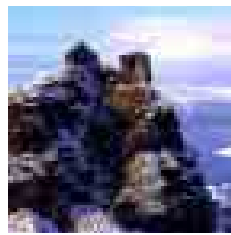
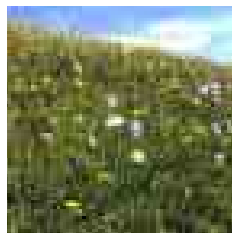
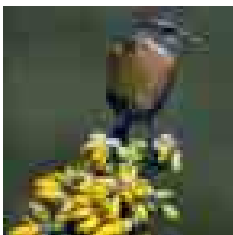

The Alport Valley Management Plan 2002-2007



The Alport Project

The Alport Valley Management Plan 2002-2007



Forestry Commission

 THE NATIONAL TRUST


PEAK DISTRICT APPEAL

Glossary

AAG	Alport Advisory Group
AGS	Andy Shaw, NT Area Warden
AR	Anne Robinson, Alport Resident and Friends of the Peak District
AS	Albin Smith, Forestry Commission
EN	English Nature
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
FC	Forestry Commission
JM	Judy Merryfield, Peak District National Park Authority
NT	National Trust
NTFCO	Russel Ashfield, NT Farm and Countryside Officer
NTHPLO	Helen Willett, NT High Peak Learning Officer
NTRNCA	Carl Hawke, Regional Nature Conservation Adviser
PAW	Paul Wankiewicz, NT Senior Buildings Surveyor (Operations)
PDNPA	Peak District National Park Authority
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SH	Samantha Hunt, NT Communications Manager
SHM	Sophie Milner, NT Countryside Manager
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SRA	Simon Atherton, NT Designer

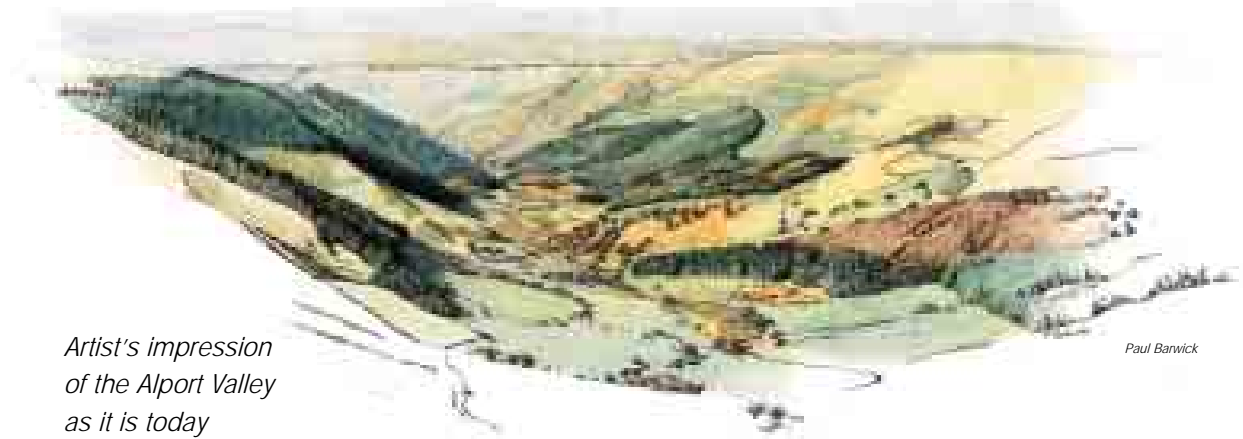
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 - 8.8 Forest operations planned to 2006
 - 8.9 Summary of the first 5 years work outside the conifer plantations
- 9 Members of the Alport Advisory Group as at 16th April 2002.
- 10 References

1. About this plan

- 1.1 This plan has been produced by the National Trust, in close collaboration with the Forestry Commission, in consultation with the Alport Advisory Group (membership shown in section 9) and after open consultation with the public
- 1.2 Some of the proposals and methods detailed in this plan are innovative and experimental. Therefore the partners intend to adopt a flexible approach to the plan and, in consultation with the AAG, alter methods in the light of experience
- 1.3 The long term vision for the Alport Valley is set out in the Alport Strategy and is summarised below. This plan describes how the Strategy is to be implemented and provides objectives and a work programme for the next 5 years.
- 1.4 This plan will be a working document and will be periodically updated. The plan will be reviewed annually and updated every 5 years.
- 1.5 This plan has been produced in looseleaf format for easy updating. The production date of each section is shown in the bottom left hand corner of each page.
- 1.6 This plan draws significantly on information from a number of sources. These are shown in section 10
- 1.7 This plan aims not to reiterate the information shown in these sources, but draws heavily on them.

2. Statement of Significance



*Artist's impression
of the Alport Valley
as it is today*

Paul Barwick

2.1 Context

The Alport valley is of exceptional landscape, wildlife and cultural significance within the Peak District National Park and the Dark Peak Natural Area.

2.2 Designations

Most of the upper slopes and northern end of the valley lie within the Dark Peak Site of Special Scientific Interest and the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area for Birds. It is also a candidate Special Area of Conservation. These have been designated by English Nature to protect the area's natural interest: its assemblage of breeding birds, the variety of semi-natural upland habitats and for features of geological and geomorphological interest. Alport Castles, for example, is a classic example of a rotational landslip. The valley also lies within the North Peak Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) designated by the former Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

2.3 Landscape

The landscape of the Alport is both dramatic and beautiful. The valley, with its steep and rugged valley sides, forms a deep incision into the surrounding moorland plateau. Around the Castles there are many crags and rocky exposures. Many of the valley slopes are dominated by conifer woodland and some broadleaved trees in contrast to the small fields of in-by-land with occasional field barns and a small settlement. The fields are enclosed sometimes by hedges but especially by dry stone walls. The valley has a superb example of a naturally functioning meandering river. From an aesthetic point of view, the panorama from the brow of the eastern edge at the Castles is breathtaking. The view takes in the surrounding Derwent Moors and the Bleaklow-Kinder plateau, as well as the Valley below.

2.4 Wildlife

Throughout its length, the valley contains several important habitats and locally uncommon species. The Upper Derwent Ecological Survey (1986-1988) highlighted the importance of this diversity, rather than the presence of any individual rare species. Habitats range from bilberry heath and acid grassland to rich flushes and ancient semi-natural woodlands such as Castles Wood. The Alport river meanders energetically creating an interesting floodplain, which supports many wild flowers, such as the common spotted orchid, and amphibians, insects, and birds such as the common sandpiper. More than 800* species of invertebrate have been identified in the Valley (*CPRE report), and sparrowhawk, merlin, peregrine falcon and long-eared owl are present.

2.5 Cultural History

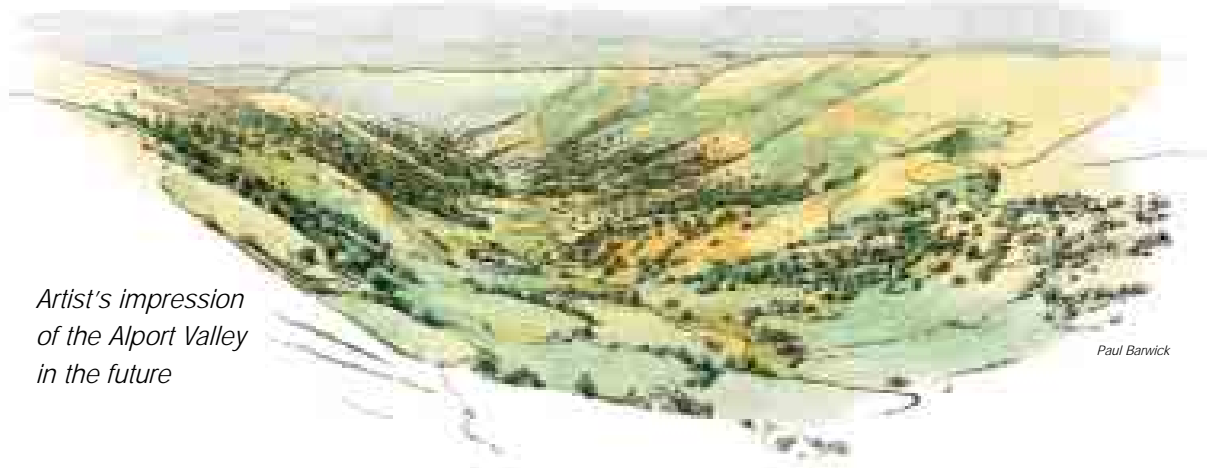
The landscape is also rich in cultural history with many interesting archaeological sites. Apart from the planting of conifers, relatively little has changed for perhaps four hundred years. The network of walls is thought to date back to the 16th Century and has been little altered. The old sled runs, down which peat was brought from the high moors, are still visible through the plantations. Boundary lynchets, hedges, a packhorse route, hollow-ways, dry stone walls, old pollarded alders, and previously ploughed fields all tell of the rural past. The main lane is now a public footpath.

