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Wessex Chalk Stream & Rivers Trust

AUTUMN 2015

NEWSLETTER


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Science & Research

Catchment Management

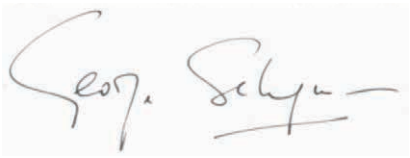
Habitat & Fisheries Management

Education

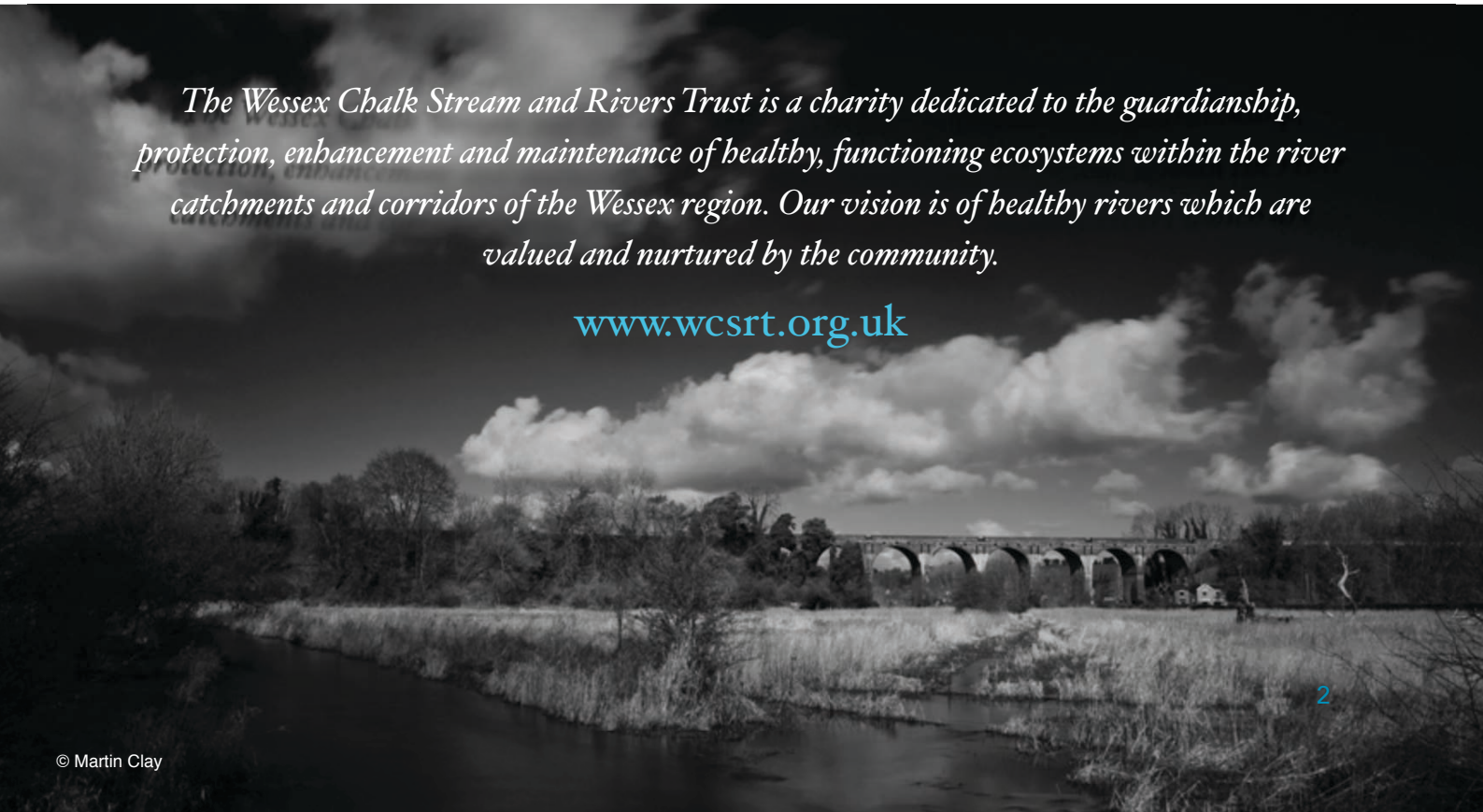
CHAIRMAN'S INTRODUCTION

Dear Supporter

I am delighted to update you about progress at Wessex Chalk Stream and Rivers Trust since our Spring 2015 newsletter. Dr Paul Jose has now been in office for a year as our full-time director and has got his feet firmly under the desk (or perhaps his waders firmly into the river would be more apt). Paul's summary of the results of the last six months follows. I hope you will agree that this represents a flying start, with significant work carried out by WCSRT in projects across many of our rivers. Our catchment partnerships for the Hampshire Avon and the Test & Itchen are well started on the delivery phase of river improvements – we promised when they were set up by DEFRA two years ago that they would do more than produce yet more paper plans. We are now making good on that promise with sediment reduction work, salmon spawning improvements and the other in-river activities described in this newsletter. Our invertebrate fingerprinting project led by Dr Nick Giles continues to identify pollution hotspots with a view to rectifying them, with the scientific results of further invertebrate sampling expected shortly. We have begun to expand our educational offering, adding to 'Trout in Schools' with an outreach programme in Winchester which, with the help of students from Winchester College, teaches local primary school children about river ecology - and if we can find the money we will expand our education work further. Funding is the key to our delivery. I expect WCSRT will get less Government support as time goes by and so we will rely ever more on the generosity of the private sector. Our marvellous supporters have given us fishing days to sell, leapt out of aeroplanes, rubbed themselves raw on bicycles and relatively painlessly written cheques. Now, more than ever, we need your support and if you would like to do any of these, or have other clever ideas for funding WCSRT, please get in touch.



George Seligman, Chair of Trustees



DELIVERING SUCCESS

Director, Paul Jose, shares his thoughts on shaping a delivery focused Rivers Trust

SCIENCE & RESEARCH

HABITAT & FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT

EDUCATION

Successfully delivering improvements to our rivers demands planning, expert knowledge and funding, but also most importantly stakeholder engagement and buy-in. As a Rivers Trust we spent much of Spring 2015 engaging stakeholders and planning work programmes for a range of projects that we have been implementing on an on-going basis over the past few months.

Our Catchment Partnerships were successful in gaining now scarce and rapidly declining government funding for habitat improvement works and catchment management projects. The newsletter features projects to help Salmonids in the Upper reaches of the Avon and coarse fish on the Lower Avon. On the River Test and River Itchen we have secured funding with partners to focus on identifying and addressing sediment inputs to the rivers, which threaten both fish and fly-life. The Test & Itchen Catchment Partnership are also leading a collaborative project, with a number of neighbouring catchments, to build awareness about the impacts of septic tanks and other domestic sources of Phosphate.

