Midlands England

The Nottinghamshire Crayfish Project - Lead Organisation: Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group

The project seeks to establish the extent of White-clawed crayfish distribution in Nottinghamshire, through the collation and analysis of existing data, and supporting current survey work. On-going survey by a network of trained volunteers will then seek to monitor the populations in Notts. The project is also seeking to enhance areas of known White-clawed crayfish habitat. In addition the project aims to educate watercourse users about the importance of white-clawed crayfish and how responsible enjoyment of white-clawed crayfish catchments can help to maintain this species.

Project title: The Nottinghamshire Crayfish Project
Date the form was completed: 24.08.2010
Organisation managing project: Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group
Project Partners: Ashfield District Council, Environment Agency, Friends of Moor Pond Wood, Notts County Council.
Funders: The 6C Strategic Green Infrastucture (funding pot), Notts County Council
Project type: Desktop study/review, field project and public awareness campaign
Key Topics: Base line surveys, monitoring populations and habitat enhancement
Species: White-clawed crayfish and Signal crayfish
Project Location: Nottinghamshire - with an initial focus on the Leen Valley Catchment **Coverage Type:** Single waterbody, multiple waterbodies and catchment
Project timescale: The funded parts of the project are for two years 2010-2012. The monitoring work will be ongoing and supported by volunteers.
Project contact: Chris Jackson
Website link: www.nottsbag.org.uk
Contact details: The Biodiversity Officer, Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group, C/O Conservation Group, Nottinghamshire County Council, Trent Bridge House, Fox Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 6BJ Biodiversity@nottscc.gov.uk (0115) 977 4213
Project Summary: The project seeks to establish the extent of white-clawed crayfish distribution in Nottinghamshire, through the collation and analysis of existing data, and supporting current survey work. On-going survey by a network of trained volunteers will then seek to monitor the populations in Notts. The project is also seeking to enhance areas of known white-clawed crayfish habitat.

In addition the project aims to educate watercourse users about the importance of white-clawed crayfish and how responsible enjoyment of white-clawed crayfish catchments can help to maintain this species.
More detailed project description: The discovery of a single signal crayfish in the River Leen catchment in October 2009 led to the current surge of work on crayfish in Notts. The River Leen is one of three known catchment hot spots for the native white-clawed crayfish in Nottinghamshire (the others being the Nethergreen Brook and the Caudwell Brook. The majority of records for white clawed crayfish in Nottinghamshire are over 10 years old and it was seen as a priority for the project that the current distribution of crayfish in the county be ascertained. The first part of this work sought to collate crayfish data from a range of Biodiversity Action Group partners to establish the current picture of crayfish distributions in the county. This work has been completed and it is clear from old records that white-clawed crayfish populations still exist in the west of the county and that these may be under recorded. In the east of the county populations have changed over recent decades with the loss of white-clawed crayfish in catchments around the Southwell area where signal crayfish are now well established. In addition a population of spiny cheeked crayfish can be found at old gravel workings near Nottingham. Work in 2010 has sought to begin the process of training local people to learn field techniques to undertake field surveys to help to monitor the white-clawed crayfish populations in Nottinghamshire. Initially this work has focused on the River Leen Valley. A number of sites have been visited under the guidance of Dr David Holdich. In addition the project has received funding from the 6C Stategic Green Infrastructure funding pot to undertake habitat enhancement works on two stretches of river to improve the habitat for the native white-clawed crayfish. A separate funding source from Nottinghamshire County Councils Local Improvement Scheme initiative will help to produce a leaflet on white clawed crayfish that will be used to promote and educate the importance of the white-clawed crayfish in Nottinghamshire.

Wild about ponds. Establish ark site for White-clawed crayfish - Lead Organisation: Derby City Council

To examine the suitability of several ponds for the creation of an ark site for white-clawed crayfish in Derby City.

