

Ecological Restoration of Priority *Tilio-Acerion* Woodland Habitats in the UK's Peak District Dales SAC



Project Brief

Aim to restore 25% of *Tilio-Acerion* woodland within the Peak District Dales SAC, infected with ash dieback.

Start date : Sept 2020

End date : Nov 2026

<€5 million funded project by EU LIFE.

Sum Includes contributions from partners.



Ash Dieback

2015 - *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* was detected in the SAC

2016 - All SAC woodlands were infected at a low level

2020 -

- 99% of the SAC's 600,000 ash trees are infected by ADB
- Estimated that 5% of ash trees are now dead
- 20% of the ash trees have less than 25% foliage remaining



Woodland Composition



80%

Ash



Wych Elm

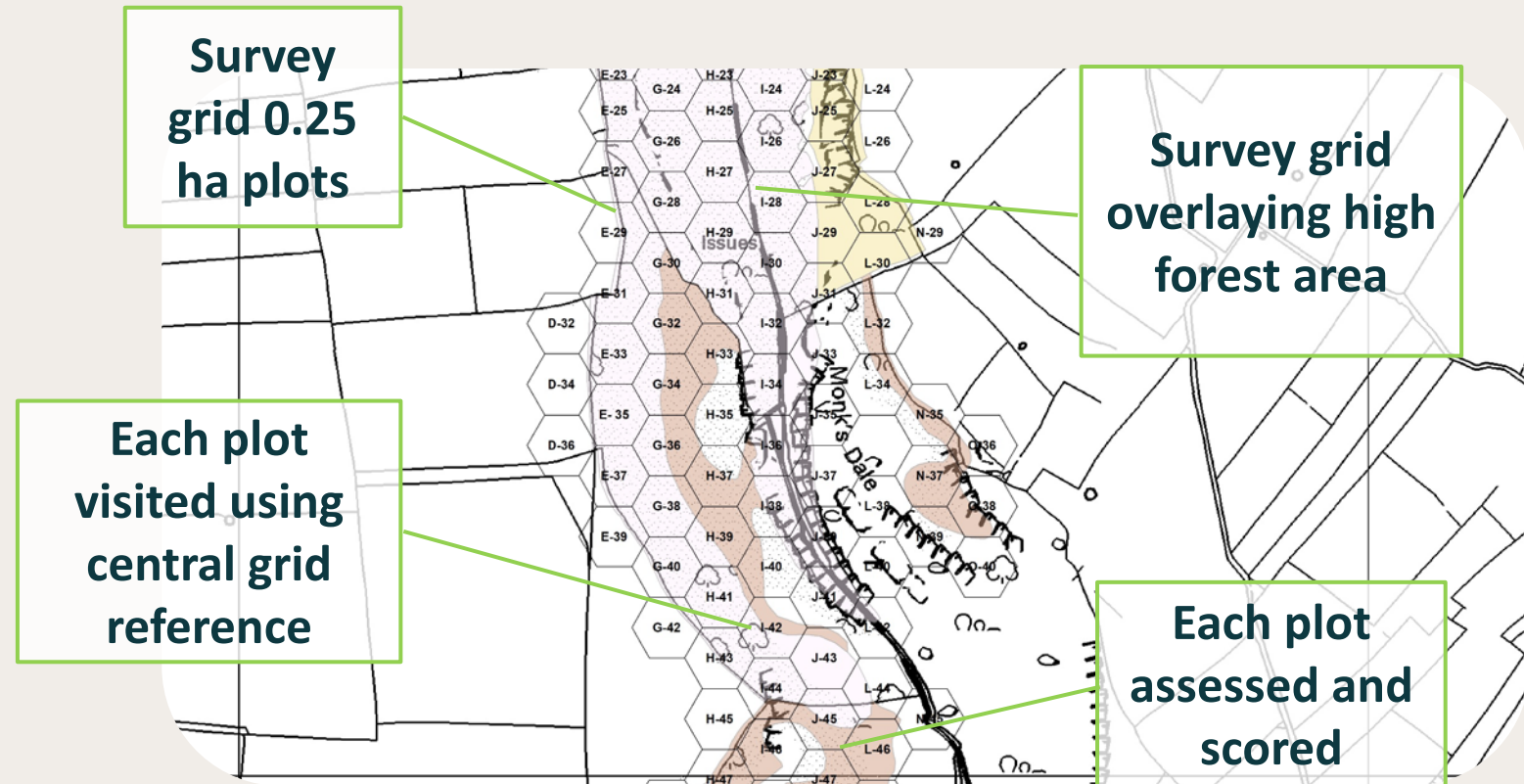
Large Leaved Lime

Small Leaved Lime

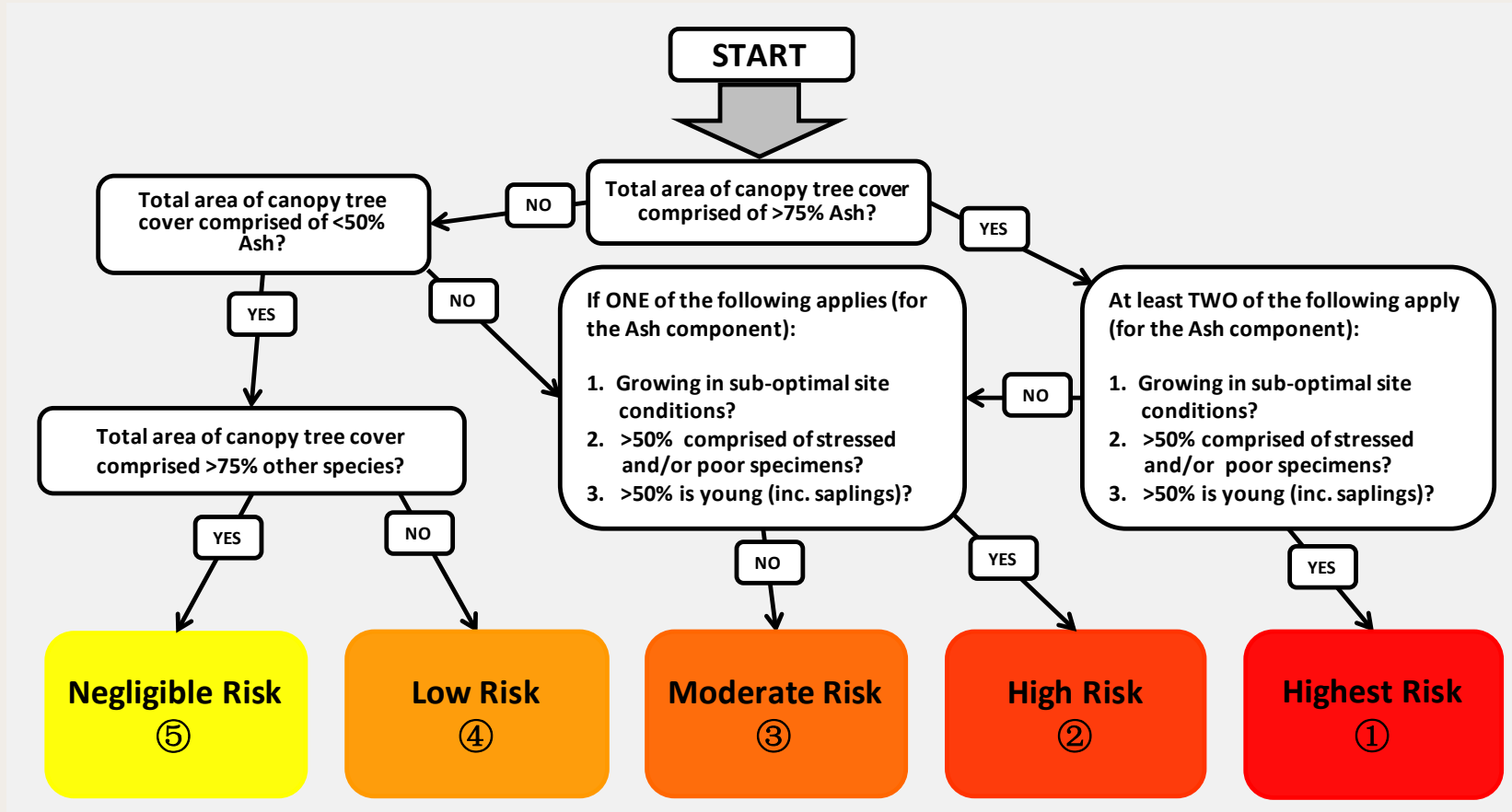
Other Broadleaved Species

After Woodland Clearances and Spread of Ash

Surveying the Sites



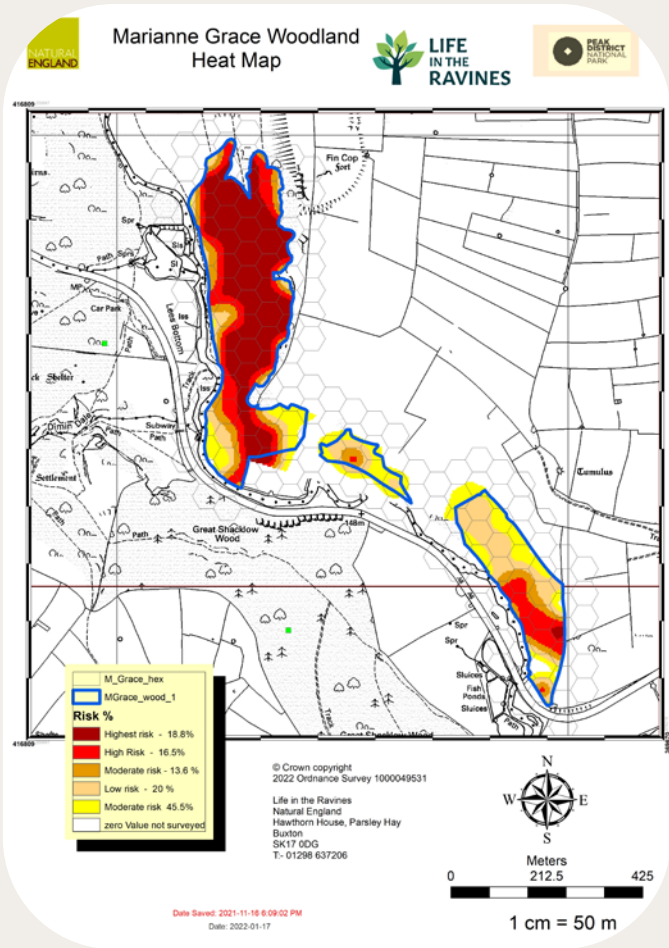
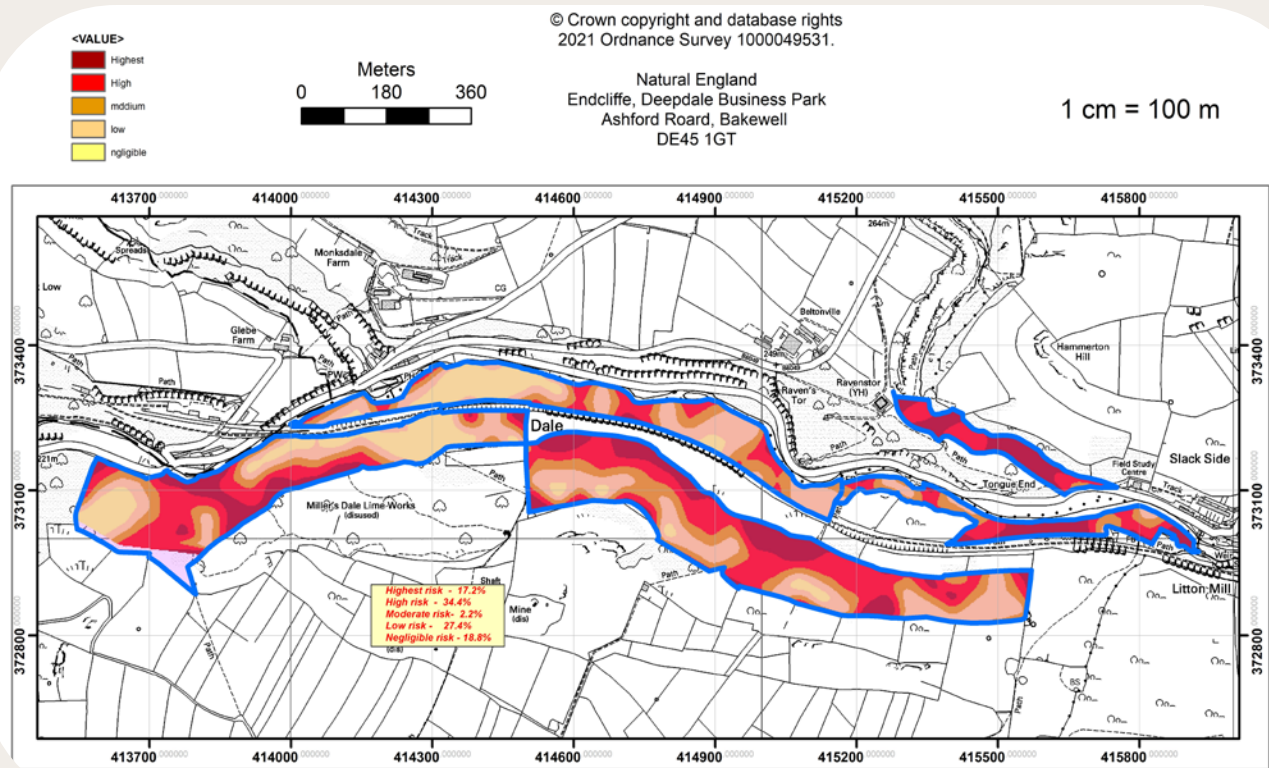
Risk Assessment



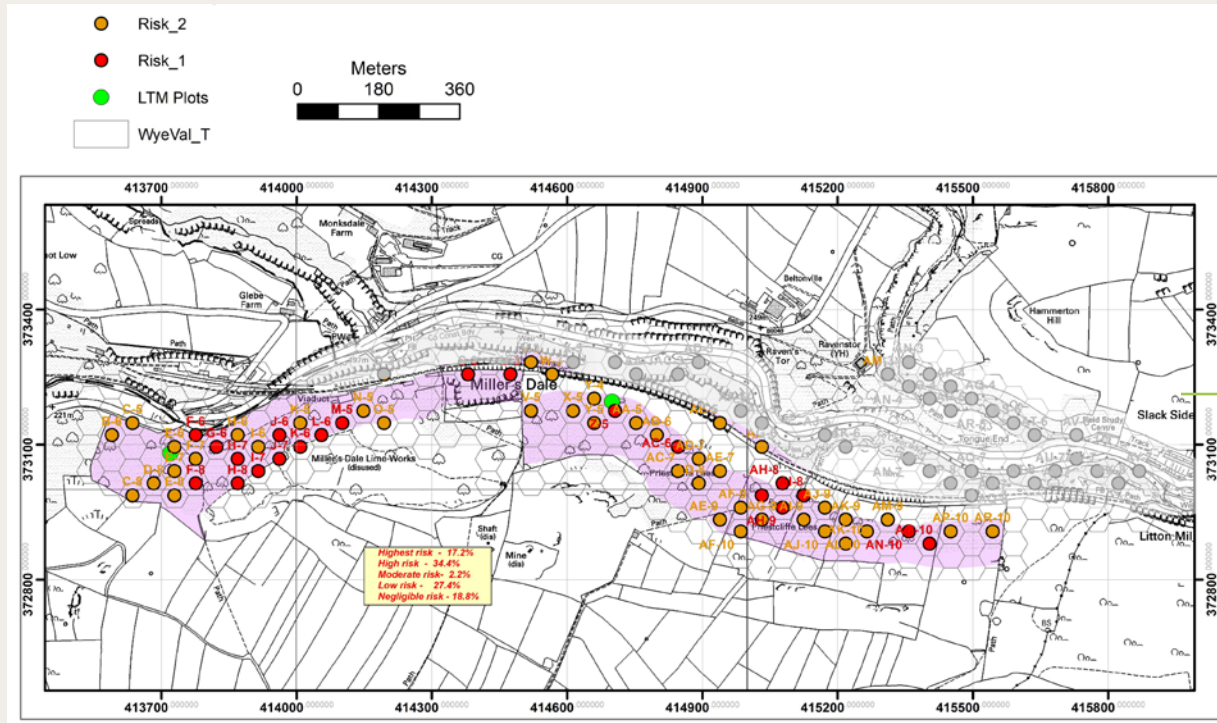
Ash Vulnerability Survey and Assessment Sheet

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP					
		DAFOR - Definitions																																														
		Dominant 50-100% Abundant 30-49% Frequent 15-29% Occasional 5-14% Rare <5%																																														
		OS Coordinates			Plot no.	Risk rating	% High Forest	Space and management			Specimen foundation tree species present					Secondary Canopy Trees					Sub-Canopy & lesser Trees																											
SK		East	North	Established open space				Felled open space	Restocking?	Fragaria	Linum	Tilia	Ulmus	Acer campestre	Alnus glutinosa	Betula pendula	Ilex aquifolium	Populus tremula	Quercus petraea	Quercus robur	Salix fragilis	Taxus	Malus	Populus nigra	Prunus avium	Torminaria terminalis	Salix alba	Salix caprea	Salix cinerea sp	Sorbus aria	Sorbus aucuparia	Acer pseudoplatanus																
5	SK	11561	72716	A-21																																												
6	SK	11561	72662	A-22	2	26-50%					A																																					
7	SK	11561	72609	A-23																																												
8	SK	11608	72743	B-21																																												
9	SK	11608	72689	B-22	2	51-75%	0-25%				A																																					
10	SK	11608	72636	B-23	1	76-100%					D																																					
11	SK	11654	72770	C-20																																												
12	SK	11654	72716	C-21	5	26-50%					R																																					
13	SK	11654	72662	C-22	4	76-100%	0-25%				F																																					
14	SK	11654	72609	C-23																																												
15	SK	11701	72743	D-21																																												
16	SK	11701	72689	D-22	5	76-100%					R																																					
17	SK	11701	72636	D-23	4	26-50%					F																																					
18	SK	11747	72770	E-20																																												
19	SK	11747	72716	E-21	5	76-100%					O																																					
20	SK	11747	72662	E-22	5	26-50%					D																																					

Heat Maps



Tree Felling



Some unhealthy ash removed to make room for planted trees

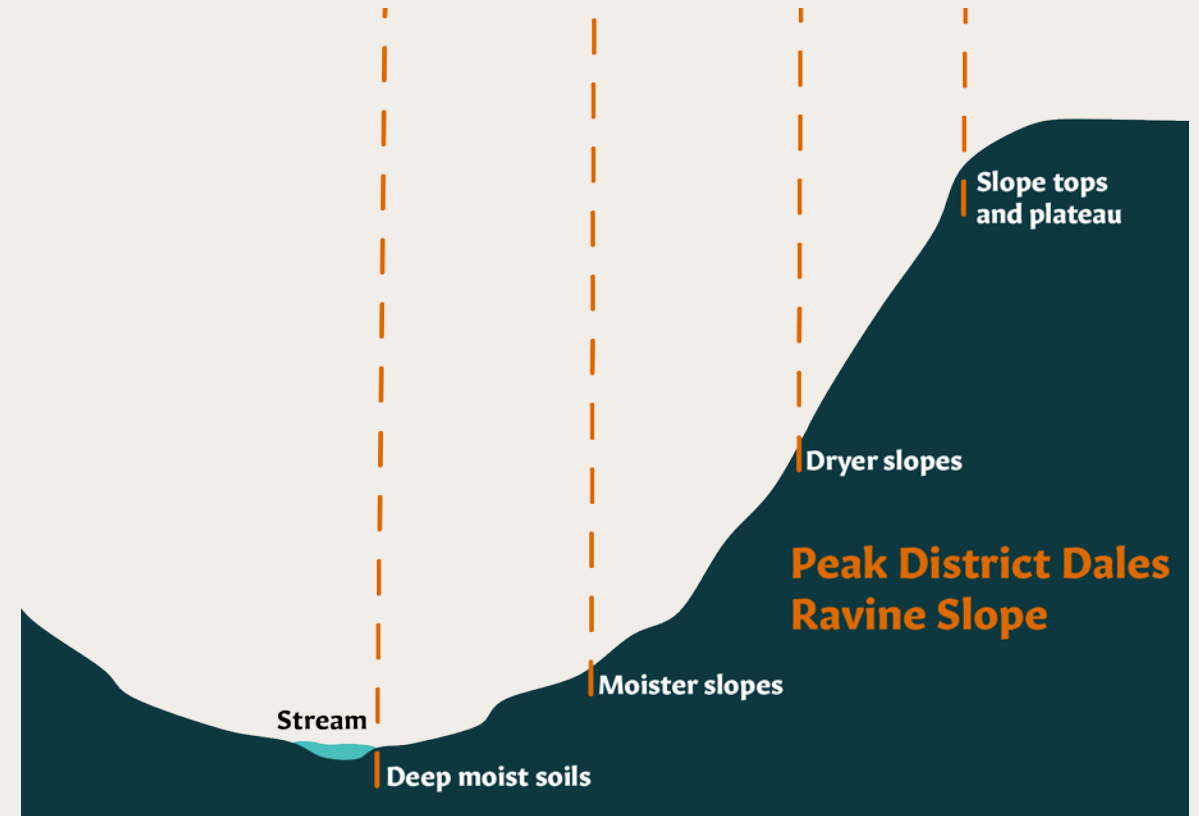
Tree Planting

Trees selected:

- Species ecologically similar to ash
- Historically present



Tree placement:



Planting Palette

	Species	
	Common	Scientific
Foundation Species: 48%	Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
	Large-Leaved Lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
	Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>
Secondary Canopy: <45%	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
	Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
	Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Sub Canopy: <10%	Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
	Wild Service	<i>Torminaria torminalis</i>
	Rowan	<i>Sorbus acuparia</i>
	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
	Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinera</i>
	Bay Willow	<i>Salix pentandra</i>



Other Partnerships Initiatives

1. Finding and protecting ash trees that show resistance to ash dieback disease through the Living Ash Project

2. Worked with the Forestry Commission to assess how deer affect woodland areas

3. Working with Nottingham University to grow small-leaved and large-leaved lime trees using special cutting techniques

4. Ongoing plant survey and analysis work with Harper Adams University



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Owner	Woodland	Compartment	Impact	Activity	Impact	Activity	Impact
2	DWT	Chee Dale	North	L	L			
3	DWT	Chee Dale	North West	L	L			
4	DWT	Wye valley	North	L	L			
5	DWT	Wye valley	South	L	L			
6	DWT	Cramside	Cramside	L	L			
7	DDDC	Matlock woods	North	N	N			
8	DDDC	Matlock woods	South	N	N			
9	NT	Riggin Dale	Riggin Dale	L	L			
10	NT	Doverdale						
11	NT	Ilam	North	N	L			
12	NT	Ilam	South	N	L			
13	NT	Iron tor	Iron tor	M	M			
14	NT	Ladyside and ossoms	Ossoms	L	L			
15	NT	Ladyside and ossoms	North East	M	M			
16	NT	Ladyside and ossoms	South East	L	L			
17	NT	Ladyside and ossoms	South West	L	L			
18	NT	Soles coppice	North	L	M			
19	NT	Soles coppice	Central	N	M			
20	NT	Soles coppice	South	N	M			
21	NT	Taddinton	Taddinton	L	L			

Project Progress

- 84,000+ native trees planted
- Survival rates:
 - 86.7% after one year
 - 93% after two years and replacements
- Community engagement assessments show positive stakeholder feedback.
- SAC Replication



Practical Work Constraints and Challenges

- Remote locations require carrying materials by hand
- Tree protection is expensive and difficult to implement
- Inconsistent landowner support limits access
- Maintenance after planting needs significant resources
- Public lacks awareness about tree diseases
- Diseases spreading faster than predicted
- *Armillaria* spp. complicating existing infections
- Failed attempts to grow small-leaved and large-leaved lime trees
- Mixed response to SAC replication as many sites have 'non-intervention' policy for ADB



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