, Snipe, Curlew, Redshank, Common Sandpiper, Whinchat, Wheatear, Ring Ouzel and Twite Carduelis.</p>

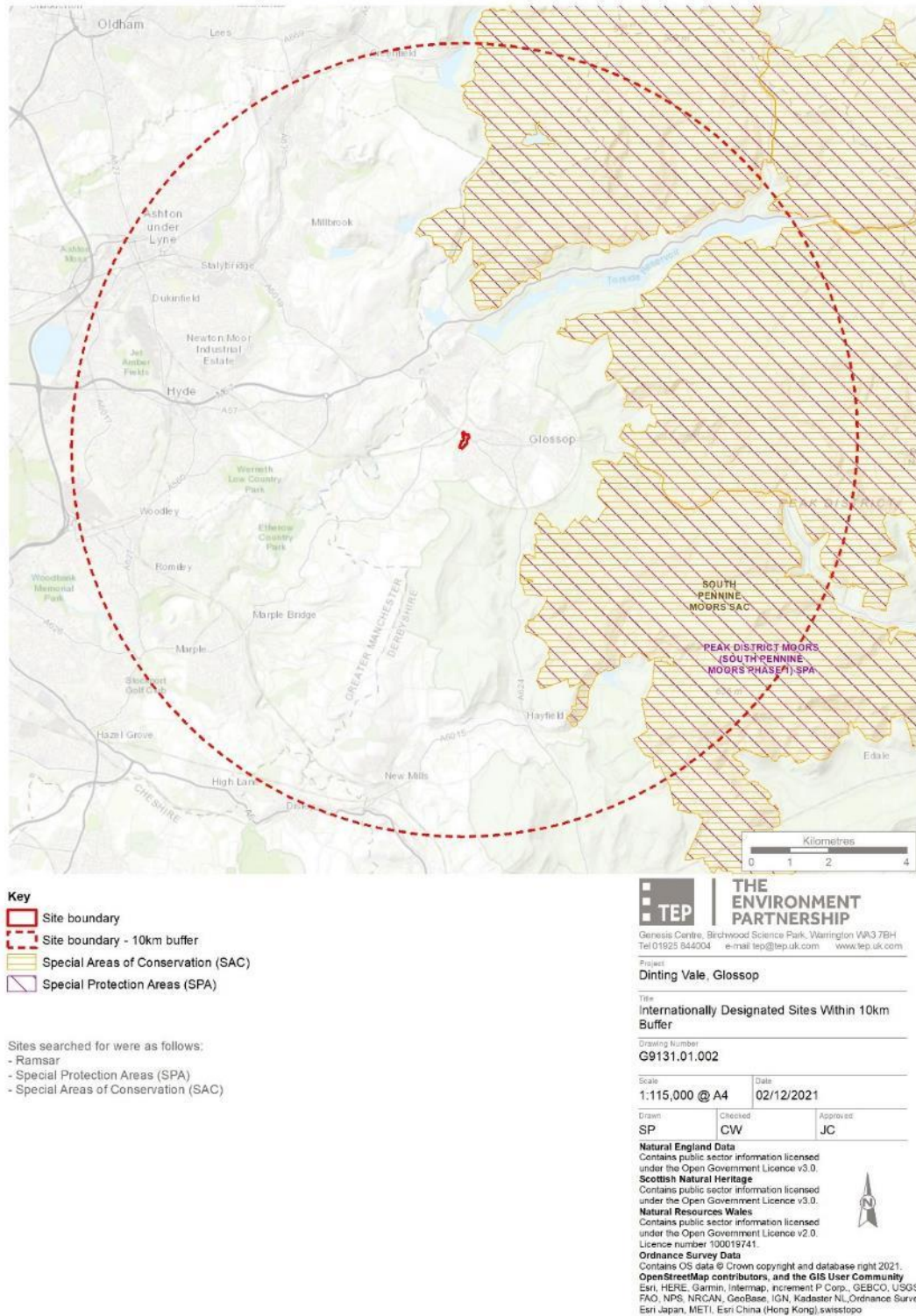


Figure 2: Internationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 10km of the Site

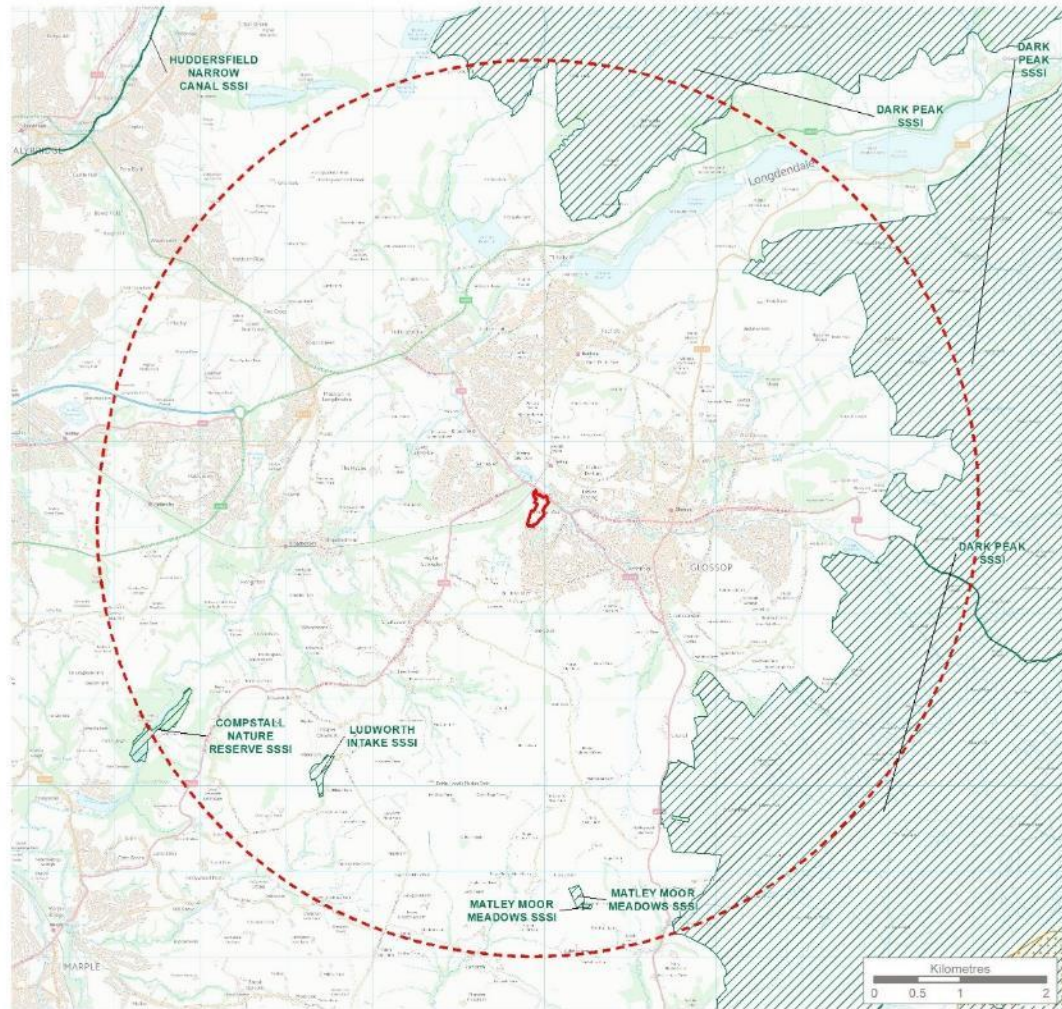
Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of National Importance

- 4.2 There are four nationally designated wildlife sites within 5km of the site (Figure 3). These are detailed in Table 3 below. Citations are provided in Appendix B.

Table 3: Details of Nationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 5km of the Site

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Ludworth Intake	SSSI	3.5km southwest	Designated for its geological interest. Formed by a prominent meltwater channel running beside or below a glacier. Condition - Favourable
Matley Moor Meadows	SSSI	4.2km south	Nationally important site for its lowland unimproved neutral grassland, comprising the nationally scarce National Vegetation Classification (NVC) type MG5 crested dog's-tail - common knapweed grassland. Condition - Favourable

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Compstall Nature Reserve	SSSI	4.4km southwest	<p>Contains a number of habitat types including open water, tall fen, reed swamp, carr and mixed deciduous woodland.</p> <p>Site is of considerable ornithological interest and supports a range of species including tufted duck, mallard, teal, goldeneye, pochard, kingfisher, dipper, grey wagtail, water rail, green woodpecker, greater spotted woodpecker, woodcock, tawny owl and sparrowhawk.</p> <p>Condition - Unfavourable (Recovering)</p>
Dark Peak	SSSI	4.5km southeast	<p>Blanket mires, heath, acid grassland, woodland, upland tributaries and moorland reservoirs support a range of nationally important birds and a rich and varied upland invertebrate fauna.</p> <p>Nationally important breeding populations include golden plover, dunlin, curlew, red grouse, merlin, short-eared owl, twite and significant numbers of meadow pipit.</p> <p>The site is also designated for six locations of special geological interest.</p> <p>Condition - Unfavourable (Recovering)</p>



- Key**
- Site boundary
 - Site boundary - 5km buffer
 - National Nature Reserve (NNR)
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Sites searched for were as follows:
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
 - National Nature Reserve (NNR)
 - Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

TEP | **THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP**
 Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BH
 Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project
Dinting Vale, Glossop

Title
Nationally Designated Sites Within 5km Buffer

Drawing Number
G9131.01.003

Scale
1:60,000 @ A4

Date
02/12/2021

Drawn SP	Checked CW	Approved JC
-------------	---------------	----------------

Natural England Data
 Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Scottish Natural Heritage
 Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Natural Resources Wales
 Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v2.0.
 Licence number: 100019741.
Ordnance Survey Data
 Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021.

