



Sheffield Moors
Partnership



Making connections

**a landscape scale
vision for the
Sheffield Moors**

**Masterplan
2013–2028**





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Front cover (main image): View of Higger Tor from Owler Tor, Burbage Moors, Karen Frenkel

Front cover (small images): Merlin, Philip Newman; Mountain biking, Adam Long; Volunteers at Longshaw, National Trust; Highland cattle, National Trust

Title page: Stanage Edge, Karen Frenkel

Back cover: Millstones on Stanage Edge, Karen Frenkel

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The Sheffield Moors

making connections at a landscape scale

The Peak District National Park Authority, National Trust, RSPB, Sheffield City Council, Sheffield Wildlife Trust and Natural England have come together to work collaboratively as the Sheffield Moors Partnership.

The 'Sheffield Moors' is a collective name for a group of adjoining upland and predominantly moorland sites that are all in public or charitable ownership. Collectively, they provide an amazing and very accessible landscape for people and wildlife across some twenty-one square miles of the Peak District National Park, very close to Sheffield, the fourth largest city in England.

The landscape is ancient and dramatic, and can provide a true sense of wilderness and quiet enjoyment, despite its closeness to Sheffield. At the same time, this is a popular place for many different types of access and recreation, attracting over a million visits per year, with more active outdoor pursuits like mountain biking growing in popularity. The numerous 'edges', from the world famous Stanage to Froggatt and Curbar, provide spectacular views of the area and surrounding landscape, as well as being of international importance for the climbing community.



Left: Owlter Tor,
Millstone Edge
Right: Padley Gorge



Many people have a very strong sense of ownership of the area, and a huge passion and knowledge about its wildlife, heritage and recreational importance. Groups representing access, wildlife and other interests are very active in the landscape, and already contribute in many ways to the care and stewardship of the Sheffield Moors.

The archaeological evidence is also incredibly rich, ranging from Bronze Age stone circles through to Second World War training areas, and provides a fascinating record of the changes to the landscape and the people who have lived and worked in the area over thousands of years. Today, the moors continue to support the farming community.

There is a great diversity of habitats from the open, heather-clad moorland of Houndkirk, and the ancient oak woodlands of Padley Gorge, to the wet mires of Leash Fen, and the wildflower-rich grasslands of Longshaw and North Lees. These support a very rich and varied wildlife, and a number of sites of high geological value.



*Left: Walking along
Froggatt Edge
Right: Peregrine falcon*

The masterplan for the Sheffield Moors aims to help safeguard their public status and integrate the full range of activities they host with their management, their conservation and their place in the wider landscape, both now, and as our legacy to future generations.

The Sheffield Moors Partnership has engaged and consulted with a wide range of people and organisations that cherish and value this landscape. Their thoughts and ideas have helped to shape and influence this masterplan. We want to ensure that people who come to the Sheffield Moors for a whole variety of reasons continue to enjoy and value this wonderful landscape, understand and support any changes that are suggested, and feel positive about our aspirations for the future. We're also keen to encourage more people to get directly involved in caring for the area.

This masterplan gives you the opportunity to share our vision for the Sheffield Moors over the next 15 years – up to 2028. We aspire to make these plans a reality, in partnership with you.



Our vision

Our vision for the Sheffield Moors by 2028 is:

Dramatic, cherished and active, the Sheffield Moors are managed as a connected landscape in the Peak District National Park.

The diverse and distinctive landscape of open moors, dramatic and wild gritstone edges, scattered clough woodlands and upland pastures is of high quality. Management protects and reinforces this historic character and the geology that shapes it, whilst the stories, rich archaeology, and cultural heritage are shared and protected.

Restoration of wildlife-rich moorland and heathland, wildflower meadows and wetlands, with new deciduous woodland, re-connect habitats across the landscape, and into the surrounding areas like west Sheffield and the Derwent Valley. This provides 'stepping stones' for wildlife to move around and thrive. Overall, habitats are better able to cope with climate change.

A well-connected access network to and from Sheffield and surrounding rural communities, complemented by good public transport systems, provides high quality outdoors experiences for all – from the adventurous to the spiritual – whilst bringing people closer to nature.

People from local rural areas, Sheffield, and further afield have a strong sense of belonging to, and an understanding of, the landscape and its special places. By being involved through volunteering, inspiring events and education, they come together to enjoy, care for and help manage the landscape.

A working landscape, supporting economically viable and environmentally sustainable farm businesses, as well as producing sustainable natural products such as wood, water and food, help to support the wider local economy, whilst providing a high quality environment on the doorstep of many people.

At the heart of this, the Sheffield Moors Partnership encourages a thriving collaboration of voluntary, public and private organisations, individuals and the wider community that works together to champion and deliver this shared vision and maximise and enjoy the many benefits of the landscape as a whole.

Left: Caring for the Sheffield Moors for future generations



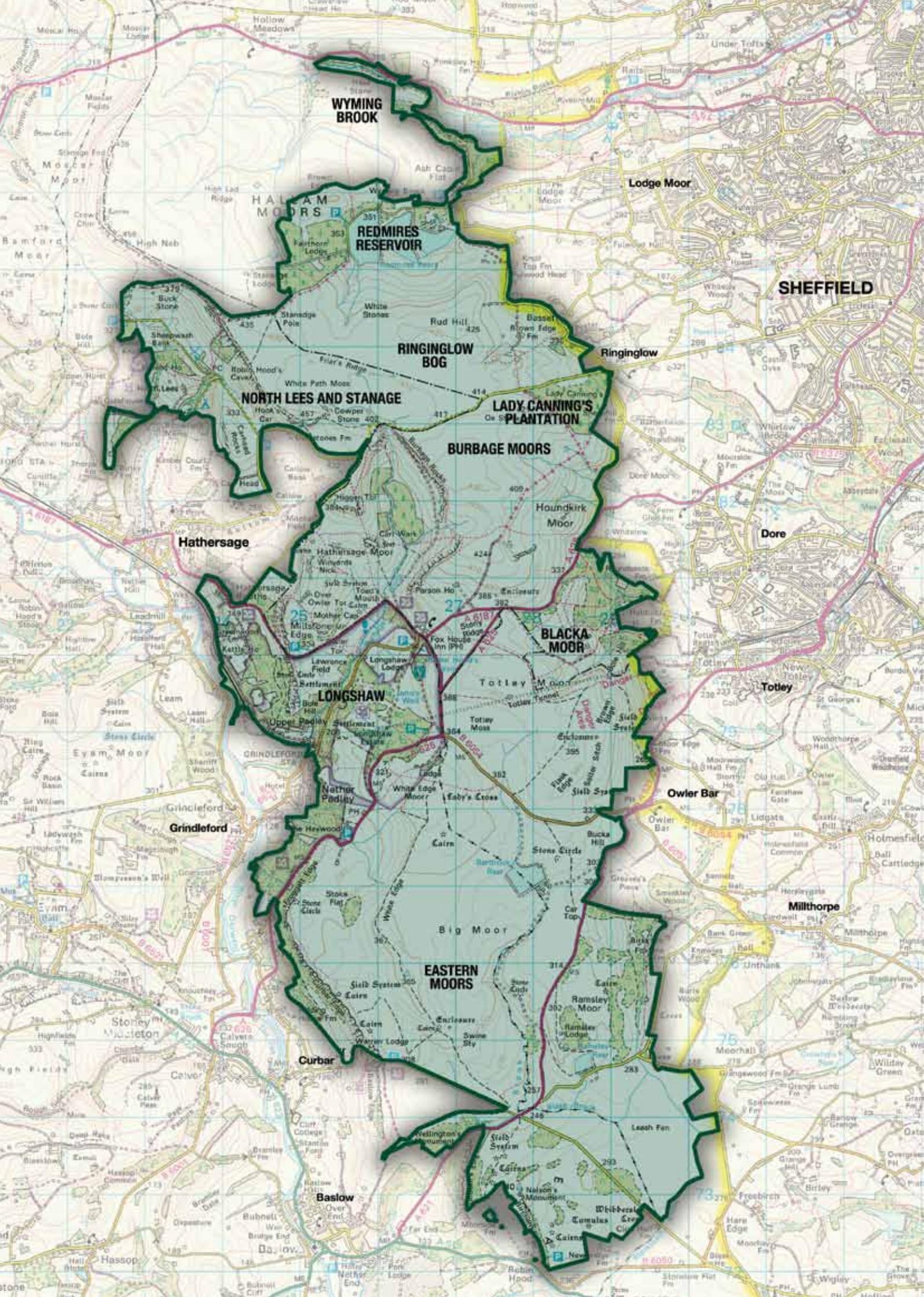
The Sheffield Moors in the Peak District

All of the Sheffield Moors lie within the Peak District National Park, and are just eight miles from the centre of Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

On its eastern edges lie the Sheffield suburbs of Lodgemoor, Fulwood, Dore and Totley, and to the west are the Derbyshire villages of Hathersage, Grindleford and Baslow. Immediately north and north-west are the Hallam Moors stretching towards the Derwent Valley, whilst to the south is the Chatsworth Estate. Please refer to the map on page 12.



*Left: Heather moorland at Longshaw
Right: Burbage Moors offer great views over the Hope Valley*



WYMING BROOK

HALFAM MOORS

REDMIRE RESERVOIR

RINGINGLOW BOG

NORTH LEES AND STANAGE

LADY CANNING'S PLANTATION

BURBAGE MOORS

Hathersage

BLACKA MOOR

LONGSHAW

Grindleford

EASTERN MOORS

Curbar

Baslow

Lodge Moor

Ringinglow

SHEFFIELD

Dore

Totley

Owler Bar

Millthorpe

Meorhall

Freebirtch

The key areas within the Sheffield Moors and the primary land managing organisations are:

- **North Lees and Stanage**, owned and managed by the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA).
- **Redmires Reservoirs**, owned and managed by Yorkshire Water. Much of the surrounding moorland, towards Ringinglow, and conifer plantations are owned by Sheffield City Council.
- **Burbage, Houndkirk and Hathersage Moors**, owned by Sheffield City Council.
- **Blacka Moor and Wyming Brook**, both managed by Sheffield Wildlife Trust on behalf of Sheffield City Council, who own the land.
- **Longshaw**, owned and managed by the National Trust.
- **Eastern Moors** (including Topley, Ramsley, Big, and Clod Hall Moors, together with Leash Fen), managed by the Eastern Moors Partnership (a collaboration of the National Trust and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds), on behalf of the Peak District National Park Authority, who own the land.

Please refer to Figure 2 on page 46 for further detail on the current land managing arrangements.

The Sheffield Moors Partnership does not get involved in the day to day management of each individual site, relying instead on existing partner arrangements and management plans to continue to carry out project activity at a site level in consultation with the communities and others with an interest in these sites.

In essence, the masterplan provides the long-term vision for the landscape as a whole, but the delivery of the vision will be primarily through site management plans which consider, plan and deliver management through detailed work programmes.



What makes the Sheffield Moors so special?

The Sheffield Moors are protected by a range of statutory and other designations, as well as local and national policy that influence how it is managed and enjoyed, which have informed the aspirations of this masterplan. The most important are outlined below (please also refer to Figure 4).

At the same time, the Sheffield Moors have played a major role in the nation's love of the outdoors:

Access and recreation

The countryside around Sheffield is often referred to as its 'Golden Frame', and at the heart of this lies the Sheffield Moors.

The early development of climbing, as we know it today, started at Stanage Edge in the 1890s, and today the area is of international importance to the climbing community.

The area gradually came into public ownership from the 1930s onwards, and this change helped meet a growing desire for public access to the countryside from the citizens of Sheffield, Derbyshire and elsewhere. Sheffield played a major role in the designation of the first National Parks from 1949 onwards and the development of protected 'Green Belt' around large cities. These steps contributed greatly to providing the rich and diverse landscape we enjoy today.

Most of the Sheffield Moors is designated as 'Open Access Land' within the Countryside and Rights of Way (or CROW) Act (2000), which means that access on foot is available across most of the landscape at any time.

In addition, access is provided along a range of designated routes through the existing public and permissive rights of way network (footpaths, bridleways, and byways) that criss-crosses the landscape. Sheffield City Council and Derbyshire County Council, as the respective highway authorities, are legally responsible for the rights of way network across the Sheffield Moors.

*Left: Climbing
Chequers Buttress
on Froggatt Edge*

National Park

All of the Sheffield Moors lies within the Peak District National Park. National Parks are designated to achieve the following purposes and are managed accordingly:

- to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the national park.
- to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities (of the park) by the public.

In pursuing these purposes, National Park Authorities also have a duty to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of their local communities. Where there is irreconcilable conflict between the statutory purposes, the Sandford Principle will be applied and conservation will be given greater weight.

One of the driving forces behind the designation of National Park status for the Peak District is the very high quality of the landscape.

The Sheffield Moors is a sparsely settled area of gritstone uplands lying to the south-east of the Dark Peak plateau. It is an elevated landscape that drops away to the Derwent Valley to the west, and the Yorkshire Peak Fringe to the east, providing a number of vantage points over the city of Sheffield in lower lying eastern areas.





The landscape has been shaped by millennia of human activity, and three distinct character types are recognised:

- **Open moors** – gritstone moor and heathland, with blanket bog, heather and grass moorland, wide views to distant surrounding hills and valleys, and a sense of remoteness and space.
- **Moorland slopes and cloughs** – steep slopes and dramatic gritstone edges rising to the open moors, with widespread rough grassland, bracken, heather moor, and woodland with exposed views over lower ground.
- **Enclosed gritstone uplands** – upland pasture associated with high, gently undulating moor tops, sloping in places to higher ground. This is a landscape of isolated stone farmsteads, regular fields with patches of acid grassland enclosed by drystone walls, and straight roads.

*Left: A traditional hay meadow on the Longshaw Estate
Above: A network of bridleways provides access for cyclists*

Historic environment

The Sheffield Moors are collectively of national importance for their archaeology.

There are over forty 'Scheduled Monuments' across the area, with those from prehistory, especially the Bronze Age, being particularly evident (please refer to Figure 5 on page 49). There are also thousands of other recorded archaeological features. Combined, these provide a record of the human activity that has created the landscape we know today.

Scheduled Monuments are nationally important sites and monuments, and have statutory protection from damage or disturbance. English Heritage, working in partnership with the Cultural Heritage Team in the PDNPA and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) based in SCC advise on the management of this suite of sites and features, as well as championing our historic places and advising the government on heritage matters.

The land managing organisations across the Sheffield Moors also have a responsibility to protect these monuments and features when undertaking any work in the area, and are encouraged to maintain Scheduled Monuments in good condition.

Within the Sheffield Moors, there are extensive tracts of land which have had detailed archaeological surveys. This information is used by the Cultural Heritage Team in the PDNPA and SYAS to advise on the management of the whole archaeological resource – including the thousands of non-scheduled sites and features.



