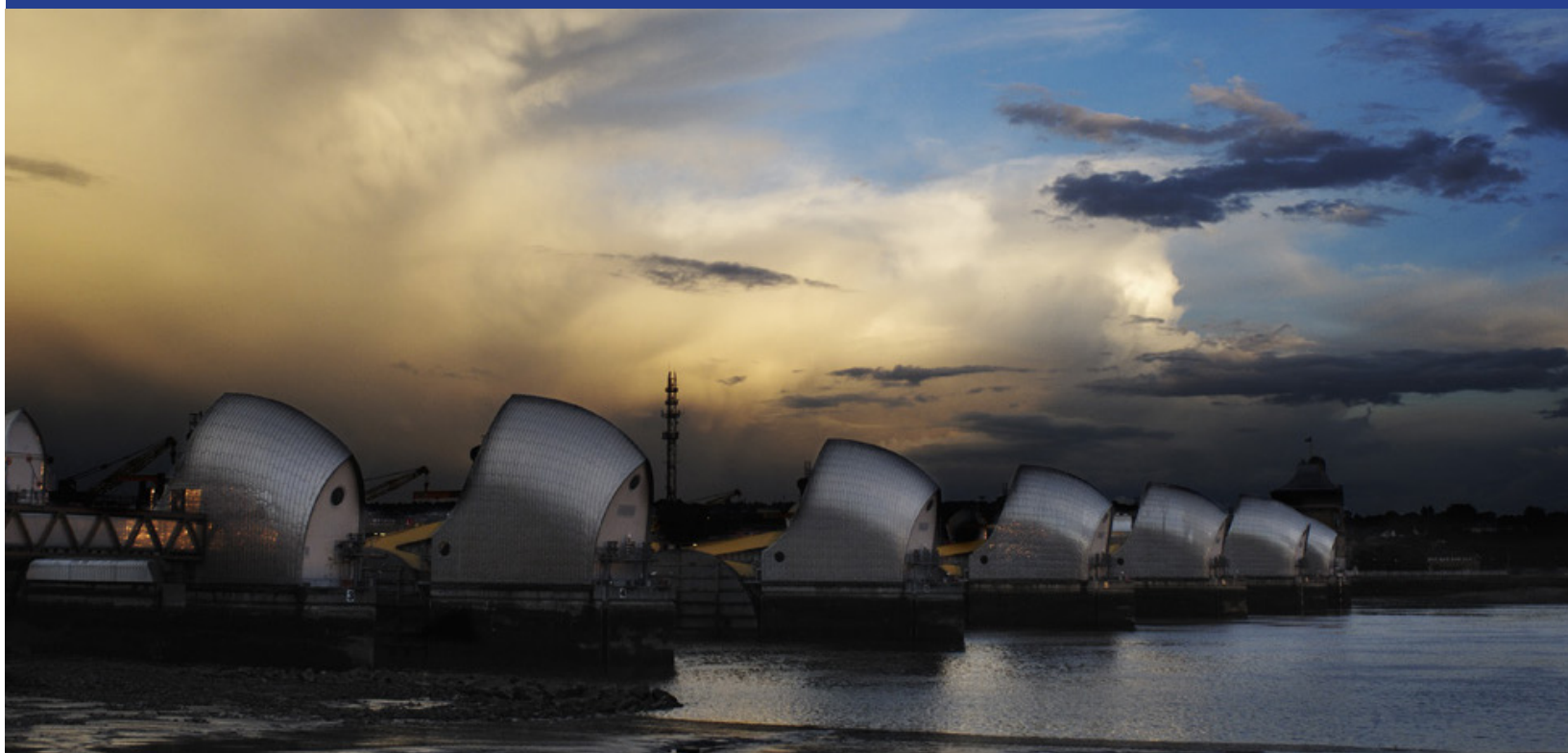


STUDIETUR

NMU 2017

London - Manchester

17.-19. maj 2017



Studietur til England
Fra London til Manchester via Leicester og
Peak District National Park
Vejle Kommune, Natur- og Miljøudvalget
Onsdag den 17. maj - fredag den 19. maj 2017

vejle.dk

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Formål

Med studieturen til England bliver der sat fokus på en række emner og problemstillinger på natur- og miljøområdet, der netop nu har Vejle Kommunes særlige opmærksomhed. De udvalgte temaer skal bidrage med at belyse og kvalificere konkrete initiativer og projekter, der udspringer af henholdsvis Vejle Kommunes Klima- og Resiliensstrategi, vores Natur og Friluftsstrategi, samt Erhvervs- og Udviklingsstrategi for Vejle Ådal & Fjord. På turen er følgende besøgssteder således programsat: Klima-tilpasning, by-renovering, blå/grønne-kiler, borger-inddragelse, besøgscentre, friluftsliv, lokale råvarer og branding samt natur- og vandløbsrestaurering.

Ud over at tage udgangspunkt i de udfordringer, der optager os mest lige nu, så er formålet med studieturen ydermere at skabe møder imellem ligesindede politikere på tværs af de to lande. Blandt andet mødes vi med repræsentanter fra både Royal Borough of Greenwich og Leicester City Council. De programsatte møder skal fremme samarbejde, inspiration og ide-udveksling inden for en række fagområder, der er identiske for både Danmark og England.

Deltagere

Committee for Nature & Environment, Vejle City Council:

Søren Peschardt, Deputy Mayor and Chairman of the Committee for Nature & Environment

Lars Schmidt, Deputy Chairman of the Committee for Nature & Environment

Niels Clemmensen, Member of the Committee for Nature & Environment

Alex Vejby Nielsen, Member of the Committee for Nature & Environment

Folmer Kristensen, Member of the Committee for Nature & Environment

Lasse Bak Egelund, Member of the Committee for Nature & Environment

Administration - Technology & Environment (T&E):

Michael Sloth, Director – T & E

Thomas Kirsten, Chief of Staff – T & E

Jørgen Chris Madsen, Head of the department Nature, Road & Recycling – T & E

Lisbet Wolters, City Architect, Head of the department Towns & Rural Area – T & E

Klaus Enevoldsen, Manager, Nature & Outdoor Activities – T & E

Mads Fjeldsø Christensen, Biologist / Project manager, Nature & Outdoor Activities – T & E

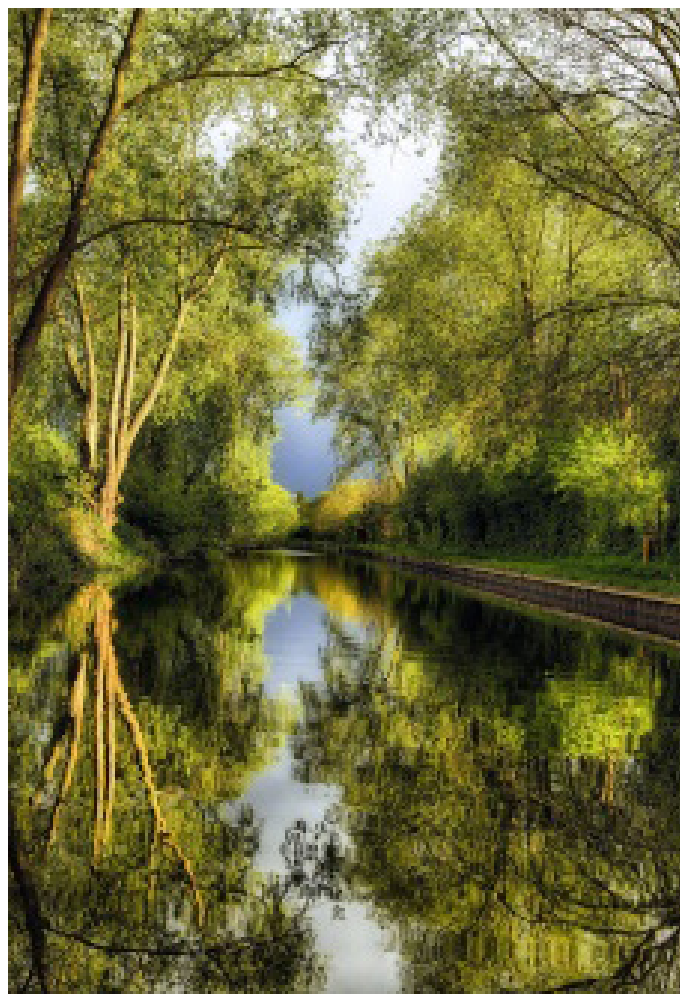
Ulla Pia Geertsen, Climate Adaptation Coordinator, Towns & Rural Area – T & E



