Understanding Sheffield Lakeland

"Many thousands of years of human interaction with the landscape have left behind Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts, Bronze Age earth-works, pack horse bridges and mileposts, historic inns, cruck barns and a lattice of dry stone walls."

Understanding Sheffield Lakeland

"Landscape - an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and human factors"

European Landscape Convention, 2006

The Sheffield Lakeland Landscape lies between the vibrant city of Sheffield and the internationally important uplands of the Dark Peak. It sits wholly within the boundary of Sheffield City Council and over half the area falls within the Peak District National Park.

The area is bounded to the north by the A616 Stocksbridge Bypass and Sheffield City and Barnsley MBC local authority boundaries. To the west the boundary follows the course of the Little Don river from the point that it enters Langsett Reservoir to Harden Clough where it reaches the watershed and then continues south along the line of the watershed as far as Stanage Pole on the Long Causeway. The southern boundary of the Partnership area skirts the south of the three Redmires reservoirs and follows Brown Hill Lane and Lodge Moor Road eastward to the urban edge of the city at Lodge Moor. The eastern boundary of the Landscape Partnership area follows the peri-urban margin of Sheffield as far as the River Don, then continues northward along the Upper Don Valley until the A616 crosses the Don at Soughley Bridge near Deepcar.

The Partnership area encompasses the towns, villages and hamlets of Stocksbridge, Deepcar, High Bradfield, Low Bradfield, Dungworth, Wharncliffe Side, Oughtibridge, Bolsterstone, Ewden, Midhopestones, Worrall, Loxley, Stannington, Upper Midhope, Brightholmlee, Ughill and Hollow Meadows.

Bradfield Cross. Photo Stoneface Creative

This chapter underpins our understanding of the area's special character and sense of place. It draws on existing local, regional and national research and strategies, and the deep local knowledge of our partners and stakeholders. In addition, a range of new research was commissioned during the development period, with the aim of:

- Clarifying and confirming Sheffield Lakeland as a distinct landscape
- Reviewing the proposed boundary, and
- Providing the detailed analysis needed to support the development and evaluation of the delivery programme.

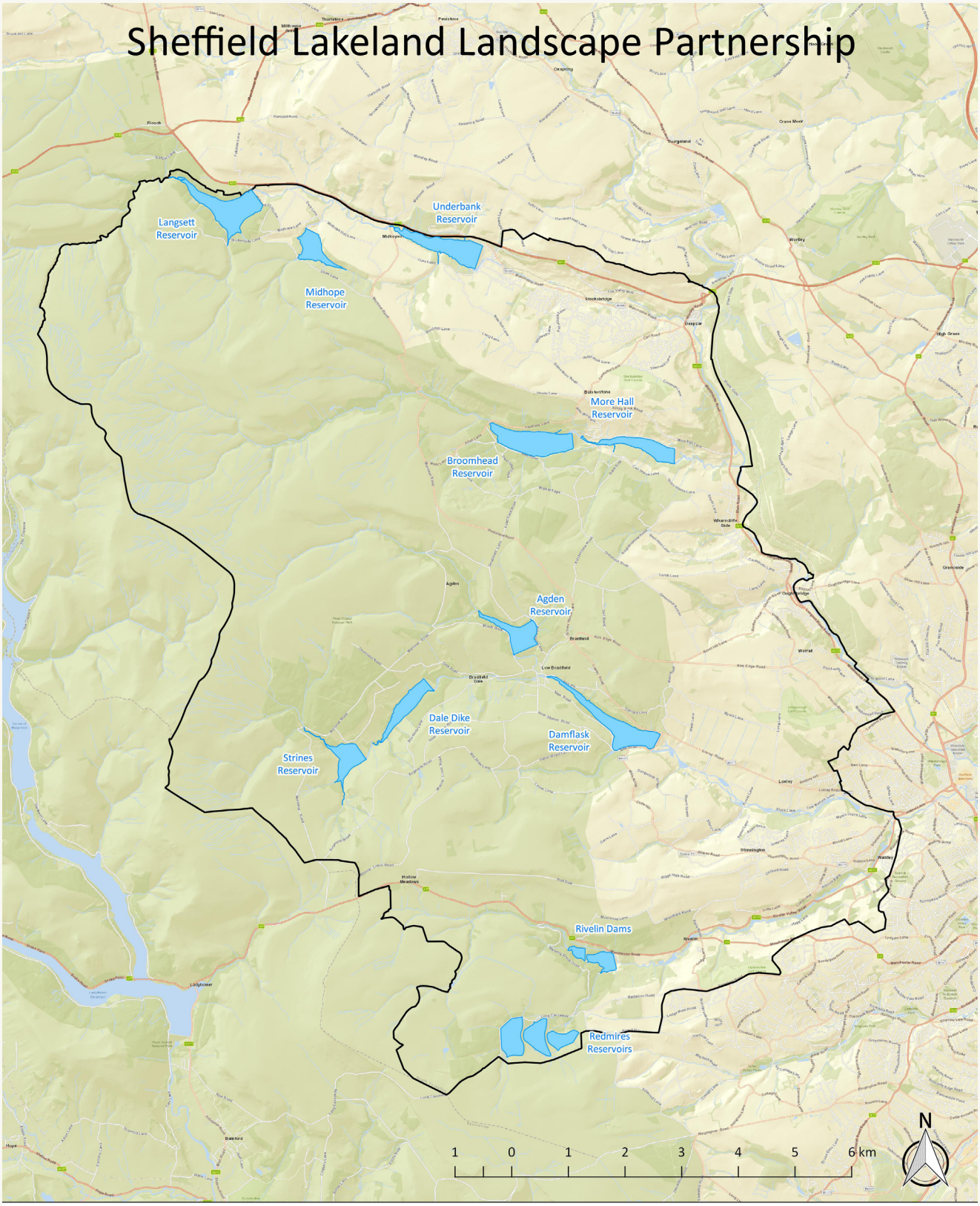
The research projects covered the following topics:

- Sheffield Lakeland Landscape Character Assessment
- Sheffield Lakeland Ecosystems Services Assessment and Woodland Assessment
- Sheffield Lakeland Ecological Assessment
- Sheffield Lakeland Heritage Assessment, including Woodland Archaeology
- Sheffield Lakeland Access and Gateway Assessment
- Sheffield Lakeland Audience Development Strategic Review

Extracts and summaries from these reports are provided throughout this chapter to provide an understanding of the Sheffield Lakeland Landscape Partnership area. The full reports which support this chapter are included in Appendices 3-8.

The reports have been developed using a combination of desk research, new survey and consultation activity. In addition, each individual project within the Landscape Conservation Action Plan has referenced local, regional, national or international reports, consultation documents or strategies relevant to that project's field of interest. A summary of relevant strategy documents and reports is provided at the end of this chapter, in the section titled Reports and Management Information.

The Sheffield Lakeland Project Area (showing City and National Park boundaries



Understanding our landscape character

A new landscape character assessment was developed by the Peak District National Park Authority, on behalf of the Sheffield Lakeland Landscape Partnership. The following is an extract of the key points and the full report and mapping can be seen in Appendix 3.

"The valleys are dominant features, contrasting with some of the higher plateau landscapes, which contain the network of reservoirs and link the urban areas to the east with the moorlands to the west."

The landscape of the Sheffield Lakeland Partnership area is not of a single, consistent character – it is made up of a number of landscape types, each with their own sense of place, special qualities and management/ enhancement needs and opportunities. The Sheffield Lakeland programme outcomes and projects need to respond to and address this spatial diversity in landscape character.

Landscapes differ because of many variables, (including underlying geology, soils, topography, land cover, hydrology, historic and cultural development, and climate), and it is the interaction between characteristics arising from these influences, and their complex interrelationships, that makes one landscape different to another.

Landscape Character may be defined as a distinct and recognisable pattern of elements, or characteristics, in the landscape that make one landscape different from another (An approach to LCA, Natural England, October 2014). Landscape Character Assessment, (LCA), is the process of identifying, classifying and describing this variation in the character of the landscape.

The LCA has an important role to play in managing and guiding change, by establishing a robust evidence base linked to place and presenting a holistic approach at a landscape scale, (rather than focusing on special or protected sites or features) and forming an agreed spatial framework of landscape character types to which different policy options and decision-making can be applied.

A key purpose of the LCA is to provide an evidence base to (a) define and justify how and why the Sheffield Lakeland Landscape is distinct and (b) link projects to the sense of place and management priorities for the landscapes of the Sheffield Lakeland.

The LCA sets out to:

- Identify and provide reliable evidence of the spatial characteristics of landscape in the Sheffield Lakeland project area;
- Identify the overall landscape objective for each Landscape Character Type and a set of priorities and actions to achieve the overall aim.
- Spatially link Landscape Partnership outcomes to the character of the landscape and identify the connections between those outcomes / projects and the areas of distinct character within the Sheffield Lakeland project boundary.
- Enable more effective prioritisation of future project proposals, enabling evaluation against an understanding of the key characteristics, sense of place and management objectives for the landscape.

Landscape character assessment methodology for Sheffield Lakeland

Landscape Character Types are spatial areas that share both landscape elements (drystone walls, pasture fields, undulating slopes, blocks of woodland etc) and overall character.

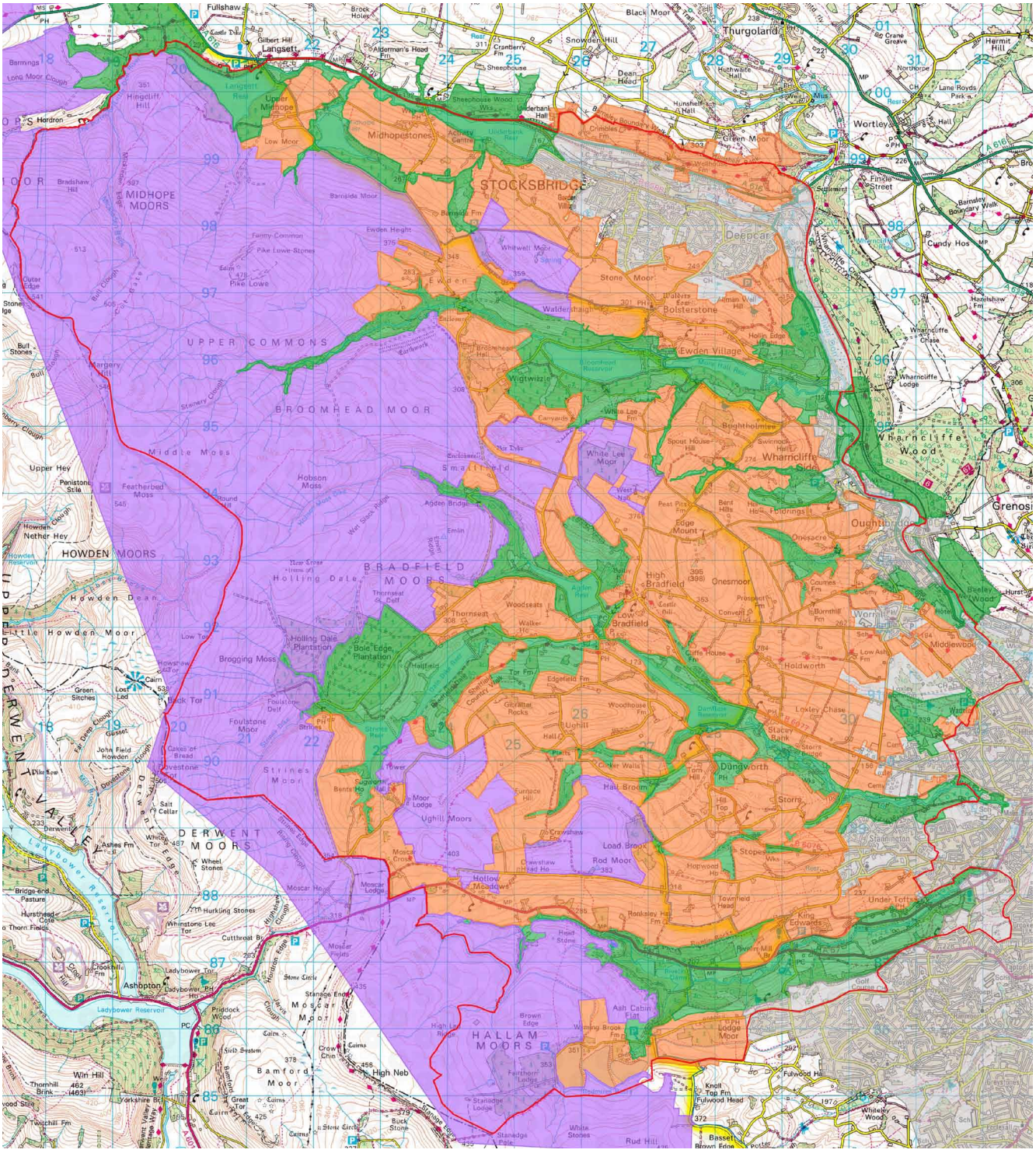
It was felt that the existing Landscape Character Types, (LCTs), in use by the National Park were not sufficiently detailed or accurate when applied to the smaller scale of the Landscape Partnership area. Revised LCT boundaries were determined by desktop and site assessment, characterised and re-mapped, including some areas which had previously been uncharacterised.

A field survey was undertaken to add additional spatial detail to the LCT assessment sheets and a photographic survey was used to illustrate the character of each individual LCT. Detailed character assessment sheets for each of the Landscape Character Types have been produced and can be seen in Appendix 3.

Revised landscape character types for Sheffield Lakeland

The individual character types identified as being present within the Sheffield Lakeland area are:

- **Enclosed gritstone uplands:** Permanent pasture and rough grazing enclosed by gritstone walls on rolling uplands above the river valleys and reservoirs with remnant patches, (some of which are extensive), of rough land with bracken, gorse, heather and bilberry.
- **Slopes and valleys with woodlands:** Sloping valley side landform running east–west which contain the 'necklace' of reservoirs with dramatic gritstone edges, (such as Rivelin Rocks, Hallam Edge and Rocher Rocks), characterising the tops of some of the steeper valley slopes. Landcover is predominantly small, regular, pasture fields enclosed by hedges and gritstone walls with blocks of woodland.
- **Moorland slopes and cloughs:** Slopes and cloughs rising to areas of moorland plateau with some prominent gritstone outcrops, such as Gibraltar Rocks, Hurkling Stones and Loxley Edge. Landcover is dominated by rough acid grassland, bracken and heather moorland with some relic areas of oak-birch woodland in the cloughs. This character type often forms the backdrop to views within the Sheffield Lakeland area.
- **Developed:** this is a new category which has a wider definition than the previous category, which was known as 'urban' in the Peak District Landscape Strategy. This includes residential areas, but also associated infrastructure and other uses where the nature of the landscape has been significantly altered such as golf courses, cemeteries and land associated with road corridors or other forms of development.



Landscape Description Units

- Lakelands Landscape Character Type, Developed
- Lakelands Landscape Character Type, Enclosed Gritstone Upland
- Lakelands Landscape Character Type, Slopes & Valleys with Woodland
- Lakelands Landscape Character Type, Moorland

- Lakelands Partnership Boundary
- National Park

Drawn by:	Meetham Rob	**Title:**	PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK
Date:	01 November 2017	**Plan 1: Sheffield Lakeland - Landscape Character Types in the Sheffield Lakeland**	
Drawing No:			
Scale:	1:56500 at A3		

The revised LCT's are shown on the above map. In comparison with previous plans prepared for the Peak District National Park Landscape Strategy, the Enclosed Gritstone Upland LCT forms a larger element of the landscape, with Slopes and Valleys with Woodland forming 'finger-like' patterns leading from the developed land into the surrounding moorland. The valleys are dominant features, contrasting with some of the higher plateau landscapes, which contain the network of reservoirs and link the urban areas to the east with the moorlands to the west.

The detailed landscape character assessment sheets include:

- Assessment of the landscape's character and its sense of place
- Landform and elements
- Settlement pattern
- Ecological and cultural integrity and pattern
- Aesthetic and perceptual qualities;
- Key visual attractors and detractors, key views in and out and inter-visibility with adjacent areas, and
- Enhancement opportunities and links to Sheffield Lakeland Partnership programme outcomes.

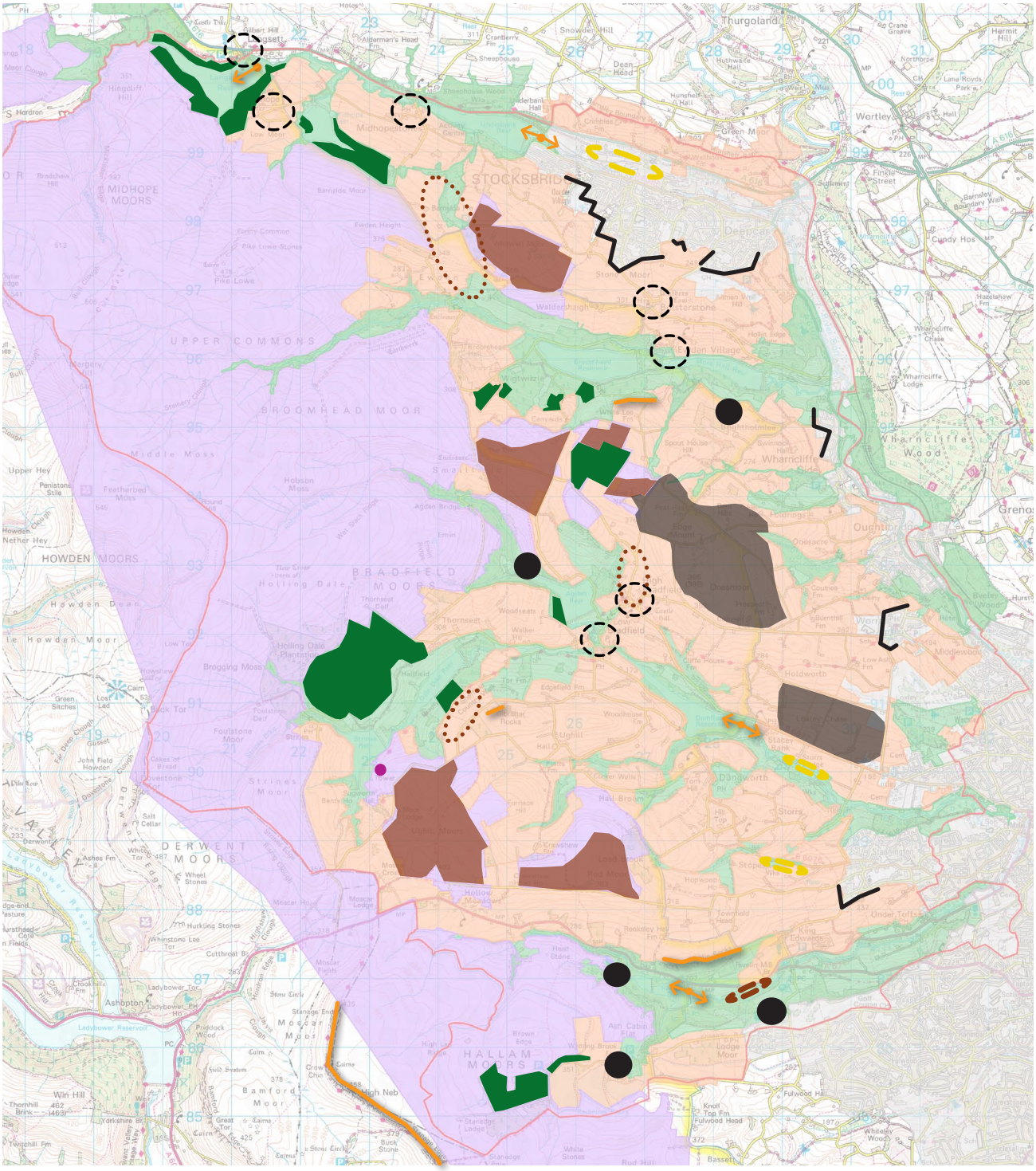
Photographic viewpoints

Fixed photographic viewpoints were established to help identify elements of landscape character, which can continue to be used throughout the life of the Sheffield Lakeland Landscape Partnership's work to monitor and define positive and negative landscape change.

The full set of photographic viewpoints for each LCT are included in Appendix 3. An example of two contrasting LCT's are shown below:

A degraded landscape within the Enclosed Gritstone Upland LCT

Looking south over the Slopes and Valleys with Woodland LCT towards the Enclosed Gritstone Upland LCT



KEY

- PROMINENT AREAS OF HEATH / MOOR
- PROMINENT CONIFEROUS PLANTATION BLOCKS
- PROMINENT LANDSCAPE AREAS WITH LOSS / EROSION OF KEY FEATURES (INCLUDING DRY STONE WALLS)
- PROMINENT LANDSCAPE EDGE
- KEY RESERVOIR VIEW
- PROMINENT URBAN EDGE
- AREAS WITH LOSS OF DRY STONE WALLS
- KEY SETTLEMENT
- PROMINENT STRUCTURE: BOOTS FOLLY
- NATURE RESERVES
- INDUSTRIAL AREAS
- SSSI
- CONSERVATION AREAS
- SAM

Drawn by:	Meetham Rob	**Title:**	PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK
Date:	01 November 2017	**Plan 2: Sheffield Lakeland - Landscape Survey**	
Drawing No:			
Scale:	1:56500 at A3		

Additional landscape survey

In addition to identifying LCT boundaries, additional survey work was undertaken to identify the following features which are mapped on the above map:

- **Reservoirs, streams and wetlands:** water is one of the key defining elements of the Sheffield Lakeland project area.
- **Cultural heritage features (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas):** the area has numerous features that contribute to its current character and provide a sense of 'time depth'. Quarries, mine heads and ganister pits were not recorded but should be considered important features in the landscape.
- **Ecological sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves and Priority Habitat Inventory areas):** linking and enhancing these sites is a priority project for enhancing landscape character. Where specific landscape types, such as areas of moorland, within different character types were identified; these have been included on the plan.
- **Footpaths and access routes:** the key means of linking people to the landscape and specific areas of interest within the Sheffield Lakeland area.
- **Key viewpoints:** where panoramic views of the landscape and key elements of character – such as reservoirs - can be experienced.
- **Degraded landscapes, areas where landscape elements - such as the integrity and condition of dry stone walls - and strength of character has been eroded:** restoring character, landscape elements and areas of remnant habitat is a priority for these areas.