2.6 Peace and Quiet

The Alport is one of the few main valleys in the National Park which remains free of vehicular traffic. It attracts many visitors on foot who come to enjoy the remoteness and feeling of solitude that the valley provides. A significant proportion of people visit to appreciate the geology and wildlife of the area. The Valley provides one of the main walking routes between the A57, Alport Castles, the Bleaklow plateau and Derwent Valley. The special qualities of peace and solitude were highly valued by virtually all of those who responded to the public consultation and are considered to be characteristics of major importance which should be at the forefront of the future management of the valley.

2.7 The conifer plantations

The conifer plantations significantly alter the visual character of the valley. Their positive shape, sharp edges, dark and unchanging colour contrast unfavourably with the softer landscape qualities of this otherwise unspoilt upland scenery. The dense plantations obscure the views of moorland from the valley bottom. Relatively speaking, their biodiversity value is poor.



*Artist's impression
of the Alport Valley
in the future*

Paul Barwick

A Mosaic of Semi-natural Habitats

- 3.1 Throughout the Project area, management will seek to achieve **favourable condition** of habitats. In areas within the Site of Special Scientific Interest this will be as defined by English Nature. Elsewhere targets and milestones will be set for habitat improvement. A key aim will be to reverse some of the unsustainable management activities which have had a major impact on the valley and worked against the 'spirit of the place'. The project will therefore focus on restoring 'damaged' areas to a more semi-natural and favourable condition which is more in keeping with the features and characteristics of the Dark Peak Natural Area and surrounding Dark Peak SSSI. Habitats that have been restored or improved in this way will enhance populations of native wildlife that currently live in them or could live in them in the future.
- 3.2 The **conifer plantations** will be 'converted', over a 20 to 40 year time scale, to a dynamic mosaic of 'semi-natural' habitats comprising upland oak-birch woodland of varying density, interspersed with open acid grassland, rich upland heath, open streams and abundant wet flushes etc.
- 3.3 On the **upper slopes and some lower areas of the valley**, upland heath including areas dominated by heather and bilberry, will be re-established with scattered broad-leaved tree cover. Primarily this will be driven by natural processes as vegetation responds to an amended grazing regime although some more direct intervention may be appropriate following the removal of trees. Again the habitats will be managed to broadly recreate communities which are appropriate to the valley as guided by external advice.
- 3.4 **Wholesale timber extraction will not take place.** Timber will only be extracted if it can be used for appropriate small-scale, low volume 'added-value' products and extracted without causing irreversible damage to the significance of the valley. The local use of timber for fuel will also be investigated. There will be no widening or increasing of the capacity of the valley track for the purpose of exporting produce.

- 3.5 **Natural regeneration** will be the principal preferred method of tree recruitment but it may be necessary to consider direct seeding and planting of local provenance trees where recruitment is inadequate. This will link closely with the broader nature conservation objectives for the Dark Peak Natural Area and the Peak District Biodiversity Action Plans.
- 3.6 We will use the guiding principles of Forestry Commission Bulletin 112, and other best practice guides, to recreate **appropriate communities**, to be defined by NVC type.
- 3.7 The valley should have the highest possible quality of **water** flowing downstream and into the Derwent Reservoirs. The streams, river courses and associated erosion processes will be allowed to progress naturally. Beside the streams and river the development of increased tree cover, e.g. alder and willow, will be encouraged, where this does not conflict with other interests.

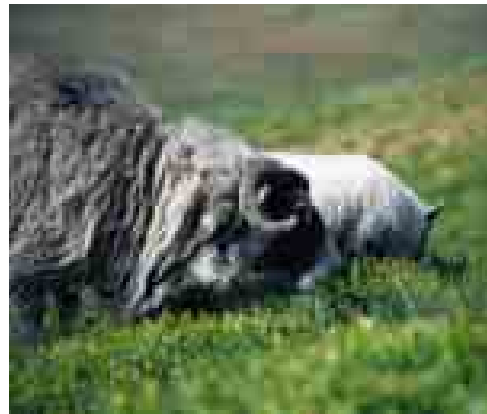


Wood pasture, Glen Finglas, Perthshire showing wood pasture areas. A model for the future of the Alport Valley?

A Living Historic and Cultural Landscape

- 3.8 The numerous **archaeological and historic features** will be carefully protected and conserved.
- 3.9 The superb **landscape** quality of the Alport will be protected and enhanced.
- 3.10 The Valley will continue to be an area in which **people live and make their living** from the land.

3.11 The enclosed **farmland** will be assessed and managed jointly for nature conservation and agriculture. Appropriate grazing regimes and hay cropping will be encouraged when opportunities arise. The main objectives will be to create fields of diverse flora and fauna, and useful fodder for livestock on a low input - low output basis.



3.12 The nationally important **geomorphological features** of the Alport Castles landslip will be managed to safeguard the features present and to enable their appreciation. Soil and peat conservation will be a priority consideration in all management activities

A Place Enjoyed and Celebrated for its Special Qualities

3.13 The **recreational resource** of the Alport Valley is significant. Quiet enjoyment, fascinating physical features and above all its special character provides a unique experience. Emphasis will always be on low key informal public access and off-site interpretation. There will be a presumption against any extension of provision for car parking or the hosting of large-scale public events. A better public transport service would be desirable.

3.14 Our vision is that the majority of visitors will understand that the National Trust and the Forestry Commission are **looking after the landscape for the benefit of people and wildlife now and in the future**. They will understand that it is a changing landscape and will appreciate that the seemingly drastic work will, in the long term, significantly improve the Valley's wildlife and landscape qualities. They will support the work being carried out and feel that their opinions about the Project are welcomed and considered.



A Partnership Approach

- 3.15 The **National Trust and the Forestry Commission** will build on the current strong working partnership to manage and implement our objectives.
- 3.16 This Management Plan will be the key mechanism for gaining support for all proposals. This will be achieved by involving the **Alport Advisory Group** in the production and revision of this plan
- 3.17 The **National Trust and the Forestry Commission** aim to work closely with agricultural and sporting tenants to achieve the vision and objectives of this plan.
- 3.18 The plans for the valley will be openly shared with **local residents and those who use and love the Valley**. Continuing the spirit of the 2000 public consultation, the aims and implementation of this plan will be communicated to the public and comments encouraged.

Alport Hamlet



4. Five year objectives

Responsibilities in bold indicate the person responsible for ensuring that the task is achieved to the agreed timescale (please refer to glossary). It is assumed that appropriate consultation will take place for all tasks.

A Mosaic of Semi-natural Habitats

OBJECTIVE 1

Convert conifer plantations to native semi-natural broadleaved woodlands

<u>Task</u>	<u>Timescale & outputs</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
4.1 1.1 Fell Lodgepole Pine and Sitka Spruce component of compartment E. All brash will be burned or chipped, and the timber left to rot, unless it can be utilised locally.	By 31 October 2004 (11.5ha)	AS
4.2 1.2 Fell southern component of compartment D. This area also has a large native broadleaf component, and conifers here will be felled at the earliest opportunity. It should be possible to burn or chip most of the brash, but some on the upper slopes may be left to rot naturally. The timber will be left to break down in situ.	By 31 October 2004 (8.5ha)	AS
4.3 Pile and burn conifer brash in compartment E	By 30 December 2004 (2.5ha)	AS
4.4 Fence compartment E (Castles Wood) to exclude stock, to take advantage of the ideal conditions for natural regeneration which will be in place (light, disturbed ground).	By 31 March 2005 (1,930m - minus any walls identified to be repaired)	AS
4.5 Fence felled part of compartment D to exclude stock.	By 31 March 2005 (1,520m - minus any walls identified to be repaired)	AS*

