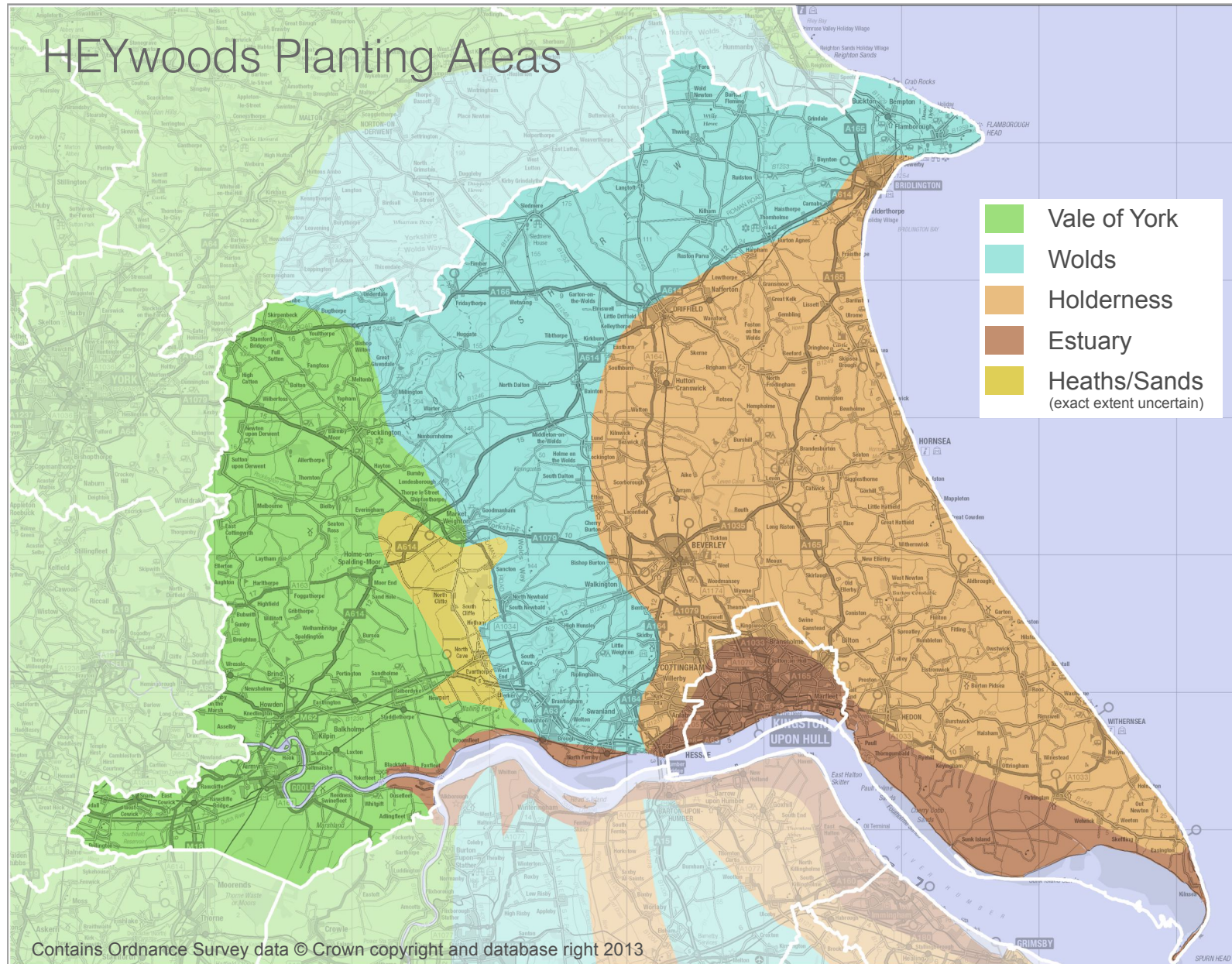


Tree and Shrub Species for Hull and East Yorkshire (1/4)



HEYwoods and Ash Dieback

The HEYwoods initiative aims to increase woodland cover and to improve the management of existing trees, woods and associated habitats in the City of Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire. It is managed by a partnership of government agencies, local councils, environmental charities and supporting organisations through a steering group.

Based on our current understanding of Ash Dieback, these notes have been produced to assist landowners and managers in selecting tree and shrub species for the main HEYwoods areas. In reality, each site has its own constraints and, therefore, the species selection, as well as the percentage mix, will need to be modified to suit site conditions.

