



VALUING NATURE

The natural capital of temporary rivers

Characterising the value of dynamic
aquatic-terrestrial habitats

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Background.

Introducing temporary rivers

T-rivers are:

- **Rivers**; sometimes cease to flow and may dry
- Dendritic **channels**; sometimes inundated
- **Aquatic-terrestrial** ecosystems characterised by dynamism
- **Natural** (can also be artificial, or perennialised)



Photos: Thibault Datry (b–d) / Roland Corti (a, e, f). Reproduced with permission from <https://doi.org/10.1093/biosci/bit027>

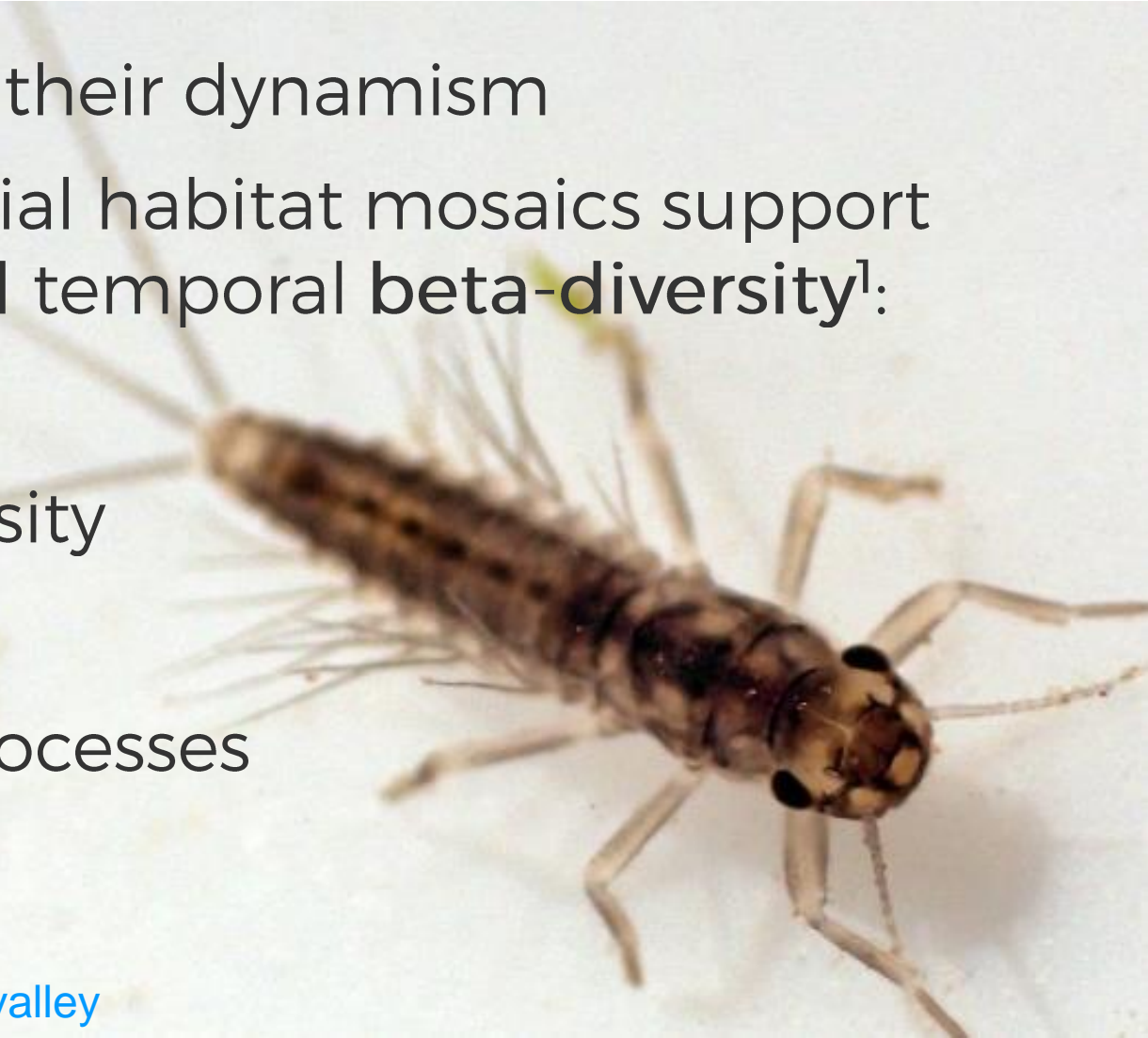
Background.

