

# Opening the Sid River Sid Catchment Assessment

January 2026

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Westcountry Rivers Trust is an environmental charity established in 1995 to restore, protect and improve the rivers, streams, and water environments in the region for the benefit of wildlife and people.

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## Executive Summary

- Westcountry Rivers Trust was approached by the River Sid Catchment Group to undertake fisheries habitat assessment of the River Sid and its major tributaries (the Snod Brook, Roncombe Stream, Lincombe Stream, Burscombe Brook and Woolbrook), to assess the current availability and condition of salmonid habitat, identify and prioritise barriers to fish migration and to note areas of potential habitat improvements.
- A total of 22.14km of river was surveyed across the Sid catchment, comprising of 7.72km of the River Sid, 6.31km of the Snod Brook, 3.61km of the Roncombe Stream, 2.09km of the Lincombe Stream, 0.94km of the Burscombe Brook and 1.48km of the Woolbrook. The majority of habitat on the main Sid was recorded as parr habitat (2.4km), with a further 1.9km of habitat recorded as juvenile fry habitat. The Snod Brook and Roncombe Stream were recorded as majority fry habitat (3.4km and 1.9km respectively).
- A total of 102 barriers were recorded across the Sid catchment. School Weir, 0.6km from the mouth of the River Sid, is considered a complete obstruction both upstream and downstream migration to all fish species, preventing the presence of Atlantic salmon and sea trout in much of the catchment. Recorded barriers have been prioritised to give an indication of the most to least negatively impactful in the catchment.
- Opportunities for improvement identified along the surveyed reach include: removal or easement of barriers to migration, riparian shade management, improving in river habitat complexity, creation and fencing of riparian buffer zones, and the management of non-native invasive species.
- Fry Index Surveys in 2025 recorded trout on the River Sid and Snod Brook. The survey programme was increased to 10 sites for 2025 to give better catchment coverage, with the Environment Agency carrying out fish rescues downstream of School Weir and Sidford Bridge in relation to de-silting works. Full details are given in the River Sid Fry Index Survey 2025 Report.



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## 1. Introduction

Westcountry Rivers Trust (WRT) were approached by the River Sid Catchment Group (RSCG) to form a partnership project, Opening the Sid, as a follow on from the Fry Index Surveys WRT have carried out in the catchment since 2023. Opening the Sid aims to better understand and address barriers to fish migration within the catchment and to improve connection and quality of riparian habitats. To achieve this, WRT undertook a fisheries assessment of the River Sid catchment, to better understand the freshwater biodiversity, stressors to the catchment and remedial action that could be taken in the future. The main driver of Opening the Sid is School Weir, a complete obstruction to migratory fish species such as Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) and sea trout (*Salmo trutta*). This partnership between WRT and RSCG, alongside project input from the Environment Agency (EA), East Devon District Council (EDDC) and other key stakeholders, aims to work towards an easement of School Weir to return salmon and other migratory fishes to the Sid. Understanding the distribution and scale of other barriers in the catchment, as well as the habitat quality and quantity, will enable the catchment wide restoration for both ecology and natural physical river processes.

Salmonid habitat walkovers and rapid barrier assessments were conducted between April and October 2025, to assess the current availability and condition of salmonid habitat, to identify and prioritise barriers to fish migration and to note areas of potential habitat improvements. Fry Index Surveys were conducted in September 2025, the number of sites increased to 10 to give better catchment coverage. These found brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) present on the River Sid and Snod Brook, but absent along with Atlantic salmon from all other survey sites (full details can be found in the Fry Index Survey, River Sid 2025 report). The Environment Agency conducted fish rescues below School Weir and Sidford Bridge in September 2025 in relation to sediment removal works for flood alleviation; these surveys recorded one salmon fry downstream of School Weir. Migratory barriers are listed as a limiting factor for the ecological status of the Sid under the Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for Devon, which taken together with the apparent potential for natural recolonisation, demonstrates the importance of working towards a solution to allow the free movement of all native fish species.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Fisheries Walkover

The objective of a fisheries walkover survey is to gather information about the location and extent of the various physical habitat features present along and immediately surrounding the river, to make an assessment on salmonid habitat quality and quantity (instream and bankside). The walkover survey allows factors which may be limiting fish productivity to be identified and to inform management decisions regarding habitat restoration techniques. The survey methodology is based upon the techniques outlined in the Environment Agency manual Restoration of Riverine Salmon Habitats – A Guidance Manual (Hendry and Cragg-Hine, 1997). Definitions for habitat types and features of interest can be found in Appendix 1.

While undertaking the fisheries walkover survey, other features were recorded. These included: the location of invasive plant species (such as Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam, giant hogweed and *Crocodymia* (Montbretia)), aquatic macrophyte cover, otter and breeding sites for kingfisher and dipper. Barriers, both natural and man-made, were also recorded as part of this methodology, along with a rapid assessment of passability of each. A rapid assessment of barriers involves photographing each barrier and recording the grid reference along with high level information such as material, estimated height of the structure, downstream pool depth and the flows over the structure at time of surveying. The data is collated to produce a prioritisation order for the barriers within the catchment with high level assessment of possible actions.

The boundaries of different in-channel habitat classifications were mapped to represent the areas of individual habitat type, for example, fry, parr and spawning gravel (Appendix 1). These maps are digitised in GIS (Geographic Information Systems) software, with relevant notes on habitat features and other factors described by symbology. These data are then exported and analysed to inform the quantities and length of each habitat type.

### 2.2 Barrier Prioritisation

To understand the impact of barriers on a catchment scale, WRT produced a standardised methodology to prioritise large numbers of barriers within a catchment. This prioritisation methodology takes into consideration five scored metrics, which are combined to give each barrier an overall score that can then be ranked in terms of action needed from highest priority to lowest priority barrier. The metrics used are Strahler order, total potential upstream habitat availability, distance to the next barrier, impact to upstream migration and impact to downstream migration.

Strahler order is a method of classifying a river system based on the hierarchy of branches along a river and its tributaries. The smaller tributaries with no branches are given the Strahler order of one, also referred to as 'first order' stream. Where two streams of the same order merge, the resulting stream is assigned an order one higher than the merging streams. For example, when two first-order streams join, they form a second-



order stream. If streams of different orders merge, the resulting stream takes the order of the highest-order stream. For instance, if a second-order stream joins a third-order stream, the combined stream remains a third-order stream. Higher order streams are weighed higher in the overall prioritisation score due to being a larger river where a larger proportion of salmonid spawning would be expected.

The total potential upstream habitat availability is calculated using GIS to determine the total length of habitat from the barrier to the headwaters of the catchment, including all tributaries. Other barriers are not taken into account for this metric, therefore the distance given is as if there are no other barriers within the catchment. Once the lengths have been determined for all barriers within the catchment, a score is given. For the Sid catchment, scores ranged from 1-11, with the largest area divided by ten to give scaled normalised scores.

The distance to the next barrier is calculated in a similar way, with lengths between barriers along river corridor calculated in GIS. Once distances have been calculated for all barriers, the largest distance is divided by ten to give a scaled normalised score between 1-11.

In the absence of numerical values (such as a SNIFFER score), the impact to upstream migration and the impact to downstream migration are considered as subjective metrics, due to the score deriving from opinion. To minimise observer bias impact on accuracy, each barrier is scored by at least three trained individuals, with the final score agreed by consensus. For impacts to upstream migration, factors considered include the hydraulic head and pool depth of the structure, the material and form of the structure, the flows over the structure and possible routes of passage. For the impact to downstream migration, the scores consider factors such as the presence or absence of offtakes from the structure or whether there are damaging objects on or below the structure. Both metrics are scored from 1-10, one having no discernible impact, five having a moderate impact, and ten having a severe impact.

Each of the five metric scores were fed into a calculation to provide an overall prioritisation score for each barrier within the catchment (Table 3, Appendix 14). Once all barriers are prioritised, informed decisions can be made as to where to focus further assessment which will allow for progression of easement or removal of a barrier.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1 Fisheries Habitat Walkover

Fisheries habitat assessments were conducted between April and October 2025 on the River Sid between SY 12893 87332 at Sidmouth and SY 13818 96236 near Putts Corner, as well as on five tributaries of the River Sid; the Snod Brook Stream between SY 16118 93509, SY 17052 91591 and its confluence with the River Sid, the Roncombe Stream between SY 15190 95235 and its confluence with the River Sid, the Lincombe Stream between SY 12614 93751 and its confluence with the River Sid, the Burscombe Brook between 11655 91654 and its confluence with the River Sid and the Woolbrook between SY 11597 90749 and its confluence with the River Sid. Weather conditions on the days of surveying were dry and the water clarity was good. Over the course of the survey window (April – October) river levels varied from lows of 0.27m up to 0.94m, as recorded at Sidbury level gauge (SY 13983 91623) on the River Sid (Environment Agency, 2025), with most surveys undertaken when the river was in low flow.

