



Advisory Visit

R. Ure, Middleham

Leeds & District Amalgamated Society of Anglers

June 2019



Key Findings:

- The Ure near Middleham should be a dynamic, meandering system utilising all of its floodplain. Unfortunately, like many Dales rivers, it has been historically constrained (dredged, embanked and straightened) to accommodate immovable infrastructure (eg bridges and mills) and agriculture. Those modifications have had severe consequences for channel morphology (incision), and where the river has unshackled itself, the erosive power has been considerable. Such 'change' is perceived as undesirable from a land-boundary / agriculture perspective but should not from a fishery perspective. Afterall, riverine fish species evolved in dynamic rivers.
- The winding reaches, where afforded a sufficient (>10m) and relatively natural buffer strip of trees, herbs and grasses protecting the bank from the surrounding agricultural pressures, are diverse in terms of instream channel features and should provide good habitat for flow-loving species of fish (trout, barbel).
- The straightened, long glides are more devoid of character, but would favour grayling and chub in the deeper reaches. However, there is little cover to avoid predation in these sections, and scant refuge from spate flow.
- Relatively simple interventions such as livestock exclusion and tree management to diversify the interface between water and land could bring discernible habitat improvement for relatively little cost.
- The climate and hence water delivery to the river is becoming more extreme. With warmer, drier springs and summers of late, and constant addition of fines to the river from livestock / cropping erosion points, the gravels and cobbles may be clogged with biofilm during the spawning of grayling, barbel, chub and dace, thereby affecting their survival and recruitment. Trout and salmon are less likely to be affected as winter spawners, and hence the balance of the fishery may be tipping in favour of salmonids. Certainly, the better pool-riffle-glide sequences associated with the bends appear to be good trout holding water.

Index links

Click the relevant section name to link to the content:

[Key Findings](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Catchment / fishery overview](#)

[Habitat assessment](#)

[Recommendations](#)

[Riparian management](#)

[Instream habitat diversification](#)

[Pollution](#)

[Making it Happen](#)

1.0 Introduction & Rationale

This report is the output of a site visit undertaken by Jonny Grey of the Wild Trout Trust to the River Ure at the request of officials from Leeds & District Amalgamated Society of Anglers. There has been a perceived decline in the number of grayling reported by anglers, which is weakly supported by EA electrofishing data (supplied courtesy of David Morley, EA Fisheries Officer). The rationale was to assess in-river and riparian habitat quality, and identify any remedial actions that might be implemented.

Normal convention is applied with respect to bank identification, i.e. left bank (LB) or right bank (RB) whilst looking downstream. Upstream and downstream references are often abbreviated to u/s and d/s, respectively, for convenience. The Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference system is used for identifying locations.

	Leeds DASA Middleham beats
River	River Ure
Waterbody Name	Ure from Mill Beck to Thornton Steward Beck
Waterbody ID	GB104027069464
Management Catchment	Swale, Ure, Nidd, and Ouse Upper
River Basin District	Humber
Current Ecological Quality	Overall status of Moderate ecological potential based upon an overall ecological status of Moderate and overall chemical status of Good
U/S Grid Ref inspected	SE 11318 89067
D/S Grid Ref inspected	SE 12289 88756
Length of river inspected	~2100m in total

Table 1. Overview of the waterbody. Information sourced from:

<http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB104027069464>

Under the Water Framework Directive, the Environment Agency considered the Ure at this location to be of *Moderate Ecological Status* overall; for fish and macroinvertebrates, it has been classified as 'High' ie better than expected for the last two rounds of assessment (2015 & 2016). However, it fails consistently for macrophytes and phytobenthos combined, only achieving 'Moderate' and hence, the overall score.