Task	Timescale & outputs	Responsibility
<p>4.6 Release seed trees. In those blocks which are not to be felled within the first 5-year period, individual seed trees will be identified, and an area cleared around them. This will secure their long-term survival, and also provide an area into which they can seed. Some unwanted conifers in these areas may be killed but left standing to provide perches for birds which spread seeds of trees such as rowan, hawthorn and holly.</p>	<p>By 31st October 2004 All compartments</p>	AS
<p>4.7 Compartments D and E. Remove any unwanted regeneration eg. larch or spruce.</p>	Ongoing	AS
<p>4.8 Fell NW coupe of compartment A, top of Alport Dale - this will be the first area to be felled which can not be reached by machine. It is likely that the brash and timber here may have to be left untreated due to the steep nature of the terrain. Different techniques may be tried here - eg. felling whole trees and leaving to break down naturally or felling, snedding and converting to hasten the breakdown process. This section will not be fenced immediately; the progress of any natural regeneration will be monitored, and if it appears the most cost effective form of protection will be used.</p>	<p>By 31 October 2004 (2.5ha)</p>	AS
<p>4.9 Thin to waste blue striped area above track and top edge of plantation south of Swint Clough. Because of the unstable nature of the land above the track on the western side, this area will be progressively thinned to allow regeneration to come in under the existing trees. This will provide a continuous cover in this vulnerable area, and create a buffer to protect the track and dwellings from any unstable soil/vegetation caused by felling further up the slope.</p>	<p>By 31 March 2005 (8.0ha)</p>	AS

Task	Timescale & outputs	Responsibility
4.10 Thin to waste in blue stripe area of compartment D	By 31 March 2005 (2.5ha)	AS
4.11 Fell remaining component of compartment E.	By 30 November 2007 (5.4ha)	AS
4.12 Pile and burn brash in compartment E.	By 31 March 2008 (5.4ha)	AS
4.13 Clearance of other sensitive areas. These are areas which could be damaged by waiting until the main clearfells are carried out, such as cloughs with vulnerable broadleaf remnants, and land at the top of the plantations which will become an interface with the surrounding moorland. Appropriate action will be taken in each case, with either small scale felling or heavy thinning being carried out.	By 31 January 2006 (6ha)	AS

OBJECTIVE 2

Work towards favourable condition of semi-natural habitats

Task	Timescale & outputs	Responsibility
4.14 Evaluate NT bio survey of whole valley, in the context of information already known. Arrange for further surveys to fill identified survey gaps. See section 7	Done.	SHM, NTRNCA, AGS, AS
4.15 For areas within SSSI, obtain a condition assessment from English Nature. Assess work required to meet requirements of favourable condition.	By 31 Aug 2004.	SHM, NTRNCA, AGS, AS
4.16 Building on results of NT biosurvey and further survey work, define appropriate habitat type for all areas and what favourable condition for each would be. Define objectives for each area e.g. "50% increase in tree cover". Use EN favourable condition criteria to assess condition of all areas of high nature conservation interest in the Valley, not just SSSI	By 31 Aug 2004	SHM, NTRNCA, AGS, AS, PDNPA, EN

Task	Timescale & outputs	Responsibility
4.17 1.17 Refine Management Plan to incorporate work required to achieve favourable condition in each area	By 31 October 2004	SHM, NTRNCA, AGS, AS
4.18 Repeat biosurvey	Summer 2006	NT (Biosurvey team/RNCA)
4.19 Monitor bracken in all compartments. Control if necessary in line with the National Trust High Peak Estate's Bracken Policy	Yearly commencing summer 2002	AGS

OBJECTIVE 3

Protect and enhance habitats and features of special biodiversity interest

Task	Timescale & outputs	Responsibility
4.20 Wood Pasture. Contractor or volunteer to make a photographic and GPS record of ancient trees	By Aug 2006	SHM, NTRNCA, AGS, AS
4.21 Fungi	Initial survey in Autumn 2003 -6	SHM, NTRNCA, AGS, AS
4.22 Assess condition of flushes	By Aug 31 2004	SHM, NTRNCA, AGS, AS
4.23 Invertebrates	Resurvey 2003-6	SHM, NTRNCA, AGS, AS

OBJECTIVE 4**Prepare for/promote regeneration of native tree species both within and outside the existing conifer plantations**

Task	Timescale & outputs	Responsibility
4.24 Collect birch and oak seed from apparently semi-natural local trees both within and outside the Valley. Grow on for planting out. Retain some seed for direct sowing.	2002 and beyond	AGS
4.25 Top side of Compartment F -protect any naturally regenerating trees, if this is deemed to be compatible with other interests following further survey results.	2002 and beyond	AGS
4.26 Investigate the presence/absence and distribution of less common tree species in the valley i.e. aspen, bay willow, ash, hazel and bird cherry. Consider introducing these into areas marked for natural regeneration	2003 and beyond	SHM

OBJECTIVE 5**Find some use for the timber which does not cause irreversible damage to the significance of the valley.**

Task	Timescale & outputs	Responsibility
4.27 Investigate small-scale, low volume 'added-value' timber uses	Throughout 2002 and ongoing Progress to be monitored Aug '02	AS, SHM, AGS

OBJECTIVE 6

Research, survey and protect particular species of interest

Task	Timescale & outputs	Responsibility
4.28 Investigate presence and range of known or suspected species: waders, Water voles, Ring ouzel Sandpiper, birds of prey, Twite, Woodcock	Surveys to be commissioned or existing data to be collated by 28 Feb 2004, probably by own staff, volunteers or local societies. Bird Survey commenced March 2004	SHM, NTRNCA, AGS, AS
4.29 Repeat surveys for species found to be present/ notable in the Valley	As often as possible but at least 5 yearly	NTRNCA
4.30 Incorporate species' requirements into management plan	Autumn 2004	SHM

A LIVING HISTORIC AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

OBJECTIVE 7

Gain a better understanding of the historic feature of the valley, quantify the resources required to conserve them and begin restoration.

Task	Timescale & outputs	Responsibility
4.31 Carry out a boundary condition survey of the Valley. Decide which boundaries will be restored and the timescale for this.	Done	SHM, AS, AGS
4.32 Survey field barns. Work out how much it will cost to restore them	Done	PAW
4.33 Commence wall restoration programme. Use agri-environment scheme aid	Commence autumn 2004	SHM
4.34 Restore laneside hedge by planting up main gaps. Mature trees to be left uncut	Done	AGS
4.35 Define a hedge restoration plan for other hedges in the valley	Done	SHM, AGS
4.36 Commission a wall junction survey	31 Aug 2004	SHM
4.37 Produce a programme for routine monitoring of archaeological sites	Done	AGS, SHM

OBJECTIVE 8**Assess how agricultural management can deliver social, biodiversity and landscape benefits**

Task	Timescale & outputs	Responsibility
4.38 Carry out whole farm plans for the two farm businesses operating in the valley	31 Dec 2006	NTFCO
4.39 Investigate what grazing regimes will best achieve the objective of Favourable Condition for semi-natural habitats	Recommendations by 31 Oct 2004	SHM, NTFCO, AGS
4.40 Agree and implement a rolling fencing programme, starting with the boundaries between the forestry compartments and the inbye ground. Define responsibilities for future maintenance.	Fencing work to start 2004	AS, SHM, AGS
4.41 Investigate possibilities for hay cropping	Done	SHM, NTFCO, farmers

OBJECTIVE 9**Work with the local community and ensure lines of communication are good**

Task	Timescale & outputs	Responsibility
4.42 Agree parking and machinery access arrangements.	Done	AGS, AS
4.43 Discuss and agree access, working hours etc. Communicate to local residents and other affected parties	Ongoing	AGS, AS

A Place Enjoyed and Celebrated for its Special Qualities

OBJECTIVE 10

Conserve the peace and quiet of the Alport Valley.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Timescale & outputs</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
4.44 Count visitor numbers with electronic people counter	Commencing 1.4.02. Data to be collected monthly	AGS
4.45 Keep existing paths and tracks clear. Follow the presumption that we will not create any new paths. If necessary guide people away from areas that are sensitive, potentially unsafe or difficult to navigate	Ongoing	AGS