Ramada Encore Hotel.



Watermead Country Park.



Leicester Watermead.

Program onsdag den 17. maj

Program:

Onsdag den 17. maj:

Rejsedag

- Kl. 08:35** **Afgang, Billund - London**
- Kl. 09:15** **Ankomst, London City, Anderson Travel, Steve Lee (chauffør)**
- Kl. 10:00** **Afgang bus: Lufthavn til The Thames Barrier (ca. 25 min)**
- Kl. 10.30** **London: The Thames Barrier, Visitors Center & Oplæg**
Tema - klimatilpasning. Guided rundtur på visitorscenter
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-thames-barrier>
- Kl. 12.30** **Frokost - Borough Market. Farmer Market, lokale råvarer og branding**
- Kl. 14:00** **Greenwich City (The Royal Borough of Greenwich / klimatilpasning)**
Oplæg og fremvisning af case; den ny-renoverede og klimavenlige bydel
- Kl. 16:00** **Afgang bus – Leicester**
(ca. 3 timer OBS! meget trafik!)
- Kl. 19:00** **Ramada Encore Leicester City Center/**
84 - 90 Charles Street, Leicester, LE1 1GE
<http://www.leicestercitycentrehotel.com/location.aspx>
- 20:00** **Aftensmad og møde med Leicester City Council**
Peters Pizza - <http://www.peterpizzeria.co.uk/leicester/>

Program torsdag den 18. maj

Program:

Tnsdag den 18. maj:

- Kl. 07:30** **Morgenmad, hotellet og udtjekning (bagage lægges i bussen!)**
- Kl. 08:30** **Cykeltur igennem Leicesters grønne og blå hjerte (slut kl. 11:30)**
Tema – blå og grønne kiler i byen: Besigtigelse og oplæg fra embedsmænd, planlæggere og politikere, Leicester City Council undervejs
<https://www.leicester.gov.uk/leisure-and-culture/parks-and-open-spaces/our-parks/watermead-country-park-south>
- Kl. 08.40** **Opsamling af cykler**
- Kl. 09:30** **Cykle til Watermead Park**
- Kl. 10:15** **Wildlife-area**
- Kl. 11:00** **Cykle tilbage via De Montfort University Campus**
- Kl. 11:30** **Aflevere cykler**
- Kl. 11:45** **Frokost – Leicester**
Til inspiration:
<http://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council/city-mayor-peter-soulsby/my-vision/>
- Kl. 12:30** **Afgang bus: Leicester til River Dove (ca. 2 timer)**
- Kl. 14.30** **Møde med Trent Rivers Trust**
Møde med Chloe Palmer, direktør Trent River Trust. Vi snakker bl.a om frivillighed, vandplaner og borgerinddragelse.
- Kl. 15.30** **Besøg på River Dove, Vandløbsrestaureringsprojekt**
"Letting the Dove Flow": Møde med fiskeribiolog, Julie Wozniczka
- Kl. 17:00** **Afgang bus: River Dove til Bakewell (ca. 35 min) Evt. nedslagspunkter i Peak District National Park**
- Kl. 18:30** **Check-in på Rutland Arms Hotel**
The Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1BT
<http://www.rutlandarmsbakewell.com>
- Kl. 19:30** **Aftensmad – Bakewell. Piedaniel's Restaurant**
<http://www.piedaniels-restaurant.com/mapdirect.html>
- Kl. 21:00** **Evaluering af dagen - hotellet**

Program fredag d. 19. maj

Program:

Fredag den 19. maj:

- Kl. 07:30** Morgenmad, Rutland Arms Hotel, Bakewell og udtjekning
- Kl. 09:00** Møde Nationalpark-bestyrelse - Peak District
Brian Taylor, Head of Policy & Communities Service, Peak District N.P
- Kl. 10:30** Afgang bus: Bakewell til Edale (ca. 35 min)
- Kl. 11:15** Besøg – Moorland Visitorscenter, Peak District National Park (Edale)
- Kl. 12:00** Frokost (Edale)
- Kl. 12:45** Afgang bus: Edale til Middelton (ca. 65 min - evt. med nedslagspunkter i Peak District)
- Kl. 14:00** Mountcook.org - Outdoor Center. (oplevelsesøkonomi, friluftsliv)
Rundvisning og møde med grundlægger og direktør, Colin Adams
- Kl. 15:30** Afgang bus: Middelton til Manchester Lufthavn (ca. 25 min)
- Kl. 18:15** Fly-afgang Manchester Airport
- Kl. 20:55** Ankomst – Billund

The Thames Barrier

How does it work?

A map released by its operator, the Environment Agency, showed how London would look if sea levels continued to rise and there was no barrier. The Houses of Parliament, the O2 arena, Tower Bridge, and areas including Southwark, the Isle of Dogs, Whitechapel and West Ham were shown to be flooded.

The barrier, built in 1982 on the Thames on the eastern side of the capital at Woolwich, was designed to protect 48 sq miles (125 sq km) of central London from flooding caused by tidal surges.

At the moment, with so much rainfall travelling down the Thames, there is a danger during high tide that the extra water will be pushed back up river by the sea and cause flooding in the capital and to the west.

To prevent this, the barrier has been used at record levels, says Eamonn Forde, one of its controllers. It has closed 28 times since 6 December. This represents one fifth of all the closures - about 150 - since it was inaugurated.

Some years it hasn't been used at all. When it shut in December 2012, it was reported to be the first closure since March 2010.

The barrier, made up of 10 steel gates, reaches 520m (1,700ft) across the river. When open, the gates lie flat on the river floor and close by being rotated upwards until they block the river. The four main gates span 61.5m (200ft) and weigh more than 3,000 tonnes each. The barrier is closed just after low tide to create an empty "reservoir" for the river flow to fill up. It takes 75-90 minutes to close it, starting with the gates on the outside until the middle gates are shut.



The Thames Barrier.



