



### **TREND IN THE PEAK DISTRICT:**

Decrease in the order of 6500 ha 1913 –1979. In recent decades the extent appears stable overall and the condition is improving with the exception of local declines.

### **ESTIMATED EXTENT IN THE PEAK DISTRICT:**

Dry heather moor 13890 ha, dry mixed moor 2700 ha, wet heath 700 ha, moorland flushes 390 ha, and an unquantified area of moorland scrub, rock habitats, grass moor and bracken.

### **NATIONAL BAP HABITATS:**

Upland Heathland (priority habitat).

### **ASSOCIATED NATIONAL BAP PRIORITY SPECIES:**

Water vole, black grouse (extinct), nightjar, skylark, high brown fritillary (extinct), argent & sable moth, marsh clubmoss (extinct) and slender green feather-moss (extinct).

### **ASSOCIATED PEAK DISTRICT AUDITS:**

Dry Heather Moor, Bracken, Moorland Flushes, Grass Moor, Gritstone/Shale Rock Habitats, Dry Mixed Moor, Moorland Scrub and Wet Heath.

## INTRODUCTION

This action plan covers all the moorland habitats of the Peak District moorland with the exception of blanket bog, which is considered separately within the Blanket Bog Action Plan. Moorlands are one of the most distinctive landscapes of the Peak District, composed of a variety of different habitats and their associated communities. They are a rich portrait of ecological processes, with the myriad of habitats and communities reflecting subtle changes in environmental conditions.

Extensive areas support swathes of heather dominated moor, managed as grouse moors and/or sheep grazing. This is a habitat of international importance with the U.K. supporting a large proportion of the global resource. These heather dominated moors provide habitat for a range of different moorland birds, including short eared owl, golden plover, curlew and merlin. Small numbers of nightjar are found where dwarf shrubs form mosaics with bracken and moorland scrub. A small but regionally important population of adder survive on a few sites, and the dramatic northern eggar and emperor moths are characteristic of this habitat. High quality moorlands are generally structurally diverse with heather and other dwarf shrubs at different stages of growth including mature and degenerate stands of heather. Where stands of heather have been left un-burnt and have developed into gnarled old leggy plants, lichens can be important and the cover is essential for the moorland birds of prey. Locally, on steeper banks and clough sides, mixed moor is found where heather grows with other dwarf shrubs including bilberry, cowberry, crowberry and hybrid bilberry. Such areas of mixed moor are often associated with a diverse moss and lichen flora and are important for invertebrates such as green hairstreak butterflies, for which the Peak District is an important stronghold.

In poorly drained areas, wet heath is found locally. Here a rich mix of cross leaved heath, cotton grass, deer sedge and sphagnum mosses can flourish. Other wet areas occur throughout the moors, at for example, spring heads and seepage zones. These moorland flushes vary widely in their composition and often support an abundance of unusual species including sphagnum mosses, bog asphodel, sundew, cranberry and a host of sedge species. These wet areas are a vital source of insects for moorland breeding birds such as grouse chicks. Bracken beds can be important for moorland and moorland fringe birds such as whinchat and twite and in moorland cloughs are sometimes used by ring ouzel. However, the spread of bracken, particularly into areas of other moorland vegetation, is unwelcome. Bracken beds where there is an overwhelming dominance of bracken are generally of little botanical interest.

Scattered across the moors, particularly on the upper edges of the cloughs, moorland scrub may have developed, with rowan, birch, hawthorn and, in wetter areas, willow and sometimes alder. Such areas of scrub are often important for lichens, invertebrates and moorland edge birds.

Significant tracts of the moors support areas of acid grasslands ranging from 'white moor' dominated by purple moor grass to areas of mixed acid grasslands on well drained soils. The grass moor provides habitat for small mammals and feeding areas for moorland birds. However, locally the large extent of acid grassland and bracken, much of which will have been derived from wet and dry heath, is testament to historical loss of important heathland habitats.