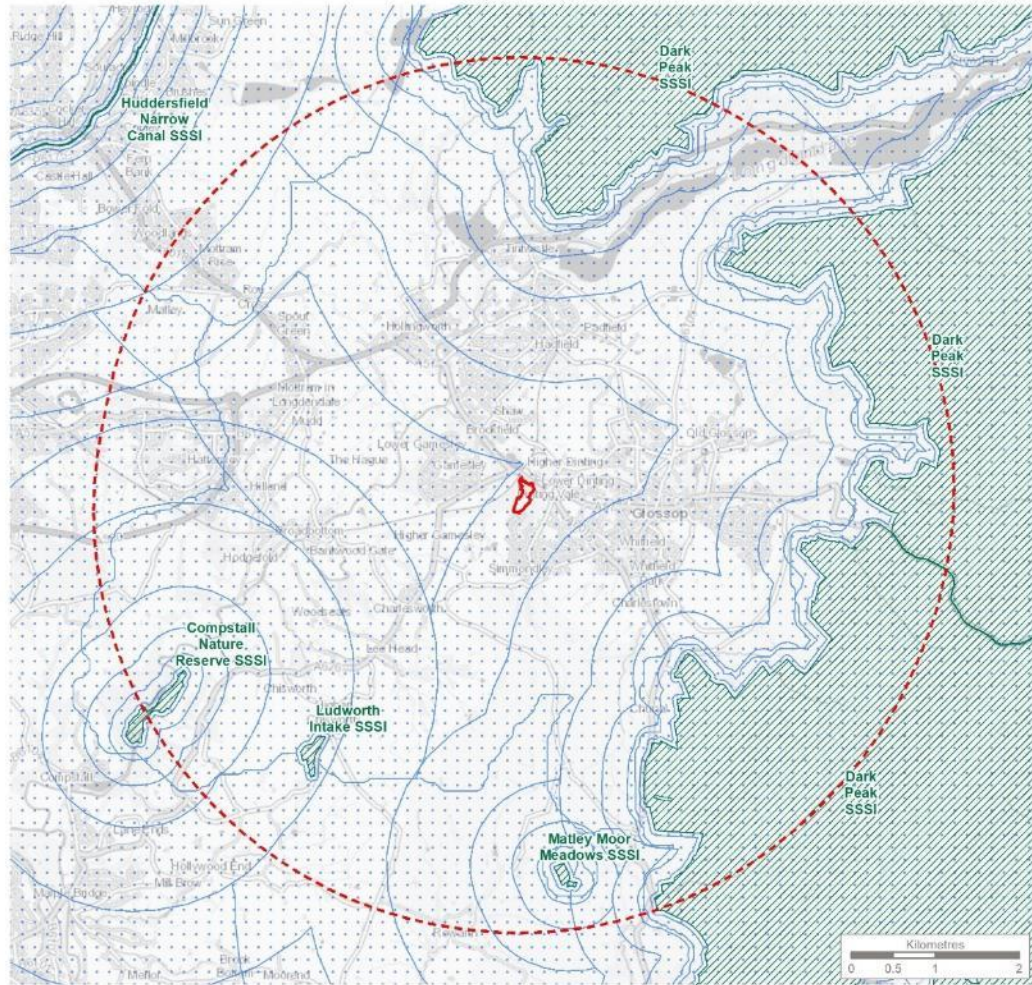


Figure 3: Nationally Designated Wildlife Sites within 5km of the Site

- 4.3 The site falls within the Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for Dark Peak SSSI. This is shown in Figure 4.
- 4.4 Development type is listed as a risk category with regard to this SSSI. The Local Authority is not required to consult with Natural England with regard to potential impacts on the SSSI as a result of the residential development. Table 4 provides information on the likely impacts of development proposals on the SSSI.

Table 4: Likely Impacts of Development Proposals on Dark Peak SSSI.

Planning Proposal Categories	LPA Should Consult Natural England on Likely Risks from the Following:
All planning applications	N/A
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind and solar energy	N/A
Minerals, oil and gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural non-residential	N/A
Residential	N/A
Rural residential	N/A
Air pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m ² , manure stores > 3500t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	N/A
Composting	N/A
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m ³ /day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water supply	N/A



- Key**
- Site boundary
 - Site boundary - 5km buffer
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest - Impact Risk Zone

THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP
 Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BH
 Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project
Dinting Vale, Glossop

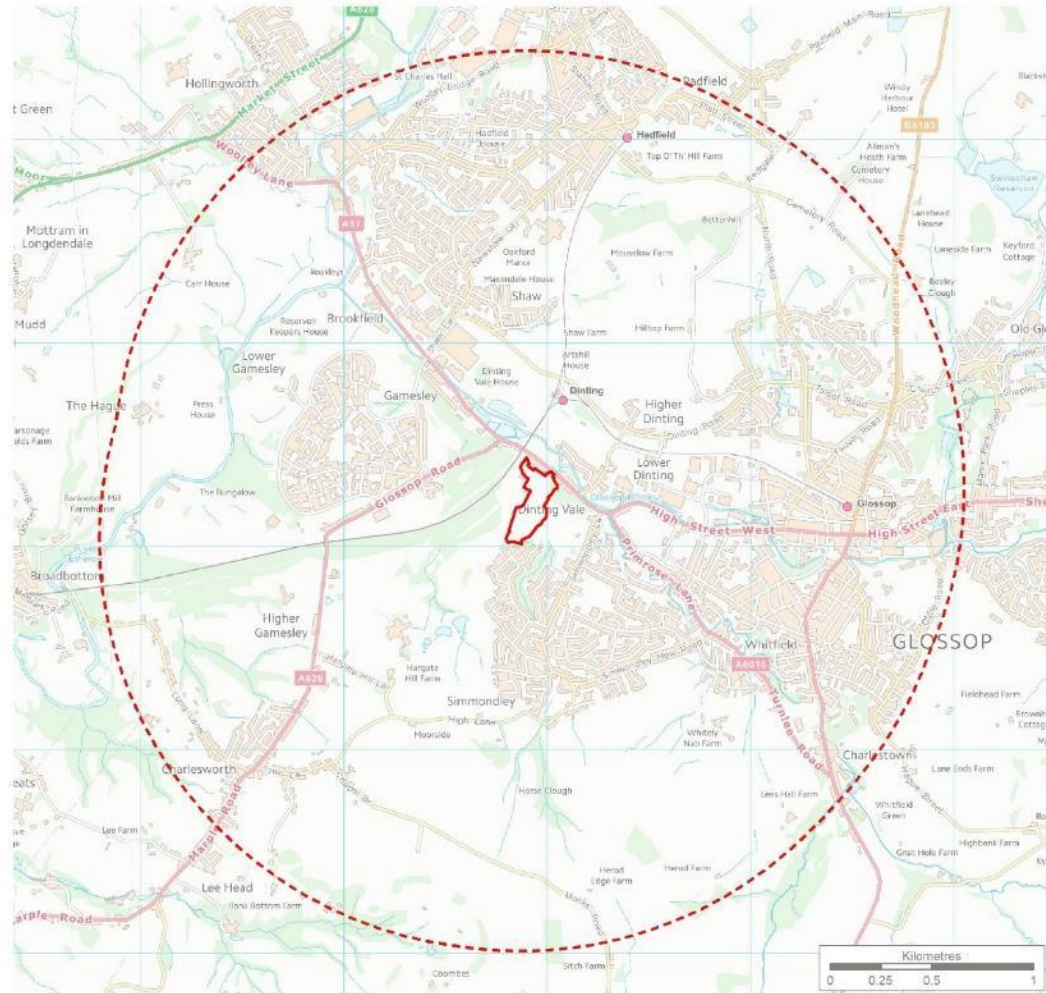
Title Sites of Special Scientific Interest - Impact Risk Zone		
Drawing Number G9131.01.006		
Scale 1:60,000 @ A4	Date 06/12/2021	
Drawn SP	Checked CW	Approved JC

Natural England Data
 Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Scottish Natural Heritage
 Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Natural Resources Wales
 Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v2.0.
 Licence number 100019741.
Ordnance Survey Data
 Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021.