Delivering habitat improvements by working in partnership with owners, other NGOs, the statutory agencies and an increasing band of volunteers is at the heart of our approach to delivering practical conservation work and tangible benefits on the ground. This newsletter features work being undertaken to help make our rivers more resilient to the impacts of climate change, as well as projects to support ailing populations of European Eels and Atlantic Salmon.

In addition to the Trust's on-going 'Trout in Schools' project, we have also been working with Winchester College who have provided the platform for a new outdoor education programme for local junior school children. The success of the programme this Spring enabled us to secure further funding and we are planning an enhanced programme for 2016.

In current challenging financial times we thank you both as individuals and organisations for your generous support. We would also like to extend a special thanks to Bryan Gordon-Smith who raised a significant figure for the Trust with a parachute jump and trustee Zam Baring who cycled 113 miles from London to Bath raise cash. Thank you also to all the generous donors of fishing across our catchments which was sold to raise funds. Together these initiatives raised over £20,000 for our work. We welcome your innovative ideas for future fund raising activities and your continued support in helping us build on the success of this year.

We have a significant pipeline of ambitious but deliverable projects both in planning and being delivered. We will look forward to bringing you news of these, including exciting work being done at Wilsford Cum Lake and on the River Dun, in our next newsletter in Spring 2016.

SEDIMENT MATTERS:

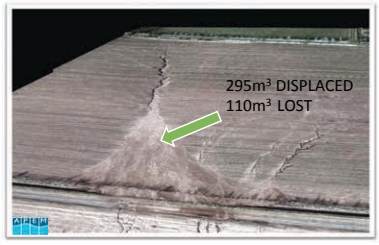
Using catchment management to help reduce excessive inputs of fine sediment.

With a particularly dry spring and start to the summer, the return of wetter weather this autumn has been welcomed by many across the region's river catchments. The rain which falls over the coming months will recharge the chalk aquifers and help rejuvenate habitats come the spring. However, whilst breathing new life into the river systems, the rain can also introduce harmful pollutants into the water environment.

The results of the WCSRT's Catchment Invertebrate Fingerprinting study have shown that a significant threat to water quality on the Test, Itchen and Hampshire Avon is from unnaturally high levels of fine sediment.

'Sediment' is the mineral and organic material that is eroded from all across a catchment (source), transported via rills, gullies, drains etc (pathway) and eventually deposited into the river network (receptor), plus materials produced within the river. Naturally occurring sediment is an important part of a healthy river system and is an essential component of many aquatic ecosystems. However, problems arise when human activity increases the amount of sediment entering the watercourse, impacting on the river's natural processes.

One immediate environmental impact is to the health of aquatic ecosystems; the penetration of light to aquatic plants becomes reduced, gills of fish and other aquatic organisms become clogged and benthic habitats are smothered, suffocating the eggs and organisms that reside in the gravel substrates. In addition to these physical stresses, there can also be further chemical impacts. Soil will often act as a vector for nutrients and chemicals, so depending on the source of the sediment, it can also be actively transporting phosphorous, hydrocarbons and / or other contaminants.