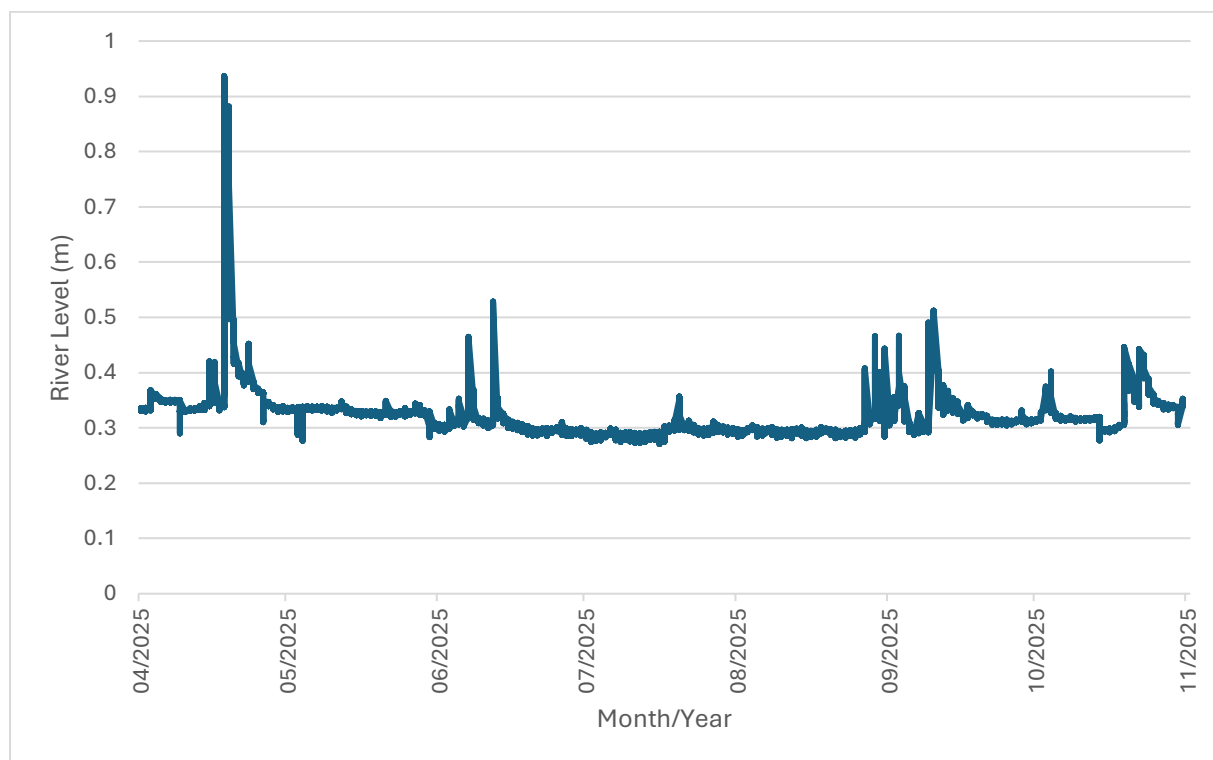


Figure 1: River level (m) at Sidbury level gauge (Environment Agency, 2025).

A total of 27.65km of river was attempted for surveys across the Sid catchment, comprising of 7.72km of the River Sid, 6.31km of the Snod Brook, 3.61km of the Roncombe Stream, 2.09km of the Lincombe Stream, 0.94km of the Burscombe Brook and 1.48km of the Woolbrook. Alongside habitat classifications mapped along these reaches, the presence of barriers to migration and potential habitat improvements were also noted. During these walkovers, 5.5km of river could not be visually surveyed due to either lack of landowner permission or difficult access as a result of steep gradient, unsafe banks or extensive vegetation. This comprised of 1.65km of the River Sid, 0.79km of the



Snod Brook, 0.78km of the Roncombe Stream, 0.03km of the Lincombe Stream, 0.54km of the Burscombe Brook and 1.71km of the Woolbrook. Figure 2 shows an example of the salmonid habitat survey for the River Sid, the full set of maps can be found in Appendix 3 for the River Sid, Appendix 5 for the Snod Brook, Appendix 7 for the Roncombe Stream, Appendix 9 for the Lincombe Stream, Appendix 11 for the Burscombe Brook, and Appendix 13 for the Woolbrook (respective photo tables can be found in Appendix 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14).



Figure 2: Example map of surveyed reach, River Sid, 2025. Fisheries habitat classifications are given by labelled colour along the river channel and other habitat features noted, as per the legend in the bottom right of the figure.



Figure 3 shows that of the total 27.65km surveyed throughout the catchment, the dominant habitat type was fry at 30%, with the next highest parr at 19%, and 10% pool. This suggests that at a catchment scale there is a variety of habitat types for all life stages. Figures 4-10 below record the fisheries habitat by type and total length available to salmonid life stages within the distance of the surveyed reach.

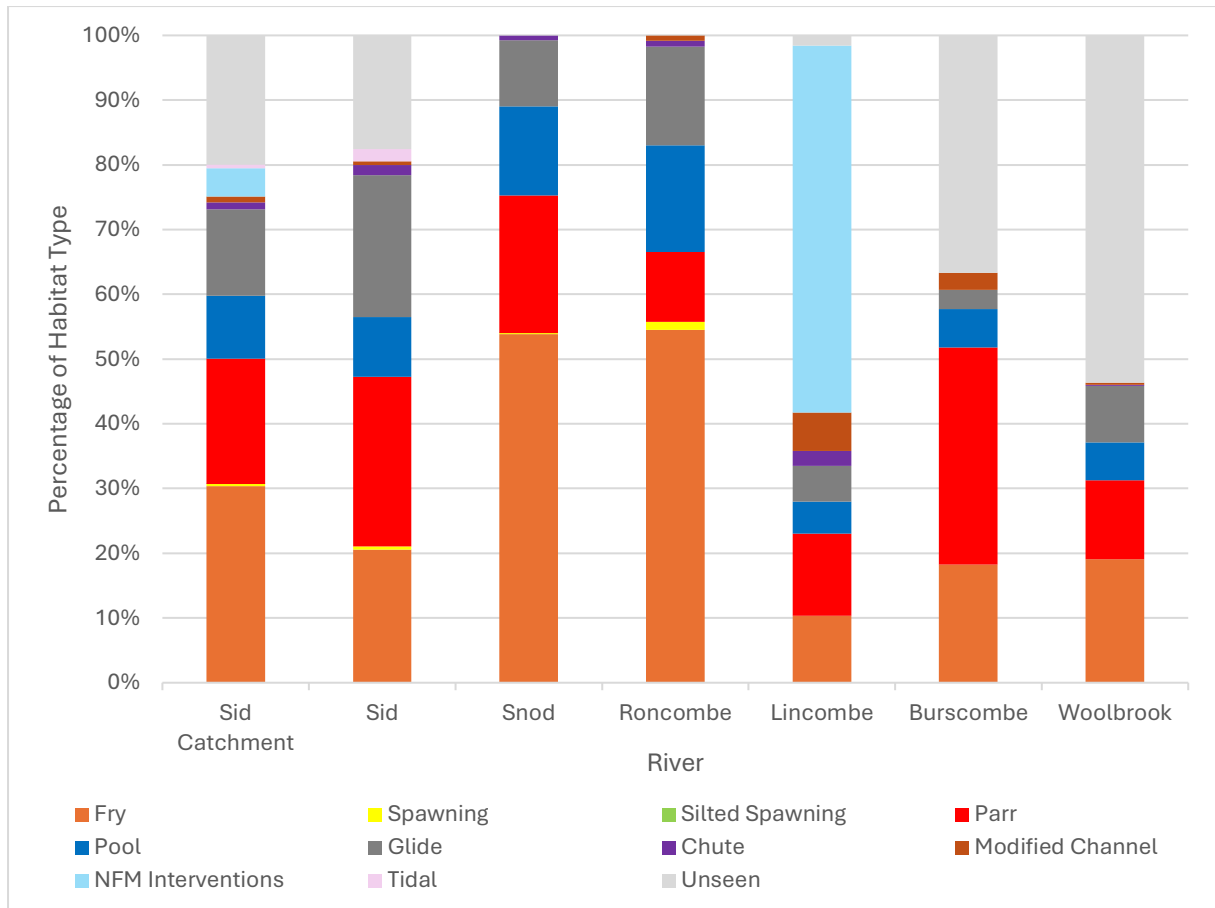


Figure 3: Total proportion of habitat types within the surveyed reach of the Sid catchment. Habitat types as a proportion of sub-catchment length are given by relative coloured bar height on the y-axis, as described in the legend below. The first bar along the x-axis represents the sum of the total catchment surveyed, with this split into sub-catchment rivers in the following bars along the x-axis.



Figure 4: Total length of each habitat type within the surveyed reach of the Sid Catchment.

Additional photos with descriptions taken during the walkover surveys are shown in Appendix 4 for the River Sid, Appendix 6 for the Snod Brook, Appendix 8 for the Roncombe Stream, Appendix 10 for the Lincombe Stream, Appendix 12 for the Burscombe Brook and Appendix 14 for the Woolbrook.

## 3.2 Sub-Catchment Summaries

### River Sid

The River Sid has a relatively balanced mix of habitat types throughout the 7.72km reach, with fry (21%), parr (26%) and glide (22%), with a total recorded length of 1.9km, 2.4km and 2km respectively. This shows there is habitat available for all salmonid life stages. 1.6km (18%) of the River Sid could not be observed due to a lack of landowner permission, sections of bank with extensive vegetation and unstable banks making access unsafe, or sections with large stands of Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed, where it was decided that best practice was not to disturb these and potentially increase dispersal. A large proportion of the river is heavily modified, with a total of 39 barriers recorded along the length of the River Sid, with each having varying degrees of negative impact on fish migration as well as the hydrological function of the river. The lower and mid reaches are largely more constrained by urban development, such as the town of Sidmouth and the areas of Sidford and Sidbury. Despite this, there is a more natural section of the River Sid, upstream of Fortescue Weir, where the river is free to move across the landscape with fewer human pressures. In the upper reaches, the River Sid is much narrower (typically <3m wide), and often cutting through steep valley sides, which is another constraint on the movement of the river. There are limited riparian buffers along much of the River Sid, with many areas of pasture unfenced resulting in livestock having free access to the river, causing areas of bank poaching and erosion.