OBJECTIVE 11

Improve the experience of those visiting the Alport

<u>Task</u>	<u>Timescale & outputs</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
4.46 Discuss with the Scouts their future use of the Scout Hut	In progress as at Jan 04	AS
4.47 Maintain main track	Ongoing	AGS
4.48 Repair or upgrade all existing access furniture e.g waymarkers, stiles, etc- replace stiles with gates for easy access where possible.	Done	AGS
4.49 Where adjacent to open country, all new fences to have a stile wherever a desire line exists or is likely to develop	Ongoing	Responsibility of whoever is erecting the fence
4.50 Monitor the use of all footpaths in the valley so that any necessary repair work can be carried out in good time and any issues resolved	Ongoing	AGS

OBJECTIVE 12

Communicate our aims and how we intend to achieve them to visitors and the general public

Task	Timescale & outputs	Responsibility
4.51 Where work commences e.g. felling in the conifer plantations, provide temporary, low key, work in progress signs to explain what is being done and why.	Ongoing	AS/ AGS
4.52 Create a series of black and white, photocopiable factsheets providing further information about a) the project and b) the interest of the Valley which will be available off-site e.g. Fairholmes to be handed out on demand.	By 1 August 2005	SHM, AGS, AS, SRA
4.53 Put information about the Project on NT, FC and PDNPA websites. Entries will be low key and will not promote the Valley as a destination.	By 31 Aug 2004	SRA to put into PDF format SRA (NT site) AS (FC site) JM (PDNPA site)
4.54 Press release. Strategy to be approved in advance by AAG	Done	SHM/SH and AS*
4.55 Produce positive press releases or articles about the Project. Press releases to be sent to AAG in advance of being sent to press.	Only when a special event merits a press release.	SHM/SRA and AS , working to the media strategy in section 5
4.56 Produce articles for technical journals about the project	To be reviewed in the light of felling progress and results	

OBJECTIVE 13

Encourage people to learn more about the valley

Task	Timescale & outputs	Responsibility
4.57 Design and erect an interpretation panel at the access point to the valley at Alport Bridge. To provide basic information about the partnership, the project and the valley	Done	SRA, AGS, AS, SHM
4.58 Contact those who currently use the valley as an educational resource inform them of works and encourage them to feedback information.	Ongoing	AGS, AR, NTHPLO
4.59 Monitor requests for visits, particularly from groups wishing to bring a vehicle	Ongoing. Discuss at AAG meetings	AGS, AR

A PARTNERSHIP APPROACH

OBJECTIVE 14

Achieve consensus on the Management Plan and the Forest Design Plan

<u>Task</u>	<u>Timescale & outputs</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
4.60 Discuss drafts with Alport Advisory Group	Done	Completed
4.61 Revise drafts, consult more widely, produce final versions.	Done	SHM, AS
4.62 Review annually with Alport Advisory Group	Commencing May 2003	AAG

OBJECTIVE 15

Communicate these plans to the wider public

<u>Task</u>	<u>Timescale & outputs</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
4.63 Management Plan to be on NT, FC and PDNPA websites	By 31 August 2004	SRA to put into PDF format SRA (NT site) AS (FC site) JM (PDNPA site)

5 Media and publicity strategy

- 5.1 All publicity and interpretation by either the FC or the NT will receive the other partner's approval before release
- 5.2 Where possible, all publicity material will mention the partnership and display both FC and NT logos
- 5.3 All approaches by the media to either the NT or the FC will be copied/communicated to the other partner as soon as possible
- 5.4 Alport-specific publicity will be kept to a minimum, so as not to encourage more people into the valley
- 5.5 Publicity will, wherever possible, promote the general work of the two organisations, placing the Alport in its Peak District context and highlighting the extent and scope of restoration and conservation that the NT, FC and partner organisations are involved with.
- 5.6 Publicity will, where appropriate, mention the quiet nature of the area, the lack of car parking and facilities and the management plan's aims to conserve the valley's special qualities.
- 5.7 All publicity produced by members of the AAG will be approved by the NT and the FC prior to publication. If members of the AAG are party to, or know of any proposed publicity they will encourage whoever is producing the material to discuss it with the partners at the earliest opportunity

This management plan sets out what we want to achieve and how. The monitoring programme will measure our success towards these goals. Monitoring is deliberately closely linked to the objectives in section 4 above. Some of these objectives can be monitored by the timescale and outputs detailed in section 4, and do not require separate monitoring, hence they have been excluded from the following tables.

A Mosaic of Semi-natural Habitats

OBJECTIVE 1

Convert conifer plantations to native semi-natural broadleaved woodlands

Monitoring	Type of record	Who?	How often?
Fixed point photography from points shown on map 8.7. These will be recorded with a DGPS	Slides and digital images	AGS	Biennially commencing May 02
Aerial photography	Slides and digital images	FC 2002	Repeat 2007
Install sample plots in areas which have been felled or thinned to record natural regeneration. Record findings as species and stems/ha for each compartment or sub-compartment.	GIS map	AS	At least annually commencing 2004

OBJECTIVE 2

Work towards favourable condition of semi-natural habitats

<u>Monitoring</u>	<u>Type of record</u>	<u>Who?</u>	<u>How often?</u>
Fixed point and aerial photography.	As for objective 1		
Once objectives for each area are defined (4.16), and parameters set, determine a series of quadrats and transects to monitor progress towards defined favourable condition and to monitor the affects of management on vegetation structure and species. Include inbye areas.	GIS map and table	AGS and SHM	Once every 5 years, commencing summer 2005
Repeat biosurvey	To be determined	NT Biosurvey team/NTRNCA	Summer 2006
Monitor bracken by fixed point photography	Slides and digital images	AGS	Biennially

OBJECTIVE 3

Protect and enhance habitats and features of special interest

<u>Monitoring</u>	<u>Type of record</u>	<u>Who?</u>	<u>How often?</u>
Monitor condition of ancient trees, building on initial survey (4.20). To monitor impacts of management. Tree by tree survey.	GIS map and table	Volunteer	Initial survey to be carried out asap. Monitoring every 5 years.
Resurvey of invertebrate conservation interest	GIS map and table	External contractor engaged by NT	Initial survey 2003-5. Resurvey 2019
Survey, then periodic resurvey of fungal interest	GIS map and table	NT	Initial survey Autumn 2003-5. Resurvey 2017

OBJECTIVE 6

Research, survey and protect particular species of interest

<u>Monitoring</u>	<u>Type of record</u>	<u>Who?</u>	<u>How often?</u>
After initial surveys to establish presence/absence/range, repeat surveys	GIS map and table	Commissioned by NT. Probably carried out by own staff, volunteers or local societies.	Once every 5 years minimum.

A Living Historic and Cultural Landscape

OBJECTIVE 3

Work with the local community and ensure lines of communication are good

<u>Monitoring</u>	<u>Type of record</u>	<u>Who?</u>	<u>How often?</u>
Regular feedback to NT and FC via AGS.	N/A	AGS	Ongoing

A Place Enjoyed and Celebrated for its Special Qualities

OBJECTIVE 1

Conserve the peace and quiet of the Alport Valley.

<u>Monitoring</u>	<u>Type of record</u>	<u>Who?</u>	<u>How often?</u>
Count visitor numbers with electronic people counter	Database	AGS	Commencing 1.4.02. Data to be collected monthly
Monitor development of paths and desire lines by fixed point photography	Digital images	AGS	Biennially

OBJECTIVE 3

Protect and enhance habitats and features of special interest

<u>Monitoring</u>	<u>Type of record</u>	<u>Who?</u>	<u>How often?</u>
Ancient trees - see above			
Resurvey of invertebrate conservation interest - see above			
Survey, then periodic resurvey of fungi interest - see above			