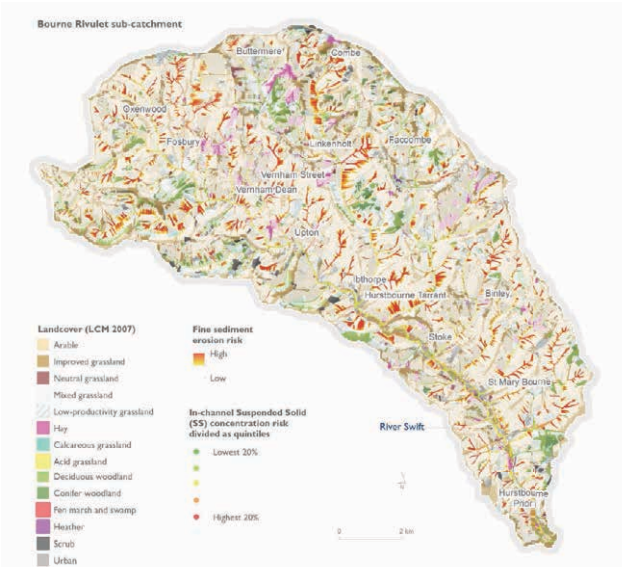


From an environmental perspective this is clearly an issue that demands attention but there are equally compelling cases for bringing together other interested parties to help deliver improvements at a catchment scale.

For example, in rural catchments the source of sediment entering the river network is often from agricultural land where soil is a valuable primary commodity. The aerial imagery on the right is taken from a farm in the Hampshire Avon catchment where it was estimated that the notional cost, to the farm business, of this single erosion event equalled £18,768. This clearly demonstrates that the farming and environmental sectors share a common interest in working to protect and enhance soils.

The Catchment Partnerships on the Hampshire Avon and the Test & Itchen are using a catchment based approach to tackling these issue. The partnerships are enabling organisations and individuals to work alongside each other to deliver improvements, not only for the benefit of the water environment but also for flood risk mitigation and farm businesses. Overleaf, you can read about the work the Test & Itchen Catchment Partnership have begun, piloting the 'sediment Pathways Project' on the Bourne Rivulet and Cheriton Stream.

Sediment Pathways Project



Using the 'source', 'pathway', 'receptor' framework, illustrated on the previous page, the 'Sediment Pathways Project' is reducing levels of fine sediment entering the river network by identifying the major flow pathways in two pilot sub-catchments and delivering measures that will cut the connectivity between known pathways and the receptor.

The sediment pathways are identified by undertaking a combination of GIS mapping and wet weather walkover surveys. The image on the left is a map of fine sediment erosion risk, in the Bourne Rivulet sub-catchment, generated using SCIMAP which is a framework for modelling and mapping diffuse pollution risk across landscapes. The model combines a number of landscape features, such as slope, connectivity to watercourse etc and overlays this with information on land use activity, to create an overview of areas most at risk from fine sediment erosion.

The modelled outputs help support walkover surveys which are conducted over the winter months, during heavy rainfall events. The surveys identified a number of discrete points where sediment is entering the channel. At each of these points, water samples have been taken and analysed for suspended solids. The average suspended solid loading at each point on the Bourne Rivulet was 6,000 mg/l, compared with nominal readings immediately up-stream. The results demonstrate the significance of these discrete inputs, both as individual sites and collective sources of diffuse pollution.

To complete the investigations a final set of GIS maps is generated, using high resolution LiDAR (Light Detecting And Ranging) data and aerial imagery, to show detailed flow pathways for the micro-catchments surrounding each site. For the project, all of this information has been compiled into a comprehensive database of sites within the two pilot catchments and organisations on the Catchment Partnership, including WCSRT, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Catchment Sensitive Farming, the Environment Agency, Natural England and Hampshire County Council are working together with local landowners and communities to deliver appropriate mitigation measures e.g. sediment traps, swales, grips etc at each of the sites.

A further set of water samples will be taken in the spring of 2016 and analysed against the baseline data to assess the effectiveness of the individual measures and the overall approach being piloted.

IMPROVING SPAWNING HABITAT FOR CHALK STREAM SALMON

The WCSRT have begun establishing a programme of practical conservation works to help support this iconic species.