The striking gritstone edges and boulder slopes of the moors provide not only a distinct and awesome sight but are an important habitat. The cliffs of the edges can support a range of plant communities including those rich in ferns, lichens and mosses. The inaccessible crevices and ledges are also used as nesting sites by for example, peregrines and ravens. The boulder slopes and other rocky outcrops add diversity to the moorlands and are sometimes important for lichens, as well as being a favoured habitat for ring ouzel and the sole English population of mountain hares.

The moorland streams provide yet more interest and can be very important for water voles. They are also associated with a rich variety of invertebrates and lower plants (mosses and lichens). The streamside rock outcrops may support a diverse flora including the rare oak and beech ferns.

Investment in grouse moor management throughout the last 150 years has been a strong influence in maintaining the extent of heather cover on many moors. The future viability of grouse moor management in the face of financial and recreational pressures and predation could reduce financial investment and lead to a reduction in heather cover on outlying moors. There have been considerable losses of moorland over recent times, for example, 27% is estimated to have been lost in England and Wales between 1947 and 1980. There are also extensive areas nationally where dwarf shrub cover is suppressed. More recently as a result of positive incentives within agri-environment schemes such as the North Peak and South West Peak Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) there have been gains eg. from bracken control and experimental re-creation of heather dominated moor on acid grassland.

Amongst the many good examples of heather moorlands are the moors of Chatsworth Estate, the Upper

Derwent Valley, Broomhead and Bradfield Moors. Mixed heath is well represented in sites such as the Black Cloughs and Chunal Moor in the west.

The moorlands are of outstanding landscape importance. The dramatic gritstone edges and expanses of purple heather in late summer are complemented by the changing hues of bracken and bilberry, cloughside flushes, springheads and patches of moorland scrub. For decades the moorlands have been enjoyed by visitors both for climbing on the famous edges and for walking across the vast moorland landscapes. The moorlands of the Peak District are important for their Bronze Age landscapes and remains and significant areas have been designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

ADVERSE IMPACTS	Historic	Current
<b>Land Management</b>		
Conversion to grassland by ploughing and reseeded.	✓✓	✓
Inappropriate grazing management locally, e.g. overgrazing, reduction in cattle grazing, decline in hefting as a result of off-wintering, decline in shepherding, increase in supplementary feeding.	✓✓	✓
Large scale burns locally, leading to sub-optimal stand structure and species composition.	✓✓	✓
Local drainage, leading to drying out of wet heath.	✓	
Under-grazing, leading to natural succession to scrub and woodland in inappropriate locations.	✓	✓
Application of paper pulp.		✓
<b>Pollution</b>		
Atmospheric pollution depleting lower plant flora (sulphur dioxide levels have decreased but nitrous oxides increased).	✓✓	✓
Climate change.	✓	✓✓
Use of Ivermectin and its associated effects on invertebrates.		✓
Disposal of sheep dip.		✓
<b>Invasive Species</b>		
Spread of bracken.	✓	✓
Rhododendron invasion.	✓	✓
<b>Others</b>		
Fragmentation of sites leading to risk of species extinctions and a negative effect on moorland restoration feasibility.	✓	✓
Wildfire resulting accidentally or from arson, exhausts and aircraft.	✓✓	✓✓
Spread of heather beetle.	✓	✓✓
Developments e.g. road, rail, services, installation of masts.	✓	✓
Recreational disturbance leading to localised vegetation damage and possible disturbance to breeding birds.	✓	✓✓
Predation of ground-nesting birds and their eggs.	✓	✓✓
Afforestation.	✓	

An impact ✓

Significant impact ✓✓

## CURRENT ACTION

### Designated Sites

- Most of the moorland of the Peak District is protected within four SSSIs - Dark Peak, Eastern Peak District Moors, Leek Moors and Goyt Valley. Together these cover around 45000 ha of land.
- The four SSSIs also form the South Pennine Moors SPA, designated in recognition of its populations of upland breeding birds - golden plover, merlin and short-eared owl.
- All the areas of upland heath, wet heath and transition mire within the four SSSIs are included within the South Pennine Moors candidate SAC.
- A number of heather moorlands are identified as 'Wildlife Sites'.

