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This work has been funded through Cambridge City Council's S106 fund for the upkeep of Byron's Pool LNR. The WTT provided expert support during the design and implementation phase, and continues to steer community volunteers on practical river conservation tasks at the site. Completed July 2022.



Before, eroded banks due to dogs and people entering the water. Wire of gabions mattress exposed.



Stone and gravel has been used to formalise a dog-dip area. Bed extensively lined with mixed-grade gravel, pools, glides and riffles created. Brash used to control access. Banks, inc beneath bridge, hydro-seeded with a shade tolerant seed mix.



Outfall from fish pass was previously very rapid, with flow cascading into the River Cam.



Bed level has been adjusted to the lessen fall, which now glides to meet the Cam. Brash has been used to stop dogs and people entering the fish pass channel. Sedges planted to provide instant cover and resilience.



Previously the flow in the fish pass had little diversity and the bed was covered in fine silt.



Flow deflectors and carefully placed gravel bars and riffles have been used to hugely increase flow diversity, channel sinuosity and fine sediment transport. The range of micro-habitats has been vastly increased through the introduction of fixed wood.



Previously accessible banks were very prone to erosion by dogs.



Where the channel was over-wide it was harnessed to increase channel sinuosity. Vulnerable banks have now been strengthened with hazel faggot bundles which have been back-filled and planted with sedges by the Cambridge City Council LNR volunteers.



Previous gabion mattresses on the bank and bed have been removed (as much as practicable).



The earth banks have now been stabilised with brash revetments back-filled with earth and stone, faggot bundles have also been used followed by sedge planting.



The previous view looking downstream towards the footbridge.



Following the installation of a riffle the flow now swings from side to side. Hazel shrubs have been hinge-cut to trail over the water increasing cover, and restricting dog and people access.



The previous view looking downstream towards the footbridge.



A willow tree has been hinge-cut to prevent access to the lowest riffle.



The worst erosion was previously at the bridge. The bare banks provided no habitat and allowed silt to enter the river.



Following completion, stone has been used to strengthen an area where dogs can enter the channel. Brash has been used on the opposite bank to restrict access. A pool has been provided to offer fish a resting point before moving upstream. The grade of the fish pass is now more than 38%, which is suitable for a wide range of coarse fish and trout. Fencing from the bridge to the trees has subsequently been completed.