Figure 4: SSSI IRZ within the Site

Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of Local Importance

4.5 There are no statutory locally designated wildlife sites within 2km of the site (Figure 5).



Key
 Site boundary
 Site boundary - 2km buffer

Sites searched for were as follows:
 - Local Nature Reserves

No records found

TEP | **THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP**
 Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BH
 Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com

Project
Dinting Vale, Glossop

Title
Statutory Locally Designated Sites Within 2km Buffer

Drawing Number
G9131.01.004

Scale
1:25,000 @ A4

Date
02/12/2021

Drawn SP	Checked CW	Approved JC
-------------	---------------	----------------

Natural England Data
 Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Scottish Natural Heritage
 Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Natural Resources Wales
 Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v2.0.
 Licence number 100019741.
Ordnance Survey Data
 Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021.



Figure 5: Statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site

Non-statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of Local Importance

4.6 There are twenty non-statutory locally designated wildlife sites within 2km of the site (Figures 6 & 7). These are detailed in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Details of Non-statutory Locally Designated Wildlife Sites within 2km of the Site

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Gamesley Sidings HP149	LWS	Adjacent to site	Mosaic habitat
Dinting Wood HP143	LWS	60m west	Ancient semi-natural oak woodland
Dinting Vale Reservoirs and Brook HP 046	LWS	80m north	Standing open water
Dinting Lodge Grassland HP186	LWS	0.2km north	Unimproved neutral grassland
Dinting Nature Reserve HP144	LWS	0.2km northwest	Ancient semi-natural ash woodland.
Higher Gamesley Marsh 400	PLWS	0.3km southwest	Unimproved neutral grassland
Dinting Junction Pond HP146	LWS	0.4km northeast	Standing open water
Ashes Farm Meadows 469	PLWS	0.6km northeast	Unimproved neutral grassland
Melandra Castle and Railway HP178	LWS	0.6km northwest	Habitat Mosaic

Name of Designation	Type of Designation	Location of Designation in Relation to Site	Reason for Site Designation
Robin Wood HP165	LWS	1.1km west	Ancient semi-natural woodland - Mixed deciduous
Banks Wood HP164	LWS	1.2km north	Habitat Mosaic
North Road Ponds HP154	LWS	1.2km southwest	Standing open water
North Road Meadow 468	PLWS	1.4km northeast	Unimproved neutral grassland
The Bank 255	PLWS	1.6km east	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Kingsmoor Fields 427	PLWS	1.6km northeast	Acid Grassland
Marple Road Meadows HP184	LWS	1.7km southwest	Unimproved neutral grassland
Paradise Quarry 696	PLWS	1.8km north	Habitat mosaic
Lees Hall HP147	LWS	1.9km southeast	Unimproved acid grassland.
Long Clough	DWT	1.9km southeast	Unimproved grassland and Oakland. Flowers sedges and mosses.
Tom Wood HP005	LWS	2km southwest	Ancient semi-natural woodland - Mixed deciduous

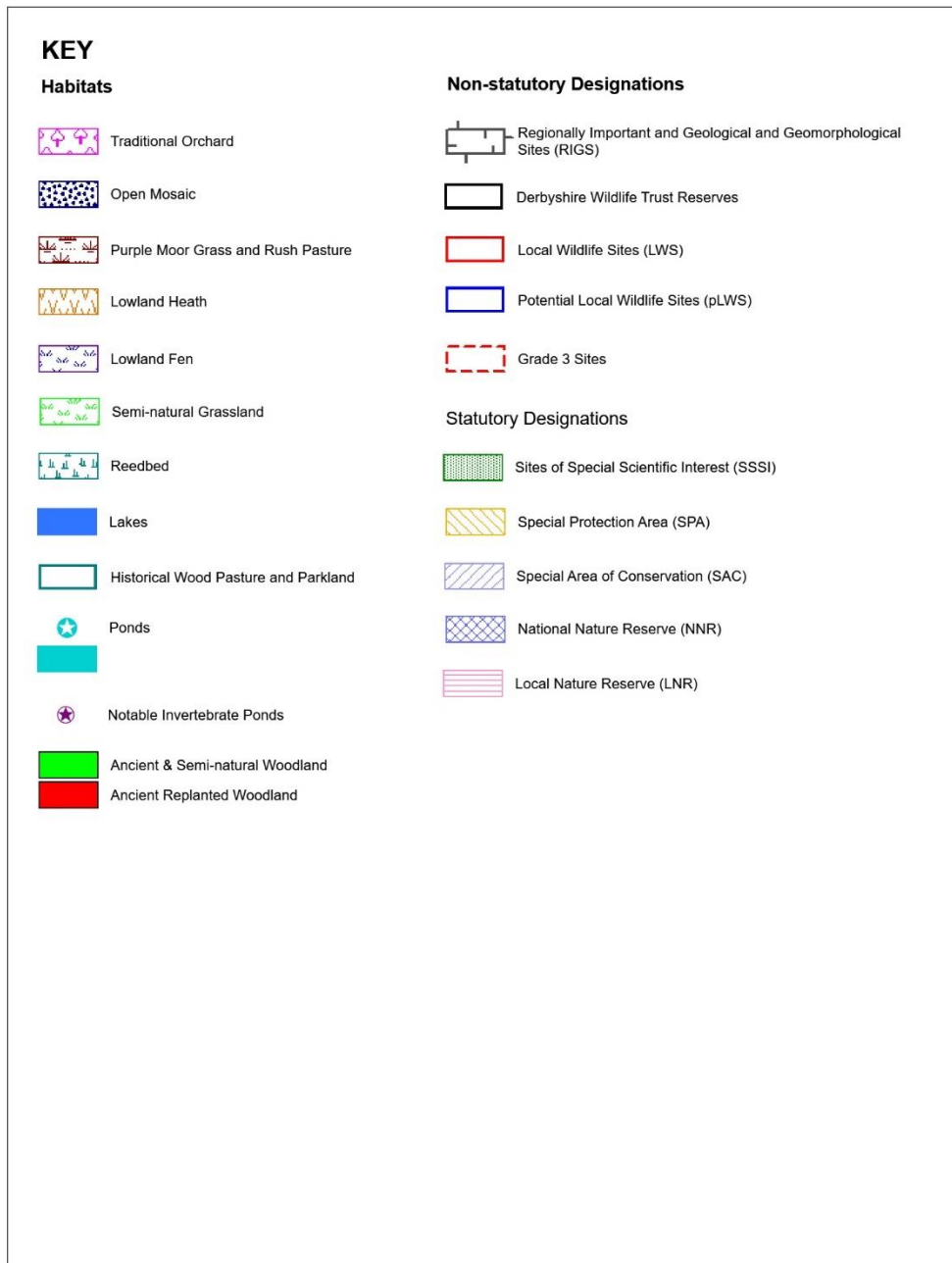
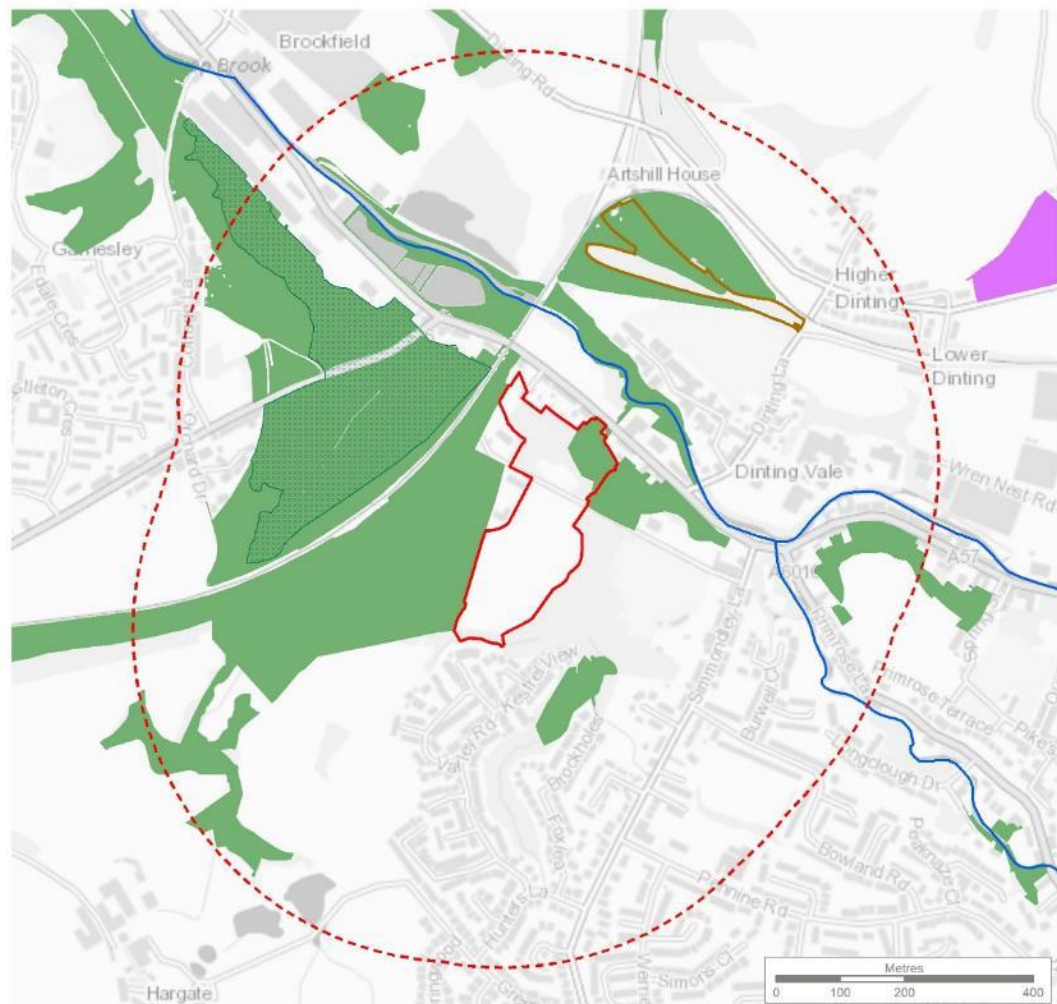


