






Peak District National Park Nature Recovery Delivery Prospectus 2021-2031

This prospectus has been produced by NPE to demonstrate the scale of what could be achieved for nature recovery in each of our National Parks, working locally with landowners, farmers, land managers and other stakeholders, as part of a nationwide collaboration.

It sets out an ambitious but realistic programme for nature recovery in Peak District National Park over the next 10 years. This is in response to the challenges for nature recovery set out in [the 30 by 30 target by government](#); the [25Year Environment Plan](#) and the [Landscape \(Glover\) Review](#), and follows the [NPE Wildlife Delivery Plan](#) principles and approach.

Peak District National Park Nature Recovery Delivery Ambition 2021-2031 ¹					
Habitat type		Amount in ha	Create	Manage for 10 yrs	Total
 Woodland	<i>New native woodland planting Manage existing woodland Create wooded pasture and scrub</i>	4000	£8.8m	£10.2m	£19m
 Peat	<i>Blanket Bog restoration including revegetation, rewetting and sphagnum inoculation</i>	8233	£22m	£5.3m	£27.3m
 Species Rich Grassland	<i>Improve by good management 5000ha Create new species rich grassland 5000ha</i>	10000	£2m	£47m	£49m
 Rivers²	<i>Water courses restored to be naturally functioning. Existing wetlands and ponds retained and enhanced, new ponds and wetland created</i>	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc
 Total	<i>At least 22233ha of new wildlife habitat</i>	22233	£32.8m	£62.5m	TOTAL £95.3m

¹ Costings for the opportunities are indicative, and have been based on the best available information at the present time (Feb 2021), References for Countryside stewardship rates used are given and a multiplier of 2x for creation and 1.5x for management have been used to replace BPS.

² Specific details of works to rivers to allow natural flows, floodplains and wetlands that reduce downstream flooding and protects soils, habitats and people are not yet available.

Peak District National Park 10 year Wildlife Delivery Ambition

Create and maintain.....



4000 ha of new native woodland



10000 ha of grassland and heathland restoration



8233 ha of Peat Restoration



At least **22233**ha of new wildlife habitat



.....using these methods.....

- Nature Based Solutions for flood, water quality and climate mitigation and adaptation,
- Catchment plan based targeting/vulnerability mapping,
- Whole estate / Farm plans,
- Farm networks and collectives working together across large areas
- Invasive species control programmes
- Local community action
- Targeted species programmes
- Land purchase



...with these partners....

- Land owners, farmers and land managers
- Business and private sector
- Charitable trusts, community organisations
- [Nature Peak District Local Nature Partnership](#)
- [The White Peak Partnership](#)
- [Sheffield Moors Partnership](#)
- [Peak District Land Managers Forum](#)
- [PDNPA Farm advice service](#)
- [Moors for the Future Partnership](#)
- [South West Peak Landscape Partnership](#)
- [The Great North Bog Peat Partnership](#)















...combining a range of funding and resources.....

- Environmental Land Management,
- Net Zero finance,
- Green Challenge Fund,
- Biodiversity Net Gain,
- Water Environment Grant,
- Project Grant funding, eg National Lottery,
- Gifts in kind,
- Carbon offsetting and investment,
- Private finance,
- Nutrient Neutrality (Water)
- Land purchase

National Parks England Nature Recovery Delivery Prospectus
Illustrative opportunities map

The Peak District National Park

-  Opportunities to retain and improve core nature areas (SSSI)
-  Opportunities to create new habitat and increase diversity (SSSI plus 1 km buffer)
-  Opportunities to enhance connectivity and join up habitats
-  Opportunities beyond the National Park boundary
-  Wider connections for people and nature
-  Green Belt
-  National Park boundary
-  Community Forest
-  National Trails
-  River Catchments (WFD Operational)
-  Rivers
-  Urban Areas



Further information

The vision for nature in the Peak District

The Peak District will sit alongside other protected landscapes at the heart of the nation's Nature Recovery Network, contributing to the conservation of biodiversity nationally and globally. Natural processes and land management work in harmony so that wildlife flourishes; habitats are maintained, enhanced, restored, expanded and connected; ecological systems are healthy and resilient; local communities benefit from and contribute to a rich and diverse natural environment; and everyone can experience nature and wildlife at its best.

Examples of habitats and species for nature recovery in PDNP

These are some examples of key target species and habitats, for both management to improve the quality of existing habitats but also to create new areas of habitat and connectivity.

Habitat types: blanket bog, upland heathland, species rich grassland (calaminarian, calcareous, acid, hay meadow, 'wax cap grasslands'), rush pasture, wood pasture, upland oakwood, upland mixed ash wood, rivers and streams

Key species: water vole, otter, mountain hare, brown hare, waders, birds of prey, woodland bird assemblage, ring ouzel, dipper, great crested newt, white-clawed crayfish, bilberry bumblebee, Jacob's ladder, globe flower, maiden pink, Killarney fern, Derbyshire feathermoss, grassland fungi assemblage

Targeted habitat connectivity: restoring rivers corridors and riparian habitats; connecting moorland and in-bye land; expanding habitats from the limestone dales; and the need for habitat connectivity to facilitate the movement of species to beneficial climate locations.