Landscape strategy

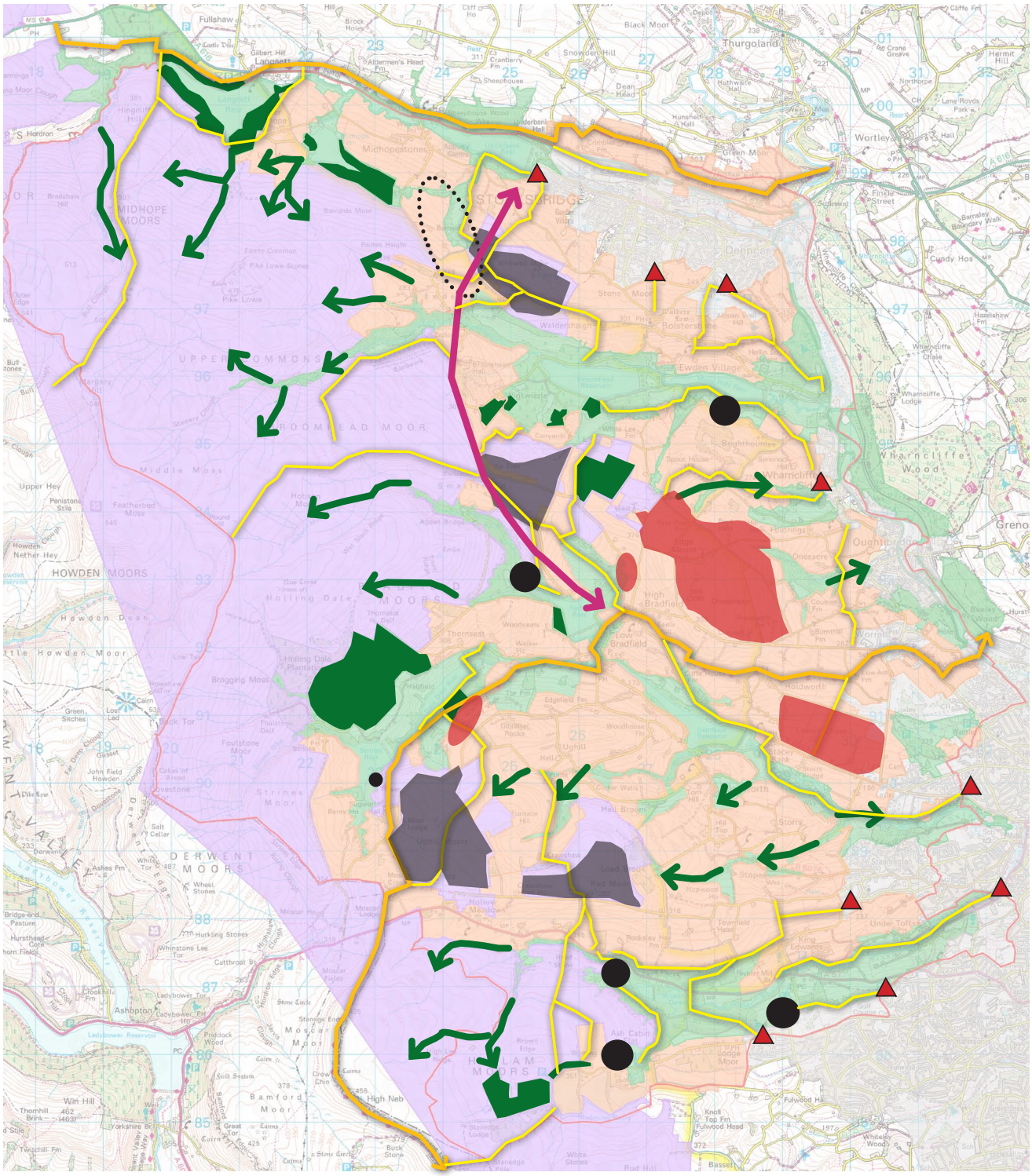
Based on the survey and assessment work, a landscape strategy was produced, which identified how people might be spatially linked to the landscape and provided concepts for how the elements of landscape that give Sheffield Lakeland its individual character might be strengthened.

To complement the above, a Landscape Concept Plan shows on a landscape scale where individual projects within the Sheffield Lakeland programme can enhance the key character types within the Sheffield Lakeland area. This plan provides a useful basis to identify and prioritise future projects and illustrates:

- The spatial location of landscape projects which either restore landscape character, where it is degraded, or build and strengthen existing character; and
- Opportunities to connect people to the landscape – to enable the celebration of the unique features of this special landscape and facilitate a greater understanding of the processes that have shaped it in the past and will continue to do so in the future.

Specifically, these include:

- Existing woodland to diversify
- Existing heath/moorland to manage
- Existing access points from settlement areas and routes through the landscape
- Designated areas including SSSI's, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and SRWT nature reserves.



KEY

- Existing woodland to diversify
- Existing heathland to manage
- Existing key access points to the landscape from settlements
- Existing key routes & connections linking people to the landscape
- Conservation Areas
- SAM
- Nature reserves
- Proposed key route linking people to key elements of the landscape and other routes
- Key habitat linkages
- Areas of the landscape to restore character

Drawn by:	Meetham Rob	**Title:**	PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK
Date:	01 November 2017	**Plan 3: Sheffield Lakeland - Landscape Concept**	
Drawing No:			
Scale:	1:56500 at A3		

Geology and topography

Sheffield is underlain by rocks of Carboniferous age which are tilted gently to the south-east so that the oldest part of the succession occurs in the west. The moors to the west of Sheffield are formed in the shales and hard coarse-grained sandstone beds of Millstone Grit. These give way to shale, mudstone and sandstones of the overlying Coal Measures which underlie much of the area east of the moors. This varied geology results in important differences in landscape character across the Landscape Partnership area.

The Pennine foot-hills and ridges to the south-west, west and north-west of Sheffield have a distinct upland character in relationship with the topography of the rest of the Sheffield area. At their highest, elevation exceeds 400m, extending down as low as 130m. These upland areas are incised by deep steep sided valleys.

The character of these areas does not stop abruptly at Sheffield's boundary but spreads beyond into the neighbouring areas of the Peak District, Barnsley, Rotherham and North-East Derbyshire. (Sheffield Green Belt preliminary landscape character assessment, SCC).

Rocher Rocks, Bradfield Photo T. Bagshaw

Understanding our ecosystem services

A detailed report of ecosystem services in the Sheffield Lakeland area was provided by consultancy Natural Capital Solutions. The following is an extract from this comprehensive report which can be seen in full at Appendix 4.

'The breadth of Sheffield Lakeland Partnership projects can potentially increase the capacity of the area to provide ecosystem services across all categories of services'

Natural Capital Solutions, 2018

The Sheffield Lakeland area is an area important for the conservation of biodiversity with nationally and internationally important habitats and species. In addition, the area has a rich cultural heritage and many visitors are drawn to the recreational opportunities and aesthetic experiences that the area offers.

The Sheffield Lakeland area also supports livelihoods associated with the land, for example farming and grouse moor management. These activities sit alongside the other values placed on the landscape outlined above and create challenges for the sustainable management of the area. Declining biodiversity, habitat degradation, diffuse pollution, rising recreational numbers and flooding are increasing pressures.

The Ecosystem Services assessment uses a natural capital approach to assess the wider services provided by the Sheffield Lakeland area. The assessment serves as a baseline by which to assess the success of the Sheffield Lakeland Partnership projects in strengthening the ecosystem services of the area. The first step of the assessment demonstrates the extent of natural capital assets, (habitats), in the area by drawing up a Natural Capital Asset Register. This is followed by a qualitative assessment of the level of provision of the full range of ecosystem services provided by the Sheffield Lakeland area.

Key types of ecosystem services

Provisioning

Products obtained from ecosystems e.g. food, timber, water

Regulating

Benefits obtained from environmental processes that regulate the environment e.g. air quality, climate regulation, pollination

Cultural

Non-material benefits people obtain from ecosystems e.g. recreation, aesthetic experiences, health and wellbeing

Supporting (intermediate service)

Internal processes within ecosystems essential for the production of all other ecosystem services e.g. soil formation, photosynthesis, nutrient cycling

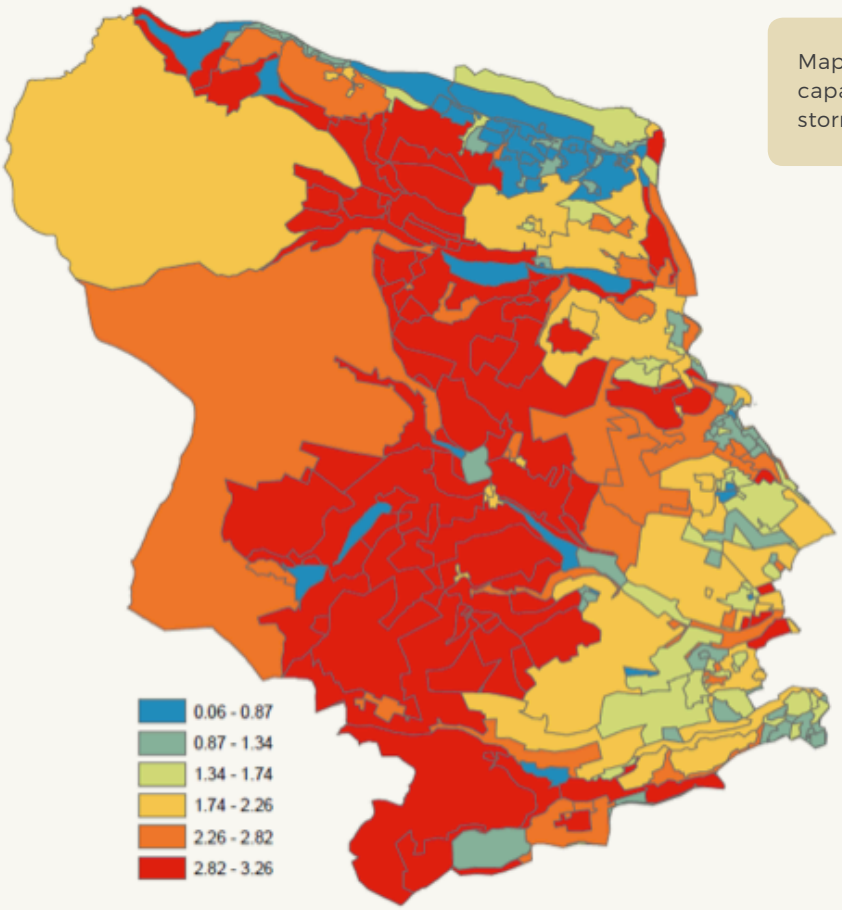
Natural capital asset register

A natural capital asset register has been created which shows that improved grassland covers the largest percentage (26%) of the Sheffield Lakeland area, with significant areas of bog habitats (17%), woodland (15%), heather (9%) and heather grassland (9%). Acid grassland, rough grassland and arable assets feature at smaller extents (~5-6%).

These assets support a wide range of provisioning, regulating and cultural services. The most significant delivery is of drinking water provision, with agricultural production and cultural services, such as recreation and aesthetic experiences also being supported to a high level of provision. Regulating services tend to be at a lower level due to the predominance of agricultural activity and grazed grassland.

Mapping shows the importance of low intensity agriculture, the woodland and bog habitats for storing carbon, reducing storm water runoff, providing areas for recreation and habitat for biodiversity. Woodland is also important for timber production and the reduction of air pollution, particularly on the urban fringes where airborne pollution is higher. Other habitats play a role in some of these services, but to a much smaller degree. A full set of maps which illustrate eco-system services in the Sheffield Lakeland area are provided in the full report in Appendix 4.

The map below is one example and shows the landscape's capacity to reduce storm water runoff.



Map of Landscape capacity to reduce storm water run-off

Improving ecosystem services in Sheffield Lakeland

The breadth of Sheffield Lakeland Partnership projects can potentially increase the capacity of the area to provide ecosystem services across all categories of services. The projects focused on habitat creation and the promotion of natural flood management, are likely to increase the delivery of important regulating services such as water quality, flood alleviation, air quality regulation, carbon sequestration, and increase recreational opportunities as well as improving habitat for wildlife. Other projects that are focused on improving access to the natural environment or creating locally inspired art and music, will also increase the cultural services.

In order to achieve the aspirations of the Sheffield Lakeland Partnership project, there is a need to promote the sustainable management of multiple ecosystem service benefits. There are trade-offs between the provisioning service of agricultural production promoting a dominance of improved grassland, and the delivery of other regulating ecosystem services such as water quality regulation, flood alleviation, carbon sequestration and erosion control. It is key to understand which habitats can be extended or created, as well as restored to better quality, and where these should be targeted to maximise the provision of multiple services.

Given the predominance of agriculture, it would be worth considering the feasibility of payments for ecosystem services schemes to incentivise management for more diverse habitats, or reduces specific impacts particularly with reference to natural flood management opportunities.

'The breadth of Sheffield Lakeland Partnership projects can potentially increase the capacity of the area to provide ecosystem services across all categories of services.'

Photo N. Abbas

Natural flood management

Due to the local cultural significance of flooding, there must be few places better in the UK to raise the profile of low intensity (traditional) land use as a modern response to such a compelling issue.

The Great Sheffield Flood of 1864 continues to be a cultural occurrence of some significance to the area and the Sheffield flooding of 2007, where two people died and more than £6billion of damage was caused, remains well within living memory of local communities. The Sheffield Lakeland area is a significant catchment for Sheffield and the woodlands, heathland mosaic and low intensity agricultural systems offer high potential for natural flood management across the landscape.

The synergy between culture, land use, landscape, natural flood management and our natural heritage is of real significance. Demonstrating the benefits of a roughened landscape with flushes, pools, clough woodlands and slow natural hydraulic systems for something as 'concrete' as flood alleviation is vital now as agricultural land use change is occurring with accompanying loss of services and proposals for large scale engineering solutions continue to be put forward with no reference to their effectiveness in comparison to similar investments in more natural solutions.

Due to the local cultural significance of flooding, there must be few places better in the UK to raise the profile of low intensity (traditional) land use as a modern response to such a compelling issue.

Upland areas such as this wet habitat on Whitwell Moor above Stocksbridge offer great potential for natural flood management.

Photo, N. Abbas

Woodland and forestry assessment

[An opportunity to] improve the biodiversity, landscape and recreational value of … woodlands whilst making them more resilient to external threats such as pests and diseases and climate change.

A separate assessment of woodlands within the Sheffield Lakeland Landscape Partnership area owned and managed by three key partners; Yorkshire Water (YW), Sheffield City Council (SCC) and Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust (SRWT) was undertaken during 2017. The assessment identified collaborative working opportunities between the principal woodland owners across the Partnership area.

The report proposes a joint approach to the management of compartments with limited commercial value in order to provide long-term cultural benefits such as habitat improvement, landscape protection and long-term resilience. In particular, it highlights a significant opportunity for collaborative working around Gateway sites.

Some of the woodland areas which are heavily dominated by a small number of conifer species, such as those around Langsett, Underbank and Strines Reservoirs, may be vulnerable to pest and disease outbreaks without increased diversification of species. Therefore, the report further identifies opportunities to improve the structure and species diversity of the conifer woodlands which are adjacent the reservoirs. This work will improve the biodiversity, landscape and recreational value of these woodlands whilst making them more resilient to external threats such as pests and diseases and climate change.

Several new tree planting opportunities are identified that will improve connectivity between woodlands and complement flood protection measures through natural flood management.

As a longer-term measure there is opportunity to engage with private woodland owners in the Landscape Partnership area. However, these relationships will take an investment of time to establish. The woodlands on the Broomhead Estate in the Ewden Valley and the Fitzwilliam Wentworth Estate above Strines Reservoir offer similar opportunities to the above.

Yorkshire Water, Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust and Sheffield City Council all manage areas of woodland in the Rivelin Valley. Photo: R. Miller

Understanding our ecology

The Sheffield Lakeland Landscape Partnership area covers approximately 14500 hectares, with some 43% of the area under wildlife or habitat designation. The relevant designations are detailed in Our Statement of Significance.

An **ecological baseline report** for key habitats and species priorities has been provided by Wildscapes CIC Ltd to support our understanding of the ecology of the Sheffield Lakeland area. In particular this work underpins the creation of the Supporting Species project, but has also guided the development of the Woodland Heart and Working with Water projects.

The following section provides an extract from that report and the full version, including habitat survey results and detailed species status updates, can be seen at Appendix 5.

Barn owl. Photo: Russell Hague

Strategic recommendations for habitats

Natural Flood Risk Management

Natural Flood Risk Management, (NFM), will be a key aim of the Sheffield Lakeland Landscape Partnership to help alleviate future flood risk for the city of Sheffield, reducing the need for large scale engineering solutions which often result in detrimental effects to the natural watercourse. In addition to eco-system services benefits, NFM offers opportunities for biodiversity enhancement and meets many of the conservation objectives for species included within the Supporting Species and Working with Water projects. These include:

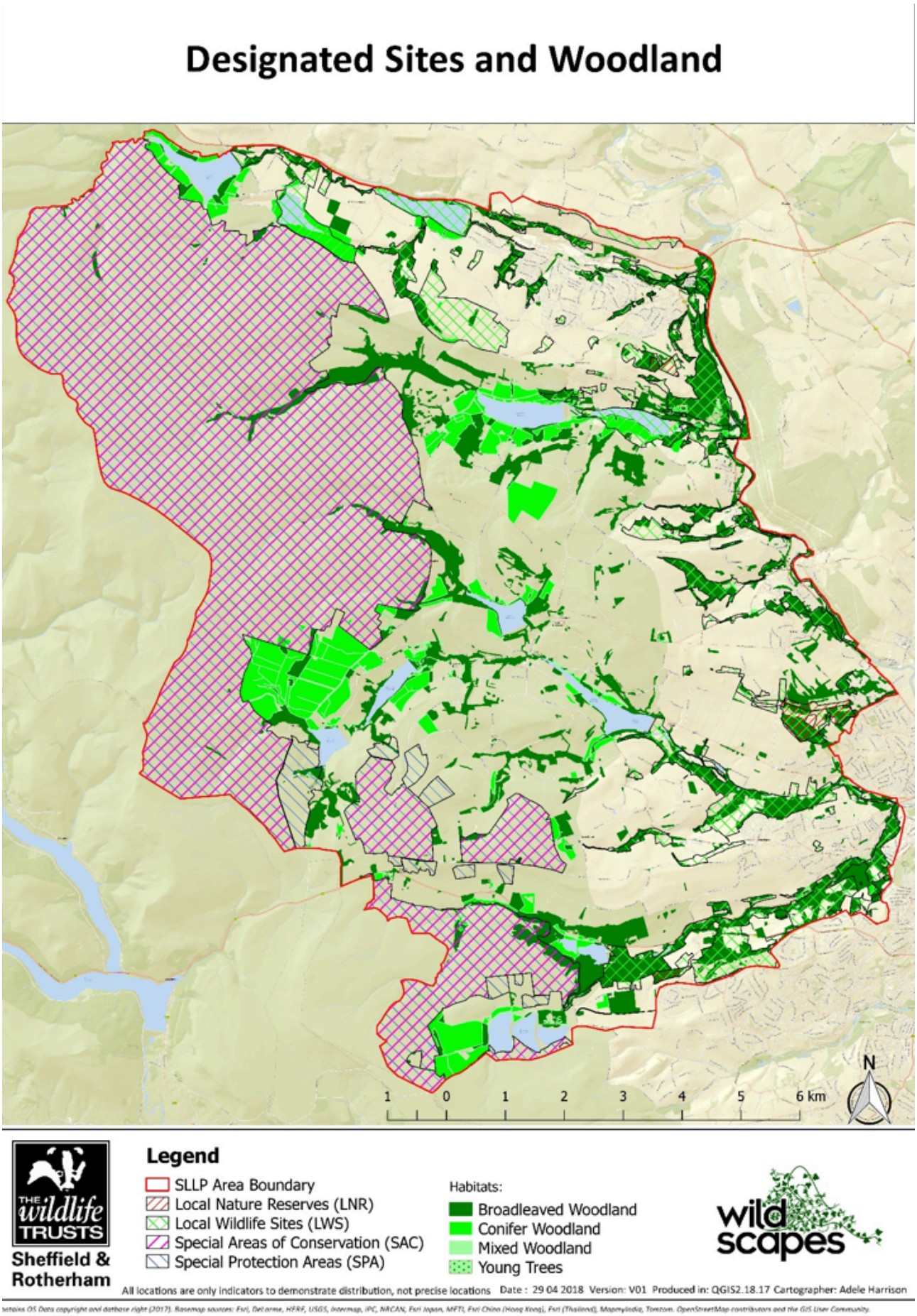
- Woodland planting for water retention
- Restoring habitat features to hold winter flows
- Influencing the management of, and restoring peat bog.

Woodland Management

Sheffield City Council and Yorkshire Water both hold large commercial plantation woodlands within the Sheffield Lakeland area. Both have developed independent woodland management strategies based around commercial timber production, but also long-term recreation and species conservation targets. The Woodland Heart project proposed by the Landscape Partnership offers an opportunity to plan the management of woodland strategically for both wildlife, recreation and commercial interests.