Figure 7: Habitats and Non-statutory Designations Key for Figure 6

5.0 Habitats

5.1 The following notable habitats are present within or adjacent to the site (Figure 8):

- Deciduous Woodland



TEP | **THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP**
Genesis Centre, Birchwood Science Park, Warrington WA3 7BH
Tel 01925 844004 e-mail tep@tep.uk.com www.tep.uk.com
Project:
Dinting Vale, Glossop

Title:
Notable Habitats Within and Adjacent to the Site

Drawing Number:
G9131.01.005

Scale:
1:8,000 @ A4 Date:
02/12/2021

Drawn SP	Checked CW	Approved JC
--------------------	----------------------	-----------------------

Natural England Data
Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Scottish Natural Heritage
Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
Natural Resources Wales
Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v2.0. Licence number 100019741.
Ordnance Survey Data
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2021.

Figure 8: Notable Habitats within and adjacent to the Site

6.0 Species

- 6.1 Nine species records were returned from Derbyshire Wildlife Trust for within 2km of the site. These are shown in Table 6 and Appendix C.
- 6.2 A review of Magic Maps did not return any class licence returns or pond survey data for great crested newts between 2017 and 2019 within 2km of the site.

Table 6: Notable Species Records within 2km of the Site

Name of Species	Legislation	Number of Records Returned	Closest Record to Site
<i>Birds</i>			
Barn Owl	WCA1	1	2km southeast
Red Kite	WCA1	2	1.1km southwest
<i>Mammals</i>			
Badger	PBA	47	Within 2km
Bat (unknown species)	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	13	0.2km east
Brown Long-eared Bat	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	5	0.7km west
Common Pipistrelle	EPS, WCA5, LBAP	35	0.2km east
Myotis sp.	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	3	1.3km east
Pipistrelle sp.	EPS, WCA5, S41, LBAP	3	0.4km west
<i>Reptiles</i>			
Grass Snake	WCA5	1	0.8km east

Natural England Mitigation Licences

6.3 Four Natural England mitigation licences have been identified within 2km of the site. These are detailed in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Natural England Mitigation Licences within 2km of the Site

Licence Number	Dates	Licensable Activities
EPSM2012-5014 Common and soprano pipistrelle	24/10/2012 to 31/07/2014	Destruction of a resting place
EPSM2013-6462 Common pipistrelle	21/10/2013 to 31/08/2014	Destruction of a resting place
2015-17208-EPS-MIT Common pipistrelle	05/11/2015 to 01/11/2020	Destruction of a resting place
2015-17859-EPS-MIT Brandts, common pipistrelle and whiskered	10/12/2015 to 09/12/2020	Unknown
020-49464-EPS-MIT Common pipistrelle	13/10/2020 to 31/05/2021	Destruction of a resting place
2018-33461-EPS-MIT Common pipistrelle	08/03/2018 to 07/03/2023	Unknown
2018-36005-EPS-MIT Common pipistrelle	23/07/2018 to 19/07/2023	Damage of a resting place

APPENDIX A: Citations for Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of International Importance

EC Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds Special Protection Area (SPA)

Name: Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1)

Unitary Authority/County: Barnsley, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Kirklees, Oldham, Sheffield, Staffordshire, and Tameside.

Consultation proposal: Addition of Eastern Peak District Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) to the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA because of the site's European ornithological importance. The extended area of the SPA comprises the following Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Dark Peak SSSI, Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI, Goyt Valley SSSI and Leek Moors SSSI. For detail of SPA boundary, see map.

Site description: The site is an extensive tract of moorland and moorland-fringe habitat. It includes most of the unenclosed moorland areas of the north, eastern and south-western Peak District, where it also extends into enclosed farmland of wet rushy pasture, hay meadows and small wetlands in the valley bottoms. The moorland habitats include extensive tracts of blanket bog and dry heath, which together with wet heath, acid grassland, small flushes, gritstone edges and boulder slopes, streams and moorland reservoirs, fringing semi-natural woodland and enclosed farmland, represents the full range of upland vegetation characteristic of the South Pennines. The site supports several important species assemblages, including higher plants, lower plants and insects, as well as breeding birds. Many physical features are of geological interest.

Size of SPA: The SPA covers an area of 45,270.52 ha.

Qualifying species: The site qualifies under **article 4.1** of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain population of a species listed in Annex I, in any season:

Annex I species	Estimated population & season	Period	% GB pop.
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	30 - 36 pairs - breeding	1990/1998	2.3 - 2.8%
Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	435 - 445 pairs - breeding	1990/1998	1.9 - 2.0%
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	22 - 25 pairs - breeding	1990/1998	2.2 - 2.5%

Non-qualifying species of interest: The site supports a rich upland breeding bird assemblage which, as well as the qualifying species listed above, includes important numbers of Peregrine *Falco peregrinus*, Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, Dunlin *Calidris alpina schinzii*, Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*, Curlew *Numenius arquata*, Redshank *Tringa totanus*, Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*, Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*, Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*, Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus* and Twite *Carduelis flavirostris*.

Status of SPA

- i) South Pennine Moors Phase 1 (Dark Peak SSSI, Goyt Valley SSSI and Leek Moors SSSI), covering 37,092.76 ha, was classified as a Special Protection Area on 29 March 1996.
- ii) Consultations commenced on 22 December 1999 on the proposal to extend South Pennine Moors Phase 1 SPA to encompass Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI (8,177.76 ha).
- iii) On 30 November 2000, the extended area of Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA was classified as a Special Protection Area and this citation now supersedes that relating to the area classified on 29 March 1996.

EC Directive 92/43 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora

Citation for Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Name:	South Pennine Moors
Unitary Authority/County:	Barnsley, Bradford, Calderdale, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Kirklees, Lancashire, Leeds, North Yorkshire, Oldham, Rochdale, Sheffield, Staffordshire, Tameside
SAC status:	Designated on 1 April 2005
Grid reference:	SK144960
SAC EU code:	UK0030280
Area (ha):	64983.13
Component SSSI:	Dark Peak SSSI, Eastern Peak District Moors SSSI, Goyt Valley SSSI, Leek Moors SSSI, South Pennine Moors SSSI

Site description:

This site covers the key moorland blocks of the Southern Pennines from Ilkley Moor in the north to the Peak District in the south. The moorlands are on a rolling dissected plateau formed from rocks of Millstone Grit at altitudes of between 300m – 600m and a high point of over 630m at Kinder Scout. The greater part of the gritstone is overlain by blanket peat with the coarse gravelly mineral soils occurring only on the lower slopes. The moorlands as a whole support a breeding bird community of national and international importance.

The site is representative of upland dry heath which covers extensive areas, occupies the lower slopes of the moors on mineral soils or where peat is thin, and occurs in transitions to acid grassland, wet heath and blanket bogs. The upland heath of the South Pennines is strongly dominated by *Calluna vulgaris* – *Deschampsia flexuosa* heath and *C. vulgaris* – *Vaccinium myrtillus* heath. More rarely *C. vulgaris* – *Ulex gallii* heath and *C. vulgaris* – *Erica cinerea* heath are found. On the higher, more exposed ground *V. myrtillus* – *D. flexuosa* heath becomes more prominent. The smaller area of wet heath is characterised by cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix* and purple moor grass *Molinia careulea*. The site also supports extensive areas of acid grassland largely derived from dry and wet heath. In the cloughs, or valleys, which extend into the heather moorlands, a greater mix of dwarf shrubs can be found together with more lichens and mosses. The moors support a rich invertebrate fauna, especially moths, and important bird assemblages.