2.0 Catchment / Fishery Overview

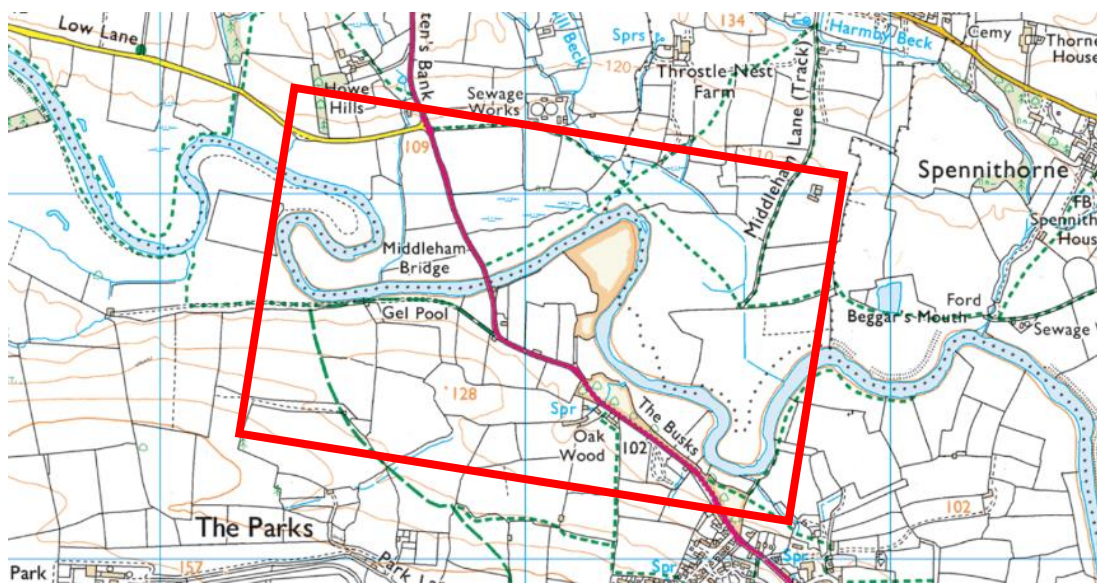


Fig 1. Map showing extent of Leeds DASA waters walked for this report (bounded by red) on the R Ure at Middleham.

The Ure rises within the Yorkshire Dales Natural Area, which lies between the Cumbrian Fells and Dales and the Forest of Bowland to the west, and the Pennine Dales Fringe to the east. It is dominated by gently sloping Carboniferous gritstones, limestones and shales that have been eroded by glaciation to form a broad valley. Limestone bedrock buffers the acidic moorland runoff within the upper tributaries. The overlying superficial deposits of till and alluvium along the valley result in relatively friable and easily erodible soils.

The area has been used primarily for pastoral agriculture and as a consequence, native woodland cover is scarce. Moorland gripping (digging of extensive drainage ditch networks) has had a marked impact upon the catchment, contributing to increased frequency and intensity of high flow events. When further coupled with livestock access issues (intensive grazing & poaching) and the already erodible nature of the soils, bank erosion and fine sediment ingress is a recurrent issue. The river should be meandering freely within the broad valley but it is regularly constrained by flood banks derived from dredged material (see Fig 1). Historic straightening of the

channel in various reaches has increased the gradient, reducing capacity for sediment storage and leading to further scouring and lowering of the bed. Incision thus becomes self-perpetuating; flows are constrained within the channel for longer and it is only during the most extreme events that energy is eventually dissipated out of bank and onto the floodplain.

Environment Agency data hint at a decline in grayling density in the period 1996 to 2017 (Fig 2), although densities were typically low throughout (<0.4 fish per 100m^2) and look to have declined further in the last 10 years (<0.1 fish per 100m^2). These are data derived from single anode equipment in a broad, deep river and the actual site may also have changed over the period, hence it is difficult to interpret the results with any certainty. Interestingly, the EA removed 31 fish for broodstock collection in 2013 which coincided with the lowest ever recorded density; further broodstock fish were removed in 2014 & 2015, thereby preventing these fish from undertaking mate selection and also removing their contribution to natural production. Despite between 5k-10k advanced larvae being returned to the river in those years as 'compensation', it appears from the data that stocking with farm-raised fish had no discernible impact on grayling densities in the river. Chub have also declined over the same period.