Please seek further advice for specific planting projects.



heywoods

woodland initiative for hull and east yorkshire

For more information about the HEYwoods project, contact:

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12 Everthorpe Lane, North Cave, East Yorkshire, HU15 2LF
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Tree and Shrub Species for Hull and East Yorkshire (2/4)

Ash Dieback - the challenge

The significance of Ash Dieback reached the national media late in 2012. The growing season of Summer 2013 will reveal a great deal more as to the extent, rate of spread and likely effects of Ash Dieback. It is generally assumed that young Ash trees (whether planted or naturally regenerated) will be the first to die, and that larger and mature trees will be progressively affected, although the full consequences are, as yet, unknown. A cautious approach would be to expect a significant loss of Ash tree cover over the next one to two decades. More information here:

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-8udm6s>

Of the Ash woodland in the UK, 97 percent is in private ownership, and the remaining three percent is owned by the Forestry Commission. Private landowners therefore have a critical role to play in addressing this issue.

Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) accounts for between a third and a half of the trees in the HEYwoods area, in woodlands, copses and as trees within hedgerows. As a species which is comfortable in all of our soil types and exposures, it has come to dominate this area, whether planted or naturally regenerated. Its timber is adaptable to many purposes and also makes good firewood.

There is no single species which can take the place of Ash in the many roles it fulfils within our landscapes and rural economy. However, if there is a lesson to be learnt from Ash Dieback, it is that dependence on a single or small number of species increases risk. The best strategy, as is so often the case, is to learn from nature and plant many species (polycultures) to maximise resilience to future change.

What can be done?

Whilst the extent of the effects are not clear, we can expect significant changes to our woodland and hedgerow trees over the next decade. When opportunities to replant arise (whether new planting schemes or replacing dead trees) it will not be possible to replant with Ash until resistant strains are identified and cultivated for general use - and that may take some decades.

The species proposed in this publication are not intended as direct replacements for Ash, but can contribute to well-balanced woodland and tree planting, appropriate to each area within the HEYwoods initiative. They are generally suitable for local soils and climate, as well as being resilient to the effects of climate change, including changed weather patterns and increased likelihood of new pests and diseases.

Although the loss of Ash will have negligible effect on associated shrub and understorey species, shrub species have been included for each mix, in order that complete woodland species lists can be drawn up for new planting sites.

The HEYwoods Planting Areas

The areas mapped on the previous page represent the main planting areas in the HEYwoods Initiative area, and are based on Natural England's Natural Character Areas: <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx> - although they have been slightly simplified here.

Vale of York / Humberhead Levels

These are generally low-lying, flat areas west of the Wolds. Soils are often deep, being formed from glacial or river deposits.

Wolds Chalk

The Wolds form a chalk "backbone" to East Yorkshire, running from the Humber Bridge to Flamborough Head. They form the highest parts of East Yorkshire and are characterised by a relatively steep scarp face to the west and shallow scarp slope to the east. Wolds soils are thin and alkaline, and the area is generally exposed.

Holderness Clay

From the eastern slopes of the Wolds, across the valley of the River Hull, to the North Sea coast, Holderness is a gently undulating area, whose soils are generally formed from thick glacial clays.

Humber Estuary / Hull

Although this forms a distinct landscape character type, influenced by the wide open waters of the Estuary, for our purposes, plant species will be based on the adjacent main character types, listed above.

Heaths and Sands

These neutral to acidic heaths and woodlands form on Blown Silica Sands, found more often in Lincolnshire, south of Scunthorpe, but also occurring in patches around Hotham, Sancton and south of Market Weighton. Visually distinctive, they are the only places in East Yorkshire with substantial stands of Pine and Rhododendron!

Hedges

Hedges occur all over East Yorkshire. Those on the Wolds tend to have the least tree content but, for all hedges in the East Riding, Ash is the most prevalent tree. It is therefore important to consider tree species which may be planted into existing hedges or incorporated into new hedge mixes.

