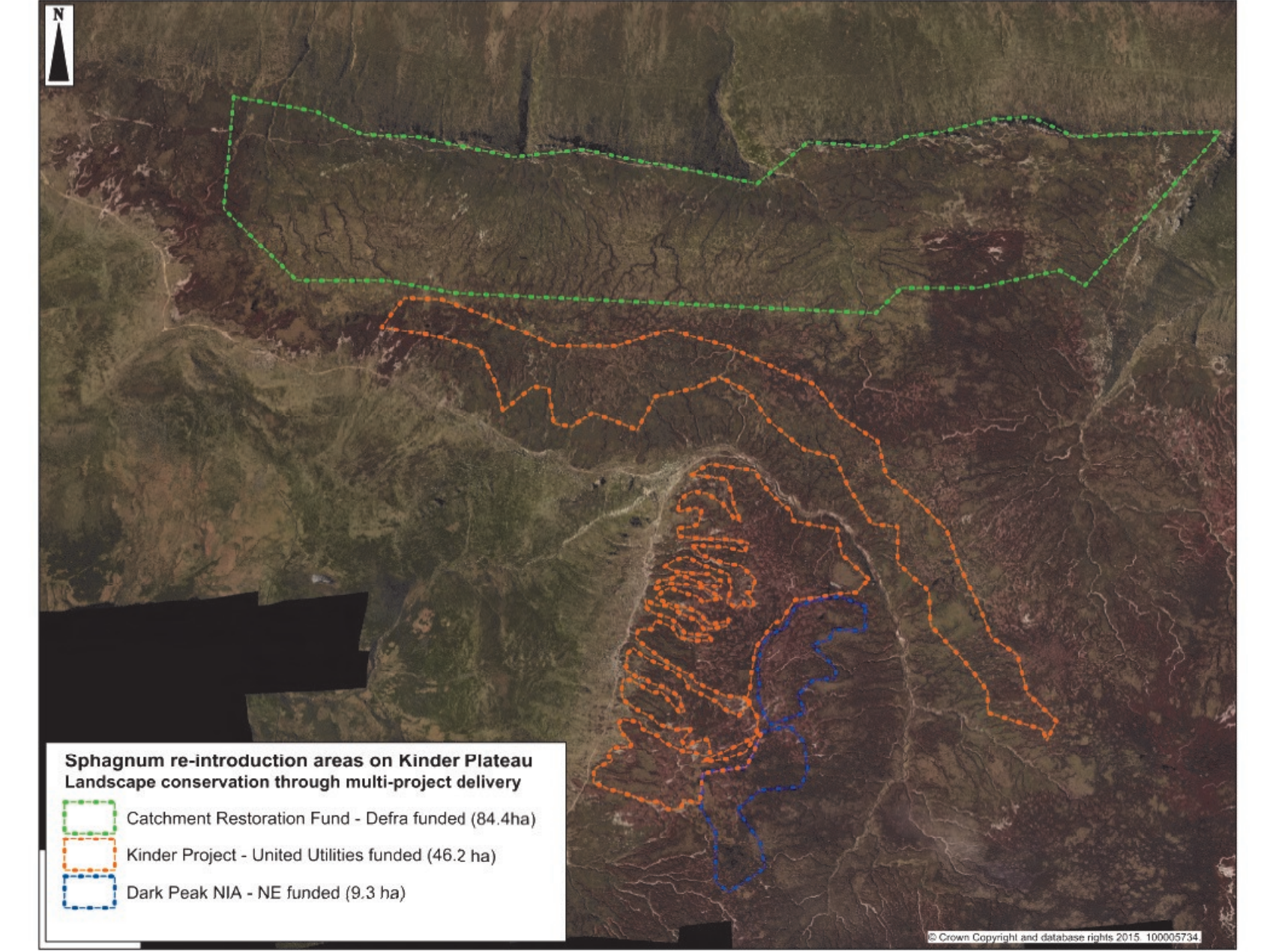
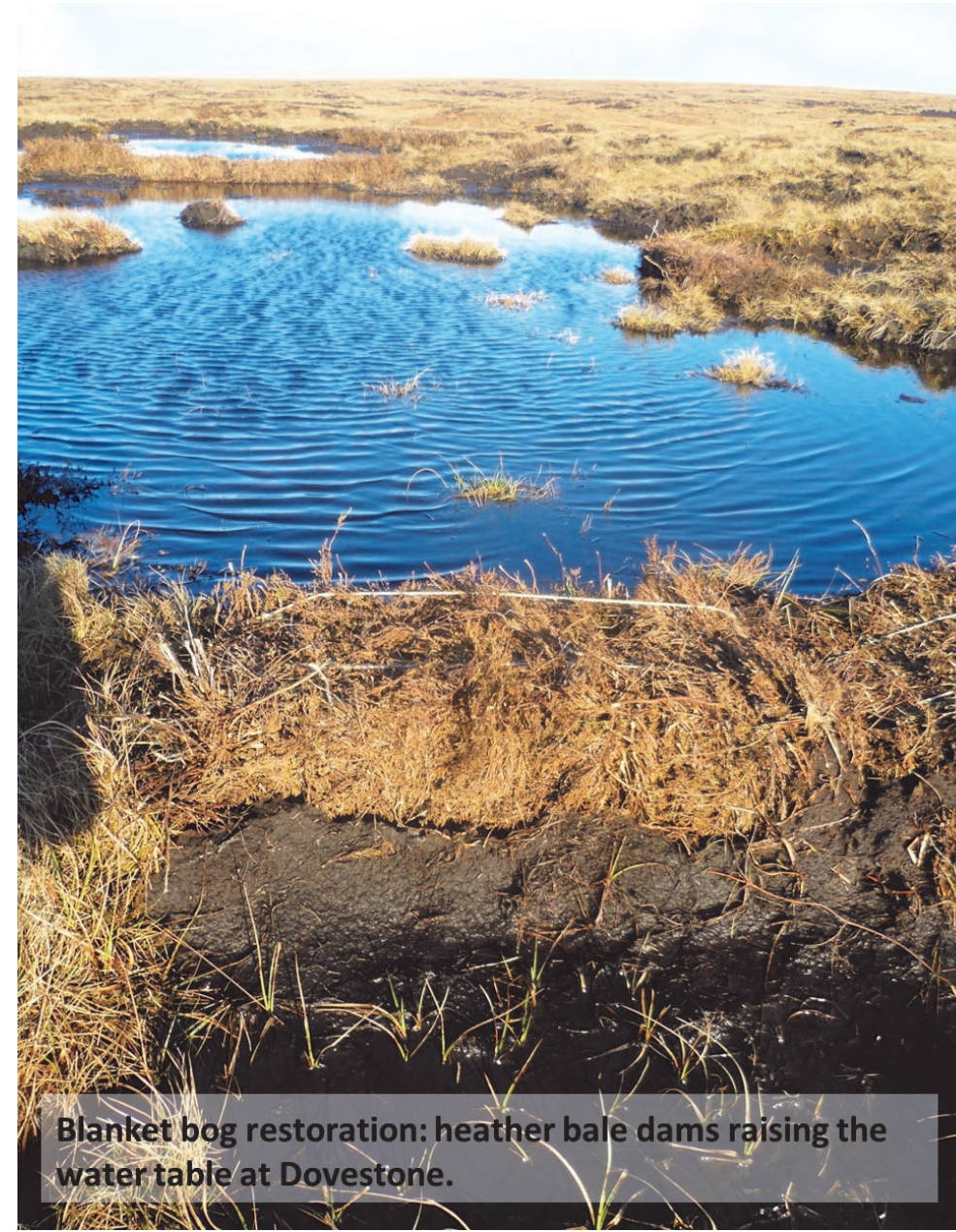
