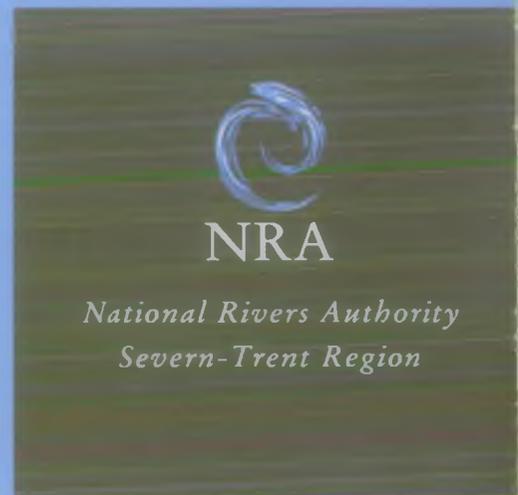


RIVER EREWASH CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN ACTION PLAN AUGUST 1995



CATCHMENT KEY DETAILS

CATCHMENT DETAILS

Area 213km²
 Population 195,200

TOPOGRAPHY

Minimum level 27m AOD
 Maximum level 180m AOD

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

County Councils Derbyshire
 Nottinghamshire
 Borough Councils Amber Valley
 Erewash
 District Councils Ashfield
 Bolsover
 Broxtowe

 NRA Lower Trent Area, Severn-Trent Region
 Water Company Severn Trent Water Ltd
 Internal Drainage Boards None
 British Waterways Erewash Canal
 Cromford Canal

MAIN TOWNS AND POPULATIONS

Eastwood 11,700
 Heanor 15,500
 Ilkeston 33,800
 Long Eaton 35,600
 Stapleford 11,600

LAND USE

The main land uses are arable cropping 38%, grass 32%, urban 24%, woodland 6%.

WATER QUALITY

Length of river and canal in each General Quality Assessment (GQA) Scheme class - 1993 (km)

		R Erewash	Erewash Canal	Nutbrook
Good	A	0	0	0
	B	0	0	6.0
Fair	C	2.5	10.2	0
	D	20.7	7.9	0
Poor	E	16.4	0	0
Bad	F	0	0	0
Not graded		0	0	0
Total km		39.6	18.1	6.0

No. of river and canal chemical sample monitoring points 33
 No. of Consented Discharges 172

Comprising:- 8
 Water Undertaker STWs final effluent 8
 Water Undertaker STWs storm tank overflows 119
 storm sewage and emergency pumping station overflows 3
 private sewage treatment plants 6
 trade effluent 28
 Site drainage and rainfall related effluent

WATER RESOURCES

Average Annual Rainfall 710 mm
 Total Licensed abstraction 4.79 ML/d
 Long term average flow of River Erewash at Sandiacre 190 ML/d
 95 percentile exceedance flow 48 ML/d
 Number of Licensed abstractions 18
 of which:- surface water 9
 groundwater 8
 joint surface/groundwater 1

FLOOD DEFENCE

Length of Main River in Catchment 39.66 km
 Length of floodbanks and floodwalls maintained by NRA 5.78 km
 No. of Flood Alleviation Schemes 8

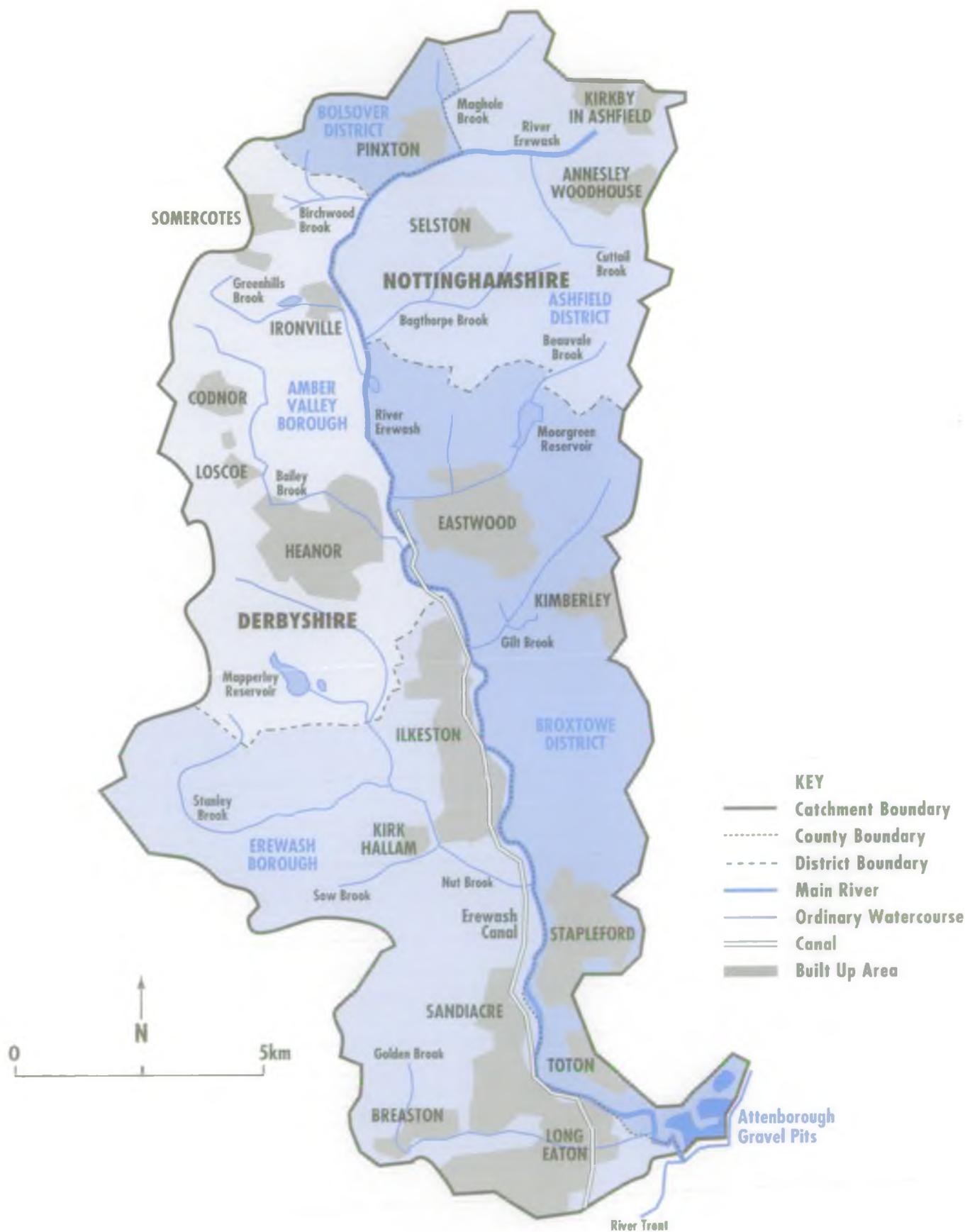
FISHERIES

Length of watercourse designated under EC Directive for Freshwater Fisheries (78/659/EEC)
 Salmonid 0 km
 Cyprinid 19.7 km (canal)

CONSERVATION

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) 9
 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) 234
 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) 10
 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) 7

RIVER EREWASH CATCHMENT



FOREWORD

The NRA was created in 1989 as an independent environmental agency. In its role as 'Guardian of the Water Environment', the Authority is committed to preparing a sound plan for the future management of each of the Regions' catchments.