Image copyright Environment Agency Image caption How London might be affected by flooding from the sea without the Thames Barrier

The Thames Barrier

A closer look at the barrier



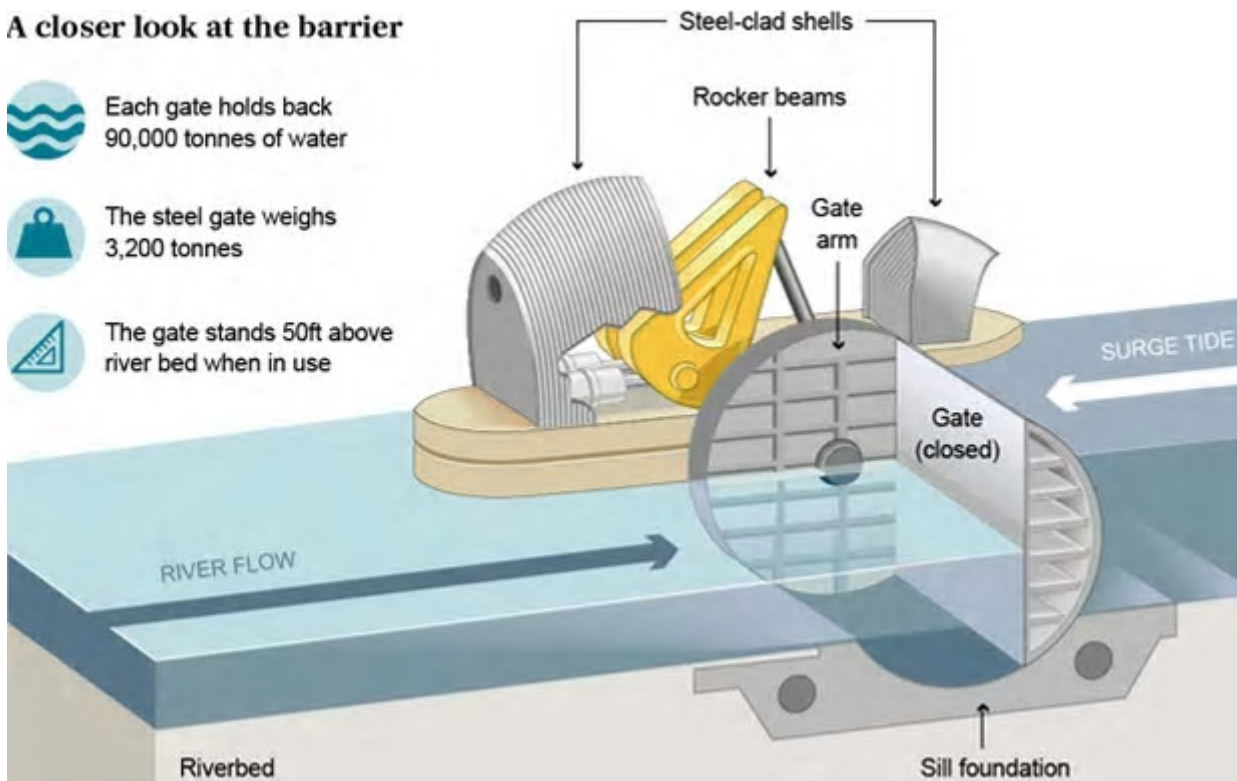
Each gate holds back 90,000 tonnes of water



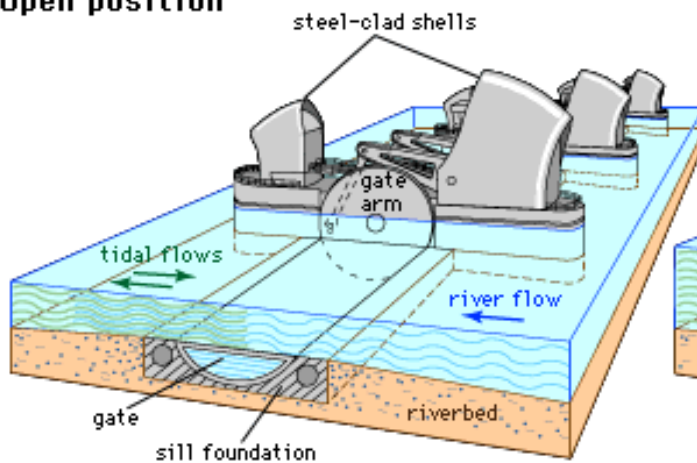
The steel gate weighs 3,200 tonnes



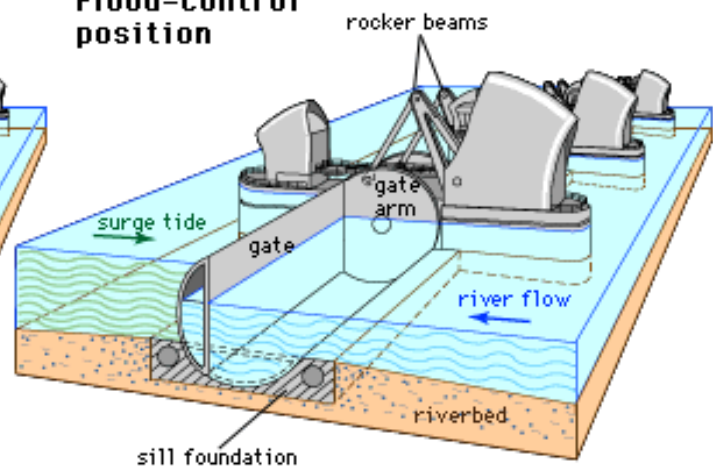
The gate stands 50ft above river bed when in use



Open position



Flood-control position



Open - Allows the Thames to flow freely and ships to pass through the gates. Closed - Creates a solid steel wall preventing water flowing upstream towards the capital. Underspill position - Allows a controlled amount of water to pass under the gate and up the Thames

With no barrier, at high tide, the sea would normally flow up the estuary and into London, pushing the river water back. With all the extra rainfall, this could worsen the flooding. The barrier prevents this from happening. The gates are left shut and the river water is held until the tide turns. Staff wait for the water on both sides to "equalise" - reach the same level - and then the gate is opened and the river water can rush out into the estuary.

There is no danger that the water will overwhelm the barrier. "We've got a massive amount of room."

Storm surge from the North Sea, high tides and exceptional fluvial (river) flow are the three factors that make it necessary. At the moment the major factor is the amount of water flowing down the Thames. "We're predominantly closing to help reduce levels the other side of Teddington Weir," Forde says.

How much difference is the barrier making? "We're reducing the level by inches," he says. That impact is felt up the Thames as far as Molesey - about 12 miles from central London. That is where the effect of the tide

runs out. Inches may not sound a lot but it could be the difference between ground level and someone's house, Forde says.

The barrier was closed at 10:30 GMT on Tuesday, for instance. It was to open later when the tide turned. Forde expects it to close again on Wednesday. The forecasts for the staff at the barrier - they have weather and storm measuring systems based in the North Sea - show deteriorating weather. A spring (higher) tide is also beginning on Wednesday.

For most of its history, London lacked such protection. In 1928, 14 people drowned when a swollen Thames over-

flowed between the City and Southwark to the east and Putney and Hammersmith to the west. According to contemporary reports, the streets were filled with water up to 4ft (1.2m) deep.

The 1953 North Sea flood, which resulted in one London death and flooding at Silvertown, in the east, prompted calls for a mechanism to protect the capital. Construction on the Thames Barrier began in 1974 and it was officially opened a decade later. The barrier was originally designed to last up to the year 2030. Recent analysis suggests that even with sea level rise from anticipated climate change the barrier will be sufficient protection until 2060-70.



Thames Barrier.



Thames Barrier.



Oversvømmelsesscenarie fra London.



Thames Barrier.



Thames Barrier.