### New Initiatives

- EN has embarked on a comprehensive monitoring programme. This is tied into agreeing management with owners and occupiers and partner organisations, aimed at maintaining and where possible restoring the sites to favourable condition.
- Over recent years there have been various initiatives by land managers to restore heather moorland on degraded moor/acid grassland. These are beginning to show the way to landscape scale restoration of heather moorland.
- A partnership of conservation and land-owning organisations has submitted a bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) for a major 'Moors for the Future' Project. If successful, this project will lead to: the restoration of 3 km<sup>2</sup> of the worst eroded areas of moorland and 19 km<sup>2</sup> of badly eroded paths; the enhancement of peoples awareness and enjoyment of the moors through appropriate interpretation and a 'Moor Care' initiative; and the establishment of a moorland centre to draw together experience of moorland and make it widely available.
- In response to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, a Local Access Forum has been established for the Peak District. This will seek to encourage opportunities for responsible enjoyment of the countryside (including open country) whilst reducing conflict with conservation priorities.

### Sites Owned and Managed by Conservation Organisations

- The PDNPA owns significant areas of moorland, including North Lees Estate, Warslow Moors Estate, Eastern Moors Estate and the Roaches.
- The WTs own and manage small areas of moorland.
- The NT owns significant areas of moorland, including substantial areas in the Upper Derwent and around Kinder.

### Sites within Conservation Agreements

- In 1994 90% of heather moorland in the North Peak Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) was within an agreement.
- In 1996 64% of heather moorland in the South West Peak ESA area was within an agreement.
- 310 ha of moorland are protected within the PDNPA's Farm Conservation Scheme (FCS).
- 845 ha moorland are managed within a Countryside Stewardship Scheme (CSS).

### Research

- Since the early 1980s there has been extensive work carried out on the Peak District moorlands aimed at understanding the reasons for degraded moorland and finding ways of repairing the damage. This has largely occurred under the umbrella of the Peak District Moorland Management Project, a partnership of key bodies with an interest in the subject. The Project's Phase III report 'Restoring Moorland' was published in 1997.

## ACTION PLAN OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

### National Targets

The only targets relate to Upland Heathland which incorporates dry heather moor and dry mixed moor. Other moorland habitats are not covered by national action plans.

- Maintain the current extent (2 - 3 million ha) and overall distribution of the upland heathland which is currently in favourable condition.
- Achieve favourable condition on all upland heathland SSSIs by 2010, and achieve demonstrable improvements in the condition of at least 50% of semi-natural upland heath outside SSSIs by 2010 (compared with their condition in 2000).
- Seek to increase dwarf shrubs to at least 25% cover where they have been reduced or eliminated due to inappropriate management. A target for such restoration of between 50000 to 100000 ha by 2010 is proposed.
- Initiate management to re-create 5000 ha of upland heath by 2005 where heathland has been lost due to agricultural improvement or afforestation, with particular emphasis on reducing fragmentation of existing heathland.

### A Vision for the Peak District

With the realisation of the following ambitious targets the majority of the Peak District moors will be in or developing towards a healthy state by 2010. Here a wealth of diverse habitats will flourish providing for a host of wildlife from the internationally important birds to the specialist plants of the moorland flushes. In a favourable state, the moorlands will hopefully be able to withstand other major changes, such as the adverse effects of climate change and pollution. Where moorlands are currently in a poor state, years of positive management may be needed to achieve the objectives since there are rarely quick-fix solutions. This is recognised by the realistic time-scales for achieving the favourable condition targets.

The proposed Peak District target for restoration is ambitious, almost double that of the pro-rata contribution towards the national target for upland heath (1800ha, based on the fact that the Peak District supports approximately 0.5 – 0.8% of the U.K.'s upland heathland). This ambitious figure reflects the enormous potential for restoration in the Peak District in that there are extensive areas of suitable habitat for restoration and that expertise for effective techniques is available both locally and nationally. The target of 3500 ha also equates to over 50% of the estimated loss of moorland in the Peak District between 1913 and 1979 (6500 ha). The mapping work carried out by Moss in 1913 in the Peak District provides a fairly unique historical perspective on moorland change and can hopefully be used as a tool for targeting suitable areas and as inspiration for achieving those targets. The options for achieving re-creation (Objective 5) are more limited in the Peak District since suitable areas are limited. The target here is in line with the Peak District's pro-rata contribution towards the national targets for upland heath.