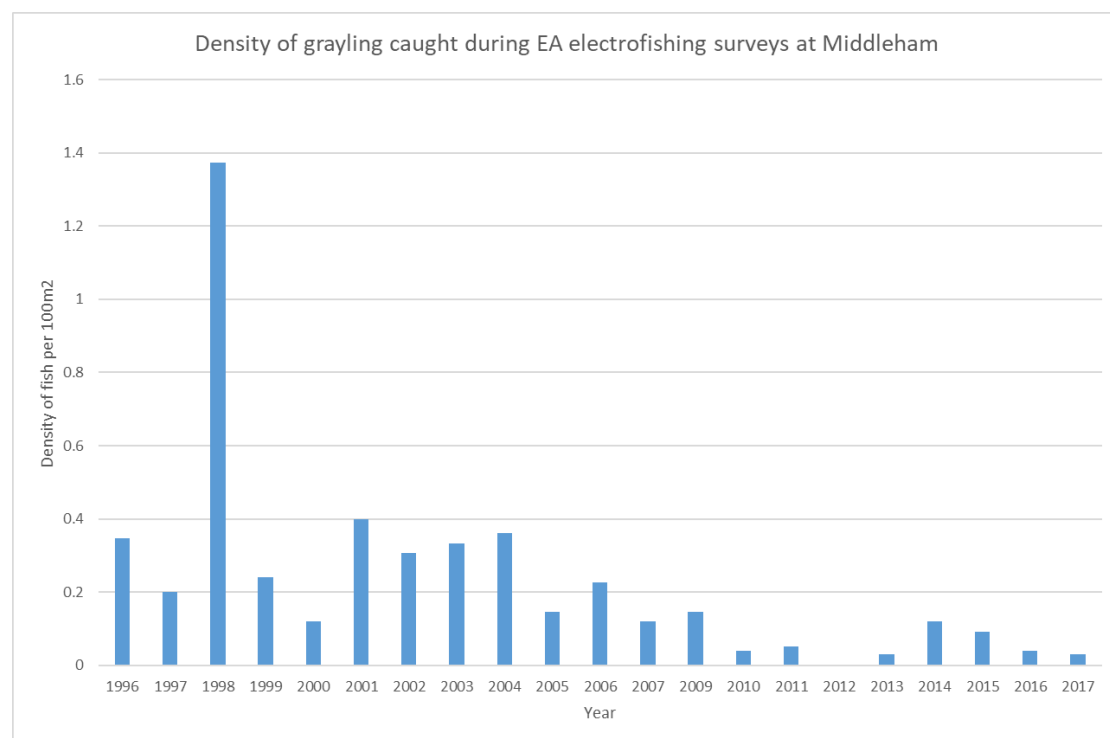


Fig 2. Grayling density at Middleham (R Ure) derived from Environment Agency electrofishing surveys (supplied by David Morley)

3.0 Habitat Assessment



Fig 3. The upper reaches of the Middleham waters. White arrows depict new meanders beginning to form and it is very clear that such erosion is only occurring where there is a lack of buffer strip between the improved pasture and the bank edge.

The meanders comprising the upper component of the Leeds DASA waters might at first appearance seem quite natural but bank revetment and trees along the flood banks have essentially pinned the river into that position. On closer inspection from aerial imagery (eg Fig 3), the dynamism of the system is revealed with numerous nascent meanders forming where former bank protection has been breached or farming practice has weakened the bank. The white arrows in Fig 3 all depict areas where cropping has occurred to the very bank top (eg Fig 6). Such dynamism should be a natural characteristic of the river within its low gradient flood plain, and should not be regarded as an issue for the fishery *per se*, except where erosion rates might be unnaturally high.

Where a buffer strip has been allowed to develop, the vegetation was diverse and comprised a good mix of native species such as comfrey, cranesbill, and various umbellifers (Figs 4-5). This was despite the close proximity of the improved pasture, recently cut for silage. The lack of nettles and thistles suggested that slurry or manure application was likely to be precise, perhaps by direct injection; there was little evidence of nutrient enrichment of the bank flora, often exemplified by a dominance of nettles. However, there was also a lack of self-set trees and the bank profile in certain locations

underneath the lush summer growth hinted at livestock access at times during the year.

Species-rich buffer strips impart multiple ecosystem benefits:-

- The plants introduce 'hydraulic roughness' – under higher flows, the water has to flow around and through the vegetation, thereby slowing the flow and trapping debris which ultimately breaks down to enrich the soil.
- Trailing stems on the water surface provide low cover and refugia for fish and invertebrates from predators and spate flow, some shading, egg-laying substrate for river fly species (and some coarse fish), as well as structure to help insects emerge from the water or returning to lay. Submerged and low growing willow branches may obstruct flow to such an extent as to encourage deposition of sediment downstream and hence diversify channel cross-section.
- A diverse assemblage of plants will also impart greater physical stability to bank soils and resilience to erosion during spates; a complex root matrix effectively 'knits' the soils together. Hence, it is important to control invasive species like Himalayan balsam which, as an invasive annual plant, outcompetes native vegetation, develops a monoculture and leaves banks bare during the winter.
- A rich riparian fringe provides feeding, reproduction sites, and shelter for a host of insect and other invertebrate life which may ultimately contribute to the diet of fish as well as birds and mammals, and contribute important ecosystem services such as pollination and decomposition. Leaf litter deposited directly into the river provides sustenance for many shredding and filtering species such as shrimp and caddis flies.



Fig 4. Upper limit of Leeds DASA waters on a relatively straight section with few channel features of note. The buffer zone on both banks was between 5-30m wide and of diverse herbage on the LB while dominated by scrubby goat willow on the RB.

The toe of the bank for long sections was lined with scrubby species of willow, mostly goat willow, but with occasional crack willow (Fig 4). Behind those were mature sycamore and the occasional ash. Hence, there was little diversity in the tree species, and as already mentioned, regeneration appeared slowly probably due to livestock browsing. With the threat of ash die-back in the catchment and the loss of those trees over the next few decades, the species diversity in the fringe should be diversified, particularly with species like alder with nutritious leaf litter that can provide food for invertebrates in the river. Alder have root nodules harbouring nitrogen-fixing bacteria that create nutrients from atmospheric nitrogen that are used by the plant and passed on to the leaves.