Below: Wet grazing land is found above and below the level of the reservoirs. Photo C. Watts

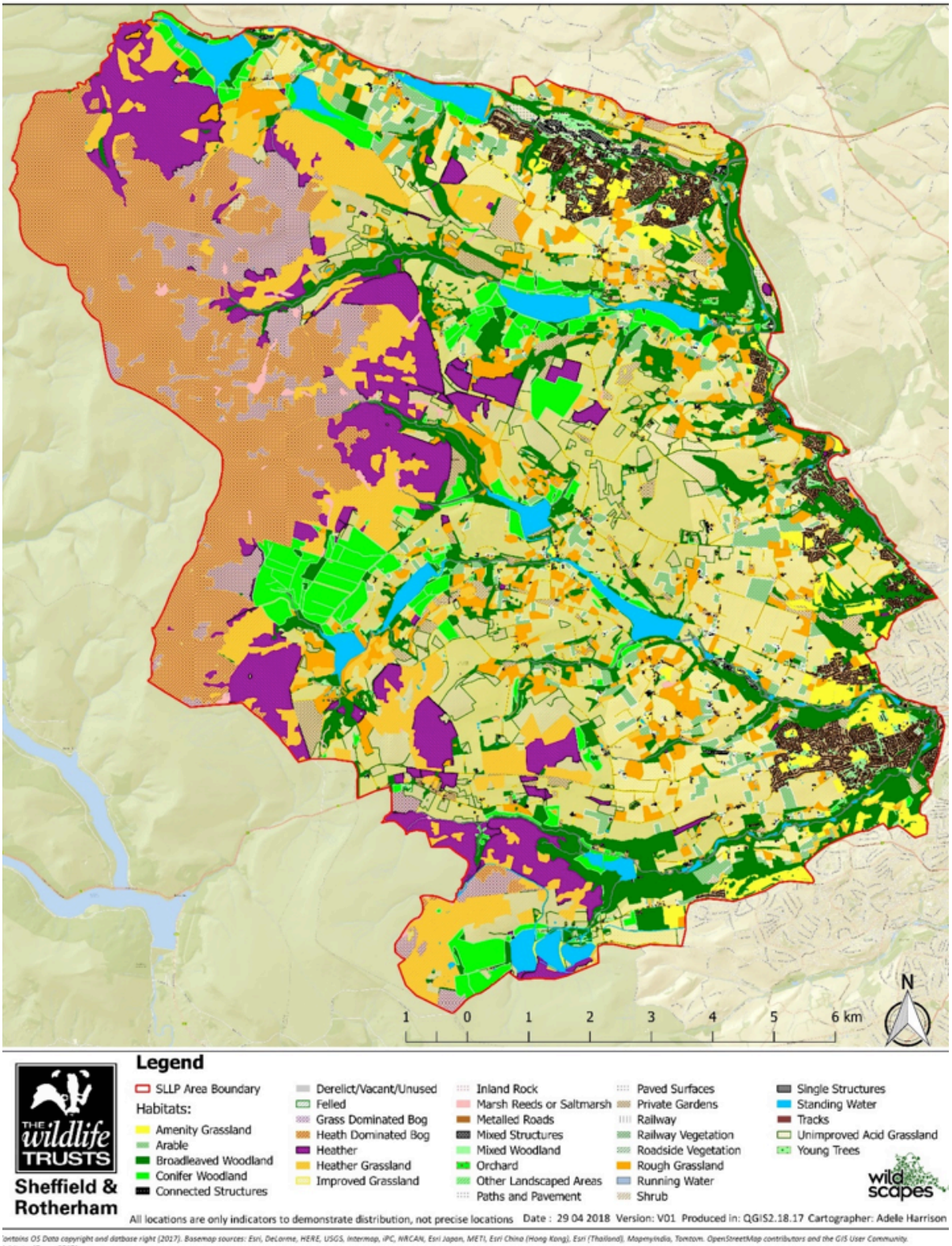
Map of areas of woodland and designated wildlife sites in the Sheffield Lakeland area



Baseline ecological conditions – habitats

Wildscapes approached Dr Ebru Ersoy for permission to utilise her detailed habitat survey plan and list of habitats, (Ersoy, 2017), identifying the following habitats within the Landscape Partnership area:

Habitats in the Sheffield Lakeland Landscape Partnership Area



Detailed habitat survey - baseline samples

In order to facilitate practical work under the Sheffield Lakeland project four sites required detailed ecological survey. These were:

- Midhope Reservoir
- Hammond's Field Nature Reserve
- Agden Bog Nature Reserve
- Wyming Brook and Fox Hagg Nature Reserve

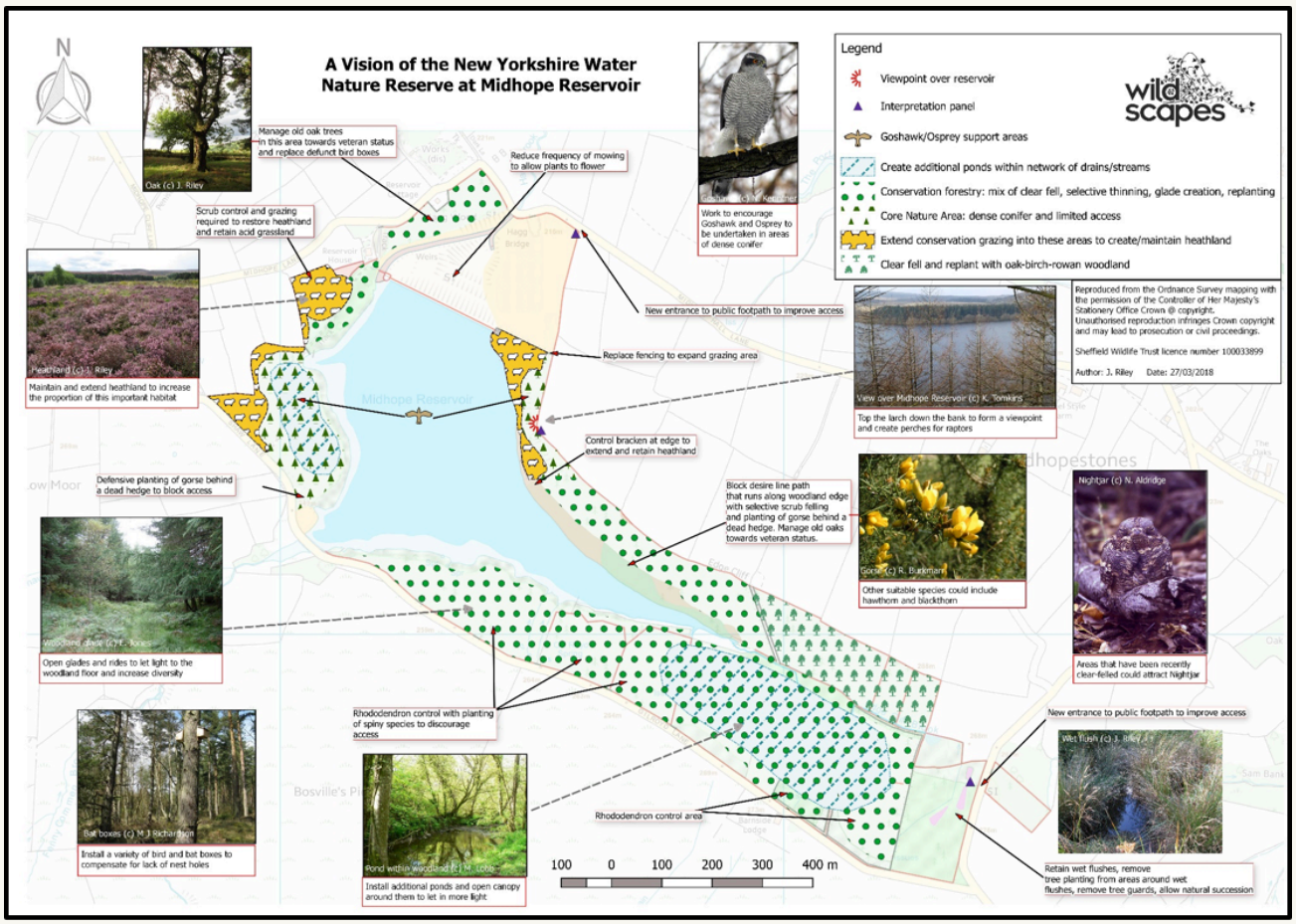
Midhope Reservoir

Midhope Reservoir has been highlighted by landowner Yorkshire Water as a target site for biodiversity enhancement. Wildscapes undertook a Phase 1 Habitat Survey (Wildscapes CIC Ltd, 2017) of the site, the full details of which are included within Appendix 5.

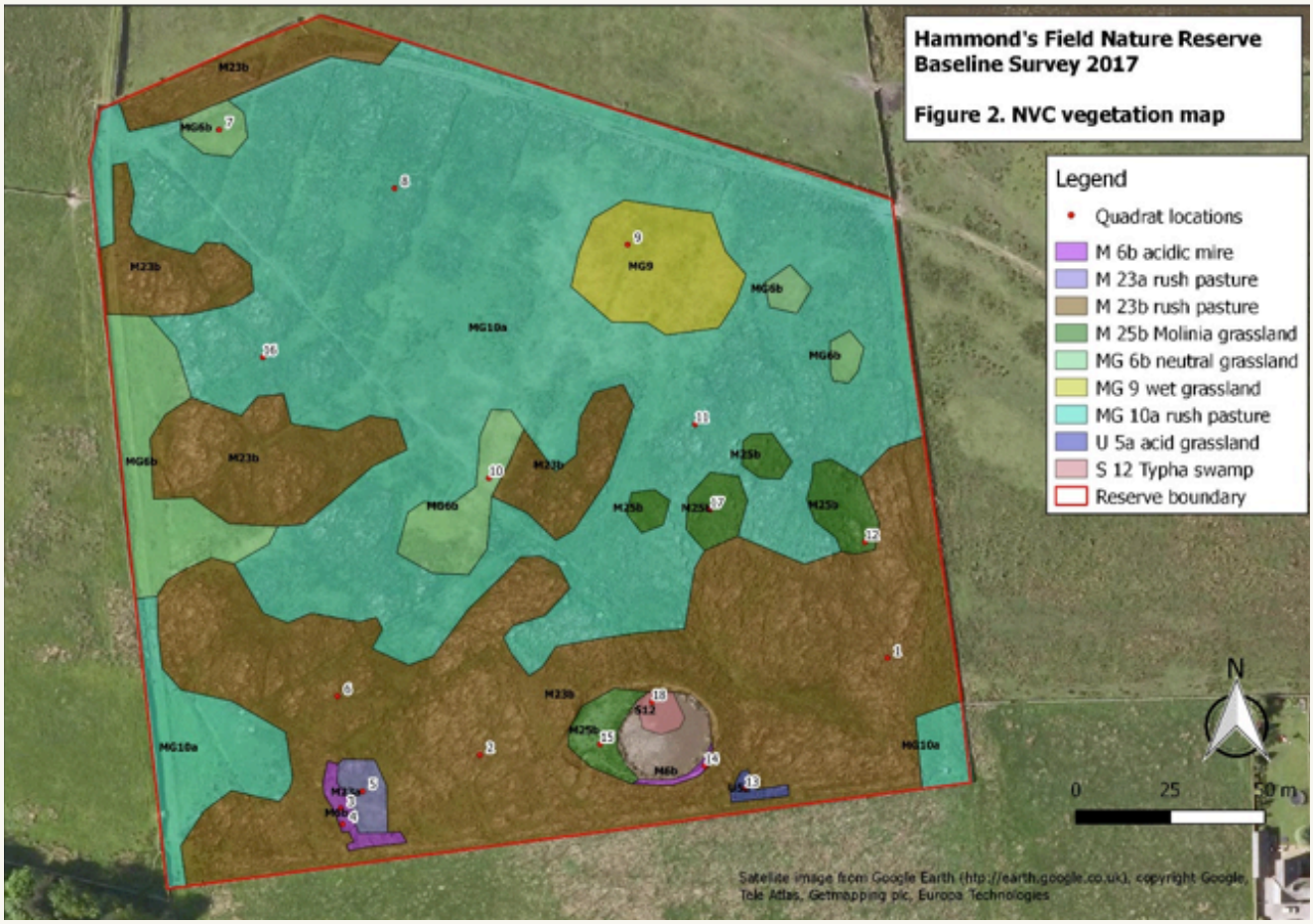
The survey report identified a number of key habitats, including a mosaic of acid dry dwarf shrub heath, semi-improved grassland, conifer plantation and wetter acid flushes. Management recommendations include controlling invasive scrub, diversifying age profiles within plantations and ensuring that open areas are not invaded by invasive species such as rhododendron and bracken. There is an opportunity to provide further habitat diversity through, for example, the addition of new ponds in the wooded area.

Public access to the east of the site is by way of a public footpath, but the south/west of the site is only accessible informally. This provides an opportunity to retain relative seclusion for more disturbance sensitive species in other parts of the site.

Recommendations for Midhope Reservoir biodiversity enhancement

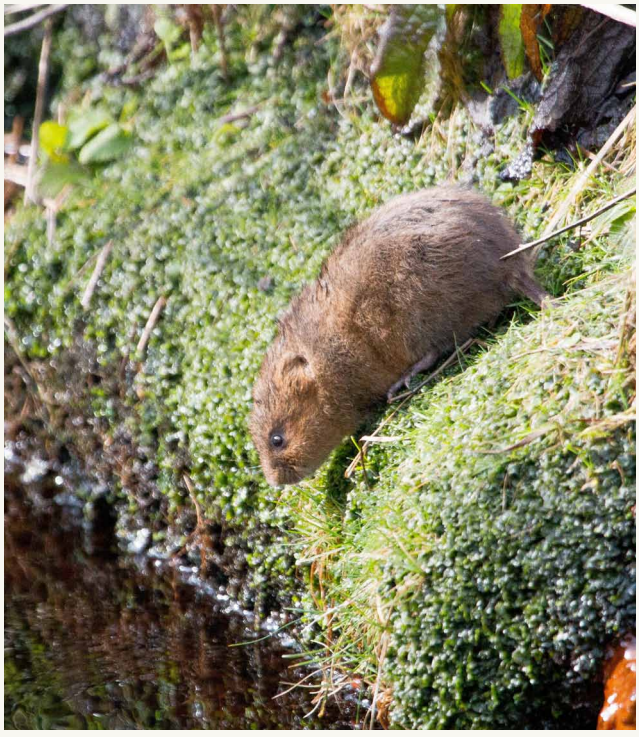


Hammond's Field Nature Reserve



Hammond's Field Nature Reserve National Vegetation Classification Plan, P Eades

Hammond's Field is important in terms of providing habitat for wading birds, amphibians, and invertebrates such as dragonflies. It is also an example of relatively unimproved wet pasture of the moorland fringe, and as such, supports vegetation of the 'Purple Moor-Grass & Rush Pasture' Priority Habitat Type, (PHT). Other important habitat types include small patches of acidic fen and swamp, which are considered to be forms of Lowland Fen PHT.



Right: Hammond's field Nature Reserve has been targeted for inclusion within the Supporting Species water vole project. Photo: Guy Badham

Agden Bog Nature Reserve

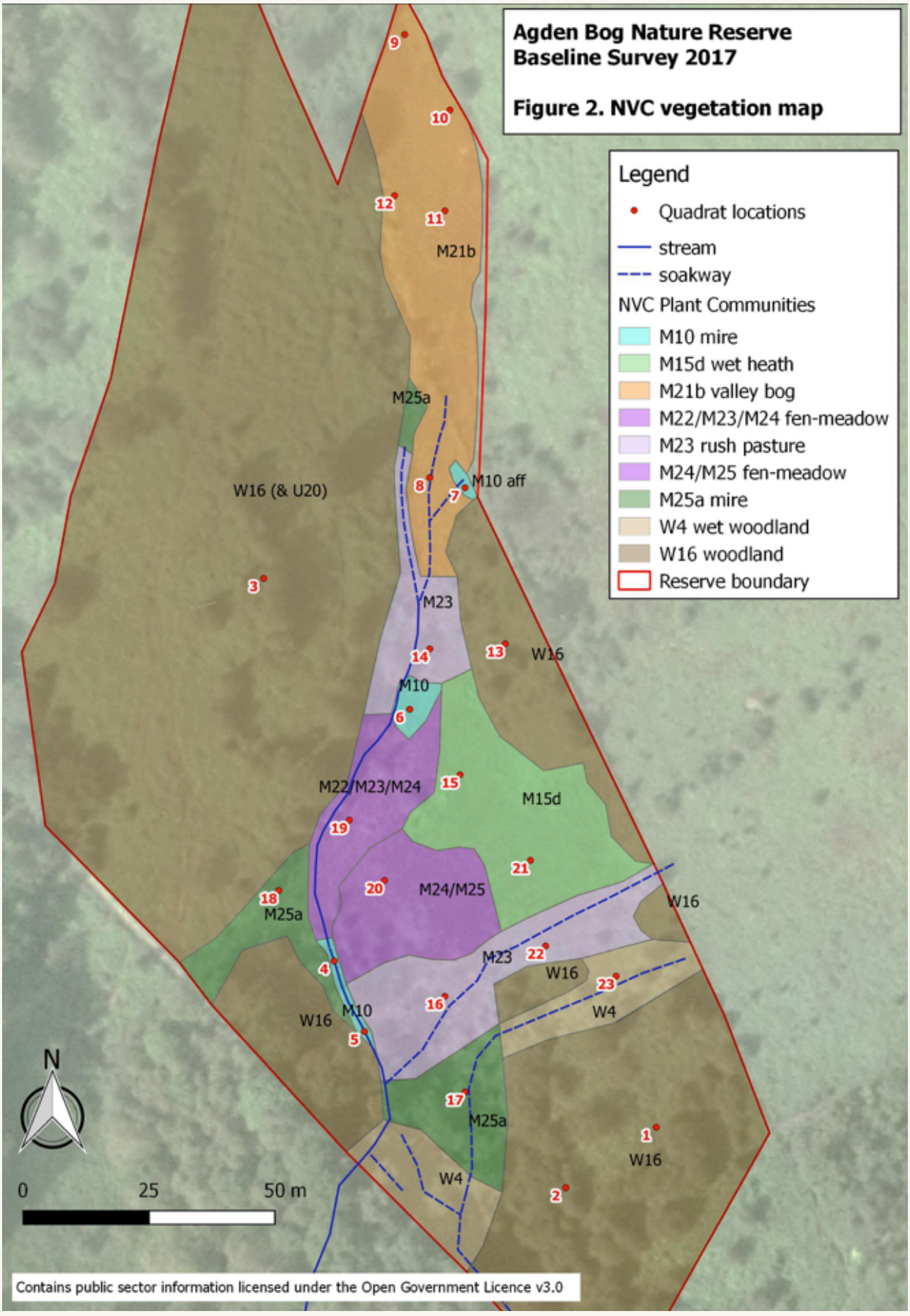
Agden Bog is particularly interesting because of the juxtaposition of acidic base-poor wetland vegetation and high pH base-rich wetland types. The site is underlain by a mixture of Midgley Grit sandstone, and mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Millstone Grit Group, and a fault runs along the centre of the valley. As a consequence, the site supports a range of wetland plants, some of which are quite scarce in this area including acid loving sphagnum bog-mosses and base-rich fen species. The latter is very uncommon in the Peak District and is present at only one or two other sites in the Sheffield area (Rickett's Field, and possibly Corker Walls). The nature reserve also contains examples of species rich fen meadow and wet heath.

Agden Bog is also important for a number of locally scarce plant species. Many of these are associated with the base-rich seepages and adjacent flushed ground, including butterwort, which has not been seen at the site for some years. Also important are the abundant bog asphodel, Sphagnum bog-mosses, cranberry and sundew that are found on the upper bog area, and a patch of common cow-wheat in an area of dry woodland close to the main gate.

It is recommended that grazing the site with hardy cattle in summer months at the current intensity be continued and that efforts be made to carry out regular scrub control of birch and bramble in the bog basin at the northern end of the site which is not currently grazed. Bracken control may be required in the future depending on the results of future vegetation monitoring.

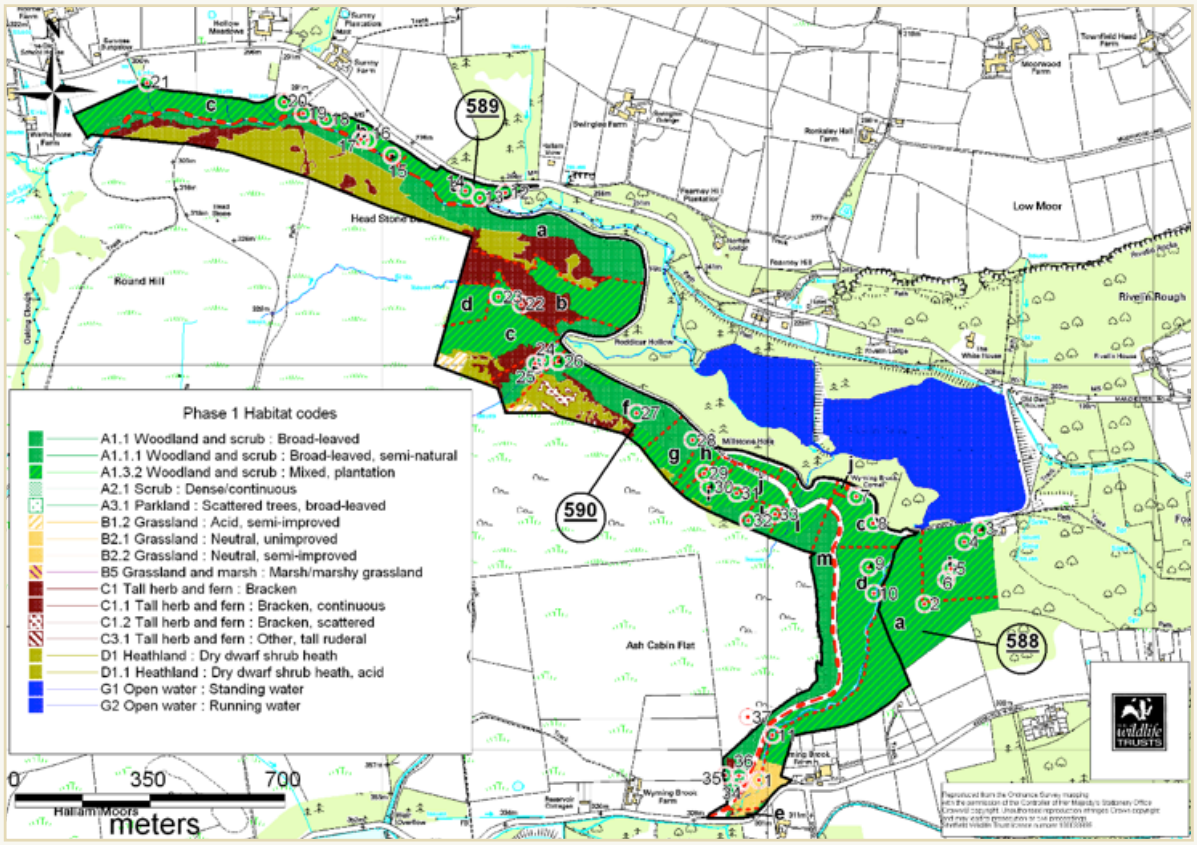
Below: Sundew at Agden Bog. Photo N. Abbas

Plan to show Agden Bog Nature Reserve National Vegetation Classification, P Eades