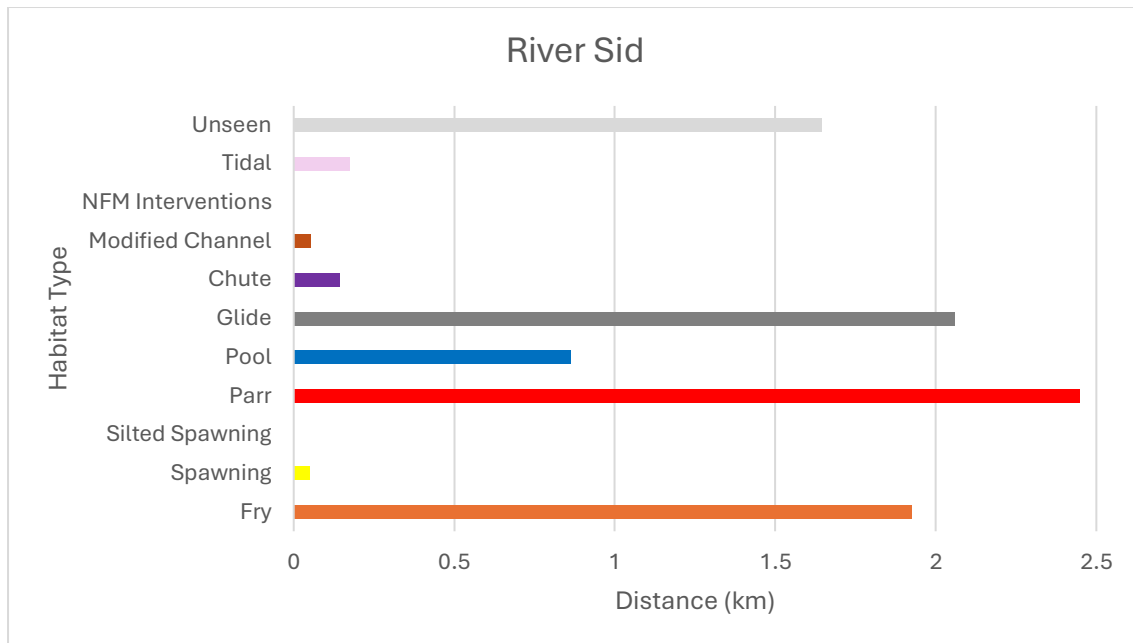


Figure 5: Total length of each habitat type within the River Sid.

## Snod Brook

Fry Index Surveys have shown that the Snod Brook is a key spawning tributary of the River Sid and is a sub-catchment recommended for restoration efforts to support overall catchment ecological status. The fisheries walkover surveys have shown that a high proportion of the Snod Brook is fry habitat at 3.4km (54%), with largely clean spawning size substrate. Adult habitat, consisting of 1.3km (21%) of parr and 0.8km (14%) of pool, contribute to 2.1km of the total 6.3km surveyed (Figure 6). There were 11 barriers recorded on the Snod Brook of varying degrees of impact to upstream and downstream migration. Large sections of the Snod Brook had minimal riparian buffers or fencing to limit access of livestock into the brook, resulting in poaching and bank erosion, which is limiting the quality of available habitat.

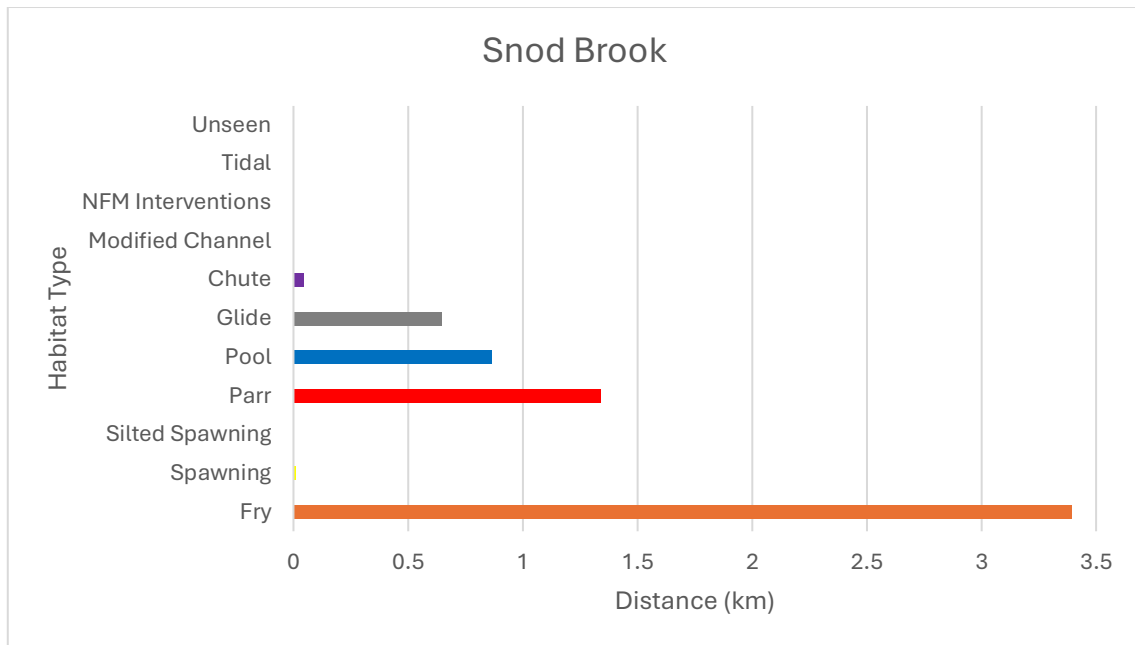


Figure 6: Total length of each habitat type within the Snod Brook.

### Roncombe Stream

Salmonids have not been recorded on the Roncombe Stream in the years that WRT have been carrying out fisheries surveys. This is likely due to the complex weir at Cotford Road bridge. Local communication has also suggested that a historic landfill site is present close to the headwaters of the Roncombe Stream, which may have impacts on the water quality of this river. Despite no salmonids recorded in the Roncombe Stream, walkover surveys have shown that if the Cotford Road bridge weir is addressed there is good available habitat to support populations. 1.9km of fry habitat (55%) was recorded along the total reach of 3.6km, as well as 0.4km of parr (11%) and 0.6km of pool (16%), showing that there is habitat potential for all salmonid life stages (Figure 7). Six additional barriers were recorded on the Roncombe Stream, though most were of low impact.

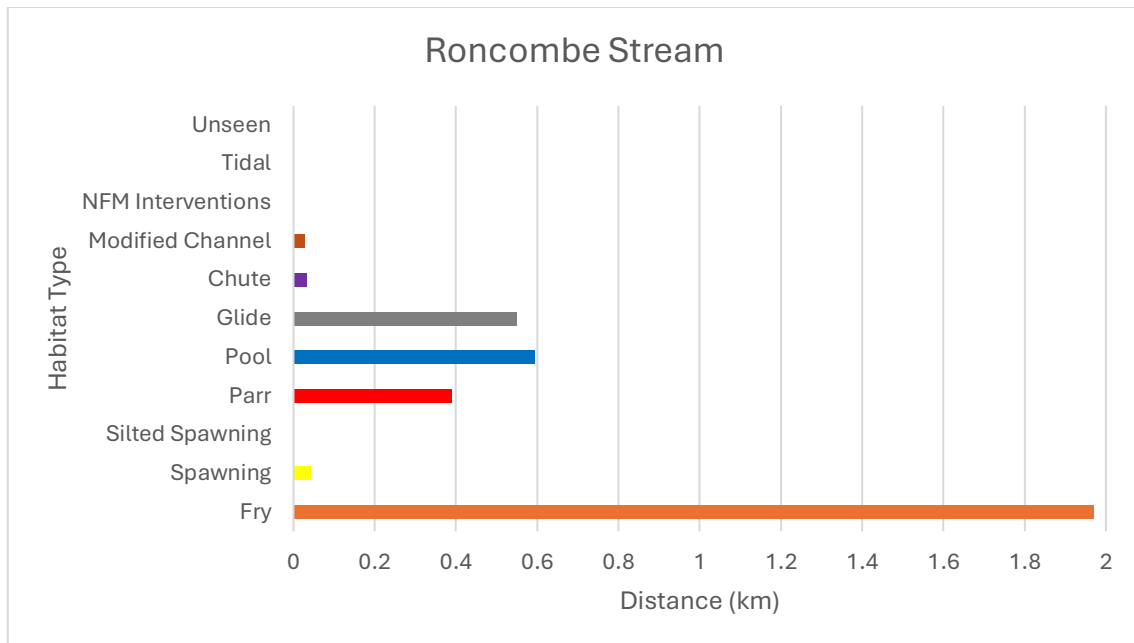


Figure 7: Total length of each habitat type within the Roncombe Stream.

### Lincombe Stream

A large proportion of the Lincombe Stream is currently subject to restoration under the Environment Agency Natural Flood Management programme, which has resulted in the installation of approximately 120 woody dams across a length of 1.2km of the upper reaches of the Lincombe Stream on Sidbury Manor Estate. These interventions are beneficial for the slowing of river flows, reducing the impacts of severe rainfall and flooding in the lower reaches of the Lincombe and its confluence with the River Sid. The NFM interventions of Phase 1 end at the historic on-line ponds of Sidbury Manor, which are created by a series of dams that are complete obstacles to fish migration. The reach of the Lincombe downstream of these ponds and dams through Sidbury Manor Estate is a mix of fry (10%) and parr (13%) habitat (Figure 8). Downstream of this, the majority of the channel up to the confluence of the River Sid is a modified concrete channel, likely installed in order to rapidly convey flood flows out of Sidbury, resulting in a lack of channel diversity.

