Peatland ACTION

Monitoring:
Past,
Present and
Future





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Outcome Monitoring - History

Peatland ACTION Established

Peatland ACTION Monitoring Strategy signed off

2014 - 2015

2020 - 2022

2019

Peatland ACTION Monitoring starts;

- Vegetation monitoring
- Hydrological monitoring
- UAV flights (RGB)

Monitoring projects supported;

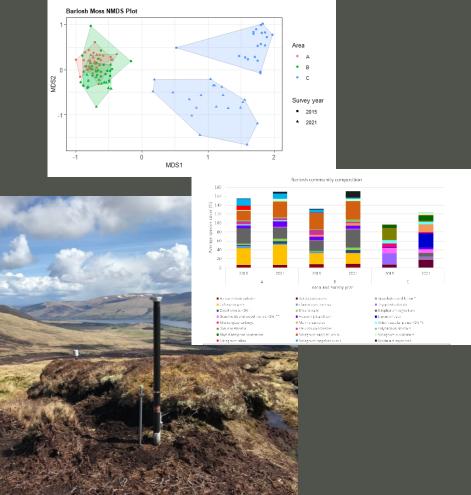
- Galloway Fisheries Trust
- RSPB Forsinard & Abernethy
- Bog Breathing
- Forth ERA
- National bare peat mapping
- GHG monitoring flux towers

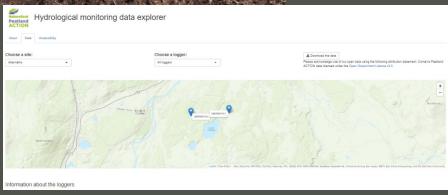


Early projects

- Vegetation surveys
 - Baseline 2014/2015: 16 sites
 - Repeat visit 2021: 13 sites
 - Report due 2022
- Hydrological monitoring
 - Automated water level loggers
 - 35 sites, 122 loggers
 - Rain gauges at 25 sites
 - Published online
- UAV: RGB and IR
 - 2015: 16 sites







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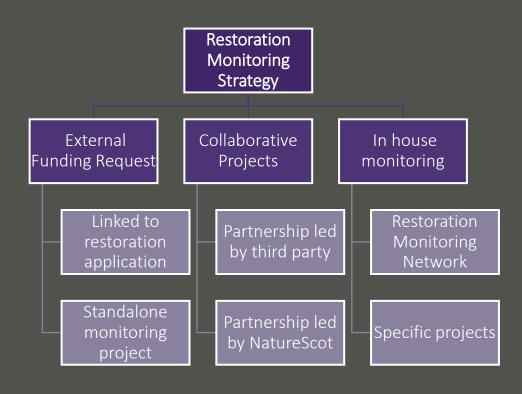
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Peatland Restoration Monitoring Strategy 2019 -2029

- Objective A: To establish if the restoration works are resulting in conditions favourable to the recovery of a functioning peatland habitat.
- Objective B: Establish the effectiveness of individual techniques in specific settings.
- Objective C: Collating, summarising and contributing to the evidence base associated with the ecosystem services of peatlands.





Challenge – Are monitoring in the best way? Standardised outcome monitoring methods applicable across all types of peatland restoration sites in the UK.