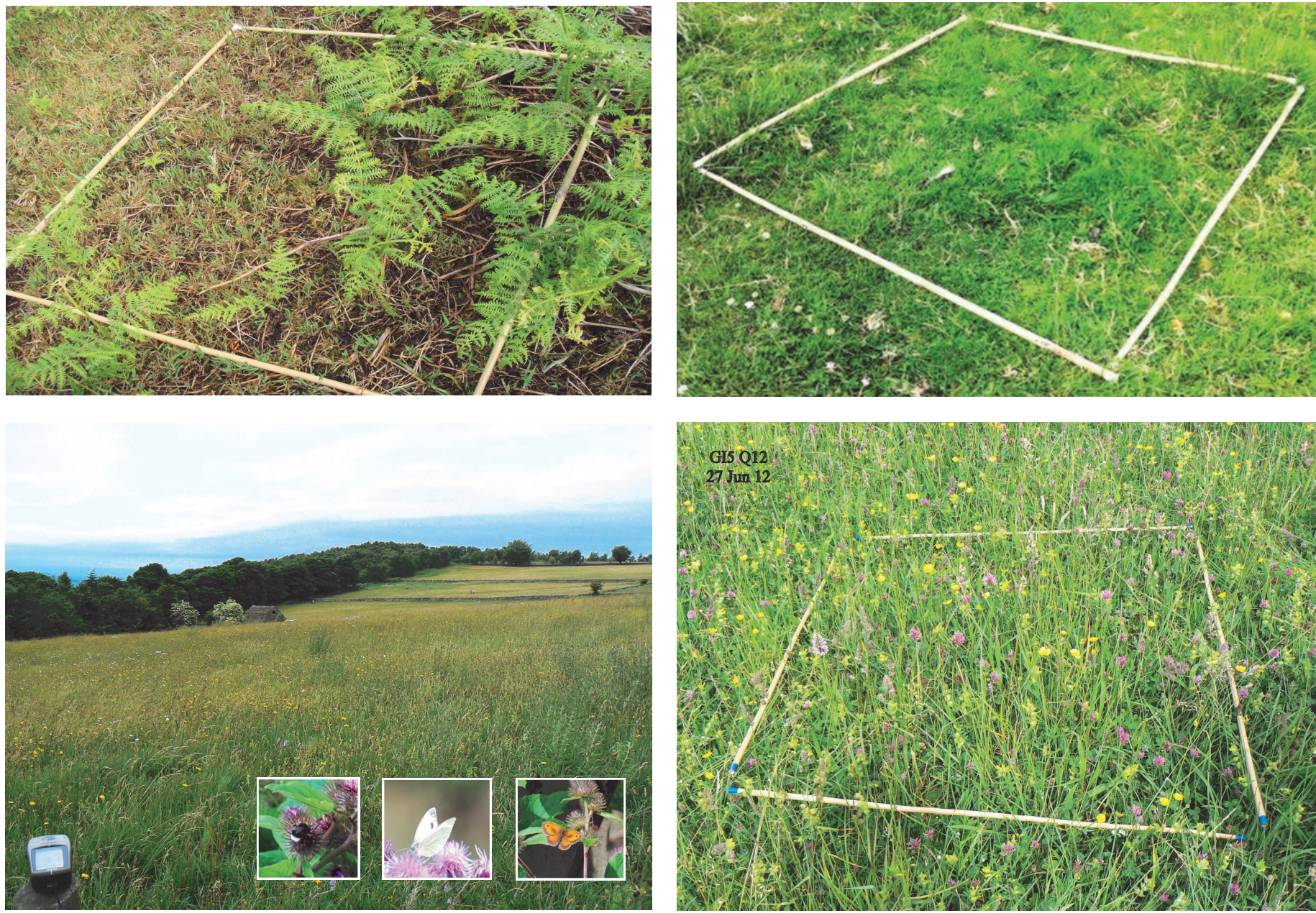


