

THE MOORLAND EDGE

Open structured woodland habitats and natural regeneration of native trees will create a more gradual and naturalistic transition from woodland to moorland and provide better wildlife habitats.

NEW NATIVE WOODLANDS

New areas of native woodland will be established and encouraged - largely through natural regeneration - to restore areas of characteristic oak-birch and wet alder woodland to the Upper Derwent.

New cover of native trees will also be encouraged to create areas of scattered trees and sparser woodland cover, to provide important characteristic, largely open upland fringe woodland habitats.

NATURAL REGENERATION

Natural regeneration of native trees and shrubs will be used wherever possible to promote the development of new native woodlands. Wherever possible, natural regeneration will also be encouraged to re-stock existing, managed woodlands.

CLOUGHS, STREAMS AND RIVERS

New native woodlands will be encouraged to develop along clough-sides and streams. Characteristic wet woodlands of alder and willow will be encouraged along streams and river-banks or floodplains.

Existing open habitats of value will be maintained.

CONVERTING PLANTATION WOODLAND

Extensive areas of coniferous and broadleaved plantations will be replaced over time by more natural woodlands of native broadleaved species

RIDES AND WOODLAND EDGES

Existing rides and woodland edges will be improved as wildlife habitats. Selected lengths of ride will be widened to create open glade habitats within woodlands. Woodland edges will be managed to create a more uneven, varied structure and reduce hard transitions to open habitats.

BROADLEAVED PLANTATIONS

Areas of coniferous plantations will be converted to broadleaved woodland following harvesting - to provide a more naturalistic landscape character.

CONTINUOUS COVER MANAGEMENT

A very large proportion of the valley's woodlands will be managed by thinning and small-scale felling operations - to maintain continuity of woodland cover and landscape character

PRODUCTIVE WOODLANDS - NEW MARKETS

Some areas will continue to be managed to produce commercial timber crops.

New local markets and users of woodlan produce will be sought, including furniture-makers, general timber uses and craftworkers.

ANCIENT WOODLAND RESTORATION

The restoration of ancient native woodlands is a key priority in the Upper Derwent, including:




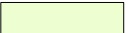

- i) Managing surviving semi-natural ancient woods to preserve and enhance their value for wildlife
- ii) Restoring ancient woods which have been planted with commercial crops back to native woodland types;
- iii) Expanding native woodland cover adjacent to ancient woodlands and in former ancient woodland sites.

CONIFEROUS PLANTATIONS

Conifer plantations will be managed to improve their structure as habitats for native woodland wildlife.

Plantation edges will be softened and re-shaped in sympathy with the landform. Surviving broadleaved trees will be favoured in thinning and felling operations.

Legend

-  Project boundary
-  New and restored native woodlands
-  Existing and former ancient woodland sites
-  Open with scattered native trees and open broadleaved woodland
-  Other existing woodland

The notes and shading on this plan explain the principles and ideas behind the proposals for native woodland restoration in the Upper Derwent.

Upper Derwent Valley Conservation Management Plan

Date: March 2006
Scale: 1 : 20 000 @ A1
Mid-site NGR: SK 156906
ECUS Ref: ECUS-0366-draft

Map 6
Native woodland restoration and creation

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