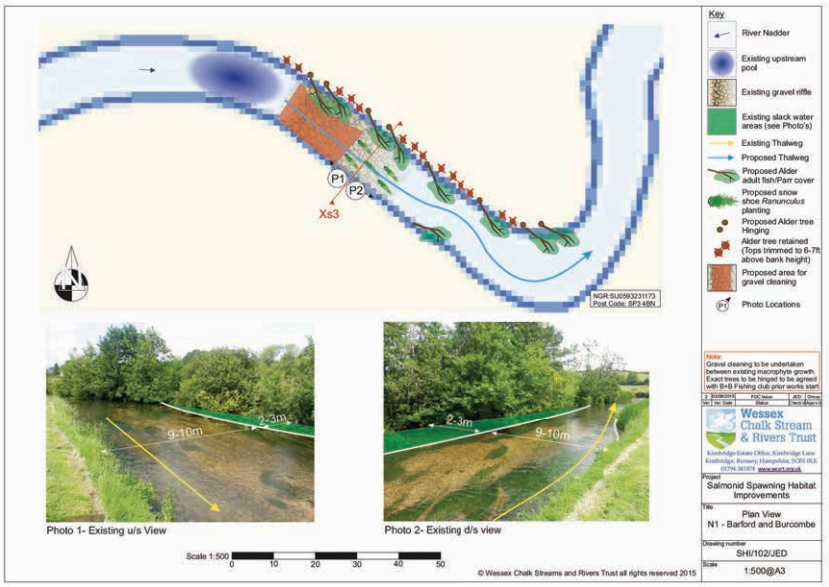
Rarer than the Bengal Tiger, in numbers of breeding pairs left in the world, Salmon in southern chalk streams, which are genetically distinct from other Atlantic Salmon in the UK, are below their conservation limit and stocks are consequently 'at risk' in both the Hampshire Avon and Test and Itchen catchments. This autumn, the WCSRT has been contributing to efforts to improve stocks by helping to deliver the 'Salmonid Riffle Project' on the Hampshire Avon and resuming the 'Hampshire Gravel Cleaning Program' on the Test & Itchen.

Salmonid Riffle Project

The Hampshire Avon Catchment Partnership, hosted by the WCSRT, have secured funding from the Environment Agency to deliver a project to improve a number of recruitment riffles and juvenile habitat on the historically productive Nadder and Wylye Tributaries.

Research has identified key issues affecting the survival of Salmonids, including; heavy sedimentation of spawning areas, reducing ova incubation success, poor salmonid fry and parr habitat, lack of safe areas for juveniles to mature and lack of large woody debris cover for adult fish, of all species, to encourage habitat occupancy and to reduce the effects of predation.

The project has devised a program of works that will help address these issues at previously productive locations where scope for improvement has been identified and agreed amongst partnership stakeholders.



Program of Works

>Installing large woody debris and live willow as physical cover at riffles and downstream as physical cover and habitat for juvenile fish.

> Jet spraying and deep cleaning the spawning gravel of sediment, improving salmonid spawning density and habitat for invertebrates.

> Installing Ranunculus on glide habitat as physical cover for juvenile fish.



Working with the Salisbury and District Angling Club on the Wylye, the Barford and Burcombe Fishing Club on the Nadder and the Wylye Fly Fishers in conjunction with the Wessex Chalk Streams Project at the confluence of the Wylye and Nadder, The Environment Agency, Natural England, the Piscatorial Society and the Wild Trout Trust, 9 historically active riffles are being improved this year.

It is appreciated that the gravel cleaning element of the project is not a sustainable solution to the sediment issues. However, this work complements a range of longer term initiatives that are being delivered and developed to address the high sediment-input issue on a wider catchment basis. These include the Sediment Pathways and Septic tanks projects, as well as Environment Agency and Natural England Diffuse Pollution Plans.

The Salmonid Riffle Project is currently a single year scheme but we hope that by demonstrating our successes this year, funding can be obtained to carry the good work into future years.

If you run a fishery and have active spawning riffles that have degraded over the last few years and would like advice on potential improvements and future management options please get in touch with jacob.dew@wcsrt.org.uk

Hampshire Gravel Cleaning Program

The WCSRT have been working with the Environment Agency in Romsey to resume the 'Hampshire Gravel Cleaning Program', which was first started in the Test & Itchen catchment in 1996 after surveys by CEFAS revealed that poor salmon egg survival was due in part to excessive levels of fine sediment (<2mm) within the spawning gravels. While it is difficult to determine how much the gravel cleaning program contributes to the number of juvenile salmon found in surveys and numbers of returning adults, initial CEFAS studies in the 90's found that gravel cleaning could improve egg survival by 28% compared to an average of 3% survival on areas of uncleaned gravel. It is with generous support from the Barker-Mill Foundation that the WCSRT have been able to purchase gravel cleaning equipment and with the help of volunteers, including students from Sparsholt College, the Trust has resumed cleaning at priority sites this autumn and hopes to expand the programme in 2016.

Wilsford Cum Lake Leat Project

WCSRT Director, Paul Jose, has been working with local stakeholders and the statutory agencies to help overcome previously irreconcilable differences and shape a major project at Wilsford on the Hampshire Avon. This is now being delivered by local contractors for the Environment Agency, which benefits both people, fish and wider biodiversity. We will look forward to bring further details of the project in our spring newsletter.

Winchester College

WCSRT were delighted to work in collaboration with Winchester College, welcoming over 100 pupils from local primary schools, to the College water on the River Itchen and giving them the opportunity to get first hand experience of the ecology and natural processes of the local chalk river systems. We would like to thank Clare Talks, at Winchester and Pete Reading, from WCSRT, for all their efforts. We would would also like to thank the Fishmongers' Company who have provided funding to develop this work further in 2016 and link with the Cascade Rivers Project.

Test & Itchen Association

In order to help ensure the continued provision of support for their members, the Test & Itchen Association have arranged to use the facilities and knowledge of the Wessex Chalk Stream and Rivers Trust to provide scientific and other assistance. The Association is providing support for the WCSRT's Catchment Invertebrate Fingerprinting Project.