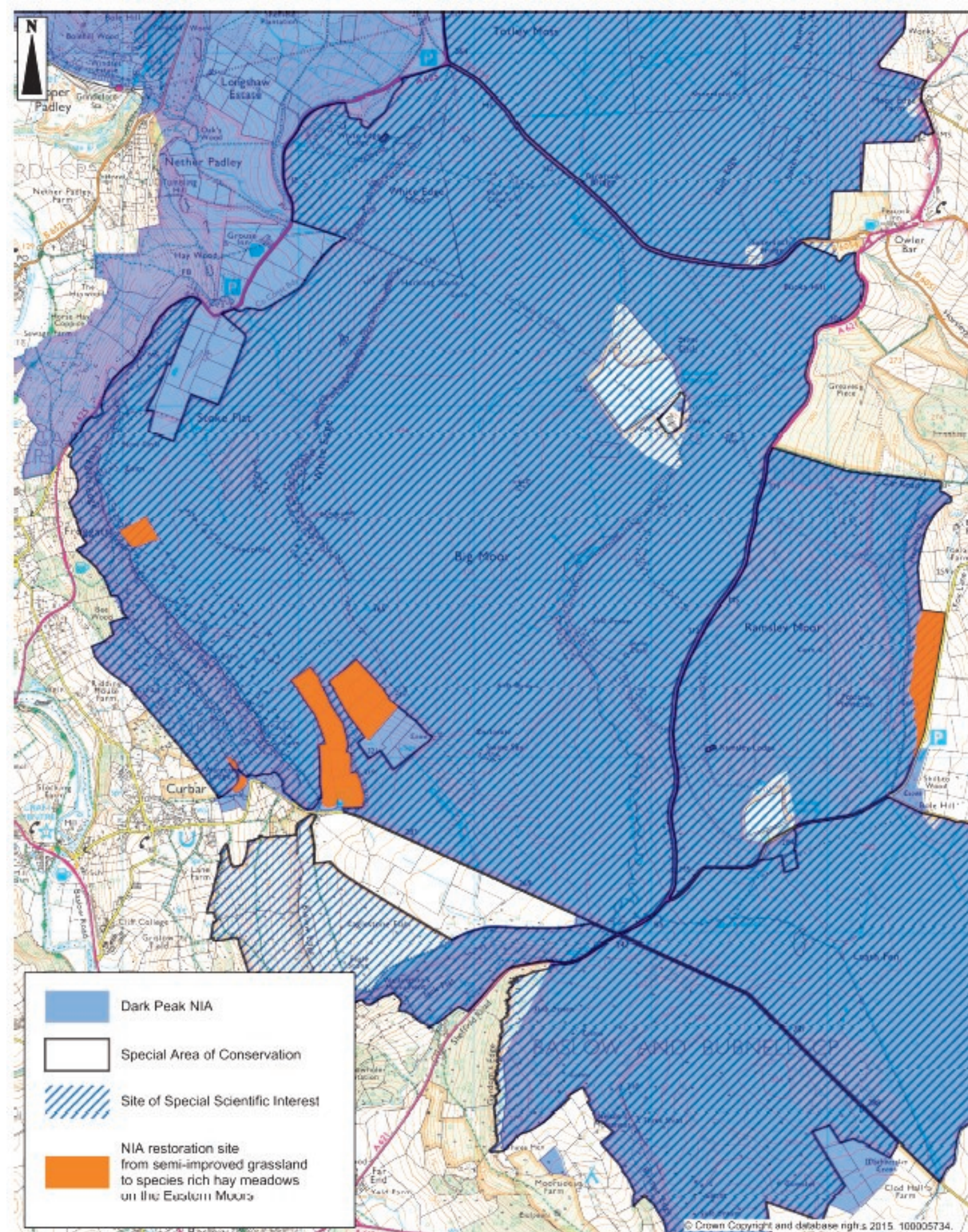