< Ash is a major component of this woodland on the Wolds, west of Brantingham



Tree and Shrub Species for Hull and East Yorkshire (3/4)

Hedgerow

	Name	Common Name	Comments
Trees	Acer campestre	Field Maple	
	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	
	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	especially on Wolds
	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	
	Juglans regia	Walnut	
	Malus sylvestris	Crab Apple	
	Pyrus communis	Common Pear	
	Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak	
	Sorbus aria	Whitebeam	
	Sorbus torminalis	Wild Service Tree	
	Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Lime	

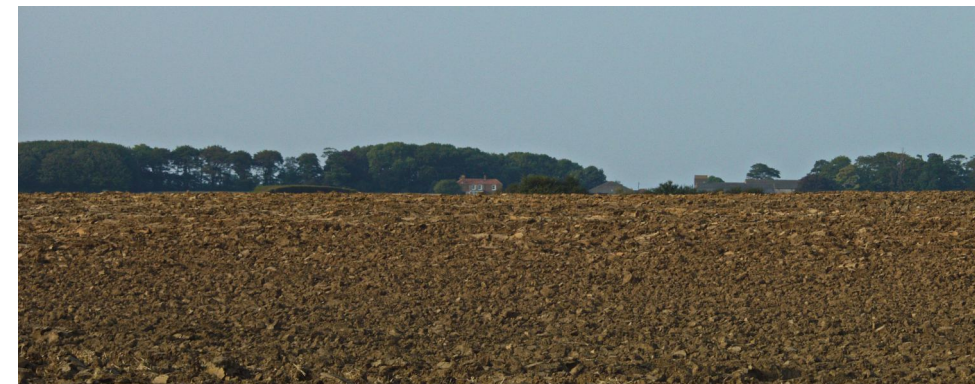
Heaths/Sands

	Name	Common Name	Comments
Trees	Betula pendula	Silver Birch	
	Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut	
	Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	
	Pinus nigra 'Maritima'	Corsican Pine	subject to Pine Needle Blight
	Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	
	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	
	Quercus petraea	Pedunculate Oak	
	Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Lime	
Shrubs	Corylus avellana	Hazel	
	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	
	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	
	Viburnum opulus	Guelder Rose	
	Ulex europaeus	Gorse	



Holderness

	Name	Common Name	Comments
Trees	Acer campestre	Field Maple	
	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	difficult locations e.g. coastal; use smaller %
	Alnus glutinosa	Common Alder	wetter areas
	Betula pendula / pubescens	Silver/Downy Birch	dryer/wetter areas
	Malus sylvestris	Crab Apple	
	Pinus nigra 'Maritima'	Corsican Pine	occasional component of shelter belts, subject to Pine Needle Blight
	Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	
	Populus tremula	Aspen	wetter areas
	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	
	Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak	
	Salix alba 'Caerulea'	Cricket-bat Willow	wetter areas
Sorbus torminalis	Service Tree		
Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Lime		
Shrubs	Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	wetter areas
	Corylus avellana	Hazel	
	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	
	Euonymus europaeus	Spindle	
	Hippophae rhamnoides	Sea buckthorn	
	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	
	Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	esp. coastal areas
Viburnum opulus	Guelder Rose		



Tree and Shrub Species for Hull and East Yorkshire (4/4)

Vale of York

	Name	Common name	Comments
Trees	Acer campestre	Field Maple	
	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	difficult locations / smaller % in mix
	Alnus glutinosa	Common Alder	wetter areas
	Betula pendula / pubescens	Silver/Downy Birch	dryer/wetter areas
	Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut	smaller % in mix
	Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	
	Populus tremula	Aspen	wetter areas
	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	
	Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak	
	Salix pentandra	Bay Willow	wetter areas
	Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Lime	
Shrubs	Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	wetter areas
	Corylus avellana	Hazel	
	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	
	Frangula alnus	Alder Buckthorn	
	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	
	Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	
	Rhamnus catharticus	Purging Buckthorn	
	Viburnum opulus	Guelder Rose	



Wolds Chalk

	Name	Common Name	Comments	
Trees	Acer campestre	Field Maple		
	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	difficult locations e.g. exposed / smaller %	
	Alnus incana	Grey Alder	wetter areas	
	Fagus sylvatica	Beech		
	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry		
	Sorbus aria	Whitebeam		
	Taxus baccata	Yew	poisonous - use with care	
	Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Lime		
	Shrubs	Buxus sempervirens	Common Box	
		Corylus avellana	Hazel	
Crataegus monogyna		Hawthorn		
Euonymus europaeus		Spindle		
Ilex aquifolium		Holly		
Ligustrum vulgare		Wild privet		
Prunus spinosa		Blackthorn	esp coastal areas	
Viburnum lantana		Wayfaring tree		