The Action Plan for the Erewash catchment is the second stage in the Erewash catchment management process. The plan translates the issues and problems highlighted in the Consultation Report, into actions. These actions are timetabled and costed (where possible) and our aim is to deliver real improvements on the ground.

We welcome the responses that were received following both the launch of the Consultation Report in January and the Forum held in May. The views and comments expressed have been carefully considered and incorporated where possible in the Action Plan.

The implementation of the Action Plan will be closely monitored, with an Annual Review each year. The need for review of the Consultation Report will also be closely monitored and will normally take place after five years. The work will continue into the new Environmental Agency.

CONTACTING THE NRA

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AREA MANAGER
LOWER TRENT AREA**

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Enquiries about the Erewash Catchment Management Plan should be directed to the same address to:-

**ALISON FISHER
CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT PLANNING OFFICER
EXT 3620**

National Rivers Authority Information Centre Head Office Class No Accession No <u>APFU</u>
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ENVIRONMENT AGENCY



099814

THE NRA'S VISION FOR THE EREWASH CATCHMENT

The River Erewash is a small watercourse which passes through a number of urban areas. In the past, the river valley has suffered from the ravages of the industrial revolution. Relicts of past mining and industrial dereliction are evident in many places.

The river itself is generally of poor quality, consisting largely of treated sewage effluent. It is often highly discoloured with dye wastes and in times of rain, gross sewage solids are present. Except in a few locations, the river is devoid of fish. The few fish that live in the river do so precariously.

This sad reflection of human neglect provides us with perhaps one of our greatest challenges: the challenge of restoring the river.

By addressing both the existing and foreseeable problems identified in this plan, progress can be made towards improving the water environment to the benefit of all.

The NRA's vision for the catchment is to:

- *achieve improvements in water quality and safeguard and enhance the water environment.*

Key objectives of this plan are to:

- *reduce the impact of sewage and industrial pollution.*
- *take advantage of redevelopment opportunities to promote the remediation of contaminated land, to protect both surface and groundwater.*
- *restore fisheries, as the quality of the river and canal improves.*
- *plan walkways and riverside amenities.*
- *conserve and enhance flora and fauna, especially in the lower reaches of the river, where it passes through the Attenborough Gravel Pits.*
- *manage the water resources of the catchment to allow sustainable development and overcome the problems of imbalance of water between river and canal.*
- *maintain the flood defences to the appropriate standard of service throughout the catchment to protect people and property at risk from flooding. The defences also need to be improved where it is considered appropriate, cost effective and environmentally acceptable to do so.*
- *ensure that new development does not increase the risk of flooding by increased runoff or loss of floodplain.*
- *influence the planning processes of the local authorities to ensure that development does not adversely affect the water environment.*

The NRA recognises the importance of improving the river system. It is our intention to work with all other agencies and representative organisations in the catchment to promote an integrated approach to the management of the river.

The realisation of the NRA's vision will be achieved through a balanced management approach, so that the required improvements can be made and sustained in active collaboration with all legitimate interests in the river catchment.

RIVER EREWASH CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN ACTION PLAN

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE CONCEPT OF CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters of England and Wales have never before been subject to such large and rapidly increasing demands from the users of water. Many different uses interact or compete for water and will inevitably come into conflict with one another. The National Rivers Authority is the major manager of the water environment in England and Wales and has the responsibility to reconcile conflicts between water users. Our Mission Statement expresses the following principles:

We will protect and improve the water environment by the effective management of water resources and by substantial reduction in pollution. We will aim to provide effective defence for people and property against flooding from rivers and the sea. In discharging our duties we will operate openly and balance the interests of all who benefit from and use rivers, groundwaters, estuaries and coastal waters. We will be businesslike, efficient and caring towards our employees.

We have chosen to use Catchment Management Plans to translate those principles into action. The plans describe our vision for each catchment, identify problems and issues and propose actions that may be taken to resolve them. The plans also form the means of promoting two key aspects of environmental management – land use planning and water quality objectives.

1.2 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAND USE PLANNING AND CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The broad objective of catchment management planning is to conserve and enhance the total river environment, through effective land and resource management. However, while the NRA is well placed to influence some of the factors affecting the water environment, particularly in relation to the river corridor itself, it has very little control over the mechanisms which determine land use change on a catchmentwide basis. This is largely the responsibility of local planning authorities through the implementation of the Town and Country Planning Acts.

The policies in statutory development plans are important in this regard, in that they set out the framework for land use change and provide the key reference in determining development applications; the NRA encourages the inclusion of policies which reflect its concerns and responsibilities.

As guidance for local authorities, the NRA has prepared a set of statements relating to the broad headings of water quality and water resources, flood defence, fisheries, conservation, recreation and navigation in the river corridor, mineral workings and waste disposal. These statements are summarised in the NRA's "Guidance Notes for Local Planning Authorities on the Methods of Protecting the Water Environment through Development Plans."

This CMP Action Plan sets out issues and activities specific to this catchment which have been agreed within the framework of these Guidance Notes. Section 5 outlines how the concerns of the water environment should influence the location and nature of development and land use changes within the catchment.

1.3 RIVER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

The NRA has strategic targets known as River Quality Objectives (RQOs) for all rivers. RQOs provide a basis for water quality management decisions and are based on a classification scheme known as River Ecosystem. The River Ecosystem scheme comprises five quality classes which reflect the chemical quality requirements of different types of river ecosystems.



Attenborough
Gravel Pits

Details of the objectives for the Erewash and its tributaries are set out in Appendix 1.

*“... the meadows where the Erewash twisted sluggishly through
Alder trees, separating Derbyshire from Nottinghamshire.”*

From DH Lawrence 'The Rainbow'

2. THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

2.1 THE CONSULTATION REPORT

The River Erewash Catchment Management Plan Consultation Report was launched on 18 January 1995 at the Novotel, Long Eaton. The Consultation Report concentrated on the issues in the catchment and the management options for their solution. Delegates at the launch represented a wide spectrum of interests from within the catchment, including national groups and organisations. The launch was attended by approximately 160 representatives who all received a copy of the report. Further copies of the report were distributed to those who could not attend the launch. In all, the report was distributed to industry, local authorities, environmental groups, sport and recreation groups and the public.