*Right: Prehistoric cup and ring stone on the Sheffield Moors
Opposite: Millstones in Padley Woods*





Wildlife, geo-diversity and habitats

The great majority of the Sheffield Moors landscape lies within the 'Eastern Peak District Moors' Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). SSSIs protect the best of the country's wildlife and geological sites.

The Sheffield Moors are also included within a European Union designated Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC), part of the Europe-wide Natura 2000 network of internationally important sites for birds, and habitats respectively, for example merlin and curlew, blanket bog and ancient sessile oak woodland.

Many species and habitats across the area are also priorities in the Government's Biodiversity Strategy 'Biodiversity 2020' which was published in August 2011. It sets out the Government's ambition to halt England's overall biodiversity loss by 2020, and in the longer term, to move progressively from a position of net biodiversity loss to net gain. The Government cannot do this alone and this

masterplan provides the partnership's contribution to helping deliver these outcomes. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act came into force on 1st Oct 2006. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The strategy sets out some priority actions for these habitats and species of principal importance. The area is also important for its geological interest with three designated Geological Conservation Review sites (GCRs) – at Hathersage Moor, Burbage Brook and Leash Fen. GCRs are the most important geological sites in Britain. There is also a range of other Local Geological Sites.

The health (or 'condition') of the SSSI is monitored by Natural England whilst the organisations within the Sheffield Moors Partnership have a duty to ensure the protected wildlife, habitats and geo-diversity is in a 'favourable condition' in liaison with Natural England.

The Dark Peak Nature Improvement Area is not a statutory designation, but it does provide added impetus to encourage the biodiversity value of the Sheffield Moors, and build better connections between people and nature.



*Left: Round-leaved sundew, a carnivorous moorland plant
Right: Gritstone tors are a distinctive geological feature*



What are we doing this for?

The Sheffield Moors are already cared for and managed by a variety of public, private, voluntary and charitable organisations, so why is a masterplan needed?

Currently, the management of the Sheffield Moors is delivered at a 'site-level' through individual management plans (for example, the Eastern Moors) without as much consideration as there could be of surrounding areas and how each site connects together for the people and wildlife that use and move through the landscape as a whole.

Nationally there is compelling evidence that England's collection of wildlife sites is generally too small and too isolated, leading to declines in many characteristic species. With climate change, the situation is likely to get worse as weather patterns change and become less predictable, increasing pressure on wildlife that cannot easily move or where other suitable sites are too distant. This is bad news for wildlife but also bad news for us, because the damage to nature also means our natural environment is less able to provide the many services upon which we depend. We need more space for nature. At the same time, people need better access to nature. There is compelling evidence that improving people's access to nature results in a multitude of benefits from health and well-being, education and other learning, to spiritual refreshment.



*Left: View towards Eyam from Curbar Edge, Eastern Moors
Right: Wood sorrel*

The masterplan is about working at a landscape scale, across all of the Sheffield Moors. In simple terms this is all about making wildlife-rich places better, bigger and more joined up for people and nature – a strategic over-arching masterplan framework provides an opportunity to consider, plan, and where appropriate, improve the connections between the various sites for people and wildlife, and across the landscape as a whole – as well as the connections into and out of surrounding areas.

For example, are there opportunities to link the bridleway network at Blacka Moor to the rights of way network on Houndkirk and Burbage Moors? How could potential new woodland help provide ‘stepping stones’ for wildlife between the moorlands and surrounding in-by-land? How can volunteering and engagement opportunities be better co-ordinated across the land managing organisations, and what are the best ways to tell the stories and history of the landscape as a whole? It is these types of opportunities and connections that the masterplan aspires to identify and champion.

The masterplan will encourage greater collaborative working, and where appropriate, consistency in policy between land managing organisations in the Sheffield Moors and others with an interest in how the area is cared for and managed. This type of approach is often called ‘landscape scale’ land management – moving away from a sometimes fragmented approach, to a holistic one. At the same time, it is recognised that the individual and special character of the different areas within the Sheffield Moors needs to be respected.





*Left: Millstone Edge
Right: Cyclists at a
Hathersage café*

The Sheffield Moors landscape also provides a huge range of other ‘ecosystem services’ – public benefits – that all of us depend on, including:

- Supporting local businesses and the local economy. For example, the Sheffield Moors attract visitors to the area, in turn supporting local pubs and cafés, holiday accommodation, and ‘outdoors’ shops in local villages, as well as farmers and those employed in looking after the landscape.
- The storage and slow release of water, helping to mitigate flooding in Sheffield in particular, as well providing a local source of drinking water. Under the European Union ‘Water Framework Directive’, a catchment wide approach to improving water quality and associated wildlife is being promoted.
- The storage and sequestration of carbon in peat bogs, woodland and other vegetation, helping to mitigate the impacts of climate change.
- Cultural, intellectual and spiritual inspiration and refreshment through the landscape and its inherent qualities.
- Sustainable products like timber from woodland management, and food from the livestock that graze the landscape.

The masterplan will help in championing these wider benefits, and promote their better recognition in the day to day management of the Sheffield Moors. It should also help in raising awareness of their value and importance to people in the urban conurbations and rural communities that live around the Moors.



The Sheffield Moors Partnership (SMP) also hopes that the masterplan will help to influence local planning and other policies through greater recognition of the wider public benefits described above. This in turn, should then be translated into action on the ground that strengthens protection of the Sheffield Moors and adjoining areas from inappropriate development and encourages more integrated access linkages and wildlife-rich habitats into Sheffield and North Derbyshire generally.

By working more closely together, the partners and others with an interest in the Sheffield Moors are also better placed to bid for funding and other resources to help in caring for and managing the landscape – looking after the area ultimately requires people and resources such as farmers and rangers. The existing contribution of many other stakeholders such as the British Mountaineering Council, Ramblers, Hunter Archaeology Society and Sorby Natural History Society, to name just a few organisations, is already considerable. Supporting and developing this further is critical to the future of the landscape and the partnership approach we are promoting.

Natural England and the government are supporting landscape scale land management through its programme of 'Nature Improvement Areas' (NIAs) finalised in early 2012. NIAs are large, discrete areas that will deliver a 'step change' in nature conservation, where a local partnership has a shared vision for their natural environment. The partnership will plan and deliver significant improvements for wildlife and people, restoring and creating wildlife habitats, connecting local sites and joining up local activity. The Sheffield Moors is included in the Dark Peak NIA, one of only twelve in England, and the only upland NIA.

The development and implementation of the masterplan for the Sheffield Moors is part of the delivery programme for the Dark Peak NIA and will help in meeting the ambitions of the latter.

Relationship with other policies and strategies

The Sheffield Moors lie across organisational boundaries – the masterplan will complement many existing strategies developed by the core partners and others. At the same time, it will also link to and drive local delivery of other national and regional strategies. The key ones are shown in Figure 3 on page 47.

Cross-cutting themes

Five main themes run throughout the masterplan:

- 1. Being involved** – including education, interpretation, volunteering, training, events and visitor experience.
- 2. Access and recreation** – including access networks, recreation, gateways into the area, and visitor facilities.
- 3. Sustainable land management** – including landscape, archaeology and cultural heritage, wildlife, geo-diversity, and farming and woodland management.
- 4. Recognising the wider value of the moors** – including the local economy, tourism, and wider ‘ecosystem services’ such as climate change mitigation and water storage.
- 5. Delivering the masterplan** – including working collectively to achieve the vision, sharing best practice, and monitoring and review of the masterplan.



Left: Boxing hares
Right: Blanket bog



What we are planning to achieve

the strategic outcomes by 2028

In fifteen years' time, delivery of the vision will enable the Sheffield Moors to be characterised by the following (in no particular order):

Theme 1 Being involved

1.1 People and community involvement is at the heart of all activities

People and communities are actively involved in the Sheffield Moors. Many aspects of the care and management of the landscape are delivered by volunteers, user groups, and the wider community facilitated by appropriate training programmes and other support. Stakeholder forums provide regular and on-going opportunities for people to influence how the landscape is cared for and managed, whilst land managers such as farmers are committed to achieving the vision alongside, and as part of, their economic activities.

1.2 High quality visitor experience

Visitors explore, enjoy and learn about the natural and historic environment, gaining mental and physical benefits and a sense of well-being from access to nature and the landscape through a variety of experiences, from the wild moorland of areas like Stanage Edge, to the more formally managed like Longshaw.

Fixed interpretation and other signage is focused at key entrances and gateways into the area. Exciting and innovative methods including digital technology are used wherever appropriate, minimising visual intrusion in the wider landscape.

1.3 Inspiring activities and engagement

A co-ordinated programme of inspiring and innovative activities, volunteering, events and learning opportunities provides for the surrounding communities and visitors alike. This helps to foster discovery and understanding of the Sheffield Moors and in turn, encourages pride and support for the area and its stewardship from an early age.

Left: Enjoying the great outdoors



Theme 2 Access and recreation

2.1 Key entrances into the landscape

Key entrance points into the landscape such as Redmires, Stanage, Burbage, Longshaw and Curbar Gap are identified and managed as welcome points to guide visitors into the Sheffield Moors.

2.2 A connected access network

Appropriately maintained, connected and integrated access routes provide an extensive network for all users across the Sheffield Moors and into and out of the surrounding landscapes and communities, like those of west Sheffield and the nearby villages of Hathersage, Grindleford and Calver Sough. The links between public rights of way and public transport hubs and routes are well-developed and actively promoted.

The access network is complemented by clear and sympathetic signage of public rights of way and other recognised routes.

2.3 An accessible landscape

Access is managed in an integrated and sustainable manner, ensuring high quality, multi-use access for a wide range of recreational activities that are compatible with conservation and other uses and users of the Sheffield Moors including the less able-bodied.

Where appropriate, routes and infrastructure are developed along the lines of 'least restrictive access' and promoted as such.

Theme 3 Sustainable land management

3.1 Conservation and enhancement of the landscape

The Sheffield Moors are managed as a holistic landscape, where the historic and characteristic elements of the landscape, from the open moors, to the gritstone edges, clough woodlands and enclosed upland pastures, are protected and where appropriate enhanced for current and future generations.

3.2 Protecting and celebrating the rich historic environment

The historic environment is in good condition, well recorded and understood, and sensitively protected and managed. It is interpreted in creative, inspiring and innovative ways, particularly through virtual means and at key entrances into the landscape, bringing alive the landscape's amazing heritage and giving visitors and communities a strong sense of understanding.

Archaeology and its setting in the landscape are properly considered in the planning and implementation of management activities by land managers.

3.3 Management to achieve outstanding biodiversity and protect geo-diversity

Exemplary landscape scale restoration and management of habitats and species is delivering high quality habitats and 'favourable condition' within and beyond sites designated for European or National interest. Geo-diversity interests are protected, well-understood, and appropriately managed and enhanced.

The Sheffield Moors support the full range of healthy, connected and diverse upland habitats including a rich mix of heath, grass, blanket bog, wetland, woodland, wood-pasture and scrub, together with associated species that are truly



Left: Room to roam
Right: Ring ouzel
feeding

characteristic of upland landscapes. The different habitats are well connected and these help to form a coherent network with wildlife-rich habitats across the wider Peak District and surrounding areas.

Invasive species are under control, and have been eradicated from key wildlife areas.

3.4 Appropriate grazing to achieve conservation objectives

Extensive grazing including appropriate livestock and the resident red deer herd is the primary land management tool on the Sheffield Moors. Opportunities to re-connect moorland with adjacent in-bye grazing fields are taken, to maximise flexibility of grazing regimes and habitat management. Such management is a valuable tool to ensure the appropriate condition for designated, priority or other habitats.

Both of these are delivered through long-term partnerships with economically viable and environmentally sustainable farm businesses who are financially rewarded for their role as land managers and the delivery of a range of public benefits.

3.5 All habitat management works are assessed against the likely impacts of climate change

Priority is given to habitat management that helps instil resilience to climate change in existing habitats, and at the same time, promotes adaptation to climate change to facilitate the ability of southern species to spread northwards in future years.



Theme 4 Making the most of the wider benefits of the Moors

4.1 Carbon stewardship is promoted

Management and restoration regimes promote the effective storage of existing carbon and the capture of new carbon stores across the Sheffield Moors, especially through increased development of bog vegetation, in turn leading to increased peat formation.

4.2 Appropriate opportunities to sustainably harvest natural products are taken

Opportunities are taken to sustainably produce and harvest natural products resulting from the agreed management of the landscape such as food, heather, wood and water.

4.3 Water quality and storage is enhanced through management

Management and restoration regimes help to deliver a clean and high quality water supply and where possible reduce flood risk to surrounding communities.

4.4 Supporting the local economy

The Sheffield Moors are recognised for the role they play in supporting local businesses, communities and the wider economy in ways that are in balance with the conservation and recreational values of the landscape.

At the same time, mechanisms are in place for local businesses, local communities and others to support the management of the landscape financially, for example through sponsorship, and a growing market for the natural by-products of land management.



Left: Highland cattle, a hardy breed well suited to the Sheffield Moors
Right: Bog rosemary

Theme 5 Delivering the masterplan

5.1 The wild and open nature of the landscape is protected

All management and other activities in the Sheffield Moors are undertaken in ways that ensure that they do not detract from the landscape's historic character and feeling of wilderness.

Management works and activities do not have a detrimental long-term impact on the high valued peace and tranquillity of the landscape.

5.2 Working collectively and in partnership to resource and deliver the vision

The Sheffield Moors Partnership works collectively and inclusively to identify and secure the financial and other resources necessary to deliver the vision.

The masterplan is delivered primarily through individual management plans for each of the sites in the Sheffield Moors that take the aspirations of the vision and implement them through co-ordinated and connected actions between the partners on the ground.

5.3 Management is informed by and demonstrates best practice

Decision making is informed by expertise and best practice from within the Partnership and wider stakeholders, complemented by examples and learning from outside the area.

Learning and experience from the development and implementation of the masterplan is also being promoted as best practice where appropriate.

5.4 Monitoring and review of the masterplan delivery

The progress of the masterplan is fully reviewed every five years against planned delivery, as well as best practice elsewhere, with the involvement and input of stakeholders.

Right: Climbing is a popular activity on the gritstone edges





What we are proposing to do

the key actions in the first five years

Below are the key planned actions over the next five years that will help deliver the long-term strategic outcomes and vision for the Sheffield Moors.

Further engagement and consultation with tenants, visitors, statutory bodies, and representative groups such as the Local Access Forums will be required in many cases on specific actions to further inform proposals before implementation takes place.

A lot of activity is already happening and all the organisations within the SMP have existing policy documents that help guide site management – the planned actions outlined below help capture what more is either needed or needs to be increased to help deliver the vision.

A visual representation of the key opportunities that are available over the next fifteen years to help deliver the vision in relation to Access and Recreation, Habitats, and the Historic Environment are illustrated in the next section, Mapping the Future (Figures 1–10).