Borough Market

BOROUGH MARKET is rich with history, but it remains as relevant now as it has ever been. As London's oldest food market, it has been serving the people of Southwark for 1,000 years, and that extraordinary heritage is an important part of its appeal.

But this is not a museum piece—it is a dynamic, ever-changing institution; a participant in the wider debates around what we eat and where it comes from; a place where food is talked about almost as enthusiastically as it is consumed.

First and foremost, though, it is a source of genuinely exceptional produce. Many of the Market's stallholders are themselves producers: the farmer who reared the

animal, the fisherman who caught the fish, the baker who baked the bread. Other traders have built their reputations on seeking out small-scale artisan producers and bringing their wares to Borough. Together, the Market's stalls, shops and restaurants reflect London's status as a truly global city, with traditional British produce.

Borough Market is a riot of colours, smells and human engagement. The traders—a vast repository of culinary knowledge—are only too happy to share their expertise with shoppers, or else just pass the time of day. Their voices are added to by the chefs, food writers, campaigners and teachers who help make the Market's cookery demonstrations, publications, public debates and educational programmes so highly regarded.



Borough Market.

The Royal Borough of Greenwich

Byrenewing & Klimatilpasning

5. Natural Environment (Greener Greenwich Strategy, Royal Borough of Greenwich, 2016)

With around 159 parks and open spaces within its boundaries, the Borough of Greenwich is well served in terms of its green space and infrastructure. This spaces include Greenwich Park in the north west to Avery Hill Park in the south east, the South East London Green Chain network, 170 hectares of woodland in Oxleas and Bostall woods, 32 around 14,000 street trees, and the longest river frontage of any borough in London.

The Royal Borough manages a large proportion of the parks and open spaces in the borough. However, the natural environment includes not only council-owned parks and woods, but a patchwork of open spaces such as Woolwich Common owned by the Ministry of Defence, parks in Thamesmead owned by Peabody, private gardens, allotments and green roofs; and hives of activity by communities and residents working to maintain and enhance their natural environment. Private domestic gardens for example, cover nearly a quarter of Greater London.

The natural environment has a key role to play in both the mitigation of, and adaptation to climate change and air pollution. Green spaces act as sinks for emissions, taking in and storing carbon dioxide and improving air quality; providing respite from areas of significant air pollution. Whilst future impacts of climate change may include increased frequency of extreme weather events, and threats to biodiversity; natural environments aid in urban cooling, sustainable water management and reduction of flood risk, and provide habitats to a multitude of species.

At the same time, the natural environment bears the brunt of a changing climate as rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns and other impacts alter the abundance, distribution and composition of species and habitats. The Royal Borough's actions to tackle climate change in this area are focussed on maintaining and enhancing the natural environment, so that it is able to provide a multitude of functions and benefits to people and wildlife across the Borough.

Maintaining and enhancing green space

The council's core strategy includes a commitment to protecting our green space, and much of the activities it undertakes within the Royal Borough's natural environment seek to maintain and enhance the quality of green space. Tree stock provides a significant sink for carbon emissions, sequestering carbon during growth and improving air quality. Significant tree planting programmes have been carried out. For example, in 2012, 2012 trees were planted across the borough to mark the Olympic Games.

More recently, the Royal Borough has been

planting around 200 young tree seedlings a year on the Royal Borough's parks and open spaces; and around 300 trees a year on its highways using native species where practicable. Existing plant-life is also maintained and managed to a high standard in order to ensure it remains healthy.

Efforts are also being made to choose more drought resistant species in planting schemes in recognition of changing climatic conditions. The council's Parks, Estates and Open Spaces service is certified to ISO 14001,³⁴ an international quality standard of environmental management which aims to minimise its environmental impact. This includes minimising pesticide use, managing its fleet to minimise pollution, using battery rather than oil powered tools where possible, and minimising waste.

Around 98% of green waste generated in Royal Borough parks and open spaces is also currently reused as wood chips or mulch. The Royal Borough also works closely with the Friends of Parks groups, and supports community gardening and food growing projects and the work of Good Food in Greenwich.

Parks and Open Spaces and community food growing There are currently 18 allotments across the Borough of Greenwich, and two community-led growing areas on council sites. The latter are located at Abbey Wood and Maryon Park. The Royal Borough hopes that these growing areas will encourage community interaction with green space, and community cohesion; and that they may offer local school groups exposure to both green space and food growing.

Biodiversity

Biodiversity has been fostered across the Borough through our BAP (2010)³⁵ and at the Borough's 5536 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). RBG currently has 36 hectares of conservation grass cut only once a year; providing a better opportunity for wildflower and rare grass growth and providing rich habitat for biodiversity. Some fringes of amenity sites have also been sowed with wild flower seeds that provide food sources for bees and insects and help support local ecosystems.

Box 5.2. Crown Woods Way exemplar project



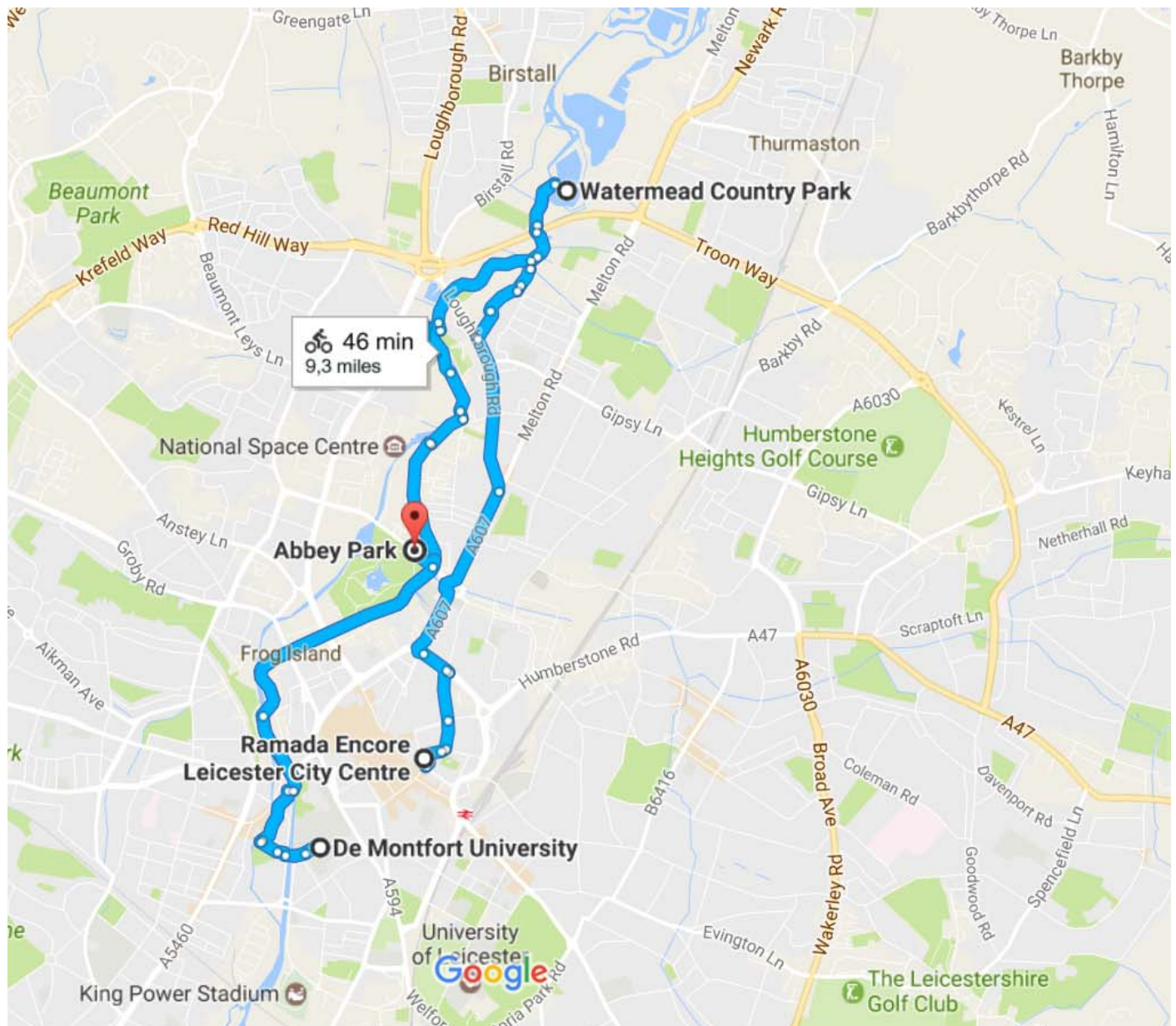
This successful exemplar project recently won a Big Biodiversity Challenge award³⁷. The charity Trees for Cities³⁸ worked in collaboration with the Royal Borough to improve surface water management on Crown Woods Way, a residential street in Greenwich, and the A2 road, in an innovative and sustainable way. The project was aimed at tackling flood risk through use of sustainable urban drainage (SuDs) techniques such as rain gardens and tree pits; whilst also improving biodiversity in the local area by planting native species and wild flowers, whilst improving air quality, and the local environment for residents.