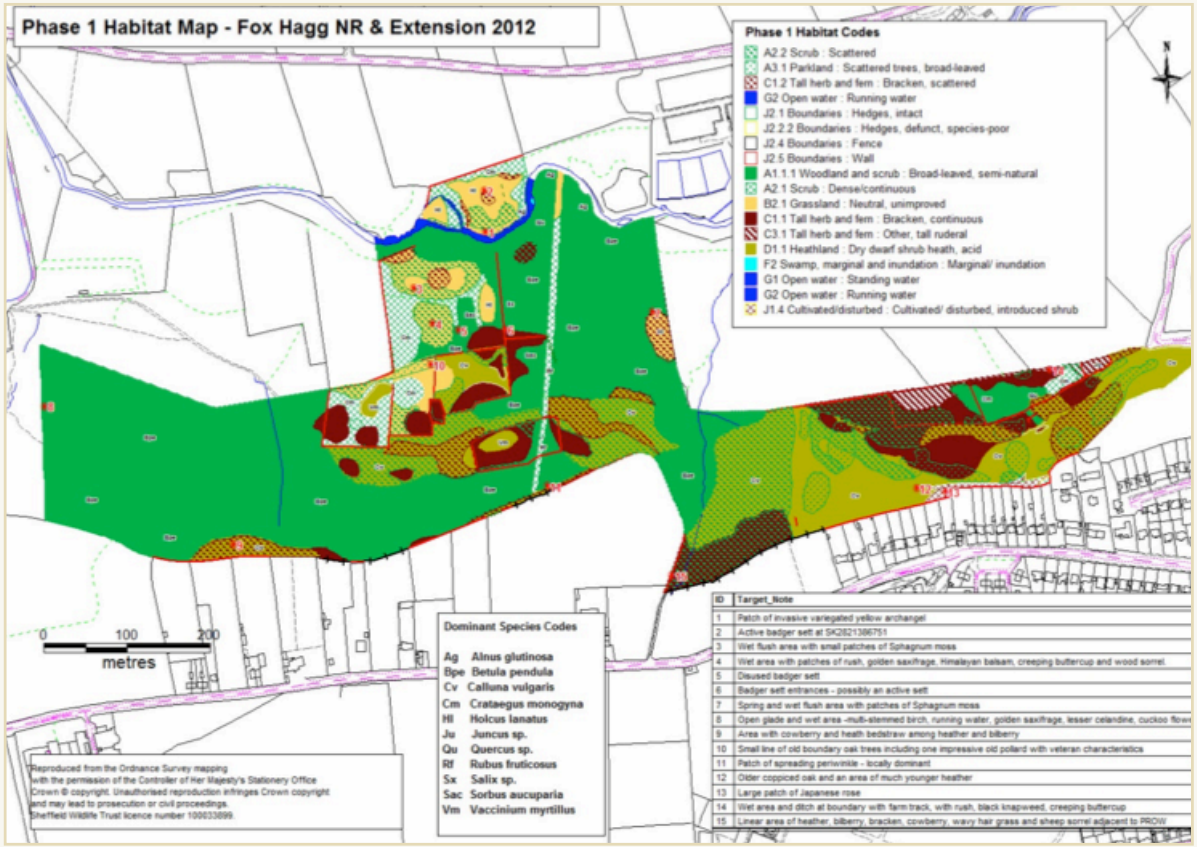


Wyming Brook and Fox Hagg Nature Reserve

A baseline survey was commissioned of Wyming Brook and Fox Hagg Nature Reserve which showed the following habitat types.



Wyming Brook nature reserve habitat plan



Fox Hagg nature reserve habitat plan

Photo Russell Hague

Small waterfalls are a popular feature of Wyming Brook Nature Reserve – for poets, photographers and wildlife.

Baseline Ecological Conditions – Species

Wildscapes looked in detail at the status of the following species in the Sheffield Lakeland area:

- Barn Owl
- Bats (various species)
- Goshawk
- Nightjar
- Osprey
- Otter
- Upland wading birds
- Water vole
- White clawed crayfish
- Woodland birds

Full reports into the status of each of these the above species or species groups are provided in Appendix 5. The following section provides a precis of the status of those species with the greatest potential to benefit from the work of Sheffield Lakeland Landscape Partnership.

Barn Owl

Barn owl, *Tyto alba*, is an icon of the traditional British farmed landscape. These efficient hunters are often seen gliding silently over rough grassland fields or field margins, scouring the landscape for their favoured prey of voles or mice. Their reliance on this habitat and associated traditional agricultural buildings historically left them vulnerable in the era of modernised farming methods.

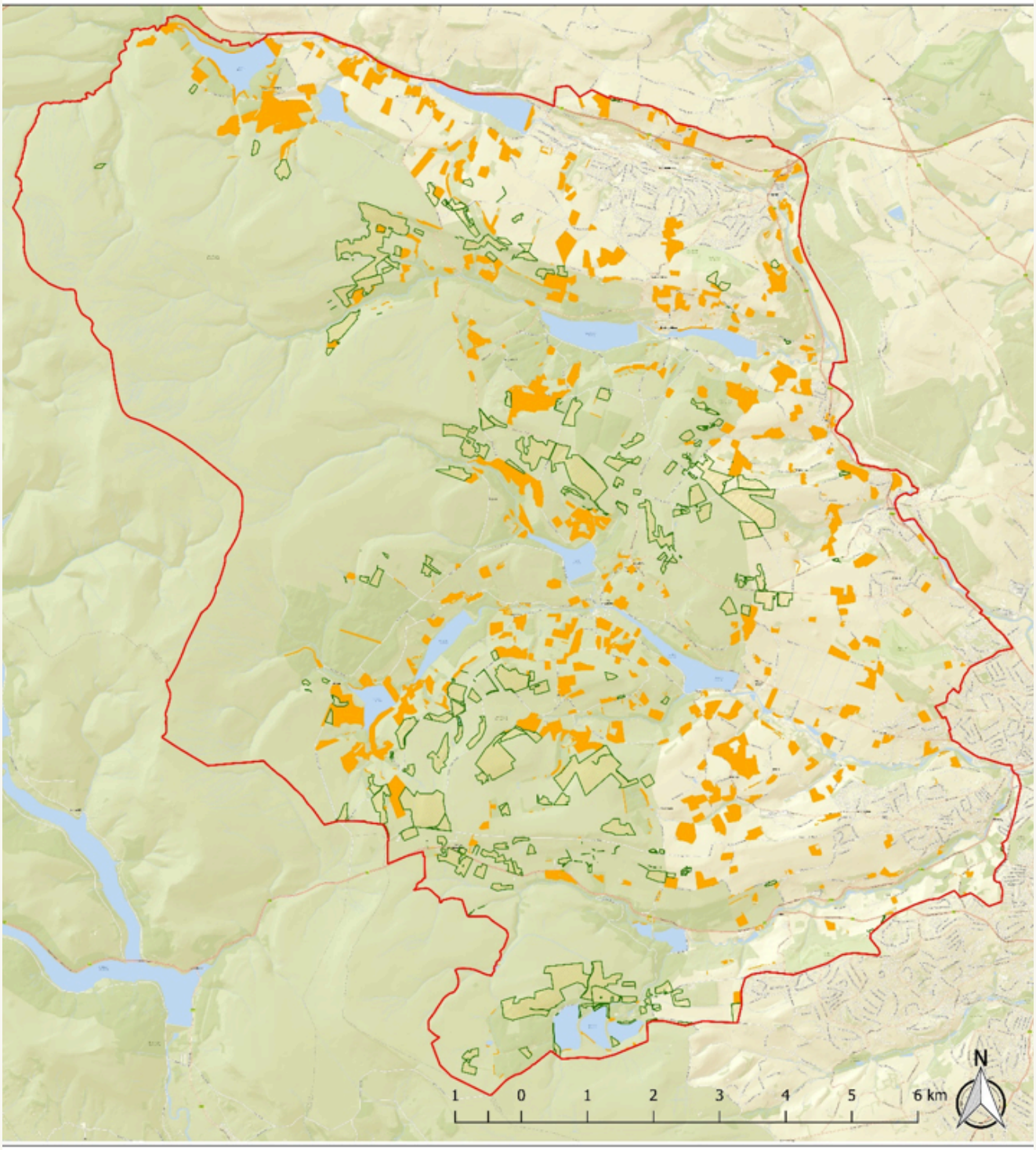
National trends are positive, leading to the species now being listed as 'green' status by the RSPB. However, this is a recent success story; populations underwent a decline of 25-50% up to 1990 as a result of changing farming practices and illegal activity. The population has declined more steeply within the Sheffield area than nationally and the local population was estimated to be 8 to 15 pairs in 2008 (Wood & Hill, 2013).

Barn owl are known to be present in the Sheffield Lakeland area. In particular, the area around Low Bradfield is known to be a successful breeding area. Threats within the area include intensification of agricultural practices and the conversion of traditional stone barns to residential.

Key habitat areas in the Sheffield Lakeland area for barn owl

Suitable Habitat:

Barn Owl (Tyto alba)



Sheffield & Rotherham

Legend

- SLLP Area Boundary

Habitats:

- Rough Grassland
- Unimproved Acid Grassland

All locations are only indicators to demonstrate distribution, not precise locations Date : 29 04 2018 Version: V01 Produced in: QGIS2.18.17 Cartographer: Adele Harrison

Bat Species

Bats are one of the more mysterious of the UK fauna and much is still unknown about their life cycle. Key mysteries remain with regard to hibernation and mating sites and, as shown by Alcothoe, *Myotis alcothoe*, it is possible that there are still new species waiting to be discovered.

Brown Long Eared Bat in hand, photo P. Liptrot

There are currently 18 bat species considered native to the UK,

Ten species of bat have been recorded within the Sheffield Lakeland area. Building dwelling species such as common pipistrelle are well recorded, however, tree dwelling species and the cryptic bat species, (whiskered/Brandt's), are thought likely to be under recorded. The South Yorkshire Bat Group, through habitat suitability modelling and targeted harp and mist net trapping, have been attempting to address this gap in knowledge and establish reliable baseline data for the majority of bat species.

The combination of the topography, lowland woodland, water, natural and man-made underground structures within Sheffield Lakeland is unique within the local area and lends itself to a variety of bat species and the diversity of bat species present is higher than the local surrounds as a result. The area supports the only known roost within South Yorkshire of the nationally scarce Brandt's bat, as well as significant hibernation and maternity colonies of other species. Many woodland and underground sites have never been surveyed or assessed and it is possible that other sites of regional or national importance may exist.

Key threats to bats within the Sheffield Lakeland area are:

- Roost destruction and roost loss
- Habitat fragmentation
- Lack of baseline data – which compounds both the above issues.

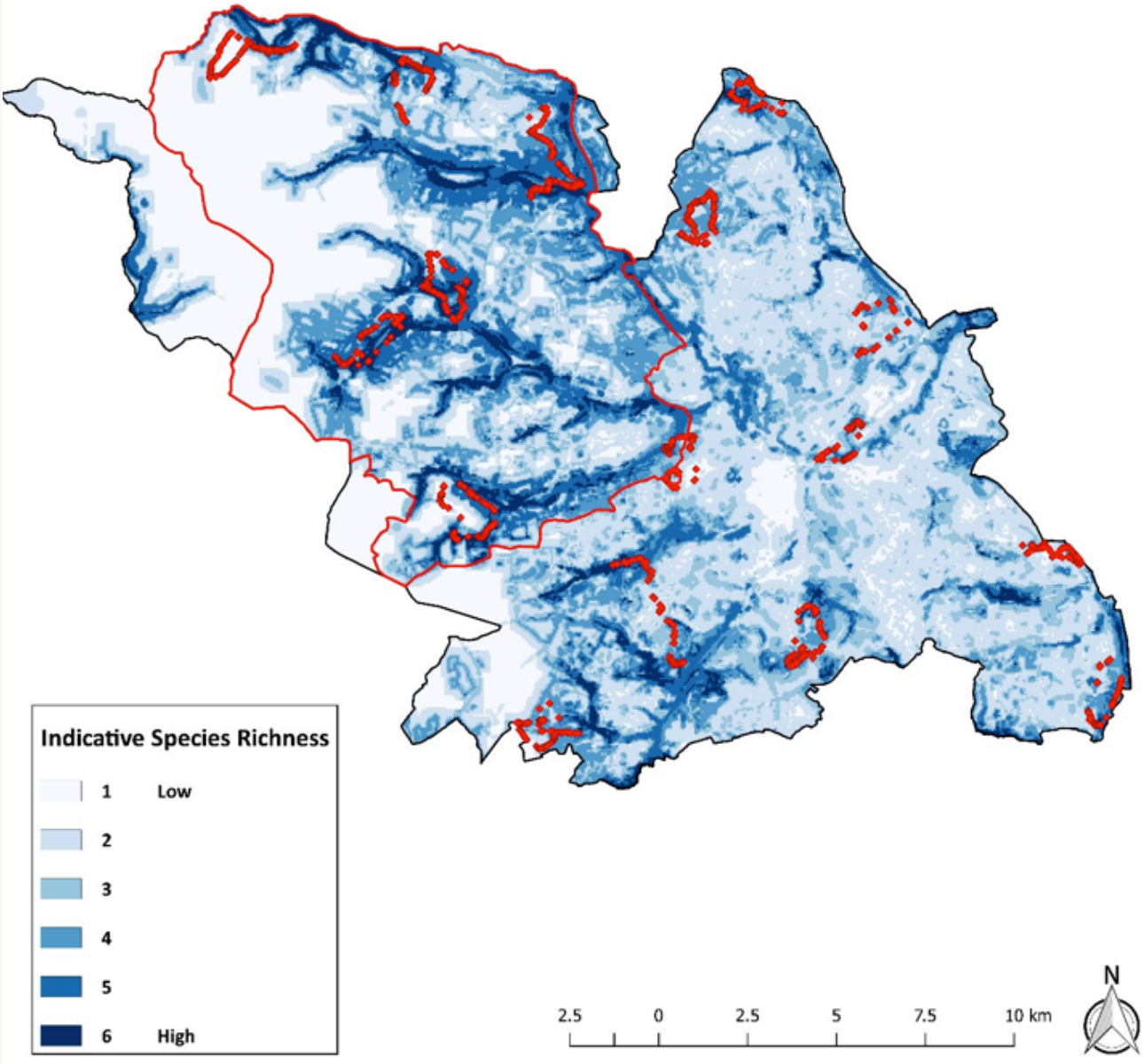
However, there are distinct opportunities presented by the area, in particular the knowledgeable and experienced volunteers of the South Yorkshire Bat Group, (SYBG), and the network of nationally and locally designated wildlife sites present in the Sheffield Lakeland area. SYBG undertook a number of pilot survey projects during the development phase, which are reported in Appendix 5.

Volunteers from South Yorkshire Bat Group have worked hard to pug gaps in knowledge about species abundance through pilot projects carried out in the development year. Photo K. Tomkins

Habitat Suitability Model:

Bats

Habitat suitability for bat species in the Sheffield Lakeland area



Legend

- Species Presence Records
- Sheffield Unitary Region Boundary
- SLLP Area Boundary

Sheffield & Rotherham

Bat Conservation Trust Partner Group

wild scapes

All locations are only indicators to demonstrate distribution, not precise locations Date : 29 04 2018 Version: V01 Produced in: QGIS2.18.17 Cartographer: Adele

Goshawk

Goshawk, *Accipter gentilis*, is a charismatic and secretive raptor, reliant upon woodlands and forestry plantation for hunting and breeding sites. Goshawks were hunted to extinction in the UK in the 19th century. A national programme of reintroductions (both deliberate and accidental) led to the species return in the 1960s. The species is currently considered to be of Green conservation status by the RSPB.

Goshawk, Photo N. Kenntner

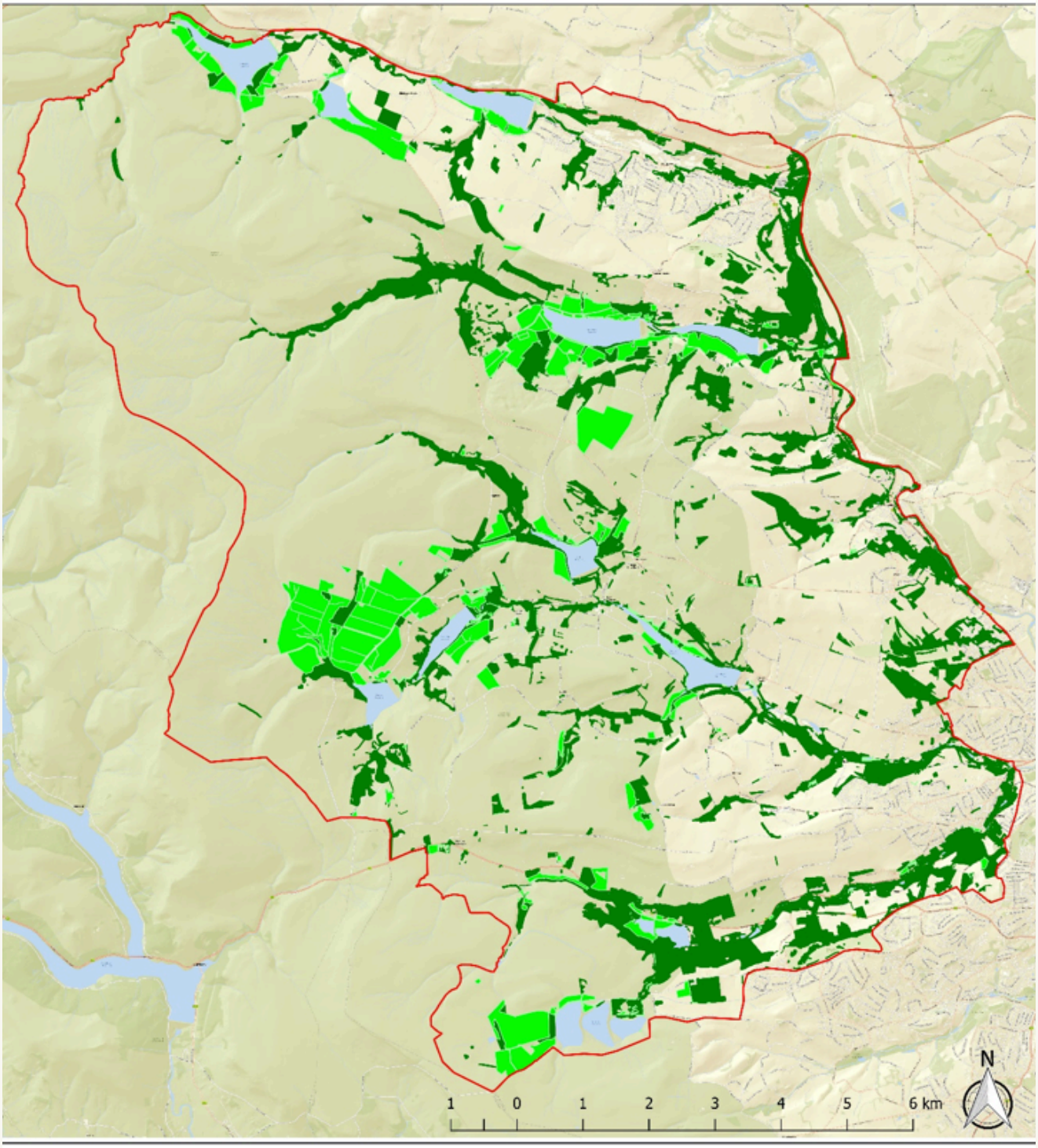
The Peak District Raptor Monitoring Group has been monitoring the species within the SLLP area and immediate surrounds since 1994, (when 6 breeding pairs were recorded), with the highest count of 11 breeding pairs in 1999. However, this was a temporary reprieve with the population in the Sheffield area declining rapidly in the early 2000s, (RSPB, 2006), and the final result being that it is now thought that no breeding Goshawk are to be found in the area.

While illegal persecution is cited as a likely significant cause of their decline, (RSPB, 2006), increased fragmentation of woodland, disturbance as a result of increased leisure activity and unsympathetic management of commercial forestry woodland may also be factors.

Key habitat types for goshawk within the Sheffield Lakeland area

Suitable Habitat:

Goshawk (Accipiter gentillis)



Nightjar

Nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, are an elusive nocturnal bird, more likely to be heard than seen with their unique call rolling out over their preferred habitats of lowland heath or young forestry plantation. Nightjars are protected under Annex 1 of the European Commission Wild Birds Directive and listed as 'amber' on the British Red Data List for Birds. Nationally, populations are thought to be recovering as a result of commercial clear fell forestry increasing the availability of suitable nesting habitat (Morris, et al., 1994).

Habitat creation for Nightjar is in clear conflict with that of the Goshawk (which prefer mature and over mature conifer plantations). In order to ensure there is sufficient habitat variety within the Sheffield Lakeland area, it is necessary to ensure that both species are treated as a priority for forestry management.

