

Assessing the Effect of Long-wall Mining Subsidence on Internationally Important Floodplain Grasslands in the Lower Derwent Valley, UK



Still Relevant 20 Years-on

At the 15th Annual National ASMR Meeting in May 1998 we gave research papers on quantifying the ecological effects of long-wall mining subsidence on two internationally important wetland ecosystems.

Since then studies on the Lower Derwent continued for a further 14 years until 2012.

So why bother presenting an update with the cessation of underground coal mining in the UK?

Well, the studies are relevant to mining elsewhere, but also to the consequence of the effects of climate change through raising sea levels.

Two back-to-Back Presentations

This first presentation is about the gathering of technical evidence needed by the mining company to argue its case

The second presentation is about the use of this to find a solution to one of several legislative constraints – the MG4 type of grassland

Competing Interests and Legislation Creep

The context of these two presentations is very complex; comprising a history of competing uses of the river and its floodplain for water abstraction, navigation rights, agriculture and nature conservation all in a changing legislative landscape and public expectations.

Coal mining came late to the party but no less involved – ‘a must see’ Carstairs’ book



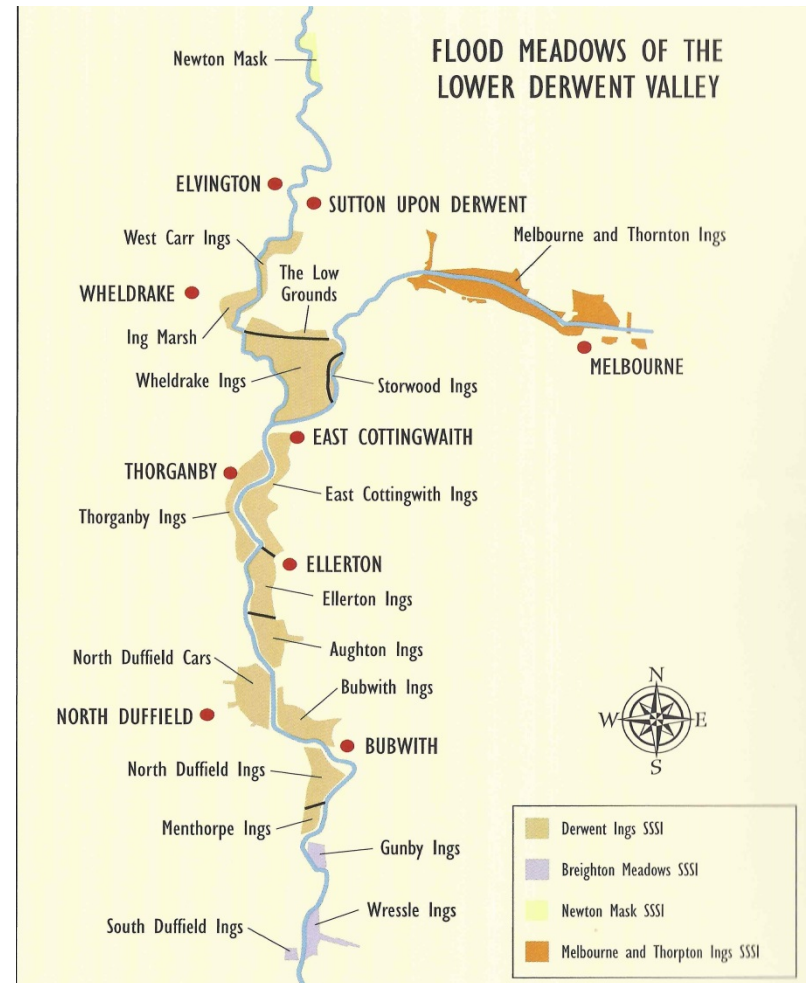
• HALSGROVE DISCOVER SERIES ►

THE YORKSHIRE RIVER DERWENT

Moments in Time

IAN CARSTAIRS

Location of Lower Derwent Valley

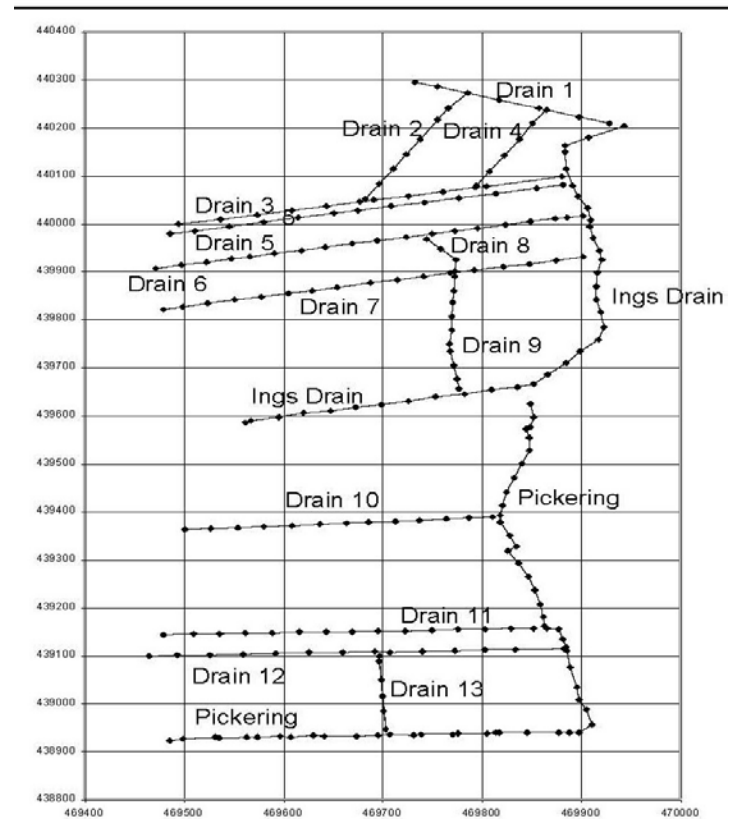


Regulated River & Floodplain Drainage

Part of floodplain catchment for Ing Drain, Ellerton



Drain network for Ing Drain and Pickering Drain



Range and mosaic of grassland plant communities and wetland habitats

