

Marden Valley Blue Corridor

Revised Proposal to Calne Without Parish Council

28th March 2024

Following a meeting with parish councillors at Spray's Farm on Thursday 14th March where we discussed the original proposal of the Marden Blue Corridor proposal. Bristol Avon Rivers Trust have gone away and re-prioritised the activities within the proposal and the details of which can be found within this document.

BART have re-visited the *River Marden and Tributaries Walkovers and Sediment Pathways – Opportunities Report (2021),* Environment Agency fisheries data, and our GIS system with the survey points and photos taken during the Marden tributaries walkovers, and a recent walkover down to Blacklands Mill. We feel in-stream restoration work, combined with weir removal/notching would be extremely beneficial for the river ecology between Blacklands Mill and Spray's Farm- Priority Area 1 (Figure 1). This to be combined with watercourse fencing at Spray's Farm where required and upstream of the farm too. There is potential for match funding this through Natural England's Catchment Sensitive Farming Capital Grant Scheme as discussed.

After a careful look through the fish population data from the Environment Agency it shows a real lack of fish species diversity upstream of Blackland Mill (Figure 2). This is very likely due to the barriers present on the river. Despite good populations of brown trout present, there are very few other fish species present and this is highly likely as a result to the barriers on the river limiting fish movement and re-colonisation.

The second focus area would be at Quemerford, the tributary stream coming into the Marden has shown to be really low for Riverfly data (Site 3 in Table 1) and virtually no fish, just 5 Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) recorded in 1997 which is alarming. This would then be the second area for restoration work and engagement.

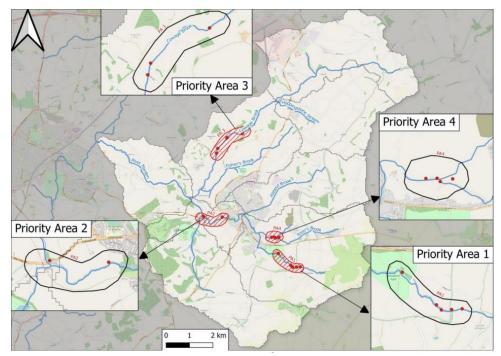


Figure 1. River restoration measures will be targeted within Priority Area 1.

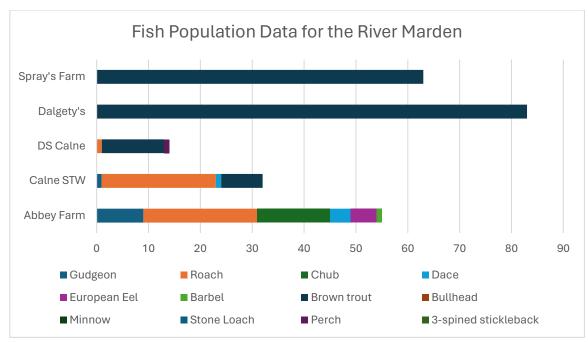


Figure 2. Fish population data for the River Marden.

Macro-invertebrate Site 3 on a tributary of the Marden – the Rivers brook, had the most restricted assemblages of macro-invertebrates of all the sites surveyed and had a poor diversity of macro-invertebrates overall. Black fly larvae *Simuliidae* were the most abundant taxon recorded at this site with 1000 individuals found and only 12 different scoring taxa were recorded.

The indices calculated for Site 3 (BMWP, ASPT and No. of scoring taxa, as shown in table 5) were the lowest of all the sites surveyed with only 12 scoring taxa found and a BMWP score of 49. No taxa with the highest BMWP score of 10 (intolerant of organic pollution) were present at Site 3 and no taxa with a BMWP score of 8 (also intolerant of organic pollution) were present. Only one taxon with a BMWP of 7 was recorded – the cased caddis fly *Limnephilus lunatus*. The majority of taxa, therefore, had low BMWP scores and are tolerant of poor water quality conditions such as non biting midge larvae *Chironomidae*, worms *Oligochaeta* and leeches *Glossiphonia complanata*.

There was, therefore, a very low diversity of macro-invertebrate taxa recorded at Site 3. These results suggest the macro-invertebrate assemblages are being **restricted by the conditions at the site.**

Table 1. Riverfly BMWP Scores taken at 7 sampling sites in 2020. Table in descending order of BMWP score.

			No. Scoring	
Site number	Site name	BMWP	Taxa	ASPT
7	Marden DS Calne near Berhills Farm	146	25	5.8
6	Marden @ Castlefields Park	114	21	5.4
1 & 2	Marden (Mill Leat) @ Blacklands Mill	100	17	5.9
4	Marden @ Wessington Park	99	19	5.2
	Abberd Brook @ Colemans Farm			
5	Community Centre	63	16	3.9
3	Rivers Brook DS Quemerford	49	12	4.1

Proposed Measures

The following is a list of proposed measures that would be delivered as habitat restoration work on the River Marden and tributaries. This work would be delivered alongside the development of a Marden Strategy and Eels in the Classroom schools engagement work.

- 1. Identify opportunities fish passage at Blackland's Mill. Working with landowners to look at and deliver where feasible fish passage/ barrier removal.
- 2. Identify opportunities fish passage at Quemerford Mill. Working with landowners to look at and deliver where feasible fish passage/ barrier removal.
- 3. In-stream delivery of brushwood berms and flow deflectors to increase sinuosity to help the river re-wiggle and provide instream habitat.
- 4. Watercourse fencing where appropriate if poaching or livestock access to the watercourse at Spray's Farm and upstream Spray's Farm.
- 5. Riparian tree planting, in-stream brushwood berms to re-wiggle the river at Quemerford and provide much needed large woody debris as habitat.
- 6. Landowner engagement around Quemerford farms to offer opportunities to ensure no diffuse pollution is entering the watercourse which is leading to the low numbers of Riverfly and fish.