(Image: photograph of the Crown Woods Way project showing rain gardens and oak trees³⁹)

Leicester: Blå/grønne-korridorer

Bicycletrip Leicester

– vision from the mayor (Transforming the Waterside – tekst fra Leicester City Council officielle hjemmeside):



Omtrentlig cykelrute, Leicester.

Bicycletrip Leicester – vision from the mayor (Transforming the Waterside)



“My vision for the waterside is to attract new investment to create a vibrant and thriving new neighbourhood with new homes and new work spaces” (official hjemmeside)

Further information

Leicester waterside is a hidden gem. The area is located to the north west of the city centre between the A6 and Rally Park and contains the river soar and Grand Union Canal. These waterways are an underused and often under-appreciated asset, cut off from the rest of the city by historical industrial development, some of this area suffers from high levels of vacancy and dereliction. The poor appearance and lack of investment in sites in this area makes a poor ‘front door’ for visitors to our city.

The regeneration of the Waterside is an opportunity to turn the area around, bring in new investment and create a vibrant and thriving neighbourhood with new homes and new workspaces. The project will make the most of the City’s waterways and open up opportunities for many more people to enjoy them.

My vision for the Waterside area is:

- A thriving neighbourhood offering a unique and vibrant place to live and space for local businesses to flourish.
- A place that reconnects Leicester to its waterfront, bringing opportunities for leisure and wildlife.
- A place where people feel safe and comfortable to walk and cycle.
- A place where the streets and homes are built to high standards of design and sustainability.
- A confident place which values its history while embracing the future.

What happens next?

Last year we received £25 million of funding over five years to help kick-start development and we are now moving ahead with plans to regenerate the Waterside area. This will see around 300 new homes, new offices, shops, green space and canal-side paths.

Around half of the new homes will be town houses and the rest will be flats. A series of new public squares and play spaces will be integrated into the streets to provide a connection between homes and waterways. These proposals

will help create a range of new leisure opportunities for walking, cycling and boating.

Purchasing the land:

We submitted our plans for the area in May 2015, and were granted planning permission last December.

Due to constraints on the site, development must take place in phases, and in a comprehensive manner. Different parts of the site are owned by different landlords. The funding we have received is to acquire and prepare site. However, it’s unlikely we’d be able to negotiate individual sales on all properties in a reasonable period.

For these reasons, a resolution for a compulsory purchase order (CPO) was made in April. This was the first step in making the CPO order. We have been negotiating with affected landowners since June 2015, and now own 80% of the site through voluntary agreements.

When will the CPO come into effect?

We feel that it is now the right time to make the CPO. Once the order has been made, the timescales are out of our hands. However below is a rough timescale:

Connecting Leicester is a vision to create and provide a connected, safe and family friendly city centre

Looking back, some of the developments in the city, such as the ring road have created barriers that make it difficult for people to move from one area to another and enjoy all the exciting things Leicester has to offer.

I am committed to creating a thriving heart of the city that takes away the barriers and greatly improves the connections between key places within the city. We have taken action to improve the connections between shopping, leisure, heritage, housing and transport facilities.

Our city has a rich heritage with many hidden gems. These are poorly connected with many barriers preventing people moving around Leicester and understanding its story.

Leicester

Connecting Leicester is the focus for bringing together these special buildings and places through a series of key projects. Together these changes are making the city an attractive destination for shoppers, visitors, businesses and investors and a great place to live.

Connecting the different parts of the city centre and reducing the dominance of roads is starting to create an attractive, pedestrian-friendly, environment for local people to enjoy their historic city.

The scheme is proving to help businesses flourish and attract new visitors to what we know is an interesting and exciting place.

Our city has many unique heritage, retail, leisure and cultural highlights which could be better linked together to create a strong and vibrant centre.



Abbey Park.

Watermead Country Park

Watermead Country Park is a network of lakes woodlands and nature reserves created from 340 acres of gravel workings along the River Soar to the north of the city. Watermead Country Park is now a haven for wetland wildlife enjoyed by nature lovers, walkers and families. The park has fine lake views and woodland walks with good paths and picnic areas.

A life sized sculpture of a mammoth inspired by the mammoth, bison and deer bones found in the gravel workings overlooks the 92 acres of Watermead managed by the

City Council. Further north the park is under the control of Leicestershire County Council.

Easily accessible either on foot or by bicycle the Sustrans long distance cycle route 6 and local route 1 cycle ways passes through the park.

Watermead Country Park (South) has a strong sense of place with its wetland character, unusual in Leicester's urban environment. As may be expected, the water features are the most prominent aspect of the park. These help to make this park one of the most important wildlife sites in the city.



Nature Reserve Boundary

Play Trail locations

Nature Reserve Key	
Meadow	
Reed	

Watermead Country Park

Routes for walkers and cyclists

Explore the great network of paths within the Country Park, taking in a wealth of landscapes, wildlife habitats and spectacular viewpoints. Try out one of the two, coloured, waymarked routes. For a longer route combine the two.

Route	Distance	Walking Time	Surface
 	1 mile (1.5 km)	30 mins	Hard surface path, suitable for pushchairs/wheelchairs
 	2 miles (3 km)	1 hour	Hard surface path, suitable for pushchairs/wheelchairs

Rivers Trusts (RT) in the UK

As the umbrella body, RT provides a wide and varied support role to local rivers trusts. Some activities are behind the scenes, strengthening the strategic role of the movement and others much more locally hands on and ad hoc. Here's an overview of some of the activities in 2015.

Trust Development of the rivers trust movement is a core activity for RT with support provided on start-up, governance and project delivery. 2015 has seen a number of early-stage trusts really find their feet and begin to deliver some significant projects. Growth of the rivers trust movement is beginning to take off in Northern Ireland and emerge in Eire. And we have also provided advice and support to groups wishing to develop rivers trust shaped organisations in mainland Europe and even Grenada!