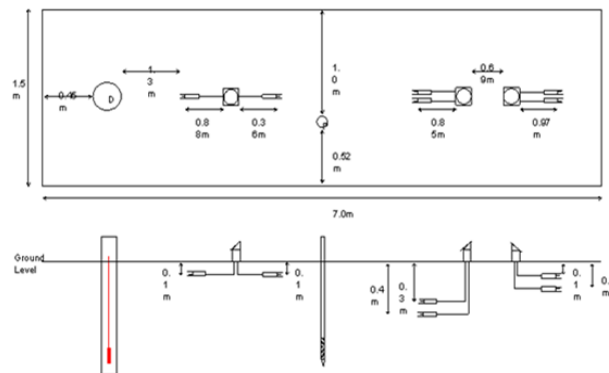


Grassland Community, Soil and Hydrological Studies

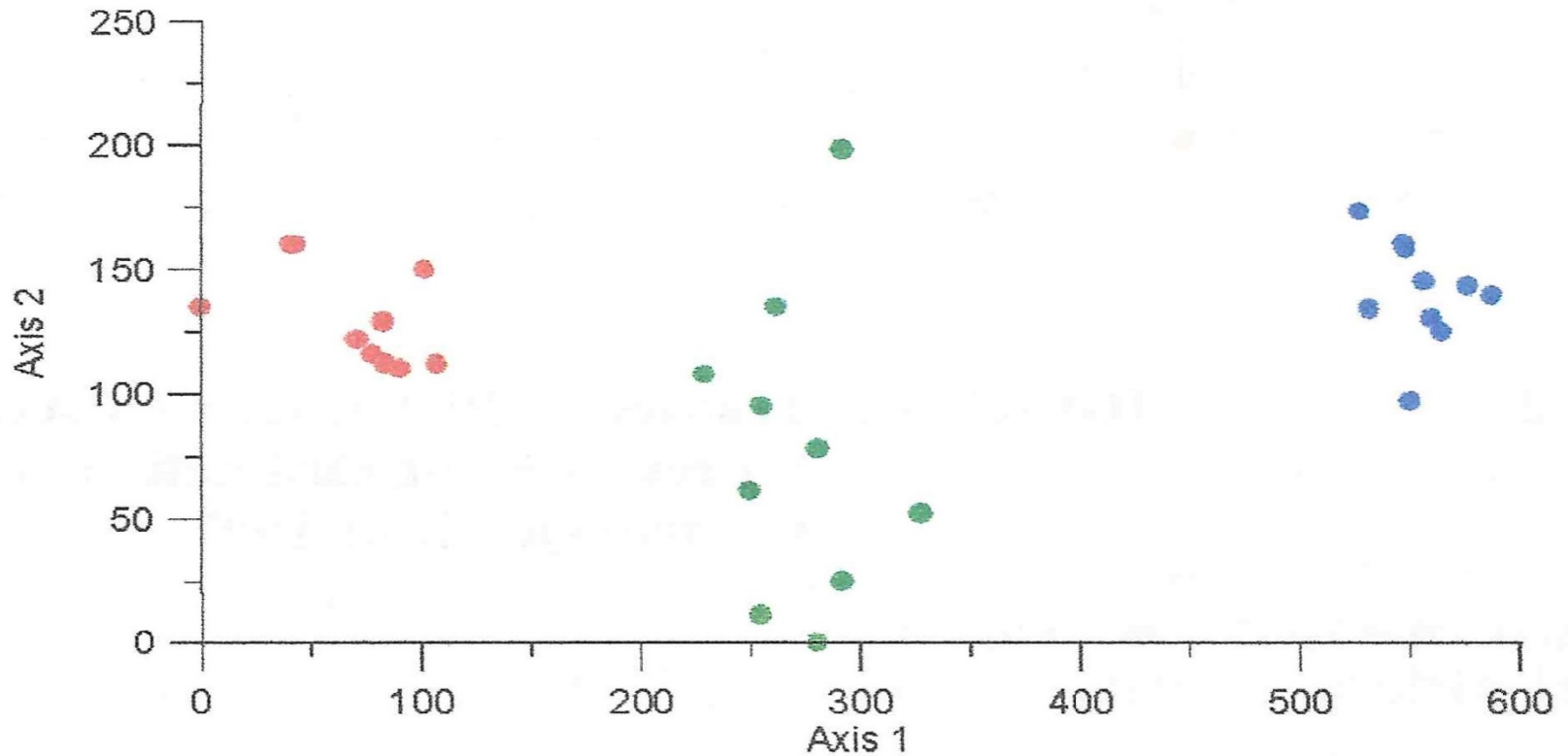
Botanical & soil & topographic surveys

Instrumentation

Experimentation



Grassland Communities - Ordination of quadrat floristic data



Grassland Communities –

- Predominantly 3 distinct mesotrophic communities (MG4, MG7, MG13) with 2 swamp communities (S5 & S28)
- Composition faithful between years and between and within meadows

MG4 *Alopecurus pratensis* – *Sanguisorba officinalis* - hay meadow
General high frequency & abundance of –

Sanguisorba officinalis, **Anthoxanthum odoratum**, **Trifolium dubium**, **Trifolium pratense**, **Cynosurus cristatus**, **Lathyrus pratensis**, **Cerastium fontanum**, **Plantago lanceolata**, **Holcus lanatus**, **Festuca rubra**, **Silaum silaus**, **Rhinanthus minor**, **Ranunculus acris**