*Left: Short-eared owl
Right: Horse riders
will benefit from new
bridleway routes*

Theme 1 Being involved

Outcome	Ref	Planned delivery actions by 2018	Lead organisation
1.1 People and community involvement is at the heart of all activities	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop better co-ordination, and closer and more joined-up working between those that plan and deliver volunteering and training opportunities within the Sheffield Moors and adjacent areas from 2013 onwards, driven through the initiation of a cross-partner liaison group 	<i>SMP, with volunteering groups</i>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster greater public and representative group consultation and involvement in Burbage Moors through planning and delivery of the Dark Peak NIA within the Sheffield Moors from 2013 onwards 	<i>NT, and NIA Partnership</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue on-going involvement of representative groups elsewhere such as Eastern Moors and Stanage 	<i>SMP</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordinate organisation of 'focus groups' in relation to particular wildlife, heritage or access issues, as appropriate 	<i>SMP</i>
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and support the existing site-based stakeholder forums – Stanage Forum, Blacka Moor and Wyming Brook Reserve Advisory Groups, and the Eastern Moors Stakeholder Forum 	<i>PDNPA, SWT, EMP</i>	
(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 2013 onwards deliver an annual 'partnerships' day for the Sheffield Moors, bringing together site-based stakeholder forums across the landscape, together with other user and interest group representatives as necessary, to encourage continuing input into the delivery of the masterplan 	<i>SMP in conjunction with Local Nature Partnerships for the Peak District and South Yorkshire</i>	
1.2 High quality visitor experience	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2015, develop and adopt an interpretation plan for the Sheffield Moors, with shared principles, to steer the priorities and co-ordination of written, virtual (for example, web-based social media and pod casts) and other interpretative materials for the landscape, and that identifies the key themes, stories and locations that best lend themselves to interpretation (see also Action 3.2b) 	<i>SMP in conjunction with the Peak District Interpretation Plan</i>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 2013, prioritise the use of existing visitor 'hubs' in and around the Sheffield Moors as 'touch points' for visitor information, engagement and interpretation. For example, the Moorland Discovery Centre at Longshaw, Ecclesall Woods Woodland Discovery Centre, and Hathersage 	<i>SMP</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 2013, ensure that through an integrated approach to the visitor journey, the right information and engagement is provided for visitors in key locations across the Sheffield Moors 	<i>SMP</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the health and well-being benefits of the outdoors 	<i>SMP</i>
1.3 Inspiring activities and engagement	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that education and other engagement programmes reach and appeal to the diversity of communities that surround the Sheffield Moors, to help encourage awareness, understanding and enjoyment of the landscape by all, for example through the Moorland Discovery Centre 	<i>SMP</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage a more integrated approach to education and lifelong learning, so that providers across the Sheffield Moors are working strategically to make the most of available resources 	<i>SMP</i>

Theme 2 Access and recreation

Outcome	Ref	Planned delivery actions by 2018	Lead organisation
2.1 Key entrances in the landscape	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2016, detailed proposals developed to provide low-key but better managed and presented 'key entrance points' into the Sheffield Moors where needed, in particular Redmires, with implementation underway by 2018. 	SCC with Yorkshire Water, PDNPA and Local Access Forums
2.2 A connected access network	(a)	<p>In partnership with the Local Access Forums, facilitate the creation of an integrated network of footpaths and strategic multi-user routes especially where these form part of the Sheffield and Derbyshire Public Rights of Way Improvement Plans.</p> <p>By 2018, to have developed proposals for new strategic bridleways routes, with appropriate links and to have commenced implementation. Principal routes to be considered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From North Lees to Hathersage village (No. 2 on Figure 7) At Eastern Moors – Barbrook Valley, and Curbar/Froggatt Edge (No. 14 on Figure 7) Repair/improve Moss Road bridleway surface as appropriate Through Longshaw and from Upper to Lower Burbage Valley (Nos. 5, 8 and 9 on Figure 7) Between Totley Moor/Blacka Moor and the Houndkirk Road byway (No. 7 on Figure 7) Within Lady Canning's Plantation (No. 4 on Figure 7) Between existing bridleway on White Edge Moor, to the proposed Curbar/Froggatt Edge concessionary bridleway (No. 10 on Figure 7) 	<p>PDNPA and DCC Rights of Way Team</p> <p>EMP with DCC Rights of Way Team, and PDNPA</p> <p>SCC & DCC Rights of Way Team, with NT and PDNPA</p> <p>As above, with SWT</p> <p>SCC and SCC Rights of Way Team and PDNPA</p> <p>EMP and NT with DCC Rights of Way Team and PDNPA</p>
	(b)	<p>By 2018, to have developed a dedicated mountain bike route within Lady Canning's Plantation, between the Houndkirk Road and Jumble Road byways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with local Transport Executives and others to advocate the continuing need for existing and better public transport into and across the landscape Contribute to Peak District wide marketing of sustainable travel within the National Park such as Visit Peak District Take opportunities to build better connections between the public rights of way network, (especially key entrance points into the Sheffield Moors) and public transport hubs and routes 	<p>SCC and SCC Rights of Way Team, with PDNPA</p> <p>PDNPA, with SMP, the South Yorkshire Integrated Transport Authority, and DCC</p> <p>SMP and Local Access Forums</p>
2.3 An accessible landscape	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to develop a low-key, low-impact camping offer at Lady Canning's Plantation are explored by 2015, and taken forward as appropriate Opportunities are taken by 2018 to improve the camping offer at the Eric Byrne site on Eastern Moors, whilst keeping its low-key character 	<p>SCC with the local Planning Authorities</p> <p>EMP</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint working between the land managers will be employed to help to identify and resolve wherever possible recreational pressures in the landscape, linked closely to site management plan development and implementation 	SMP with Local Access Forums

Theme 3 Sustainable land management

Outcome	Ref	Planned delivery actions by 2018	Lead organisation
3.1 Conservation and enhancement of the landscape	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planning, design and implementation of management actions, particularly proposals that will bring large-scale landscape, is informed by the Peak District National Park Authority Landscape Strategy and specifically that for the 'Eastern Moors', which encompasses all of the Sheffield Moors, as well as the Natural England Dark Peak Character Area profile 	SMP
3.2 Protecting and celebrating the rich historic environment	(a)	The planning, design and implementation of management works helps to protect and enhance the distinctive historic environment of the Sheffield Moors:	SMP, with PDNPA Cultural Heritage Team and SYAS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2013, all land managing bodies within the Sheffield Moors to have adopted an approach to the management of the Historic Environment that is akin to the best practice model employed by the Eastern Moors Partnership, and its full integration into project planning 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2016, detailed field survey undertaken across Redmires, White Moss to Rud Hill, Lady Canning's Plantation, Nell Croft and Blacka Moor 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conservation plan has been developed for Carl Wark hill-fort to reduce visitor pressures, such as erosion, to acceptable levels by 2015, and implementation is underway by 2016 	SCC with EH, NE, SYAS and PDNPA Cultural Heritage Team	
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2018 management recommendations are in place at a landscape scale (for the Sheffield Moors as a whole) for monument protection, visibility and interpretation following detailed analysis of all archaeological information on the Sheffield Moors (following completion of the outstanding survey work listed in 3.2a), and linked to Action 1.2a Opportunities to develop partnerships with Universities, local communities and interested individuals and volunteers, to further archaeological research and study are explored and encouraged 	SMP, with SYAS and PDNPA Cultural Heritage Team	
3.3 Management to achieve outstanding biodiversity and protect geo-diversity	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dry heath restoration work continuing on Eastern Moors and North Lees 	EMP, PDNPA, with NE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll-out associated dry heath restoration as part of proposed HLS schemes for Burbage and Totley Moors, starting 2014 	SCC and EMP, with NE
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blanket bog and mire restoration work continuing on Eastern Moors (such as Leash Fen) and North Lees 	EMP, PDNPA, with NE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll-out associated blanket bog and mire restoration as part of proposed HLS schemes for Burbage and Totley Moors, starting 2014 	SCC and EMP, with NE
	(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildflower meadow restoration completed around Greenwood Farm, Longshaw by 2015 	NT
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassland restoration work continuing around North Lees Hall 	PDNPA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grassland restoration on Eastern Moors (Curbar and Stoke Flats) 	EMP
	(d)	Take appropriate opportunities to create new native woodland and scrub that enhances the landscape, targeted within cloughs and valleys, and through the restructuring of existing conifer dominated plantations:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burbage Plantations felled by 2015 and replaced with mix of new native woodland (oak, birch, rowan) and open upland habitat 		SCC with FC, NE and NIA Partnership	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood-pasture restoration nearing completion at Sheffield Plantation, Longshaw by 2017 through the phased removal of coniferous plantations complemented by small-scale planting of individual wood pasture trees where needed 		NT with NE	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrub and dwarf heath developing on slopes below Stanage Edge by 2015 	PDNPA	

Theme 3 Sustainable land management

Outcome	Ref	Planned delivery actions by 2018	Lead organisation	
3.3 Management to achieve outstanding biodiversity and protect geo-diversity <i>(continued)</i>	(e)	Take appropriate opportunities to create small woodland/treed clumps between isolated woodland blocks, to act as 'stepping stones' for associated wildlife to move across the landscape By 2015, scattered trees and scrub have been created: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From Burbage Edge, and Burbage Valley to Padley Gorge • From Lady Canning's Plantation, Houndkirk Moor to Blacka Moor • On Ramsley Moor, Eastern Moors – new woodland creation 	SCC with FC & NE NT EMP	
	(f)	Diversify existing conifer dominated plantations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinning and other woodland management works to be continued at Redmires Reservoir Plantations, and Lady Canning's Plantation • North Lees/Stange Estate conifer woodlands – management reviewed and implementation of woodland management programme commenced 2014 	SCC with FC PDNPA with FC	
	(g)	Bring all existing broadleaved and mixed woodlands within the landscape into appropriate active management regimes by 2014, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key remaining woodlands at the North Lees/Stange Estate • The woodland above Surprise View car park (Hathersage Moors) 	PDNPA (and SCC) with FC	
	(h)	Improve the interface between woodland and other habitats such as moorland and grassland, by promoting graded margins such as scrub: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This approach is integrated into woodland management works as they happen, where appropriate, across the Sheffield Moors • Continue existing coppicing work on boundary between Lady Canning's Plantation and adjoining wetland on Ringinglow Road • Develop a scrubby edge between Blacka Moor and Topley Moor 	SMP SCC EMP and SWT	
	(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to securing the freehold of the sites, to develop and implement appropriate conservation management of the de-commissioned reservoirs at Barbrook and Ramsley 	EMP, PDNPA	
	(j)	Control and where possible eradicate invasive species where they are not part of the historic character of an area, in particular, Himalayan balsam and rhododendron: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhododendron control to continue at Strawberry Lee Plantation, Blacka Moor • Himalayan balsam control to be undertaken as required across the landscape 	SWT SMP	
	(k)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Geo-diversity Action Plan for the Peak District by 2015 • To allow natural and spontaneous geological processes to continue at sites of relevant interest 	Peak District Local Nature Partnership in liaison with the South Yorkshire Geodiversity Partnership Trust and Derbyshire Stone Centre	
	3.4 Appropriate grazing to achieve conservation objectives	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an overall deer management policy for the Sheffield Moors and adopt by 2015 	SMP with expert input
		(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To continue to provide integrated advice and support to the farming community 	PDNPA Land Management Advisory Service and Peak District Land Managers Forum
	3.5 All habitat management works are assessed against the likely impacts of climate change	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To work together and with national agencies involved in environmental monitoring such as the Environment Agency to monitor signs of climate change, the resultant impacts, and develop mitigation and adaptation approaches where appropriate 	SMP and national bodies such as EA and NE

Theme 4 Making the most of the wider benefits of the Moors

Outcome	Ref	Planned delivery actions by 2018	Lead organisation
4.1 Carbon stewardship is promoted	(a)	Continue to undertake habitat restoration and management, especially of blanket bog, to protect existing carbon stores and increase the ability of the landscape to store more:	
		• Continue mire restoration on the Eastern Moors (for example, Leash Fen)	EMP
		• Introduce appropriate blanket bog restoration at Totley Moss and Burbage Moors as part of proposed HLS agreements, from 2014 onwards	EMP and SCC with NE
		• By bringing all woodlands in the Sheffield Moors into appropriate management by 2014	SMP with FC
4.2 Opportunities to sustainably harvest natural products are taken	(a)	• Appropriate opportunities will be taken to harvest natural products from the landscape, that arise from sustainable management of the Sheffield Moors (through site management plans)	SMP
4.3 Water quality and storage is enhanced through management	(a)	Take opportunities to help restore the natural hydrological systems of blanket bog, wetlands and mire, and more generally increase the area of the landscape that supports diverse, semi-natural habitats that are better able to capture and store water, and enhance water quality and ecology:	
		• Continue mire restoration on Eastern Moors (for example, Leash Fen)	EMP
		• Introduce appropriate blanket bog restoration at Totley Moss and Burbage Moors as part of proposed HLS agreements, from 2014 onwards	EMP and SCC with NE
		• Woodland management to increase structural diversity (for example at North Lees) and proposals for new scattered trees and scrub on Burbage and Houndkirk Moors will help reduce the rate of run-off of water from the land	PDNPA and SCC
		• General promotion of land management that reduces the risk of flooding	EA with SMP
4.4 Supporting the local economy	(a)	Develop mechanisms for local businesses and others to support the Sheffield Moors:	
		• Develop and trial a visitor payback scheme, 2012–2015 with local businesses, and roll out the most successful model post 2015	NIA Partnership
		• Explore the development of commercial sponsorship from corporate organisations from 2013, to help support the objectives of Dark Peak NIA	NIA Partnership
		• By 2016, associated PhD at Sheffield University – ‘Cultural and educational services from green-space: does biodiversity matter?’ – completed and learning shared	NIA Partnership

Theme 5 Delivering the masterplan

Outcome	Ref	Planned delivery actions by 2018	Lead organisation
5.1 Wild and open nature of landscape is protected	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As for Outcome 3.1, all land managers within the Sheffield Moors to plan and implement management activity in ways that complement and is sensitive to the area's very high landscape, recreational and conservation value 	SMP
5.2 Working collectively and in partnership to resource and deliver the vision	(a)	<p>Secure appropriate agri-environment grant support for all of the Sheffield Moors landscape, to help enable the delivery of public and environmental benefits across the area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blacka Moor, Burbage Moors and Topley Moor entered into HLS by 2013 North Lees and Stanage woodlands entered into England Woodland Grant Scheme by 2014 	SWT, NT and EMP, with NE PDNPA with FC
	(b)	<p>Take appropriate opportunities to secure other funding and resources that contribute to the delivery of the masterplan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery and completion of the current Dark Peak Nature Improvement Programme by 2015 	SMP
	(c)	<p>Invest and grow the capacity for community led fundraising to support delivery of the vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through on-going support to stakeholder groups, for example a Ride Sheffield led fundraising programme to develop a dedicated mountain bike route in Lady Canning's Plantation in 2013 	SMP and NIA Partnership
	(d)	<p>Through a process of robust stakeholder engagement and consultation, management plans to be prepared (and existing ones reviewed as appropriate) for the following sites by 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blacka Moor Burbage Moors North Lees and Stanage 	SWT SCC PDNPA
5.3 Management is informed by and demonstrates best practice	(a)	<p>Encourage the sharing of 'lessons learnt' resulting from management of the Sheffield Moors, and relevant examples from elsewhere, and in turn, the application of best practice on the ground, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper review of site management plans as they come up for review and renewal Periodic best practice events and workshops, and SM partnership meetings Good communication with other Nature Improvement Areas, especially those that encompass upland land management 	SMP, NIA Partnership SMP, NIA Partnership SMP, NIA Partnership
5.4 Monitoring and review of the masterplan delivery	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review of delivery by SMP Steering Group, from 2013 onwards Delivery of the plan fully reviewed in 2018, informed by best practice locally and outside the Partnership, and new five-year delivery programme developed 	SMP SMP