While the goat willows were clearly doing a good job of protecting the bank from erosion, and providing a modicum of shade and refugia in terms of root masses and overhanging / trailing branches, the homogeneity of cover on both banks in places essentially kept the flow path of the river down the centre of the channel and meant the instream habitat was also rather uniform. It is a difficult balance to strike: trees are generally good and required for a healthy water-bank interface, but too many trees of the same species of the same

age structure is simply replacing one homogenising feature with another.



Fig 5. Where present, the buffer strip was rich in native species such as comfrey and umbellifers, and with little evidence of nutrient enrichment from the improved grass adjacent. However, it was not fenced and livestock are probably grazed after silage cropping.

In the longer reaches of willow lining along the straighter channel sections, one or two trunks could be laid over into the channel to force flow around the living structure and diversify flow paths. In conjunction, some light coppicing on the opposite bank and slightly d/s could create a back water which would benefit weaker swimming species and life-stages (both fish and invertebrates).



Fig 6. No buffer zone, evidence of heavy plant onto the bank top to cut the silage crop, and consequent bank collapse.

The Ure will have been back and forth across the valley bottom over millennia, cutting through previous deposits of gravel and cobble and relaying new deposits as it meanders. The new addition of gravel and other substrate to the river is a natural process. What is unnatural is the rate at which erosion is occurring downwards and causing further incision of the channel (cutting through the clay 'bed') because of former dredging and flood banking not letting the energy dissipate 'out of bank', or cutting laterally into the bank by helicoidal flow where it has been weakened by livestock trampling, grazing or cutting of crops; both can be seen at the location in Fig 6. However, what

should also be noted is that deposition bars were readily forming on the opposite bank and some of these were already colonised by pioneering vegetation which, over time, will stabilise the structure until it is eventually a contiguous part of the bank (Figs 6-7). Hence, the proportions of the wetted channel on the bending sections of the river were relatively natural, with diversity in depth and substrate profile all contributing to habitat heterogeneity, the mosaic of differing habitats required to sustain multiple life-stages of fish (and their food). Unfortunately, the accelerated contribution of fine material (soil / silt) is likely to be contributing to the degradation of gravel substrate by smothering and blocking the interstices, especially in the marginal transition zones from faster to slacker water where some of the coarse species might lay their eggs. Combined with warmer and drier late spring / summer periods with subsequent low flows, it provides the perfect conditions for biofilm to further smother those surfaces and reduce the suitability of substrate or indeed viability of eggs / larvae.



Fig 7. Very steep bars of gravel deposition, especially on inside of bends indicate the constraint of spate energy within the channel and strong helicoidal flow (see insert).

A further example of the dynamic nature of the sediment within the Ure at this location was the extension of a 'tongue' of clean (ie freshly turned) gravel and cobble d/s from a helicoidal scour pool. This had created a considerable riffle and eventually will probably lead to the isolation of the pool to the RB (Fig 8). Sustained dumping of manure

on the RB at this location is in breach of the Farming Rules for Water and is probably contributing low-level nutrient pollution to the river, as well as weakening the bank by preventing growth of plants.



Fig 8. An abrupt left hand bend which probably has bank revetment behind the scrubby willow on the RB. There was evidence of long-term, sustained dumping of manure on the RB at this point. An eddy to the RB (blue arrow) had scoured a deeper hole which might eventually become isolated via the development of a gravel tongue, currently mid-channel.

In contrast, the straightened sections (upper limit of the waters, Fig 4; above and below Middleham Bridge, Figs 9-10) were relatively featureless, trapezoidal channels with uniform depth and distribution of sediment leading to sluggish glide conditions under normal flows. With a lack of instream features, it is therefore important to maximise the potential of bankside vegetation.

Occasional nicks in the bank (Fig 9) formed valuable slack water refugia but apart from a few scrubby goat willow at the toe of the bank and hence beyond the reach of browsing livestock, the majority of the trees were mature and likely of a similar age forming an avenue high above the water-line. This of course provided good shade but few low or trailing branches to diversify flow and provide cover (Fig 10) and those reaches are crying out for interventions like 'tree-kickers' – see Recommendations.



Fig 9. Scallops of erosion on relatively straight sections of bank u/s of Middleham Bridge which may have been caused by loss of a mature tree and / or by livestock accessing the water. These now form important fry refugia.