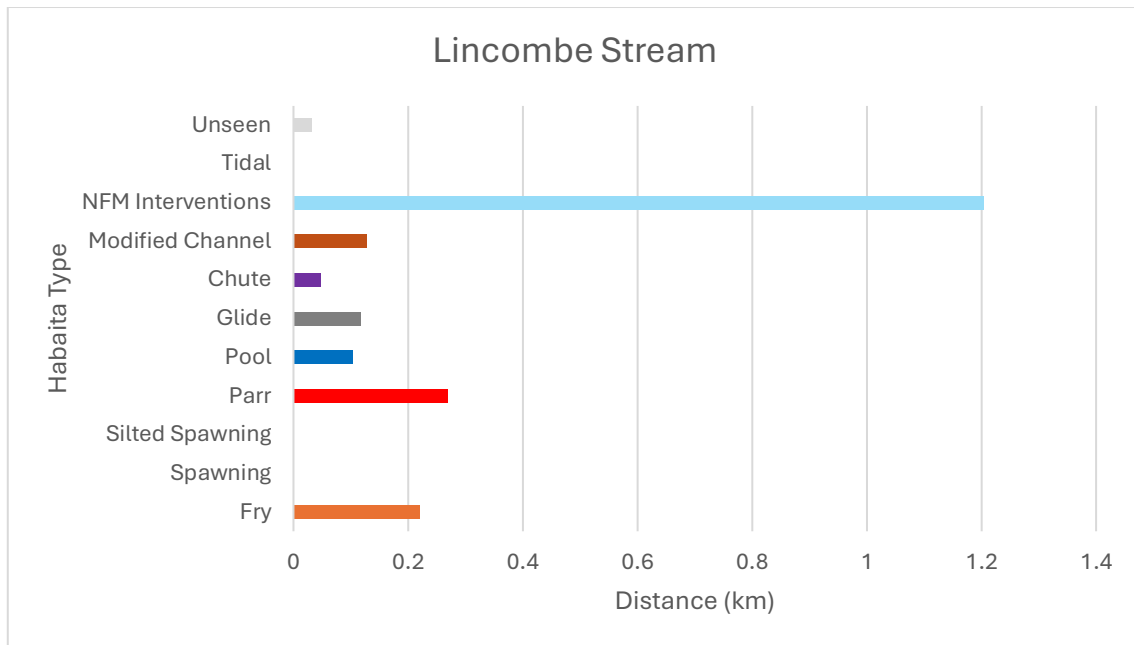


Figure 8: Total length of each habitat type within the Lincombe Stream.

### Burscombe Brook

A large proportion of the Burscombe Brook was unseen due to unstable banks with extensive vegetation growth, as well as a few areas which landowner access was not obtained or granted. The predominant habitat type recorded on the Burscombe Brook was parr at 0.5km (33%), followed by fry at 0.27km (18%) (Figure 9). Habitat within the Burscombe Brook is generally of poor quality, with high levels of erosion and sedimented substrate. There were only nine barriers recorded on the brook, however many of these were of significant impact to the movement of fish.

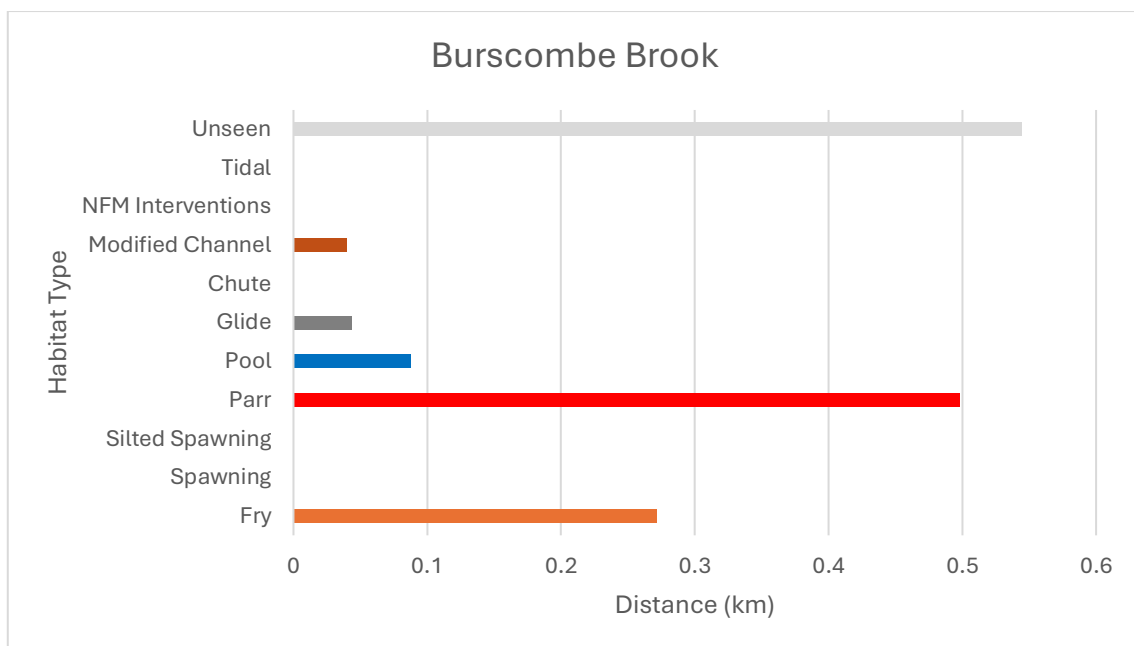


Figure 9: Total length of each habitat type within the Burscombe Brook.

## Woolbrook

The Woolbrook has the largest proportion of unseen habitat of all sub-catchments of the Sid, this is due to portions of the brook being culverted under roads, as well as difficulties obtaining landowner access due to the more urban nature of this river. Of the habitat that was assessed, the majority consisted of fry at 0.6km (19%) followed by parr at 0.4km (12%) (Figure 10). For relatively the short distance of the Woolbrook, over 30 barriers were noted during the fisheries walkover surveys. Fry Index Surveys have not recorded salmonids on the Woolbrook, but a stickleback was recorded in 2023.



Figure 10: Total length of each habitat type within the Woolbrook.

### 3.3 Barrier Prioritisation

A total of 102 barriers were identified during the walkover surveys of the Sid Catchment (Figure 11). This includes 39 structures on the River Sid, 11 structures on the Snod Brook, seven structures on the Roncombe Stream, five structures on the Lincombe Stream (excluding the lake dams and NFM interventions), nine structures on the Burscombe Brook and 31 structures on the Woolbrook. In some areas, such as on the Woolbrook, multiple barriers in close proximity have been classified as a single barrier for the purpose of reporting. Barriers ranged in severity, from concrete structures with a large head loss (such as School Weir), porous structures including boulder weirs through the Byes and Ford crossings and culverts. All structures are recorded in Appendix 16. The prioritisations of the top ten of these can be seen in Table 3 below (full prioritisation available in Appendix 14), as well as the spread of prioritised barriers in Figure 4.

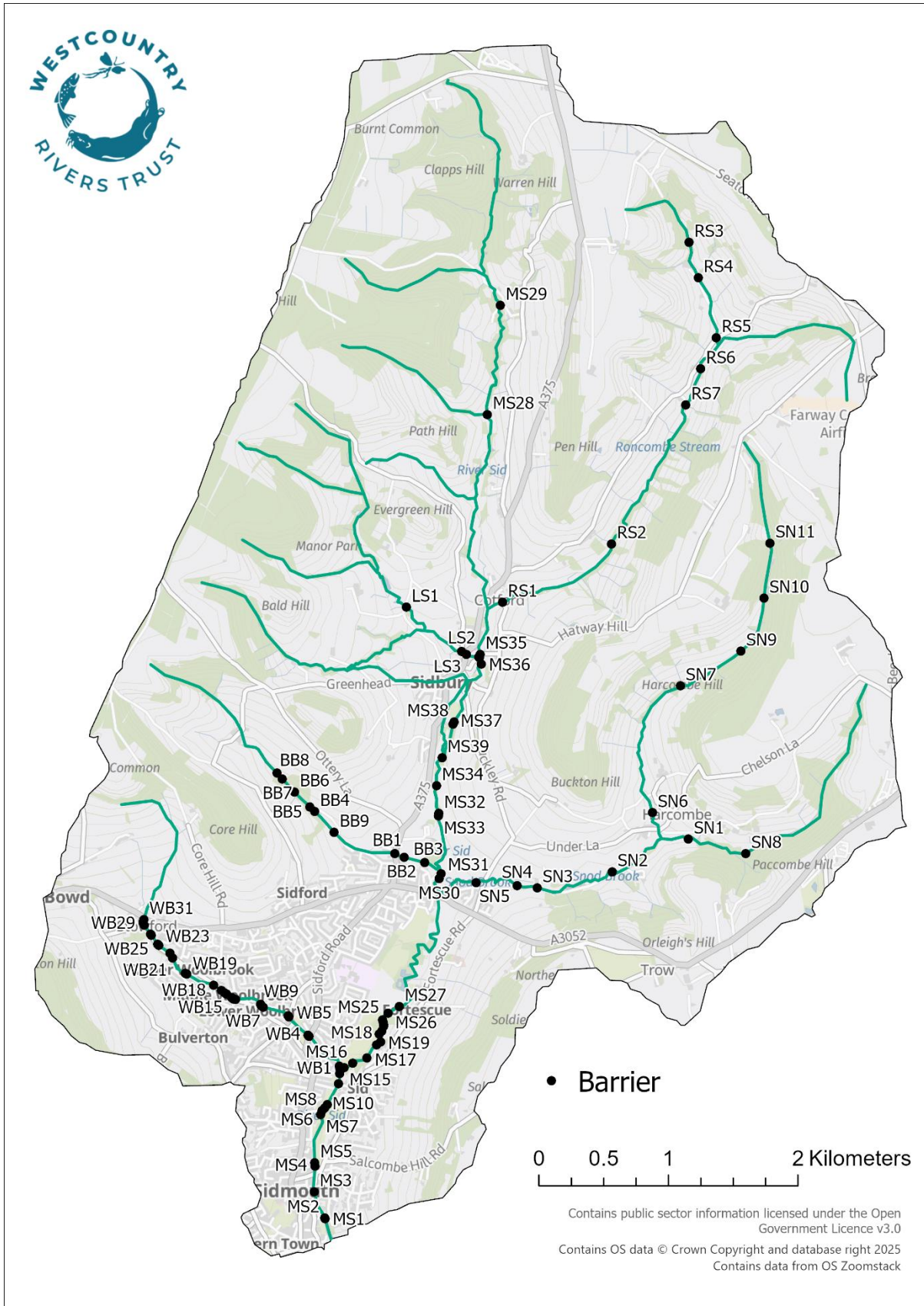


Figure 11: Map of barriers across the Sid Catchment.



Table 3: Prioritisation of the 10 barriers within the Sid Catchment assessed to have the highest impact on fish migration.

Barrier ID Code	Waterbody	Local Name	NGR	Strahler order	Total US Km	Total US score	US Available Km	US Available score	Impact to US migration	Impact to DS migration	Priority Score
<b>MS27</b>	River Sid	Fortescue Weir	SY1343889091	3	38.42	9	1.93	5	9	8	34
<b>MS4</b>	River Sid	School Weir	SY1278987866	3	43.34	10	0.03	1	10	9	33
<b>MS5</b>	River Sid	Old School Weir	SY1278887892	3	43.31	10	0.39	1	10	9	33
<b>MS3</b>	River Sid	Mill Ford	SY1278387669	3	43.54	10	0.20	1	9	9	32
<b>LS1</b>	Lincombe Stream		SY1348792178	1	4.35	1	4.35	10	9	9	30
<b>MS12</b>	River Sid		SY1296588504	3	42.64	10	0.08	1	7	6	27
<b>MS36</b>	River Sid	Sidbury Mill Weir	SY1407191738	3	20.69	5	0.10	1	8	9	26
<b>MS39</b>	River Sid	Footbridge Weir	SY1376391023	3	24.66	6	3.38	8	5	4	26
<b>SN8</b>	Snod Brook		SY1610890284	1	0.47	1	1.78	5	10	8	25
<b>MS13</b>	River Sid		SY1296688581	3	42.56	10	0.03	1	5	5	24

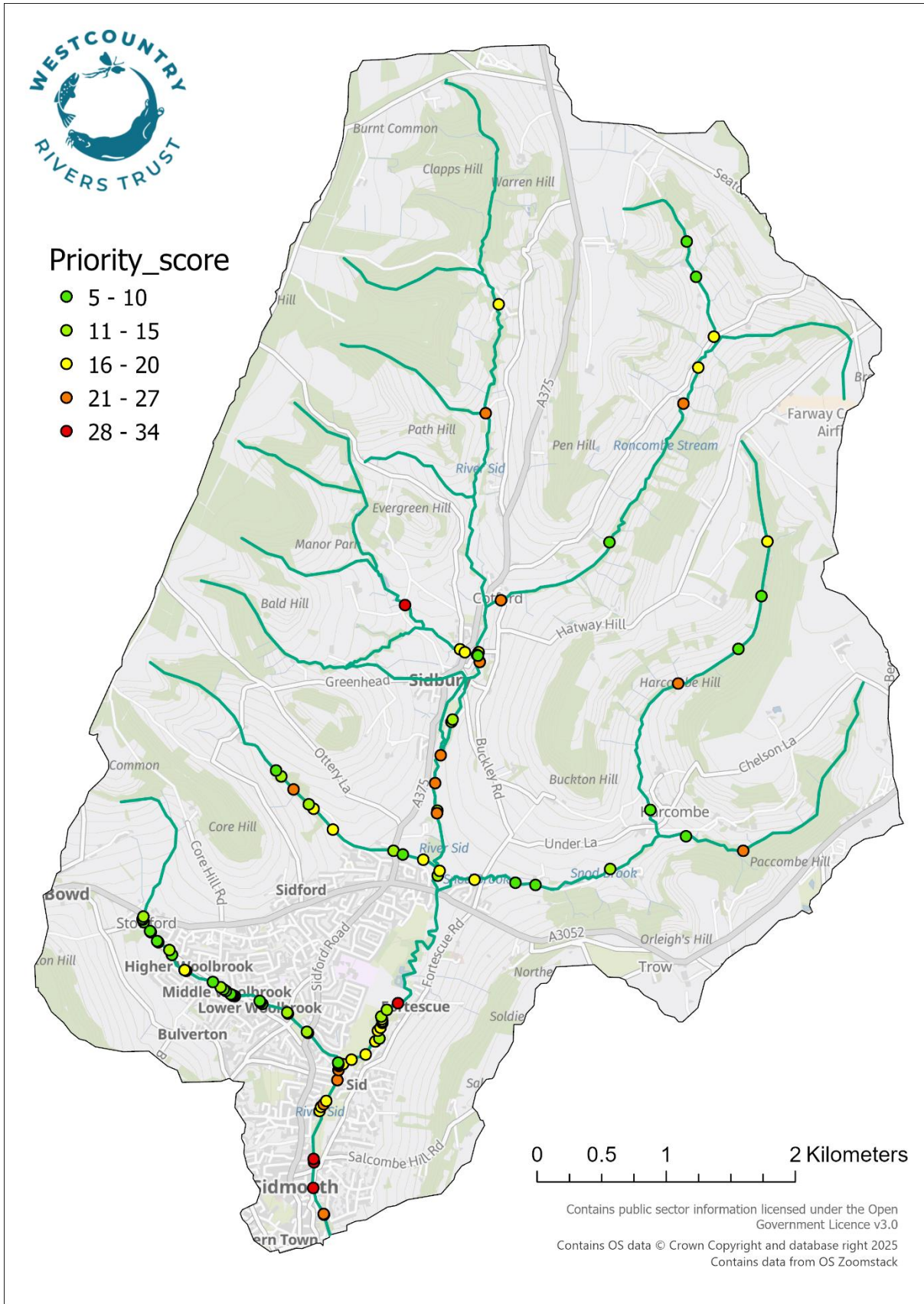


Figure 12: Prioritisation order of barriers in the Sid Catchment.



The most notable barrier in the catchment is School Weir, approximately 0.6km from the mouth of the River Sid. Previous reports from the Environment Agency, Wild Trout Trust and Fishtek, have outlined the high impact of this barrier. Through the Opening the Sid partnership, in 2025 WRT have worked towards progressing plans at School Weir, with a concept to produce a nature-like fish pass in the form of a rock ramp and easements through notching of the two weirs. Outline design for this work was awarded to Fishtek in November 2025.

Other highest-impact barriers included: Mill Ford Weir (MS 3, which scored 4<sup>th</sup>), Fortescue Weir (MS27, which scored highest priority), Sidford Mill Weir (MS34, which scored 14<sup>th</sup>), Sidbury Weir (MS36, which scored 7<sup>th</sup>) and Cotford Road Bridge Culvert (RS1, which scored 15<sup>th</sup>), which are also cited as priority barriers for investigation by the Environment Agency. Ham Weir (MS2, which scored 17<sup>th</sup>), the boulder check weirs throughout the Byes (MS 6 - MS10), Footbridge Weir downstream of Sidbury (MS39, which scored 8<sup>th</sup>), Path Hill Ford and Footbridge (MS 28, which scored 11<sup>th</sup>) and the Plyford Ford (MS29, which scored 30<sup>th</sup>) are listed by the EA as secondary priority barriers.

## 4. Conclusion

The Sid catchment has a suitable mix of juvenile and adult habitat types to support salmonid populations, particularly on the River Sid, Snod Brook and Roncombe Stream. Throughout the catchment there is a sufficient supply of spawning substrate, however the catchment suffers from eroding and incised banks, with the rivers disconnected from their floodplains in many areas. Due to the small scale of the Sid catchment, a high proportion of the catchment is influenced by urbanisation or the steep topography of the Sid valley, resulting in most sections of river constrained and not forming natural, stable channels within their geographical context, which has exacerbated the incised banks in many areas. Bank revetment and channel straightening is present throughout the catchment, with the lower reaches of the River Sid, as well as the lower reach of the Lincombe Stream, modified. Rehabilitation of modified reaches presents opportunities to increase the complexity and heterogeneity of habitat types, flow conditions and morphological features, which will in turn support diverse ecological communities.

Substrate throughout the catchment often included excessive fines, likely a result of bank erosion. Fine sediment has a negative impact on freshwater ecology, as it in-fills the interstitial spaces of the gravels resulting in reduced flow and therefore oxygenation. This is harmful to aquatic invertebrates as well as developing juvenile fishes within gravels. Minimal aquatic macrophyte cover was noted throughout the catchment (with the exception of the Burscombe Brook), likely to be a result of the high winter flows, bed instability and gradient of the catchment, whereby the macrophytes are unable to establish. During the summer months blooms of algae were present in many areas. Having not carried out water quality sampling alongside the fisheries assessment it is difficult to determine the cause of this, however the low river levels and high temperature will have likely contributed to the increased algal blooms.

Riparian tree cover varied throughout the catchment, however there were three notable areas where tree cover was lacking and tree planting is recommended. Firstly on the River Sid, downstream of Sidford Bridge (SY 13721 89786), the second section upstream of Cotford Bridge on the River Sid (SY 14087 92318), and on the Snod Brook at Harcombe (SY 15655 90393). Trees are a valuable part of the riparian corridor and for river function, driving ecological and geomorphologic processes. Trees provide organic matter (either vegetation or terrestrial invertebrates) into the river system and food web, as well as providing a buffer to pollution run-off, and regulating river temperatures. This is particularly important as river temperature increase over summer months as a result of climate change. In areas of dense tree cover it is recommended to thin the canopy to allow a ratio of 80% light to 20% shade over juvenile salmonid habitat to increase productivity, the converse of this is recommended over adult habitat such as glides and pools to ensure temperature stability (McCormick & Harrison, 2011). The natural augmentation of wood into the river channel is also beneficial to freshwater ecology, providing a food source for aquatic invertebrates, refuge for fish, and by driving changes



in the hydraulic function of the river, creating changes in flow and areas of scour or deposition, allowing a river to evolve from a homogenous to heterogeneous state.

Invasive riparian species, such as Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) and Japanese knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*) were present throughout the catchment, largely on the lower reaches of the River Sid, Snod Brook and Roncombe. Both Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed have negative impacts on riverbanks, leading to increased erosion, as well as outcompeting native vegetation, often resulting in a monoculture of non-native invasive species rather than the rich diversity of native species that are expected along a river.

There was lower habitat diversity recorded in smaller tributaries, such as the Lincombe Stream, Burscombe Brook and Woolbrook. This was largely attributed to the scale of modifications on these rivers and large numbers of barriers. It is also to be expected that these lower order tributaries naturally support different ecological communities, being more suitable for juvenile fishes and are better suited to Brown trout rather than Atlantic salmon. Brown trout and young Atlantic salmon in streams are selective in their habitat use, which is partially determined by hydro-physical conditions. Brown trout prefer deep stream areas with moderate to low water velocities and rocky substrates, whereas young Atlantic salmon chose more fast flowing and often shallower areas (Heggenes, 1996). Crucial for the functioning of diverse ecological communities within river systems is the connectivity of these habitat types, to allow free dispersal of species and individuals requirements throughout their life histories.

Fry Index Surveys were conducted in September 2025, the number of sites increased to 10 to give better catchment coverage. These found brown trout present on the River Sid and Snod Brook, but absent from all other survey sites (full details can be found in the Fry Index Survey, River Sid 2025 report). Atlantic salmon were recorded as absent from all WRT survey sites. The Environment Agency conducted fish rescues below School Weir and Sidford Bridge in September 2025 in relation to sediment removal works for flood alleviation. These surveys recorded one salmon fry downstream of School Weir, suggesting that natural recolonisation of the catchment would be credible if barriers to migration were addressed.

As noted above, there is sufficient habitat availability for salmonids in the Sid catchment, particularly on the River Sid, Snod Brook and Roncombe Stream. However, because of the scale of barriers (both in frequency and in the size of some), these habitats are currently disconnected and falling below their ecological potential. The Roncombe Stream is an example where there is good juvenile habitat for availability for salmonids, but the weir at Cotford Road Bridge over the Roncombe Stream excludes fish presence. Addressing this barrier, as well as School Weir and many others in the catchment, will have a positive impact on salmonid populations, as well as for other species such as stone loach (*Barbatula barbatula*) and bullhead (*Cottus gobio*). Addressing these barriers will also allow the catchments rivers to function more naturally in terms of

hydrogeomorphological function. These works should be considered carefully so as not to increase erosional or flood potential elsewhere in the catchment, as is standard practice under the statutory consenting process.

It is recommended that the priority sub-catchments are the River Sid, Snod Brook and Roncombe Stream, as there is already a diversity of suitable habitats in these sub-catchments and realistic potential to improve ecological status. Through addressing migratory barriers and habitat improvements, tangible improvements that can be made in these areas, to increase resilience of existing trout populations on the River Sid and Snod Brook, and to allow for the recolonisation of trout into the Roncombe Stream, and in the future the presence of Atlantic salmon in the catchment.

Initially, lower priority should be placed on the Lincombe Stream, Burscombe Brook and Woolbrook. The majority of the Lincombe Stream has received natural flood management interventions, with the lower reach being heavily modified with a concrete river bed. The Burscombe Brook has a number of significant barriers that are total blockers to fish migration, the brook would require large scale restoration to be favourable for salmonids. The Woolbrook is the most urban river in the catchment, with 31 barriers mapped, but more expected in unseen sections, making it a challenging area to restore whilst minimising impacts to local residents and the effects of flooding during winter spates.

## **4.1 Opportunities for Future Works**

### **Barrier Assessments**

SNIFFER surveys are recommended on the top 10 priority barriers within the Sid catchment. SNIFFER methodology refers to the techniques as detailed in the Scotland and Northern Ireland Forum For Environmental Research (SNIFFER) published document 'Coarse resolution rapid assessment methodology to assess obstacles to fish migration (2008)'. The method was created to standardise fish migration barrier assessment, with particular focus on formal man-made structures such as weirs, and is a recommended coarse resolution assessment when considering fish passage mitigation works (Barry *et al.*, 2018).

The SNIFFER method divides a migration barrier into separate 'transversal sections', identified as separate routes a fish may take to traverse the barrier. Once notably distinct migration routes are identified, obstacle types are assessed to specify the correct physical measurements for effective analysis regarding potential for fish passage, under SNIFFER guidelines. The data collected is compared to peer-reviewed scientific species group criteria to assign passability scores per the scale listed in Table 4.

Table 4: Passability score explanations assigned to SNIFFER species groups.

Passability Score	Definition
1.0	No Barrier
0.6	Partial Barrier – Low Impact
0.3	Partial Barrier – High Impact
0	Total Barrier

These passability scores give further weight to the impact of a barrier, however scores are only relevant to the conditions at the time of surveying, therefore it is advised to conduct the survey on a single structure in varying flow conditions, when practically safe to do so.

Where a barrier is known to be of significant impact, such as School Weir or Fortescue Weir, progression can be made to start the process of options appraisal, in depth hydraulic modelling or outline design for the chosen barrier, in order to get the site ready for easement or removal.

### Barrier Improvements

With 102 barrier mapped throughout the Sid catchment, the barrier prioritisation exercise was necessary to give an objective method to understand what barriers are most impactful within the catchment, and where there are potential ‘easy wins’ to make low-cost interventions.

The top 10 priority barriers are listed in Table 3. The highest scoring barrier is Fortescue Weir (MS27), a large boulder weir of approximately 2m in height, with the purpose of holding a ford crossing. As this is the top scoring barrier, it is recommended that funding is sought to conduct an options appraisal for solutions at this site.

School Weir (MS4) and Old School Weir (MS5) were the second and third priority barriers and should be considered together. WRT appointed Fishtek in November 2025 to carry out outline designs for fish passage at School Weir, to produce a natural like fish pass in the form of a rock ramp, with reductions to head height for both affected weirs. Outline designs for this are expected to be finalised by March 2026.

LS1 is the 5<sup>th</sup> highest scoring barrier in the Sid catchment, located on the Lincombe Stream. Despite the high score, at this stage it is not recommended to progress this site, as there is limited salmonid habitat upstream due to the presence of historic dams and NFM interventions on the Sidbury Manor Estate, as well as the lower reach where this barrier is located being a heavily modified concrete channel.

In terms of lowest scoring barriers, many structures on the Woolbrook were included, however these would not be considered favourable ‘easy wins’ as the Woolbrook has the most pressures from an urbanisation perspective compared to other rivers in the

catchment and would therefore require a full-scale restoration programme to improve the river, rather than focussing on individual barriers.

Other low scoring barriers included RS4 and RS3 on the Roncombe Stream, BB2 on the Burscombe Brook, and SN9, SN1, SN4, SN10, SN6 and SN3 on the Snod Brook. Due to the presence of trout on the Snod Brook and good habitat quantity and quality, it is recommended to focus on this tributary to ensure the sub-catchment is open for salmonid migration and free access to available spawning habitat.

Fish passage solutions have been designed and modelled for 'Roly Poly' weir (MS11), which scored as the 22<sup>nd</sup> highest priority barrier, therefore it is recommended to fund delivery of works at this site in summer 2026.

### Riparian shade management

A dense riparian tree canopy can have a negative effect on salmonid populations through limiting ecosystem primary productivity (McCormick & Harrison, 2011). Riffle areas along the main River Sid as well as on the Snod Brook and Roncombe Stream could benefit from riparian shade management to improve light penetration on spawning and fry rearing habitats where there are sections of dense tree cover and tunnelled vegetation (Appendix 3, Appendix 5 and Appendix 7). Riparian tree work has multiple benefits for both the in-river and riparian ecology, as quantified by O'Grady (1993). Operations at sites can be tailored to focus on different improvements based on the state of the river and the riparian ecology. For example, sections where the river is heavily shaded and tunnelled benefit greatly from selective coppicing or crown lifting. Best practice within riparian shade management works on a ratio of 80:20 of shade:direct sunlight over pooled areas and vice versa for riffles, where juvenile salmonids are likely to be found. This aims to increase primary productivity in the areas of juvenile habitat, whilst maintaining cool-water refuge areas during summer drought events. The flora species present at each site is a major consideration. In order to provide long term benefits, riparian tree sites are adapted to encourage a diverse ecological structure that benefits the river and prevents the sites reverting to their previously less valuable status. Riparian tree work is ideally conducted over the winter months to avoid nesting bird season and it is essential that the delivery of such works causes minimal disruption in-river during spawning times.

### In River Habitat Complexity

Combinations of woody material in-river installations can increase densities in all life stages of salmonids, as shown in research by Louhi *et al.* (2016). Examples of in-river wood installations are shown in Figure 13, designed to stop excessive bank erosion. These features also provide fish refuge, improve habitat complexity and increase available organic matter and food source for aquatic invertebrates.



*Figure 13: In river wood installation examples. Left: brush and willow stakes added to the riverbank to reduce bank erosion, slow flows and trap sediment. Right: large woody debris added to the river bank to deflect flows and aid in bank protection. Source: WRT*

Where tree species such as hazel and alder are present, the stems can be hinged into the river to provide refuge and habitat for fish and aquatic invertebrates, as well as increasing light penetration to the river. Additionally, hinged stands and the associated brush help to reduce pockets of bank erosion, encourage sediment capture and diversify flows. Incised reaches of the River Sid, such as downstream of Sidford Bridge, may benefit from in-river installations such as flow deflectors, which are designed to redirect the flow of water and increase localised velocities to improve gravels compaction, encourage scour and sediment deposition further downstream, or flow attenuators, which are designed to reduce the velocity of river flow, dissipating the energy where high velocity flows have a greater impact on bank erosion, to diversify flows and improve heterogeneity of the channel and habitat. Site-specific advice is recommended to be sought, to ensure that interventions are appropriately designed to achieve the desired natural processes.

Where steep gradient goyles or drainage ditches are present, that often only hold flow during peak rainfall events, blocking with brush bundles may be beneficial, as this would enhance water retention, reduce spate energy, as well as mitigate and capture soil erosion and agricultural run-off.

In areas where redundant boulder check weirs or bank revetments are present, or reaches of homogenous parr and glide habitat, the placement of large boulders throughout the channel can create flow diversity and localised scour, in turn providing fish refugia, increasing the diversity of depths, flows and habitats as well as diffusing sunlight. Strategic placement of oversized large boulder can also aid in the retention of riverbed substrate, as well as building the level of the riverbed up to maintain a stable channel that is more resilient to high flows and limit erosional processes.

### Afforestation and Riparian Buffer Zones

A number of areas along the River Sid and Snod Brook (Appendix 3, Appendix 4, Appendix 5 and Appendix 6) were noted as potential for riparian tree planting, as there was little to no tree cover along these stretches. Riparian tree planting of native species in a mix such



as willow, alder, birch, rowan and oak, would improve the ecology, stability and resilience of the riparian zone, which in turn provides benefits to ecological diversity and water quality. Canopy cover over pools and dappled shade over riffles aid in temperature regulation and productivity within the river, whilst the presence of trees also mitigates flooding and soil erosion by stabilising the riverbanks. There was limited riparian buffer throughout the catchment, with many areas of pasture un-fenced resulting in livestock accessing the river, as well as dog and public access in spaces along the rivers throughout the catchment. Fencing of the riparian corridor to livestock and the installation of drinking troughs would limit livestock access to the river, in turn reducing compaction and erosion of the riverbank in those areas. In public spaces, the formation of formalised access points for dogs and people would encourage areas for individuals to enjoy the river, whilst using bank protection techniques such as live willow staking and brush bundles to protect eroded banks, protecting habitat for freshwater ecology.

### Invasive Species Removal

Rivers provide an easy route for invasives to disperse. Management should therefore focus on a top-down approach, mapping distribution and preventing recolonisation from upstream. This is more achievable in a catchment such as the Sid, due to the relatively small geographic area. Himalayan balsam pulling is recommended, as well as the application of herbicides by appropriately qualified individuals for the eradication of Japanese knotweed. Habitat walkover maps can be consulted to identify appropriate upstream extents in each sub-catchment to target removal.

## 5. References

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## Appendix 1: Walkover Survey Manual - Habitat Types and Features of Interest

Habitat Type/Feature of Interest	Description
Spawning Habitat	Ideally stable but not compacted, easily workable with a boot without generating excessive silt release, a mean grain size of up to 80mm for salmon. 'Fines' (<2mm grain size) to be less than 20% by weight.
Fry Habitat	Shallow = or <20cm deep, fast flowing (50-60cm/s), with surface turbulence and a gravel (size range 16-64mm) and cobble (size range 64-256mm) substrate.
Parr Habitat	20-40cm deep, fast flowing (60-75cm/s), with surface turbulence and a gravel/cobble/boulder (size range >256mm) substrate.
Glides	= or >30cm deep, moderate velocity (10-30cm/s), with smooth surface and unbroken, relatively even substrate of cobbles with finer material.
Pools	= or >40cm deep, no visible flow, surface unbroken, substrate with a high proportion of sand and silt.
Chute	Steep, fast-flowing water over bedrock; a waterfall.
Bankside Shading/Tunnelled Vegetation	Riparian vegetation should ideally provide a mixture of open and closed canopy throughout the reach. Tunnel vegetation forms a complete closed canopy for extensive lengths. Where this occurs, evidence of past coppicing (multi-stems) or standards should be recorded.
Macrophyte Beds	Extensive submerged and emergent macrophytes providing localised hydraulic diversity.
Obstructions to Migration	Impassable weirs, falls, bridge, sills etc. shallow braided river sections preventing upstream migration during low flows.
Modified Channel	Where the bank has been artificially modified, straightened, reinforced for reprofiled, for example to accommodate flood flow (includes culverts, concrete revetment, gabions, sheet piling etc.)
Channel Width	Estimate the average width of the channel (not water width).
Access Point	Banks trampled as a result of livestock, vehicular or human activity.
Bank Erosion	Bank showing a clean earth face, overhanging turf, turf in channel, recently fallen trees, leaning fence posts.

## Appendix 2: Total Length of Habitat Types Recorded Across the Sid Catchment

Habitat Type	Sum of Length (m)						
	River Sid Catchment	River Sid	Snod Brook	Roncombe Stream	Lincombe Stream	Burscombe Brook	Woolbrook
Fry	8389.96	1924.82	3394.96	1969.55	219.86	271.69	609.09
Spawning	105.45	49.56	12.45	43.44	0	0	0
Silted Spawning	2.76	0	2.76	0	0	0	0
Parr	5333.64	2447.02	1339.15	391.29	269.63	498.04	388.52
Pool	2703.17	864.20	866.30	594.07	104.42	87.88	186.30
Glide	3696.83	2059.33	647.58	550.62	118.29	43.51	277.50
Chute	275.08	144.07	44.50	34.03	47.31	0	5.16
Modified Channel	259.50	53.61	0	27.83	127.45	39.63	10.98
NFM Interventions	1203.87	0	0	0	1203.87	0	0
Tidal	174.64	174.64	0	0	0	0	0
Unseen	5504.49	1646.10	0.79	0.78	32.62	544.84	1710.20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27649.39</b>	<b>9363.35</b>	<b>6308.51</b>	<b>3611.60</b>	<b>2123.44</b>	<b>1485.59</b>	<b>3187.75</b>



## Appendix 15: Sid Catchment Barrier Prioritisation

Barrier ID Code	Waterbody	Local Name	NGR	Strahler order	Total US Km	Total US score	Available US Km	Available US score	Impact to US migration	Impact to DS migration	Priority Score
<b>MS27</b>	River Sid	Fortescue Weir	SY1343889091	3	38.42	9	1.93	5	9	8	34
<b>MS4</b>	River Sid	School Weir	SY1278987866	3	43.34	10	0.03	1	10	9	33
<b>MS5</b>	River Sid	Old School Weir	SY1278887892	3	43.31	10	0.39	1	10	9	33
<b>MS3</b>	River Sid	Mill Ford	SY1278387669	3	43.54	10	0.20	1	9	9	32
<b>LS1</b>	Lincombe Stream		SY1348792178	1	4.35	1	4.35	10	9	9	30
<b>MS12</b>	River Sid		SY1296588504	3	42.64	10	0.08	1	7	6	27
<b>MS36</b>	River Sid	Sidbury Mill Weir	SY1407191738	3	20.69	5	0.10	1	8	9	26
<b>MS39</b>	River Sid	Footbridge Weir	SY1376391023	3	24.66	6	3.38	8	5	4	26
<b>SN8</b>	Snod Brook		SY1610890284	1	0.47	1	1.78	5	10	8	25
<b>MS13</b>	River Sid		SY1296688581	3	42.56	10	0.03	1	5	5	24
<b>MS28</b>	River Sid	Ford and Footbridge Path Hill	SY1412093669	2	5.53	2	2.25	6	7	7	24



Barrier ID Code	Waterbody	Local Name	NGR	Strahler order	Total US Km	Total US score	Available US Km	Available US score	Impact to US migration	Impact to DS migration	Priority Score
<b>BB6</b>	Burscombe Brook		SY1263190760	1	1.55	1	0.14	1	10	10	23
<b>MS33</b>	River Sid		SY1373190571	3	25.15	6	0.02	1	6	7	23
<b>MS34</b>	River Sid	Sidford Mill Weir	SY1372190803	3	24.91	6	0.25	1	8	5	23
<b>RS1</b>	Roncombe Stream	Cotford Road Bridge Culvert	SY1423392219	1	6.05	2	1.01	3	10	7	23
<b>RS7</b>	Roncombe Stream		SY1564893742	1	3.70	1	0.31	1	10	10	23
<b>MS2</b>	River Sid	Ham Weir	SY1285787466	3	43.76	10	0.22	1	5	3	22
<b>MS10</b>	River Sid		SY1285888319	3	42.86	10	0.03	1	3	4	21
<b>SN7</b>	Snod Brook		SY1560791573	1	3.57	1	0.55	2	8	9	21
<b>BB3</b>	Burscombe Brook		SY1363390214	1	2.78	1	0.16	1	10	7	20
<b>BB9</b>	Burscombe Brook		SY1294690455	1	1.99	1	0.22	1	10	7	20
<b>MS11</b>	River Sid	Roly Poly Weir	SY1288088342	3	42.82	10	0.18	1	3	3	20
<b>MS15</b>	River Sid		SY1300788639	3	39.14	9	0.08	1	4	3	20



Barrier ID Code	Waterbody	Local Name	NGR	Strahler order	Total US Km	Total US score	Available US Km	Available US score	Impact to US migration	Impact to DS migration	Priority Score
<b>RS6</b>	Roncombe Stream		SY1576294020	1	3.39	1	1.92	5	7	6	20
<b>SN11</b>	Snod Brook		SY1629492674	1	0.82	1	0.82	2	9	7	20
<b>LS3</b>	Lincombe Stream		SY1395691819	2	5.75	2	0.04	1	9	5	19
<b>LS4</b>	Lincombe Stream		SY1405391798	2	5.85	2	0.10	1	9	5	19
<b>MS1</b>	River Sid		SY1285987459	3	43.77	10	0.01	1	2	3	19
<b>MS16</b>	River Sid		SY1309288615	3	39.06	9	0.12	1	3	3	19
<b>MS29</b>	River Sid	Plyford Ford	SY1421894510	2	3.29	1	3.29	8	5	3	19
<b>MS7</b>	River Sid		SY1282488264	3	42.92	10	0.04	1	2	3	19
<b>MS8</b>	River Sid		SY1283888298	3	42.89	10	0.03	1	3	2	19
<b>MS31</b>	River Sid		SY1375890123	3	28.57	7	0.64	2	3	3	18
<b>MS35</b>	River Sid		SY1406391818	2	14.74	4	3.16	8	2	2	18
<b>MS9</b>	River Sid		SY1283888298	3	42.89	10	0.03	1	2	2	18



Barrier ID Code	Waterbody	Local Name	NGR	Strahler order	Total US Km	Total US score	Available US Km	Available US score	Impact to US migration	Impact to DS migration	Priority Score
<b>MS17</b>	River Sid		SY1318888699	3	38.94	9	0.13	1	2	2	17
<b>MS18</b>	River Sid		SY1326088804	3	38.82	9	0.04	1	2	2	17
<b>MS20</b>	River Sid		SY1328088886	3	38.72	9	0.03	1	2	2	17
<b>MS21</b>	River Sid		SY1329888911	3	38.69	9	0.04	1	2	2	17
<b>MS22</b>	River Sid		SY1332088947	3	38.64	9	0.01	1	2	2	17
<b>MS24</b>	River Sid		SY1331388974	3	38.61	9	0.02	1	2	2	17
<b>RS5</b>	Roncombe Stream		SY1589194263	1	1.47	1	0.49	2	8	5	17
<b>SN5</b>	Snod Brook		SY1402990055	2	7.88	2	0.39	1	7	5	17
<b>BB4</b>	Burscombe Brook		SY1278190602	1	1.77	1	0.05	1	8	5	16
<b>LS2</b>	Lincombe Stream		SY1391791839	2	5.70	2	1.36	4	5	3	16
<b>MS14</b>	River Sid		SY1297288615	3	42.53	10	0.05	1	1	1	16
<b>MS6</b>	River Sid		SY1282488264	3	42.92	10	0.04	1	1	1	16



Barrier ID Code	Waterbody	Local Name	NGR	Strahler order	Total US Km	Total US score	Available US Km	Available US score	Impact to US migration	Impact to DS migration	Priority Score
<b>WB19</b>	Woolbrook		SY1179589351	1	1.86	1	0.01	1	8	5	16
<b>WB20</b>	Woolbrook		SY1178789358	1	1.85	1	0.16	1	8	5	16
<b>MS19</b>	River Sid		SY1329288825	3	38.78	9	0.06	1	1	1	15
<b>MS23</b>	River Sid		SY1331488959	3	38.63	9	0.01	1	1	1	15
<b>MS25</b>	River Sid		SY1330588996	3	38.59	9	0.07	1	1	1	15
<b>MS26</b>	River Sid		SY1335189048	3	38.52	9	0.10	1	1	1	15
<b>SN2</b>	Snod Brook		SY1508090139	2	6.65	2	0.95	3	3	5	15
<b>WB22</b>	Woolbrook		SY1166489508	1	1.65	1	0.11	1	8	4	15
<b>WB6</b>	Woolbrook		SY1258689031	1	2.75	1	0.21	1	7	5	15
<b>MS30</b>	River Sid		SY1374890082	3	28.62	7	0.04	1	2	1	14
<b>BB5</b>	Burscombe Brook		SY1274990644	1	1.72	1	0.17	1	5	5	13
<b>BB7</b>	Burscombe Brook		SY1252590849	1	1.41	1	0.06	1	5	5	13



Barrier ID Code	Waterbody	Local Name	NGR	Strahler order	Total US Km	Total US score	Available US Km	Available US score	Impact to US migration	Impact to DS migration	Priority Score
<b>MS32</b>	River Sid		SY1373990590	3	25.13	6	0.22	1	1	2	13
<b>WB4</b>	Woolbrook		SY1273088875	1	2.97	1	0.20	1	5	5	13
<b>WB5</b>	Woolbrook		SY1258089015	1	2.76	1	0.01	1	5	5	13
<b>BB1</b>	Burscombe Brook		SY1340390282	1	2.54	1	0.55	2	5	3	12
<b>MS38</b>	River Sid		SY1385791297	3	21.26	5	0.56	2	1	1	12
<b>WB17</b>	Woolbrook		SY1207589237	1	2.17	1	0.08	1	7	2	12
<b>MS37</b>	River Sid		SY1384891278	3	21.28	5	0.02	1	1	1	11
<b>WB31</b>	Woolbrook		SY1147089769	1	1.30	1	1.30	3	4	2	11
<b>WB21</b>	Woolbrook		SY1169689478	1	1.69	1	0.04	1	4	3	10
<b>WB29</b>	Woolbrook		SY1146589745	1	1.32	1	0.00	1	4	3	10
<b>RS2</b>	Roncombe Stream		SY1507192670	1	5.03	2	1.33	4	1	1	9
<b>WB10</b>	Woolbrook		SY1217289155	1	2.30	1	0.00	1	4	2	9



Barrier ID Code	Waterbody	Local Name	NGR	Strahler order	Total US Km	Total US score	Available US Km	Available US score	Impact to US migration	Impact to DS migration	Priority Score
<b>WB11</b>	Woolbrook		SY1216989155	1	2.29	1	0.01	1	4	2	9
<b>WB12</b>	Woolbrook		SY1215689158	1	2.28	1	0.01	1	4	2	9
<b>WB13</b>	Woolbrook		SY1214789164	1	2.27	1	0.01	1	4	2	9
<b>WB14</b>	Woolbrook		SY1214089170	1	2.26	1	0.04	1	4	2	9
<b>WB3</b>	Woolbrook		SY1274088869	1	2.98	1	0.01	1	4	2	9
<b>BB8</b>	Burscombe Brook		SY1249790905	1	1.35	1	1.35	4	1	1	8
<b>LS5</b>	Lincombe Stream		SY1405991799	2	5.85	2	0.01	1	2	1	8
<b>SN3</b>	Snod Brook		SY1450190015	2	7.33	2	0.67	2	1	1	8
<b>SN6</b>	Snod Brook		SY1538590594	1	4.75	2	1.18	3	1	1	8
<b>WB23</b>	Woolbrook		SY1157889570	1	1.54	1	0.01	1	3	2	8
<b>WB25</b>	Woolbrook		SY1152489651	1	1.44	1	0.01	1	3	2	8
<b>WB26</b>	Woolbrook		SY1152089656	1	1.44	1	0.00	1	3	2	8



Barrier ID Code	Waterbody	Local Name	NGR	Strahler order	Total US Km	Total US score	Available US Km	Available US score	Impact to US migration	Impact to DS migration	Priority Score
<b>WB27</b>	Woolbrook		SY1151889657	1	1.43	1	0.09	1	3	2	8
<b>WB30</b>	Woolbrook		SY1146289750	1	1.32	1	0.02	1	3	2	8
<b>SN10</b>	Snod Brook		SY1625192251	1	1.25	1	0.43	1	2	2	7
<b>SN4</b>	Snod Brook		SY1434690033	2	7.48	2	0.16	1	1	1	7
<b>WB7</b>	Woolbrook		SY1238689095	1	2.54	1	0.02	1	3	1	7
<b>RS3</b>	Roncombe Stream		SY1567694998	1	0.68	1	0.68	2	1	1	6
<b>SN1</b>	Snod Brook		SY1566890391	1	0.96	1	0.49	2	1	1	6
<b>SN9</b>	Snod Brook		SY1607391842	1	3.02	1	0.47	2	1	1	6
<b>WB16</b>	Woolbrook		SY1209589218	1	2.19	1	0.03	1	2	1	6
<b>WB18</b>	Woolbrook		SY1200389265	1	2.09	1	0.23	1	2	1	6
<b>WB2</b>	Woolbrook		SY1297188638	1	3.33	1	0.35	1	2	1	6
<b>WB28</b>	Woolbrook		SY1146589726	1	1.35	1	0.02	1	2	1	6



Barrier ID Code	Waterbody	Local Name	NGR	Strahler order	Total US Km	Total US score	Available US Km	Available US score	Impact to US migration	Impact to DS migration	Priority Score
<b>WB8</b>	Woolbrook		SY1237189105	1	2.52	1	0.01	1	2	1	6
<b>WB9</b>	Woolbrook		SY1236389114	1	2.51	1	0.21	1	2	1	6
<b>BB2</b>	Burscombe Brook		SY1347390254	1	2.62	1	0.08	1	1	1	5
<b>RS4</b>	Roncombe Stream		SY1574794726	1	0.98	1	0.30	1	1	1	5
<b>WB1</b>	Woolbrook		SY1297688628	1	3.34	1	0.01	1	1	1	5
<b>WB15</b>	Woolbrook		SY1211289207	1	2.21	1	0.02	1	1	1	5
<b>WB24</b>	Woolbrook		SY1156689577	1	1.53	1	0.08	1	1	1	5

## Appendix 16: Sid Catchment Barrier Photo Table

Available as a separate document.

To reduce the file sizes for downloading and to make it easier to access particular streams, the River Sid Catchment Group has split the other appendices out into separate files:

**Appendix 16** contains the Photographs of the Barriers.  
These have been split out into separate documents for easier viewing:

**Burscombe Barrier Photos**  
**Lincombe Barrier Photos**  
**Roncombe Barrier Photos**  
**Sid Barrier Photos**  
**Snod Barrier Photos**  
**Woolbrook Barrier Photos**

**Appendices 3–14** are also filed separately filed under the relevant stream names as follows.

**River Sid Habitat Walkover** contains  
Appendix 3: Salmonid Habitat Walkover Maps – River Sid  
Appendix 4: Habitat walkover Photos – River Sid

**Snod Brook Habitat Walkover** contains  
Appendix 5: Salmonid Habitat Walkover Maps – Snod Brook  
Appendix 6: Habitat walkover Photos – Snod Brook

**Roncombe Stream Habitat Walkover** contains  
Appendix 7: Salmonid Habitat Walkover Maps – Roncombe Stream  
Appendix 8: Habitat walkover Photos – Roncombe Stream

**Lincombe Stream Habitat Walkover** contains  
Appendix 9: Salmonid Habitat Walkover Maps – Lincombe Stream  
Appendix 10: Habitat walkover Photos – Lincombe Stream

**Burscombe Brook Habitat Walkover** contains  
Appendix 11: Salmonid Habitat Walkover Maps – Burscombe  
Appendix 12: Habitat walkover Photos – Burscombe Brook

**Woolbrook Habitat Walkover** contains  
Appendix 13: Salmonid Habitat Walkover Maps – Woolbrook  
Appendix 14: Habitat walkover Photos – Woolbrook