T-rivers are important

- Scientists value their dynamism
- Aquatic-terrestrial habitat mosaics support high spatial and temporal **beta-diversity**¹:
 - Geodiversity
 - Habitat diversity
 - Biodiversity
 - Ecological processes

Paraleptophlebia weneri

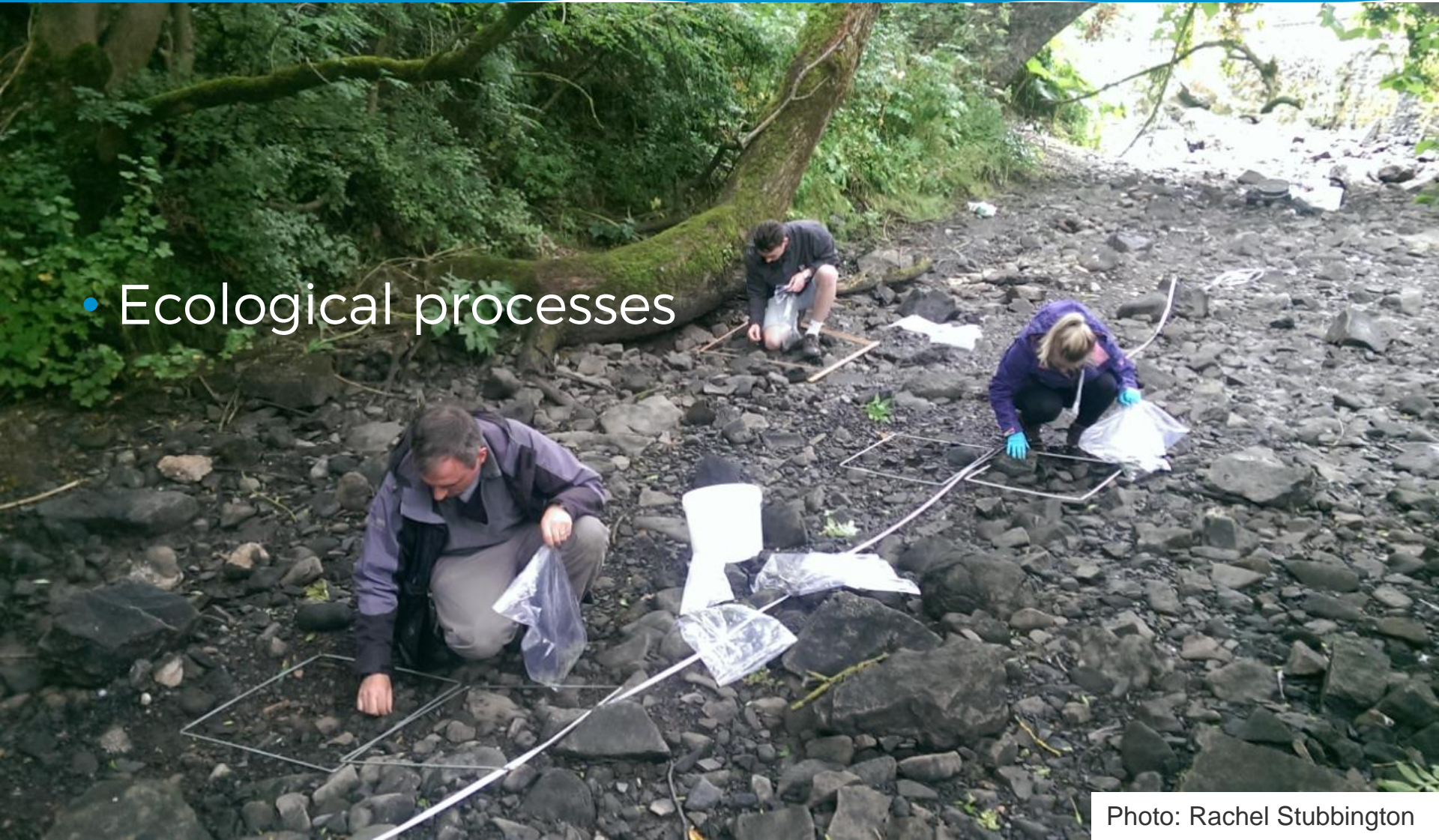
Credit: Adrian Chalkley [@box_valley](#)



Background.