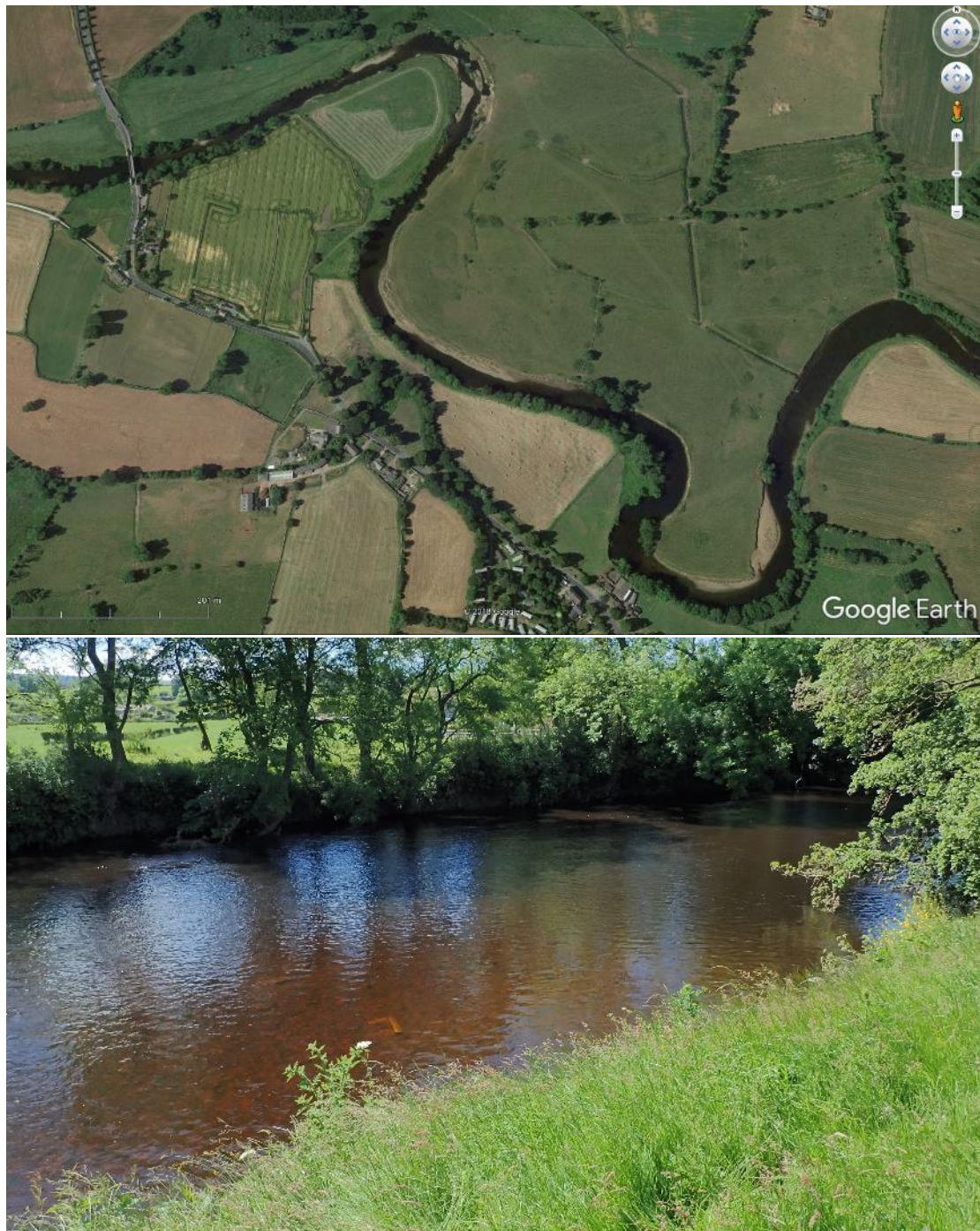


Fig 10. Upper: Google Earth image of the waters below Middleham Bridge depicting the straightened nature of the channel through the bridge and the abrupt turn forced upon the river via rock and rubble revetment and bunding. Lower image shows typical homogenised bed form and lack of distinct flow path within the straighter sections.

The long, straightened section to retain the course under Middleham Bridge has further consequences d/s for the channel morphology. Due to the increased gradient and lack of pools and bends to slow the flow, accelerated velocities and excess sediment transported through the straight section arrive at an abrupt and unnatural bend to the right, enforced by boulder revetment. This has resulted in a deep pool and deposits of gravel and cobble both u/s (LB; Fig 11) and d/s (RB; Fig 12-13) of the pool.



Fig 11. Deposition bars forming at the tail end of the straight section below Middleham Bridge. Colonisation and hence stabilisation of the structure has preserved some backwater habitat; again, important for fry, and larger fish during spate flow.

