



Site description and management

The Upper Derwent Valley is of exceptional landscape, wildlife and cultural significance within the Peak District National Park and the Dark Peak Natural Area. The area is designated as a Special Protection Area (Peak District Moors – South Pennine Moors), a Special Area for Conservation (South Pennine Moors) and also a Site of Special Scientific Interest (the Dark Peak). These designations have been put in place in order to protect the variety of semi-natural upland habitats, its assemblage of breeding birds and for its features of geological and geomorphological interest.

The programme aims to plant clough woodland which are areas of steep-sided woodland on the edge of open moorland, woodland in these locations stabilise the slopes and provide a valuable home for wildlife. The total cost of the project was £750,000, and the work was undertaken by the National Trust.

One tree was planted every metre such that 60% of the area was covered. The open space element is for wet flushes, archaeology, gathering routes, outcrops and other features of interest. The densest planting is in bracken beds, then acid grassland, with one tree planted every 15m on heathland. Planting was also denser near other woodland decreasing up the sides of the clough and further up-stream. Species of tree planted were Sessile Oak, Alder, Rowan, Silver and Downey Birch, Bird Cherry, Hawthorn and Holly. The trees were protected with guards and fencing.

Scheme description

Size of auction area: 122.5 ha

Who pays: Severn Trent

Delivery partner: National Trust

Total cost: £750,000

Type of ecosystems targeted



Clough Woodlands

Uses of water targeted



Drinking Water

Water issues targeted



Water Pollution

Management measures paid



Land Purchase and
Afforestation

Status:	Ongoing (until March 2025)
Established:	April 2020
Catchment:	Derbyshire



The anticipated benefits from Clough Woodlands include:

- Soil conservation – stabilising soils and reducing erosion and slips.
- Water quality – protecting the quality of drinking water supplies.
- Moderating flood events by holding back water.
- Carbon sequestration.
- Air quality improvements.
- Biodiversity – trees provide shade and shelter and provide a rich habitat for plants, animals, invertebrates and lesser known species such as lichens.
- Timber production e.g., construction materials and fuel.
- Non-Timber products – game, honey, berries, fungi.
- Agricultural resources protection.
- Heritage conservation.
- Landscape quality.
- Opportunities for rural development.
- Access, recreation, and education – great settings for play, learning, outdoor pursuits and community activities.
- Health and Wellbeing – helps relaxation and other health benefits from being out in woodlands.

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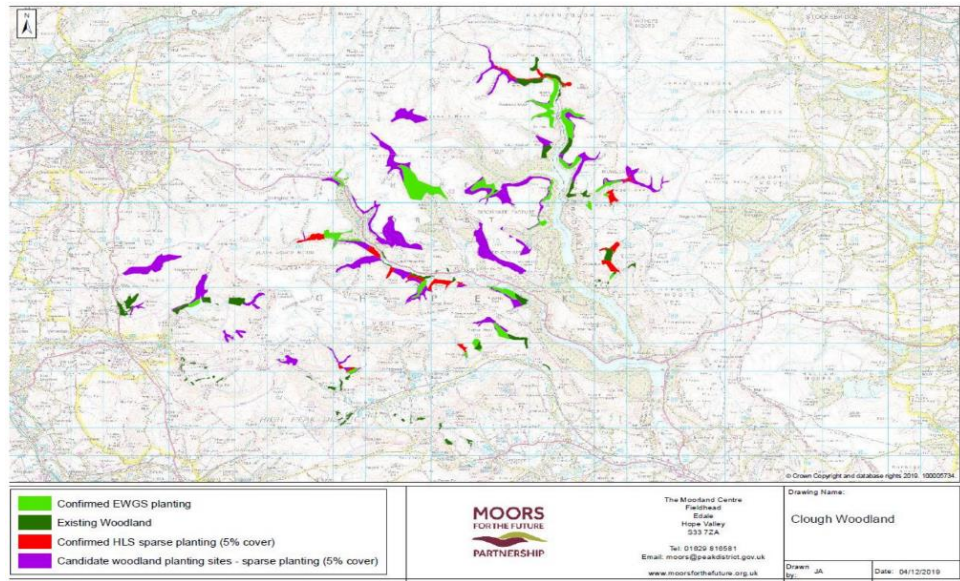


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