It is hoped that organisations and land managers can work together to manage the moorlands positively, enhancing existing habitats, restoring areas of former heath and allowing natural moorland processes to continue to shape the Peak District moors for the future. With a committed approach and targeting of energy and resources, the future of the moors can be secured, continuing to provide an essential part of the upland economy in the Peak District and enabling a continuation of the enjoyment and pleasure that people derive from these inspiring wild places.

## OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

### Objective 1

**Safeguard the distinctive mosaic of habitats on Peak District moors with management objectives targeting priority habitats and with the aim being achievement of favourable condition.**

#### Target

Safeguard 100% of all moorlands within SSSIs, and 50% outside of SSSIs, within an appropriate voluntary, CSS, ESA or other conservation agreement, by 2010.

### Objective 2

**Maintain the current extent and overall distribution of upland heathland, and maintain areas which are currently in favourable condition.**

#### Target

Maintain the current extent of the resource (c.16590 ha). During 2001, identify those areas which are in favourable condition, and by 2005 ensure all such sites are in management regimes to maintain or enhance their condition.

### Objective 3

**Enhance areas of upland heathland in unfavourable condition with the aim of achieving favourable condition.**

#### Target

Ensure that all unfavourable upland heath within SSSIs, and at least 50 % outside SSSIs, is in a management regime that will achieve or be moving towards favourable condition by 2010.

### Objective 4

**Restore areas of former upland heathland on degraded moorland.**

#### Target

Seek to increase dwarf shrubs to at least 25% cover where they have been reduced or eliminated. Initiate positive management that will achieve this on 3500 ha of acid grassland/bracken moor by 2010.

### Objective 5

**Take opportunities to create moorland with its mosaic of constituent habitats, particularly the re-creation of upland heath on former sites.**

#### Target

By 2010, create or re-create 100 ha of upland heathland, with particular emphasis on reducing fragmentation of existing heathland.

## Main Factors Likely to Affect Achievement of Targets

### *Land Management*

Implementation of the Rural Development Regulation and reform of the Common Agricultural Policy.

The effectiveness of agri-environment and conservation scheme prescriptions.

Future viability of, and pressures on, grouse moor management and upland farming.

The success of re-wetting schemes.

The effectiveness of bracken management including the development of methods appropriate for use on land adjacent to water courses.

### *Resources*

Availability of resources for agri-environment and conservation schemes.

The adequacy of financial incentives within agri-environment and conservation schemes.

The success of the 'Moors for the Future' HLF bid.

The potential costs of restoration schemes.

### *Planning and Regulations*

Planning policy.

### *Conflicts with Other Priorities*

The conflict between grouse moor management and the optimisation of wider wildlife and vegetation benefits.

Reconciling the requirements of the vegetation with those of the birds.

### *Practical Difficulties and Gaps in Knowledge*

Difficulties of managing moorlands, with a complex range of habitats and communities, e.g. agreeing the balance between woodland and dwarf shrub communities in moorland cloughs.

The potential for degraded upland heathland to be restored and the availability and effectiveness of restoration methods.

### *Pollution and Climate Change*

Future air quality and its effects on moorland vegetation.

Climate change – with effects on fire risk, bracken encroachment and heather beetle populations.

### *Others*

The impact of access, including the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which gives right of access on foot across open country. This would include heather moorland.

The effectiveness of methods to minimise recreational impact.

Predator control.

Wildfires.

## ACTIONS

Key to the achievement of the proposed targets is a whole landscape approach taking into account the rich mosaic of moorland habitats and their inter-relationships and the development of clear objectives for each site. Key actions within the plan include:

- research and development of guidelines with regard to upland heathland conservation and restoration (Actions HM9, 10, 12, 22 and 24);
- the review and implementation of management on all sites aimed at initiating progress towards the achievement of favourable condition of upland heathland (HM32 - 34);
- the consideration of a review of agri-environment schemes or other sources of financial aid in order to provide adequate financial incentive and appropriate management prescriptions for moorland conservation and upland heathland restoration (HM31);
- monitoring the success of different restorative techniques to allow key amendments to be made (HM22);
- awareness raising and training measures (HM23 - 27), and
- a collaborative approach to the solution of both access and conservation problems (HM20).