An extensive deposition bar of relatively fine material to the LB had formed u/s of the confluence with Mill Beck (see later). It was already colonised / stabilised by pioneering vegetation, retaining slack water habitat next to the bank which was considerably warmer than the main river and hence ideal nursery habitat with submerged, emergent and trailing vegetation providing important cover.

Downstream of the bend, the pasture on the LB was given over to grazing of cattle and sheep. At some point in the past, perhaps associated with revetment 'protection' of the bend, a double strand fence had presumably excluded cattle from the bank, but did little to prevent sheep from accessing it and grazing (Fig 12). Sheep are just as damaging to bank stability as cattle; although considerably lighter

in terms of trampling and poaching, they have a tendency to try and access lush vegetation at the toe of the bank, and can maintain areas of bare soil by rubbing, scratching and laying up. Flood specification fencing (7 or 9 strand with sacrificial points at double strainers) can be just as effective as excluding sheep as netting without the associated risk of loss due to clogging with debris under spate flow. The outside of this unnatural bend will be subject to accelerated flows at the end of 'bridge straight' as outlined above and hence needs all the help it can get from vegetation to increase resilience to erosion. Fencing would be an ideal start although might require placement of some intercepting posts to stop larger debris ploughing straight into the fence-line, at least until some shrubs and trees establish.



Fig 12. Defunct fencing which, while currently doing nothing to protect the bank, may indicate that the landowner / tenant farmer may have some interest in preventing further erosion of the land.

Isolation of a short section of the 'fixed' LB by the river eroding behind it, a function of the unnatural bend u/s, has created an island which still retains some shrubby vegetation and one or two larger trees (Fig 13). Coupled with erosional and depositional features nearby, this was the most diverse instream reach providing fast, slack, deep and shallow water and considerable sorting of the sediment as flow velocity changed. A cursory inspection of the invertebrate life associated with some hand sized cobbles in the faster water revealed cased caddis, 'stoneclinger' heptageniid and 'olive' baetid mayflies, and stoneflies indicating reasonable water quality and supply of food for fish.



Fig 13. Looking u/s at the 'island' in Fig 12, probably formed as part of the LB was circumvented by the river being forced too sharply to the right at the end of the 'bridge straight'. The diversity of flows around it introduced some much-needed habitat diversity. Note the lack of root matrix under the grazed sward and hence block failure of the soil.

Only a short gently-curving reach was examined further d/s below the 'island'. The LB was devoid of any vegetative cover, being heavily grazed by livestock, whereas the RB was afforded a buffer strip of native vegetation but again lacking in self-set trees aside from goat willow at the bank toe (Fig 14). The contrast in resistance to erosion was clearly evident: cattle were exacerbating the slumping scars and maintaining pathways of bare soil, a source of diffuse agricultural pollution, down to the river.

Mill Beck, a small tributary, was examined ~50m u/s from its confluence at a clear span farm track bridge. Given the time of year and relative lack of rainfall in advance of the visit, the flow of the beck was substantial indicating some influence of spring input. The buffer strips within inspection distance were of a similar quality to those on the main river with little evidence of nutrient enrichment in the flora, and the gravels appeared to be reasonably clean. Hence, Mill Beck might be an important nursery stream for spawning and fry development for species such as trout willing to move out of the main river.



Fig 14. Typical erosion scars and slumps caused by livestock weakening the bank integrity. Note, scant diversity in vegetation where livestock had unfettered access.