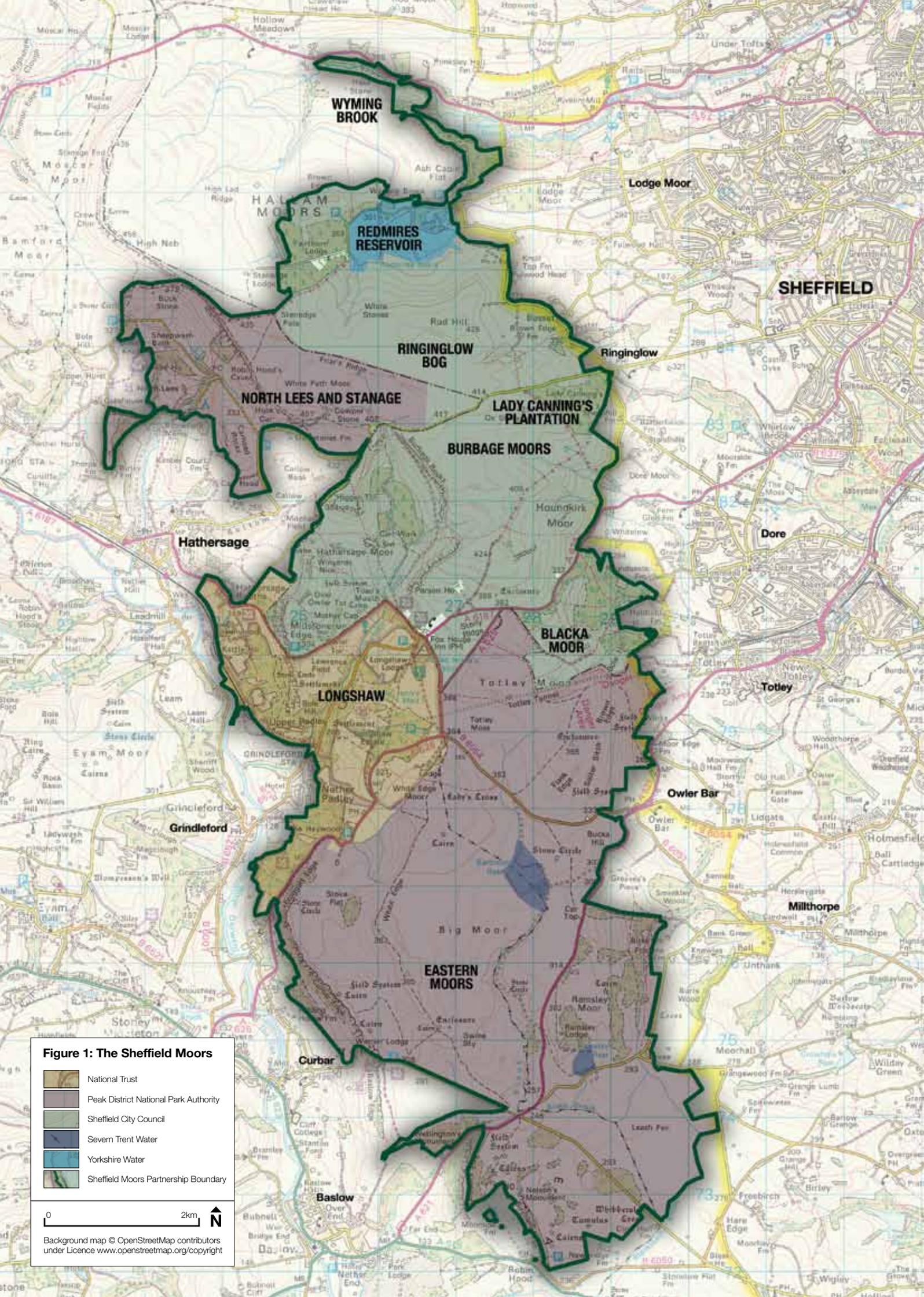


Figure 1: The Sheffield Moors

- National Trust
- Peak District National Park Authority
- Sheffield City Council
- Severn Trent Water
- Yorkshire Water
- Sheffield Moors Partnership Boundary

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Mapping the future

Please refer to Figures 1–10.

These highlight some of the key current issues (as of 2013) in relation to the management of Access and Recreation, Habitats, and the Historic Environment across the Sheffield Moors and provide an indicative illustration of how these issues may have been resolved or have moved forward in fifteen years time (by 2028).

The maps are deliberately indicative because the detail of any proposals will be finalised through detailed planning, generally as part of site management plans, including appropriate liaison with statutory bodies such as Natural England, and the involvement of stakeholders such as visitors and representative organisations.



Right: Backpacking on the Burbage Moors

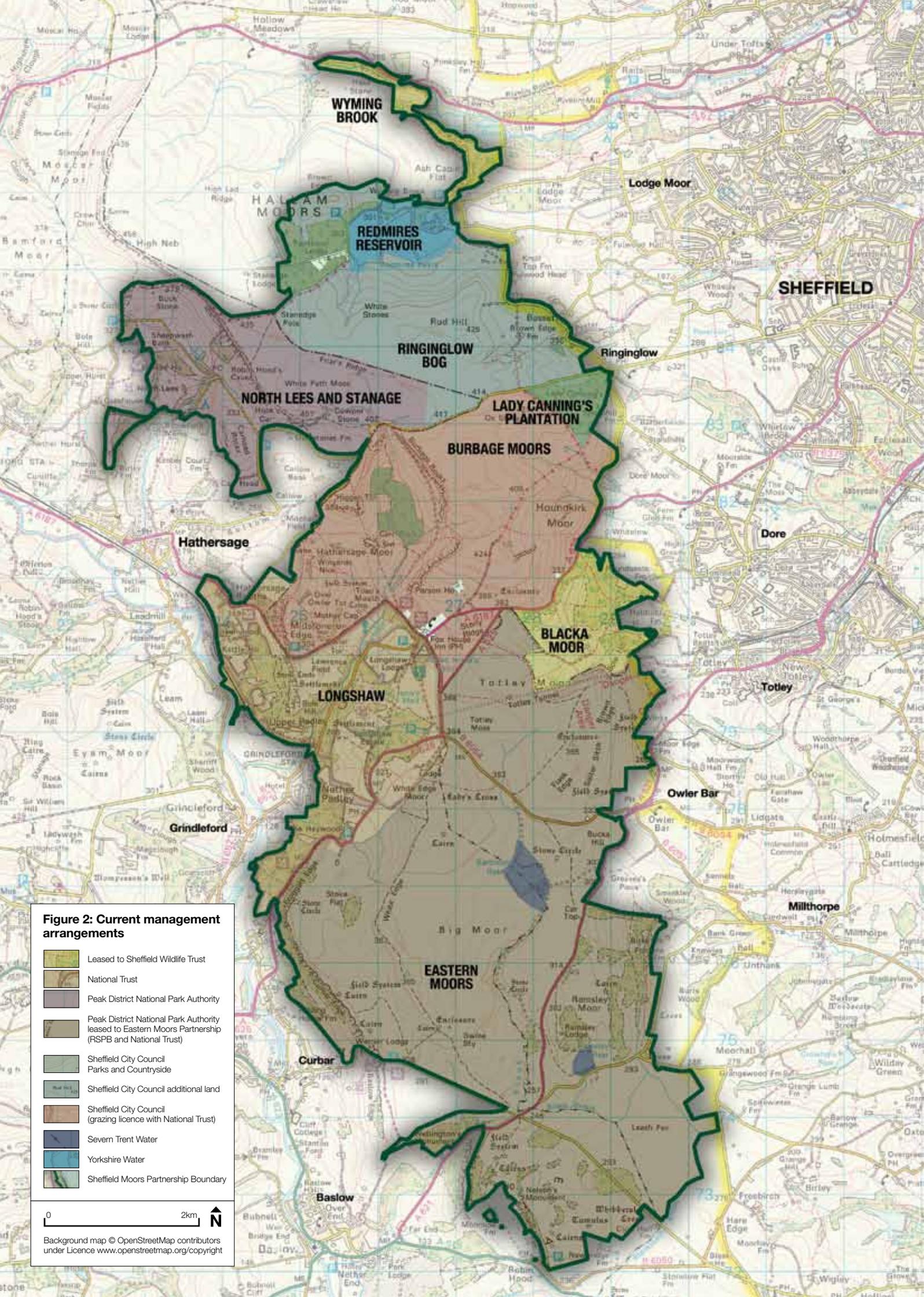


Figure 2: Current management arrangements

- Leased to Sheffield Wildlife Trust
- National Trust
- Peak District National Park Authority
- Peak District National Park Authority leased to Eastern Moors Partnership (RSPB and National Trust)
- Sheffield City Council Parks and Countryside
- Sheffield City Council additional land
- Sheffield City Council (grazing licence with National Trust)
- Severn Trent Water
- Yorkshire Water
- Sheffield Moors Partnership Boundary

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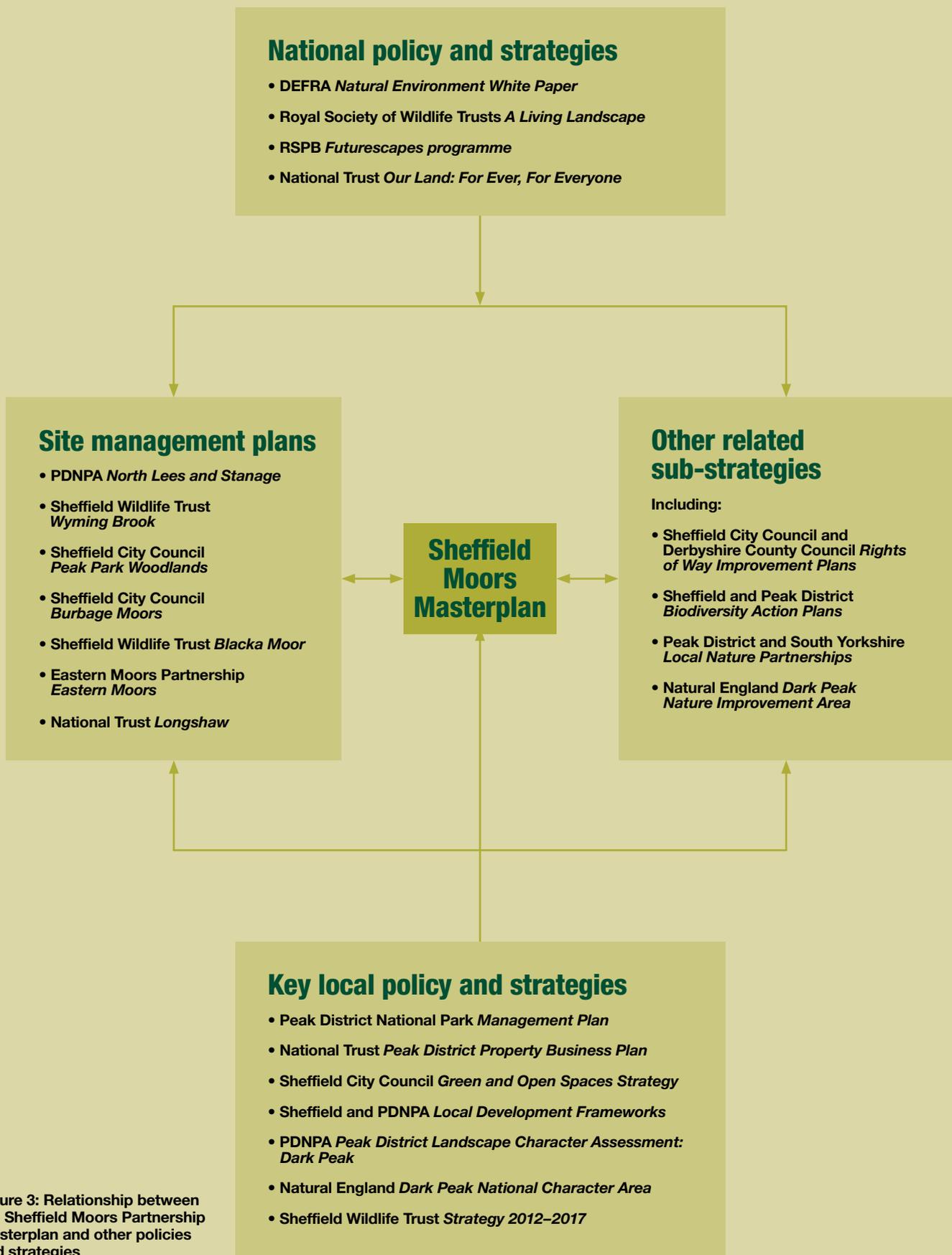


Figure 3: Relationship between the Sheffield Moors Partnership masterplan and other policies and strategies