T-rivers are important

- Ecological processes



Background.

How valuable are t-rivers, to people?

- People value t-rivers during flowing-phases
- Dry phase assets / services are more subtle
- Dry channels symbolize human impacts

ChilternChalkStreams Retweeted
Five Rivers @FiveRiversEC · 13 Nov 2017
What a difference a year makes! [#RiverBulbourne](#) before during and after our [#restoration](#) works @BoxMoorTrust



ChilternChalkStreams Retweeted
Ver Valley Society @VerValleySoc · 3 Dec 2017
There used to be a river here. A precious [#chalkstream](#) too. Not looking good for a happy New Year [#RiverVer](#).



Towards t-river natural capital metrics

To value t-river assets across wet & dry phases, we will:

1. identify and evaluate data sources
2. characterise natural assets: extent, distribution and condition
3. propose, evaluate, and rank metrics

ULTIMATE GOAL

Ecologically sensitive t-river policies and management strategies that the public support

Methods.

Team meeting 1: project planning

11 team members; 7 attending, representing

- Research organisations: Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; Catalan Institute for Water Research
- Water industry: Wessex Water
- Regulatory bodies: Environment Agency, Natural England
- Charities: Buglife, Freshwater Biological Association
- Universities: Loughborough, Nottingham Trent

+ remote involvement

Discussion to refine proposal

Methods.

Task 1. Identify and evaluate data sources

1. Define **abiotic**, **biotic**, **combined** assets
 - **Geodiversity**; freshwater
 - **Biodiversity** – genes, taxa, functions
 - **Ecosystems**
2. Compile information characterising assets
 - Published papers and reports
 - Unpublished data sets
3. Define inclusion criteria; rank the include-able.

Allocated
time

5 days

Methods

Task 2. Characterise natural assets

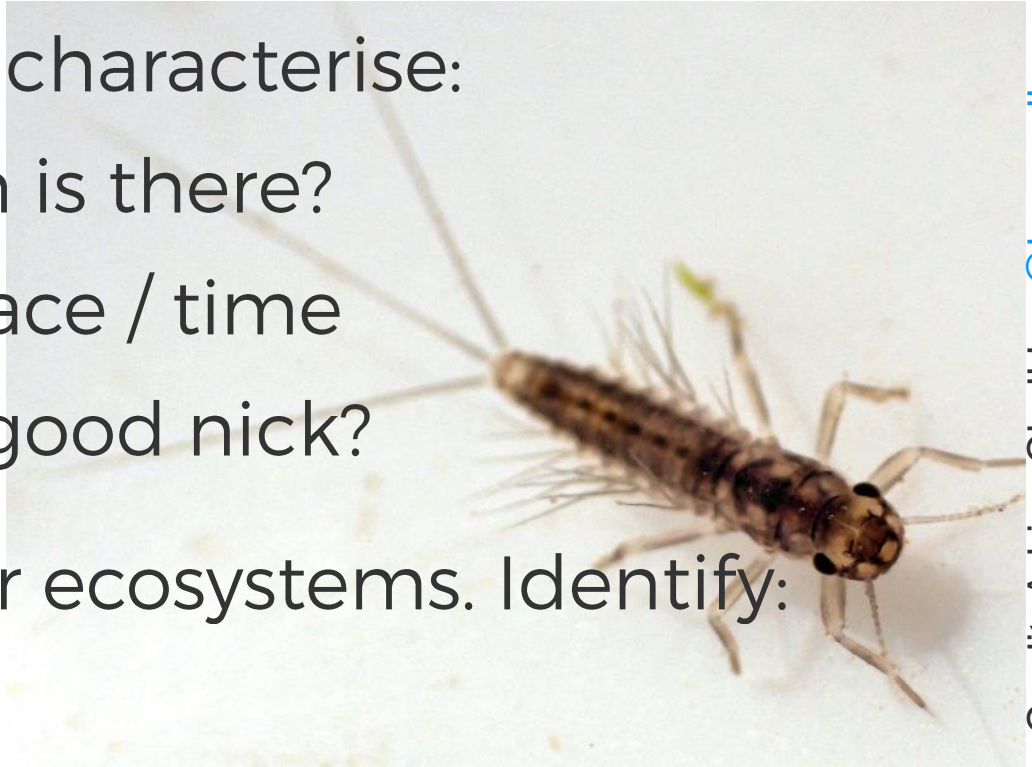
4. Review evidence to characterise:

- Extent: how much is there?
- Distribution in space / time
- Condition: is it in good nick?

Compare with other ecosystems. Identify:

- unique assets
- enhanced assets

Link assets to processes...



Credit: Adrian Chalkey @box_valley

Allocated
time

5 days

Methods

Task 3: Identify, evaluate, and rank metrics

5. Task informed by:

- Ecological metrics e.g. *richness* and *diversity*
- Indices used in other ecosystems e.g. *Community Conservation Index*¹ in rivers
- Existing natural capital metrics

Evaluate, considering

- Temporal / spatial flexibility
- Responsiveness, uniqueness
- Data availability

¹Chadd & Extence (2004)

Allocated
time

2 days

Methods

Task 4: Prepare report

Two team meetings:

- To plan report
- To evaluate advanced draft

Report format

- Like a Natural England Access to Evidence Note
- Photos, summary figures etc.
- + information database

Allocated
time

4 days

Connection to Nature: evidence briefing

Purpose of briefing

This briefing note is one of a series that summarises evidence of the natural environment and a range of outcomes. This briefing focuses on 'Connection to Nature'. The notes are aimed at: policy makers, practitioners (including Natural England, Natural Resources Wales etc.), local decision makers, wider research community. They highlight some of the implications for delivery and research. It is intended they will inform practitioner planning rationales, but not the identification of solutions or design of interventions or use are not considered in these notes. The other briefings in the series cover physical activity, obesity, physiological health, learning, and mental health. Consider evidence of relevance to the UK and outcomes for both adults and children. See [EIN016](#) for methodology, glossary and evaluation resources.

Extent of the issue

- There is concern that significant proportions of the population (particularly children and young people) are 'disconnected' (whether physically, spiritually or emotionally) from the natural world.
- This disconnection from nature is argued to be detrimental to health and wellbeing.
- It is thought the types of factors which influence 'disconnection from nature' range from increasing urbanisation and a "loss of respect, humility, and empathy with nature" to the relative attractions of "indoor sedentary entertainment" [1].
- In response agencies and bodies such as Natural England and the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and many non-governmental organisations including the Wildlife Trusts, The National Trust and the RSPB, have developed

a variety of programmes to improve people's connection to nature.

Summary

Connection to nature constructs¹ which capture a subjective sense of connection to the natural world. The connection to nature constructs include wellbeing, educational attainment, environmental behaviour, and mental health. Connection to nature may have a role in improving connection to the natural world, child development, and interventions, and Connection to nature may influence on other practices and beliefs. The evidence base is small (this is a recent interest in understanding co

Engaging users. During the project

Workshops bring academics and managers together

Team members expand network

- Water resource / ecosystem protection policy makers.
- Managers who implement the policies
- Natural capital experts from natural and social sciences

Aquatic Ecology Group – Temporary Stream Workshop

Nottingham Trent University, Clifton Campus
Nottingham



As part of our 2016 workshop, this event will examine the current status of temporary watercourses, and will consider appropriate approaches to monitoring, management, and restoration.

AQUATIC ECOLOGY GROUP

REGISTER NOW!

Engaging users.

Ensuring report and database use

Report / database¹ launch event

- Invited funded + self-funded people
 - Team members; their contacts
 - Network 'members'
 - New people e.g. twitter, JISC.
 - Need more **terrestrial** scientists



¹The database: an online shared space, updated and updatable, an expanding resource repository

Natural capital of temporary rivers **team**

Leader Members

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