Also, further to Tom Davis's retirement in 2014, the Association are seeking to employ a part-time Executive Director and will soon be launching a website with information on the Association and support for members. Please contact administrator@testanditchen.co.uk for details.

Habitat Improvement Project at Avon Tyrell

The WCSRT project at Avon Tyrrell, funded by contributions from the Estate, plus finance from the Environment Agency via the Avon Catchment Partnership was designed by WCSRT and constructed by 5 Rivers Environmental Contracting Ltd. The project excavated a large fry bay (low velocity shelter habitat for coarse fish fry), planted numerous goat willows as bank side cover structures, hinged existing willows (adult fish cover habitat) and secured dead wood cover in two large back waters (fry habitat). The project also links with two more, newly-excavated fry bays on the Avon Tyrrell Estate - a project implemented this autumn by Pete Reading of the Barbel Society (and WCSRT Trustee), other fry bays created recently on the Avon at Ringwood by WCSRT and various partner organisations and the major habitat project on the Avon at Ibsley (North End Syndicate and Somerley Estate). This latter project, led by the EA and Black and Veatch, dovetails with the Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust Lapwing project, also at North End, above Ibsley Bridge.

Trout in Schools Project

Thanks to the work of WCSRT Trustee, Pete Reading, the 'Trout in Schools Project' has been in operation since the inception of the Trust and has supplied schools throughout the Wessex region with equipment to enable children to learn about their local river systems and the life cycle of the Trout which inhabit them. Through the project, pupils get involved with the hatching and subsequent care of brown trout fry, before finally releasing them into the wild.

Primary schools in particular have become deeply involved with the use of the system as a teaching resource. The links with the KS2 and KS3 curriculum are numerous and not only within the science area of study. Secondary schools have also used the system as part of Environmental Science, Rural Science and Biology coursework.

The equipment is simple and straightforward to operate, it comprises a water cooler, pump, filters, tanks and aerators, and can successfully raise up to four hundred small trout from eggs to fry.

Eggs, which are generously donated by Trafalgar Fisheries, are delivered to the school/establishment in late January/early February, and generally take a couple of weeks to hatch. The tiny fish, called alevins at that stage, will then take a few further weeks to use up their egg sacs and turn into fry, when they will need to be coaxed into feeding on the specialist food provided.

The development of the eggs and fry is fascinating, and the tanks need regular monitoring and maintenance, which is a great way to get pupils involved with caring for them until the trout are ready to be released.

All releases are approved by the Environment Agency and are usually carried out just before the Easter break. The release days are a brilliant opportunity for pupils to get out of the classroom and enjoy the experience of being on the river.

This year the WCSRT ran Trout in Schools, at Anton Junior School, Andover and the Pilgrims School, Winchester, for over 100 pupils. If you know of a local school which would be interested in the project, please put them in touch at: admin@wcsrt.org.uk

Release Day with Anton Juniors

The WCSRT teamed up with Test Valley Borough Council and TARCA this spring to hold a Trout in Schools 'release day' on the Anton.

The pupils, who hatched and cared for the trout in their classroom at Anton Juniors, spent the afternoon at Rooksbury Mill where they had a chance to learn more about the river from the rangers and volunteers who look after the Anton. All of the 64 pupils also got to bid farewell to a handful of their trout fry and release them into the river.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Helping salmonids cope with rising water temperatures.

The consequences of climate change are more commonly associated with melting ice caps, polar bears and biblical storms in exotic places. However, here in the rolling river valleys of Wessex the threat of rising temperatures is clear and present, particularly for the salmonids inhabiting the region's bright waters.

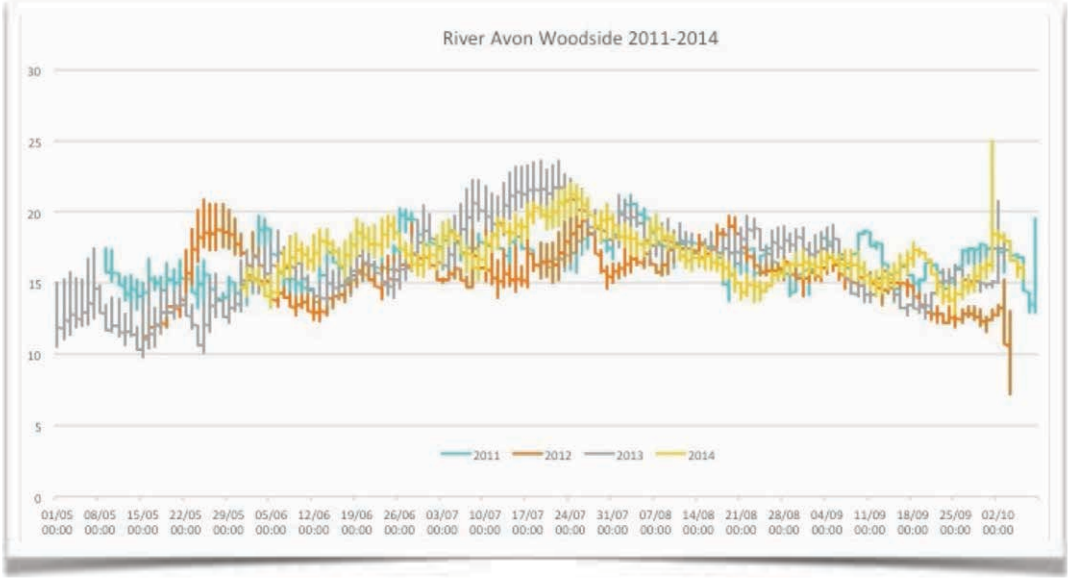
Trout and Salmon require temperatures of between 5 and 15°C for normal growth and have been shown to be particularly sensitive to fluctuations in temperatures over and above this range. Observations from lab experiments found fish health was compromised after 7 days at 19.6C (trout) and 22.5C (salmon), with death following 7 days at 25.2C (trout) and 28.0C (salmon).