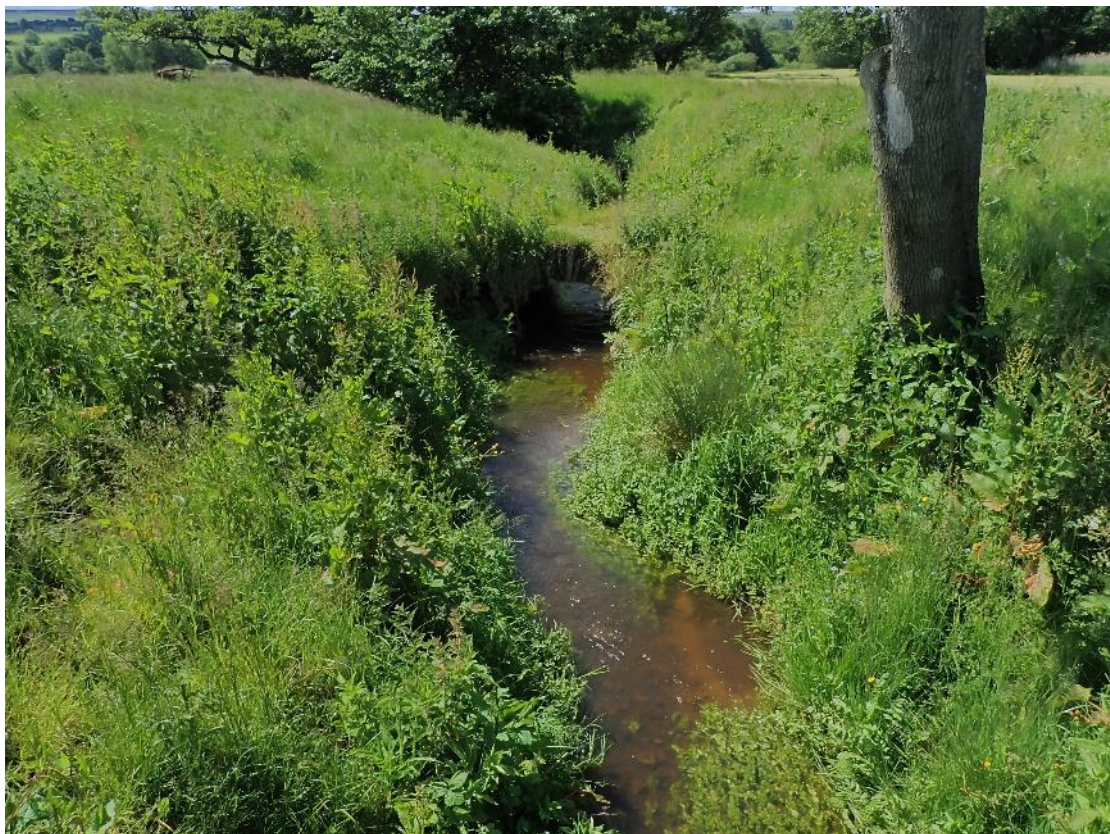


Fig 15. A small tributary, Mill Beck, appears to be spring-fed (OS map: to west of Harmby) and, anecdotally, flows consistently. As for the main river, the buffer zone seen near the confluence was ample and did not exhibit any signs of nutrient enrichment. The bed comprised cobble and gravel of appropriate size for salmonid spawning.

4.0 Recommendations

The factors affecting the abundance of coarse and game fish in this relatively short section of the Ure lie predominantly well upstream of the Leeds DASA boundaries. It is also important to consider the temporal element, that environmental impacts have been accruing and potentially amplifying each other slowly over decades, if not centuries, and so nigh on impossible to rectify or reverse overnight!

At the wider catchment scale, it is important that support for organisations like the [Yorkshire Dales Rivers Trust](#) (YDRT) is maintained to help tackle broader issues such as 'slowing the flow' from the headwaters and tributaries with tree-planting schemes and 'little-and-often' interventions like leaky / debris 'dams'. At a more local scale but still outside Leeds DASA waters, continued attempts to combat erosion (meandering) by bank revetment, or fragmentation of the river by even low-head weirs for example at the footings on Kilgram Bridge, can adversely impact bankside habitat and/or fish populations.

The Leeds DASA waters benefit from encompassing several former meanders that have been 'fixed' into position – the bends and substantive buffer strips on the u/s side of Middleham Bridge impart some higher-quality instream and riparian habitat. Replicating the condition of these areas downstream (or where the buffer is missing) and attempting to instil some diversity in the straightened sections should be a priority to improve the fishery and its resilience to future change.

4.1 Riparian Management

The buffer strips *in situ* demonstrate that a natural seedbank is present and recovery of the herbaceous plants should be rapid if given relief from grazing. Fencing would be beneficial where livestock has regular and sustained access (eg Fig 14). While there is always a potential risk of washout by spates, the protection to the bank and associated vegetation, and the habitat enhancement that it facilitates make it worth the risk of having to reinstate a flood-damaged fence. The small loss of, usually, poor grazing to the tenant/landowner is also mitigated in the longer term by greatly reduced erosion rates and a more stable boundary. Flood-spec fencing generally comprises 'Gripple' type tensioners on the wires, and sacrificial breaks in the fence-line every 50m (or more frequently depending upon location) – these are double-strainer posts joined by wooden rails, a good

location for angler access stiles if required. There are numerous solutions for watering stock if required (eg pasture / ram pumps, solar pumps, mains supply or gravity supply from an alternative source like Mill Beck).

Given the evidence from the u/s reaches without fencing on the LB, it is possible to sustain a complex herbaceous buffer strip with low density (periodic) grazing especially if it is ensured that the riverbank vegetation is allowed to become established before stock is allowed access; this is generally restricted to sheep – cattle are too destructive. Sheep tend to favour shorter grass re-growth following mowing or through continual grazing, rather than rank mature grasses/vegetation.

However, complete exclusion is usually required to allow self-set shrubs and trees to become established as they are actively targeted (being nutritionally superior to grass) and do not fare well with browsing pressure from either sheep or cattle. Alder, oak, hawthorn, hazel and other native broadleaf species sourced from local populations would be ideal to plant to diversify the riparian fringe but will need protection.