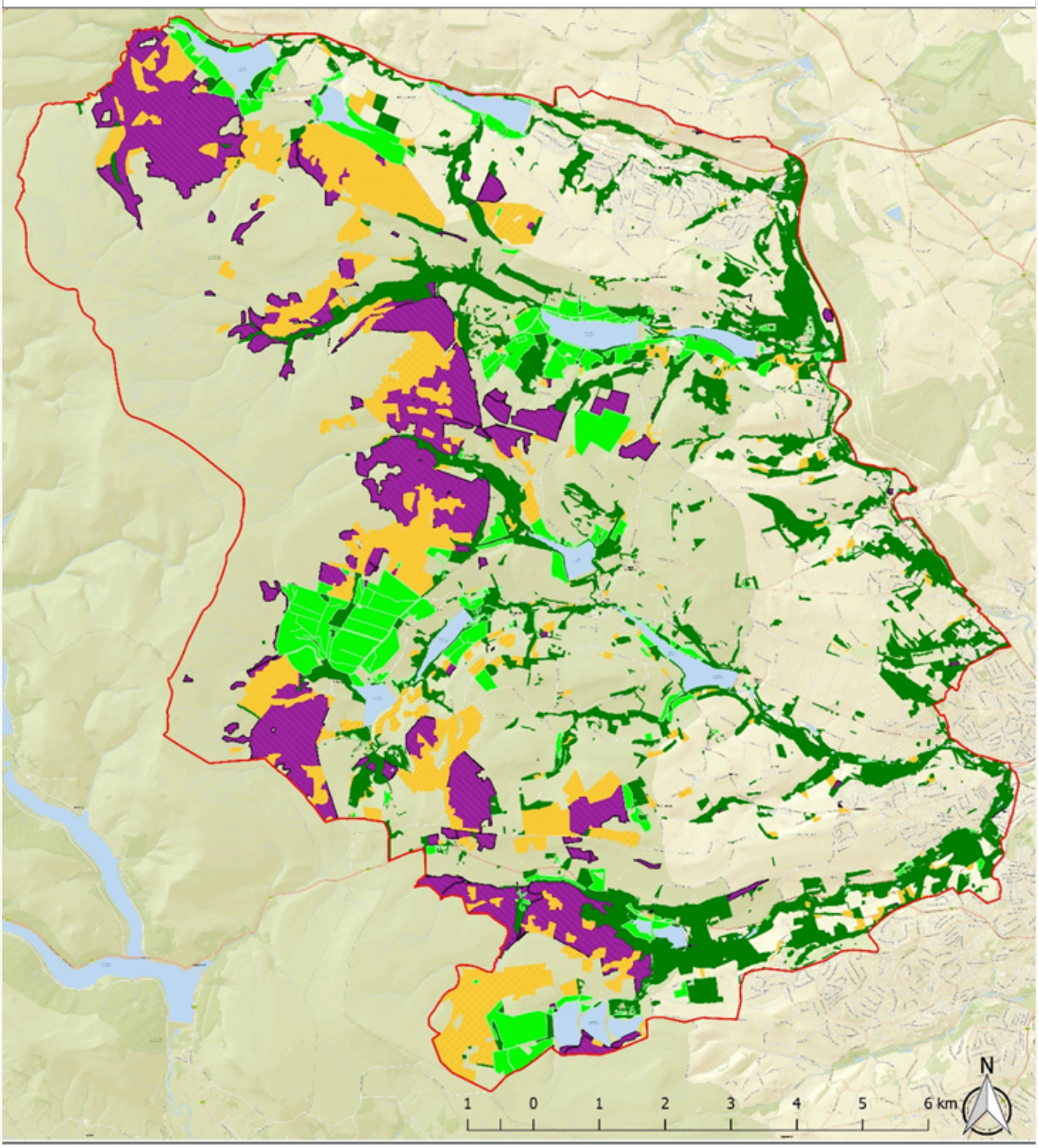
In addition to this, forestry management suitable for nightjar can often suffer from poor public perception, as it often requires clear-felling mature conifer woodland which can look drastic within the landscape.

Nightjar (Neil Aldridge)

Key Habitat types for nightjar in the Sheffield Lakeland area

Suitable Habitat:

Nightjar (Caprimulgus europaeus)



THE wildlife TRUSTS
Sheffield & Rotherham

Legend

- SLLP Area Boundary
- Habitats:
  - Broadleaved Woodland
  - Conifer Woodland
  - Mixed Woodland
  - Felled
  - Orchard
  - Young Trees
  - Heather
  - Heather Grassland

wild scapes

All locations are only indicators to demonstrate distribution, not precise locations Date : 29 04 2018 Version: V01 Produced in: QGIS2.18.17 Cartographer: Adele Harrison

Osprey

Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*, are magnificent birds which capture the public imagination when they arrive each summer to breed in the UK. Ospreys are 'amber' listed, (RSPB), within the UK with only 200-250 breeding pairs known nationally, the majority of which are in Scotland and Wales. Hunted to extinction in the UK in the 1800s, the population first began to return to Scotland from Scandinavia in the 1950s. The species is expanding its territory through a combination of increased animal and habitat protections, and reintroductions. However, to date osprey have only been seen to fly over the Sheffield Lakeland area during migration between summer nesting sites to the north and wintering grounds to the south.

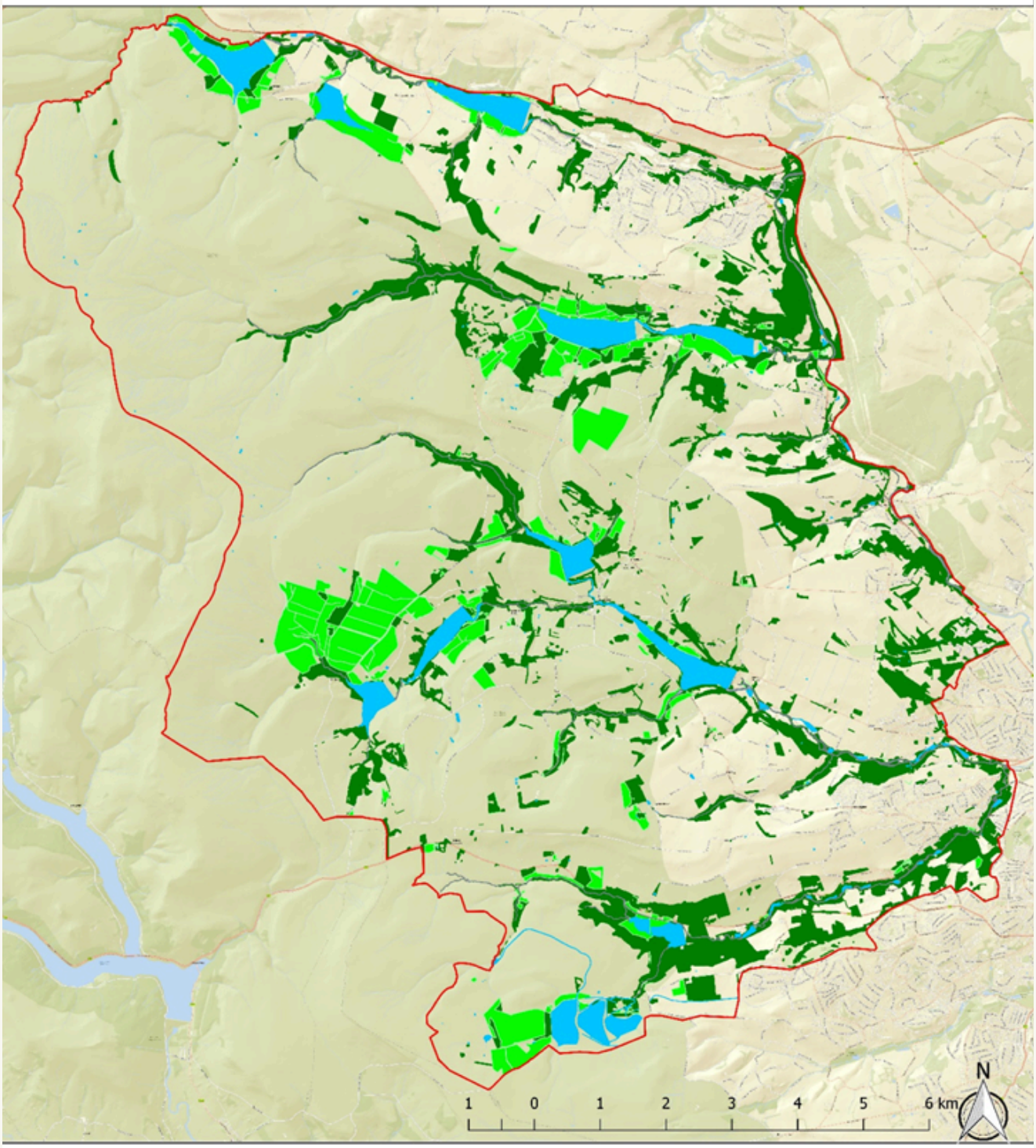
The Peak District Raptor Monitoring Group, (PDRMG), has confirmed that whilst the fish populations of the reservoirs in the Sheffield Lakeland area are unlikely to be sufficient to support a breeding pair alone, when taken together with the larger fish populations at the Ladybower complex to the west, the sites should be sufficient to support a nesting pair of osprey. In this scenario, the less disturbed nature of the sites within the Sheffield Lakeland area could make a nesting site at this location more favoured than one on Ladybower.

Osprey. Photo J. Rogerson

Waterbodies within the Sheffield Lakeland area and beyond

Suitable Habitat:

Osprey (Pandion haliaetus)



Legend

- SLLP Area Boundary
- Habitats:
- Broadleaved Woodland
- Conifer Woodland
- Mixed Woodland
- Running Water
- Standing Water

Sheffield & Rotherham

All locations are only indicators to demonstrate distribution, not precise locations Date : 29 04 2018 Version: V01 Produced in: QGIS2.18.17 Cartographer: Adele Harrison

Water Vole

The water vole, *Arvicola amphibious*, is an icon of the traditional UK countryside, its literary status secured by its place as Ratty in Kenneth Graham's The Wind in the Willows. However, the species itself is at severe risk of disappearing from the landscape entirely. In Sheffield the trend is similar to the national status and water voles are currently extinct within all but the most isolated upland sites where mink have not yet colonised.

Two of the remaining known Sheffield sites for water vole are within the Landscape Partnership area: a population in ditch systems in moorland leading into Langsett Reservoir in the north and a population around Redmires Reservoir in the south of the area. Both populations are on the moorland and are likely to be surviving as a result of mink populations being unable to establish in the area.

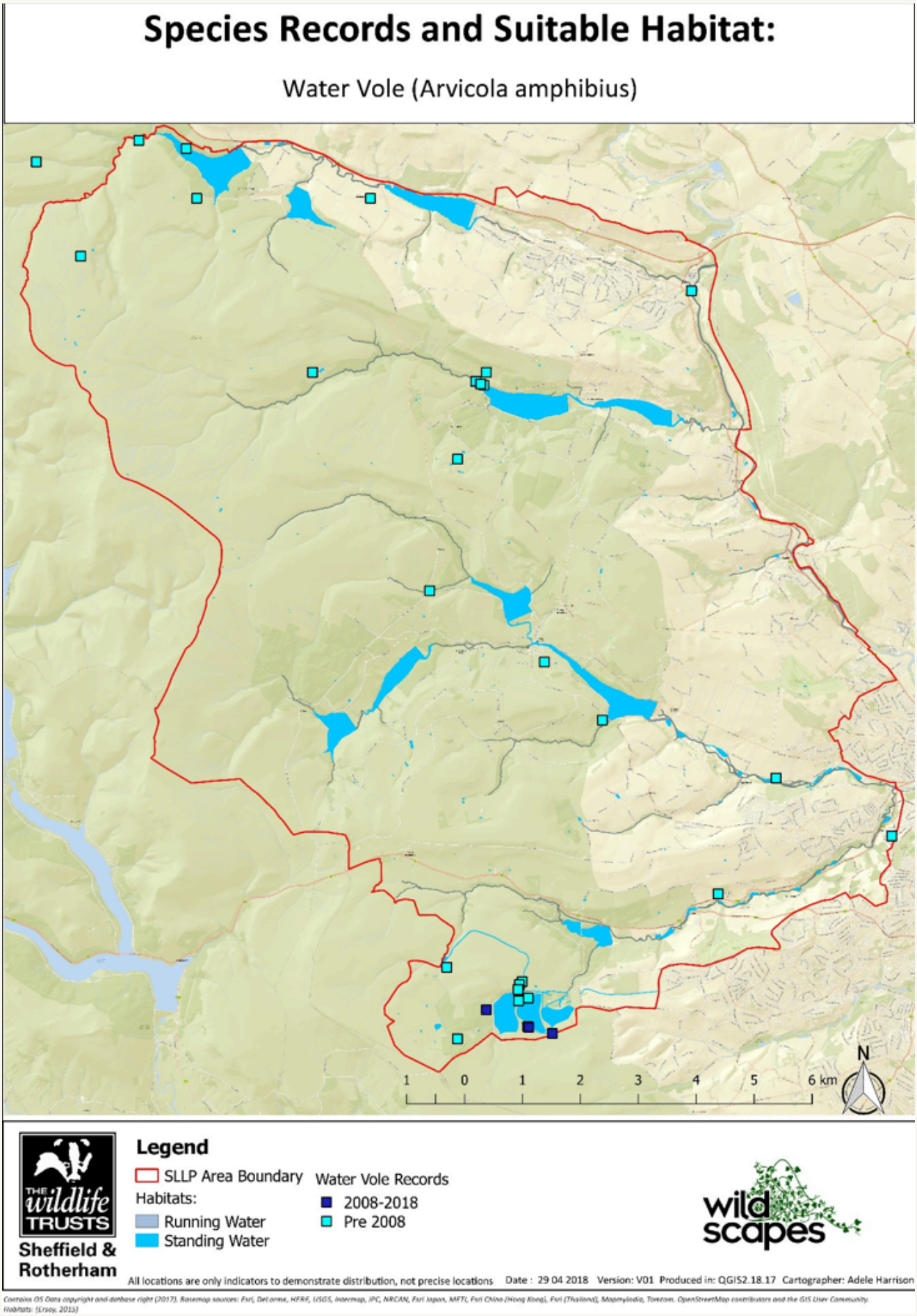
Three main threats exist for the remaining populations within the Sheffield Lakeland area:

- The continued expansion of mink territory
- Change in land management regime
- Habitat disturbance as a result of increased recreational activity

There are a number of opportunities presented by the SLLP. Yorkshire Water are a key partner within the project and have already taken steps towards securing the water vole habitat at Redmires, agreeing to the installation of fencing to prevent dog access into the channel mentioned above. The Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust's reserve Hammond's Field is within 100m of one of the main populations at Redmires. As this is a reserve not widely used by the public, it offers an ideal opportunity for the creation of expansion habitat away from recreational impact. The wider project, through Natural Flood Risk management and wildlife friendly management of water courses, also provides improved habitat for the re-colonisation of water vole, should a means of reversing the national population decline ever be discovered.

Water voles are herbivores living in colonies along river banks, usually in burrows but have also been known to weave nests in reeds and other vegetation. Where present, the species can be regularly seen by the public as they are active during the day. Photo Guy Badham

Records of water vole within the Sheffield Lakeland area



Woodland birds

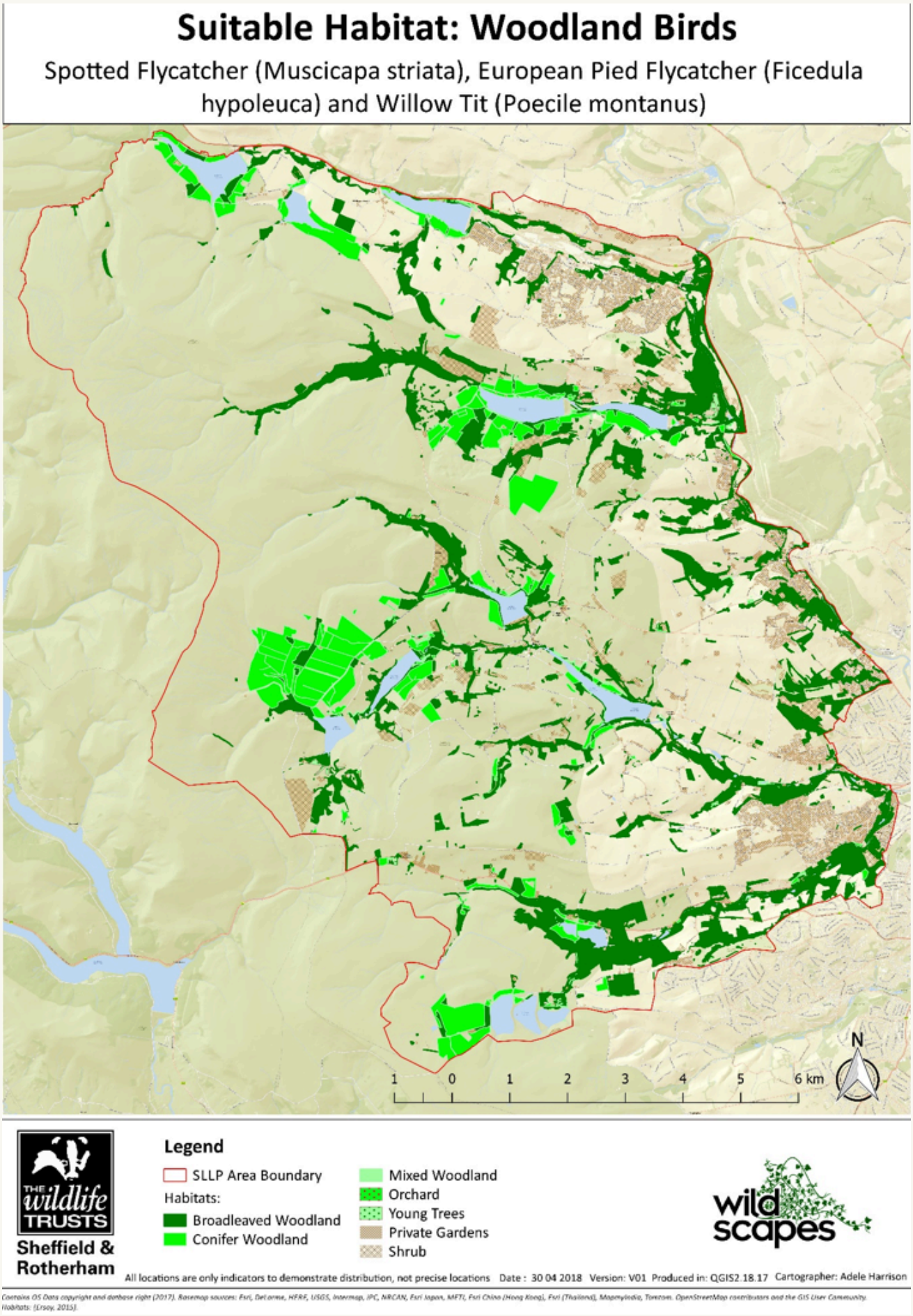
The consultants considered the potential for woodland bird species including pied flycatcher, *Ficedula hypoleuca*, spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa striata*, and willow tit, *Poecile montanus*. which are all key conservation target species for the Forestry Commission (Broome, et al., 2017) and the RSPB.

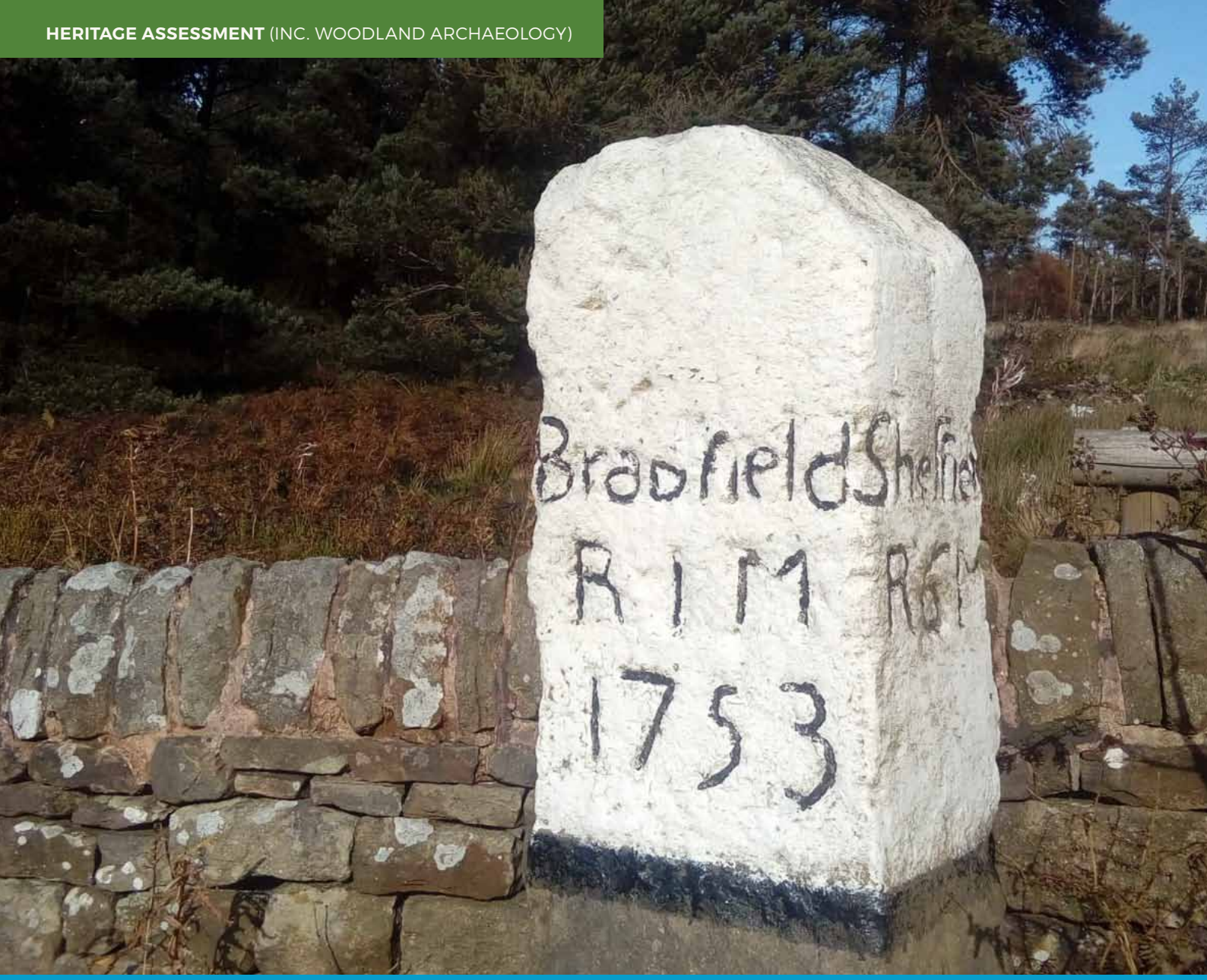
The Landscape Partnership area contains a significant proportion of the Sheffield region's woodland at 2616 hectares, including commercially managed conifer plantations and designated wildlife sites – this forms a key connective habitat for wildlife.

Willow tit and the two flycatchers have been identified as indicator species for work undertaken as part of the Woodland Heart project.

Willow tit. Photo A Jones

Key habitats for woodland birds within the Sheffield Lakeland area





"The historic environment ranges in date from the early prehistoric period, through the Romano-British and medieval periods, to the post-medieval and modern eras."