Climate change models predict that average summer air temperatures in the UK will warm by between 2.0 and 4.0 degrees Celsius by 2050 and it is anticipated that over this period there will be a corresponding rise in river water temperatures.

Temperature Data Monitoring

In response to the predictions around increases in temperature, the WCSRT's Scientific Officer, Jon Bass, has been monitoring water temperatures throughout the region since 2011.

WCSRT temperature loggers monitor the daily warming and cooling patterns of river water at specific sites, as illustrated by the graph below for one of WCSRT's sites on the River Avon at Woodside. Over the years the number of loggers/sites has increased and there are now 31 data loggers being used across the 5 river catchments in which the WCSRT is active. Data for each site is available from the Trust website; http://www.wcsrt.org.uk/Temperature_Data



The network of WCSRT river temperature loggers, plus similar data collected by other organisations, shows that our warmest sites experience temperatures over 20.0C for a number of days in most years and confirm that predictions of temperature increases are now very much a reality for our rivers.

Assessing Localised Cooling / Warming Factors

In addition to monitoring, the Trust has also started to utilise the data loggers to asses factors creating localised cooling or warming effects e.g. channel morphology, river discharge, extent of riparian shade etc.

Preliminary investigations have recently been carried out to detect and measure any temperature gradients that develop over a range of depths. Five loggers were placed in fixed positions (10, 20, 30, 50 & 75cm

above the riverbed) and July maximum daily temperatures at these 5 locations differed by less than 0.2C, indicating that there is no evidence of a cooler zone developing in the deepest water during hot weather.

It is hoped that continued research by the WCSRT in this area will strengthen our understanding of factors that have scope for river temperature manipulation and what measures can be promoted to best help Salmonids cope with the effects of climate change.

Keeping Rivers Cool Project

'Keeping Rivers Cool' is an Environment Agency led climate change adaptation project that aims to use shade from trees to provide localised thermal refugia for fish. On the Test & Itchen the project is being delivered by the Test & Itchen Catchment Partnership and is jointly funded by the Environment Agency, Winchester Rotary and the Woodland Trust.

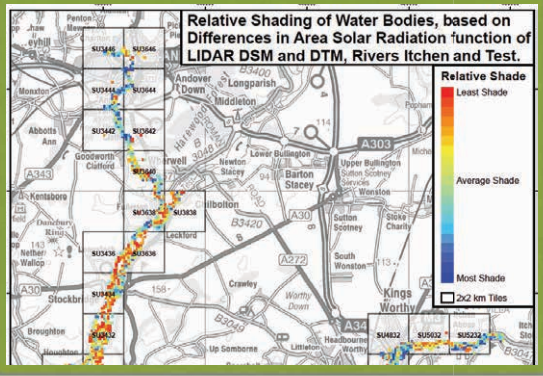
Areas of the riparian corridor which currently lack adequate levels of shade have been identified using LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) data and have been cross checked with Natural England to ensure there are no conflicts with parts of the riverine SSSI where there is a need to retain an open habitat structure e.g. on wet grassland sites that could support populations of breeding waders.

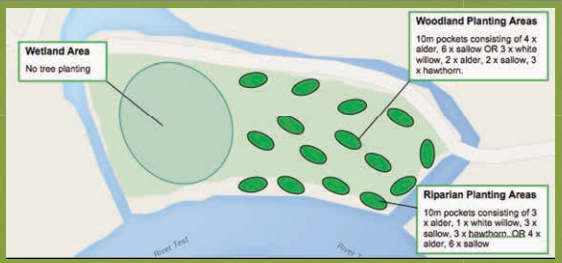
Last winter the TICP began planting, with the help of volunteers from the Winchester Rotary, at three sites on the Test and Itchen. The Catchment Partnership also held a 'Woods for Water' event, as part of 'Rivers Week' in May, to promote the project and look at planting carried out earlier in the year at Timsbury, on the Test.

Over the coming planting season the TICP will be working with land owners, fishing clubs and others to carry out planting at sites which have been identified as likely to benefit from increased riparian shading.