7. Priorities for further survey

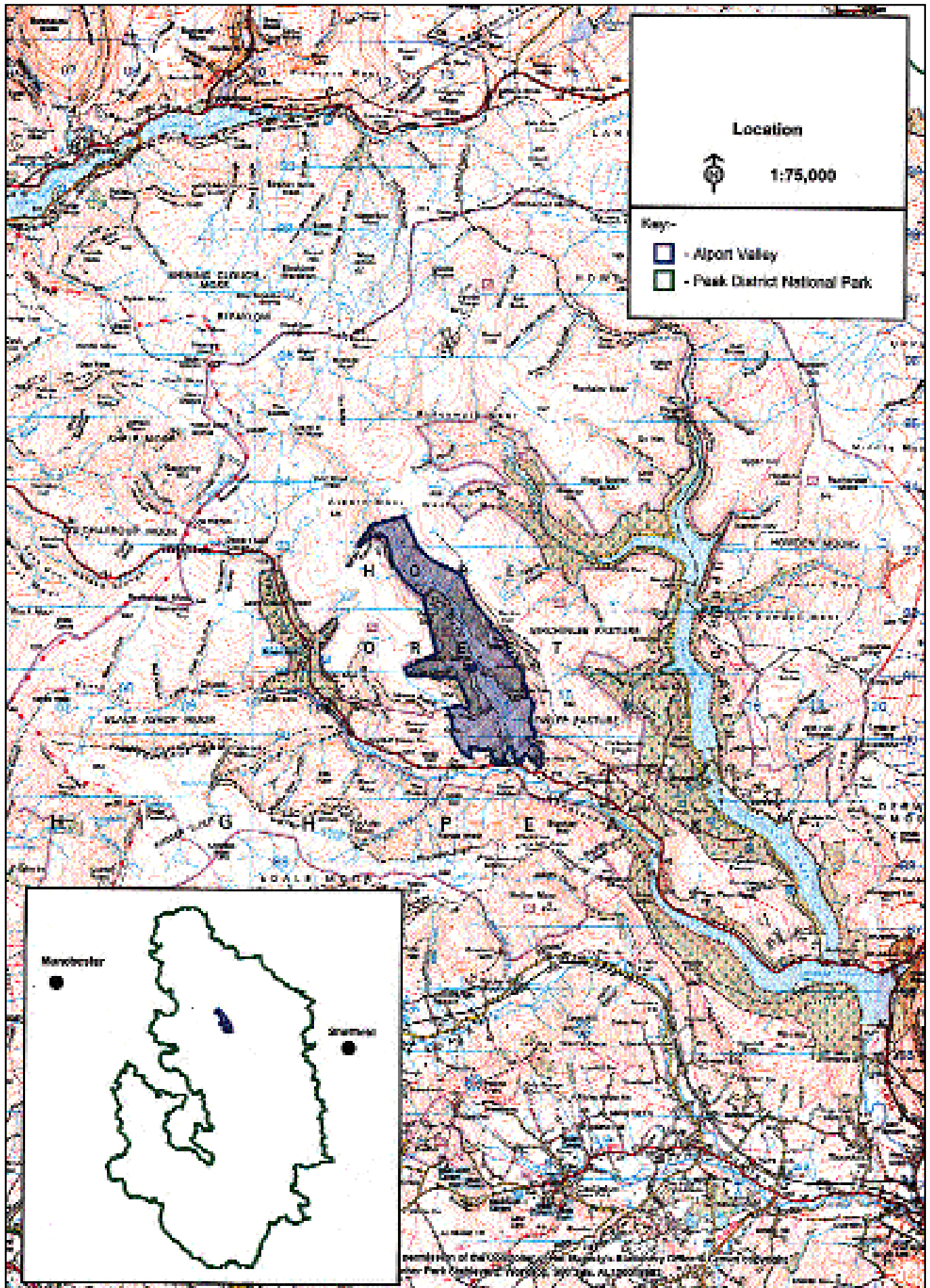
The Alport Project

<u>Interest to be surveyed</u>	<u>Area to be surveyed</u>	<u>Suggested surveyor</u>	<u>Timescale for initial survey</u>	<u>Timescale for repeat survey</u>
Bryophytes	Flush communities in compartment C	To be confirmed	Summer 2002/3	Summer 2007
Fungi	Whole valley	To be confirmed	Autumn 2003/4	Autumn 2007
Breeding birds	Whole Valley	Sorby Soc.	Spring/summer 2003	Spring/summer 2008
Invertebrates	Whole valley	To be confirmed	2004	To be confirmed

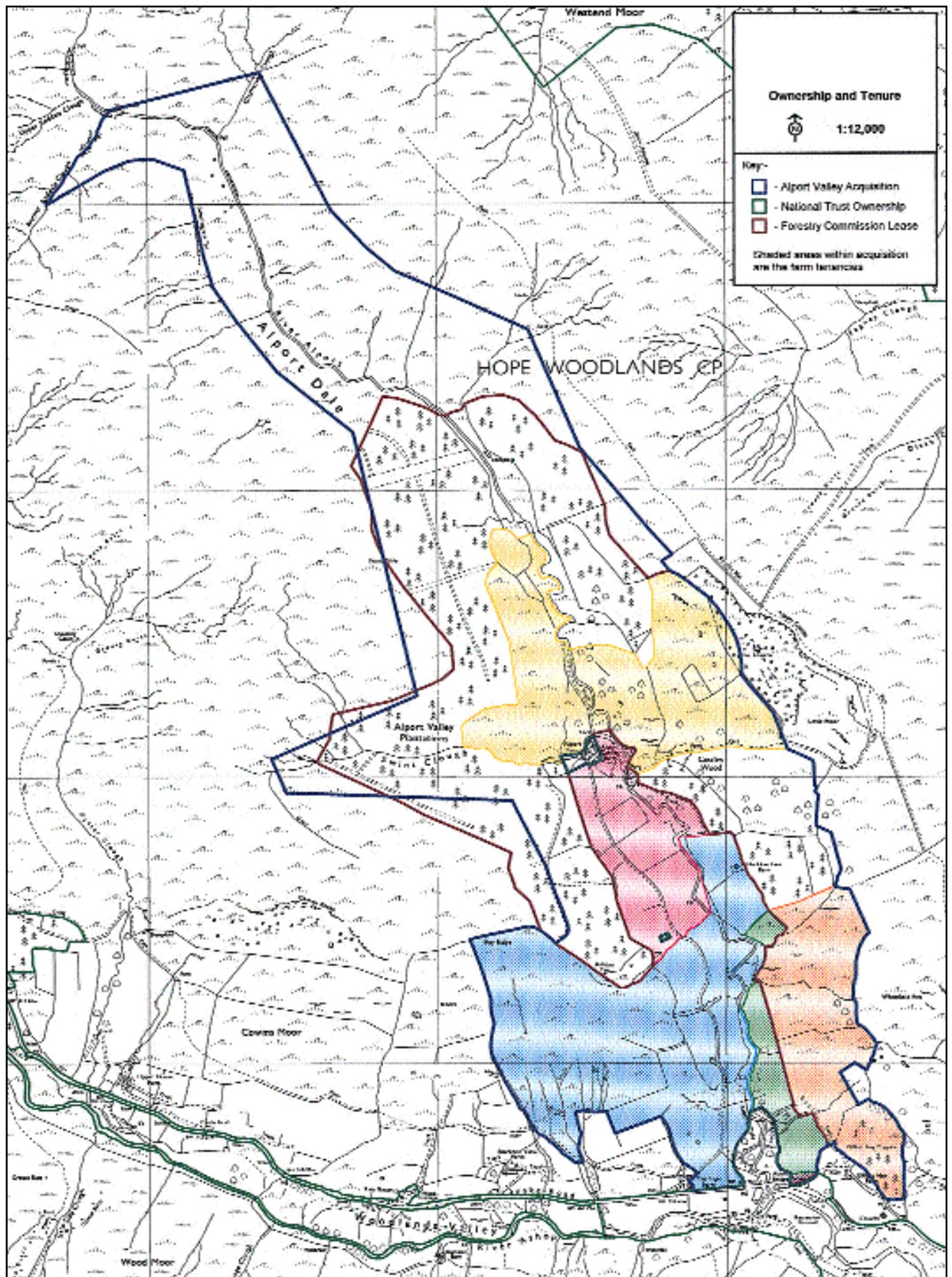
8. Maps and background information The Alport Project

- 8.1 Location.....
- 8.2 Ownership and tenure.....
- 8.3 Compartments
- 8.4 Designations (to include geological interest)
- 8.5 Archaeological interest (3 maps).....
- 8.6 Forest Design Plan - Felling.....
- 8.7 Forest Design Plan - Regeneration.....
- 8.8 Forestry Operations Planned to 2006.....
- 8.9 Summary of first 5 years' work items outside the conifer plantations