The NRA's Regional Advisory Committees were consulted on the report.

The consultation process aimed to obtain agreement on the catchment uses; consensus on the environmental objectives and standards required; and detailed comment on the issues and options/actions outlined in the document.

2.2 THE CONSULTATION PERIOD

A two and a half month consultation period followed. During this time, the Consultation Report was available in libraries throughout the catchment area and a display was exhibited in three of the main libraries. Many reports and a large number of summary documents were sent out on request during this period.

2.3 RESULTS OF CONSULTATION

A total of 37 written responses were received as detailed in Appendix 4. Each response was acknowledged at the end of the consultation period. All comments were considered, and, where appropriate, incorporated into the Action Plan. Consideration has also been given to recently published NRA and external documents.

The NRA welcomes the comments that have been received and several changes to the issues raised in the report have been made as a consequence. The general support shown, especially the commendation in Parliament (Hansard, 107-108, 18 April 1995) for many of the objectives set out in the report, was appreciated.

More information on the type of comments received is detailed in Appendix 4, which lists the broad comment areas and types of remarks for each issue.

Following the launch, meetings were held with Butterley Aggregates, Groundwork Amber Valley, The Derby and Sandiacre Canal Company and The Erewash Canal Preservation Society to discuss issues arising from the report.

A further consultation forum was held on 24 May 1995. All persons and organisations who made a written response to the consultation document were invited. Prior to this forum, a draft of the Action Plan was circulated and comments invited at the forum.

Over 20 organisations and individuals were represented at the forum. A number of changes were discussed and incorporated into this Action Plan.

As a result of the consultation process, a number of amendments have been made to the consultation report. These are detailed in Appendix 3.

2.4 THE WAY FORWARD

The Action Plan is a strategic policy framework for the management of the catchment. It includes an activity plan to achieve the vision for the River Erewash Catchment. The Activity plan will form the basis for improvements to the water environment by outlining the areas for work and investment proposed by the NRA and others. The Action Plan primarily covers the five year period to the year 2000.

A number of actions will require feasibility studies and appraisal of options prior to work commencing. In some cases, depending on the outcome of these studies and investigations, further action may not be required. Any action identified will be subject to funding availability. A number of the projects may take longer than indicated, owing to funding availability and government policy.



Erewash canal upstream of Shipley lock

3. OVERVIEW OF THE CATCHMENT

3.1 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CATCHMENT

The Erewash Valley is located to the west of Nottingham. Rising in the vicinity of Kirkby in Ashfield the River Erewash flows in a southerly direction. It is bounded on the east by the River Leen and on the west by the River Derwent and joins the River Trent at Attenborough.

The Erewash Canal between Langley Mill and Trent Lock is closely associated with the River Erewash, and water is abstracted from the river and Nethergreen Brook at Langley Mill to feed the canal. Water from the Nut Brook also feeds the Erewash Canal, below Hallam Field Lock.

Prior to industrialisation, the catchment was predominantly rural and agricultural in character. Once the coal and ironstones were discovered, the character of the valley changed, with the appearance of collieries, gas and tar works and blast furnaces. In more recent times, all but one of the collieries have closed down and some of the worst spoil heaps have been reinstated under successful reclamation schemes. Numerous small industrial estates and large opencast coal sites have replaced the old industries and scenes described by DH Lawrence in many of his novels.

The Catchment is a mix of open rural areas and dense urban areas, comprising towns such as Long Eaton, Ilkeston, Stapleford, Sandiacre, Eastwood and Heanor.

The canal and railway network combine with the river corridor to create a greenway within urban surroundings. There are some very natural looking sections which support a varied river ecology, with rural pockets in the upper reaches of the river.

Some green areas have been used to create open space and parks such as Shipley Country Park, and recreational areas such as the American Adventure Theme Park and the Ski Slope at Cossall.

3.2 SUMMARY OF CATCHMENT RESOURCES, USES AND ACTIVITIES

These are described in detail in the Consultation Report. The following are key extracts:-

3.2.1 Land Use Development

The River Erewash forms the boundary between Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire along most of its length, splitting the catchment in half. In the Nottinghamshire half, a clear need has been identified for housing growth, this is not mirrored by the Derbyshire half of the catchment, where much of the remaining available land is designated as Green Belt.

Following the closure of the collieries and the move to opencast coal sites, initiatives have centred mainly on the proliferation of light industrial estates, such as those at Giltbrook, Cotes Park, Heanor and Ilkeston. A flagship business park is committed at the Kodak site at Annesley, an Enterprise Zone. Various longstanding manufacturing industries are concentrated in the main population centres in the catchment.

All these proposals for development highlight a clear need for the provision of adequate drainage infrastructure for new and extended sites to enable development to continue and avoid any risk to the water environment.

The area is well placed in relation to the national road network. The M1 runs through the catchment with a number of trunk and A-roads linking the main population centres. There are plans to widen the M1 to four lanes each way between Junctions 25 and 28. The A52 Trunk Road, linking Derby and Nottingham runs east/west through the southern part of the catchment.

Rail transport is served by the Midland Main Line from Nottingham to Sheffield, which runs through the catchment and serves a number of local communities.

3.2.2 Abstraction

The surface hydrology is dominated by artificial influences with flows enhanced by discharges from a number of sewage treatment plants and drainage from coalmines. The abstraction by British Waterways (BW) to the Erewash Canal at Langley Mill has a major impact on the pattern of low flows. Under low flow conditions the natural component is less than 30% of the total flow in the Erewash at its confluence with the Trent. Almost 20% of the catchment is urbanised which has a very significant influence on both the high and low flow regimes.

The Catchment does not have a high profile as far as water resources are concerned. There are no surface or groundwater abstractions for public water supply in the catchment. Most of the 18 licensed abstractions are confined to industrial activity and to meet small scale agricultural/horticultural needs. The licensed boreholes abstract from either the Sherwood Sandstones or the limited sandstone horizons within the Mercia Mudstones. None are located on the very limited groundwater resources of the relatively impermeable Coal Measures. Current demand for either groundwater or surface water Licences is low. Any new surface water Licences are subject to flow restrictions in order to protect river quality, existing licensed abstractions and the ecology of the River Erewash.



Pinxton Sewage Treatment
Plant outfall

3.2.3 Water Quality, Sewage and Industrial Effluent Disposal

The water quality of the River Erewash is generally poor, being dominated by the discharge of treated sewage effluent from eight sewage treatment plants (STPs) operated by Severn Trent Water Ltd (STW Ltd). Under dry weather conditions the river is composed of approximately 70% treated sewage effluent. In addition there are intermittent effects from both premature and legitimate operation of storm sewage overflows (SSOs). The upper reaches of the river are highly coloured by the discharges from Pinxton and Pye Bridge STPs receiving trade effluent from the dyeing and finishing industry. A discharge from Milnhay STP, in the middle reaches at Langley Mill causes a similar situation. Rainfall generated runoff occurs to the river from colliery spoil tips and opencast coalworkings following treatment. The minor tributaries tend to be of fairly good quality. The quality of the Erewash Canal water is adversely affected by the major abstraction from the river by British Waterways (BW) at Langley Mill.

3.2.4 Mineral Extraction

The Erewash Valley has long been associated with both deep and opencast mining and many sites have been worked in the past. The deep mines have, with the exception of Annesley - Bentinck Colliery, closed down now, but the large Smotherfly opencast coal site (OCCS) is currently being worked between Pinxton and Pye Bridge, and other sites are proposed.



Opencast coal extraction at Smotherfly

Opencast coalmining can have a severe impact on the water environment in both the short and medium term. These effects can be long term unless environmental gains result from the reclamation of derelict land as part of an opencast development.

The NRA aims to reduce the negative impacts on the water environment of mineral workings and after their use, and to maximise the environmental benefits associated with site restoration.

Discharges from abandoned mines are currently exempt from pollution control legislation.

3.2.5 Solid Waste Disposal and Contaminated Land

The industrial nature of the catchment has resulted in a legacy of former industrial sites and industrial waste landfills. These have given rise to pollution problems by the contamination of

large areas of land with wastes containing substances which are hazardous to the water environment. There are numerous areas of land within the Erewash Catchment known to be contaminated by these former activities which have the potential to affect water quality.

The Erewash catchment is currently without a major operational landfill site licensed to receive a large range of waste types. Similar completed landfills are present which have utilised low lying areas or been incorporated into former clay excavations.

Due to a reduction in the number of landfill sites, there has been a resultant need to transport wastes over larger distances. This has in turn led to an increase in the number of

Transfer Stations, which allow for the sorting and bulking of waste prior to onward shipment. The use of such transfer stations can be beneficial in reducing the quantity of waste for final disposal, however care must be taken to ensure that pollution problems do not arise.

The area also contains a number of scrapyards, serving both local industry and the local community. The potential for pollution of such sites is being reduced by the implementation of improvements at the request of the NRA.



Former dereliction at Smotherfly

3.2.6 Agriculture

Just under 70% of the land in the Erewash catchment area is in agricultural use. Of this, about 60% is devoted to arable cropping and 40% is down to grass. Arable farming is found throughout the area, but tends to predominate on the lighter soils at the southern end of the catchment. Pesticides residues, especially from applications to cereal crops, are likely to be present in watercourses in late Autumn/Winter, but have not been identified as a problem. Problems associated with point source pollution by agriculture can be dealt with by use of existing legislation under the Water Resources Act 1991 and the Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) Regulations 1991. Additional pollution prevention advice is available from the Agricultural Development Advisory Service (ADAS).

Grassland is to be seen over the whole catchment area, but predominates on the steeper slopes on the heavier soils in the north, and in the low lying areas adjoining the Erewash and Trent. Opencast coal mining and other mineral extractions have had a significant impact on farming in these areas. The restored sites are now mainly down to grass, and increased runoff into the arterial system is caused by the disturbance of the soil profiles.

Dairy farms are the major single type of holding in the mainly grassland parts of the catchment area, with their attendant silage and slurry storage and disposal systems. Beef and sheep farming tends to replace dairying on the steeper grass slopes.

Agriculture has declined over the last 15 years, due to expansion in urban development, mainly around the edges of the catchment.

3.2.7 Forestry

The Catchment is not abundant in tree cover having very few woodlands. These are confined to areas around Moorgreen Reservoir and Portland Park (Kirby Grives SSSI) and plantations near Ironville and Underwood.

The Greenwood Community Forest, supported by the Forestry Authority and the Countryside Commission and seven Local Authorities, aims to create a well-wooded landscape and achieve national objectives of multi-purpose forestry within a framework of land use change and community activity. The Derbyshire side of the catchment is covered by the East Derbyshire Woodland Project and the Erewash Woodland Strategy.

The NRA will work in partnership with Greenwood and the County Councils to develop opportunities for countryside recreation, access, interpretation and habitat management along river corridors.

3.2.8 Surface Water Drainage and Flood Defences

Flooding from the River Erewash has long been a problem and a total of 8 alleviation schemes have been carried out to protect specific urban areas, including more than 800 houses and businesses. The NRA is currently undertaking a hydraulic modelling study of the River Erewash in order to determine the current standards of the flood defences and define the floodplain limits. Also underway is an Asset Survey consisting of a detailed



Flood alleviation works at Smotherly

investigation to identify and record the nature and structural condition of the defences.

While most Main River urban flooding has been reduced by flood alleviation schemes, the problem of flooding from Ordinary watercourses still exists.

The NRA has identified as an issue, the extension of the flood warning service. There is no flood warning scheme currently operating for the River Erewash and the need for such a scheme will be investigated.

Within the Erewash catchment there are a number of Ordinary watercourses which require improvement in order to provide for development, and there is a need for co-ordination in the phasing of development and the required drainage improvements.



Angling at Attenborough
Gravel Pits

3.2.9 Fisheries

The River Erewash is a relatively polluted, small in size, urban river. It has suffered habitat degradation over a number of years. These overriding factors lead to a fish population that exists precariously. Most of the river has a low biomass, but in the lower reaches, there is a low diversity, high biomass fishery. This is sustained by the food increase, caused by organic enrichment. Pleasure angling (ie non-match angling) occurs at a low intensity in the lower reaches.

However, the canal supports a thriving local fishing match venue. There are eight major angling clubs on the canal and all of them fish in competitive matches.

At the lower end of the catchment is a complex of pools at Attenborough, known as the Attenborough Gravel Pits, of around 100 hectares, of which 80% is affected by flow from the River Erewash. This is a popular, thriving fishery.

In the rest of the catchment, there are around 22 lakes or ponds of 1 hectare or above. These ponds contain a mix of species, including carp, bream, perch, roach and tench and are all well stocked, giving good conditions for angling.

3.2.10 Conservation, Recreation and Navigation

The Erewash is a lowland river containing some stretches which are largely natural in character. The aquatic wildlife value of the river itself is generally limited by poor water quality. However, adjacent riverside washlands are often highly valuable grassland in nature conservation terms. There are several important wetland sites, including Brinsley and Aldercarr Flashes and Bennerley Marsh. Downstream, the river flows through the Attenborough Gravel Pits Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), designated for its diverse aquatic and marshland plant communities and its outstanding birdlife.

Including Attenborough, there are a total of 9 SSSIs, 7 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and numerous Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). The valley itself is of high importance for breeding birds and as an important migration route.

Within the river valley are the Erewash, Pinxton, Cromford, Derby, Nutbrook and Nottingham Canals. The canal network provides significant conservation and recreational interests. There are 10 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within the catchment area, including Greasley Castle and Beauvale Abbey. There is also a rich industrial archaeological heritage associated



Angling on Erewash Canal

with many mills. The valley also has historic connections with D H Lawrence. Public Rights of Way are fairly extensive in the valley and there are proposals for a River Erewash Walkway. The major locations for informal recreation visits are the Attenborough Gravel Pits and Shipley Country Park on the Nut Brook. The river is used occasionally by canoeists. The river corridor is open space within reach of most urban areas. It is, therefore, used extensively by walkers, runners, cyclists and horse riders. Erewash Borough Council, with BW, is developing a footpath link along the canal and river. This is being promoted by the Groundwork Trust as part of the Community Routeways Initiative, and this will link footpath routes from the River Trent, along the river corridor, and up into Greenwood Community Forest and the wider countryside.

The NRA owns land at Toton and has recently contributed to a new cycleway/footpath being constructed on the top of the floodbank. This cycleway will be continued along the other floodbank, creating a circular route. Tree planting is planned on this site to enhance the landscape.

Erewash Borough Council has plans to improve land at Long Eaton/Toton as public open space/parkland. There are many sports grounds along the length of the river. Shipley Country Park also provides many types of outdoor activities, including fishing. Birdwatching is actively pursued at Attenborough Gravel Pits and along the river.



Erewash Valley near
Benerly Viaduct

4. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAND USE AND THE WATER ENVIRONMENT

Land use planning plays a major role in the future development of a catchment and contributes to its current status and potential use. Although the NRA is able to influence some of the factors affecting the water environment, particularly in relation to the river corridor, it has very little control over the mechanisms which determine land use change on a catchment wide basis. This is largely the responsibility of local planning authorities through the implementation of the Town and Country Planning Acts.

Policies and guidance on land-use development are given in a hierarchy of documents prepared in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The Secretary of State for the Environment published "Regional Planning Guidance (RPG8) for the East Midlands Region" in March 1994. The NRA was fully consulted during the preparation of the Guidance and Para 13.5 states that Planning Authorities should have regard to Catchment Management Plans when formulating development plan policy.

At the strategic level, the NRA has suggested the inclusion of policies to protect and improve the water environment, in the County Structure Plans.

Development policies for specific sites, and for subjects like minerals and waste, are contained in Local Plans being produced by the District and County Councils. The NRA has provided policy and supporting information for these Plans.

It is recognised by the NRA that to ensure that the catchment's environmental as well as economic needs are taken into consideration, close liaison must exist between Catchment Planning and Development Planning in order that land use changes are in the best interests of all catchment users.

The NRA has produced a set of "Guidance Notes for Local Planning Authorities on the Methods of Protecting the Water Environment through Development Plans" to influence land use changes that are sympathetic to the targets we wish to meet using the Catchment Management Planning process.

Further detailed guidance on areas of concern to NRA are provided in for example, DoE Circular 30/92 "Development and Flood Risk" and a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by the local authorities, representative bodies and the NRA with regard to the scope and timing of providing floodplain maps. Without adequate consultation, there is an increased risk of inappropriate developments in the floodplain and similar areas of constraint. This circular and other Government policy guidance stresses the importance that local planning authorities should attach to the NRA's advice.

5. ACTIVITY PLANS

Implementation of the plan is based around the 23 key issues set out below. These have been modified where appropriate in the light of the consultation responses and their resolution is considered necessary in order that the plan can be successful in achieving real improvements within the Catchment.

The issues are presented with a number of actions, a target timetable and the identification of responsible parties. Where possible, costs have been outlined for the period covered by the plan. This does not necessarily reflect the total cost of the schemes. This document is produced in good faith, recognising current priorities, both within the NRA and other organisations. Where actions have been dropped from the Activity Plan, explanations are given in Appendix 3.

The plan will span a five year period and will be reviewed annually.

KEY

>	Greater than
<	Less than
===	Action in the year(s) indicated (cost figures given if known)
U	Unknown at this time
R	Recurring – no additional costs to annual budgetary provision
*	Costs shared between identified bodies
+	Activity added as a result of consultation

ALL	All interested Parties	LA	Local Authority
BCU	British Canoe Union	LPA	Local Planning Authority
BUT	Butterley Aggregates Ltd	LU	Loughborough University
BW	British Waterways	MPA	Mineral Planning Authorities
CA	Coal Authority	NFA	National Federation of Anglers
CO	Coal Operators	NRA	National Rivers Authority
CC	County Councils	RA	Ramblers Association
CoCo	Countryside Commission	RL	Riparian Landowners
CPRE	Council for the Protection of Rural England	RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
CS	Civic Societies	SC	Sports Council
DC	District or Borough Councils	SO	Site Owners
DoE	Department of the Environment	STW	Severn Trent Water Ltd
EN	English Nature	TBG	The Tidy Britain Group
FWAG	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group	WP	Woodland Projects
HA	Highways Agency	WT	Wildlife Trust
IND	Industrial Dischargers	VG	Voluntary Groups

A number of actions will require feasibility studies and appraisal of options prior to work commencing. In some cases, depending on the outcome of these studies and investigations, further action may not be required. Any action identified will be subject to funding availability. A number of the projects may take longer than indicated, owing to funding availability and government policy.

Where possible, an entry has been made in the year column(s) to indicate times for identified actions, but many activities are either under development or ongoing and it is considered inappropriate to specify.

No	ISSUE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	FUTURE
			LEAD	OTHER							
1	River Quality Objectives – the setting and achievement of appropriate agreed water quality objectives to meet the needs/uses of the river system (see Appendix 2)	a) Set and achieve appropriate agreed water quality objectives to meet the needs and uses of the river system b) Obtain statutory status from DoE	NRA DoE NRA	STW CO IND	40,000 (up to)	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing
2	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Strategy – improvements to achieve the objectives identified in Issue 1	a) Improve effluent quality to meet proposed water quality objectives	NRA STW		(See 1)	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing
3	European Union Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD) (91/271/EEC) – the removal of nutrients to ameliorate eutrophicationa)	a) Gather data on nitrates, phosphates and macrophytes b) Review 1997 for inclusion in programme c) Removal of nutrients to ameliorate eutrophication	NRA DoE NRA STW		<20 <5 U	<10	<10	<5	===	===	ongoing
4	Policy for determination of Planning Applications in areas served by inadequate sewerage and sewage treatment facilities.	a) Policy to be determined	NRA		R	===					

No	ISSUE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY								
			LEAD	OTHER	TOTAL COST (£K)	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	FUTURE
5	Action to eliminate highly coloured discharges from sewage treatment plants	a) Reduce colouration of the river and canal system	NRA	STW IND	U	===	===				
6	Coal Mining – Impact of Colliery Closures	a) Investigate loss of resource to river and canals	NRA	CA CO	U	===					
		b) Investigate emergence of pollution within the catchment	NRA	CA CO	40*	===	===				
		c) Remediation measures to protect water quality	NRA	CA CO	U	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing
7	Opencast Coal Sites – effects on the environment	a) Opencast Coal Sites to be operated in a manner which will reduce the threat of pollution	CO	NRA	U	===	===	===	===	===	
		b) Channel flow and floodplain must not be obstructed by site operations	CO	NRA	U	===	===	===	===	===	
		c) Upon reinstatement, the floodplain and river channel to be reformed to satisfactory line and level	CO	NRA	U	===	===	===	===	===	
		d) Ensure restoration of river to more natural course	NRA	NRA MPA/CO	U	===	===	===	===	===	
		e) Promote enhancement of riverside habitat	NRA	CC DC	R	===	===	===	===	===	

No	ISSUE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	FUTURE
			LEAD	OTHER							
8	Contaminated Land	a) Upon redevelopment, remediation measures to eliminate risk of pollution	NRA	SO/LPA	U	===	===	===	===	===	
9	Effluents and toxic substances – effects on flora and fauna	a) Routine biological monitoring at appropriate sites	NRA		<5R	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing
		b) Elimination of toxic effluents	NRA	IND	U	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing
10	Abstraction at Langley Mill	a) Operating agreement for abstraction of River Erewash to Erewash Canal	NRA	BW	U	===					
		b) Install locking devices on strategic locks along Erewash Canal	BW		6	6					
		c) Assess feasibility of telemetry control systems for Erewash Canal	BW	NRA	U	===					
		d) Investigate increased use of Moorgreen Reservoir to augment flow in Nethergreen Brook and canal	BW	NRA RL	U	===	===				

No	ISSUE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	FUTURE
			LEAD	OTHER							
11	Effects of Surface runoff from development	a) Seek to influence planning process by encouraging adoption of NRA Guidelines for Developers	NRA	LPA	R	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing
		b) Encourage LPA to preserve Green Belt Land from development	NRA	LPA	R	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing
		c) Encourage environmental enhancement as part of development or redevelopment	NRA	LPA SO	R	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing
		d) Prevent polluting discharges from industrial premises to the river system	NRA	IND SO	R	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing
		e) Prevent polluting effects of construction of extra lanes on M1 motorway	NRA	HA	U	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing
		f) Resist development which would increase the risk of flooding due to additional surface water runoff	NRA	LPA SO	R	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing
		g) Works to mitigate the effects of surface water runoff to be considered in the context of the whole catchment, not individual sites	NRA	LPA	R	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing

No	ISSUE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	FUTURE
			LEAD	OTHER							
12	Effects of the River Erewash on Attenborough Gravel Pits	a) Improve sewage treatment and sewerage system	NRA	STW	(see 1)	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing
		b) Continue to investigate impact of river on gravel pits	WT	NRA/EN STW/CA	U	===	===				
		c) Investigate the diversion of river from gravel pits and other practical means of ameliorating river effects	NRA	MPA WT	U	===	===				
		d) Set up forum to discuss management of gravel pits	NRA BUT	ALL	R	===	===				
		f) Prepare Water Level Management Plan	NRA	EN	R+	===	===				

No	ISSUE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	FUTURE
			LEAD	OTHER							
13	Restoration and improvement of damaged habitats and appropriate management of existing habitats	a) Improve Riparian and instream habitats where appropriate	ALL		U	===	===	===	===	===	
		b) Promote countryside stewardship and other appropriate schemes in riparian locations	CoCo	RL/RSPB FWAG	U	===	===	===	===	===	
		c) Investigate riparian tree planting and fencing opportunities and implement where appropriate	NRA	RL	22	2	5	5	5	5	
		d) Investigate restoration of wetlands in the floodplain	NRA		5+	5					
		e) Restoration of old and creation of new wetland habitats	NRA	LA WT/RSPB	50	10	10	10	10	10	
		f) Produce register of grasslands	EN	CC/WT	U	===	===	===	===	===	
		g) Protect subsidence flashes	WT	WT	U	===	===	===	===	===	
		h) Set up forum to discuss conservation issues	NRA	ALL	2+	1	1				
		i) Investigate use of buffer zones	NRA	ALL	U+	===	===	===	===	===	

No	ISSUE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	FUTURE
			LEAD	OTHER							
14	Eradication of invasive plant species	a) Survey river corridor	NRA	CC/LU	2.5	2.5					
		b) Undertake cutting and/or spraying regime	LA NRA	RL	15*	5	5	5			
15	Industrial Heritage and archaeological aspects	a) Undertake surveys of historic sites	CC/ NRA	VG	U	===	===	===	===	===	
		b) Ensure protection at planning stage	LPA		R	===	===	===	===	===	
		c) Promote public awareness of sites	CC	CS	U	===	===	===	===	===	
		d) Liaise with local canal restoration groups	NRA		R	===	===	===	===	===	
		e) Investigate impact of restoration of canals on wildlife	LPA	WT	U	===	===	===	===	===	

No	ISSUE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	FUTURE
			LEAD	OTHER							
16	Optimisation of recreational use of the river in the catchment	a) Develop footpaths along the river and circular walks	LA		U	===	===	===	===	===	
		b) Promote long distance riverside walk and cycleway	LA	RA	U	===	===	===	===	===	
		c) Promote fishing at targeted lengths of river for young / disabled	RL	NFA	U	===	===	===	===	===	
		d) Investigate canoe access at suitable locations	BCU	RL	U	===	===				
		e) Investigate impact of increased recreational use on wildlife ie the Community Routeways Initiative on Nature Reserves	LA	NRA/WT RSPB	U	===	===	===	===	===	
		f) Formation of coordination group from interested parties	NRA	ALL	2	1	1				
		g) Provision of facilities for promotion and development of recreational access	LA	SC	U+	===	===	===			

No	ISSUE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	FUTURE
			LEAD	OTHER							
17	Litter and rubbish problems in and near rivers and canals, particularly in urban areas	a) Ensure that rubbish is not dumped in rivers and canals by using enforcement powers	NRA/ LA	BW	R	===	===	===	===	===	
		b) Raise public awareness of problems caused by rubbish dumping	TBG	LA	U	===	===	===	===	===	
		c) Clear rubbish which may pose a flood risk	RL LA	NRA	R	===	===	===	===	===	
		d) Improve design and operation of combined sewer overflows	STW	NRA	(see 1)+	===	===	===	===	===	
18	The possible provision of tree cover in the river corridor and catchment to enhance conservation	a) Improve tree cover where appropriate, ie Greenwood Project, East Derbyshire Woodland Project, Erewash Woodland Strategy	LA	CPRE WT/WP RSPB/ NRA/CC	U	===	===	===	===	===	
19	Restoration of fisheries in the river and associated canal	a) Improve water quality in river and on canal	NRA	STW	(see 1)	===	===	===	===	===	
		b) Redress habitat degradation in river	NRA	RL	U				===	===	
		c) Enhance proprietorial rights on river	NRA	RL	U				===	===	
		d) Promote fishery surveys on improving stretches of river	NRA		4+	1	1	1	1		

No	ISSUE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	FUTURE
			LEAD	OTHER							
20	Standards and enhancement of flood protection	a) Investigate existing flood defences to assess whether they are to an appropriate level	NRA		50 (5 in 94/95)	40	5				
		b) Investigate whether structural integrity of flood defences is adequate to guard against failure	NRA		80 (55 in 94/95)	25					
		c) Investigate whether there are any undefended properties currently at risk from flooding	NRA		(see 20a)	===	===				
		d) Investigate past flood defence schemes for impact on river course – need for restoration project	NRA		R	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing
		e) Future flood defence schemes – environmental assessment, mitigation measures and enhancement	NRA		R	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing
21	There is currently no flood warning scheme	a) Investigate introduction of a flood warning scheme	NRA		5	5					

No	ISSUE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY			TOTAL COST (£K)	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	FUTURE
			LEAD	OTHER								
22	Responsibility for protection of property from flooding from Ordinary (non Main River) watercourses	a) Promote awareness of duties, powers and responsibilities of all parties	NRA	LA	R	===	===	===	===	===	ongoing	
		b) Identification of flooding problems	LA	NRA RL	U	===	===	===	===	===		
		c) Improvement works in order to alleviate flooding	LA	RL	U	===	===	===	===	===		
		d) Enforcement action to ensure remedial works are undertaken	LA	NRA	U	===	===	===	===	===		
		e) Encourage Riparian Landowners to maintain watercourses to an adequate standard	LA	NRA RL	U	===	===	===	===	===		ongoing

No	ISSUE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY			TOTAL COST (£K)	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	FUTURE
			LEAD	OTHER								
23	Definition of and control of development on floodplains	a) Press for policies to be included in Structure Plans and Local Plans to protect floodplain from development	NRA	LPA	R	===	===	===	===	===		
		b) Press for policies in Structure and Local Plans to remove redundant structures from floodplain	NRA	LPA	R	===	===	===	===	===		
		c) Define extent of floodplain to 1 in 100 year return period	NRA		10	7	3					
		d) Resist development on floodplains, except where compensatory measures can be agreed	NRA	LPA	R	===	===	===	===	===		

6. FUTURE REVIEW AND MONITORING

The NRA will be jointly responsible, with other identified organisations and individuals, for implementing this Action Plan. Progress will be monitored and reported annually by the NRA to all the key partners and other interested parties. The first Annual Review will be due at the end of September 1996. The period between major revisions will normally be five years.

The Annual Review will take the form of a short progress report and will:

- *examine the need to update the Catchment Management Plan in the light of changes in the catchment.*
- *compare actual progress with planned progress, and explain the reason for any changes to the content or timing of individual actions.*
- *report on other matters, including any legislative and classification scheme changes, affecting the Catchment Management Plan.*
- *roll forward the detailed Activity Plans.*



Sailing on Attenborough gravel pits

APPENDIX 1

RIVER ECOSYSTEM WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

Quality objectives for the River Erewash and its tributaries were determined prior to the concept of the Catchment Management Plan. Originally it was proposed to improve the river to comply with Class 2 as defined by the Former National Water Council (NWC) Classification scheme. This resulted in stringent conditions being formulated for the sewage works discharging to the river. These were budgeted for in the AMP II programme.

Translation of the former NWC objective to the new Rivers Ecosystem objective is in accordance with NRA National Policy.

Table 7 of the consultation report has been amended and is reproduced below.

RIVER	UPSTREAM BOUNDARY	DOWNSTREAM BOUNDARY	REACH (KM)	GQA 1993	CURRENT QUALITY IN RE TERMS	LONG TERM QUALITY IN RE TERM
Erewash	Railway bridge, Portland Park	Park Lane Bridge	2.5	C	RE3*	RE3 (2000)
	Park Lane Bridge	U/s Pinxton STW	3.5	D	RE4*	RE4 (2000)
	U/s Pinxton STW	Pye Bridge, B600	2.0	D	RE4*	RE4 (2000)
	Pye Bridge, B600	Jacksdale	2.0	E	RE5	RE4 (2000)
	Jacksdale	Confl. Bailey Brook	7.0	D	RE4*	RE4 (2000)
	Confl. Bailey Brook	Shipley Gate	1.0	E	RE5	RE5 (1995)
	Shipley Gate	A6096 Rd bridge, Ilkeston	5.0	E	RE5	RE4 (2000)
	A6096 Rd bridge, Ilkeston	Bridge d/s of Ilkeston STW	4.0	E	RE5	RE4 (2000)
	Bridge d/s of Ilkeston STW	Fb Stapleford	2.4	E	RE5	RE4 (2000)
	Fb Stapleford	A6005 Rd bridge, Toton	8.2	D	RE4*	RE4 (2000)
	A6005 Rd bridge, Toton	Confl. with R. Trent	2	E	RE5	RE4 (2000) RE3 (2005)
Cuttail Brook	Salmon Lane Bridge	Confl. with R. Erewash	2	insufficient data	insufficient data	RE2 (1995)
Birchwood Brook	Conf. Trib. from Normanton CM	Confl. with R. Erewash	2	E	RE2	RE2 (1995)
Bagthorpe Brook	Millington Springs	Confl. with R. Erewash	4.1	B	RE2	RE2 (1995)
Nethergreen Brook	Inlet to Moorgreen Reservoir	A608 Rd bridge, Eastwood	3.4	B	RE2	RE2 (1995)
	A608 Rd bridge, Eastwood	Confl. with R. Erewash	1.3	B	RE2	RE2 (1995)

NB: Not sustainable due to urbanised runoff or without capital expenditure.