All planting is carried out using native broad leaved species, with lighter foliage, such as willow and alder. These species provide dappled shade and reduced light interception compared to species with a denser crown.

The trees used in the project are funded by the Environment Agency and Winchester Rotary. The TICP are also able to provide volunteers to carry out planting as well as giving advice on potential planting schemes and long term care.





2015 / 2016 TREE PLANTING SEASON

If you would like to get involved in the project, either as a volunteer or as an owner or club with a potential planting site on the Test or Itchen, please contact;
rupert.kelton@wcsrt.org.uk

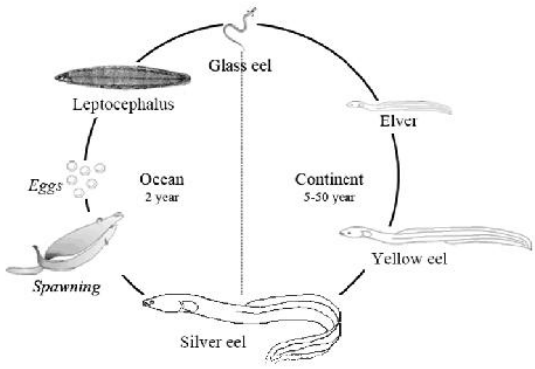
EUROPEAN EEL

(Anguilla Anguilla)

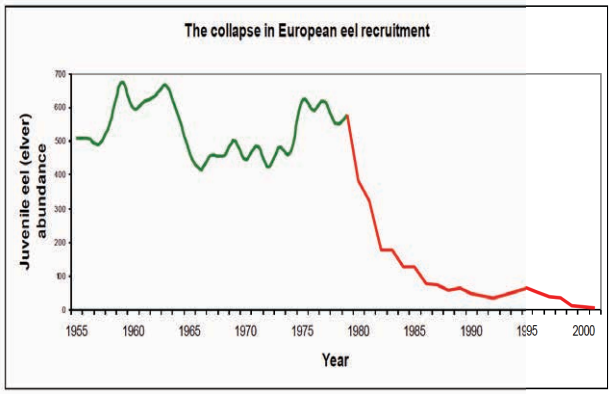
The enigmatic european eel has puzzled people for centuries and continues to do so today, but time is running out for those working to arrest their catastrophic decline!

Aristotle speculated that European Eels were born of earth worms, 'spontaneously generated from the guts of wet soil'. Obviously, we now know this not to be true but the actual origins of the European Eel transpire to be no less miraculous than those Aristotle hypothesised and there is still a huge amount we do not know about this mystical creature.

The European Eel begins its life a staggering 6,000km away in the Sargasso Sea, off the coast of Florida. Here, eggs rise from the depths, towards the light of the surface, where they hatch into transparent larvae, shaped like willow leaves, and are swept towards Europe on ocean currents. The journey, which can take up to two years, is the longest known migration of any eel species and only one in five hundred larvae are thought to survive.



By the time they reach the coasts of Europe and North Africa, the larvae develop into thin 'Glass eels', about 6 inches long, then as they begin their search for a home they darken to become 'Elvers'. These plucky young elvers begin the next stage of their migration, heading up-stream to find a home and are an important source of food for many other species; theirs is a perilous journey and one not helped by the many obstacles man has placed in their way over the centuries. Elvers that successfully establish a freshwater home will then grow and develop into 'Yellow eels' and can remain in the river for up to 50 years, before transforming into 'Silver eels' and beginning the epic, one-way, journey back to the Sargasso Sea to spawn.