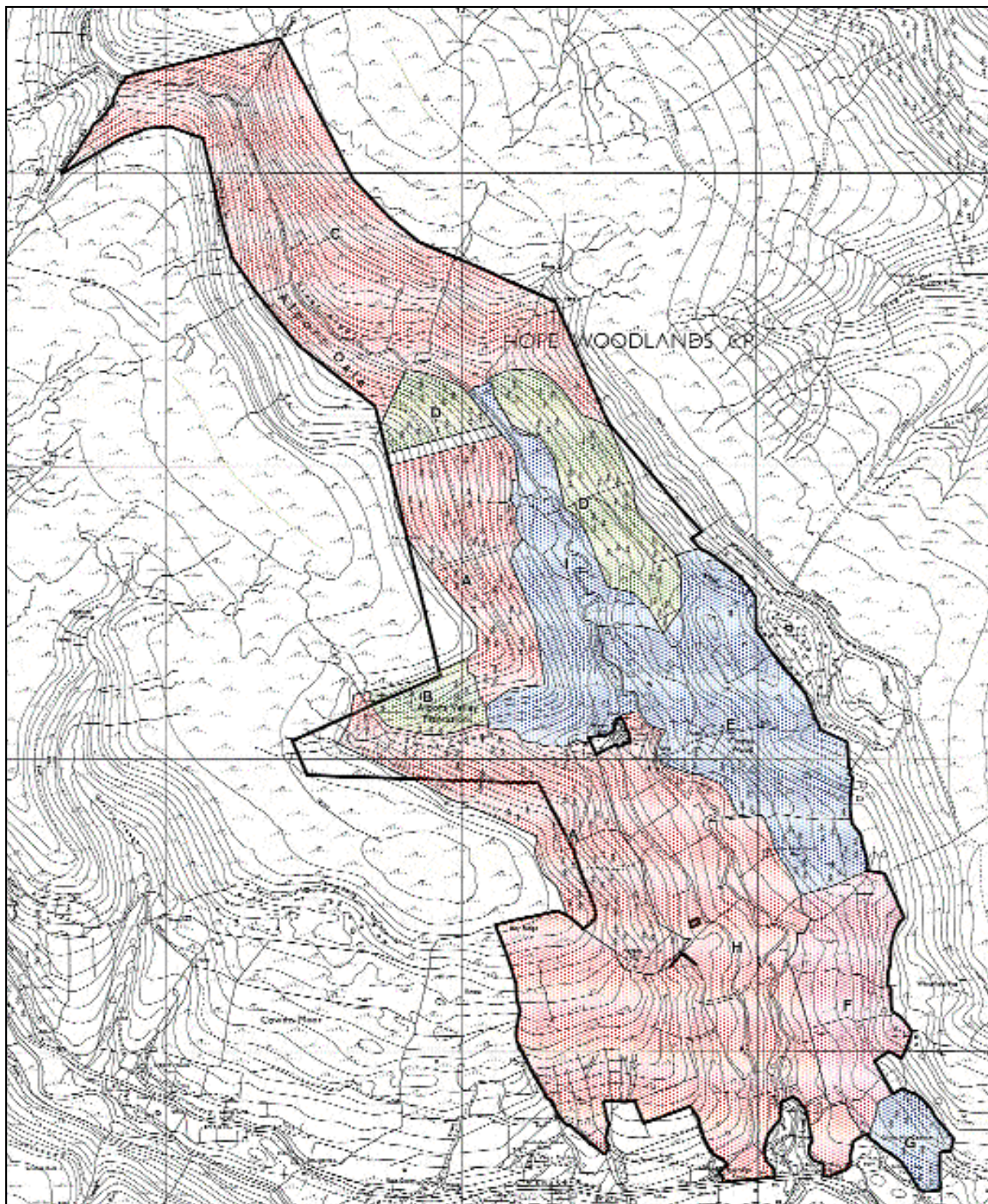
8.1 Location



8.2 Ownership & tenure



8.3 Compartments



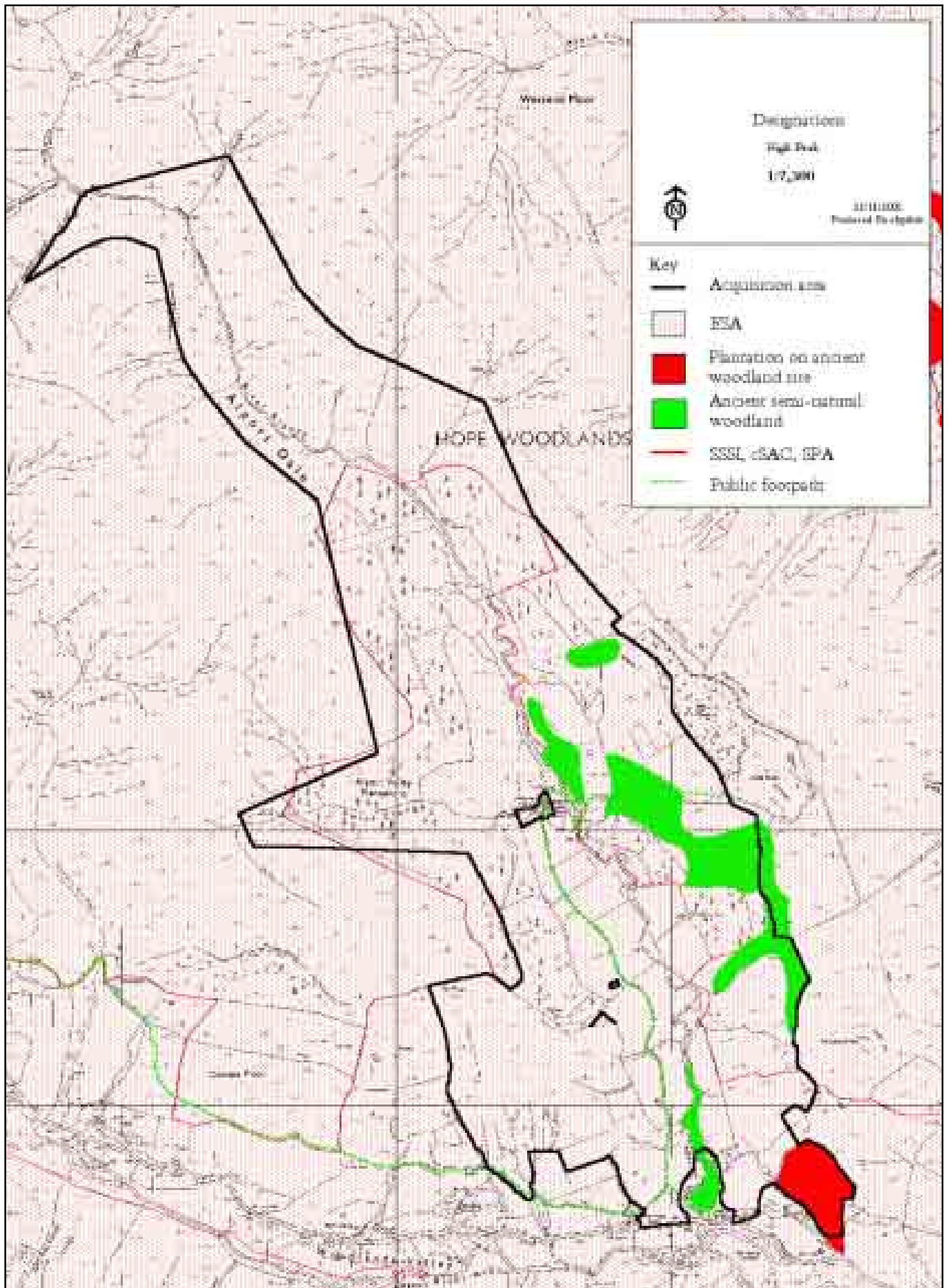
BIOLOGICAL SURVEY 2001
High Peak:
ALPORT VALLEY
Derbyshire