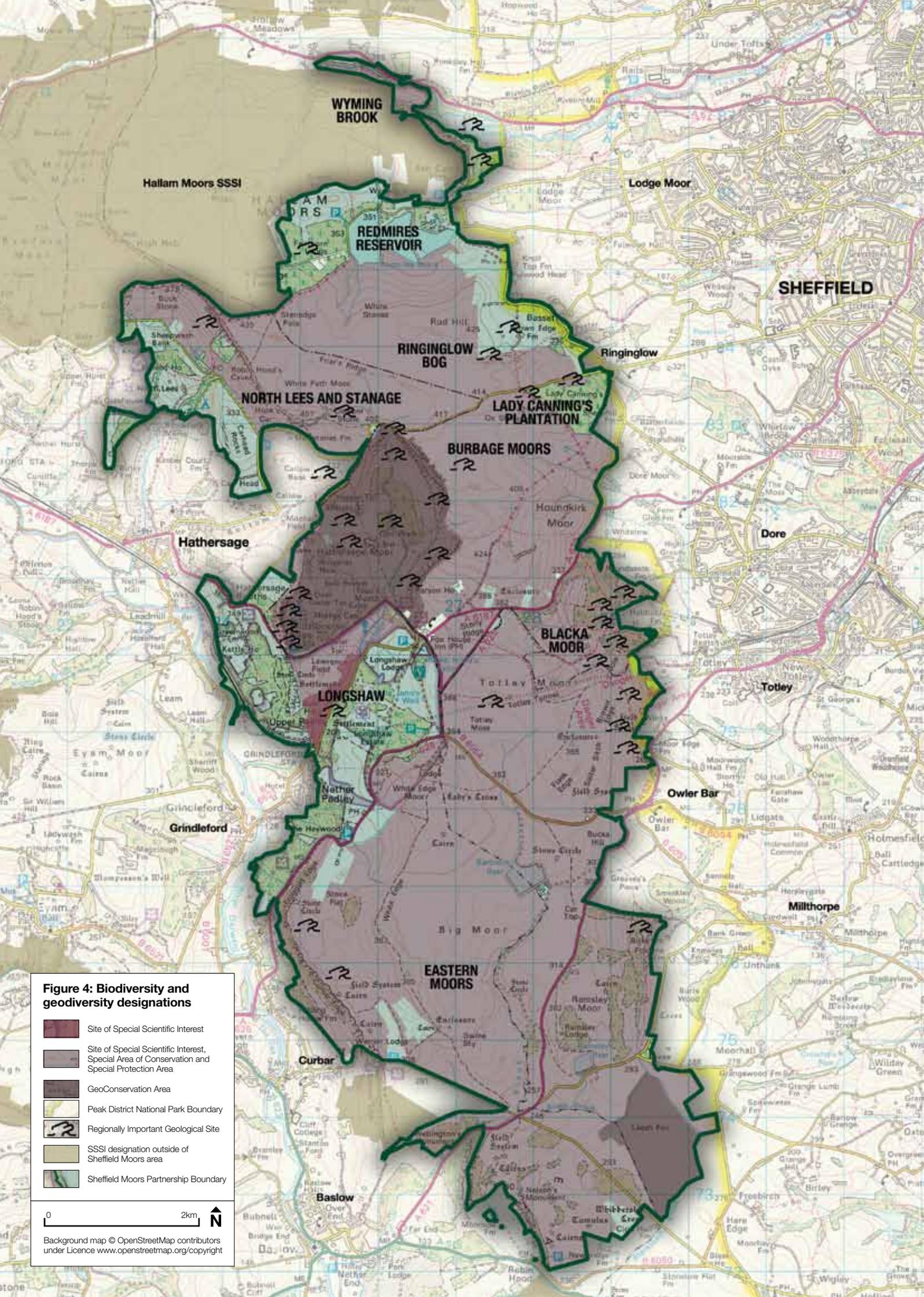


Figure 4: Biodiversity and geodiversity designations

- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Area
- GeoConservation Area
- Peak District National Park Boundary
- Regionally Important Geological Site
- SSSI designation outside of Sheffield Moors area
- Sheffield Moors Partnership Boundary

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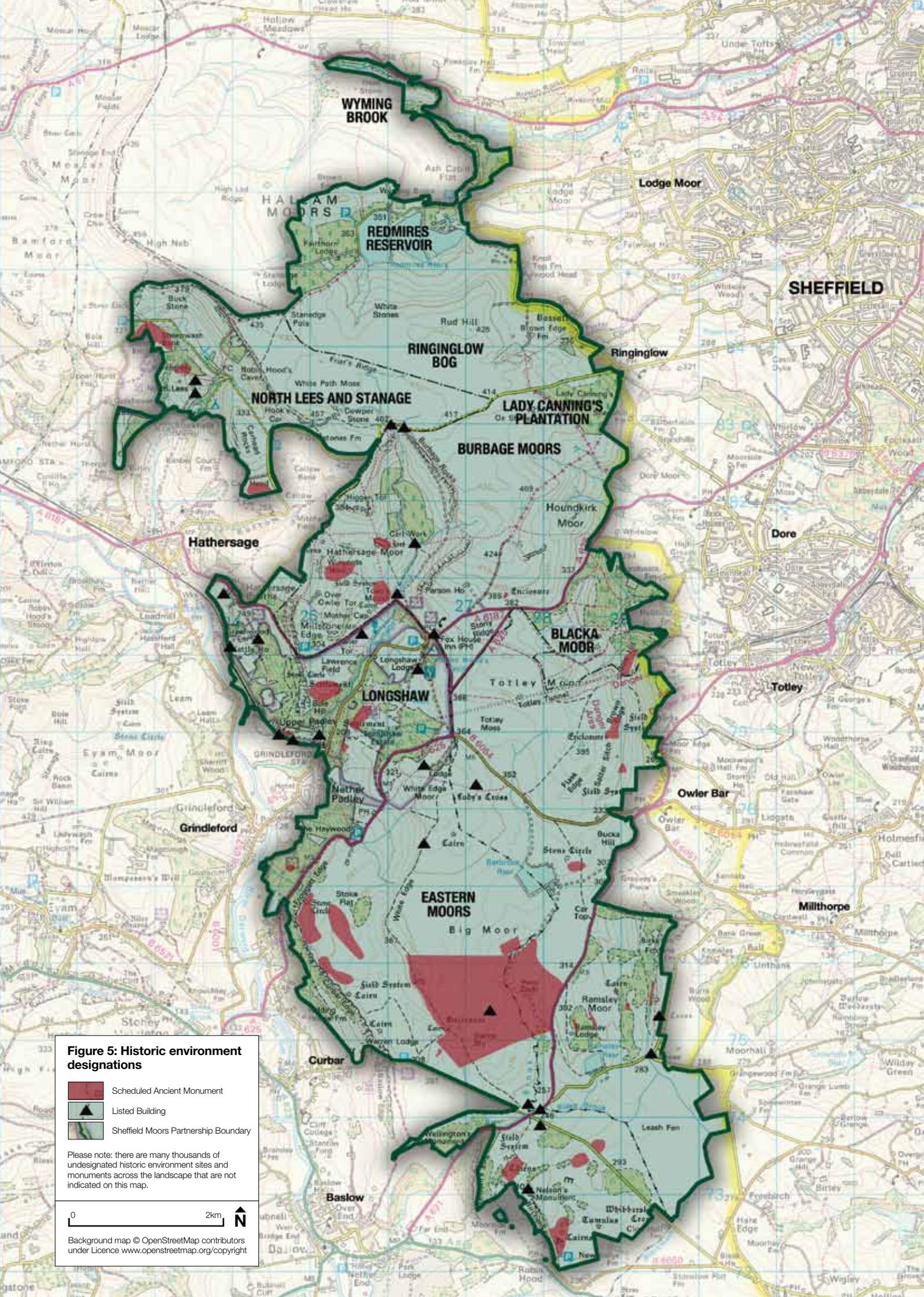


Figure 5: Historic environment designations

- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Listed Building
- Sheffield Moors Partnership Boundary

Please note: there are many thousands of undesignated historic environment sites and monuments across the landscape that are not indicated on this map.



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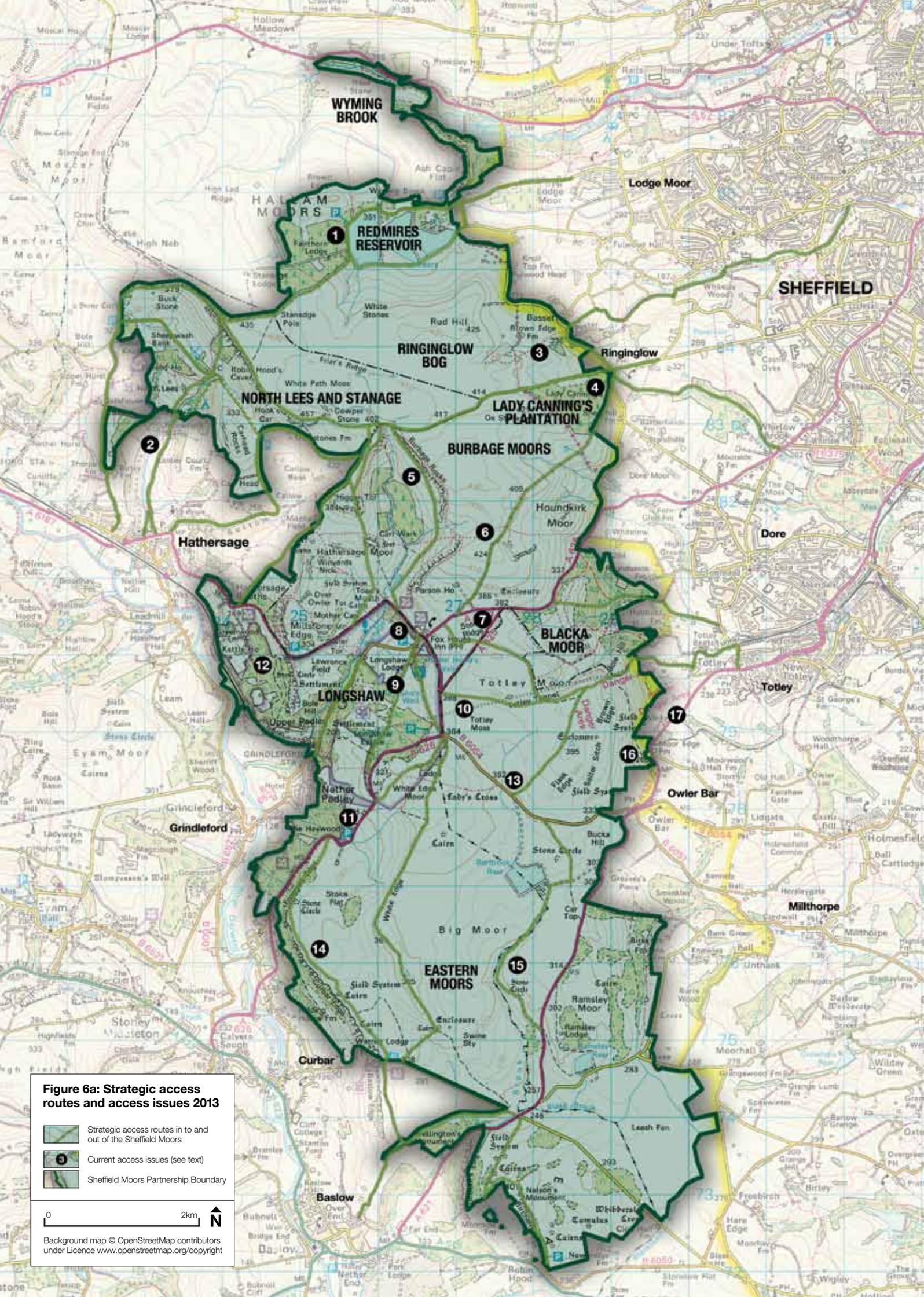


Figure 6a: Strategic access routes and access issues 2013

-  Strategic access routes in to and out of the Sheffield Moors
-  Current access issues (see text)
-  Sheffield Moors Partnership Boundary

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Strategic access routes and access issues 2013

1. Poor visitor infrastructure around the Redmires 'gateway' into the Sheffield Moors. Limited access to the publicly owned woodlands in the area and suggestions to improve access around the reservoirs

2. Poor connectivity for horse riders and mountain bikers between the bridleway and byway network in North Lees and Stanage, and Hathersage

3. Poor connectivity between bridleway network in the Upper Porter Clough and the Sheffield Moors, without use of the road network around Ringinglow

4. No formal access for horse riders, mountain bikers or the less able-bodied into Lady Canning's Plantation

5. No bridleway route between Upper and Lower Burbage Valley

6. The Houndkirk Road byway is not connected to the wider bridleway network on Totley and Blacka Moors

7. The Blacka Moor bridleway network is not connected to the byway on Houndkirk Road

- 8 and 9. No formal multi-user routes, such as bridleways, within the Longshaw area

10. The Moss Way bridleway on Totley Moor is not connected into the wider bridleway network on White Edge, for example

11. The White Edge Moor bridleway towards Froggatt Edge is not connected to other parts of the bridleway network, without use of the road

12. No formal multi-user routes, such as bridleways, within Greenwood Farm area

13. The White Edge Moor bridleway at Wooden Pole is not connected to the wider bridleway network, without use of the road network

14. No bridleway link along Froggatt/Curbar Edge

15. No bridleway link down Barbrook Valley

16. Limited bridleway routes from Baslow Road into Totley Moor (Brown Edge)

17. No footpath link between Gillfield Wood and Totley Moor

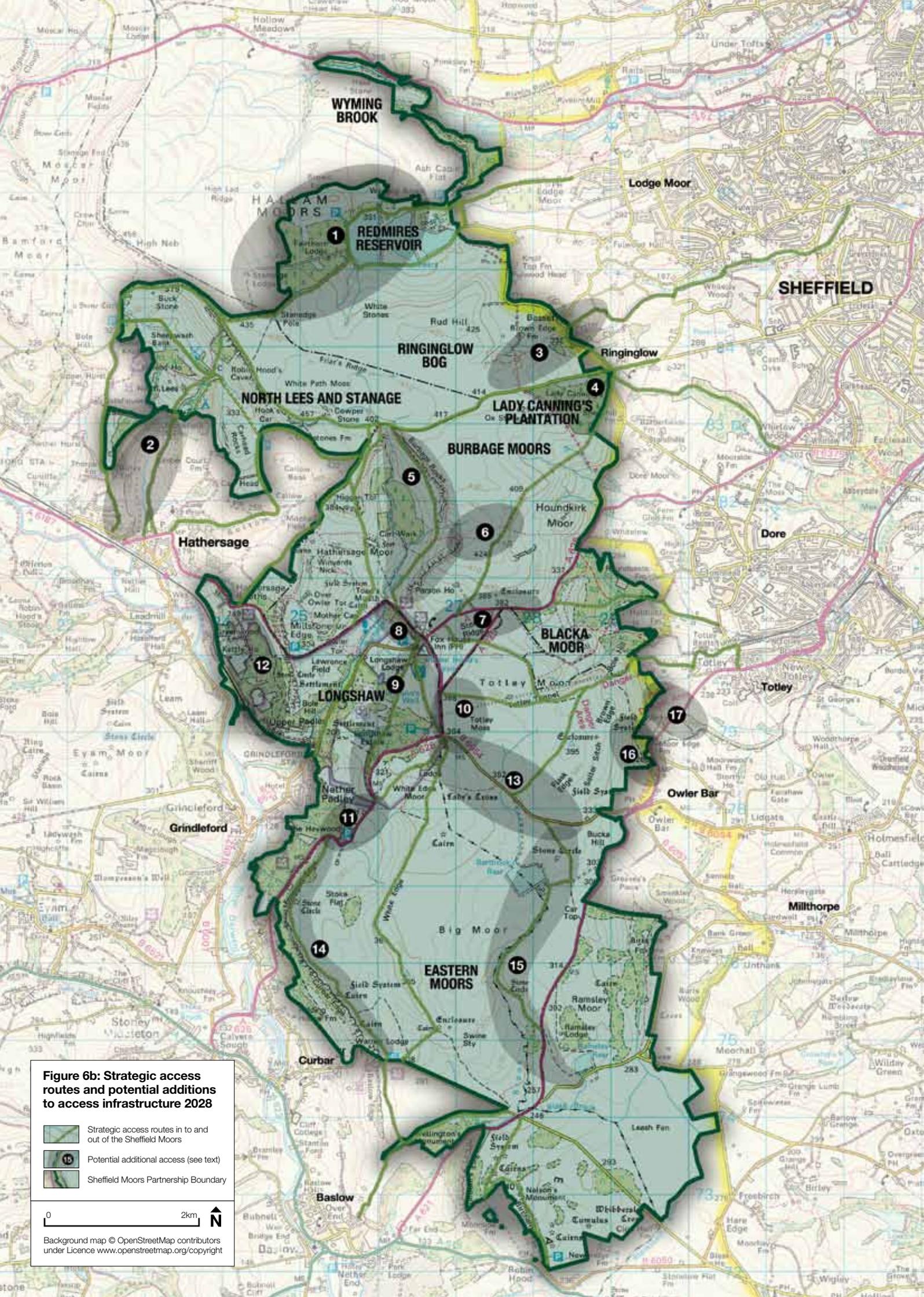


Figure 6b: Strategic access routes and potential additions to access infrastructure 2028