Project title: Wild about ponds. Establish ark site for white-clawed crayfish
Date the form was completed: 27/08/2010
Organisation managing project: Derby City Council
Project Partners: Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Kedleston Hall Estate, FWAG, EA
Funders: SITA, EA
Project type: Desktop study/review, feasibility study and field project
Key Topics: Ark site area/site assessment and ark site establishment
Species: White-clawed crayfish

Project Location: Single waterbody, multiple waterbodies and catchment
Project timescale: August – November 2010
Project contact: David Rogers
Website link: http://website.lineone.net/~d-rogers/
Contact details: 9 The Moat, Castle Donington, Derby, DE74 2PD d-rogers@lineone.net
Project Summary: To examine the suitability of several ponds for the creation of an ark site for white-clawed crayfish in Derby City.
More detailed project description: This work is part of a larger project to improve the UKBAP Priority Habitat – Rivers in the Derby area including: 1. Invasive species management 2. Tree management work; mainly alder coppicing 3. Hedgerow restoration/reinstatement to connect them to river corridors 4. Hedgerow fencing 5. Bank-side fencing 6. Bat survey and installation of bat boxes 7. Otter holts 8. Cattle drinking bays

Crayfish Arks for the Peak District and Derbyshire - Lead Organisation: Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA)

The project incorporates survey, action, monitoring and awareness raising by partners. Aims and Outputs:
- Clarify location and approximate size of extant white-clawed crayfish population in the Project area.
- Safeguard existing isolated native populations where possible.
- Identify and complete feasibility studies of potential ark sites.
- Identify and assess potential donor populations.
- Engage with the local community, aggregates industry, conservationists.
- Improve selected ark site(s) where necessary – potentially one site in each year of the project.
- Conduct crayfish translocation to ark site(s).
- Establish long-term monitoring procedure for ark site(s).
- Provide advice to local authorities regarding restoration of minerals sites for native crayfish.

Project title: Crayfish Arks for the Peak District and Derbyshire
Date the form was completed: 18/08/2010
Organisation managing project: Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA)
Project Partners: PDNPA, Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, Staffordshire Wildlife Trust, Environment Agency, National Trust, Natural England.
Funders: Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund
Project type: Desktop study/review, feasibility study and field project

Key Topics: Base line surveys, ark site area/site assessment, ark site establishment and habitat enhancement

Species: White-clawed crayfish

Project Location: Peak District and Derbyshire
Coverage Type: Multiple waterbodies and administrative district

Project timescale: Start August 2009, End March 2011

Project contact: Ms Karen Shelley-Jones

Website link: www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/lookingafter/bap (note that project details aren't on the website yet)

Contact details:

Natural Environment Team, Peak District National Park Authority, Aldern House, Baslow Road, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1AE
Email: karen.shelley-jones@peakdistrict.gov.uk

Project Summary:

The Project incorporates survey, action, monitoring and awareness raising by partners. Aims and Outputs:
Clarify location and approximate size of extant white-clawed crayfish population in the Project area.
Safeguard existing isolated native populations where possible.
Identify and complete feasibility studies of potential ark sites.
Identify and assess potential donor populations.
Engage with the local community, aggregates industry, conservationists.
Improve selected ark site(s) where necessary – potentially one site in each year of the Project.
Conduct crayfish translocation to ark site(s).
Establish long-term monitoring procedure for ark site(s).
Provide advice to local authorities regarding restoration of minerals sites for native crayfish.

More detailed project description (500 words):
If your project has an end date can you indicate any ways the projects work will be sustained
This Project aims to address the severe loss of native white-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes* from the Peak District and Lowland Derbyshire, understood to be predominantly due to the impact of non-native crayfish and plague in rivers. The Project area includes the Peak District Dales Special Area of Conservation (SAC); white-clawed crayfish are one of the reasons for the site's selection, yet they are now believed to be absent. The UKBAP Species Action Plan for white-clawed crayfish contains targets to achieve an increase in range of white-clawed crayfish and to maintain key populations. One of the means of doing so has been identified as creating safe havens or 'arks' in or near SACs and other areas where important populations exist.

This Project draws on the experiences and findings of conservationists working with white-clawed crayfish both locally and nationally. It incorporates coordinated survey, action, monitoring and awareness raising work between LBAP partners. The project seeks to establish two Ark sites in the short-term, as well as defining the necessary action needed to develop additional Ark sites in the future. Short lists of potential ark sites (predominantly aggregates sites) and potential donor populations were drawn up by the Peak District BAP Wetlands and Riparian Species group and the Lowland Derbyshire LBAP coordinator.