Understanding our archaeology and heritage resource

"The historic environment reflects continuity and change across the survey area, which has been influenced by the management of water, whether for settlement, industry or creation of reservoirs," **ECUS, 2017**

A report into the archaeology and built heritage resources of the Sheffield Lakeland area was provided in 2017 by specialist consultancy ECUS Ltd. The following section provides an extract from that report and the full version can be seen at Appendix 6. Heritage Assessment including Woodland Archaeology

A desk-based assessment considered evidence recorded by Historic England, South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, (SYSMR), the Historic Environment Record, (DHER), and the Historic Environment Character of the area, (SYAS 2013). This provided for a broad overview of the heritage resources recorded within the Sheffield Lakeland area. A thematic approach, as follows was utilised:

- Prehistoric
- Find spots
- Water Management
- Industry
- Transport
- Land Use
- Settlement
- Military

The report found that the Sheffield Lakeland landscape comprises a wealth of diverse and extensive heritage assets reflecting a wide range of elements of the historic environment, including archaeological remains, historic buildings and settlements, and historic landscapes. The historic environment ranges in date from the early prehistoric period, through the Romano-British and medieval periods, to the post-medieval and modern eras. The regional and national significance of some of these heritage assets is reflected in their statutory designation of national importance (listed buildings and scheduled monuments).

The historic environment reflects the continuity and change across the survey area which has been influenced by the management of water, whether for settlement, industry or creation of reservoirs. The potential for further research to reveal heritage of at least regional importance relating to the historic settlement and local vernacular, historic route ways, land use, industrial remains, military and water management was clearly apparent. These opportunities were categorised into four values which are described in more detail overleaf.

Historical Value

- **Survival of well-preserved prehistoric remains** that include scheduled monuments.
- **Creation, design and planning of the reservoirs** within the landscape and displacement of historic settlement, transport and land use.
- **Built heritage remains** relating to industrial heritage.
- **Land use reflecting changes** in unenclosed and enclosed land as well as historical woodland areas.
- **Survival of well-preserved medieval and post-medieval buildings**, especially historic farmsteads.

Aesthetic Value

- Creation of **water bodies** through dams and reservoirs within the landscape and how the landscape is now experienced.
- **Historic land use and landscape character** linked to topography produces a **fortuitous aesthetic** of upland areas, steep valleys and rural agrarian landscapes on the edge of a major conurbation.
- The **local vernacular of building materials** in rural settlement and rural settlement pattern.

Evidential Value

- **Distribution of prehistoric find-spots** indicating the extent of prehistoric activity across the landscape.
- **Landscape of past human activity represented by find spots** and stray finds from the Romano-British to modern era.
- **Construction of reservoirs** and associated construction infrastructure (temporary construction camps).
- **Archaeological remains** relating to industrial processes or extraction and interaction with water management.
- **Potential for archaeological remains to survive** relating to modern era military remains and the defence of Britain.

Communal Value

- Creation of **water bodies** within the landscape that are **valued by people** as a source of relaxation or interaction with the landscape.
- **Historic settlements** are still centres of communities whether villages, hamlets or farmsteads.
- Association of **'living' or social history** with historic environment such as military remains.

Chronology

The area has produced extensive evidence for a long history of occupation, with every period from the Mesolithic to the present day represented within the SYSMR and DHER data. It has been suggested for the Upper Derwent Valley, located to the west of the survey area, that the Mesolithic represents the first period of regular human activity within the wider landscape (Bevan 2004: 5, 2007: 10; Hey 2014: 23). There is no archaeological evidence for activity predating the Mesolithic within the survey area whilst the subsequent periods of prehistory are well represented by finds pots and monuments such as barrows, cairns and earthworks.

There is some evidence for Romano-British activity within and in the vicinity of the survey area, with the route of a Roman road located within the southern portion of the study area, running between the fort of Navio (Brough on Noe, Derbyshire) to the west and Templeborough to the east. Romano-British industrial activity is best represented by the site of the quernstone quarry at Wharncliffe (Scheduled Monument; NHLE: 1004802) located just outside the north eastern boundary of the study area to the east of the River Don.

There is very little documentary or archaeological evidence for early medieval activity in and around Sheffield (Hey 2003b: 25). Evidence of occupation in South Yorkshire is limited, although analysis of place names such as Bradfield, (broad treeless area), and remains such as the tenth century Bradfield Cross do suggest early medieval occupation within the Sheffield Lakeland area and that some form of settlement was present at Bradfield prior to the Norman Conquest.

Early Medieval Cross thought to be 10th century, now relocated to the Church of St Nicholas High Bradfield, photo: Mick Knapton, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Saxon_cross,_high_bradfield_church.jpg

It is likely that the entry of Hallam within Domesday is a reference to the whole area of Hallamshire (Hey 2003a: 29; Hey 2003b: 22-3). The vast majority of the survey area was located within the chapelry of Bradfield, which was within the parish of Ecclesfield during the medieval period, and formed part of the area known as Hallamshire, along with the chapelry of Sheffield and Ecclesfield parish itself (Hey 2003a: 30). Most settlements within the survey area at Bradfield, Langsett and Stannington had been established by the end of the twelfth century (Hay 2003b: 26-7). The medieval period also provides the earliest known evidence of water power being utilised within the survey area as is shown by the corn mill at Low Bradfield (SYSMR Ref: 01642/01).

The post-medieval period saw the continued increase in use of water power along the rivers within the survey area, especially along the routes of the Rivelin and Loxley rivers in the southeast. The landscape also went through significant changes with the enclosure of the moors at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries. The landscape was further changed through the creation of reservoirs throughout the survey area to provide drinking water to the expanding industrial city of Sheffield from the 1830's into the early twentieth century.

Woodland archaeology

Following the ECUS Survey above and because of the amount of potential intrusive management work that will arise out of the Woodland Heart project, a field assessment of woodlands was undertaken during the winter of 2017 (report).

The woodland surveys identified a total of 133 individual or groups of features within the 24 woodland parcels. Only a single site, Yew Trees Lane (SK 2654 9632) was found to not contain any identifiable archaeological features. The majority of the sites have previously been used as agricultural land and consequently the vast majority of the identified features can be attributed to former land boundaries within the post-medieval field systems prior to the establishment of the woodlands during the mid-twentieth century. It is recommended that any future forestry works attempt to preserve these features wherever it is feasible.

The surveys did identify a number of heritage assets of at least regional significance. Alongside the southern boundary of White Lee Moor is a Grade II Listed guide pillar (NHLE: 1192353) and although this designated heritage asset is unlikely to be impacted by affected by any future forestry works it is considered that care must be taken to ensure that this feature is not damaged.

Other sites of regional significance include the structural remains of the World War Two Redmires prisoner of war camp within Redmires Camp and the sites of post-medieval houses including Wigtwizzle Hall, Lords Seat and Rocher End. These sites are all located within their individual woodlands and careful management is required to ensure these assets are not significantly affected by any future forestry works.

Guide Pillar. Photo: Nabil Abbas

Settlements

The current settlement character areas are concentrated in the southeast and northeast of the survey area. These areas of settlement comprise the northwest outskirts of Sheffield and Oughtibridge to the southeast, and Stocksbridge in the northeast of the survey area. There are other smaller areas of settlement such as Bradfield, Midhopestones and Bolsterstone located throughout the survey area. The SYSMR and DHER record a total of 253 heritage assets which have been characterised within the settlement theme. This includes 244 Listed Buildings and 3 Scheduled Monuments.

There is some Romano-British settlement evidence to the northeast of the Landscape Partnership boundary, including at Finkle Street (Scheduled Monument; NHLE: 1004801). The location of Romano-British settlement evidence is in proximity to the extensive Romano-British quarrying activity at Wharncliffe Rocks. Evidence for early medieval settlement is limited to the location of Anglo-Saxon crosses such as at Bradfield.

Settlement within the survey area during the medieval and early post-medieval periods was in keeping with the rural character of the landscape. This is demonstrated by the large number of agricultural buildings recorded by both the SYSMR and DHER from these periods. For example, a total of 93 cruck-framed buildings which include farmhouses, cottages and barns are recorded within the study area, and include a Grade II* Listed Building and 16 Grade II Listed Buildings.

St James Church at Midhopestones, dates from 1337. Photo: Mick Knapton, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:St_James_church,_Midhopestones.JPG

The later post-medieval and modern records within the settlement theme demonstrate the expansion of Sheffield westwards.

In addition to the chronological development of the settlement patterns, the recorded heritage assets allow further insights into the forms of settlement within the study area. For example, elite settlement is represented by the medieval castles at Bradfield (Scheduled Monuments; NHLE: 1013217, 1017612) and Bolsterstone (SYSMR Ref: 00143/01), whilst the development of religion can be traced through buildings such as the Church of St Nicholas (Grade I Listed, NHLE: 1192617) and Church of St. James at Midhopestones (Grade II* Listed), and the non-conformist Loxley United Reform Church (Grade II* Listed; NHLE: 1314565), or John Wesley preaching at Brightholmlee Methodist Chapel and the record of local Quaker families in the Bowcroft Cemetery.

The diminutive church of St James at Midhopestones, dates from 1337 when it was established as a chapel of ease for the main church of St Mary in Ecclesfield. The much larger church of St Nicholas in High Bradfield was not established until the 15th century.

The trans-Pennine routes between Sheffield and Manchester, (A616 and A57), follow earlier trading routes, but do not represent the bulk of historical east-west routes. Historic trading routes are distinct in the area and the history and legacy of guide stoops is strong. A number of these guide stoops are listed and significant landmarks within the landscape.

In addition, the dispersed population of parishes resulted in traditional routes to the few parish centres, now known as 'coffin roads'. Running across the valleys, is Mortimer Road. This was named after Hans Mortimer, Lord of Bamford and Member of Parliament who obtained an Act of Parliament in 1771 to improve the bridleway between Penistone and Bamford by repairing, widening and building bridges to make it fit for wheeled traffic. It remains a small but significant route for those wishing to travel north-south across the valleys.

The Church of St Nicholas, Bradfield. Photo Russell Hague

Understanding our Industrial Heritage

The Rivelin Valley

Until the 20th century the River Rivelin formed the north-western boundary of Sheffield. The Rivelin Valley has been occupied from at least Roman times and a tablet discovered in 1761 records the granting of land to retiring Roman auxiliaries of the Sunuci tribe. In Medieval times, the Rivelin Valley formed part of Rivelin Chase, hunting grounds for the Lords of Hallamshire.

From the medieval period the power of the river was harnessed first for corn mills and later for metal working including scythes, knives, razors, cutlery and anvils. It is thought that the anvil at Gretna Green was made at Mousehole Forge in the Valley. At its height there were 20 mills working the river, although most had closed or converted to electricity by the 1920s, some carried on production in the traditional way until the 1950s.

Although for the most part the mill workings no-longer exist, the ponds and mill races do (known locally as 'goits'). These form a valuable wildlife and recreational resource and have been interpreted by the Rivelin Valley Conservation Group. Together they create a popular nature trail leading up the Rivelin Valley from the city at Malin Bridge to the wider countryside beyond.

A View of Rivelin Edge, Photo: Andrew Stringer

The Loxley Valley

The first mills were set up on the River Loxley in the mid-17th century and were a mixture of forging and rolling mills. In contrast with the Rivelin Valley, the Loxley retains more evidence of mill workings, with mill wheels still in place at Malin Corn Mill, Little Matlock (Grade II*) and Olive Mill (currently being incorporated into a residential conversion). A stone marker indicates the acceptable height of water to ensure that no user took more than their fair share.

Water level marker stone showing agreement between mill owners dated 1825, Photo K. Tomkins

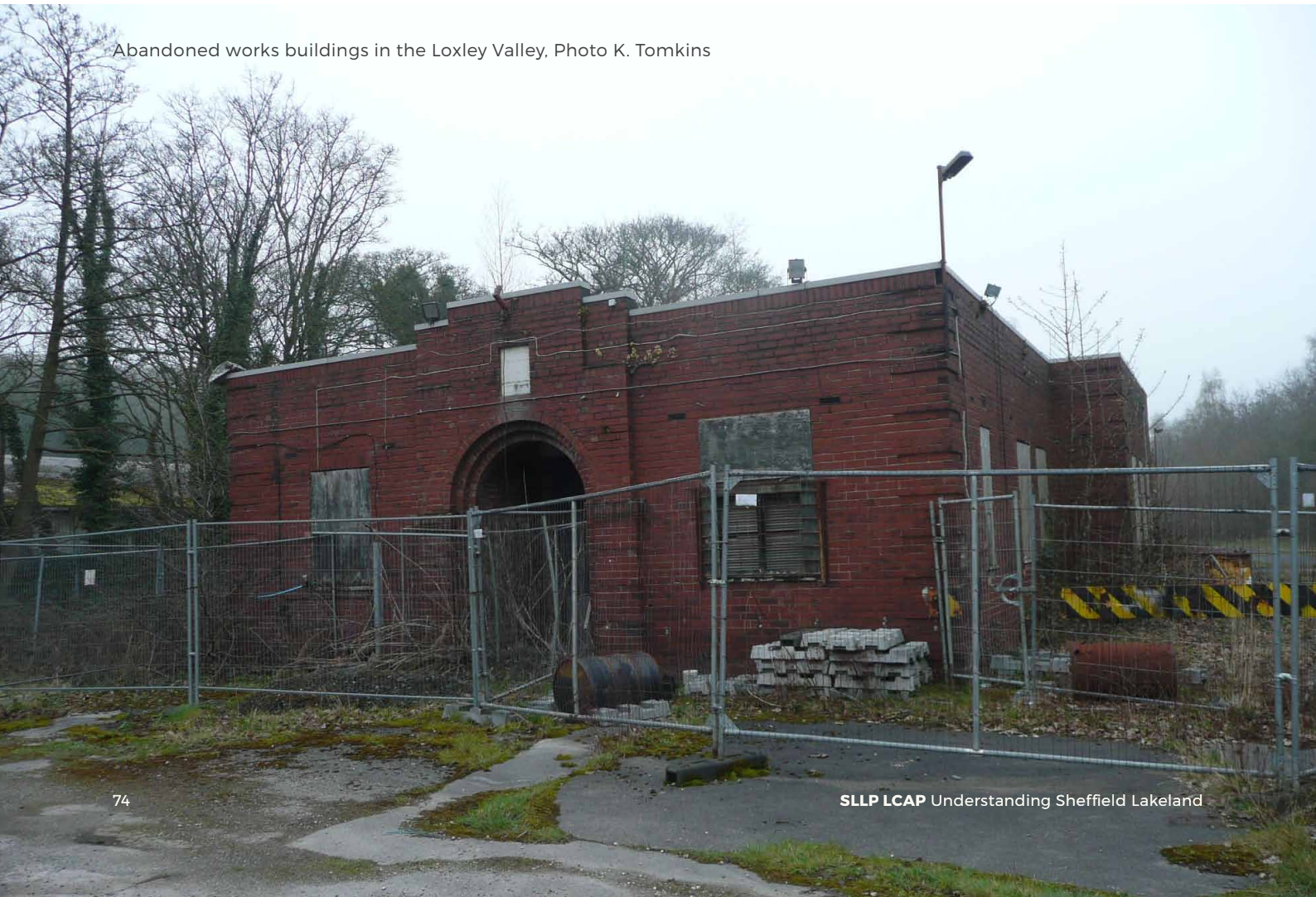
However, compared to the Rivelin Valley there is very little interpretation of these heritage features and despite the fact that the Loxley Valley provides an attractive riverside walk, it is relatively less discovered than the Rivelin Valley.

During the 1800s the Loxley Valley became an important producer of refractory bricks for the expanding Sheffield steel industry, using a locally mined ganister clay. Ganister mines were worked locally to supply firms which became international businesses – Marshalls, Hepworths and Dysons. However, the demise of the British steel industry and changes in steel making technology led to the close of the valley's brick works in the 1990s.

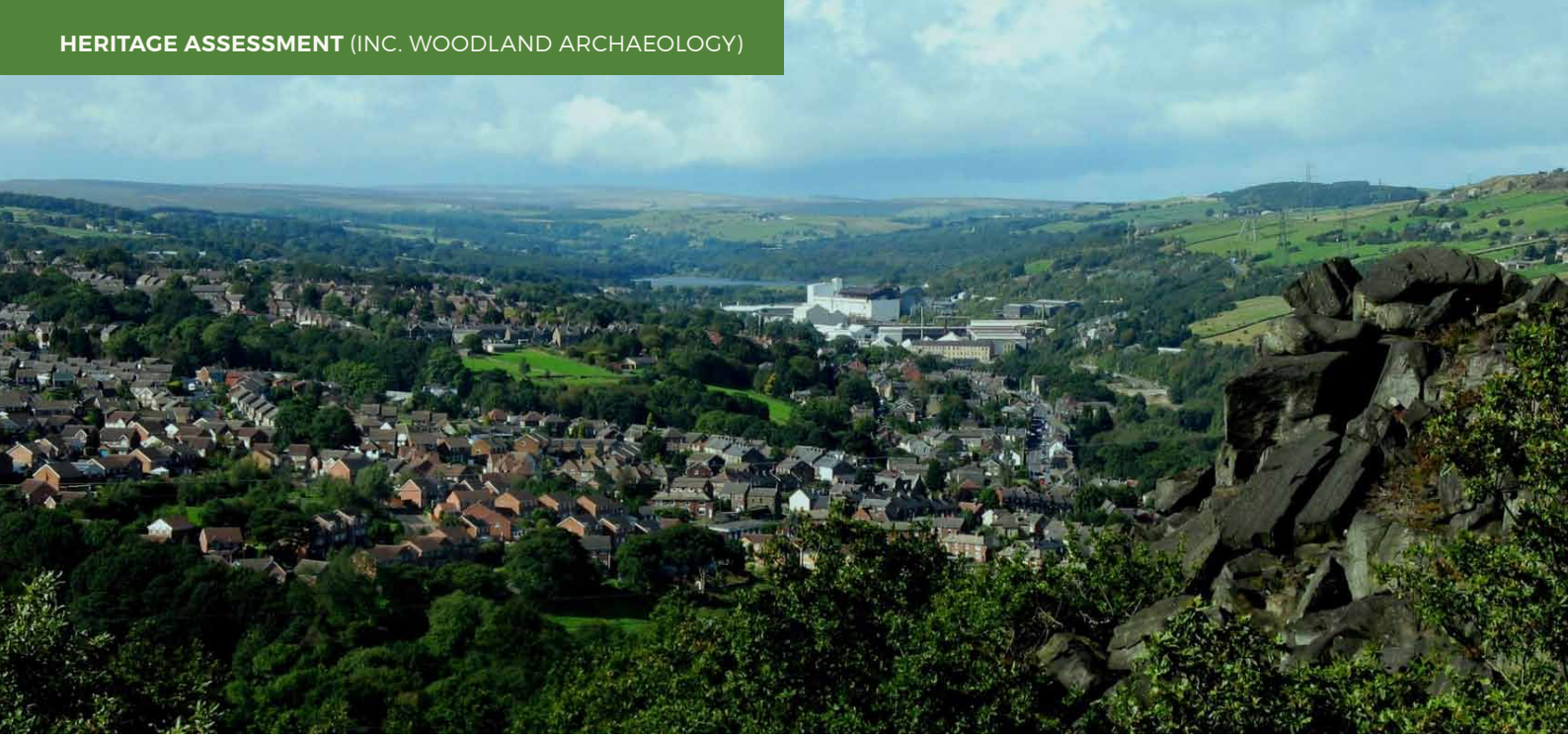
Dysons Chimney – an iconic landmark in Stannington was demolished in 2017, to make way for a housing development. Other refractory sites in the Loxley Valley remain vacant pending new use and give this part of the valley a sense of dereliction.

"People in Sheffield don't understand how important the rivers were, Sheffield wouldn't be here without them."

Quote from a local resident



Abandoned works buildings in the Loxley Valley, Photo K. Tomkins



The 'Steel Valley', looking up the Little Don valley towards Stocksbridge from Wharncliffe Crags. Photo C. Prescott

The Little Don Valley – the Steel Valley

The development of Stocksbridge as a major settlement did not take place until the second half of the nineteenth century, later than the establishment of industry along the Rivelin and the Loxley.

However industrial heritage in the Upper Don extends back to the beginning of metal extraction, with early iron age settlers making using the updraught of prevailing westerly wind up the steep cloughs to provide sufficient 'blast' to extract iron from iron ore in simple clay built furnaces. These sites are known as Bloomery Sites and can be found in a number of locations in the Don Catchment. The remains of slag spoil in the substrate can help to identify the location of Bloomery sites, however much of this was repurposed during the 18th century as surfacing for the increasing network of pack horse trails.

Stocksbridge traces its modern day metal working history back to Samuel Fox in 1842, when he purchased and converted a cotton mill to a wire mill. While heavy industry predominantly migrated from the valleys of Sheffield Lakeland into Sheffield itself, Stocksbridge retained and expanded its steel-making capacity and continues to host a significant steel works, Liberty Steel, producing high-end products for the aerospace and oil/gas industry.

Stocksbridge steel works old Victorian building

Understanding our Cultural Associations

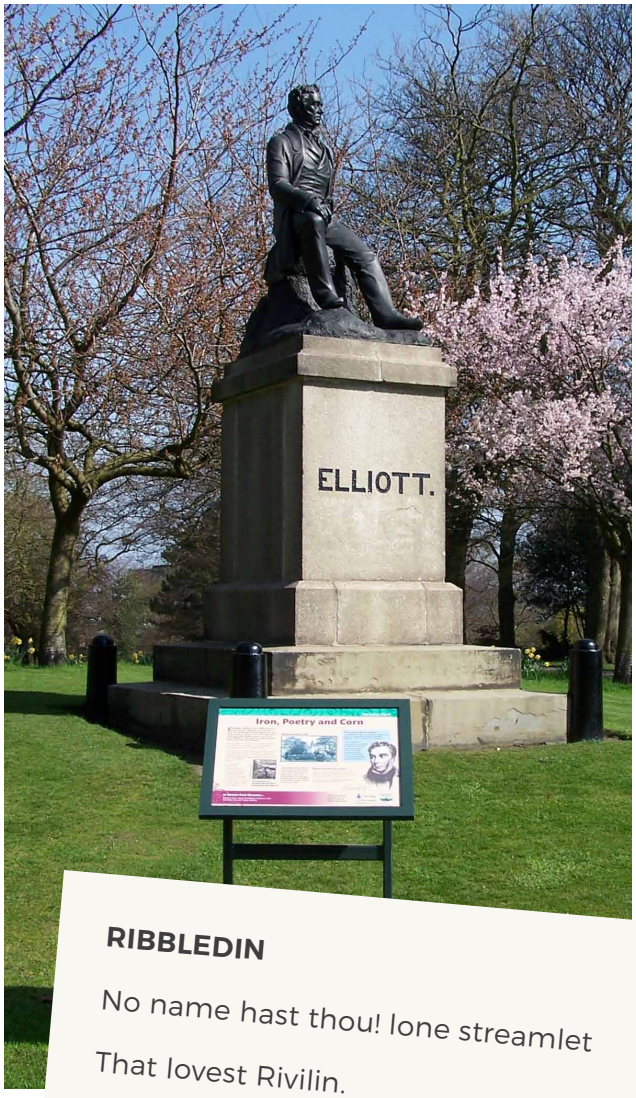
Robin Hood

Loxley is one of the locations claimed as the birthplace of Robin Hood. The earliest reference is by John Harrison in his Exact and Perfect Survey and View of the Manor of Sheffield in 1637, claims that Robin of Locksley or Robert Locksley was born in the area in 1160 at a location which is modern day Rodney Hill. However, it was Sir Walter Scott's 1820 novel Ivanhoe, which established the strongest connection between Robin Hood and Loxley Chase, making Robin of Loxley a figure of popular legend. The Robin Hood pub in Loxley now commemorates the story and Robin Hoods Cave can be found on Loxley and Wadsley Common.