All landowner consents will be gained ahead of any construction works and will be gained once the project starts. Staff time has been included for landowner engagement, co-design with landowners and consenting for the Environment Agency.

Priority Area 1 **Description** Measure / s Upper Marden – above Blacklands mill This section of the Marden sits just below and down to Quemerford Mill the headwaters, clear waters flowing on 1. Consider options for barrier removal / white gravel beds. Along this stretch the alteration to improve fish passage water quality visibly deteriorates as the flow 2. Above mill: A programme of in stream slows and grazed pasture reaches close down to the watercourse. Fencing is missing river restoration: Installation of flow deflectors / brushwood berms or in poor condition and should be fixed to keep livestock out of the stream with a decent buffer zone to prevent field run off 3. Below mill: Coppicing from reaching the watercourse. There is also evidence the farmyard runoff is 4: Above mill: Landowner engagement entering the watercourse along this reach. Riparian fencing and improved buffer creation. Below Blackland Mill the watercourse is channelled through a series of weirs down 5: Landowner engagement to understand to Quemerford Mill, in places has steep how run off from farm premises along side banks and has been over straightened and watercourse might be reaching watercourse. re-sectioned. There poor flow diversity. 6: Community engagement to look improve Installation of a series of brushwood berms would improve flow diversity. This measure after the small (non-designated) nature Flow Diversity would encourage scouring of the bed, reserve at Quemerford mill. SU 01430 69336 exposing gravels and removing silt and create a variety of different habitats to improve the ecology of the watercourse. Consultation with the Environment Agency is recommended as a first step for this The watercourse reaches another set of barriers at Quemerford Mill. Here around



Barrier Removal & Coppicing SU 02203 68753

Fencing & Buffer Zones



SU 02042 68748

the millpond a small conservation area has been created as part of the housing development 20 years ago. The area is full of wildlife as recorded by local residents, and is managed by a local trust (The River Harden wildlife and Conservation trust) who (it is reported) is not proactive in looking after this valuable habitat although funds were provided – trustees have passed away. Opportunity to regenerate interest in this area and the local population are keen to help and care for the area. There is potential to create a small LNR to benefit the community who could engage in the river and its wildlife.



Fencing SU 02368 68765



SU 01966 68826



Fencing & Buffers



Wildlife area at Quemerford Mill



River Barriers / Flow Diversity

Priority Area 4	Measure / s	Description	Estimated Cost
Rivers Brook: downstream stretch -	Extensive cattle poaching is present in	~	Landowner engagement -
Quemerford, above confluence with	numerous locations on the most	1. Landowner engagement - Riparian fencing	£350 per day,
Abberds brook	downstream stretch of the watercourse	100	
	above the confluence with the Abberds	2. Potential for buffer zone creation and tree	Fencing costs approx. £7-
Nutr. View	brook. The poaching has been assessed to	planting	£9/m.
	collectively contribute a major source of		
Marine Springer	sediment to the Rivers brook. This whole	3. Wet weather return visit and landowner	Livestock water trough
The water and the	section is in need of fencing and potentially	engagement	405mm deep approx. £130
The state of the s	alternative drinking sources such as drinking		plus installation costs.
	toughs if the river is the only source of water		If no access to mains
	for these livestock.		water, then pasture pumps
	and the second s		could provide a feasible
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Just upstream of this poached stretch the		solution:
Control of the State of the	section of the brook around Quemerford		1'Pasture pump kit approx.
A DOMESTIC STATE OF THE STATE O	Common Farm has extensive in channel		£400 per kit, plus
Confluence with Abberds brook to SU	vegetation and has very little shading.		installation costs.
01138 70030	Recommend tree planting to increase		
	shading to 60:40 shade / light ratio. There		
	are also potential areas for tree planting and		
	buffer zone creation downstream of here.		Tree planting: Landowner
			engagement to explore
the second second	Just upstream of Quemerford Farm, slow		plans with landowner =
	establishment of arable crop has meant		£300 BART
了。	large areas of bare soils remain in fields		£10 per tree for tree
	adjacent to the Rivers brook. Overland flow		saplings, protective guards,
一种,一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种一种	pathways may develop during wet weather		planting & tree guard
	and bare soil from this field could contribute		removal when trees are
			established.

Cost Breakdown

We have secured funding of £25,000 from the Wiltshire Heritage & Nature Grant towards the following project costs. The values provided below are total project costs.

No.	Activity	Fee (£)
		No VAT
1	Project Management & Coordination	1,625
2	Marden Valley Blue Corridor Strategy	2,660
3	In-stream River Restoration Woks	22,300 (£14,900 Capital; £7,400 staff time includes landowner liaison, design, permitting and works oversight)
4	Floodplain Restoration Works	13,550 (£10,250 Capital; £3,300 staff time includes landowner liaison, design, permitting and works oversight)
5	Eels in the Classroom	2,935
6	Landowner Engagement	1,670
Total		44,740

Spend Profile

	2024				2025		
	Apr-June	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Sub-Total	Apr-June	Total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	
PM & coordination	£304.00	£304.00	£304.00	£304.00	£1,216.00	£304.00	£1,520.00
Eels in the classroom				£1,005.00	£1,005.00	£1,765.00	£2,770.00
River Restoration Works		£11,002.50	£11,002.50		£22,005.00		£22,005.00
Floodplain Restoration Works - wetland creation & ponds			£1,060.00		£1,060.00	£12,710.00	£13,770.00
River Marden Strategy	£1,560.00	£1,560.00			£3,120.00		£3,120.00
Landowner Engagement	£777.50		£777.50		£1,555.00		£1,555.00
					£29,961.00	£14,779.00	£44,740.00

Programme