This site also contains areas of blanket bog, although the bog vegetation communities are botanically poor. Hare's-tail cottongrass *Eriophorum vaginatum* is often overwhelmingly dominant and the usual bog-building *Sphagnum* mosses are scarce. Where the blanket peats are slightly drier, heather *C. vulgaris*, crowberry *Empetrum nigrum* and bilberry *V. myrtillus* become more prominent. The cranberry *Vaccinium oxycoccus* and the uncommon cloudberry *Rubus chamaemorus* is locally abundant in bog vegetation. Bog pools provide diversity and are often characterised by common cottongrass *E. angustifolium*. Substantial areas of the bog surface are eroding, and there are extensive areas of bare peat. In some areas erosion may be a natural process reflecting the great age (up to 9000 years) of the South Pennine peats.

Around the fringes of the upland heath and areas of bog are blocks of old sessile oak woods, usually on slopes. These tend to be dryer than those further north and west, such that the bryophyte communities are less developed (although this lowered diversity may in some instances have been exaggerated by the effects of 19th century air pollution). Other

components of the ground flora such as grasses, dwarf shrubs and ferns are common. Small areas of alder woodland along stream-sides add to the overall richness of the woods.

The moorland also supports a range of flush and fen habitats associated with bogs, cloughs, rivers and streams. Although generally small scale features they have a specialised flora and fauna, which makes a great contribution to the overall biodiversity of the moors. Acid flushes are the most common type and these include transition mires and quaking bogs characterised by a luxuriant carpet of bog mosses *Sphagnum* spp., rushes and sedges.

Qualifying habitats: The site is designated under **article 4(4)** of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I:

- Blanket bogs*
- European dry heaths
- Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*. (Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath)
- Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles. (Western acidic oak woodland)
- Transition mires and quaking bogs. (Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface)

This citation relates to a site entered in the Register of European Sites for Great Britain.

Register reference number: UK0030280

Date of registration: 14 June 2005

Signed: 

On behalf of the Secretary of State for Environment,
Food and Rural Affairs

APPENDIX B: Citations for Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites of National Importance

Site name: Matley Moor Meadows **County:** Derbyshire

District: High Peak

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as substituted by Schedule 9 to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

Local Planning Authority: High Peak Borough Council, Peak District National Park Authority

National Grid reference: SK 023896 **Area:** 3.25 ha

Ordnance Survey sheet: **1:50,000:** 110 **1:10,000:** SK 08 NE

Notification date: 23 November 2011

Reasons for notification:

Matley Moor Meadows SSSI is a nationally important site for its lowland unimproved neutral grassland, comprising the nationally scarce National Vegetation Classification (NVC) type MG5 crested dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus* – common knapweed *Centaurea nigra* grassland.

General description:

The site consists of two small fields managed as hay meadows at an altitude of 286 m on poorly drained soils derived from the Millstone Grits on the north-western fringes of the Dark Peak.

Much of the site comprises agriculturally-unimproved, species-rich grassland characterised by a diverse and rich range of native grasses and herbs. Grasses such as red fescue *Festuca rubra*, crested dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*, common bent *Agrostis capillaris*, Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus* and sweet vernal-grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum* all occur in abundance, with heath-grass *Danthonia decumbens* and quaking-grass *Briza media* occurring more locally. Throughout is a diverse range of characteristic herbs which include an abundance of autumn hawkbit *Scorzoneroides autumnalis*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, common knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, ox-eye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*, common cat's-ear *Hypochoeris radicata* and yellow rattle *Rhinanthus minor*. Also present are harebell *Campanula rotundifolia*, common spotted orchid *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, great burnet *Sanguisorba officinalis* and common eyebright *Euphrasia nemorosa*. In places on more acidic soil, species such as wavy hair-grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile* and sheep's sorrel *Rumex acetosella* also occur.

Notification date: 8 July 1993

COUNTY: DERBYSHIRE, SOUTH YORKSHIRE, WEST YORKSHIRE,
GREATER MANCHESTER

SITE NAME: DARK PEAK

DISTRICT: HIGH PEAK, SHEFFIELD,
BARNSELY, KIRKLEES,
OLDHAM, TAMESIDE

SITE REF: 15 WKZ

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, as amended.

Local Planning Authority: PEAK PARK JOINT PLANNING BOARD, High Peak Borough Council, Sheffield City Council, Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Kirklees Metropolitan Council, Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council, Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council

National Grid Reference: SK 110960

Area: 31,852.85 (ha.) 78,708.4 (ac.)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 110, 119

1,10,000: SE 00 NW, NE, SW, SE,
SE 01 SW, SE, SE 10 NW,
SW, SE, SE 20 SW,
SK 08 NW, NE, SE,
SK 09 NW, NE, SW, SE,
SK 18 NW, NE, SW,
SK 19 NW, NE, SW, SE,
SK 29 NW, SW

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): 1951

Date of Last Revision: 1972

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1993

Date of Last Revision: –

Other Information:

Site boundary modified by major extension and minor deletion. The site incorporates the former SSSIs known as Kinder and Bleaklow, Mill Clough, Ladybower Tor, Alport Castles. Part of the site is listed in 'A Nature Conservation Review'; edited by D A Ratcliffe, Cambridge University Press, 1977.

Site Description and Reasons for Notification:

The main moorland area of the Peak District, known as the Dark Peak, lies to the north of the central limestone dome of the White Peak and extends through the Counties of West and South Yorkshire to the boundary of the National Park at Standedge. It includes the summits of Kinder Scout and Bleaklow in Derbyshire and Black Hill in West Yorkshire. This is wild, open and more or less continuous moorland, predominantly at an altitude of 400–600 m and broken only by trans-pennine roads from Manchester to Sheffield, over the Snake Pass; from Manchester to Barnsley along the Longdendale valley and over the Woodhead Pass and from Oldham to Huddersfield over Wessenden Head Moor. The Peak District moorlands overlie the grits, shales, sandstones and mudstones of the Millstone Grit series. The whole area is part of the Pennines anticline; the rocks sloping gently towards the east such that most of the gritstone edges face west where they occur along abrupt faults of downfolds in the strata.

The millstone grit weathers to produce a coarse, gravelly soil which may become podsolised through leaching by the 1500 mm rainfall of the region. More usually however, the gritstone is overlain by blanket peat which reaches its greatest depth on the plateaux. Blanket peat stretches the length and breadth of the Dark Peak with

natural breaks only on the steep slopes below the Kinder Scout plateau and along the Longdendale valley. It has formed since the last glaciation and peat development has been more substantial here than elsewhere in Britain, probably because deforestation occurred here earlier than elsewhere.

The present extent of peat was probably reached some 4,000 years ago and the Dark Peak peats being both old and deep display erosion which may be in part a natural, cyclical process that has been occurring on and off, since the onset of peat formation. Degeneration of the peat to an erosion complex has been accelerated by man-induced factors including pollution, burning and over-grazing. Blanket mire vegetation is particularly susceptible to atmospheric pollution from the surrounding cities. The thin soils and naturally acidic peat are a poor buffer for acid deposition. Also many plants growing in peatlands receive their nutrients from the atmosphere, which brings them into direct contact with pollutants. Atmospheric pollution has led to the loss of practically all bog mosses *Sphagnum*. Once vegetation has been lost and the peat exposed, erosion and oxidation of the peat inhibit plant recolonisation. Peat formation and erosion has been studied quite extensively in the Dark Peak by a number of researchers and the area is renowned for a wide range of erosion facies including linear, reticulate and sheet erosion, and extensive areas of characteristic grough and hagg topography.

The combination of plateaux blanket mires; wet and dry heaths and acid grasslands, together with associated flushes and mires on moorland slopes, represents an extensive tract of semi-natural upland vegetation typical of and including the full range of moorland vegetation of the South Pennines. Several vegetation types, plants and animals are at either the southern or northern limits of their distribution in this country. The Dark Peak moorlands support the full range of breeding birds found in the South Pennines, some of which are represented at their southern most viable English locations. The moorland breeding bird assemblage is of great regional and national importance. It includes internationally important populations of several species, listed in the European Commission Birds Directive as requiring special conservation measures. Many physical features of the Dark Peak are of geological interest and six such localities of special interest are described under the heading 'Geology'.