Other local legends include the Wadsley Werewolf and Wantley Dragon.

Ebenezer Elliot – The Corn Law Rhymer

Ebenezer Elliott was born in 1781 and is most well known as the 'Corn Law Rhymer', using poetry to campaign for the repeal of the Corn Laws and highlighting the hardships endured by workers in Sheffield's mills and foundries. However much of his poetry takes inspiration from the west Sheffield landscape before the development of the reservoirs – in particular the Rivelin and Loxley Valleys. Even in his more political verse, he interweaves his love of nature and nostalgia for a lost rural way of life with his criticism of the hated 'bread tax', using the beauty of the landscape as a foil to contrast with the brutality of life for working people. Some poems also refer to the cultural impact of the economic migration of workers from Scotland to the growing steel works.



RIBBLEDIN

No name hast thou! lone streamlet
That lovest Rivilin.

Here, if a bard may christen thee,
I'll call thee 'Ribbledin;'

Here, where first murmuring from thine urn,

Thy voice deep joy expresses;

And down the rock, like music, flows

The wildness of thy tresses.

Above: A poem about an unnamed tributary of the Rivelin (extracts from a longer poem).

Top: Statue of Ebenezer Elliott, Weston Park, Sheffield, Photo Terry Robinson https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/0a/Ebenezer_Elliott_Statue_and_Information_Board.jpg

The Great Sheffield Flood

The Great Sheffield Flood of 1864 claimed the lives of at least 240 people, destroyed 600 homes and left more than 5,000 homes and businesses under water. Many people are thought to have died subsequently as a result of disease. The flood occurred when the newly constructed Dale Dike Dam in Bradfield Dale breached as it was filling for the first time.

The highest loss of life was at Malin Bridge, which at that time was a small village six miles downstream from the dam, where 102 people were killed, however the settlements of Bradfield, Damflask, Little Matlock and Loxley were all severely affected. Damflask village was never reconstructed and now lies below the Damflask Reservoir.

The Great Sheffield Flood still stands as one of the worst civilian losses of life in a single event and the dam's failure led to reforms in engineering practice, setting standards that needed to be met when constructing large-scale structures. However, the story is little known outside of Sheffield and surrounding area. In 2015, a Daily Mail article claimed that 'one of Britain's worst disasters has been largely forgotten because the dead were northern and working-class.' (Daily Mail, March 26th 2015). A memorial was erected at the re-built Dale Dike reservoir as part of the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the disaster, however there is nothing to mark the tragedy at Malin Bridge.

Source: Wikipedia, 2018

Below: A series of stones, like the one below mark the line of the old Dale Dike dam. Photo C. Watts

Samuel Fox

Samuel Fox was born in Bradwell in Derbyshire in 1815. After completing his apprenticeship as a wire drawer in Hathersage, he established his own water powered wire works in the Rivelin Valley. Success here led him in 1842 to take over an old water powered mill in the Little Don Valley above 'Stock's Bridge' (which was then just a stone bridge across the river). Initially, Fox produced wire for the wool industry, but quickly saw the opportunity of new markets in producing wire for crinoline skirts and umbrella frames. Although not the first to manufacture umbrella ribs from steel, Fox mastered the technique of producing fine, light weight steel ribs to a consistent standard, making a fortune from his patented Paragon Umbrella. The nearest railway station was at Deepcar, about a mile from the works and Samuel Fox and Company invested in new rail links to his growing steel works, expanding the business to include heavy engineered steel as well as specialist wire products.

Samuel Fox was a substantial benefactor to the Stocksbridge area – his legacy included schools, parks, churches and chapels. Fox Glen was gifted to the people of Stocksbridge by Samuel Fox in 1911 when this former industrial site was converted into a public park. The site is iconic in Stocksbridge and is well remembered by the older generations for its former facilities, with paddling pools and a bandstand, where performances were held until recent years.

In 2016, a new retail development built partially on the site of the former steel yard was named Fox Valley in memory of Samuel Fox.

Fox Glen has traditionally been the focus of community celebrations. This image shows a Sheffield Carols event held in 2011, Photo Steel Valley Project.

Intangible Heritage

Place Names

The early history of habitation in the Sheffield Lakeland area can be seen in its place names, field names and names of lanes. This section is indebted to the research of Prof Mel Jones, The Making of Sheffield, Wharncliffe Press, 2013.

The only places named in the Doomsday Book are Holdworth (Halda's Enclosure, Anglo-Saxon), above the Loxley Valley, Ughill (Ugga's Hill, Old Norse) and Onesacre (A hybrid of the Old Norse name 'An' and the Old English suffix 'aecer' meaning 'An's plot of cultivated land').

Place names suggest that many of the other settlements in Sheffield Lakeland pre-date the Norman Conquest, but were not seen as significant enough to be recorded. For example:

Anglo Saxon

Stannington, Holdworth, Dungworth, Sugworth

Old English

Loxley '*Locc's Clearing*'
Bradfield '*Broad treeless area*'

Viking

Storrs – from the Old Norse '*Storth*', meaning a wood

The extent that the landscape was still wooded during this period can be seen from these place names.

The character of the river valleys is also described by their names:

'Hop'

Old English for a small enclosed valley – and is seen in Midhope and Midhopestones

'Denu'

Agden (*Oak Valley*), Ewden (*Yew Valley*), Dwarriden (*Dwarf Valley*) all share the Old English suffix 'denu' meaning a long, curving, narrow valley.

The area's most unusual place name 'Wigtwizzle', which was immortalised during the 2014 Tour de France as 'Le côte de Wigtwizzle', derives from the Old English '-twisla' meaning the confluence of two streams and refers to '*Wicga's river fork*'.

Norman French can be seen in the naming of Rocher rocks above Bradfield, lending credence to local belief that a Norman fortification once stood on Bailey Hill.

The elite cyclists of Le Tour were tested by Sheffield Lakeland's Cote de Ewden Heights and Cote de Wigtwizzle. Photo T. Bagshaw

Local Traditions

[Our report]...highlights the important role that the area's schools can ... play in introducing children to the area's performance traditions. Watts et al, 2013

In 2013, the East Peak Innovation Partnership (EPIP) commissioned a report in the health of local traditions. The East Peak boundary fully overlaps with the Sheffield Lakeland area and this section is drawn from that report.

The report identified that a wide range of performance tradition is alive and well in the Sheffield Lakeland area as can be seen in the following diagram. Many traditions remain a strong feature of the area and form an important part of the area's character and calendar.

The strongest elements are the brass bands, choirs and tradition of local carols and mummers plays at Christmas. The distinctive carol tradition of the local area is a key feature, with the names of carols in some cases reflecting local place names e.g. Spout Cottage or Malin Bridge.

Dungworth, Worrall, Wharncliffeside, Lodge Moor and Oughtibridge within Sheffield Lakeland all host carol events at local pubs with each community maintaining its own mini-tradition – using subtly different words or musical arrangements to create their local identity.

Sheffield local carols tradition - each community maintains its own carol tradition with slight variations in words and tunes between different villages and sometimes even between different pubs. Photo: Soundpost

and Deepcar Brass Bands. However, other church-based traditions such as Whit Walks and Whit Sings are all but gone, and other traditions which were distinct to the area, such as Cakin Neet, have been subsumed into nationally homogenous celebrations such as Halloween.

The report highlighted the importance of getting children and teenagers involved in performance traditions in order to keep them alive. Brass bands are particularly strong at bringing children into the tradition, with several training bands and a couple of dedicated youth bands in the area. Similarly, the children's traditional dance and handbell teams and youth choirs found in the area are helping to perpetuate these traditions.

However, the report identified that the importance of key adult individuals in driving such children's activities cannot be overstated, and the loss of a single individual can have a major impact on the continued involvement of children in these traditions. Such key adults often have links with the school system, which also highlights the important role that the area's schools can and could play in introducing children to the area's performance traditions.

The importance of key venues, particularly pubs, in supporting many folk traditions is also worthy of note. Folk song, music and dance traditions are often focussed around the area's pubs, with a handful of pubs such as the Royal at Dungworth standing out as a key hub for activity. The marked decline in the number of pubs in recent years, and an increase in the number of 'chain' pubs, only increases the importance of those venues which continue to support performance traditions.

Below: The brass band tradition remains exceptionally strong in the area. Photo T. Bagshaw

Sheffield – Cyclists enjoying the Outdoor City. Photo T. Bagshaw

Barriers to the landscape:

"I don't know where to go." 283 (29%)

"I'm not sure what I'm allowed to do there." 170 (17%)

ORRG Survey, 2017

Understanding Access to Heritage

An analysis of the opportunities and barriers for access to heritage and recreation in the Sheffield Lakeland area was undertaken by Sheffield Hallam University's Outdoor Recreation Research Group (ORRG). The following section is an extract from that report and the full report and survey results can be seen at Appendix 7. ORRG received over a 1000 completed survey forms painting a comprehensive picture of patterns of access and barriers to access in the Sheffield Lakeland area.

Barriers to the landscape:

- **I don't know where to go** 283 (29%)
- **I'm not sure what I'm allowed to do there** 170 (17%)

ORRG Survey, 2017

Areas to the south and west of the Sheffield Lakeland area, have a long tradition of access, either because they have been owned by organisations such as the National Trust or because of accommodating landowners providing voluntary access agreements, particularly in the Peak District National Park. Tourism opportunities and businesses have developed as a result. But much of the land around local reservoirs in the Sheffield Lakeland area has either been owned by private landowners (most often used for grouse shooting and sheep farming), or by water companies which, in the past, did not particularly encourage recreation to their catchment areas or to the water itself.

This has now changed. Recreational 'honey pot' sites are developing, particularly associated with the main reservoirs – Langsett, Damflask and Redmires. The 2002 Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act provided a right of open access to uncultivated land - particularly affecting the moorland in the area (although it will take many more years for a tradition of using these rights to develop fully). Perhaps most significantly, the water company - Yorkshire Water - now actively promotes recreation on its own land and on and around (some of) its reservoirs in the area with guided walk routes, upgraded footpaths and dedicated recreational access web-pages.

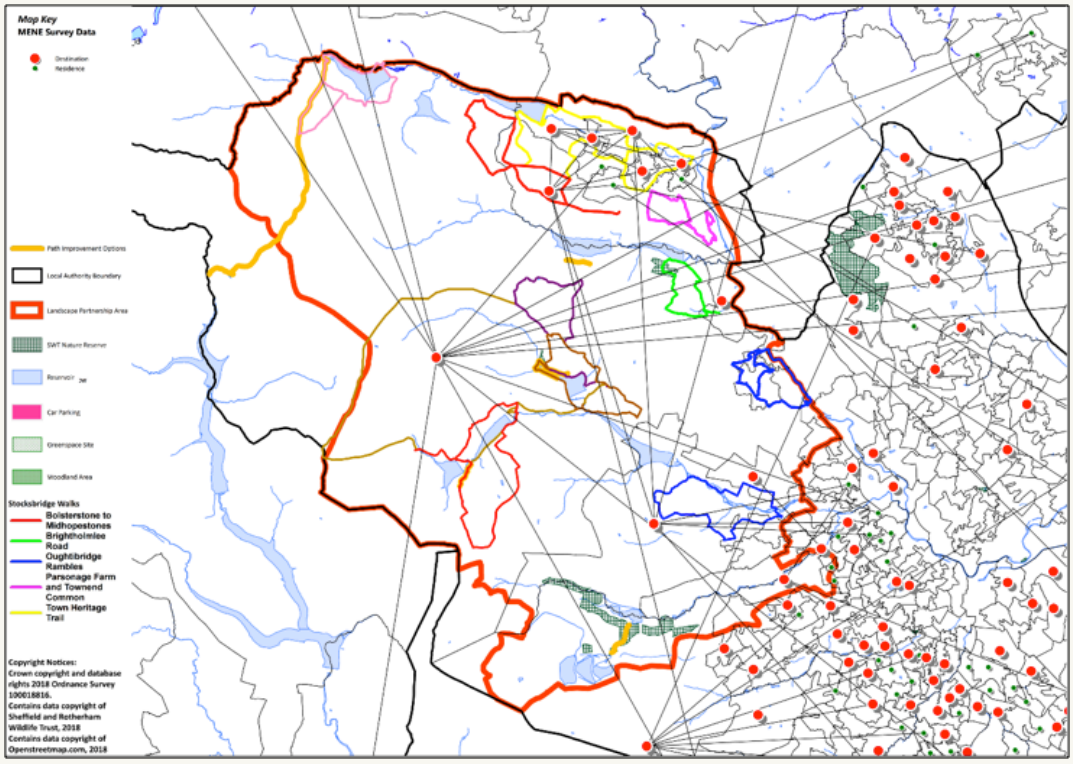
The awe-inspiring landscapes around Langsett Reservoir gave the area a nick-name which stuck – 'North America' as it reminded GI's of home. Photo C. Watts

The pattern of recreation in the programme area falls largely in to two categories.

- Visitors travelling (largely by car) to 'honey pot' sites, such as Langsett, Bradfield and Redmires, where there is known visitor infrastructure - specifically car parking, but also information provision, refreshment facilities, etc. Visitors often stay close to these hubs, or undertake various recreational routes, walking, running and cycling, and some horse riding. Dog walking is particularly popular. These sites are relatively well-known and promoted online, as well as by word of mouth, as they all lie in the Peak District National Park.
- Local residents accessing the area 'close to where they live', via access points largely associated with the main river valleys. Examples include Malin Bridge in the Rivelin and Loxley valleys, Loxley and Wadsley Common, and the various access points to the south west of Stocksbridge. These access points are much used by dog walkers, local ramblers, horse riders and runners, and access from home is often on foot, although some sites are well served by local public transport.

Sheffield is well known as a city for outdoor recreation enthusiasts with much of this activity taking place in the Sheffield Lakeland area. Road and fell running and on and off road cycle racing have found major challenges in the Lakeland Landscape, including le Tour de France, the Percy Pud challenge and The Steel Valley Ride.

The importance of other outdoor interests should not be underestimated, for example the draw of bird watching, sailing (Damflask and Moorhall) and rowing (Damflask) and fly-fishing (More Hall). The Sheffield Canoe club has a white-water training facility on the Don at Oughtibridge. Coarse fishing is important on the mill-ponds in the Rivelin and Loxley Valleys and rock climbing had its beginnings in the Sheffield area, with Wharncliffe Crags the focus.



Using Monitoring Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE) data – the following map shows the usage of Stockbridge by people from the surrounding area and the larger distances travelled to access Bradfield, Loxley, Rivelin and Redmires.

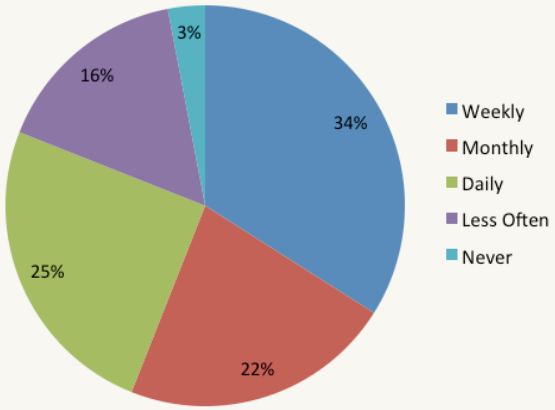
Natural England, 2015

Recreational access survey findings

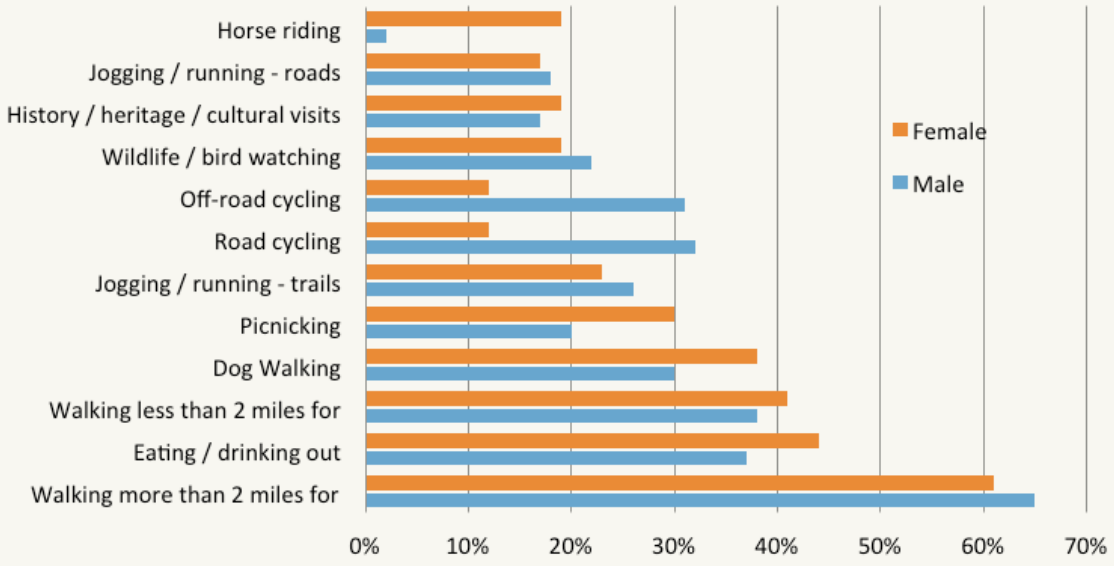
Surveys took place between October and December 2017. This was a mixture of on site surveys, 1 to 1 surveys at community events (such as Christmas fairs, sporting events) and an online survey which was targeted at non-users as well as regular visitors to the landscape. A total of 1026 surveys were completed providing a comprehensive overview of recreational access in the Sheffield Lakeland area.

The graph below illustrates that various forms of walking and eating out are the most popular leisure activities in the SLLP area. Walking more than two miles (68%), walking less than two miles (43%) and dog walking (37%) are within the top five most popular activities. Eating / drinking out (45%) and picnicking (28%) also also within the top five. Running (both road 19% and off-road / trail 26%) and cycling (both road and off-road 22%) are also highly popular activities, with wildlife and bird watching and history and heritage also popular. Respondents also cited using the area for: horse riding (12%), climbing (6%), watersports (2%), fishing (2%) and motorised sports (1%).

How often do you use / visit any parts of the SLLP area for leisure or recreation?



What kinds of leisure and recreation have you used / visited the Sheffield Lakeland area for?



Barriers to Heritage Access

In terms of barriers to using the natural environment / local landscape, there is a clear distinction between people who already access these areas who do not experience any barriers which prevent them from doing so, and those which are affected by a lack of information / awareness and clarity on where to go and what to do. The data identifies clear areas where the SLLP project could focus on improving information and signage, along with other areas which require infrastructural improvements (including a lack of suitable paths in some areas and transportation issues).

The two greatest barriers are related to a lack of information and understanding:

- **I don't know where to go** 283 (29%)
- **I'm not sure what I'm allowed to do there** 170 (17%)

The graph below shows how female respondent identified significantly more barriers to accessing the landscape than male respondents.

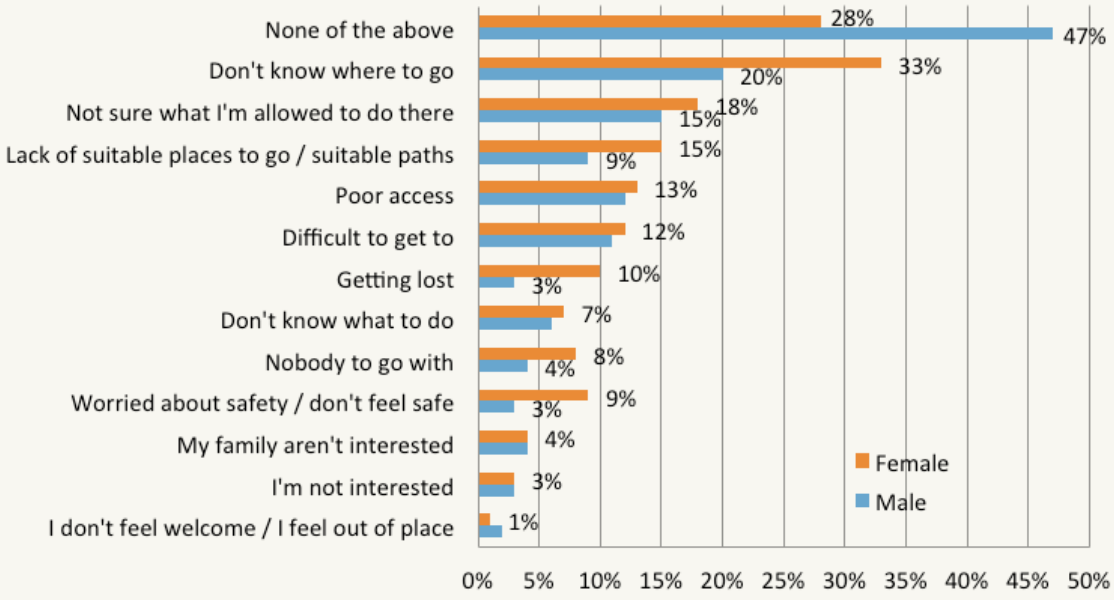
Gateways to Heritage Access

It is evident from the survey data that there are several factors relating to increasing confidence in people's abilities to visit the local countryside that, if addressed, could have a positive impact on participation rates.