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ACTIONS	TIMESCALE	LEAD AGENCY & Partners
<b>DATA COLLATION AND SURVEY</b>		
<b>Data Collation</b>		
HM1 Collate/share existing information on the heather moorland resource. (Objective 1)	2002 - 2004	EN/PDNPA/MAFF/WTs MBAPG/LAs/LRCs Voluntary Sector
HM2 Map the extent of the resource on GIS, including ecological variation, condition, and potential restoration and re-creation sites. (All Objectives)	2002 - 2004	EN/MAFF/MBAPG
HM3 Collate/share existing information on nationally and locally important species (particularly invertebrates and bryophytes). (Objectives 1, 2 and 3)	2002	PDNPA/Voluntary Sector/EN

HM4	Compile a moorland register of sites including classification into types, level of importance (including 'Wildlife Site' status), condition, constituent habitats, important species and conservation status, and initiate a programme for regular updating. Integrate with the proposed national inventory. (Objectives 1, 2 and 3)	2002 - 2004	EN/PDNPA/MAFF MBAPG
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## EVALUATING THE IMPORTANCE AND CONDITION OF SITES

### Evaluating Importance and Identifying Key Sites

HM5	Agree a methodology for the evaluation of moorlands and identification of 'Wildlife Site' Status. (Objectives 1, 2 and 3) Defining Favourable Condition	2002	MBAPG
HM6	Define favourable condition for the complete range of moorland sites in the Peak District, including the full range of associated habitats and requirements of important species. (Objectives 1, 2 and 3)	2001	EN/PDNPA/PPMOTA MBAPG
HM7	Agree guidelines for the range of appropriate management needed to achieve favourable condition. (Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)	2001	EN/PDNPA/PPMOTA MBAPG

## RESOURCES

HM8	Consider opportunities for seeking resources, such as an EU 'LIFE' bid, for a heather moorland restoration project in conjunction with the Blanket Bog Action Plan. (Objective 4)	2003	PDNPA/EN/NTMBAPG
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## RESEARCH

HM9	Produce a review of the trials of alternative techniques of upland heath restoration and re-creation. Include guidance on the targeting and suitability of sites for restoration and re-creation. (Objectives 4 and 5)	2001	MBAPG/NT
HM10	Assess current information and develop guidelines for the conservation and enhancement of habitats for important species such as bearberry, adder, petty whin, rare invertebrates, nightjar and other special moorland birds. (Objectives 1, 2 and 3)	2001 onwards	MBAPG/Voluntary Sector
HM11	Assess current loadings of atmospheric pollutants, e.g. sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxides, on heather moorland and carry out appropriate research and investigate ways of promoting reductions if levels are damaging. (Objectives 1, 2 and 3)	2001	EA/EN/LAs
HM12	Encourage research into vegetation, including dwarf shrub dynamics, hydrology, vertebrate and invertebrate populations. (Objective 4)	2001 onwards	MBAPG/Universities Voluntary Sector
HM13	Encourage research into access management. (Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)	2001 onwards	PDNPA/PDLAF MBAPG
HM14	Investigate causes of heather beetle and explore sustainable ways of tackling outbreaks. (All Objectives)	2001 onwards	PPMOTA/PDNPA EN/ MAFF/GC/HT
HM15	Evaluate with other relevant BAP groups the potential for achieving suitable habitat conditions for black grouse and their subsequent re-introduction. (Objectives 1, 2 and 3)	2003	EN/RSPB/PDNPA/NT PPMOTA

HM16	Explore validity and potential application of concept of wilderness and other innovative approaches to management. (Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)	2002	EN/PDNPA/MBAPG
HM17	Consider the need for research into alternative means of bracken control and ensure that the results are made widely available. (Objectives 1,2,3 and 4)	2001	MBAPG/MAFF/EN
HM18	Continue support for research into the effects of Asulox on bryophytes. (All Objectives)	2001 onwards	MBAPG/EN Universities
HM19	Ensure that the results of research into the effects of Ivermectin on invertebrate communities associated with animal dung are implemented at a local level. (All Objectives)	2001 onwards	WEG