Developing a Peatland ACTION Restoration Monitoring Network

Part of wider Monitoring Strategy

 Cost-effective, repeatable, longterm monitoring

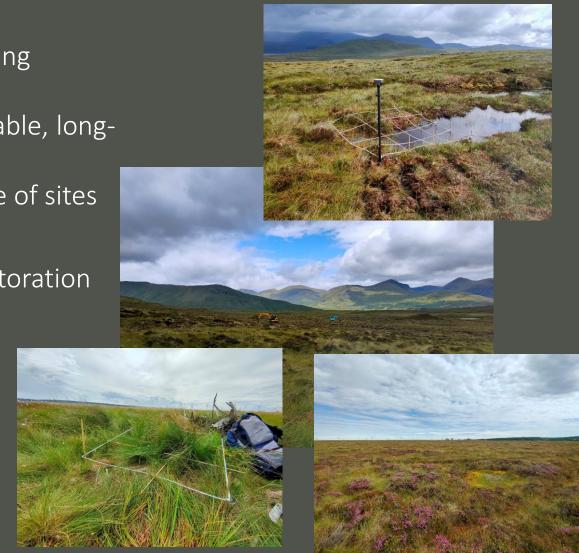
Representative sample of sites

Overall effectiveness

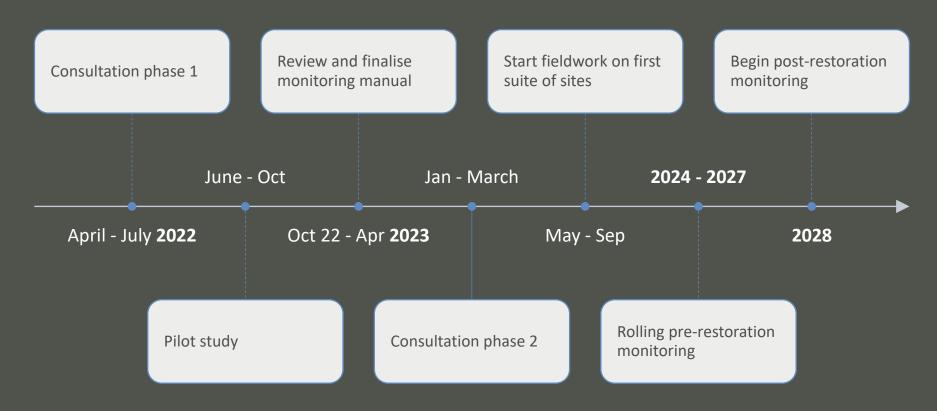
Combined suite of restoration techniques

Four site categories





Long-term planning





Activity monitoring

- Reporting the restoration
 work undertaken by Peatland
 Action in a given financial
 year
- Includes ENFOR delivery partners:
 - LLTNPA
 - CNPA
 - FLS
 - SW

Where did it take place?

When did it take place?

What work was undertaken?

How many hectares on the road to recovery?



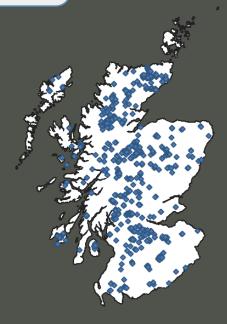






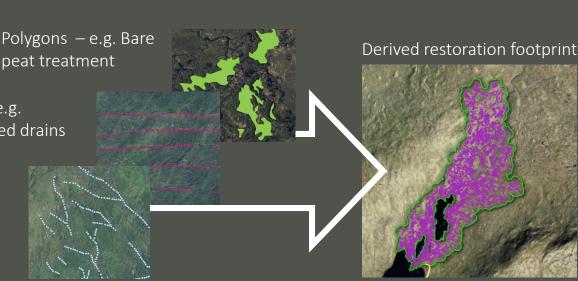
Forestry and
Land Scotland
Coilltearachd agus
Fearann Alba





Capturing peatland restoration data

- Development of spatial data model capturing restoration works
- Provision of consistent data across all project
- Requirement as part of grant
- Available on the Peatland Action website





Lines – e.g. Reprofiled drains

Points – e.g. Dam locations

Capturing data continued.

- Complex nature of peatlands makes mapping of features challenging
 - Some features easier e.g. drains
 - Hags, gullies much harder
- Currently an unavoidable manual aspect of mapping
- Short to medium term:
 - Drones
 - Integrated GPS units
- Long term

Remote sensing – but – often reliant on training data



Managing the data

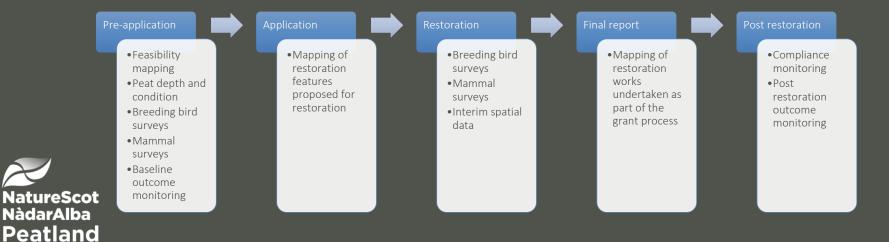
- Move to a relational database
 - PostgreSQL with PostGIS spatial extension
 - Can facilitate complex data models
 - Automation of tasks using spatial SQL queries
- Two step QA process
- Manual
 - Does the data "look" right?
- Database checks
 - Enforce validation checks





Other data gathered along the way

- Landscape scale restoration projects can generate a LOT of spatial data!
 - Not just restoration features and site locations
- Move to improve and streamline capture of these data sources
 - Standardise workflows



Challenges Summary

- Common outcome monitoring methods applicable across all types of peatland restoration sites in the UK.
- Mapping peatlands is hard!
 - Spatially complex features
- Making our data more accessible
 - Key part of current work
- Developing data standards that can be aligned with Peatland Code
 - Smoothing grant process for applicants