To date the following work has been carried out:

- Crayfish surveys were conducted on parts of the River Manifold to establish whether remnant white-clawed crayfish populations were present – none were found.
- Nine potential ark sites were assessed by consultants in greater detail as to their appropriateness, utilising ark site selection criteria developed by Stephanie Peay et al.
- Potential donor populations in and around the Project area have been assessed for their suitability.
- An ark site and nearby donor population was identified in lowland Derbyshire and translocation of 101 individuals took place in October 2009, following limestone 'reef' construction in two ponds within a SSSI. Both donor and recipient sites are on land owned by the National Trust.

- An additional aggregates site has been evaluated this year, with phase 1 survey, aquatic invertebrate sampling, macrophyte survey and basic water chemistry assessed.
- Full site reports for all potential ark sites have been produced for site owners.
- GIS methodology used by the South West Crayfish Group is being further developed for use in the Project area.

The Project Manager will continue work with crayfish as a LBAP species, and hopes to seek additional external funding to continue the Project to include further survey work on tributaries with historic records of native crayfish, identification of physical barriers to upstream movement of non-native crayfish, monitoring of the established ark site, and further work on a potential second offline ark site.

Reintroduction of White-clawed crayfish in the River Lathkill - Lead Organisation: David Rogers Associates

To improve the chances of successful reintroduction of white-clawed crayfish into the River Lathkill by captive breeding from relatively small numbers of individuals from the donor population.

Project title: Reintroduction of white-clawed crayfish in the River Lathkill
Date the form was completed: 27/08/2010
Organisation managing project: David Rogers Associates
Project Partners: Haddon Hall Estates
Funders: Natural England, SITA
Project type: Field project, outdoor experimental, laboratory study, captive breeding and reintroduction
Key Topics: Monitoring populations, captive breeding and reintroduction
Species: White-clawed crayfish
Project Location: Catchment
Project timescale: On-going from 1999 to present
Project contact: David Rogers
Website link: http://website.lineone.net/~d-rogers/
Contact details: 9 The Moat, Castle Donington, Derby, DE74 2PD d-rogers@lineone.net
Project Summary: To improve the chances of successful reintroduction of white-clawed crayfish into the River Lathkill by captive breeding from relatively small numbers of individuals from the donor population.

More detailed project description: Initially the project researched different methods of captive breeding of white-clawed crayfish and has now established the most successful of these methods. Crayfish have successfully been reared on site for several years and when they reach age 3+ years they are introduced into carefully selected areas in the River Lathkill.

The disturbance of fluvial gravel substrates by signal crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*) and the implications for coarse sediment transport in gravel-bed rivers - Lead Organisation: Loughborough Uinversity

In a series of laboratory experiments, it was found that crayfish significantly altered the topography of gravel substrates by constructing shallow pits within which they sheltered and mounding excavated material into ridges. Crayfish also altered the structural characteristics of gravels resulting in a significant decrease in the stability of substrates. To link these experiments to a field environment, 65 signal crayfish were continuously tracked with PIT-tags relative to 16 antennae positioned through a reach of the River Bain, Lincolnshire, UK. These results suggest that crayfish could oppose the consolidation of river beds reducing substrate stability during subsequent high flow events.

Project title: The disturbance of fluvial gravel substrates by signal crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*) and the implications for coarse sediment transport in gravel-bed rivers
Date the form was completed: 11th August 2010
Organisation managing project: Loughborough University, Department of Geography
Project Partners:
Funders: Loughborough University PhD Studentship
Project type: Desktop study/review, field project and laboratory study
Key Topics: Habitat management, impacts on habitat, burrowing and behaviour
Species: Signal crayfish
Project Location: **Coverage Type:** Single waterbody
Project timescale: July 2007 – September 2010
Project contact: Matthew Johnson; Supervisors: Dr. Stephen Rice; Professor Ian Reid
Website link: http://www-staff.lboro.ac.uk/~gymfj2/index.html
Contact details: matthew.johnson39@hotmail.co.uk Dr. Stephen Rice, Department of Geography, Loughborough University, Leicestershire, LE11

3TU +44 (0)1509 222748

S.Rice@lboro.ac.uk

Project Summary:

In a series of laboratory experiments, it was found that crayfish significantly altered the topography of gravel substrates by constructing shallow pits within which they sheltered and mounding excavated material into ridges. Crayfish also altered the structural characteristics of gravels resulting in a significant decrease in the stability of substrates. To link these experiments to a field environment, 65 signal crayfish were continuously tracked with PIT-tags relative to 16 antennae positioned through a reach of the River Bain, Lincolnshire, UK. These results suggest that crayfish could oppose the consolidation of river beds reducing substrate stability during subsequent high flow events.

