

## Wildlife and ecology on canals: How to evaluate environmental assets?

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## Overview

Key environmental issues;

- What's this to do with the Canal & River Trust?
- What we are doing about it.
- How this links to Waterways and Wellbeing.



## Introduction to Canal & River Trust

- The Canal & River Trust offers a haven for people and wildlife enjoyed by 12 million of us a year. We are entrusted with a 2,000 mile long network of "green and blue" corridors that support a wide variety of nationally important habitats and species, allowing wildlife to move freely, bringing the heart of the countryside into town.
- We have a charitable object to "further for the public benefit the conservation protection and improvement of the natural environment and landscape of inland waterways"



That which we cannot see Is that which we cannot measure That which we cannot measure is that which we cannot value That which we cannot value is that which we cannot care about That which we cannot care about may wither in our ignorant neglect

...That neglect may begin the spiral of doom, or the re-beginning of the cycle based on learned wisdom



# Starting to see what we have using our phones!

- A Towpath hedgerow
- B Towpath; mown grass and hay meadow
- C Marginal vegetation; variable on offside, often hedge or woodland fringe
- D Aquatic; open water



http://canalrivertrust.org.uk/media/original/34496-environmental-asset-conditionassessment.pdf?v=f2ab06



Asset	Attribute	Observation
Marginal fringe	Continuity	Continuous – present along >75% of suitable bank length
		Semi continuous – present along 50-75% of suitable bank length
		Discontinuous – present along <50% suitable bank length
		Marginal fringe absent but potentially suitable conditions
	Diversity	Multiple marginal emergent species present
		At least one fringe forming marginal species present
		No fringe forming marginal species
	Negative indicators High risk woodland invasive species (Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed, rhododendron)	No high risk invasive species
		High risk invasive species present

#### Survey method

The key attributes for each asset type were divided in accordance with the general condition grades and so a proforma checklist of condition options was compiled that could be completed in the field by a non-technical specialist to grade the condition of each asset from A to E.

This checklist can be utilised in a range of formats, but in the pilot example Arc GIS Survey123 was used (this has the advantage of being useable with handheld devices such as smart phones or tablets and using the devices' own GPS to provide accurate location of data).



iPad Φ	16:02	\$ 56% D
8	My Survey	=
Asset types present		
select all asset types present		
open water		
marginal fringe		
grassland		
hedgerow		
🗆 trees		
Potential for assets		
Select assets that could be present with management	t intervention. Grassland relates to semi-natural non-amenity strip	
open water		
marginal fringe		
gressland		
hedgerow		
trees		
Open water clarity		
Clear-visible to bed, cloudy -visible to bed at marg	ns, turbid=hed not visible	
🔘 clear		
🔿 cloudy		
Olturbid		
Open water diversity		
Number of true aquatic and floating leaved species	isible (not including marginal fringe)	
<ul> <li>multiple aquatic species</li> </ul>		
few aquatic species		
<ul> <li>no aquatic species</li> </ul>		

#### Condition grades and scores for attributes

Asset	Attribute	Condition				
Marginal fringe		A (5)	B (4)	C (3)	D (2)	E (1)
	Continuity	>75%		50-75%	<50%	0%
	Average Width	>1 m	0.5-1 m		<0.5m 0%	0%
	Diversity	Multiple marginal and emergent species present		at least 1 emerg present	least 1 emergent fringe forming species esent	
	Invasive species	Absent			Present	Abundant (>25% cover)

#### Generic improvement actions

Key Habitat / site	Generic Improvements	Possible synergies with other measures
Marginal Vegetation	Fringe planting to extend / connect / gap-up habitat	
	"Soft/green bank" improvements or introduction of reed fringe and/or restoration of the adjoining soft bank	Dredging (disposal)
	Control of invasive non-native plant species	
	Diversity planting within existing fringe with native local species	



What does all this mean at the end of the day?

- Coarse scale to fine scale?
- Action plans!
- Iterative continuous process embedded within organisation?
- Audit trail for regulators and CRT management.
- Digital information and data is universal.
- Funding secured for present and future biodiversity enhancement.



### Thank you for listening – life is better by water!