These range from physical improvements to footpath accessibility to informational access through better availability of easy to follow walking routes. Despite the increasingly prominence of smart phones and GPS devices, the survey question asking which methods people commonly used to help plan their routes showed a mix of different methods are still utilised with paper still featuring as a preferred choice for many.

A further survey question also found that fear of getting lost was a significant barrier and 178 out of the 1,026 respondents, (17%), were potentially interested in events / sessions relating to map reading and improving their navigational skills.

What are the main things that stop you from visiting the Sheffield Lakeland area for?



Sheffield suffers considerable health inequalities, particularly childhood obesity and Type 2 Diabetes. The benefits of accessing green space for health and wellbeing are well documented and increasingly recognised in mainstream policies.

Understanding our opportunities to engage with communities

The SLLP can look to add value by leading specific initiatives designed to promote health and wellbeing. The findings of the 5 Ways to Wellbeing should be taken into considerations when planning activities.

Waymark Ltd, 2018

An assessment of the potential for engaging local communities and new audiences with the work of the Sheffield Lakeland Landscape Partnership was provided by Waymark Ltd. The following section provides extracts of key findings and the complete report is available in Appendix 8.

Health and wellbeing

Sheffield suffers considerable health inequalities, particularly childhood obesity and Type 2 Diabetes. The benefits of accessing green space for health and wellbeing are well documented and increasingly recognised in mainstream policies.

The opportunity to prioritise health and wellbeing in projects being developed by the Sheffield Lakeland Landscape Partnership, aligns well with the strategic aims of other organisations. The Partnership can look to add value by leading specific landscape and heritage-based initiatives designed to optimise health and wellbeing benefits for participants. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the opportunity to engage in work or educational activities particularly helps to lift older people out of depression.

Given the range of other organisations already active in this area, the Partnership should identify opportunities to collaborate and add value to the work being undertaken by partners and interest groups, making the most of emerging studies on good practice – especially the Sheffield University #refugeeswelcome project. The findings of the 5 Ways to Wellbeing should be taken into consideration when planning activities.

Dr Jenny Stephenson

23, Clarendon Road,
Fulwood,
Sheffield.
S10 3TQ.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN 7.4.18.

I am a GP based at Stannington and Walkley, Sheffield 6 ever since 1985. I am also Lead Clinician for Diabetes for Sheffield and have a wealth of clinical and public health experience concerning peoples' wellbeing and the promotion of healthy lifestyles for all ages. With daily activity, within that person's capabilities, I have seen early cases of diabetes be reversed, cholesterol levels coming down, and a definite benefit to depression and anxiety.

I am now researching my third Local History book, on the topic of water supply and safety, taps and toilets, quality and wastage. The study has led me to explore Sheffield's reservoirs among other things, which brought me in touch with Sheffield Lakeland Partnership. This is a fascinating project for me and one which embodies my patients' love of nature, conservation of our environment, and social gatherings with the aim of improving health and wellbeing. It offers unrivalled opportunities for the public to be encouraged into being more active, less isolated, and contributing to their city's heritage. I therefore see it also addressing the health and social inequalities which we have in this city, using a managed resource which is on our very doorsteps.

I therefore do not hesitate to recommend this initiative as a vital component of our vibrant city.

Dr Jenny Stephenson.

Letter of support from Dr Jenny Stephenson, Diabetes lead

Increasing understanding and developing agency

Nature connectedness begins with basic information – not only to encourage enjoyment of the landscape, but to inform behaviour (e.g. feeding ducks appropriate food / keeping a dog on the lead) and aid enjoyment (e.g. what footwear children should wear). An added sense of purpose to getting outdoors (e.g. citizen science apps) is also beneficial in sustaining involvement. Finally, an emotional engagement that goes beyond understanding of facts leads to an increase in pro-environmental and pro-social behaviours.

Consultation with stakeholders identified the following stepping stones were needed to developing understanding of the value of the landscape, to develop a sense of personal agency and the emotional engagement that leads to a sense of nature connectedness:

- Understanding how to access the countryside
- Managing conflicts of interest between heritage conservation, agriculture and recreational interests
- Understanding conservation effort – the need to 'translate' the work of ecologists and heritage experts into layman's terms to increase understanding and engagement
- Supporting access to volunteering – hands on opportunities to make a difference, developing skills, knowledge, confidence and self-esteem.

The Waymark report identified best practice and resources for increasing diversity in volunteering which are described further in the appendices to their report.

Reaching a wider audience

Considerable work is already taking place amongst Partnership members to reach out to a variety of audiences, including minority groups, people with limited mobility, people experiencing health inequalities, new arrivals, (Sheffield is a City of Sanctuary), young people and older.

However, there is more to be done. For example, Yorkshire Water's customer research indicates that people accessing their land does not reflect the make-up of their consumer base. They have an ambition to make this a closer match.

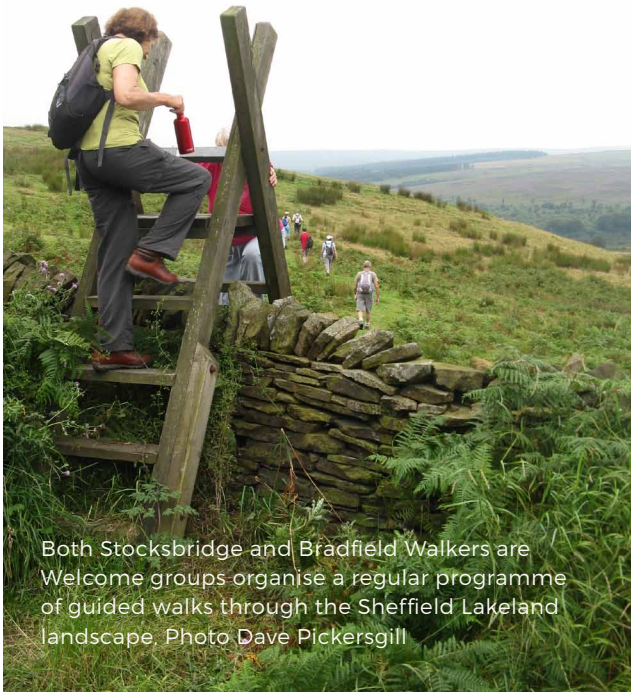
The Peak District National Park's Mosaic project is an example of good practice which aims 'to cement long term sustainable engagement between black and minority ethnic, (BME), communities and the National Parks and Youth Hostels Association'.

The Mosaic project found that 'for most people, a single visit to a National Park and its awe-inspiring landscape was enough to connect with nature and inspire others about it.' Over half of the Sheffield Lakeland project lies within the national park and there are clear opportunities to expand on these findings in the development of community engagement projects.

Increasing the diversity of audiences:

Sheffield Lakeland should work with existing organisations that have good reach into and the trust of their target audiences. These groups will in turn benefit from the Partnership's support in how to engage their memberships with the landscape and heritage. Capacity building within local organisations will create a more lasting effect than one off interventions. The Partnership should avoid initiatives that would duplicate or undermine existing effort and cause disappointment when the programme ends.

The two local Walkers are Welcome groups based in Stocksbridge and Bradfield have indicated that they would welcome a close involvement with SLLP. Their responses to Waymark's consultation work reinforce the above recommendations to work with local groups to build capacity.



Both Stocksbridge and Bradfield Walkers are Welcome groups organise a regular programme of guided walks through the Sheffield Lakeland landscape. Photo Dave Pickersgill

Q Which are the key group(s) that your organisation would seek to engage more?

Answer Bradfield:
People with a disability. People with limited access to transport.

Q Are there any issues that SLLP could help address with its community engagement strategy?

Answer Bradfield:
I'm beating the drum on behalf of local on the ground organisations.

Answer Stocksbridge:
Share good practice and enable others to build their capacity to identify and adopt good practice.

Q Are there any issues that should be avoided when creating the community engagement strategy?

Answer Stocksbridge:
Duplication of effort. Our area of expertise is recreational walking. We have written almost forty sets of detailed instructions in the local area. These are freely available as downloadable PDF files from our website.

Stannington Library and Bolsterstone Archaeology and Heritage Group both indicated ambitions to work more effectively with schools and young people.

Schools and Young People

‘Children spend less time outdoors than prisoners’

Robert McFarlane/BBC Radio 4, 2018

Sheffield Lakeland area contains a sharp contrast between rural and urban. Children are growing up in the city and ‘urban fringe’ without knowledge of the countryside, farming and rural practices, despite having the Sheffield Lakeland area on their doorstep.

Whilst the will is there on the part of many schools, awareness of the opportunities and benefits of access to their local heritage, prioritisation of school budgets and the demands of the curriculum remain a significant barrier and make schools a very difficult audience to address in a generic way. Notwithstanding the above, schools remain an important vehicle to engage with the widest range of young people as groups such as uniform groups are self-selecting.

School trip to Our Cow Molly, Dungwoth. Photo: Helen Dalby/SRWT

Landscape Connections Pilot Projects

In early 2018, a school farm visit activity was piloted in the Sheffield Lakeland area, working with 3 schools – one from within the project area (just a mile from the farm), one from the urban fringe and one from the inner city. The children were a mixture of Key stage 1 and 2.

During the visit, children had the chance to encounter cows close up, mud, farm yard smells, bug hunt in the fields, make butter and eat ice cream made on the farm. Key stage 2 children were told about the need for dairy cows to have calf each year in order to produce milk.

The following observations were made:

The event was extremely well received by all concerned. A child was overheard to say, to nobody in particular, **'I just want this day to go on forever!'**

Particularly interesting feedback came from the headteacher of Grenoside Primary (urban fringe):

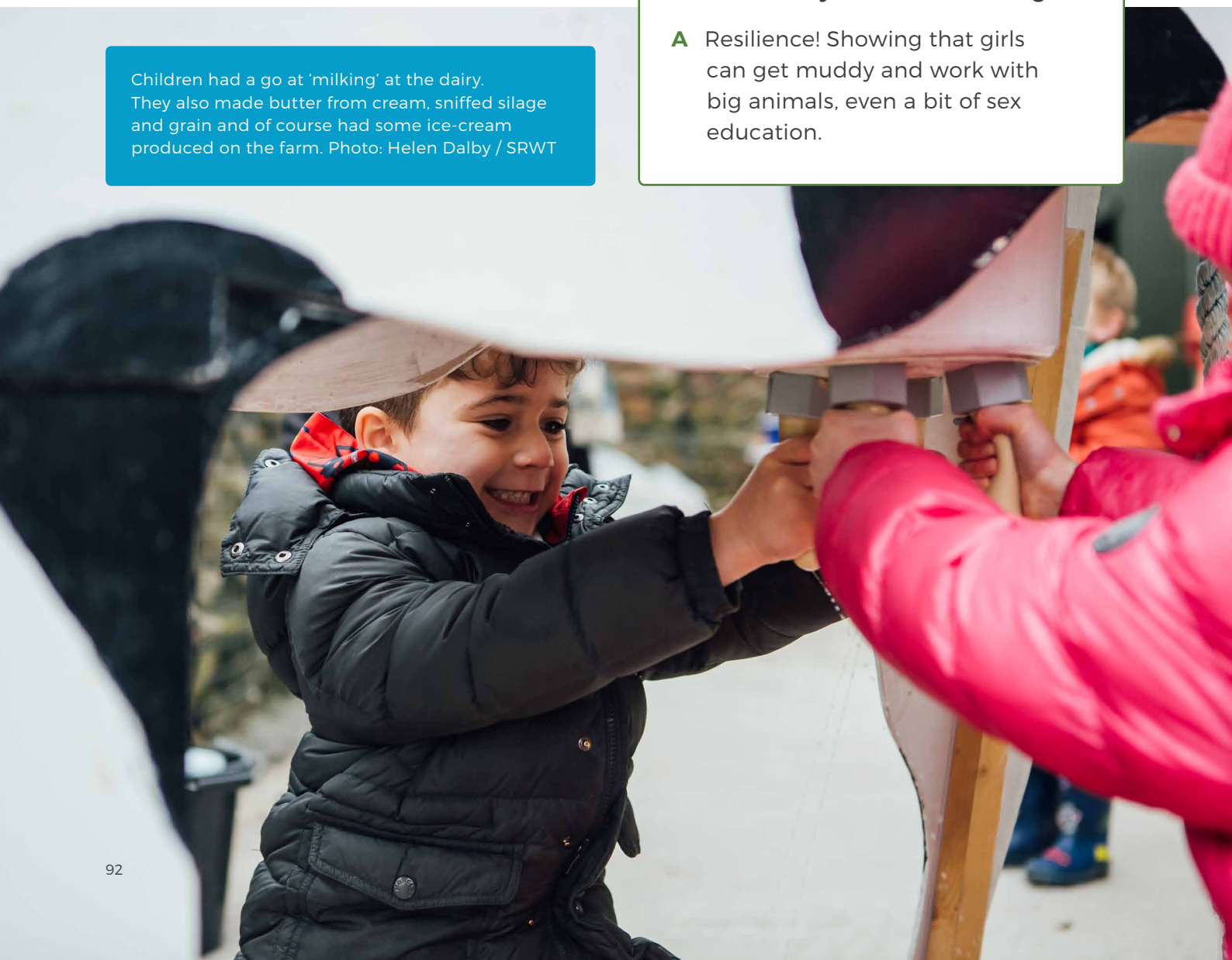
Q What is the impact of this sort of activity on the children?

A We have gained deep levels of interest and are creating positive memories. These children are fascinated by this experience, many never having had this opportunity before in a family context.

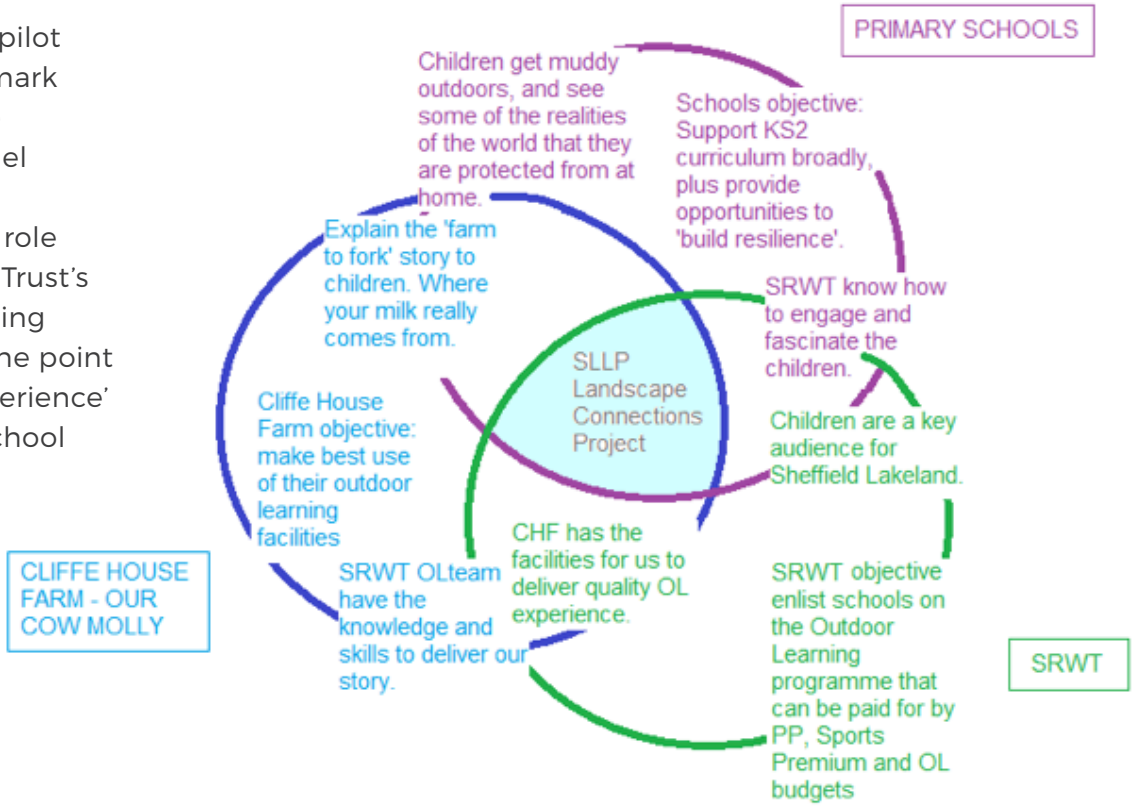
Q What are you hoping they gain from today's outdoor learning?

A Resilience! Showing that girls can get muddy and work with big animals, even a bit of sex education.

Children had a go at 'milking' at the dairy. They also made butter from cream, sniffed silage and grain and of course had some ice-cream produced on the farm. Photo: Helen Dalby / SRWT



Following the pilot projects, Waymark developed the following model showing how important the role of the Wildlife Trust's Outdoor Learning Team was as the point of 'trusted experience' for both the school and the farm.



The following recommendations were made following the pilot projects:

- Focus on local schools not yet participating in countryside based outdoor learning with the outcome that they then enrol on a programme that includes Wild PE, nature study as well as the farm visit. The advantage of a programme over a one-off event is that the school can direct specific budgets to it and put in place measures to assess their ROI (this is a school necessity for funds such as Pupil Premium).
- Make maximum use of the teacher feedback and demonstrate, (e.g. using video), the impact of these sessions on KS2 participants. Ask for all feedback from teachers on the day rather than asking them to fill out surveys afterwards.
- Ensure a full understanding of an individual schools' needs and use of budgets.
- Videoing the children is an option, provided that consent has been asked for by the school in advance of the trip. This is a question that can be easily added to pre-visit information for parents.
- All parents were asked to send their children in footwear that was suitable for muddy conditions, ideally wellies, and an outdoor coat, however it was noted that this had not happened in all cases. There is a possibility that children who spend the day feeling cold and getting their shoes ruined and/or feet wet will not enjoy the experience, to the extent that the exercise backfires. The Landscape Partnership might consider keeping some emergency spare gear.

Sense of place and sense of common purpose

The SLLP needs to put in place a communication framework for disseminating information to the community. Information should be consistently delivered by SLLP and partners.

It is recognised that branding can be very useful in landscape scale projects to build cohesion between projects and connect the various partners involved. For some partnerships it is a worthwhile outcome to build a 'sense of place' as a legacy. On a practical level, branding also offers people a level of comfort that they are in receipt of 'good information'.

However, Sheffield Lakeland already has a unique sense of place, treasured by its communities and a number of constituent parts of the Sheffield Lakeland Partnership area already work within strong brand identities:

- Sheffield – the Outdoor City
- Peak District National Park
- Yorkshire Water

It is therefore recommended that building a Sheffield Lakeland brand identity beyond the duration of the project has little value and should not be attempted given these existing strong brands.

Notwithstanding the above, the Landscape Partnership needs to put in place a communication framework for disseminating information to the community. Information should be consistently delivered by partners. Furthermore, during the lifetime and beyond it will be necessary to provide a framework to showcase the work of the partnership in the Sheffield Lakeland project and the support of the Heritage Lottery Fund.

The Sheffield Lakeland project name and associated identity can be used to badge this framework, and additionally should be used by partners to indicate involvement and support for the project.

Understanding existing information

The following reports and strategies have been used to inform the development of this chapter and the detailed project briefs. Further information on the specific relevance of individual documents can be found within each detailed project brief in Chapter 11.

International Strategy Documents

- EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020
- EU Water Framework Directive
- Paris Climate Change Agreement

National Strategy Documents

- Active Ageing Strategy 2016-2021
- Brexit – Effect on farming
- Brexit, NCVO briefing note 2016
- Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services
- Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance, Historic England
- Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (2002) Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland.
- Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (2004) Topic Paper 6: Techniques and criteria for judging landscape sensitivity and capacity
- DEFRA Farming Rules for Water
- Defra Strategy 2016-2020 'Creating a great place for living':
- Forests and Archaeology Guidelines Forestry Commission.
- Implications of a UK exit from the EU for British agriculture – NFU 2016
- Lawton Report – Making Space for Nature 2010
- MIND / New Economics Foundation Research– 5 Ways to Wellbeing
- National Curriculum
- National Planning Policy Framework
- Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment
- NFU Brexit Domestic Agriculture Policy
- Public Health England: Local action on health inequalities: Building children and young people's resilience in schools
- Robert Macfarlane: Do children in the UK spend enough time outdoors? - BBC Newsnight - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2a7cjq_N3dE
- UKWAS – United Kingdom Woodland Assurance Scheme

Regional/Local Research and Strategy Documents

- Derbyshire County Council Rights of Way Improvement Plan (Peak District)
- East Peak Innovation Partnership, A Year in the East Peak, A Review of the State of Traditional Performance.
- IWUN – Improving Wellbeing Through Urban Nature
- LEADER programme strategic review, East Peak Innovation Partnership
- MOSAIC, Campaign for National Parks
- Move More Plan 2015
- PDNPA Management Plan (PDMP)
- Peak District, Dark Peak (Yorkshire Fringe) Strategy 2009

- Sheffield City Council Area Ward priorities
- Sheffield City Council – Climate Change
- Sheffield Council Cohesion and Integration Strategy
- Sheffield City Council Core Strategy
- Sheffield City Local Biodiversity Action Plan
- Sheffield Economic Strategy, Sheffield City Council
- Sheffield Environmental Movement – local best practice working with BAMER communities
- Sheffield Flood Risk Management Strategy, SCC
- Sheffield Green Belt and countryside preliminary Landscape Character Assessment
- Sheffield Heritage Strategy Plan, Joined Up Heritage Sheffield, JUHS 2017
- Sheffield Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2007-17
- Sheffield: the Outdoor City Strategy,
- Sheffield Woodland and Trees strategy 2016
- The Sheffield Woodland Environmental Enhancement Project (SWEEP)
- South Yorkshire Green Infrastructure Strategy 2011
- Waterways Strategy
- Yorkshire Water 25 Year Blueprint Plan (2013)
- The University of Sheffield, #Refugeeswelcome in Parks, 2017

Photo T. Bagshaw

This pack horse bridge was relocated to Glen Howe Park in 1925, prior to the flooding of More Hall Reservoir, the last of Sheffield Lakeland's reservoirs to be built