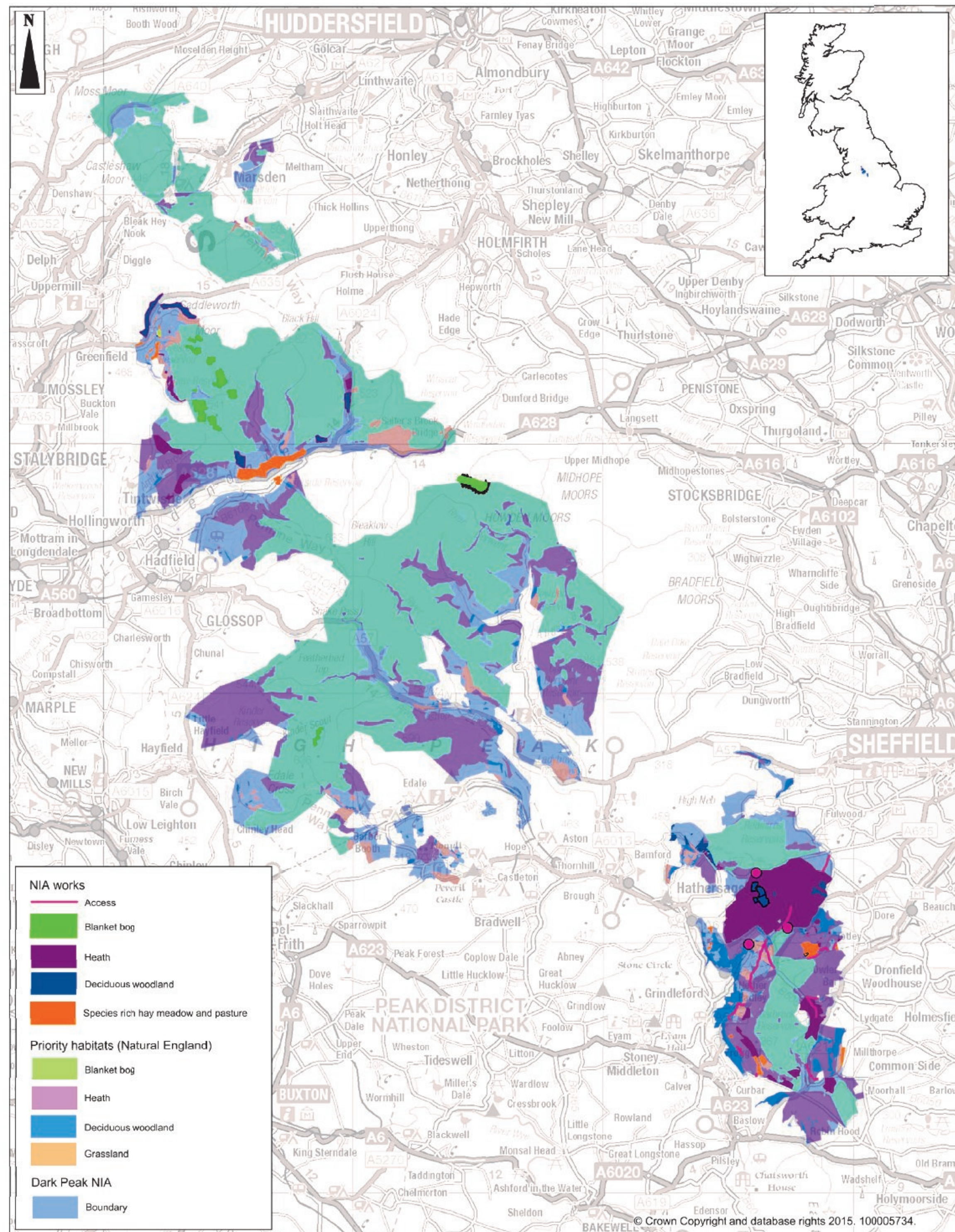
Dark Peak Nature Improvement Area