MG7c *Lolium perenne* – *Alopecurus pratensis* - flood pasture
General loss above dicotyledon species and cover, but increase in –

Elymus repens, **Cardamine pratensis**, **Ranunculus repens**, **Polygonum amphibium**, **Lolium perenne**, **Festuca pratensis**

MG13 *Agrostis stolonifera* – *Alopecurus geniculatus* – inundation grassland

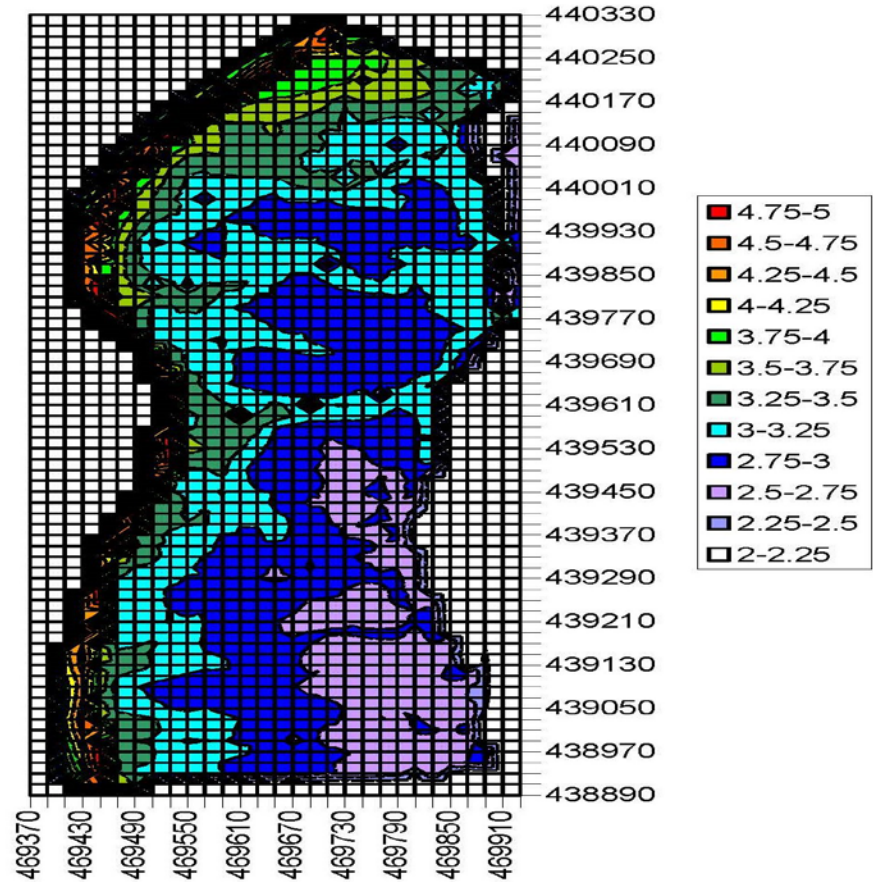
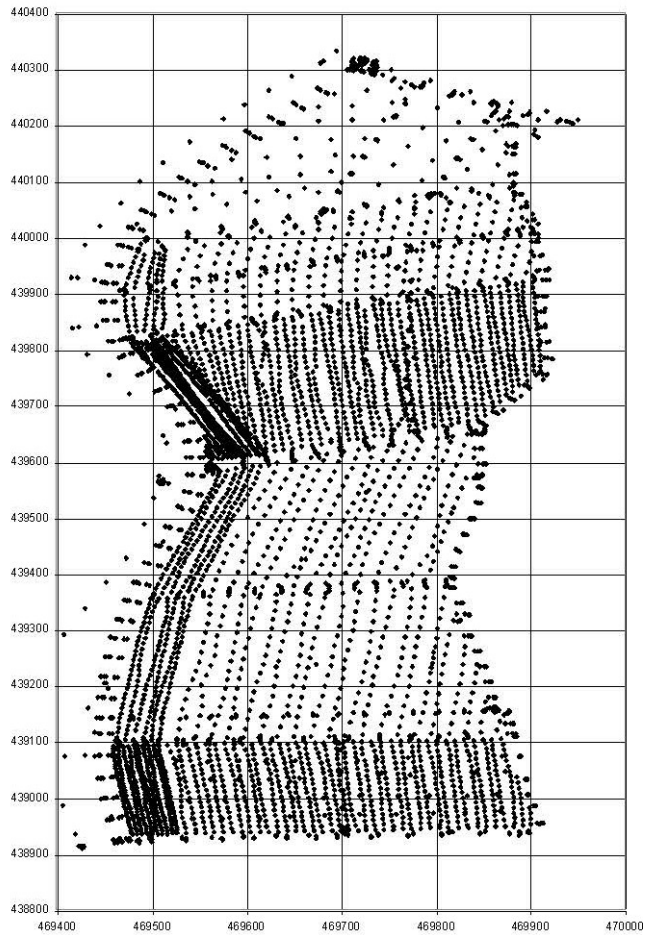
Loss or reduction in frequency and cover of *Rumex acetosa*, *Taraxacum* sp, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Phleum pratense* but also an increase in frequency and cover of –