Projects:

Project co-ordination RT has a key role in supporting local delivery by coordinating efforts at larger regional and national scales. 2015 saw the closure of our largest such project to date, the Defra funded River Improvement Programme (RIF). RIF is the largest ever river restoration programme in the UK co-ordinated by an NGO (RT), with £8M+ administered to 28 trusts, delivering more than 200 individual projects contributing towards implementation of the Water Framework Directive (WFD).

Other significant projects in 2015 include the Green Port Hull Fish Mitigation Project (a programme of rivers trust led projects to restore fish passage in the Humber River Basin to mitigate potentially adverse impacts of a port development scheme); a series of young farmer education and training events aimed at reducing the impact of diffuse water pollution from agriculture delivered as part of the Pinpoint project (our national strategic partnership project with Natural England, Catchment Sensitive Farming); and an exciting and ambitious EA led £10m (EU LIFE IP) project aimed at implementation of the NW River Basin Management Plan. 5 EU project opportunities EU funded projects provide an excellent opportunity for rivers trusts to extend knowledge networks, raise their profile and access new funding sources for project delivery.

The Trent River Trust

The River Trent is the third longest river in England, the second largest in terms of flow. The River has played a hugely important role in how the landscape and its people have developed over the centuries. Historically it divides the lowlands of the south from the uplands of the north.

Today over 6 million people live in its catchment which occupies 8% of England. The cities of Birmingham, Nottingham, Leicester and Derby all drain towards the Trent. Its source is high up in the Staffordshire Moorlands on the western edge of the Peak District. It flows through Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire

and North Lincolnshire to the Humber Estuary where it reaches the North Sea. It has many significant tributaries including the Tame, Dove, Derbyshire Derwent and 100km's of other smaller rivers within its catchment. The land near the river and the water itself is important to a great many people as well as providing a haven for wildlife and an important landscape. The floodplains of the catchment are very productive for agriculture, sand and gravel, water storage and recreation. It is an important corridor for freight, leisure boating and bird migration as well as providing a setting for a huge network of footpaths and bridleways.

To some the Trent is England's major forgotten river. At The Trent Rivers Trust we are seeking to recognise the many strengths and opportunities that lie within the catchment, working to create new ways of securing the future of this important river and its tributaries for future generations.

Vision and Objectives

Our vision is for the River Trent and its tributaries to be rich in wildlife habitats, landscape and historic features for the benefit of all, both now and in the future. Our objectives are: Creating a rich diversity of linked water and wetland habitats. Preserving, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and our river heritage

Encouraging sustainable approaches to urban and rural land management to improve the aquatic environment. Increasing understanding and appreciation of water and its management. Encouraging involvement by all in our work. Promoting the beneficial use and enjoyment of rivers and wetlands.

Volunteering:

There are lots of ways you can become involved with the valuable work which the Trent Rivers Trust carries out to improve the rivers in the Trent catchment. By helping out on our rivers you can learn new skills, meet people, enjoy some of the most beautiful landscapes in the region and make a difference for your local environment. Projects you can lend a helping hand include: Catchment Partnerships – we want to hear your views on what you think is important for your river.

Volunteers, River Dove.



A Developing Restoration Plan – River Dove

The River Dove is one of the best limestone rivers in Britain, loved by local people and visitors, by landowners, farmers and anglers. It is so special that Dovedale and Wolfscote Dale are legally protected. But nature is struggling here!

What is the problem? There are over 170 small weirs over 10.6km of the Dove in Dovedale and Wolfscote Dale, mostly dating from the 1920's and 30's. They transform the 'swiftly flowing' Dove beloved of Byron and Wordsworth and famous angling writers Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton into silty ponded 'steps'. Often they have been built on natural rapids, boulders and even waterfalls. Stone bank reinforcements also line over half of the river banks, eliminating natural habitats. And the river has much less dead wood in it and bankside trees than is natural. Because of this, the Dove no longer supports the wildlife that should thrive here.

The solution? Moving forward together so that the Dove provides for wildlife and people into the future.

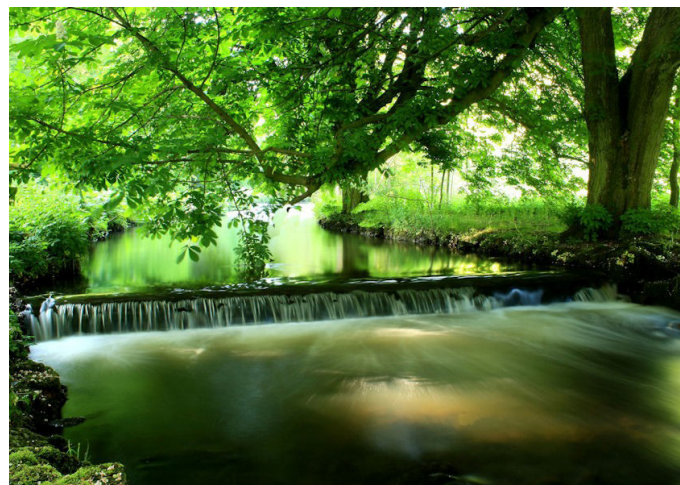
The Trent Rivers Trust is working with all concerned to develop and implement a long term programme to restore the much-loved river. By working with land owners and anglers, historians and archaeologists, government organisations and other experts we are carefully and gradually bringing back the natural processes which formed the river, so that its natural beauty and wildlife habitats are secured for the future.

The Restoration plan is now completed. We are now working with lots of partners to begin to implement the plan, with various site visits and meetings to discuss ideas. It will

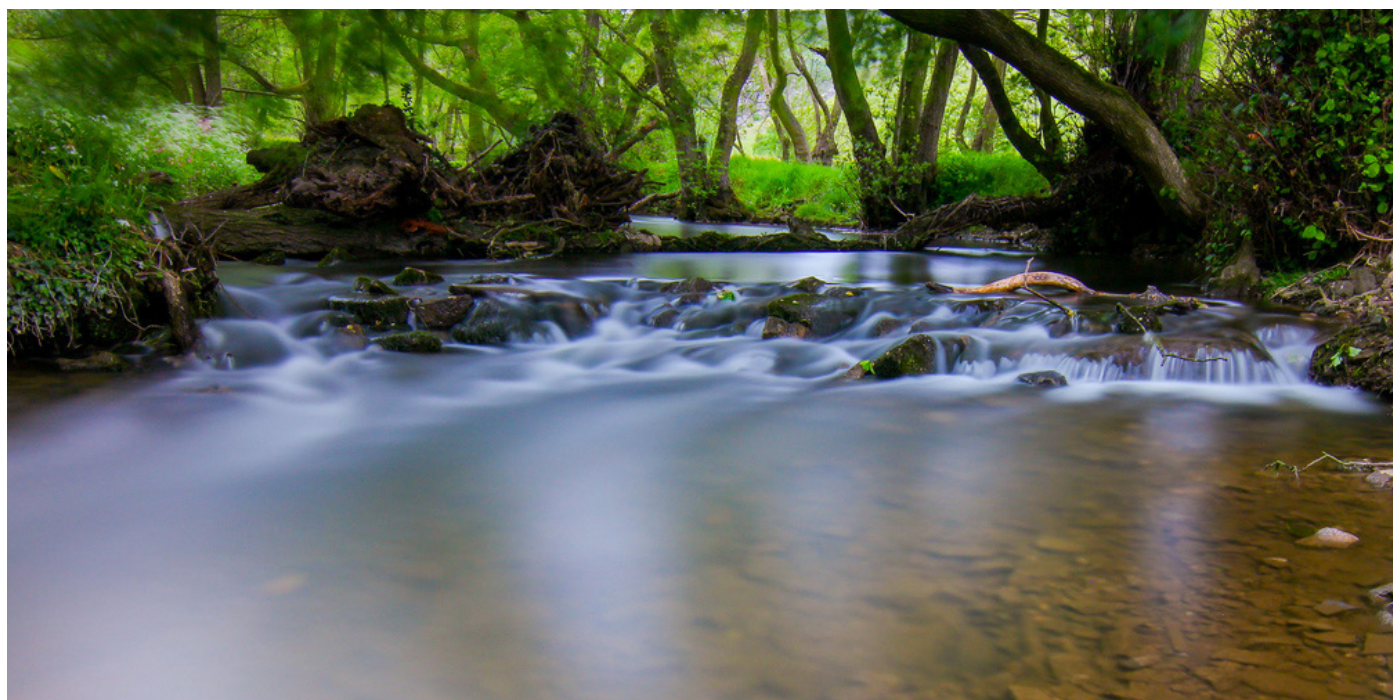
be done very carefully and gradually, with close monitoring. We have completed an inventory of all the weirs in reaches 1, 4, 5 and 6 and a PhD is being carried out at Loughborough University to model the effects of removing any weirs on hydrology, including water levels.

