

Grit Issues

Tend to agree...tend to disagree? – Tick the sheet

Removal of conifer (plantations) or replacement with broadleaved trees

Disagree 5

Agree 9

Post it comments

Conifer has a role on reducing acidification on water contaminants.

Conifer is economic, supporting jobs on moor, broadleaves on High Moor won't.

Visual appreciation of is personal- Do "our" visitors think the same? Not just conservation.

Conifer plantations and recreational provision can absorb increasing visitor pressure

Non-native conifer plantations conflict too much with the landscape beauty and nature conservation aims of the park.

Need to secure Money from development within a radius of the moor (TBC) that will be used to create better/improved habitat and alternative space for people to use more intensively

More woodland along river corridors can help flood risk to towns further downstream. Work with EA/Las to get funding for this.

Who is responsible for removing the non-native trees from open moorland – sell trees at xmas.

Remove plantations but don't get over zealous about conifers per se.

More woodland cover up the river valleys, managed as part of integrated farming and forestry businesses supporting more multi-generational employment and delivering deliver a resilient landscape in the National Park

Disagree 4

Agree 8

Post it comments

More woodland cover – good! But don't expect it to be economic. It can be but will deliver many more benefits such as improving water quality , soil retention etc.

Benefiting "off moor". ✓✓

A vibrant woodland economy benefitting from increased woodland expansion (planting) and management of woodland

Disagree 2

Agree 8

Post it comments

- Soften edges and riparian edges encourage use for recreation (conifer plantations) UKFS ✓

Greater flexibility and recognition of

- a) Working with natural processes (a process existing in or produced by nature**

Disagree 0

Agree 10

- b) Re-wilding/species reintroductions (returning an environment to its natural state, e.g. bringing back wild animals that used to live there)**

Disagree 10

mid 1

Agree 1

- c) Natural succession to deliver changes at a landscape scale (the natural, orderly sequence of changes in an ecological community – e.g. as an abandoned farm field gradually transitions to a forest)**

Disagree 1

Agree 9

‘High nature value farming’. This should be low intensity farming systems which are managed with the production of public goods at the heart

Disagree 1

Agree 10

The act of Commoning (people, usually farmers, using common rights to graze animals) should be a public good and supported. Keep grazing the land – common/moorland to provide access and other public benefits. Cattle, sheep and ponies needed to keep mosaic for biodiversity and archaeology.

Disagree 3

Agree 16

Post it comments

- Working with natural processes – requires allowing adaption and setting tolerances for change – suggest “case studies” to illustrate what all parties can agree on.
- Defined, limited grazing by ponies and cattle only can be a public good. We need to be more specific about livestock type, numbers and seasons.
- We need a sensitive plan for the managed decline of hill farming in the face of external pressures; less meat eating, ambitions of younger people, greenhouse gases etc.
- Rewilding may be the wrong word. But it must be bold and recreate. Too much has been destroyed or lost. Holding the line won't do!

Restrict visitor numbers

Disagree 9

Agree 2

Comments – HOW? Go for quality (responsibility, economic contribution etc) over quantity?

Acceptance that visitor numbers will increase. Management of visitors through zoning (and other means). Increased education to raise understanding and mutual respect.

Disagree 2

Agree 12

Comments – Facilities e.g. urbanisation of parts of Dartmoor e.g. hard tracks, signing, loos.

Strive towards Dartmoor being recreational lung for the wider population. Develop walking and cycling routes. Serve with better infrastructure – parking, toilets at key access points particularly on river sides. The national park as a “shared space for all. Joint responsibility. Everyone welcome.

Disagree 1

Agree 12

Post it comments

- Increasing understanding is key to adapting to pressure from growing population and other causes of change.
- Better public transport (teenagers/young people can get here!)
- All should be welcome but we should be prepared to have wilder zones and manage access in places.