## PUBLIC ACCESS

HM20	Agree and implement approaches to management of access on moorland that enables public enjoyment but prevents/ removes significant damage to wildlife especially from wildfires e.g. through: *Access Management *Actions proposed in the Moors for the Future HLF bid *Implementation of access provisions in the Countryside and Rights of Way Act *Implementation of Habitats Regulations 1994 (All Objectives)	2001 onwards	PDNPA/PDLAF(joint leads)/EN/MBAPG DETR
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## MONITORING

HM21	Ensure that all heather moorland sites are effectively monitored using EN standard monitoring techniques and that the results of the process are collated and used to update the heather moorland register. (All Objectives)	2001 onwards	EN/PDNPA/MAFF/NT
HM22	Ensure that all restoration sites are adequately monitored and the information is used to inform future heathland restoration and re-creation. (Objectives 4 and 5)	2001 onwards	EN/PDNPA/MAFF/NT

## AWARENESS RAISING

HM23	Share information on the wildlife importance and management needs of key conservation and restoration sites with the landowners/managers, including feedback from surveys. (Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)	2001 onwards	PDNPA/NT/EN/WTs MAFF/FWAG/LAs /RSPB
HM24	Produce a best practice guide to moorland restoration and re-creation in the Peak District in consultation with national specialists and practitioners. Produce a handbook on restoration and re-creation techniques. (Objectives 4 and 5)	2002	NT/EN/PDNPA/MAFF PPMOTA/MBAPG/HT
HM25	Consider and implement if appropriate a demonstration site(s) for best practice management advice. (All Objectives)	2002	PDNPA/NT/PPMOTA EN/MAFF/HT
HM26	Set up training days for land owners, managers and advisers, in the conservation, restoration and vegetation condition assessment of upland heathland. (Objectives 1 and 2)	2001 onwards	MBAPG/EN (joint leads)/PDNPA/NT PPMOTA/MAFF/HT
HM27	Promote widespread adoption of best practice burning regimes that ensure improvement in vegetation condition		

(including in light of any revision to national muirburn legislation). (Objectives 1, 2 and 3)

2001 onwards

**PPMOTA/MGA/PDNPA**  
EN/MAFF

## CONSERVATION ACTION AND INCENTIVES

### Designations

HM28	Implement obligations under European (Natura 2000) legislation with respect to the South Pennine Moors SPA and cSAC. (Objectives 1, 2 and 3)	2001 (SPA); 2004 (cSAC).	<b>EN/DETR</b>
HM29	Review coverage of moorland SSSIs and notify further sites as appropriate. (Objective 1)	2001 - 2005	<b>EN</b>
HM30	Review desirability and opportunities for establishment of further key sites as NNRs and LNRs, and establish if appropriate. (Objectives 1, 2 and 3)	2002	<b>EN/LAs</b> (joint leads) PDNPA/NT/PPMOTA

### Grant Schemes

HM31	Consider recommending review of all agri-environment and conservation schemes to ensure that: *Targeting at a national, regional and local level continues to give adequate priority to heather moorland *Management prescriptions are reviewed to include flexible site-specific measures and to include consideration of hefting and shepherding *Payments for heather moorland consider options for site specific needs such as shepherding and hefting (All Objectives)	2001 onwards	MAFF/EN/PDNPA WEG/MBAPG
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### Negotiation and Review of Agreements

HM32	Review management of all sites within SSSIs. Where necessary agree revised management regimes with owners/managers, through appropriate mechanisms such as ESAs and CSS, to ensure maintenance or restoration of favourable condition. (Objectives 1, 2 and 3)	2001 - 2005	<b>EN</b>
HM33	Negotiate appropriate agreements with landowners and managers of all heather moorland conservation and restoration sites not in existing agreements or SSSIs in order to maintain and/or restore favourable condition. (Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)	2001 - 2010	MAFF/PDNPA PPMOTA/NT
HM34	Review management of heather moorland in existing conservation agreements, outside of SSSIs. Where necessary agree revised management regimes with owners/managers to ensure that favourable condition is being maintained or restored. (Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)	2001 - 2005	MAFF/PDNPA PPMOTA/NT
HM35	Negotiate appropriate agreements with landowners and managers of key sites for heather moorland creation. (Objective 5)	2010	EN/MAFF/PDNPA PPMOTA/NT