A Heritage Assessment has been carried out to

- Create a record of the surviving weirs and associated heritage assets within the survey area
- Assess the relative heritage significance of each weir within the survey area
- Inform, from a heritage perspective, decision-making on which weirs should be retained; which could be breached; and which could be removed
- Make recommendations on what records should be made for the management of each weir



River Dove.



Peak District National Park

Natur, samfundsøkonomi og udvikling



Natural Historie Peak District (fra official hjemmesiden)

The Peak District is not mountainous; however, many hills are steep, with a few summits sufficiently prominent to warrant the description “peak”. The name is a little obscure, but many sources including the National Park Authority’s web site [6] refer to a local 7th-century Anglian tribe, the Peacsaetna (“Peak Dwellers”).

The Peak District is traditionally split into two contrasting areas, essentially defined by their geology. The White Peak (Derbyshire Dales) is a limestone plateau of green fields with a rolling hills and many incised dales (areas around Ashbourne, Dovedale, Matlock, Bakewell, Longnor). The Dark Peak (or High Peak) is a series of higher, wilder and boggier gritstone plateaux (moorlands) and edges (areas north of Castleton and Hathersage).

High Peak and Derbyshire Dales are also names of local authority districts of Derbyshire.

The limestone dales of the White Peak are nationally famous for rare flora, including orchids (in flower spring and early summer) and the rare Jacob’s Ladder.

The peaty gritstone moors of the Dark Peak support a more limited flora (largely heather, bilberry and sphagnum moss) and a specialist fauna. Heather moorland in the Dark Peak is maintained for the commercial shooting of Red Grouse (a subspecies of the Willow Grouse unique to the British Isles, which differs from its counterpart on the European mainland by not having a white winter plumage).

Other specialist moorland bird species include Ring Ouzel, Golden Plover and Curlew. Mountain Hares were introduced to the Dark Peak in the 19th century and still remain on Bleaklow and Kinder Scout. A feral colony of Wallabies that survived for many years in the Roaches area of the Staffordshire Peak is probably now extinct, as is a remnant population of Black Grouse (though a reintroduction scheme is currently being attempted elsewhere in the Peak District).



Peak District National Park.

What to see, Peak District:

- Bakewell (pretty riverside town and home of the famous Bakewell Pudding)
- Blakemere Pond[7] (a body of water precariously perched upon a hilltop, with scenic views across the Peak District and beyond in two directions)
- Buxton (Georgian spa town)
- Castleton (show caves and a Norman castle)
- Lyme Park (stately home and grounds - Pemberley in BBC Pride and Prejudice)
- Chatsworth (famous stately home in impressive grounds - Austen’s inspiration for Pemberley)
- Haddon Hall (medieval manor house, gradually extended through the centuries)
- Dovedale (attractive, though busy, limestone valley)
- Eyam (attractive village with plague-related history)
- High Peak and Tissington Trails (popular cycling routes on disused railways)
- Kinder Scout (high gritstone plateau)
- Manifold Valley (cycling opportunities and limestone scenery)
- Matlock Bath (inland riverside resort with caves and visitor attractions)
- The Roaches (walking and climbing area in the Staffordshire Peak District)
- Stanage Edge (popular walking and climbing area, famous training ground for British mountaineers)



Monsal Trail, Peak District.

Artikel om Turisme og Branding

Capitalizing on the Peak District brand

The Peak District National Park has one of the strongest destination brands in the UK. Despite this high recognition however, and in common with Britain's other national parks, it faces considerable challenges in attracting new visitors to the park. Faced with this evidence, a new marketing campaign for the Peak District National Park aims to increase tourism revenue by encouraging existing visitors to stay longer and spend more in the local economy during their stay, leisure-uk.co.uk reports.

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The campaign has been developed by the Peak District Marketing Initiative, a partnership between the Peak District National Park Authority, Derbyshire Dales, High Peak and Staffordshire Moorlands councils.

The strategy sets out eleven objectives including; enhanced marketing and information provision, more effective co-ordination of tourism, promoting quality and sustainability in tourism, assisting training and business development, and supporting locally produced goods.

National and international advertising will be supported by attendance at tourism exhibitions, direct mail and public relations campaigns, and the campaign is supported by the official Peak District tourism website www.visitpeakdistrict.com.

The partnership has also developed a destination logo which it is urging all local businesses to use in their marketing campaigns. The end result of all this is a more streamlined, efficient and logical service to potential visitors. According to highpeak.gov.uk, as a result of the partnership, "People will find it easier to find information, book accommodation or attractions, and when they arrive, they will have a better experience of the Peak District. It also leads to an increase in the number of visitors, particularly those staying overnight or longer, an improved local economy and increased job opportunities."

There are more than 1,000 Peak District businesses engaged in tourism, ranging from pubs, hotels and B&Bs to cafes, restaurants, visitor attractions, outdoor pursuits providers, galleries and shops. They provide thousands of local jobs and generate more than £500m for the local economy.

Tourism Marketing Manager David Bourque said: "The

Peak District is one of the most powerful tourism destination brands in the UK, and now is the time for local businesses to get behind the campaign and take advantage of the marketing opportunities the brand provides."

"The Peak District already receives a huge number of visitors around 22 million each year, making it the second most visited National Park in the world. The partnership's focus is on encouraging people to stay longer and to increase visitor spending."

Curry (2001) describes how aggregate consumption for outdoor recreation in national parks in England and Wales has remained static since the 1970s. He also notes how in the main, participants are drawn from the more affluent members of society. Bouyed by this evidence he proposes that the main challenges for policy-makers include improving resource quality and stimulating the rural economy.

Kierle (2002) describes a new marketing approach for countryside recreation site management. This approach focuses on the development of each site as a product to meet the needs of the leisure consumer. In order to meet these needs, the different motives of outdoor recreation need to be understood.