Myosotis laxa, *Galium palustre*, *Oenanthe fistulosa*, *Caltha palustris*, **Agrostis stolonifera**, **Alopecurus geniculatus**, *Phalaris arundinacea*, with **Carex acuta** and **Agrostis canina** on some Ings

Source Benyon & Humphries (1998)

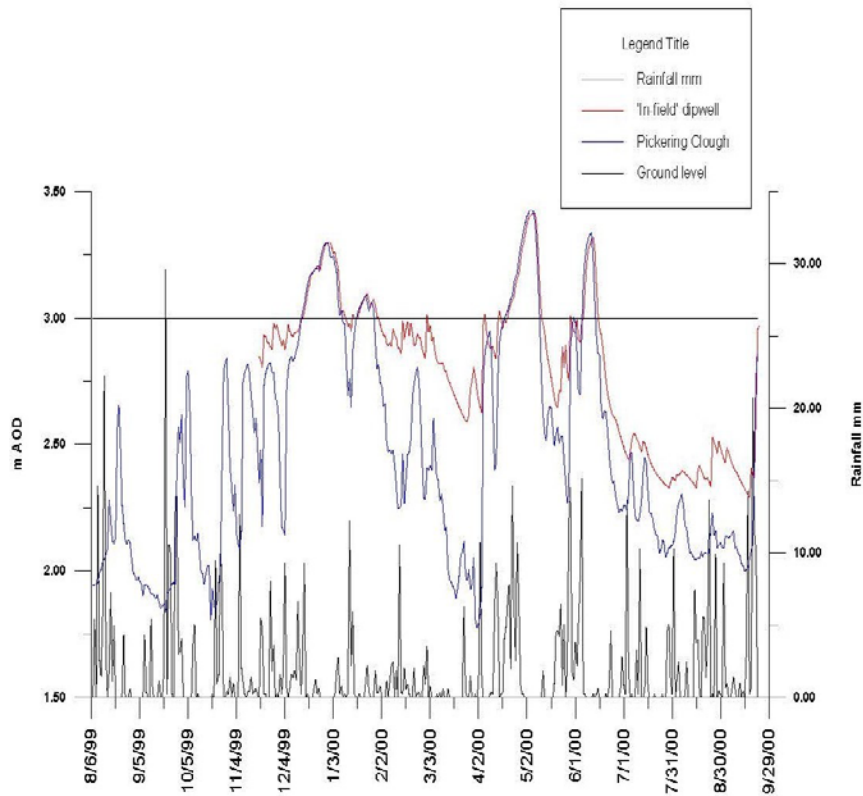
Major indicator species in **bold**

Topographic gradient

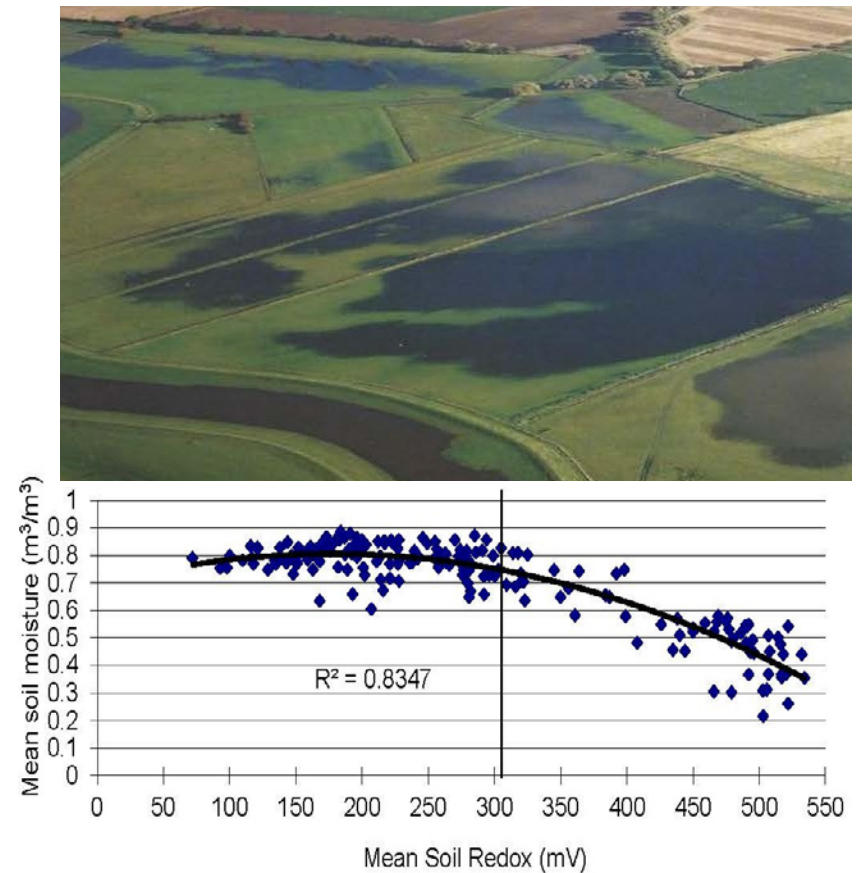


Topographical & Wetness Gradient

Inundation & soil saturation



Soils anaerobic when saturated



Distinct community boundaries

Figure 10a *Anthoxanthum odoratum*



Figure 10b *Cerastium fontanum*

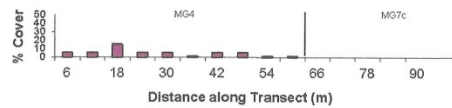


Figure 10c *Cynosurus cristatus*

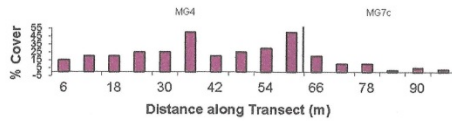