Those sections of bank with insufficient buffer zone and where cropping of silage has removed any effective root matrix within the soil (eg Fig 6) require substantial protection otherwise the river will continue to erode laterally at those points. To re-establish the benefits of natural vegetation will require fencing set-back at least 10m from the current bank edge and 3-5 years without disturbance. Seeding with an appropriate mix of tall herbs and shrubs will speed up the process. Once established, it may be possible to allow some light, periodic grazing (as above).

On any sections of the fishery where the age of the tree canopy is more uniform, eg the goat willow fringe, some judicious rotational coppicing of one or two trees would be beneficial to create a mosaic of cover and increased 'edge' which is where most ecology happens! Coppicing retains the living root, thereby retaining the bank stability function, but also encourages fresh, dense, low growth.

Further advice can be found in the WTT video on tree management:

<http://www.wildtrout.org/content/how-videos#tree>

4.2 Instream habitat diversification

In conjunction with riparian management above, existing trees can be used to diversify instream habitat. Laying or hinging of appropriate pliant small species such as willow at a downstream angle $<30^\circ$ to the bank retains a living attachment point and reduces undue stress on the hinge during spate flows.

A larger scale solution is to use a tree-kicker, to increase flow diversity by creating narrower pinch points where bed scouring and sorting will occur and create areas of slack water immediately d/s to encourage more deposition. A tree kicker secured within a river margin (Fig 16) has accumulated sediment within the crown and in its lee d/s, providing beneficial channel narrowing.



Fig 16. A tree kicker causes flow to be deflected away from the bank resulting in deposition along the protected, nearside margin.

A tree kicker is created by felling a tree to lay in the margins almost parallel to the bank and preferably already in an area of modest deposition to encourage stability of the ensuing structure. However, it must be cabled securely to an appropriate anchor point (usually its own living stump or another trunk if the tree has been previously coppiced) to prevent any risk of future mobilisation and transport d/s. Installation of tree kickers requires consent under the EA environmental permitting regulations. WTT has produced a video on secure tree kicker installation:

<http://www.wildtrout.org/content/how-videos#tree%20kicker>

4.3 Pollution

There were no obvious point sources of sewage pollution seen and little evidence of any further excess nutrient influxes, although the position of the manure dump should be reviewed with respect to the 2018 Framing Rules for Water. Any suspicious discharge of discoloured or malodorous water should immediately be reported via the EA hotline (0800 807060). If not undertaken already, it would be useful for a local member / regular angler to partake in the Riverfly Partnership's Anglers Riverfly Monitoring Initiative to provide some site-specific information on water quality, or possibly consider extending this to SMART rivers organised by Salmon & Trout Conservation UK.

(<http://www.riverflies.org/rp-riverfly-monitoring-initiative>).

5.0 Making it Happen

The WTT may be able to offer further assistance:

- WTT Project Proposal
 - Further to this report, the WTT can devise a more detailed project proposal report. This would usually detail the next steps to take and highlight specific areas for work, with the report forming part of an Environmental Permitting Regulations application.
- WTT Practical Visit
 - Where recipients are in need of assistance to carry out the kind of improvements highlighted in an advisory visit report, there is the possibility of WTT staff conducting a practical visit. This would consist of 1-3 days work, with a WTT Conservation Officer teaming up with interested parties to demonstrate the habitat enhancement methods described above. The recipient would be asked to contribute only to reasonable travel and subsistence costs of the WTT Officer. This service is in high demand and so may not always be possible.
- WTT Fundraising advice
 - Help and advice on how to raise funds for habitat improvement work can be found on the WTT website - www.wildtrout.org/content/project-funding

In addition, the WTT website library has a wide range of free materials in video and PDF format on habitat management and improvement:

<http://www.wildtrout.org/content/index>

We have also produced a 70 minute DVD called 'Rivers: Working for Wild Trout' which graphically illustrates the challenges of managing river habitat for wild trout, with examples of good and poor habitat and practical demonstrations of habitat improvement. Additional sections of film cover key topics in greater depth, such as woody debris, enhancing fish stocks and managing invasive species.

The DVD is available to buy for £10.00 from our website shop <http://www.wildtrout.org/product/rivers-working-wild-trout-dvd-0> or by calling the WTT office on 02392 570985.

6.0 Acknowledgement

The WTT would like to thank the Environment Agency for supporting the advisory and practical visit programme in England, through a partnership funded using rod licence income.

7.0 Disclaimer

This report is produced for guidance only; no liability or responsibility for any loss or damage can be accepted by the Wild Trout Trust as a result of any other person, company or organisation acting, or refraining from acting, upon guidance made in this report.