Vegetation

The blanket peats of the Dark Peak show the full range of blanket bog and soligenous mire mesotopes found in the region, and contain variable proportions of cotton grasses *Eriophorum* spp. and dwarf shrubs such as crowberry *Empetrum nigrum*, heather *Calluna vulgaris*, and bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*. In some areas the vegetation is dominated solely by hare's-tail cotton grass *Eriophorum vaginatum*. The site shows the full range of erosional features, and here the blanket mire is characterised by an abundance of crowberry and bilberry. The abundance of crowberry in uneroded cotton grass mire and on severely hagged peat has no parallel in Britain outside the southern Pennines. Common cotton grass *Eriophorum angustifolium* typically occurs throughout the blanket mires, but only becomes abundant on the deeper peats of the watershed. Heather is widespread and locally abundant or dominant on the blanket mires of Derbyshire and South Yorkshire. Associated higher plants of the blanket mire include cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix*, usually no more than thinly scattered, cowberry *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* and cloudberry *Rubus chamaemorus*, an arctic-alpine species at the south-eastern limits of its British distribution. Cloudberry is locally frequent beneath heather, for example on Cloudberry Moor and amongst cotton grasses on Featherbed Top. Cowberry is more characteristic of hags and some drier blanket peat margins, for example on Edale Moor. Other plants which are characteristic of these communities include deer grass *Trichophorum cespitosum* and cranberry *Vaccinium oxycoccos*, which mainly occurs on the blanket mires of the High Peak. The nationally rare Labrador tea *Ledum palustre*, grows at a few localities.

As a result of high levels of atmospheric pollution, the blanket mires of the Dark Peak are poor in bog and other mosses sensitive to pollution. Within the deeper eroding peats there are abundant remains of a range of bog mosses indicating the former presence of a hummock-hollow system. There are a few areas where some bog mosses still occur including *Sphagnum capillifolium*, the most frequent bog moss within unmodified Pennine blanket mire, and *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, the main bog pool species in north western Britain.

Below the watersheds, the vegetation of the lower moorland areas largely consists of heathland dominated by heather, with areas of acidic grassland, and these areas display the full range of acidophilous dwarf shrub heath and acid grassland found in the region. Some of the heather moors have been regularly burnt to provide a supply of nutritious shoots for either red grouse *Lagopus lagopus* or for sheep. A variable proportion of other dwarf shrubs, mainly bilberry and crowberry may be found beneath heather and in older stands these may become locally predominant where heavy grazing has reduced the dominance of heather. Hypnaceous mosses are characteristically absent from the heather communities of the Dark Peak, except in some old stands of heather, particularly on steep cloughs and occasionally in bilberry heath. Cowberry is locally frequent amongst bilberry, particularly east of the Derwent Valley where in some areas it exceeds bilberry to become completely dominant, a most unusual condition in Britain, and bearberry *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* is present at several locations in the Derwent valley; its southern-most station in Britain. Other locally uncommon plants present in the Dark Peak heathlands include common cow wheat *Melampyrum pratense*, which grows on the Langsett Moors, and dyer's greenweed *Genista tinctoria*, on the Broomhead Moors.

Wet heaths are of limited extent in the Dark Peak. Small stands of co-dominant heather, cross-leaved heath, and purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea*, are found in several areas, for example on the Derwent Moors. In some areas of the Derwent and Longdendale valleys a combination of burning and overgrazing has replaced wet heath vegetation with extensive stands of purple moor grass, to form a species-poor tussocky grassland.

Around the edges of the Dark Peak, continuous heavy grazing has replaced much heathland with some form of acid grassland. These unenclosed grasslands are, on the whole, species poor and dominated by a few species such as mat grass *Nardus stricta* and wavy hair-grass *Deschampsia flexuosa* with varying amounts of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* or short bilberry. Wavy hair-grass is characteristic of eroding blanket peat margins, newly exposed mineral soils and shallow soils on heavily grazed slopes. Heath rush *Juncus squarrosus* is often present and is locally abundant or dominant, particularly on re-distributed peat. Purple moor grass dominates on some wet slopes.

The most botanically rich communities in the Dark Peak are the smaller mires and flushes, beneath springs and along seepage lines and streams. A wide variety of different types are found including the best example of a transitional valley mire in the Peak District. Also of note are mosaics of soligenous mires and transitions to valley mire and wet heath. The most common types of mire and flush are dominated by rushes, particularly soft rush *Juncus effusus*, or by common cotton grass, and these typically support star sedge *Carex echinata*, the bog moss *Sphagnum recurvum* and the moss *Polytrichum commune*; together with a range of other vascular plants such as marsh violet *Viola palustris*, bog asphodel *Narthecium ossifragum* and marsh pennywort *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. Common cotton grass mires typically hold sizeable populations of cranberry and some feature round-leaved sundew *Drosera rotundifolia*, an uncommon species in the South Pennines. A complex of cotton grass flushes by Emlin Dike on the Bradfield Moors area has

the largest population of this species, of the order of tens of thousands of individual plants, in the Peak District.

Seepage lines through common cotton grass mires and below springs can be particularly rich in herbs, with blinks *Montia fontana*, bog pondweed *Potamogeton polygonifolius*, water forget-me-not *Myosotis secunda* and occasionally lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula* and round-leaved crowfoot *Ranunculus omiophyllus*. Lesser skullcap *Scutellaria minor*, a species near the north eastern limit of its range in Britain, is present at several localities.

Where the mires are relatively rich in mineral salts, various sedges such as carnation sedge *Carex panicea*, are often prominent. Several locally uncommon herbs such as devil's-bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, sneezewort *Achillea ptarmica*, marsh arrow grass *Triglochin palustris* and spotted orchid *Dactylorhiza maculosa* add interest to these communities. Bog pimpernel *Anagallis tenella* may be found in lawns of brown mosses and butterwort *Pinguicula vulgaris* is present in several stony flushes, particularly in the Derwent area. There are also a number of sites for the locally rare ivy-leaved bellflower *Wahlenbergia hederacea*, here at the north eastern limit of its British distribution. In contrast to the blanket mires of the watershed, the flushes and related communities invariably support several species of bog moss, with as many as ten species present in one area.

On inaccessible cliff ledges, beech fern *Phegopteris connectilis*, oak fern *Gynocarpium dryopteris* and marsh hawk's-beard *Crepis paludosa* often grow, usually where there is some flushing and frequently alongside greater wood rush *Luzula sylvatica*, another species sensitive to grazing. These three more locally rare plants are, with the exception of a few outlying stations, at the south eastern limit of their British range.

Many of the Dark Peak's woodlands have been open to grazing in recent times and have consequently suffered from lack of regeneration. Sessile oak *Quercus petraea* wood is the main type of woodland present and is characteristic of shallow soils on the steep slopes of cloughs. It typically consists of oak and birch *Betula* spp. over a ground flora dominated by wavy hair-grass which at some sites also includes bilberry and buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*.

Small areas of species-rich alder *Alnus glutinosa* woodland are also present along some cloughs, with species such as yellow pimpernel *Lysimachia nemorum*, opposite-leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella* and mountain fern *Oreopteris limbosperma*. Small areas of willow *Salix* carr are also present, for example in the Alport valley.

Birds

The vast blanket mires of the Dark Peak plateaux support nationally important breeding populations of golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria* (1.7% of the British population) and dunlin *Calidris alpina* (0.9% of the British population) as well as very significant numbers of meadow pipit *Anthus pratensis*, the most common passerine throughout the area. Dunlin tend to concentrate into a few areas of blanket mire without significant amounts of heather. Their density is typical of those other moorlands, where they occur, in Northern England and Scotland. Golden Plover by contrast are common throughout most of the Dark Peak, although they tend to be associated more strongly with the high altitude plateaux towards the centre of the moorland blocks and the density of breeding birds is high compared to other populations to the north. Meadow pipits and other small song birds form the staple prey of merlin *Falco columbarius*.

On the better draining slopes below the plateaux blanket mire, areas of heath and acid grassland support significant numbers of breeding curlew *Numenius arquata*

red grouse *Lagopus lagopus*, merlin (3.3% of the British population), short-eared owl *Asio flammeus* (1.1 % of the British population) and twite *Carduelis flavirostris*. Curlew show a marked tendency towards the lower altitude heath and grassland around the periphery of the moorlands in the south, but are more evenly distributed in the north where they also breed on blanket mire. Red grouse are strongly associated with heather-dominated vegetation and are common throughout the area, though their stronghold appears to be towards the west of the Dark Peak. The heather moors of the Dark Peak provide the breeding habitat for an expanding and nationally important population of merlin. They nest in stands of old leggy heather often near the head of valleys where they can command a view over the surrounding moorland. Although short-eared owls are still a rare breeding bird of the area and the size of the population fluctuates between years, it is probable that there has been an increase in the population and the numbers which have bred in recent years are of national importance.

The south Pennine population of breeding twite is probably of international significance. Not only is it the most southern population in Britain, but it is also isolated from other populations in Scotland, Ireland and Scandinavia which are themselves disjunct from those birds occupying the mountains of Central Asia. Over a quarter of the south Pennine birds breed within the Dark Peak, (only a few breed further south on other Peak District moorlands), so this site is important to the maintenance of this population. Twite are found in locations throughout the Dark Peak, but are particularly concentrated in the north east where they favour a mixture of habitats including tall heather for nesting and roosting and rough grassland areas for feeding.