More detailed project description:

In a series of experiments undertaken in still-water aquaria, single crayfish were found to have a substantial impact on gravel substrates within six hours of introduction. Digital Elevation Models (DEMs), interpolated from laser scans of substrates before and after crayfish activity, were used to quantify the volume change in surface topography due to the presence of crayfish. Crayfish could move material up to 38 mm in diameter with a submerged weight six times that of crayfish used in these experiments. On average, crayfish moved 450 cm^3 of material in a 2400 cm^2 area, equating to a displacement of 1.7 kg m^{-2} d^{-1}, and significantly altered the microtopography of substrates by constructing shallow pits within which they sheltered and mounding excavated material into ridges. Crayfish also altered the fabric of gravel substrates by brushing past grains when walking, altering grain-grain geometry.

A series of experiments in a large laboratory flume were also undertaken to build on results from still-water experiments. Differencing of DEMs was again used to quantify topographic alterations made to gravel substrates by signal crayfish. When in the flume, crayfish behaviour was continually monitored with underwater digital video cameras. After crayfish had been in the flume for six hours, they were removed and the surface was mobilised with a constant high velocity flow. It was found that six hours of crayfish activity had a significant impact on the structure of narrowly-graded, water-worked gravel substrates, partially reversing the imbrication of surface grains. When coupled with topographic alterations to substrates, this structural disturbance significantly increased the mobility of 11 – 16 mm and 16 – 22 mm, water-worked substrates. On average (n = 10), nearly twice as many grains were mobilised from substrates disturbed by crayfish than from control surfaces which were not exposed to crayfish.

In rivers, the presence of crayfish will be spatially and temporally patchy and their geomorphic impacts will be influenced by abiotic and biotic interactions. Therefore, it is important to determine whether these laboratory findings are meaningful in a field situation. Signal crayfish were tracked through a small alluvial channel (River Bain) in Lincolnshire, UK, with passive integrated transponder (PIT) tags. A series of 16 antennae were buried beneath discrete substrate facies to continuously record the presence or absence of tagged crayfish in these areas over 150 days. These results were used to quantify the lengths of time crayfish were present on substrate facies with a similar grain size to those used in laboratory experiments. It was found that crayfish spent extended periods on all substrate facies within the reach, with substrate type not being a good determinate of crayfish presence or activity at this scale. Consequently, crayfish were regularly active on open framework gravels, similar in size to those used in flume experiments, supporting the hypothesis that signal crayfish could have significant geomorphic impacts in rivers.

This research was undertaken as part of a PhD project completed in September 2010. Further

information, including photographs, videos and links to published academic articles can be found at the website: http://www-staff.lboro.ac.uk/~gymfj2/index.html

A White-clawed Crayfish *(Austropotamobius Pallipes)* Survey of Watercourses within the Wyre Forest National Nature Reserve and Site of Special Scientific Interest, Worcestershire/Shropshire - Lead Organisation: Hills Ecology

The aims of the survey are: to establish the status and distribution of crayfish in the Wyre Forest National Nature Reserve and Site of Special Scientific Interest, Worcestershire/Shropshire; to survey upstream and downstream of known White-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius Pallipes* population sites to ascertain whether any migration has occurred since the original survey; and to identify any threats to white-clawed crayfish populations. The outputs will include: a written report on the survey results; distribution map; and appropriate recommendations.