-  Strategic access routes in to and out of the Sheffield Moors
-  Potential additional access (see text)
-  Sheffield Moors Partnership Boundary

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Strategic access routes and potential additions to access infrastructure 2028

-
1. Formal footpath access provided through Redmires Reservoir Plantations, linked to the Long Causeway, and provision for cyclists improved around targeted areas of Redmires Reservoir. Recreational infrastructure, such as parking, and visitor management appropriately improved in and around Redmires 'gateway' into the Sheffield Moors

 2. Bridleway route provided between Hathersage village and existing bridleway network at North Lees and Stanage

 3. Bridleway route provided across Brown Edge, to provide a link between Upper Porter Clough and Burbage Moor

 4. Bridleway route and dedicated mountain bike route provided through Lady Canning's Plantation, linking Ringinglow to Burbage Moor. A low-key and environmentally-sustainable camping offer provided in Lady Canning's Plantation

 5. Bridleway route provided between Upper and Lower Burbage Valley

 6. Bridleway link provided between the Houndkirk Road byway and the proposed new bridleway through the Burbage Valley

 7. Bridleway link provided between the end of the Houndkirk Road byway and the existing bridleway network on Totley and Blacka Moors

 - 8 and 9. Bridleway links provided through Longshaw, connecting to the proposed bridleway through the Burbage Valley, and the existing bridleway on White Edge Moor

 10. Bridleway link provided from the western end of the Moss Road bridleway on Totley Moor, to connect to White Edge Moor bridleway

 11. Bridleway link provided from the existing bridleway on White Edge Moor to the proposed Frogatt/Curbar Edge concessionary bridleway route

 12. Bridleway provided through Greenwood Farm towards Grindleford Station

 13. Bridleway link provided from Wooden Pole/White Edge Moor to the proposed concessionary bridleway along Barbrook Valley

 14. Concessionary bridleway provided along Curbar/Frogatt Edge

 15. Concessionary bridleway provided along Barbrook Valley

 16. Bridleway link provided from Baslow Road onto Brown Edge, Totley Road

 17. Footpath created between Gillfield Wood and Totley Moor
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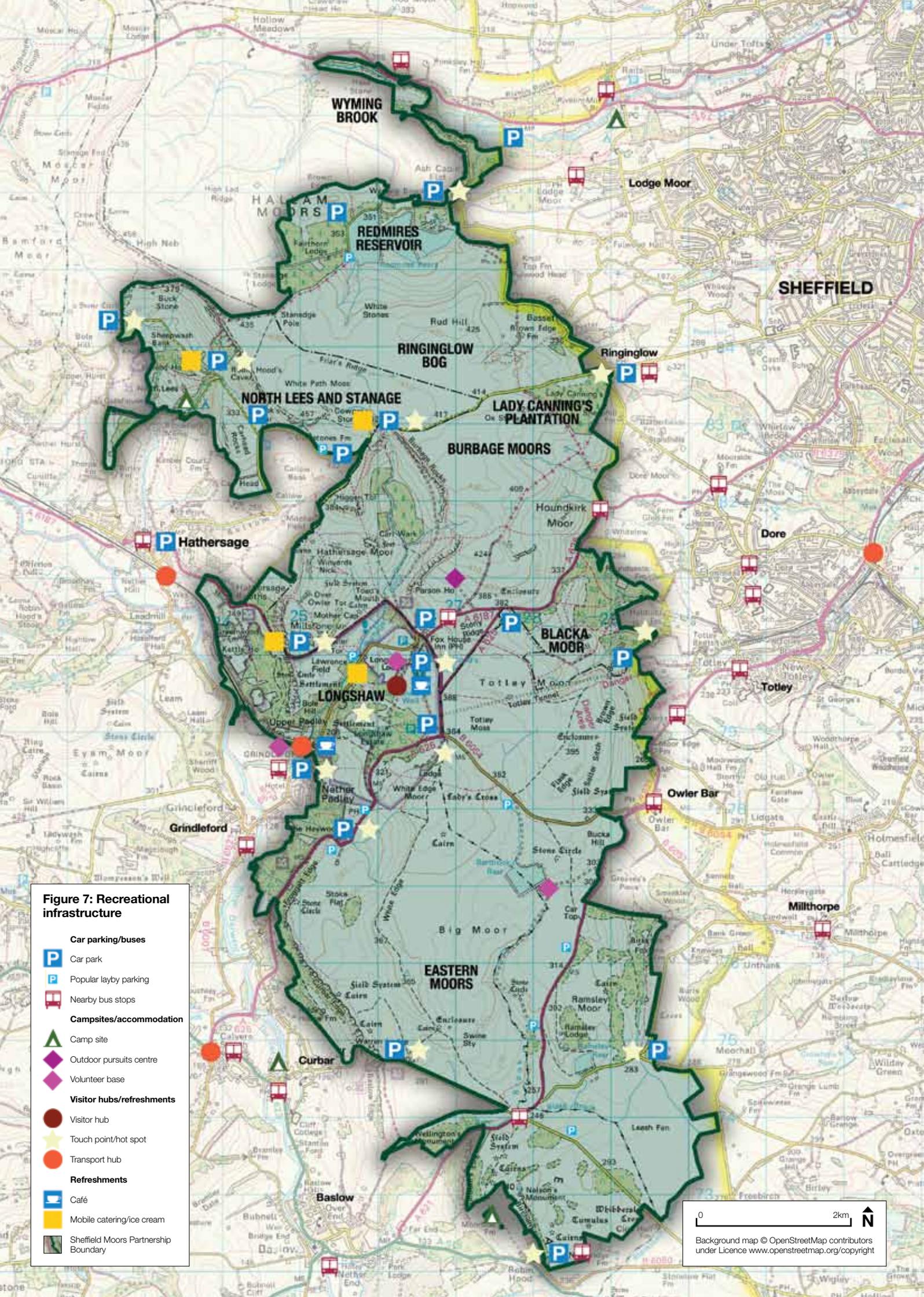
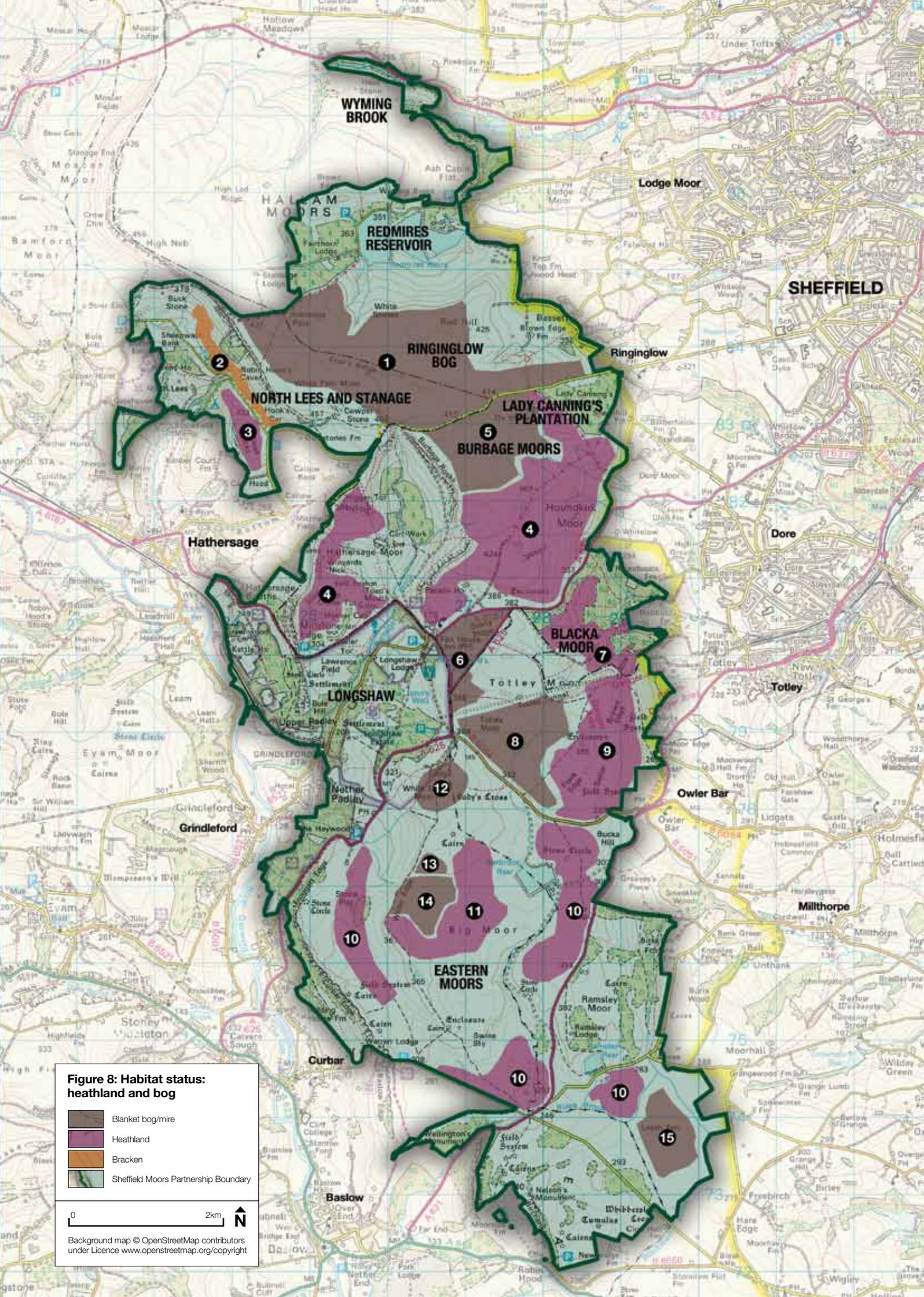


Figure 7: Recreational infrastructure

- Car parking/buses**
- Car park
- Popular layby parking
- Nearby bus stops
- Campsites/accommodation**
- Camp site
- Outdoor pursuits centre
- Volunteer base
- Visitor hubs/refreshments**
- Visitor hub
- Touch point/hot spot
- Transport hub
- Refreshments**
- Café
- Mobile catering/ice cream
- Sheffield Moors Partnership Boundary

0 2km

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**Figure 8: Habitat status:
heathland and bog**

- Blanket bog/mire
- Heathland
- Bracken
- Sheffield Moors Partnership Boundary

0 2km

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Habitat status: heathland and blanket bog

	Now	Future
Redmires and Wyming Brook	<p>1. <i>White Moss/Friar's Ridge</i> Suffering from previous artificial drainage, resulting in a degraded blanket bog habitat</p>	Conservation grazing is diversifying structure, whilst blocking of historic drainage ditches has begun to restore natural storage and movement of water within the blanket bog, and protect peat deposits
North Lees	<p>2. <i>Below Stanage Edge</i> Dominated by dense blankets of bracken, to the detriment of dwarf shrubs and other vegetation. Loss of scrub habitats from past grazing regimes</p> <p>3. <i>Cattiside Moor</i> Previous grazing regime has led to dominance of species poor grassland in places at expense of dwarf shrubs. Important for ring ouzel</p>	<p>Away from the highest ground, scattered scrub and dwarf shrub heath provides excellent habitat for ring ouzel. Bracken cover reduced</p> <p>Conservation grazing has encouraged the restoration of more heather, and a more diverse grassland</p>
Burbage Moors	<p>4. <i>Houndkirk and Hathersage Moors</i> Mostly dominated by mature heather, with little other vegetation or structural diversity</p> <p>5. <i>Burbage Moor</i> Blanket bog, but dominated by mature even-aged heather, with little structural diversity</p> <p>6. <i>Nell Croft</i> Diverse mixture of cotton-grass bog, as well as other open habitats but has suffered loss of dwarf shrubs through inappropriate grazing regimes</p>	<p>Conservation grazing combined with heather cutting (and small-scale burning) has created a mosaic of different ages and more varied vegetation across the dry heathland</p> <p>Conservation grazing and heather cutting is beginning to diversify vegetation structure. Blocking of any historic drainage ditches has begun to restore natural storage and movement of water within the blanket bog, and protect peat deposits</p> <p>Diverse mixture of wet and dry blanket bog, and rushy grass, with recovery of dwarf shrubs like heather on drier ground</p>
Blacka Moor	<p>7. <i>Blacka Moor open habitat</i> Grazing regime is maintaining open habitat, but further work needed to enhance graded margins with surrounding woodland and restrict bracken</p>	Conservation grazing and bracken control has maintained the extent of dry heath and mire. Well developed graded edge with surrounding woodland
Totley Moor	<p>8. <i>Totley Moss</i> Suffering from previous artificial drainage, resulting in a degraded blanket bog habitat</p> <p>9. <i>Flask and Brown Edges</i> Mostly dominated by mature heather, with little structural diversity, although recent heather cutting has begun to diversify the area</p>	<p>Conservation grazing, combined with heather cutting at Flask Edge, has created a mosaic of different ages and more varied vegetation across the dry heathland</p> <p>Conservation grazing combined with heather cutting or burning has created a mosaic of different ages and more varied vegetation across the dry heathland</p>