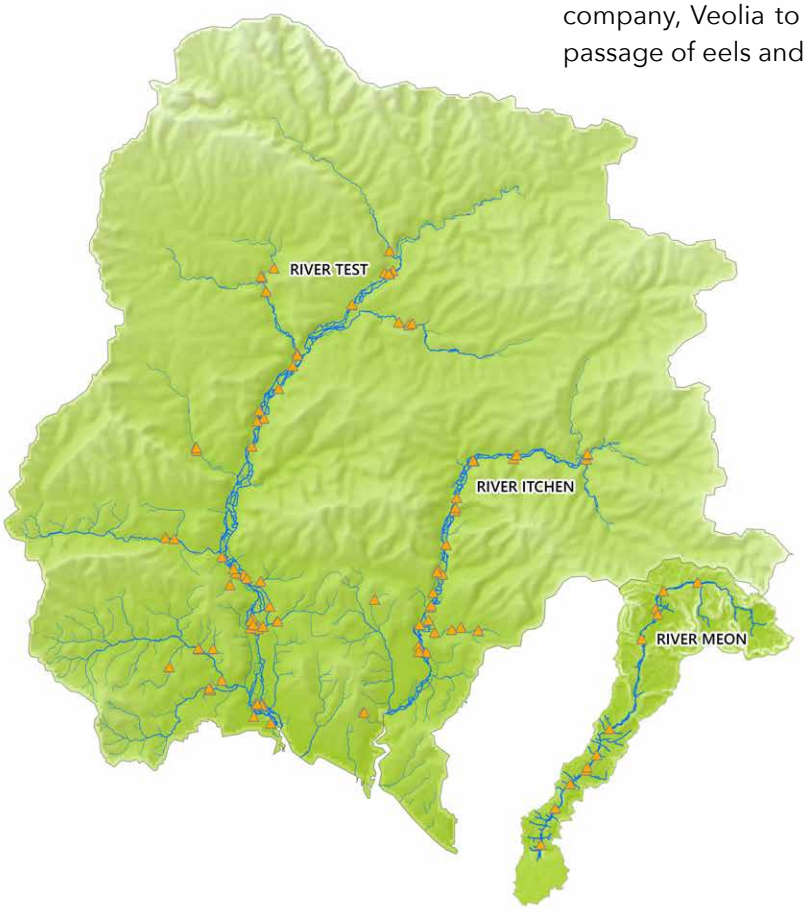


Despite the grit and determination of these incredible eels, they have been unable to escape a catastrophic decline in numbers which is making for one of the great ecological disaster stories of recent years.

We do not know why there has been such a dramatic decline in the elver population, particularly since we still know very little about the marine stage of the eel's lifecycle. It is likely to be a combination of factors including climate change, habitat loss and obstruction of waterways and possibly infection by parasites.

Test, Itchen & Meon Eel Passage Project

The WCSRT has recently been commissioned by waste management company, Veolia to deliver a two year project aimed at improving the passage of eels and elvers in the Test, Itchen and Meon catchments.



Under the 2009 European Union Eel Regulations, there is a legislative requirement to protect eels from the adverse impact of abstraction.

Veolia has been working with the Environment Agency, to ensure that their energy recovery facility at Marchwood complies with their obligations under the Eel Regulations. However, the Environment Agency's assessment framework deems that it is not cost beneficial for Veolia to upgrade the screening for the abstraction from the existing 4mm, required as an operational necessity, to 2mm screens which are considered best practice.

Therefore, after due consideration of the cost benefit analysis, the Environment Agency regulators have applied the innovative concept of 'alternative measures' where Veolia can pay a third party (WCSRT) to deliver alternative measures to deliver greater proportional benefit to eel stocks than the adverse impact of the abstraction.

Under the first agreement of this kind in the UK, Veolia have enlisted the help of the WCSRT to deliver a phased programme of measures to reduce barriers to the passage of eel and elver within three river catchments across Hampshire.

Assessment of structures

Getting the project underway the WCSRT has identified a number of key structures on the Test, Itchen and Meon and has been liaising with landowners and undertaking assessments.

As described on the previous page, eels arrive in our river systems as weakly swimming Elvers from the Sargasso Sea and need to be able to migrate up-stream, unrestricted by weirs, sluices and other structures or via suitable elver and eel passes.

Although, eels are present in most reaches of the three catchments, there are structures in each of the river systems that probably severely reduce the numbers of elvers able to penetrate up-stream and therefore on the back of our recent assessments, the WCSRT will shortly be starting to install easements to improve passage. We will look forward to bringing you further details in the spring 2016 newsletter.

Typical 'bristle brush' eel pass

FUNDRAISING, VOLUNTEERING & SUPPORT

The life blood of charitable organisations, such as WCSRT, is the network of people and organisations who, sharing a passion and enthusiasm, give so generously of their time, skills and money in support of activity that will be worthwhile and beneficial for the environment.

Here at the WCSRT we are extremely lucky to have a diverse and dedicated network of supporters and volunteers who care about conserving this region's precious chalk rivers. However, we would like to take this opportunity to express our thanks to two individuals, in particular, who have been instrumental in the development of the Trust.

John Slader

Since the Trust's inception John has been giving his spare time to be WCSRT's Treasurer and has done an outstanding job of keeping books balanced and ensuring the most is made of every penny. John will shortly be handing over the reins and hopefully finding a little more time to catch a fish or two!

Pete Reading

Pete has also been involved with the Trust since its inception, not only as a Trustee but also establishing the Trout in Schools project and implementing habitat projects. Pete will be stepping back from Trout in Schools but has provided a great foundation from which the project can continue to flourish.

As the Trust grows we are grateful to many new faces who have been helping out, particularly with the Trust's practical conservation work. If you would like to find out about opportunities for volunteering, please contact us at: admin@wcsrt.org.uk

The WCSRT would like to give a special thanks to daredevil, Bryan Gordon-Smith and our very own Zam 'Wiggo' Baring (on the right of the picture) who have raised a whopping £15,000 and rising, for the Trust with their respective parachute jump and long distance bicycle ride!

Look out for WCSRT in store!

The John Lewis Partnership, who are riparian owners at Leckford on the River Test, have been supporting the WCSRT through the Waitrose Community Matters programme. Please show your support, with a green token, when you see the WCSRT in-store!

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT

Helping us to protect and enhance the region's chalk streams and rivers.

www.wcsrt.org.uk

Wessex Chalk Stream & Rivers Trust

Charity registration no 1130991 Company no 6822819
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