Galloway (2002) has identified three dimensions of park experience, depending on users' motivations:

- active enjoyment of nature
- escape stress
- sensation seekers

As part of the ongoing campaign, a visitor guide has been produced to highlight the full appeal of the region and to capture the imaginations of these distinct user groups. The guide describes how the wide open space of the Peak District National Park serves as the perfect backdrop for a wide range of activities. Further sections cover the antiques and arts of the Staffordshire Moorlands, the stately homes of the Derbyshire Dales, the grandeur of Buxton, local food and drink specialities, and highlight some of the region's many traditional annual events such as well-dressing and toe wrestling.



Peak District National Park.

Moorland Visitorscenter, Edale

Besøgscenter og formidling

Located in Edale, this flagship centre of the Moors for the Future Partnership provides a national focus for moorland research and an inspirational experience for visitors to the Peak District National Park.

The Moorland Centre's design and interactive exhibitions reflect its upland setting. It has a living roof of sedum turf, intersected by a waterfall tumbling over glass panels into

a pool at the entrance. The turf acts as an eco-friendly insulator, and the building is fuelled by an energy saving ground-source heat pump.

Edale is at the start of the Pennine Way and our experienced team are here to help you make the most of your visit to this spectacular area.



The Moorland Visitorscenter, Edale.

Mount Cook Outdoor Center

Mount Cook Adventure Centre is a not-for-profit organisation founded by outdoor enthusiasts Colin Adams and Robin Sibson. Our Centre opened in July 2016, and is based on the outskirts of the Peak District National Park in Middleton-by-Wirksworth.

"Our mission is to provide access to the outdoors and outdoor activities for all, especially young people and those who would not otherwise have the opportunity. We are committed to providing exciting experiences which promote learning, personal development and an appreciation for the outdoors!"

Our Centre mostly works with children and young people through schools, universities, youth groups, NCS, Prince's Trust and charities. Since opening, we have welcomed over 1500 young people to our Centre for activity days and residential trips. We do also offer team-building events and residential for corporate groups, plus a handful of indoor spaces which are ideal for conferences and meetings. Our Centre is also a fantastic venue for any event or celebration, including birthday parties, hen & stag dos and even weddings!

Mission:

"To provide access to the outdoors and outdoor activities for all, especially young people and those who would not otherwise have the opportunity."

Mount Cook Adventure Centre is a not-for-profit organisation dedicated to providing exciting outdoor experiences

and residential trips which develop key life skills and create memories which last a lifetime. If you are a school or university, youth group, charity, corporate group, a group of family or friends, or sports club - we would love to hear from you!

Awarded full accreditation from the Institute of Outdoor Learning, our engaging programme of activities have been recognised for their emphasis on safe practice, education, personal and social development, and of course, enjoyment!

We know that learning can successfully extend beyond the classroom walls and into the great outdoors. When done effectively, learning outside of the classroom transfers into a wealth of life skills, and changes in attitudes and behaviours.

Why is learning outside the classroom so important? There is a wealth of research to support the positive effect that spending time in the natural world has on the health and emotional well-being of children and young people. Residential trips have also been proven to enhance personal growth, increase self-confidence away from home and develop mental and emotional resilience in the face of set-backs.

Our Centre provides a safe, friendly environment where children have the freedom to enjoy the outdoors and develop a sense of empathy and care towards the environment. We also know that encouraging children to be active at a young age increases their chances of engaging in sports or outdoor activities later on in life.

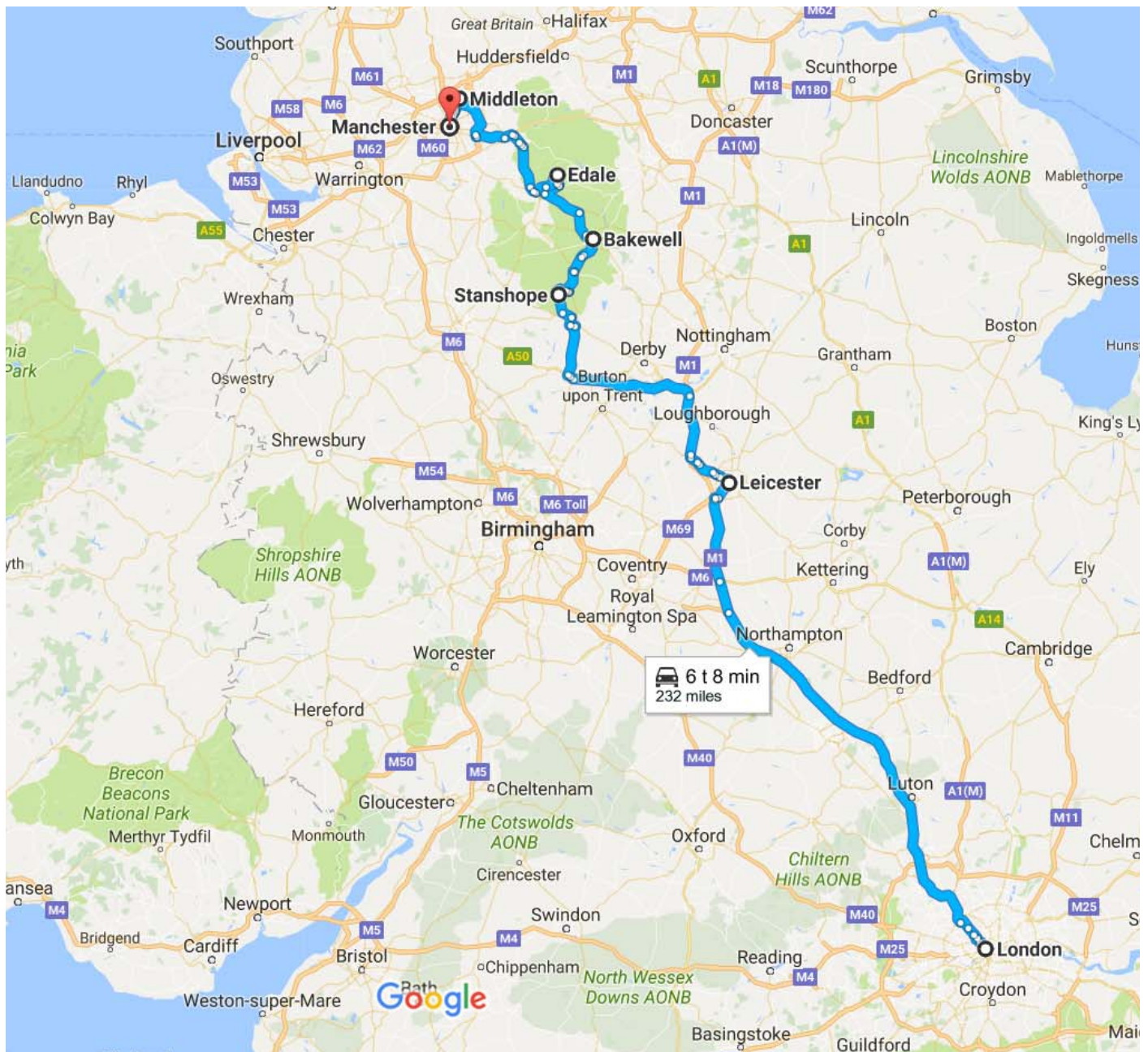


Mount Cook Outdoor Center.



Mount Cook Outdoor Center.

Ruteplan



OMTRENTLIG RUTE: LONDON - LEICESTER – RIVER DOVE - BAKEWELL – EDALE - MIDDLELTON – MANCHESTER



LEICESTER WATERMEAD, WATERPARK