	Now	Future
Big and Ramsley Moors, Leash Fen	<p><i>10. Stoke Flat</i> Moorland grass (<i>molinia</i>) has become dominant where wet and dry heath were once present, due to past grazing regimes</p>	Moving to a mixture of dry and wet heath, with a reduction in species poor moorland grassland (<i>molinia</i> -dominated) through conservation grazing (and targeted burning)
	<p><i>11. Big Moor</i> Dry heath has suffered from too much burning in the past, leading to a loss of vegetation structure</p>	Dry heath under restoration, through targeted heather cutting and burning, and conservation grazing
	<p><i>12. White Edge Moor</i> Blanket bog near White Edge has suffered from burning regimes in past, leading to loss of characteristic plants</p>	Blanket bog near White Edge under restoration, with greater proportion of cotton-grass and other associated vegetation
	<p><i>13. Lucas Moss</i> Previous management means Lucas Moss has lost some of its characteristic vegetation, with heather becoming too prevalent</p>	Being restored to more bog-like vegetation
	<p><i>14. White Edge</i> Degraded blanket bog, which has become dominated by moorland grass (<i>molinia</i>) instead of characteristic vegetation</p>	Blanket bog restoration in progress
<p><i>15. Leash Fen</i> Has suffered from past artificial drainage, resulting in damage to characteristic mire species such as <i>sphagnum</i></p>	Ditch blocking has helped restore the natural movement of water, restoring the damaged mire system and protecting peat deposits at Leash Fen. <i>Sphagnum</i> is increasing. Conservation grazing is encouraging structural diversity	

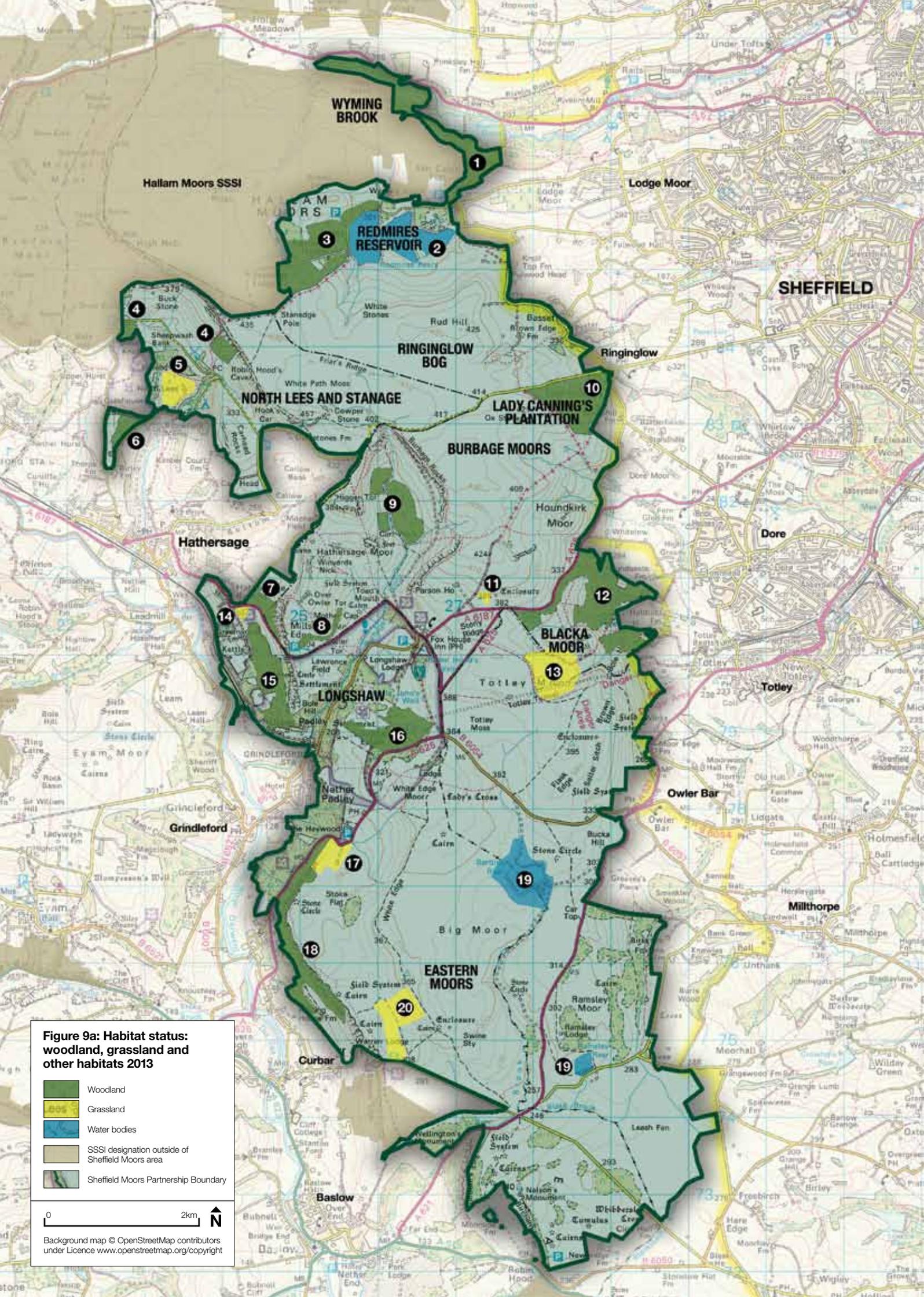


Figure 9a: Habitat status: woodland, grassland and other habitats 2013

- Woodland
- Grassland
- Water bodies
- SSSI designation outside of Sheffield Moors area
- Sheffield Moors Partnership Boundary

0 2km ↑

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Habitat status: woodland, grassland and other habitats 2013

Redmires and Wyming Brook

1. *Wyming Brook*. Moorland fringe woodland contains considerable mature pine and larch, with developing oak-birch understorey. Desire to move these areas towards predominantly native woodland. Core areas of coniferous woodland, such as Corsican pine stands and riverside woodland, are dramatic landscape features
2. *Redmires Reservoirs*. Opportunities to improve the habitat diversity of water margins
3. *Redmires Plantations*. Even-aged, coniferous plantations with poor structure, little open ground and harsh and artificial boundaries with adjoining woodland. Limited landscape or wildlife value

North Lees and Stanage

4. *Stanage and Dennis Knoll Plantations*. Predominantly coniferous and even-aged, with few native trees. Limited structure and little open space. Poor landscape value
5. Meadow restoration around *North Lees* in progress, but further work needed
6. *Ridgeway Side woodland*. Mixed woodland with larch, and beech. Some problems with invasive rhododendron

Burbage Moors

7. *Whim Plantation*. Conifer-dominated, and even-aged. Little open space
8. *Surprise View woodland*. Even-aged, birch-dominated woodland. Little structure or open ground, and limited deadwood habitat
9. *Burbage Plantations*. Dense, even-aged conifer plantations. No open space. Of limited wildlife or landscape value
10. *Lady Canning's Plantation*. Recent thinning and ride management is diversifying this conifer plantation. More work needed to encourage greater species diversity and open space, and reduce harsh boundaries with adjoining moorland
11. Semi-improved grassland close to *Parson's House*, wildlife value reduced

Blacka Moor

12. *Blacka Moor woodland*. Thinning of selected areas is increasing structural diversity, but more work needed to continue this. Sycamore also a problem in places
13. *Blacka Moor acid grassland habitat* – not at optimum for waders because of dense vegetation

Longshaw

14. *Greenwood and Oxhay Barn Meadows*. Semi-improved grassland, reduced wildlife interest
15. Native woodland in the middle of *Greenwood Farm* suffering from lack of secure boundaries, leading to stock grazing young trees
16. *Sheffield Plantation*. Ancient wood-pasture trees are subsumed within extensive dense coniferous plantations

Big and Ramsley Moors, Leash Fen

17. Semi-improved grassland at *Stoke Flats*, reduced wildlife interest
18. *Froggatt and Curbar Edges*. Even-aged, birch-dominated woodland, with little structural diversity or open space. Little deadwood habitat
19. *Barbrook and Ramsley Reservoirs*. Developing wetland and wet grassland habitats, but work needed to prevent scrub and tree invasion, whilst retaining some areas to develop as wet woodland at Ramsley Moor
20. Currently rough grazed pasture. Could be more species rich

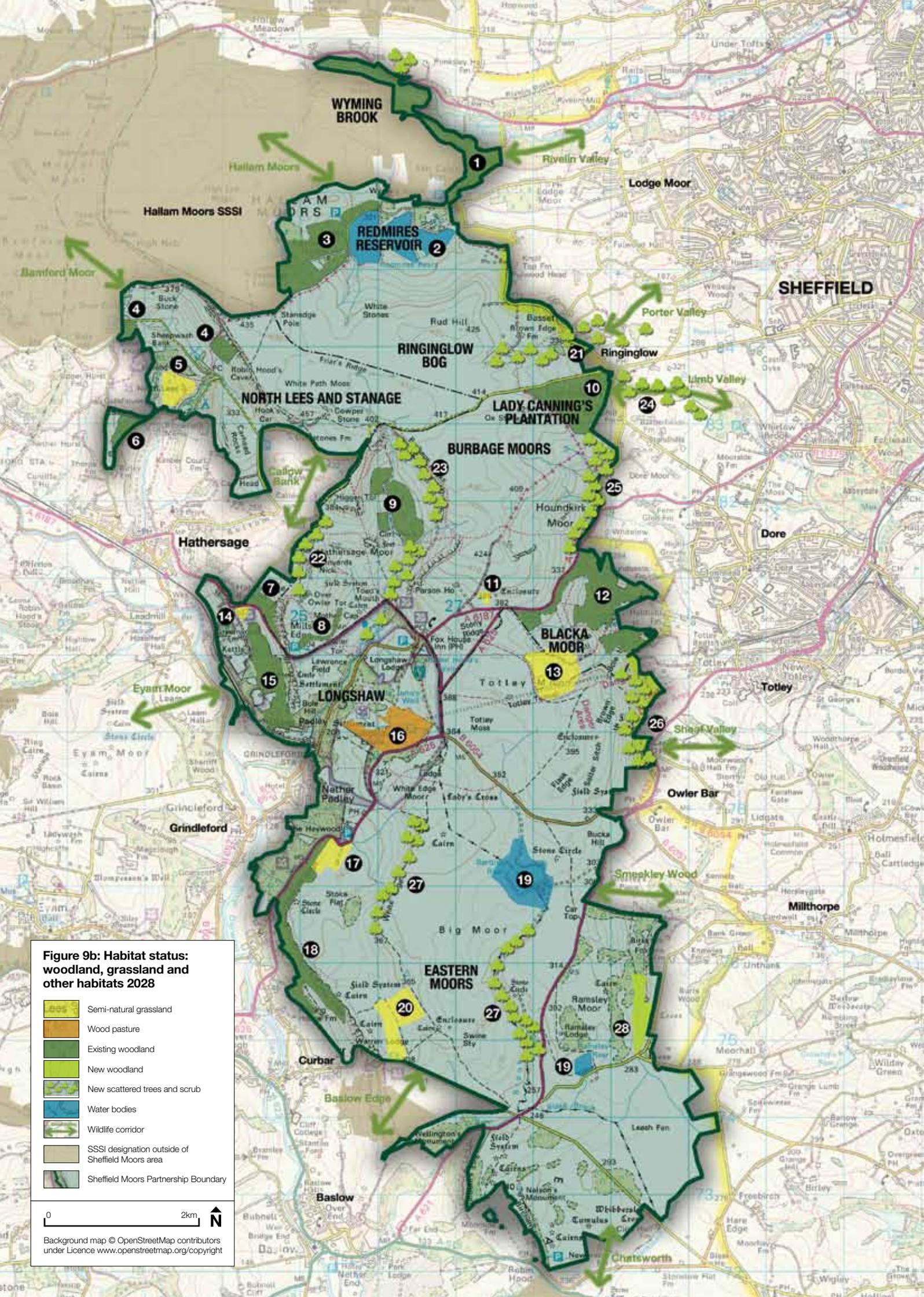


Figure 9b: Habitat status: woodland, grassland and other habitats 2028

- Semi-natural grassland
- Wood pasture
- Existing woodland
- New woodland
- New scattered trees and scrub
- Water bodies
- Wildlife corridor
- SSSI designation outside of Sheffield Moors area
- Sheffield Moors Partnership Boundary

0 2km

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Habitat status: woodland, grassland and other habitats 2028

Redmires and Wyming Brook	<p>1. <i>Wyming Brook</i>. Core areas of coniferous woodland, such as Corsican pine stands and riverside woodland, continue to be conifer dominated. Other areas moving towards oak-birch woodland. Complimentary management for wildlife takes place in the adjacent Fox Hagg and woodland around Rivelin Dams. Opportunities to extend native woodland towards Surrey Farm have been taken</p>
	<p>2. <i>Redmires Reservoirs</i>. Improved habitat diversity of water margins</p>
	<p>3. <i>Redmires Plantations</i>. Gradual felling, thinning and replanting has improved the diversity of the woodland structure, although this remains a mainly commercial conifer woodland. The creation of open space when felling, and better designed replanting has softened and improved the 'fit' of the woodland into the landscape</p>
North Lees and Stanage	<p>4. <i>Stanage and Dennis Knoll Plantations</i>. Moving towards more mixed, diverse woodland with increasing native broadleaves and greater open space</p>
	<p>5. Meadow restoration completed around <i>North Lees Hall</i></p>
	<p>6. <i>Ridgeway Side woodland</i>. Moving towards a more mixed, diverse woodland with increasing native broadleaves and greater open space. Large beech retained and rhododendron removed</p>
Burbage Moors	<p>7. <i>Whim Plantation</i>. Moving towards a more mixed, diverse woodland with increasing native broadleaves and greater open space</p>
	<p>8. <i>Surprise View woodland</i>. More varied woodland with rowan and oak as well as birch. Small-scale felling has diversified structure</p>
	<p>9. <i>Burbage Plantations</i>. New native woodland and scrub, with open moorland habitat, replacing felled conifer plantations</p>
	<p>10. <i>Lady Canning's Plantation</i>. Gradual thinning, felling and ride management has encouraged a greater proportion of broadleaves like rowan and birch and heathland communities into open areas. Graded, scrubby edges developing on the margins with Houndkirk Moor and adjoining the open, wet mire next to Ringinglow Road</p>
	<p>11. Restored hay meadows close to <i>Parson's House</i></p>
Blacka Moor	<p>12. <i>Blacka Moor woodland</i>. More structurally diverse woodland, with more native broadleaves – sycamore reduced</p>
	<p>13. <i>Blacka Moor acid grassland habitat</i>. Grazing and other vegetation management provides a good sward for nesting waders</p>
Longshaw	<p>14. <i>Greenwood and Oxhay Barn Meadows</i>. Restored neutral grassland</p>
	<p>15. Predominantly native woodland restored in the middle of <i>Greenwood Farm</i>, following stock removal and natural regeneration</p>
	<p>16. <i>Sheffield Plantation</i>. Wood-pasture restored and re-united with surrounding open habitats following removal of coniferous plantations, and introduction of appropriate grazing regime</p>
Big and Ramsley Moors, Leash Fen	<p>17. More diverse, species-rich hay meadow with rushy pasture at <i>Stoke Flats</i></p>
	<p>18. Diverse woodland structure developing below <i>Froggatt and Curbar Edges</i>, with rowan and oak, as well as birch. Woodland moved down from edges to improve views and climbing access</p>
	<p>19. <i>Barbrook and Ramsley Reservoirs</i> developing as rich wetland habitats</p>
	<p>20. In-bye moving towards a more species-rich hay meadow, and rushy pasture</p>
<i>New woodland, trees and scrub</i>	<p>21. <i>Porter Clough</i>. Opportunities have been taken to link the clough to the moorland through the creation of scattered new native woodland into the surrounding Upper Porter Valley and scattered trees and scrub into cloughs at Brown Edge on the moorland fringe</p>
	<p>22. Scattered new trees and scrub provide 'stepping stones' of habitat for associated wildlife to move along <i>Millstone Edge</i></p>
	<p>23. <i>Burbage Valley</i>. Small groups of new trees and scattered scrub provide 'stepping stones' of habitat for associated wildlife from Burbage Edge, down to the new native woodland in Burbage Valley and into the ancient woodlands of Padley Gorge</p>
	<p>24. Opportunities have been taken to better link the woodlands of <i>Limb Valley</i> to Lady Canning's Plantation through the creation of scattered new native woodland along the upper reaches of the Limb Brook</p>
	<p>25. <i>Houndkirk Moor</i>. Small groups of trees and scattered scrub provide 'stepping stones' for associated wildlife, from Lady Canning's Plantation to Blacka Moor</p>
	<p>26. Scattered new trees and scrub on <i>Brown Edge</i> provide 'stepping stones' of habitat for associated wildlife between Blacka Moor and Ramsley Moor</p>
	<p>27. Scattered new trees and scrub established below <i>White Edge</i>, and down the Barbrook Valley</p>
	<p>28. New native woodland established on <i>Brown Edge</i></p>