Figure 10d *Holcus lanatus*

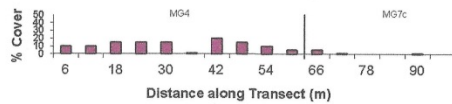


Figure 10e *Lathyrus pratensis*

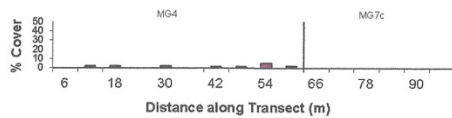


Figure 10f *Plantago lanceolata*

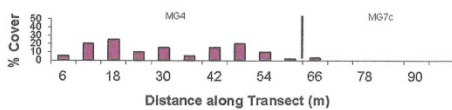


Figure 10g *Sanguisorba officinalis*

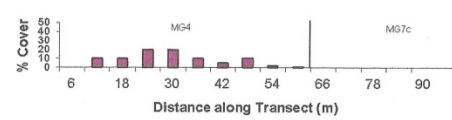


Figure 10h *Silaum silaus*

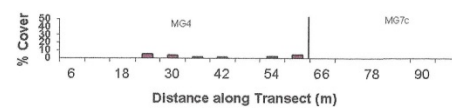


Figure 10i *Trifolium pratense*

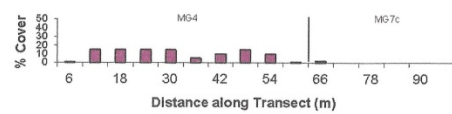


Figure 10j *Ranunculus acris*

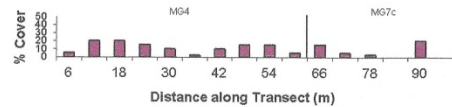


Figure 10k *Rhinanthus minor*

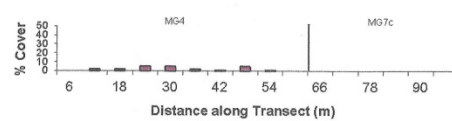
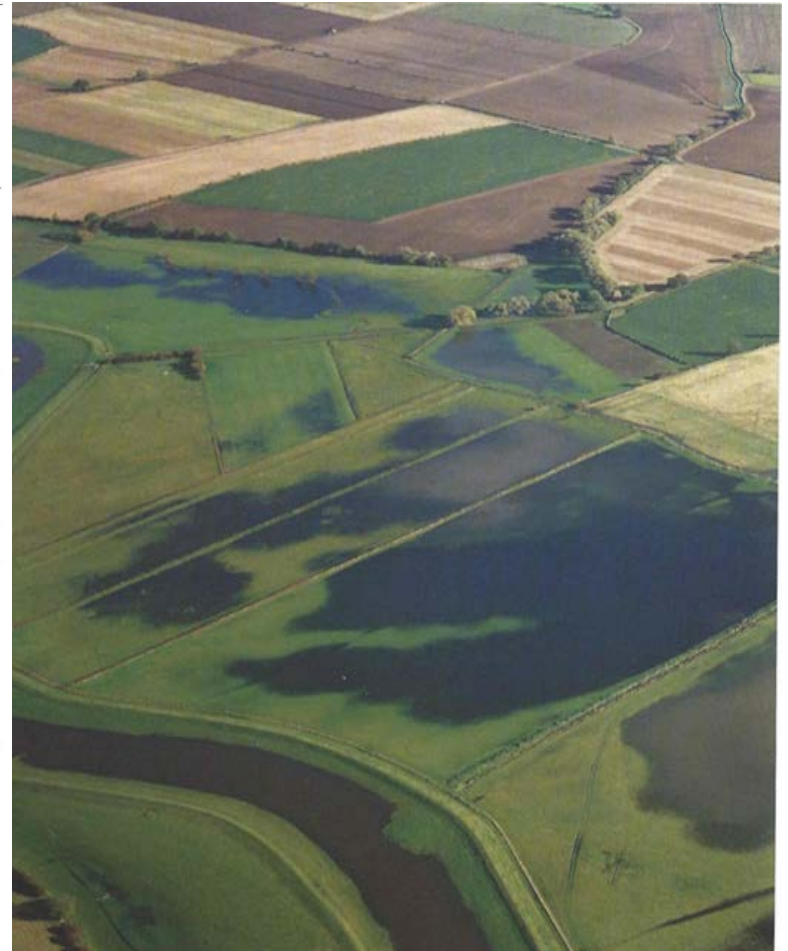
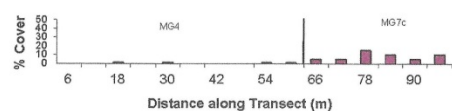