Project title: A White-clawed Crayfish *Austropotamobius Pallipes* Survey of Watercourses within the Wyre Forest National Nature Reserve and Site of Special Scientific Interest, Worcestershire/Shropshire.
Date the form was completed: 31 August 2010
Organisation managing project: Hills Ecology
Project Partners: Wyre Forest Study Group
Funders: Project funding has yet to be decided. We are currently looking for funding for the project.
Project type: Desktop study/review and field project
Key Topics: Base line surveys and monitoring populations
Species: At this stage in the project it is unknown what species will be found during the surveys. However, we would expect both the native White-clawed crayfish and the non-native Signal crayfish to be present within the catchment.
Project Location: **Coverage Type:** Single waterbody, multiple waterbodies, catchment
Project timescale: Start date: August 2010 Projected End date: October 2011
Project contact: Dr Ann Hill BSc (Hons) PhD CBiol MBiol MIEEM
Website link:
Contact details: Strathmore, 114 Battenhall Road, Worcester, WR5 2BT 01905 359554 ann@hillsecology.co.uk
Project Summary (Aims and Outputs) (100 words):

The aims of the survey are:

- to establish the status and distribution of crayfish in the Wyre Forest National Nature Reserve and Site of Special Scientific Interest, Worcestershire/Shropshire;
- to survey upstream and downstream of known White-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius Pallipes* population sites to ascertain whether any migration has occurred since the original survey; and
- to identify any threats to white-clawed crayfish populations.

The output will include:

- a written report on the survey results;
- distribution map; and
- appropriate recommendations.

More detailed project description (500 words):

If your project has an end date can you indicate any ways the projects work will be sustained

The white-clawed crayfish was commonly recorded in the Wyre Forest National Nature Reserve and Site of Special Scientific Interest (NNR/SSSI), Worcestershire/Shropshire. Norman Hickin in his book 'The Natural History of the Wyre Forest' said in 1971 that it was "abundant throughout the Dowles and tributary streams".

By 1988 white-clawed crayfish were virtually extinct in the Wyre Forest NNR/SSSI and had been affected by the fungal disease *Aphanomyces astaci*, brought into the UK with the American signal crayfish *Pacifastacus leniusculus*.

As part of a survey of Worcestershire watercourses in 2000, a survey of Dowles Brook, Wyre Forest NNR/SSSI and its tributaries was undertaken by Worcestershire Wildlife Trust in partnership with the Environment Agency. One small population of white-clawed crayfish (4 female adults; 1 male adult, 2 dead adults and 1 escapee) was found in one of the tributaries of Dowles Brook. The 2000 survey concluded that there was a severe decline in the local native population.

New evidence obtained during a cave spider survey in July 2010 along one of the tributaries of Dowles Brook suggested that there might be an increase in the local native crayfish population. Following this discovery it was decided to undertake a crayfish survey of watercourses within the Wyre Forest NNR/SSSI to establish the status and distribution of crayfish.

A crayfish survey of two tributaries of Dowles Brook was undertaken in August 2010 using the standard manual search survey method (Peay 2002, 2003). The standard survey recorded information on relative abundance and population structure including size distribution and sex ratio. Night viewing of both tributaries was also undertaken in the same month as a supplementary method to give an abundance estimate of the population. All surveys were carried out by, or under, the supervision of two experienced license holders and all license conditions were complied with.

The August 2010 results are:

- Tributary A: Standard Survey Method – 8 white-clawed crayfish (6 female adults and 2 juvenile escapees). In addition: 8 records (2 juvenile escapees; 2 female adults; 2 male adults and 2 juveniles) were found by turning over additional refuges.
- Tributary B: Standard Survey Method – 2 white-clawed crayfish (1 male adult and 1 juvenile escapee).

- Tributary A: Night Viewing Method – 290 white-clawed crayfish (158 adult and 132 juveniles) recorded during 90 minutes (6 x 15 minutes torching).
- Tributary B: Night Viewing Method – 2 white-clawed crayfish (2 juveniles) recorded during 60 minutes (4 x 15 minutes torching).

Dependent on project funding, further survey work is planned to be undertaken in 2010 and 2011 on other watercourses within the Wyre Forest NNR/SSSI.

References:

Peay, S. (2002). *A Standardised Survey and Monitoring Protocol for the White-clawed Crayfish in the UK*. Life in UK Rivers LIF 02-11-37. EC LIFE Programme, DG Env.D.1., Brussels, Belgium.

Peay, S. (2003). *Monitoring the White-clawed Crayfish Austropotamobius pallipes*. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Ecology Series No. 1. English Nature, Peterborough, UK.

White-clawed crayfish awareness raising and surveys in Cheshire - Lead Organisation: Environment Agency

This is a relatively small-scale project, designed to raise awareness of white-clawed crayfish in Cheshire and to survey existing populations to get up-to-date records. These records can then be sent to the Cheshire Wildlife Trust, Cheshire East Council and Cheshire West & Chester Council to designate these sites as Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs).