SK 133 915
413300 391500

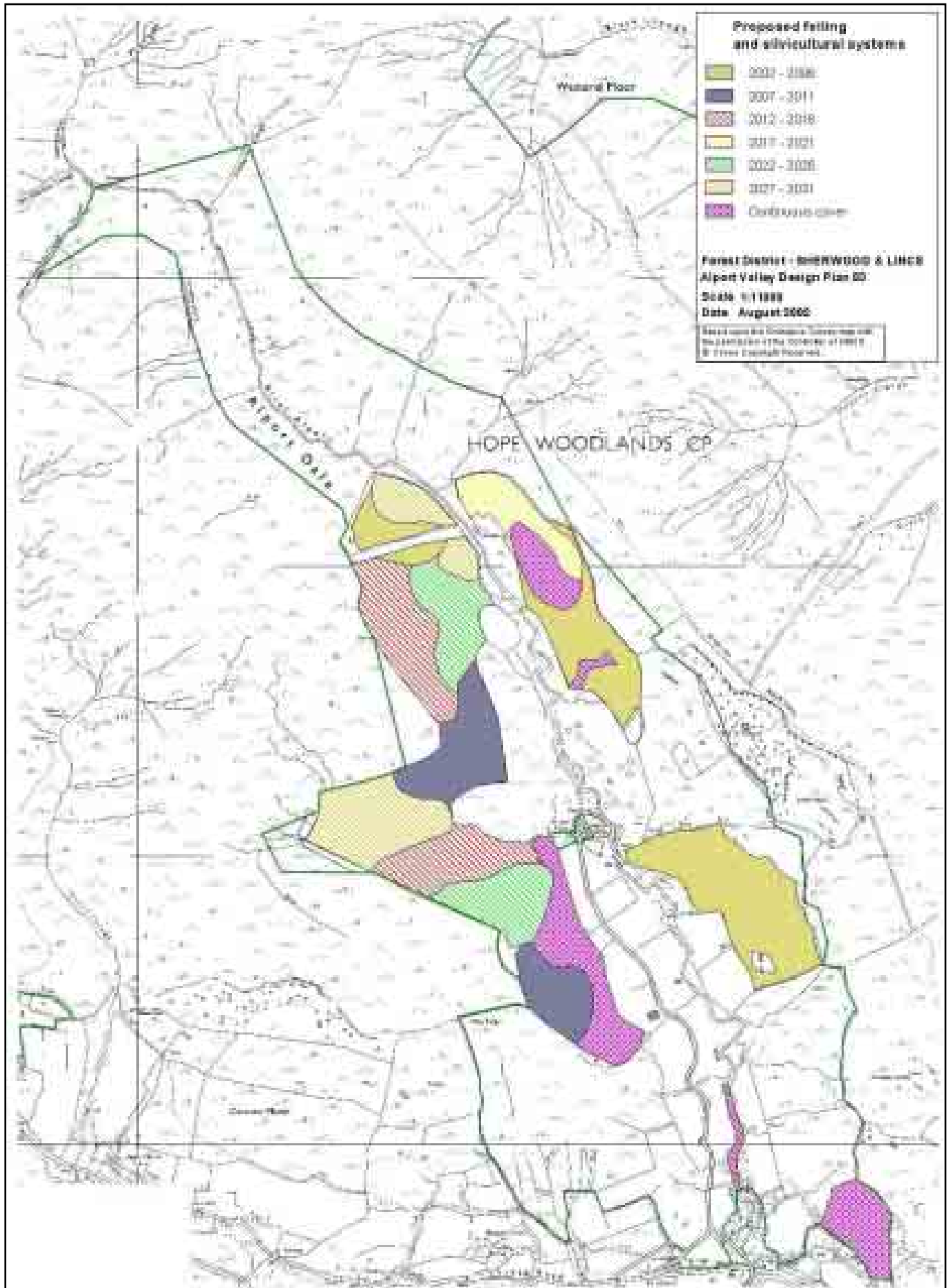
NTS
Alt range: 240m - 480m

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lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
The National Trust Al, 547 873 2001