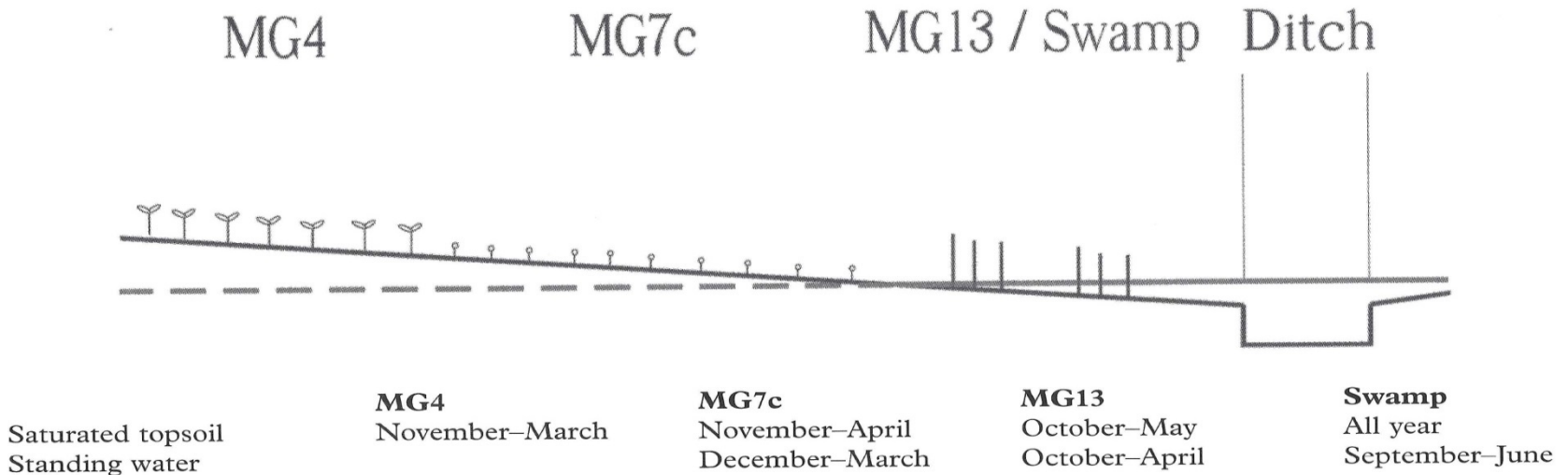


Figure 10l *Cardamine pratensis*



Key Findings

- Topographic gradient from river to edge of floodplain
- Grassland community type and distribution according to wetness gradient
- Zones of wetness manifest as distinct community boundaries due to change in species composition and dominance



Some References

- Humphries R N et al, 1998. Assessing the effects of mine subsidence on an internationally important wetland site, p 446. in Throgmorton et al (eds), Proceedings of 15th Annual National Meeting of the American Society for Surface Mining & Reclamation, St Louis, USA.
- Benyon P R, 2003. Soil Wetness as a Determining Factor in the Distribution of MG4 (*Alopecurus pratensis* – *Sanguisorba officinalis* L.) Grassland. MPhil Thesis, University of Nottingham.
- Parkin G et al, 2004. Project BD1316 - Water Availability and Budgets for Wetland Restoration and Re-creation Sites. Defra, London.
- Milsom T (ed), 2006. Land Use, Ecology and Conservation in the Lower Derwent Valley. PLACE, York, UK.
- Carstairs I, 2007. The Yorkshire River Derwent: moments in time. Halsgrove, Wellington, UK.

Main Cast

Humphries Rowell Associates (researchers) –
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English Nature (statutory government agency) – Jeff
Lunn, Tim Dixon

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