Peregrine *Falco peregrinus*, like merlin, have enjoyed a post-pesticide recovery and are increasing in numbers (0.8% of the British population) but they still remain a rare breeding bird throughout the Dark Peak. Some cloughs and gritstone edges, with their associated boulder strewn slopes with bracken, support significant populations of ring ouzel *Turdus torquatus* (0.7% of the British population), many wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* and small populations of whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*, which appear to be associated with bracken heaths.

The woodlands of the Dark Peak support small numbers of woodland and woodland edge birds such as tree pipit *Anthus trivialis*, redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* and green woodpecker *Picus viridus*. In addition, wood warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* and pied flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca* breed on a regular basis in Ladybower Wood.

The major moorland blocks are dissected by large rivers. The upland tributaries which feed them, together with moorland reservoirs, provide a habitat for small populations of waterside birds. Dipper *Cinclus cinclus* are rare breeding birds and grey wagtail *Motacilla cinerea* are thinly distributed across the Dark Peak streams. Common sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* breed on some streams and small upland reservoirs, but are more commonly found on the shores of the larger rivers and reservoirs nearby.

Invertebrates

Trapping of invertebrates, mainly in the 1970s and 1980s, has begun to reveal a rich and varied upland fauna. The moth fauna includes species such as red carpet *Xanthorhoe munitata*, northern eggar *Lasiocampa quercus callunae*, northern rustic *Standfussiana lucerneae*, and two nationally scarce species, golden rod brindle *Lithomoia solidaginis* and small autumnal moth *Epirrita filigrammaria*. A nationally scarce hover fly *Eristalis rupium* has been recorded. The only known breeding site in the county of Derbyshire for the golden-ringed dragonfly *Cordulegaster boltonii* occurs within the SSSI.

The site has a particularly good beetle fauna. Seven nationally scarce species have been recorded in a variety of habitats, including *Miscodera arctica* from heather moorland and dry gritstone grassland; a Red Data Book (RDB) species, *Hydnobius spinipes* from the roots of rushes; *Leptusa norvegica* from deadwood; the RDB species, *Leiodes picea* and *Omalium laticolle* from woodland soils and litter; and *Bolitochora mulsanti*, and *Phyllodrepoidea crenata* in association with woodland fungi.

Geology

Six locations of special geological interest are identified within the Dark Peak: a land-slip, the rocks exposed behind the land-slip, a classic example of stream erosion on peat, an area of delta-formed sedimentary rock, an area of river evolution and an area of classic peat erosion.

Alport Castles (SK142914) is the largest inland landslide in England where there is demonstrably no connection with the processes of marine erosion. It comprises a massive single block movement involving the whole valley side, from crest to the river, leaving a high vertical backface, a tall pinnacled ridge and a massive flat-topped detached sandstone mass. A complex range of features associated with landslipping in the Millstone Grit is found and the cliff behind, the landslide exposes valuable sections through rocks laid down in mid-Carboniferous times, some 320 million years ago, including the Shale Grit of Kinderscoutian age. These rocks were laid down on the margins of a vast delta which occupied this area at that time, and provide a valuable area of research for geologists. The extensive exposures in this area display a wide selection of sedimentary features, the study of which has led to a greater understanding of turbidite deposition on the apron of a large delta.

Bleaklow (SK 183965) (Bull Clough Head) on Howden moors is considered a classic example of stream erosion in peat. Additionally, the headwaters of two river systems meet here, and the tributaries of the River Derwent have captured some of the headwater streams of the River Little Don, through their greater erosive power. This site is of great interest in studies of the development of river landforms.

At **Blackden Brook** (SK 115884–130893), rock outcrops within the site provide an excellent and almost continuous sequence through sandstones and shales formed about 310 million years ago during the Carboniferous Period. The rocks which include the Shale Grit, Grindslow Shales and Lower Kinderscout Grit, originally accumulated as sediment on a large delta built southwards by a major river which flowed from uplands to the north. This succession has provided valuable information about the various stages associated with the advancement of the Kinder Scout Delta. A number of sediment associations were first recognised in this sequence, which illustrates the great variability of delta slope depositional processes.

The form of the **Alport Valley** (SK118938) and other features within it are characteristic of river landforms developed on bedrock. Within this section of the valley a wide range of features can be seen, illustrating many aspects of the evolution of the river and is thus a valuable site for study and research of river landforms.

Featherbed Moss (SK 094024) is an important site for studies of Flandrian vegetation history and peat erosion in the Pennines. Pollen analysis and radio carbon dating have provided a detailed record of vegetation changes and peat development. From this record, two main periods of active peat erosion are identifiable during the last 200 years and c. 900 AD. The site contains all the peat erosion types now recognised in the southern Pennines and is important for studies of both past and present peat hydrology and erosion.

County: Greater Manchester/
Derbyshire **Site Name:** Ludworth Intake

District: Stockport/High Peak

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, as amended.

Local Planning Authority: Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council
High Peak Borough Council

National Grid Reference: SJ 994911 **Area:** 5.14 (ha) (ac)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50 000 109 **1:10 000** SJ 99 SE

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): – **Date of Last Revision:** –

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 11 September 1998 **Date of Last Revision:** –

Other Information:

This is a new site.

A Geological Conservation Review (GCR) site.

Description and Reasons for Notification:

Ludworth Intake is a prominent meltwater channel on a low col situated on the watershed between the main Etherow Valley and a small tributary of the River Goyt, about ten kilometres east of Stockport. The channel is about 400 m long, sinuous in plan and 8 m to 10 m in depth. It has a southward tending gradient for the most part.

Originally interpreted as a lake spillway for an ice-dammed lake in the Etherow Valley, the valley is now interpreted as the result of erosion by a meltwater stream which followed a lateral course along the margin of the glacier. Alternatively, the channel may have formed below the glacier. A temporary section cut in the wall of the channel has revealed five separate layers of soliflucted material indicating a complex periglacial history. One of the soliflucted layers yielded pollen grains consistent with the Windermere Interstadial, indicating that the channel is at least older than the Loch Lomond Stadial.

Meltwater channels are a characteristic feature of the geomorphology of the western flanks of the Pennines which were glaciated during the Quaternary. Ludworth Intake is an exceptional and nationally important example of an isolated col channel cut by glacial meltwater; the site has considerable potential for further study.

File ref: SJ 99/3

County: Greater Manchester **Site Name:** Compstall Nature Reserve

District: Stockport

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Local Planning Authority: Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council

National Grid Reference: SJ 976917 **Area:** 12.78 (ha) 31.59 (ac)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 109 **1:10,000:** SJ 99 SE

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): 1977 **Date of Last Revision:** –

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1983 **Date of Last Revision:** –

Other Information:

1. Compstall Nature Reserve is part of Etherow Country Park which is owned by Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council.
2. The site is managed as a nature reserve by the Cheshire Conservation Trust.
3. No change to the boundary at renotification.

Reasons for Notification:

Compstall Nature Reserve is located 7 km east of Stockport on the north west facing slopes of the River Etherow valley. The valley floor is underlain by alluvial deposits which grade into gritstone overlying shales higher up the valley slope.

The site contains a number of habitat types including open water, tall fen, reed swamp, carr and mixed deciduous woodland. It is the second best example of a clough woodland on base rich soils in Greater Manchester, but has a more diverse range of associated habitats than Cotteril Clough. The upper slopes of the valley support birch-oak woodland which is dominated by birch with sessile oak and sycamore commonly found and holly and rowan frequent to locally abundant. Field rose *Rosa arvensis*, dog rose *Rosa canina* agg., hazel and hawthorn are common in the understorey. Bilberry, wavy hair grass and creeping soft grass are abundant in the ground flora with bracken, bluebell and hard fern *Blechnum spicant* frequent.

The damper regions of the wood are characterised by ash-wych elm woodland in which wych elm, sessile oak, sycamore and ash are the main tree species. Guelder rose *Viburnum opulus* and elder are common in the understorey. Wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, red campion, yellow archangel, broad-buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata* and tufted hair-grass are common constituents of the ground flora in these wetter areas with opposite leaved golden saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* locally frequent in the very wet regions. A number of species with a restricted distribution in Greater Manchester and Merseyside occur in the woodland including pendulous sedge *Carex pendula*, giant bellflower *Campanula latifolia*, toothwort *Lathraea squamaria*, wood fescue *Festuca altissima* and the fungus *Naucoria subconspersa*. Compstall Nature Reserve is the only known site in Great Manchester and Merseyside for the last two species.