Key opportunities for links beyond the PDNP boundary

- Pennine bridleway National trail
- Pennine Way National Trail
- The Great Northern Forest (community forest made up from White Rose Forest, Greenwood, Pennine Edge forest, South Yorkshire Forest) surround the PDNP to the north east and north west.
- Moorland Line³ continues north between PDNP and Yorkshire Dales NP, Nidderdale AONB and Forest of Bowland AONB
- Proposal for South Pennines Park (Pennine Prospects)⁴
- National Forest and Forest of Mercia to the south of PDNP

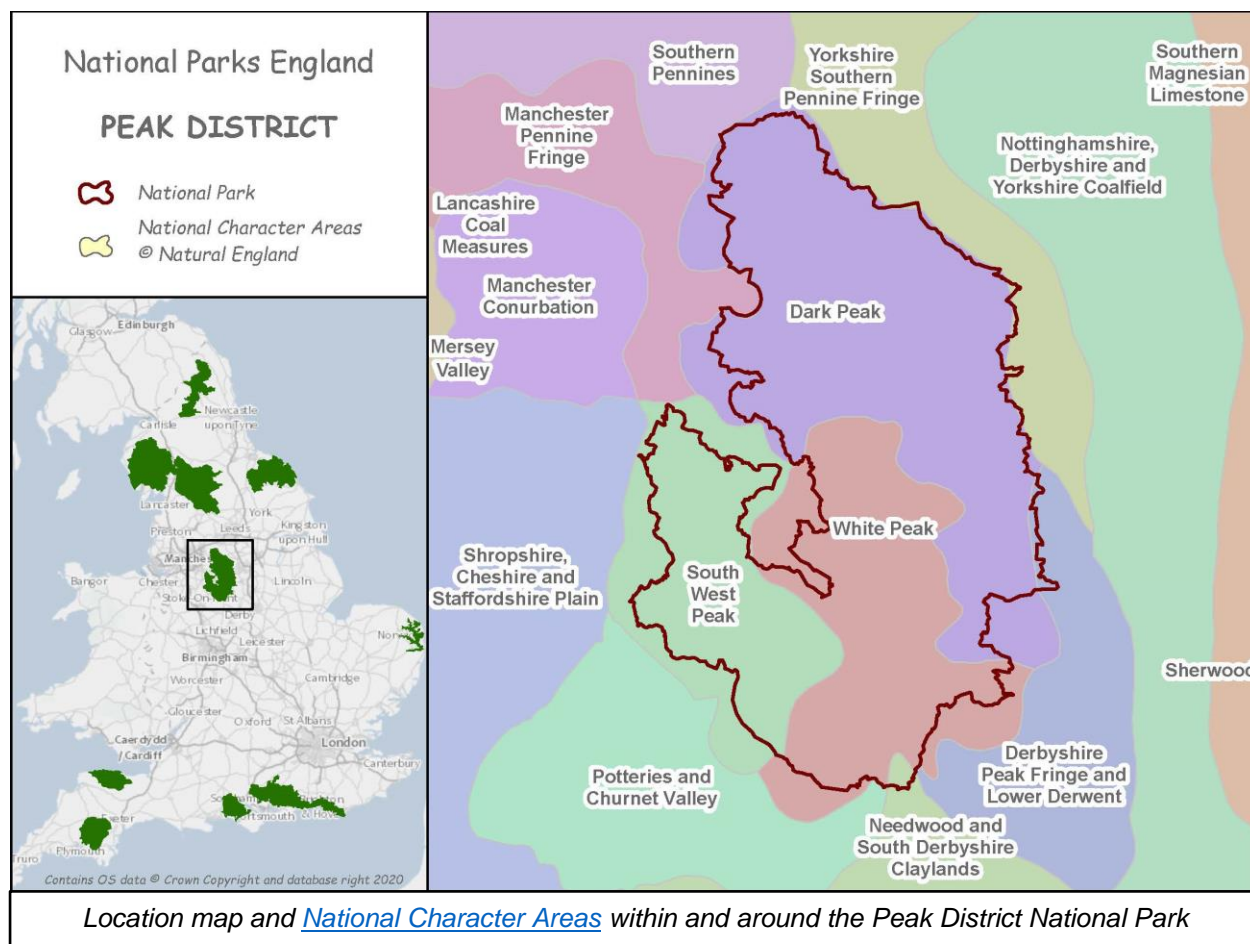
³ The Moorland line was first drawn in 1992 (subsequently updated in 2007) and is used by Government to establish which areas of England's LFA are designated as moorland and non-moorland for administrative purposes; the line is used to differentiate between payment levels under various support schemes, including the Basic Payment Scheme in which areas above the moorland line receive a lower payment.

⁴ [Pennine Prospects | Working In And For The South Pennines](#)

- Partnership work beyond NP boundary, exploring opportunities for green and blue infrastructure (GI) links; Great North Bog⁵ peat restoration programme

Peak District National Park Character

The Peak District lies at the southern end of the Pennine hills, where the wildlife and habitats of the north-west uplands mingle with those of the south-eastern lowlands. The National Park sits at the heart of the country, and is one of the most visited areas in Britain; surrounded by large urban populations such as Manchester and Sheffield. The three distinct



landscapes offer the most accessible upland areas in Britain. The White Peak comprises gently rolling grassland with characteristic drystone walls, a patchwork of hay meadows, ponds and lead mine remains. Across the plateaux are limestone dales with fine ash woodlands, flower-rich grasslands, limestone cliffs, rivers and streams. To the north and east is the Dark Peak with large expanses of internationally important moorlands, also culturally significant as the founding place of National Parks in the UK. The moors are fringed by diverse grasslands and dissected by steep valleys or cloughs, some open and others clothed in oak woodland. In the South West Peak, the landscape comprises a more intimate mosaic of moorlands, flower and fungi-rich grasslands, woodlands and rivers, with field boundaries a pattern of drystone walls and hedgerows. All three landscapes have been formed by the combined influences of geology, climate and the activities of people over several millennia.

⁵ [the Great North Bog \(moorsforthefuture.org.uk\)](https://moorsforthefuture.org.uk)