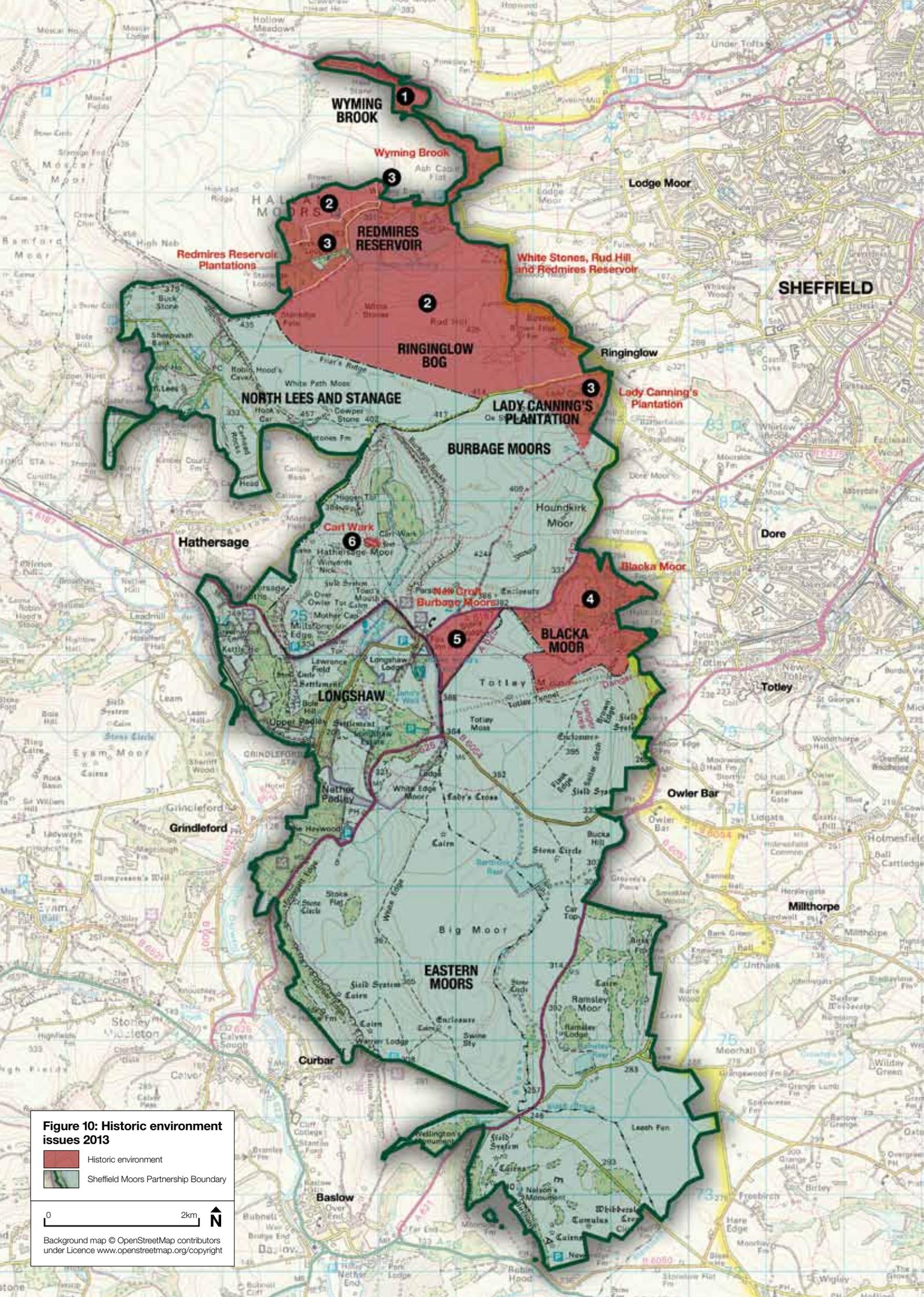


Figure 10: Historic environment issues 2013

- Historic environment
- Sheffield Moors Partnership Boundary

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Historic environment issues 2013 and 2028

	Now	Future
1 Wyming Brook	Desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey completed. No detailed field survey undertaken to date	Detailed field survey completed
2 White Stones, Rud Hill and Redmires Reservoir area	No comprehensive survey or desk-based assessment undertaken to date	Desk-based assessment and detailed field survey completed
3 Redmires Reservoir Plantations and Lady Canning's Plantation	Desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey completed. No detailed field survey undertaken to date	LIDAR survey completed, followed by detailed field survey as appropriate
4 Blacka Moor	Selected areas have had a desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey completed, but no detailed field survey has been undertaken to date	Detailed field survey completed for whole site
5 Nell Croft, Burbage Moors	No comprehensive field survey or desk-based assessment undertaken to date	Desk-based assessment and detailed field survey completed
6 Carl Wark, Burbage Moors	This prehistoric hill-fort is a Scheduled Monument and is suffering substantial erosion issues as a result of visitor usage	Following detailed assessment and consultation, a conservation plan has been implemented and visitor pressures have been reduced to acceptable levels
Other landscape-scale issues	There is no consistent approach to ensuring that the interests of archaeology, as well as its setting in the landscape, are properly considered in the planning and implementation of land management works	A 'Standard Mitigation Procedure for Archaeology' is in place across the landscape, minimising the risk of damage to archaeology from any planned management works. The setting of monuments is respected and, where necessary, enhanced by management of the wider landscape
	No Scheduled Monuments in the Sheffield Moors are on English Heritage's 'At Risk' Register	Analysis of the comprehensive archaeological knowledge of the whole Sheffield Moors directs other management activities such as priorities for monument protection, visibility, interpretation, research, and community archaeology projects
	A range of interpretative materials are currently available, but there is no cohesive approach to interpretation of the Sheffield Moors' rich cultural heritage at a landscape scale. Overall, the cultural heritage is perceived to be poorly known or appreciated by a large proportion of visitors	Interpretation of cultural heritage is undertaken at a primarily landscape scale, with an emphasis on virtual provision through web-based, smart-phone and other downloadable technology



How we will work together

The Sheffield Moors Partnership will:

- Work collaboratively and pool resources (funding and people) when appropriate to deliver the vision and strategic outcomes set out in the masterplan by 2028.
- Deliver the masterplan primarily through individual management plans for each of the 'sites' in the Sheffield Moors, taking the aspirations of the vision and implementing them through co-ordinated and connected actions between the partners on the ground. For example, the delivery of the masterplan at Blacka Moor will be led by Sheffield Wildlife Trust as the primary land manager, through the site management plan, working jointly and in liaison with adjacent land owners wherever appropriate, for example, when developing the proposed bridleway link between Blacka Moor and Houndkirk Moors.
- Make decisions based on expertise and best practice from within the Partnership and wider stakeholders, complemented by examples and learning from outside the area.
- Be streamlined, with little bureaucracy.
- Have mutual respect for each organisation's aims and site objectives, while reflecting and balancing the needs of the wider landscape.
- Communicate as one group our successes and best practice.
- Support one another in difficult and contentious issues, offering advice and if possible a partnership view.
- Resolve 'local' issues by working together, using similar practices and approaches, and fostering a culture that delivers on a landscape scale (i.e. the whole is greater than the sum of the parts of the Partnership).
- Consult regularly and openly with a wide range of stakeholders and communities.
- Influence nationally, regionally and locally to achieve the 2028 vision (for example, local planning policy).
- Consider opportunities to potentially extend the Sheffield Moors approach to other adjoining areas as these arise.

Monitoring and review of the masterplan

The Sheffield Moors Partnership will monitor the progress of the masterplan through an associated Steering Group, meeting several times a year. At the same time, the SMP will co-ordinate an annual 'partnerships' day for the Sheffield Moors, bringing together all existing stakeholder forums like the Stanage Forum and Blacka Moor Reserve Advisory Group, together with other user and interest group representatives as necessary, including those from the farming community. The aim of these events will be to provide a formal two-way feedback process on progress towards achieving the vision.

The progress of the masterplan will be fully reviewed every five years against planned delivery, with the involvement and input of stakeholders, and a new five-year delivery programme developed. The next full review will be in 2018.

Left: Mountain biking has become more popular in recent years



Appendix 1 List of stakeholder organisations

The following table lists the stakeholder organisations who have in some form been involved in the development of this masterplan:

Action for Involvement
 British Horse Society
 British Mountaineering Council
 Baslow & Bubnell Parish Council
 Campaign for the Protection of Rural England
 Calver Parish Council
 Curbar Parish Council
 Dark Peak Fell Runners
 Derbyshire County Council
 Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
 Eastern Moors Partnership
 English Heritage
 Environment Agency
 Forestry Commission
 Friends of Blacka Moor
 Friends of the Peak District
 Friends of the Porter Valley
 Grindleford Parish Council
 Hallam Riders Group
 Hathersage Parish Council
 Hunter Archaeological Society
 National Trust
 Natural England
 Moorland Association
 Outseats Parish Council
 Parsons House Outdoor Centre
 Peak District Local Access Forum
 Peak District National Park Authority
 Peak Horse Power
 Ramblers Association
 Ride Sheffield
 Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
 Sheffield Area Geology Trust
 Sheffield Bird Study Group
 Sheffield Campaign for Access to Moorland
 Sheffield City Council
 Sheffield Futures
 Sheffield Local Access Forum
 Sheffield & Peak Against City Encroachment
 Sheffield University of the Third Age (U3A)
 Sheffield Visually Impaired Walking Group
 Sheffield Wildlife Trust
 Sorby Natural History Group
 South West Community Assembly, Sheffield City Council
 South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
 South Yorkshire Biodiversity Forum
 South Yorkshire Biodiversity Research Group
 South Yorkshire Forest Partnership
 South Yorkshire Freight Partnership
 South Yorkshire Geodiversity Partnership
 Yorkshire Water

Left: Horse riding groups are one of the many special interest organisations involved in the masterplan

Appendix 2 Masterplan timetable

The development of the Sheffield Moors masterplan started in autumn 2011.

The process has been as follows:

Stage 1 Awareness raising about the Sheffield Moors Partnership including its inception and the partnership purpose and aims

- Presentations delivered to a range of community and other interest groups, involving groups of over 250 people through October–December 2011

Stage 2 Development of a draft masterplan with stakeholder input

- February and March 2012, three 'Moor Views' public workshops held, followed up by a feedback workshop in April 2012, involving over 150 people in all. Associated reports can be viewed at: www.sheffieldmoors.co.uk/documents/
- Officers' Workshop held in March 2012, with land managing organisations, partners and statutory bodies. An associated report on this can be viewed at: www.sheffieldmoors.co.uk/documents/
- Focus groups held with representatives from access, wildlife and cultural heritage groups and organisations
- July 2012 first draft masterplan prepared for internal comment
- August 2012 – draft masterplan revised following comments from Peak District National Park Authority, National Trust, RSPB, Sheffield Wildlife Trust, Sheffield City Council and Natural England

Stage 3 Consultation on the draft masterplan (September–November 2012)

- Draft masterplan went out for public consultation, and comments received. The draft plan can be viewed at: www.sheffieldmoors.co.uk/documents/

Stage 4 Final masterplan production and adoption

- Consultation comments collated, reviewed and response document issued April 2013. The documents (Part 1 and Part 2) can be viewed at: www.sheffieldmoors.co.uk/documents/
- Taking into account the comments received wherever possible, the final masterplan was produced, July 2013
- Adoption of the masterplan by the partners within the Sheffield Moors Partnership completed by August 2013

Appendix 3 Glossary of terms

Agri-env – Agri-environment schemes, such as Higher Level Stewardship that reward land managers for a range of effective environmental management

DCC – Derbyshire County Council

EA – Environment Agency

EWGS – England Woodland Grant Scheme, an agri-environment scheme overseen by the Forestry Commission that encourages sustainable woodland management

EMP – Eastern Moors Partnership, a collaboration of the National Trust and the RSPB

Geo-diversity – the variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils, landforms and natural processes. Geo-diversity is what produces the variety of landscapes found in the Sheffield Moors.

HLS – Higher Level Stewardship, an agri-environment scheme overseen by Natural England

MFF – Moors for the Future Partnership, which includes the Peak District National Park Authority (who host the partnership), National Trust, Natural England, United Utilities, Severn Trent Water, Environment Agency, Yorkshire Water, Derbyshire County Council and RSPB

NE – Natural England

NIA – Dark Peak Nature Improvement Area Partnership, which includes the RSPB, National Trust, British Mountaineering Council, United Utilities, Sheffield Wildlife Trust, Peak District National Park Authority, Natural England, and Sheffield City Council

NT – National Trust

PDNPA – Peak District National Park Authority

RSPB – Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

SAC – Special Area for Conservation; internationally important areas for particular habitats. In the case of the Sheffield Moors, these are blanket bog and sessile oak woodland

SCC – Sheffield City Council

SM – Sheffield Moors

SMP – Sheffield Moors Partnership

SPA – Special Protection Area; internationally important areas for particular breeding birds. In this case, species such as merlin and curlew

SSSI – Sites of Special Scientific Interest, the best of the country's wildlife and geological sites

SWT – Sheffield Wildlife Trust

SYAS – South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

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Above: An artist's impression of the creation of new deciduous woodland on the Burbage Moors

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Sheffield Moors Partnership