In the wettest areas of the wood, principally those directly adjacent to the river, valley alder woodland has developed. Crack willow and alder are the principal species in this habitat with

osier and goat willow occasional. Guelder rose and elder are common in the understorey with indian balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*, reed canary grass *Phalaris arundinacea*, marsh marigold, water mint and meadowsweet abundant in the ground flora. Pendulous sedge and yellow loosestrife *Lysimachia vulgaris* are locally frequent. The tall fen is dominated by reed canary grass, floating sweet grass *Glyceria fluitans*, meadowsweet, jointed rush, compact rush and soft rush with branched bur-reed *Sparganium erectum*, yellow iris, sweet flag *Acorus calamus*, gypsywort *Lycopus europaeus*, water plantain *Alisma plantago-aquatica*, ragged robin, skullcap *Scutellaria galericulata* and yellow loose-strife frequent. In certain areas this grades into reed swamp which is dominated by bulrush *Typha latifolia*.

Compstall Nature Reserve is also of considerable ornithological interest with tufted duck and mallard resident on the river and in adjacent ponds, whilst teal, goldeneye and pochard are frequent winter visitors. Dipper, grey wagtail and kingfisher have been frequently recorded for the site along with water rail, a particularly uncommon species. Within the woodland breeding populations of green woodpecker, greater spotted woodpecker, woodcock, tawny owl and sparrow-hawk are known to exist.

APPENDIX C: Species Records within 2km of the Site



Derbyshire
Wildlife Trust

Bat roost records

<u>Taxon</u>	<u>Vernacular</u>	<u>OS grid reference</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
Pipistrellus sp	Pipistrelle sp.	SK02939337	Glossop Haddon Mews	2016
Chiroptera	bat	SK011944	Gamesley Glossop	20/08/1995
Chiroptera	bat	SK0338894818	Glossop	01/01/1999
Chiroptera	bat	SK0341393963	Howardtown	01/01/1999
Pipistrellus sp	Pipistrelle sp.	SK015943	Copper Beach Drive, Glossop	06/06/1999
Pipistrellus sp	Pipistrelle sp.	SK015943	Copper Beach Drive, Glossop	15/06/1999
Chiroptera	bat	SK017945	The Plough Inn, - Dinting Vale, Glossop	10/09/1999
Pipistrellus sp	Pipistrelle sp.	SK038946	Kingsmoor Road, Glossop	17/02/2000
Pipistrellus sp	Pipistrelle sp.	SK037948	Smithy Bar, Woodhead Road, Glossop	12/04/2003
Pipistrellus sp	Pipistrelle sp.	SK035947	Glossopdale Community School, Talbot Road, Glossop	20/05/2004

Pipistrellus sp	Pipistrelle sp.	SK01629619	St Charles of Borromeo Church, The Carriage Drive, Hadfield	20/06/2007
Chiroptera	bat	SK0346094666	Glossop Brooklands Drive,	01/05/2008
Chiroptera	bat	SK027933	Simmondsley, Glossop	10/07/2008
Chiroptera	bat	SK0310494619	Glossop	01/06/2011
Chiroptera	bat	SK0377794739	Glossop	01/06/2011
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK033933	Glossop	26/06/2011
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SJ999941	Martin O'Connor	16/08/2011
Chiroptera	bat	SK0303594855	Glossop	01/01/2012
Myotis sp	Myotis sp.	SK0389393968	Glossop Woods Mill,	01/03/2012
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK0389393968	Milltown, Glossop Woods Mill,	01/03/2012
Plecotus auritus	Brown long-eared	SK0389393968	Milltown, Glossop	01/03/2012
Chiroptera	bat	SK0335893939	Glossop	01/05/2012
Chiroptera	bat	SK0316093589	Glossop	01/06/2012
Chiroptera	bat	SK0336293281	Glossop	01/06/2012
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK0297894098	Glossop	01/06/2012
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK0223994139	Glossop	01/07/2012
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK0341393963	Glossop	01/07/2012
Chiroptera	bat	SK007947	Gamesley	01/08/2012
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK0366394507	Glossop	01/08/2012

Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK034929	Charlestown Works, Charlestown, Glossop	07/08/2012
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK034929	Charlestown Works, Charlestown, Glossop	13/08/2012
Pipistrellus sp	Pipistrelle sp.	SK01599446	Glossop SK HN Longclough	15/07/2013
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK01599446	Drive, Glossop SK13 8HN	15/07/2013
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK038940	Woods Mill, Milltown, Glossop	27/06/2014
Chiroptera	bat	SK032939	unspecified	06/07/2014
Chiroptera	bat	SK033939	unspecified	06/07/2014
Chiroptera	bat	SK034939	unspecified	06/07/2014
Chiroptera	bat	SK038939	unspecified	06/07/2014
Chiroptera	bat	SK038940	unspecified	06/07/2014
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK031939	Central Methodist Chapel, Chapel Street, Glossop	06/07/2014
Plecotus auritus	Brown long-eared	SK01209417	Samas Roneo Ltd, Glossop Road, Gamesley	30/09/2014
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK00159335	Long Lane, Charlesworth, Glossop SKET	28/09/2015

Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK01289348	Hargate Hill Equestrian Centre, Glossop, Derbyshire	24/10/2016
Plecotus auritus	Brown long-eared	SK01179415	Glossop Road	09/05/2017



Derbyshire
Wildlife Trust

Bat sightings

<u>Taxon</u>	<u>Vernacular</u>	<u>OS grid reference</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
Plecotus auritus	Brown long-eared	SK031925	Long Clough Reserve	20/08/2003
Plecotus auritus	Brown long-eared	SK031925	Long Clough Reserve	24/10/2004
Plecotus auritus	Brown long-eared	SK032932	Charlestown Road, Glossop	20/08/2012
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK032932	Charlestown Road, Glossop	11/08/2012
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK032932	Charlestown Road, Glossop	14/08/2012
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK032932	Charlestown Road, Glossop	19/08/2012
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK034929	Charlestown Works, Charlestown, Glossop	07/08/2012
Chiroptera	bat	SK022941	Zion Methodist Church, Simmondley Lane, Simmondley, Glossop	13/09/2012
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK019948	Land to rear of Shaw Farm Barn, The Shaw, Hadfield, Glossop	15/07/2015
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK019948	Land to rear of Shaw Farm Barn, The Shaw, Hadfield, Glossop	06/08/2015
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK019949	Land North of Dinting Road, Glossop	01/06/2015
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK019949	Land North of Dinting Road, Glossop	01/07/2015

Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK019949	Land North of Dinting Road, Glossop	01/08/2015
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK019949	Land North of Dinting Road, Glossop	01/09/2015
Plecotus auritus	Brown long-eared	SK01179415	Glossop Road	09/05/2017
Pipistrellus sp	Pipistrelle sp.	SK032938	Glossop centre	14/03/2017
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK0127993485	Hargate Equestrian Centre	30/01/2018
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK03219329	unspecified	13/08/2012
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK03209329	unspecified	14/08/2012
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK03219329	unspecified	19/08/2012
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common pipistrelle	SK03219329	unspecified	20/08/2012
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK03369324	Glossop	26/06/2011
Myotis sp	Myotis sp.	SK033939	Glossop	08/06/2015
Myotis sp	Myotis sp.	SK033939	Glossop	12/06/2015
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK0296	HADFIEld	13/06/1996
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK016956	Hollingworth	27/04/2001
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK02609345	Glossop	15/08/2011
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK01419546	Glossop	06/08/2018
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK01269541	Glossop	04/02/2019
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK021932	Glossop	14/05/2019
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	SK02979363	Glossop	30/06/2019



Derbyshire
Wildlife Trust

Great crested newt records

Taxon

NO RECORDS IN SEARCH AREA

Vernacular **OS grid reference** **Location** **Date**

Great crested newt records (500m buffer zone falls within requested search area)

Taxon

NO RECORDS IN SEARCH AREA

Vernacular **OS grid reference** **Location** **Date**

Great crested newt records eDNA ponds

Taxon

NO RECORDS IN SEARCH AREA

Vernacular **OS grid reference** **Occurence** **Date** **Eggs noted**



Derbyshire
Wildlife Trust

Otter records

Taxon

Vernacular OS grid reference Location Date Spraint Tracks Holt

NO RECORDS IN SEARCH AREA



Derbyshire
Wildlife Trust

Reptile records

<u>Taxon</u>	<u>Vernacular</u>	<u>OS grid reference</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
Anguis fragilis	slow worm	SK031925	Long Clough Reserve	28/04/1988
Natrix natrix	Grass Snake	SK028941	Wren's Nest, Glossop	01/01/2000



Derbyshire
Wildlife Trust

Water vole records

<u>Taxon</u>	<u>Vernacular</u>	<u>OS grid reference</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Watercourse</u>
Arvicola amphibius	Water Vole	SK0194	Glossop Brook	01/01/1992	unspecified
Arvicola amphibius	Water Vole	SK0194	unspecified	15/06/1993	Glossop Brook



Derbyshire
Wildlife Trust

White-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) records

Taxon

NO RECORDS IN SEARCH AREA

Vernacular OS grid reference Location Date