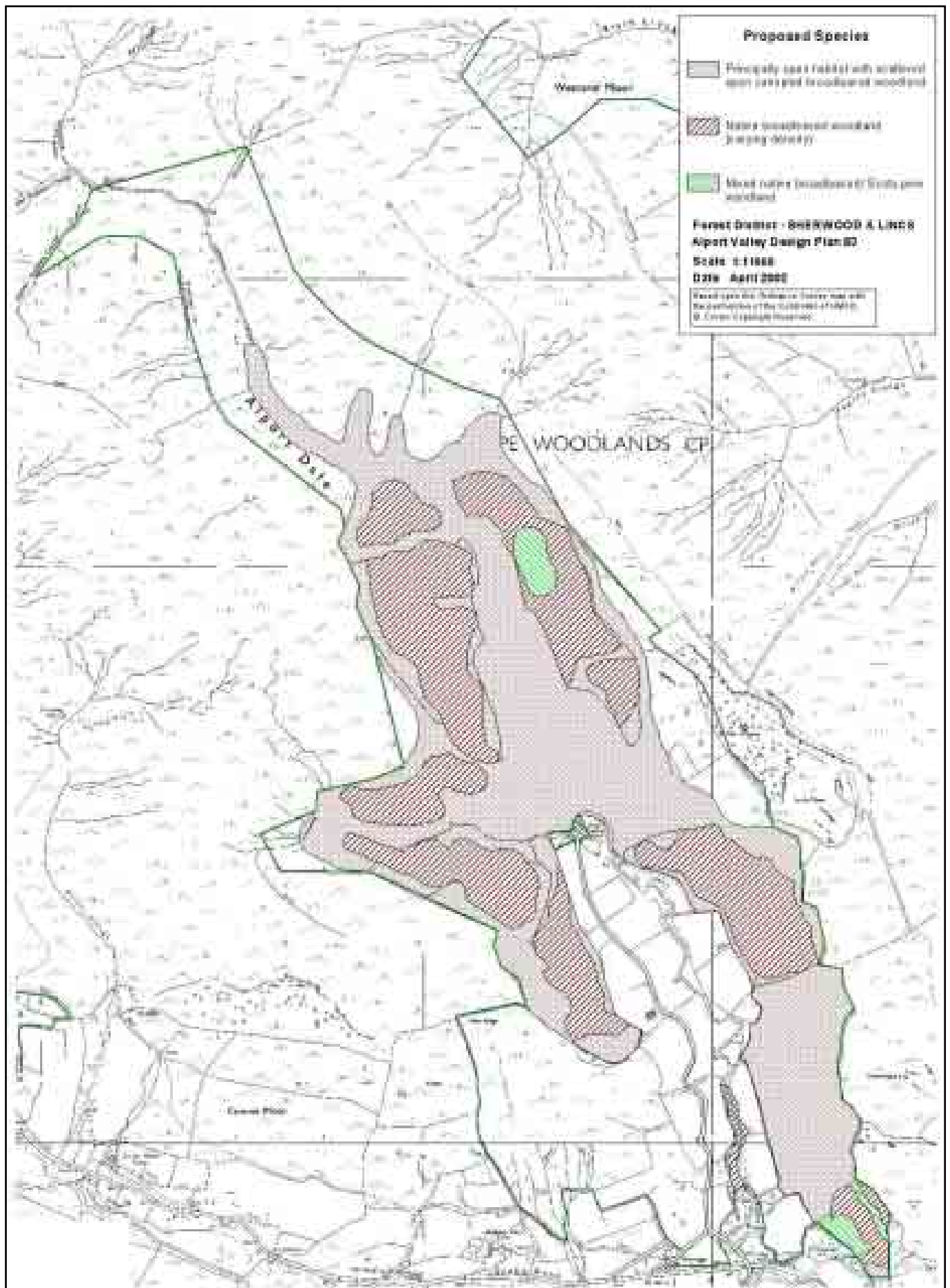
8.4 Designations



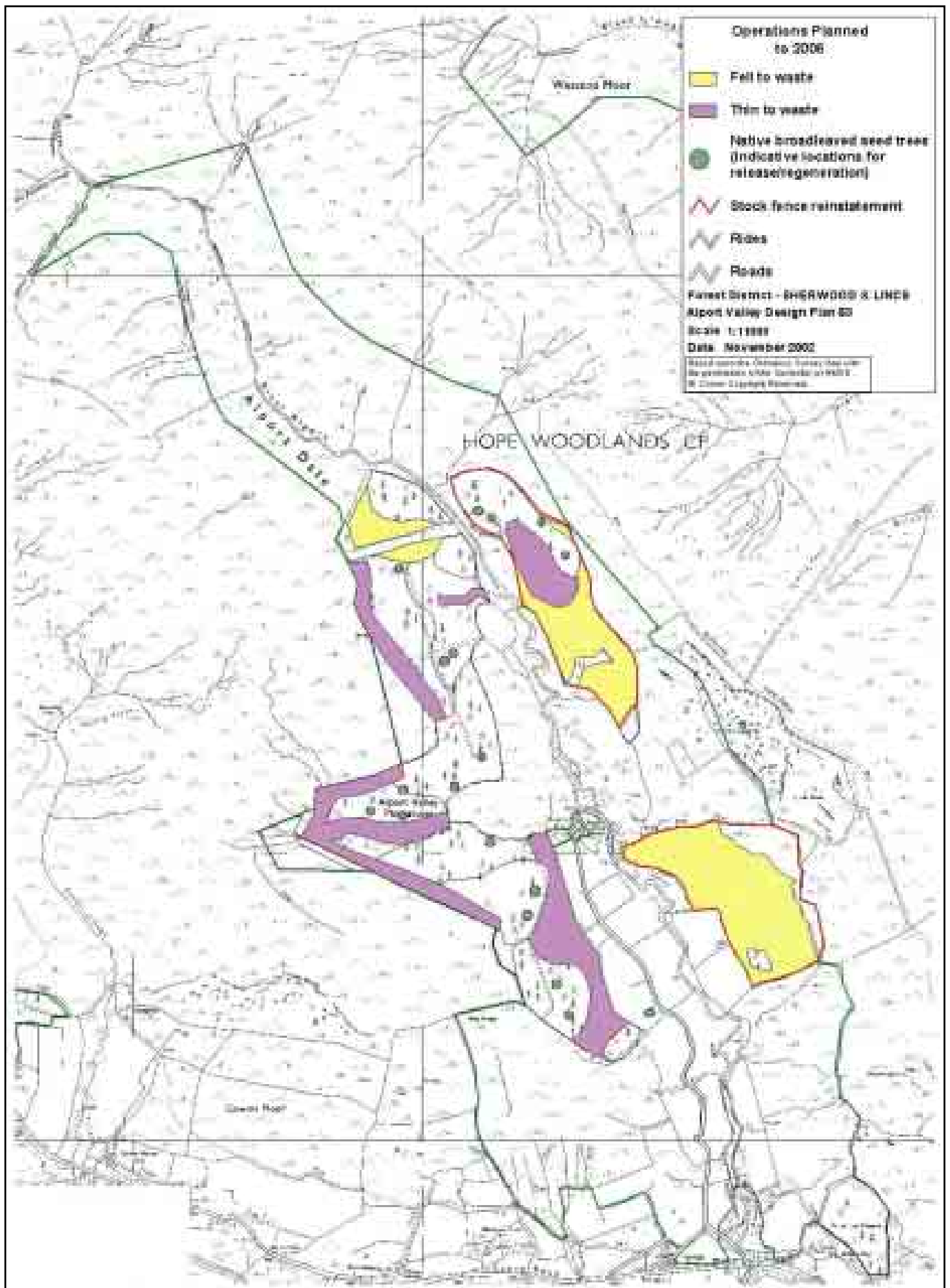
8.6 Forest design plan - felling



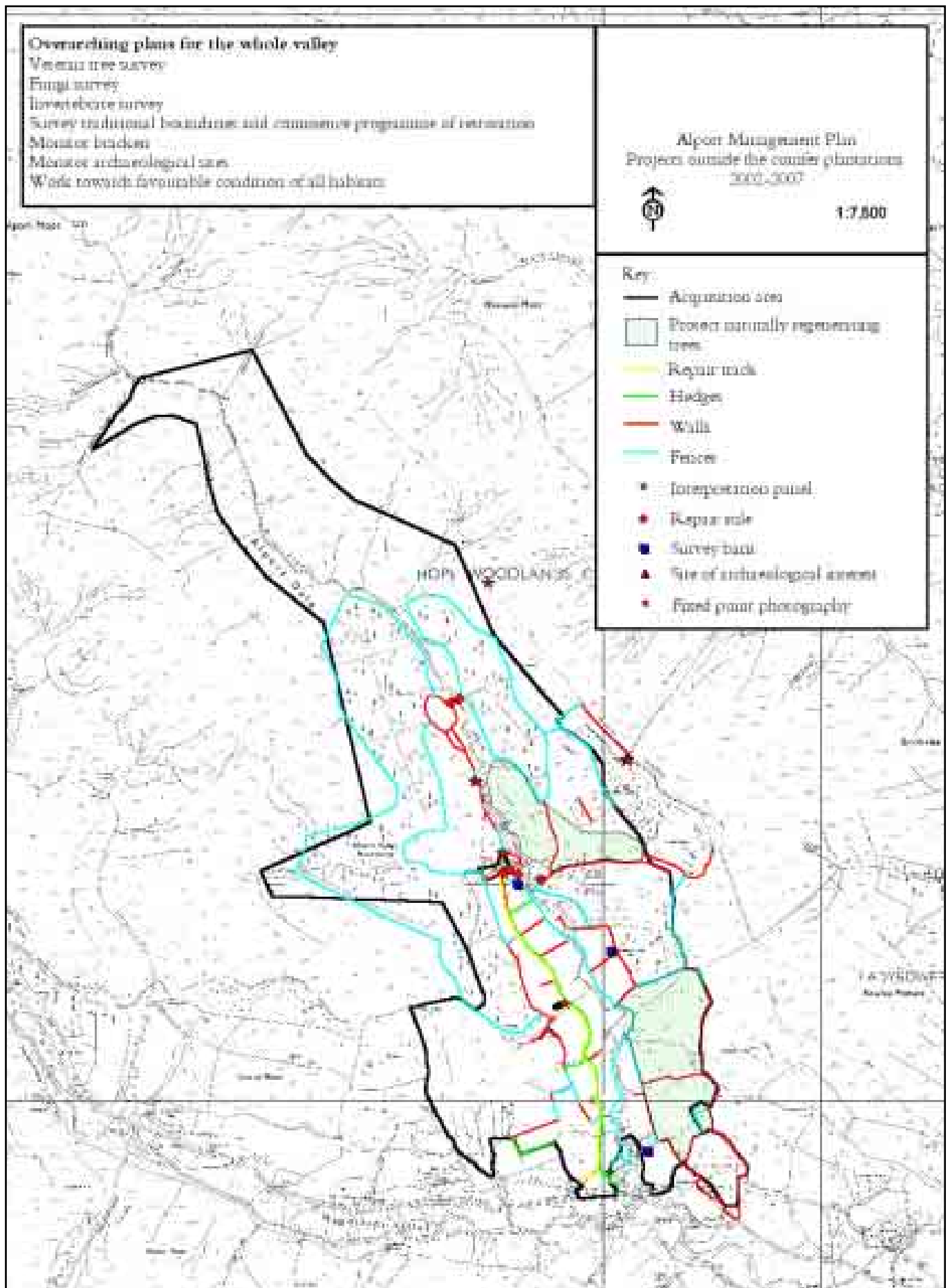
8.7 Forest design plan - regeneration



8.8 Forest operations planned to 2006



8.9 Summary of the first 5 years work



9. Members of the Alport Advisory Group as at 16th April 2002.

The Alport Project

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representing</u>
Chair: J Lomas	PDNPA
M Cotterill	Farming interest
P Atkin	DHW Parish Council.
R Cripps	Sporting interest
H Folkard	British Mountaineering Council
T Howard	The Ramblers
A Robinson	FoPD, local resident.
S Milner	National Trust
A Smith	Forestry Commission
R Pollitt	English Nature
M Innerdale	Severn Trent Water

10. References

Document	Author	Date
Biological survey (currently being written up)	NT biosurvey team	2001/2
Survey	English Nature	1992
Management Plan for the Dark Peak SSSI, Derbyshire 1996-2001	Forestry Commission	1996?
River Macrophyte Survey	NCC. CSD Report No. 1198	1990
Upper Derwent Ecological Survey	PDNPA: Ardron, Lovel and Rose	1986-88
Phase 1 habitat survey of the conifer plantations in the Alport	Andrew J McCarthy, for the Forestry Commission	1998
The National Trust Upper Derwent Valley Moorlands Survey (includes Alport Moor)	Sheffield Bird Study Group	1999
Breeding Birds of the South Pennine Moors	Brown and Shepherd. JNCC Committee Report No. 7	1991
Twite Inventory: Peak District to M62 (not specifically Alport)	RSPB	2001
Lapwing and wader survey: Peak District and surrounding area (not specifically Alport)	RSPB	2001
Alport Dale, Hope Woodlands Archaeological Survey	PDNPA: Bill Bevan	1994
Results of Public consultation on draft strategy	The Forestry Commission and the National Trust	2001
A Strategy Plan for the Alport Valley	The Forestry Commission and the National Trust	2001
Management of the Alport Valley Plantations	Council for the Protection of Rural England	1997
Peak District Education and Interpretation Plan 2002-2004	The National Trust	2001
High Peak Education and Interpretation Plan 2002-2004	The National Trust	2001