The disturbance of fluvial gravel substrates by signal crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*) and the implications for coarse sediment transport in gravel-bed rivers - Lead organisation: Loughborough University

Project title: White-clawed crayfish awareness raising and surveys in Cheshire
Date the form was completed: 6 Aug 2010
Organisation managing project: Environment Agency
Project Partners: Cheshire Region Biodiversity Partnership, http://www.cheshire-biodiversity.org.uk/, Cheshire Wildlife Trust and Paul Bradley
Funders: Environment Agency (in kind) and Cheshire Region Biodiversity Partnership (in kind)
Project type: Desktop study/review, field project, public awareness campaign and education programme
Key Topics: Catchment risk assessment for crayfish, base line surveys, monitoring populations, predicting invasion non-native crayfish, ark site area/site assessment and habitat management
Species: White-clawed crayfish and Signal crayfish
Project Location: **Coverage Type:** Multiple waterbodies and catchment
Project timescale: Aug – Oct 2010
Project contact: Duncan Revell Biodiversity Officer, Biodiversity Team, Environment Agency (North West)

Website link:
Contact details: duncan.revell@environment-agency.gov.uk Appleton House, 430 Birchwood Boulevard, Warrington, WA3 7WD Tel: 01925 54 3320 Fax: 01925 85 2260
Project Summary: This is a relatively small-scale project, designed to raise awareness of white-clawed crayfish in Cheshire and to survey existing populations to get up-to-date records. These records can then be sent to the Cheshire Wildlife Trust, Cheshire East Council and Cheshire West & Chester Council to designate these sites as Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs).
More detailed project description: In Cheshire, there are four small isolated river catchments with good white-clawed crayfish populations. These sites will hopefully be surveyed this season (2010) by EA staff to get up-to-date records. Surveys will hopefully be carried out every year to monitor these important *A. pallipes* populations. As part of this project, Paul Bradley will be providing a short training course for EA Monitoring staff to carry out surveys along with fully trained Biodiversity staff. This relates to Paul Bradley's EA-funded Ribblesdale Crayfish Conservation Project. The feasibility of ark sites and protection from signal crayfish will also be assessed as part of the project.

Mitigation project Llanyblodwell No.1 Bridge, Shropshire - Lead Organisation: Eco Tech

50+ moved under licence some 10-50m downstream from the de-watered area at Llanyblodwell No.1 Bridge, Shropshire, NGR SO241228 to prevent incidental mortality.

Project title: Llanyblodwell No.1 Bridge
Date the form was completed: 12/8/10
Organisation managing project: Eco Tech
Project Partners: n/a
Funders: Shropshire Council
Project type: Field project
Key Topics: Mitigation during works
Species: White-clawed crayfish
Project Location: **Coverage Type:** Single waterbody
Project timescale: July 2010
Project contact: Robert Mileto
Website link: www.eco-tech.co.uk
Contact details: Robert Mileto, 61 Copthorne Rd, Shrewsbury SY3 8NW 01743 236096

Project Summary: 50+ moved under licence some 10-50m downstream from the de-watered area at Llanyblodwell No.1 Bridge, Shropshire, NGR SO241228 to prevent incidental mortality.
More detailed project description:

Monk's Bridge - Lead Organisation: Eco Tech

24 moved under licence some 10-50m downstream from the de-watered area at Monk's Bridge, Shropshire, NGR SO616685 to prevent incidental mortality.

Project title: Monk's Bridge
Date the form was completed: 12/8/10
Organisation managing project: Eco Tech
Project Partners: n/a
Funders: Shropshire Council
Project type: Field project
Key Topics: Mitigation during works
Species: White-clawed crayfish
Project Location: **Coverage Type:** Single waterbody
Project timescale: August 2009
Project contact: Robert Mileto
Website link: www.eco-tech.co.uk
Contact details: Robert Mileto, 61 Copthorne Rd, Shrewsbury, SY3 8NW 01743 236096
Project Summary: 24 moved under licence some 10-50m downstream from the de-watered area at Monk's Bridge, Shropshire, NGR SO616685 to prevent incidental mortality.
More detailed project description: