

Barningham Tree Planting Project

We have an aspiration to create a community woodland which will require considerable consultation, planning and money to achieve. In the meantime, we can undertake immediate activities to improve the local environment, support wildlife and enhance biodiversity – namely, planting of more trees in appropriate locations to supplement existing vegetation cover.

In 2020 **Trees for Teesdale** assisted Barningham Net Zero in setting up a Barningham and Newsham Branch. Funding for planting activities from 2020 to present have been provided by Trees for Teesdale, the Durham County Council Neighbourhood Budget, the Postcode Local Trust (a grant-giving charity entirely funded by players of the People's Postcode Lottery) and the National Lottery Community Fund. We have also received free trees, canes and guards came from 'I Dig Trees' (part of Ovo Energy) and the Woodland Trust (under the Queen's Canopy for the Jubilee), as well as donations of trees and guards from supporters.



❖ Tree planting activities

We can arrange for planting or replacement of single trees, hedgerows or work on larger schemes, including establishment of copses. There is no charge to the land owner.

The work is mainly done in the winter when the trees are dormant, although we can construct some stock fencing in advance. Work sessions are typically 2 hours duration, with dates scheduled based on availability of the volunteer pool. These can be on weekdays or weekends.

❖ What trees are available

For copses: mixed native species: alder, aspen, beech, birch, bird cherry, chestnut, dog wood, hornbeam, oak, pine, rowan, sycamore, willow.

For hedgerows: mixed native species, typically: 60% hawthorn, 20% blackthorn, 10% hazel and holly, 10% other (bird cherry, crab apple, field maple, rose, rowan).

Requests for fruit and flowering trees can also be considered.

❖ **Benefits of tree planting**

➤ **Benefits for biodiversity and wildlife**

The provision of continuous “corridors” of habitat allows wildlife to move more freely over longer distances with better protection against predators and more diverse food sources. It also enhances the breeding pool by connecting populations, helping to keep species healthier in an increasingly fragmented environment.

About 30% of Teesdale tree cover has been lost over the past 50 years. Consequently, a substantial planting programme is needed to restore dale woodland habitat.

Increasing woodland and hedgerow cover will benefit many species, particularly those that need a large foraging range including birds, bats and some ground animals. Woodland and hedgerow habitat support diverse populations of insects, which are an important source of food for other species. Insects also undertake important activities such as pollination, conversion of decaying matter into soil carbon and contribute to formation of stable soil structure.

➤ **Benefits for climate change**

Trees and woodland ecosystems play an important role in locking up carbon, a process that continues throughout the life of a living tree. Carbon dioxide from the atmosphere is absorbed by trees during photosynthesis and stored in their leaves, branches, trunks and roots. As carbon dioxide is a major contributor to climate change, many carbon off-setting services are based on planting of trees to off-set carbon emissions that cannot be otherwise avoided.

The carbon off-set capacity of northern hemisphere woodland is much less than that provided by southern hemisphere rain forests, where there is no dormant winter season and trees mature quickly. Nevertheless, even in northern climates including the UK, woodland does provide a mechanism for carbon storage and contributes to our strategy for achieving net zero. For the UK to achieve the government’s target of net zero emissions by 2050, it is estimated that 1.5 billion new trees will be needed and 20% of farmland (or 17% of UK land) will need to be converted to tree planting, growing biofuels or restored as peat bogs.

➤ **Benefits for water management and reducing flooding**

Woodland and hedge cover catch rain drops on their leaves and branches, thus slowing down rain fall onto soil and increasing the likelihood of infiltration into the ground. This reduces the rate of overland run-off into water courses and reduces peak flows which lead to downstream flooding.

By taking up water through their roots, trees also provide an important water store and reduce the transmission of water through soil into water courses, which again reduces the peak flows that cause flooding.

Trees can also be used to stabilise flood plains and river banks, thus preserving river channels and minimising erosion effects that can occur during high water flow conditions.

➤ **Benefits for watercourses**

Trees and shrubs provide shading on watercourses and help to protect them from rising air temperatures. Many species that live or spawn in freshwaters are sensitive to elevated temperatures and a few degrees increase is sufficient to cause harm. Trees also drop woody debris into rivers which provide habitat and food sources for many species of plants, insects and fish.

➤ **Benefits on farmland**

On farmland, there are several compelling reasons to plant trees. Trees help to reduce soil erosion by providing natural barriers that protect soil and crops. This not only reduces the loss of valuable topsoil but also reduces the run-off of pesticides, herbicides and fertiliser into watercourses. The Environment Agency estimates that 25% of phosphates and 50% of nitrates in rivers come from agricultural sources. This pollution is not only damaging to water quality but also costs farmers money in lost chemical treatments. Tree belts also provide effective physical barriers against spray drift of pesticides as well as collection of ammonia emissions from livestock units.

Trees and hedgerow provide important habitat for pollinators, which are critical to the success of many types of crops. Planting around arable field edges also helps to protect plants against drought by reducing wind speeds.

Trees can also improve animal welfare by providing shelter and reducing exposure to cold.