### Land Acquisition

HM36	Consider negotiating purchase/lease of priority sites where this would be the most effective way of achieving conservation objectives and where a negotiated conservation solution has not succeeded. (Objectives 1, 2 and 3)	2001 onwards	PDNPA/EN/RSPB WTs/NT
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## Direct Action

HM37	Seek development of improved fire fighting services, including helicopter availability. (All Objectives)	2001 onwards	<b>MBAPG/LAs/ PDNPA</b>
HM38	On land owned by public or conservation bodies, ensure that: *Management maintains and where possible enhances the value of moorlands *Options for the restoration of moorlands are considered *Opportunities for involvement of local communities in site management are taken (Objectives 1 and 2)	2001 onwards	PDNPA/WTs/NT/EN LAs/FC
HM39	Ensure availability of machinery for carrying out heathland restoration and re-creation work e.g. through supporting contractors/ expansion of Derbyshire and any other Conservation Machinery Rings. (Objectives 3 and 4)	2005	<b>PPMOTA/</b> PDNPA/LAs MAFF/EN

## REGULATION

### Planning

HM40	Ensure all planning applications and General Development Orders are adequately assessed in relation to their impact on heather moorland and that loss or damage is avoided; and that opportunities for the enhancement of heather moorland is considered in relevant planning decisions. (Objectives 1, 2 and 3)	2001 onwards	<b>PDNPA/LAs/EN/WTs</b>
HM41	Consider the opportunities for creation of moorland habitats in relevant planning decisions, including quarry restoration schemes. (Objectives 4 and 5) Pollution Control and Waste Management	2001 onwards	PDNPA/LAs/EN/WT
HM42	Review procedures and consultation processes in relation to the spreading of paper pulp. (All Objectives)	2001	<b>EA/EN/</b> PDNPA/NT/WTs
HM43	Ensure point source pollutant emissions are controlled as necessary through the Review of Consents procedure under the Habitat Regulations 1994 for the SPA and cSAC. (All Objectives)	2001 - 2004	<b>EA/LAs/EN</b>
HM44	Ensure good practice is followed in disposing of sheep-dip, avoiding heather moorland. Implement by continuing with an awareness raising strategy amongst land managers; continuing the programme of licensing; extending consultation procedures for disposal applications to the whole of the Peak District and, where necessary, by enforcement action. (Objectives 1, 2 and 3) Other Regulatory Mechanisms	2001	<b>EA/LA/</b> PDNPA
HM45	Ensure that all woodland planting proposals consider the adverse effects of planting on heather moorland. (Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)	2001 onwards	<b>FC/LAs/EN/WTs</b>

## RESOURCES

It is envisaged that a significant proportion of work as a result of the actions proposed will be carried out by the relevant organisations using current resources. These include:

- the continuing investment by landowners and managers in managing their land sympathetically for wildlife;

- EN's programme of reviewing SSSI management;
- EN's grant and management agreement schemes;
- MAFF's Countryside Stewardship and Environmentally Sensitive Area Schemes;
- the PDNPA's advisory and grants service for landowners/managers;
- continuing management of upland heath owned by conservation organisations and public bodies (LAs, EN, NT, WTs, PDNPA) and WCs.

**Additional substantial resources will prove necessary for:**

- the proposed programme of upland heathland restoration (2001 - 2005) and re-creation (2010);
- and may also be significant in carrying out actions relating to:**
- awareness raising (2001 onwards);
  - the management of appropriate access (2001 onwards).

A partnership of conservation and land-owning organisations has submitted a bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund for a major 'Moors for the Future' project which, if successful, will lead to the restoration of 3 km<sup>2</sup> of badly eroded moorland including areas of upland heathland and blanket bog. It will also lead to initiatives relating to access, interpretation and the sharing of management experience.