Connecting people with science
A joined-up monitoring programme, delivered by partner staff and volunteers, has enabled us to collect robust baseline data to evidence the future impact of conservation works on biodiversity (including; grassland communities (above), dry heath vegetation, woodland bird populations, blanket bog vegetation), hydrology, peat erosion and visitor experiences.



Connecting people with nature
A grassland interpretation panel at Dovestone (above) highlighting the flurry of wild flowers such as Bird's foot trefoil (right) following upland hay meadow restoration.



More joined up...
Restoring islands of semi-improved in-bye land, not currently designated within the surrounding SSSI, SAC or SPA, towards species rich hay meadow on the Eastern Moors.

Connecting nature with nature and nature with people
Creating, enhancing or restoring blanket bog, upland heath, native broadleaf woodland and upland hay meadows and pastures across the landscape of the Dark Peak (above) has been delivered through partners, volunteers, collaborating academic institutions, local farmers and land owners coming together to share knowledge, expertise, practical support, and pooling of resources.



Connecting land managers with user groups
With the partnership made up of actively involved public and private land owners, conservation land managers and the British Mountaineering Council, advising, communicating (above), supporting and delivering successful landscape scale conservation across ownership boundaries has been a real success.



Connecting people with people
NIA funding has provided opportunities to bring together partners who work in the same landscape, allowing skills to be shared and relationships built.

Above: a Sheffield WT ranger, was able to spend a day working with the NT ranger team flag laying a path on Sheffield City Council land. They subsequently worked together alongside Sheffield WT volunteers at a different site, sharing equipment and passing on skills to help the team learn how to lay flags safely and effectively.

Better: Increasing functional connectivity
Improving the hydrological integrity and biodiversity of blanket bog habitat through blocking gullies and re-introducing Sphagnum moss (above left), reduces areas of degraded peat which can act as barriers to wildlife moving across the landscape.



Bigger: Increasing structural connectivity
Creating new areas of native broadleaf woodland (below), reduces the distance between habitat patches.