APPENDIX 1 CONTINUED

RIVER	UPSTREAM BOUNDARY	DOWNSTREAM BOUNDARY	REACH (KM)	GQA 1993	CURRENT QUALITY IN RE TERMS	LONG TERM QUALITY IN RE TERM
Bailey Brook	Inlet to Loscoe Lake	Confl. with R. Erewash	4.5	B	RE2	RE2 (1995)
Gilt Brook	Footbridge at Gilt Brook	Newthorpe STW	2	D	RE4	RE2 (1995)
	Newthorpe STW	Confl. with R. Erewash	2.8	insufficient data	insufficient data	RE5 (1995)
Nut Brook	Confl. with tributary	Confl. with R. Erewash	6	B	RE2	RE2 (1995)
Golden Brook		Conf. with R. Erewash	6	C	RE3	RE3 (1995)
Stanley Brook	Footbridge at Stanley Grange	Confl. with Nut Brook	3.3	E	RE5	RE2 (1995)
Erewash Canal	Langley Mill Lock	Shipleigh Gate	2.2	C	RE3	RE3 (2000)
	Shipleigh Gate	Stanton Lock	8.0	C	RE3	RE3 (2000)
	Stanton Lock	Conf. With R. Trent at Trent Lock	7.9	D	RE4	RE3 (2000)
Nut Brook Cnl	A6069 Rd bridge, Kirk Hallam	Quarry Hill Road Bridge	1.5	B	RE2	RE2 (1995)
	Quarry Hill Rd Bridge	Confl. with Erewash Canal	1.5	B	RE2	RE2 (1995)

*NB not sustainable due to urbanised runoff or without capital expenditure.

APPENDIX 2

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSULTATION REPORT

SECTION (as numbered in the Consultation Report)	PAGE NO	ERROR	RAISED BY
Map 1	fold out at back	Ilkeston and Kirkby in Ashfield have been omitted from the map	various
several places	various	"Nut Brook Canal" should read "Nutbrook Canal".	Inland Waterways Assoc.
several places	various	"Derby and Sandiacre Canal" should read "Derby Canal".	Inland Waterways Assoc.
2.1	7	the section on Conservation, Recreation and Navigation should mention that the canal network provides significant conservation and recreation interests.	British Waterways
2.1	4	"rising to the south" should read "rising to the north-east".	Notts Wildlife Trust
2.3	10	Key Details should include the Cromford Canal under Administrative details for British Waterways.	British Waterways
3.2	20	Issue 12 should point out that the Attenborough Gravel Pits are owned by Butterley Aggregates.	Butterley Aggregates
3.2	23	Issue 17 should make reference to the Erewash Canal, where litter and rubbish problems are concerned.	Inland Waterways Assoc.
4.1, Table 1	49	The Derbyshire Structure Plan is currently in force, but is being reviewed.	Derbyshire County Council
4.7	69	additional information to be added, regarding the ADAS pollution prevention advice available.	MAFF
4.8	75	should state that the Derbyshire side of the catchment is "covered" by the East Derbyshire Woodland Project.	Derbyshire County Council
4.8	75	should mention the Erewash Woodland Strategy.	Erewash Borough Council
4.10, Table 4	84	"Drakelow" should read "Draycot". "West End" Angling Club has been omitted from the table.	British Waterways
4.11	85	Wetland habitats also include Bennerley Marsh.	Bennerley Marsh Wildlife Group
4.11 + Map 10	85-87	mention of Local Nature Reserves (as declared by LAs under the provisions of Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949), has been omitted from both the text and Map 10.	English Nature
4.13	92	"footpath initiatives" should read "routeway initiatives"	Derbyshire County Council
Appendix 1	117	"ASPR" should read "ASPT".	Notts Wildlife Trust
Appendix 2	121	"Tributylin" should read "Tributyltin".	Notts Wildlife Trust

APPENDIX 3

ACTIONS CHANGED FROM THE CONSULTATION REPORT

CONSULTATION REPORT ISSUE ACTION NO.	ACTION PLAN ISSUE/ACTION ACTION NO.	CHANGE TYPE A=Added D=Deleted C=Changed	DESCRIPTION
1	1	C	WQOs on parts of River Erewash and tributaries (See Appendix 1)
2	2	C	'water' to 'effluent'
3	3	C	'prevent' to 'ameliorate'
4,2	–	D	not an action
7,4	–	D	The NRA will consider each application on individual merits
9,2	9b)	C	'Removal' to 'Elimination'
10,1	10a)	C	'diversion' to 'abstraction'
10,3	10c)	C	Wording changed
10,4	10d)	A	Add 'and canal' at end
11,4	11d)	C	'Reduce' to 'Prevent'
11,5	11e)	C	'Reduce' to 'Prevent'
12,2	12b)	A	Add 'continue to' at beginning
12,3	12c)	A	Add 'and other practical means of ameliorating river effects'
12,4	–	D	deleted due to the fact that this is contingent on actions b), c) and d)
12,5	12d)	A	Add Butterley Aggregates to Lead Column
–	12f)	A	New action
13	13	C	Change to title
–	13d)	A	New action
13,5	13f)	A	Add Wildlife Trust to Other Column
–	13h)	A	New action
–	13i)	A	New action
16,4	16d)	C	'Improve' to 'Investigate'
–	16g)	A	New action
17	17	A	Add 'and canals' to title
17,1	17a)	A	Add 'and canals' after rivers
17,1	17a)	A	Add BW to Other Column
17,3	–	D	is included in a)
17,5	–	D	replaced by 17d)
17,6	–	D	included in 17b)
–	17d)	A	New action
18,1	18a)	A	Add 'Erewash Woodland Strategy' at end
–	19d)	A	New action
20,1	20a)	C	'Ensure' to 'Investigate'
20,2	20b)	C	'Ensure' to 'Investigate'
20,2	20b)	A/C	'Ensure' to 'Investigate' and add 'whether' before 'structural'
20,3	20c)	D	delete 'and construct flood defences'
22,6	–	D	included in 22a)
22,7	–	D	included in 22a)
23,4	23d)	A	Add 'except where adequate compensatory measures are 'undertaken' at end

APPENDIX 4

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED ON THE CONSULTATION REPORT

CONSULTEE	COMMENTS	REMARKS ON ISSUES (as numbered in the Consultation Report)
Amber Valley Borough Council	water quality, water quantity, conservation and recreation, flood defence	support: 4,8,11,18,22,23 comment: 2
British Canoe Union	recreation/navigation	support: 16 additional/alternative options: 19
Bennerly Marsh Wildlife Group	water quality, conservation and recreation need to protect vulnerable bird species objection to excessive angling/canoeing	support: 7,13,18
British Waterways (North East)	text modifications, water quality, water quantity conservation and recreation, fisheries	support: 5,16,19 comment: 1,3,10,11
Broxtowe Borough Council	general support and comments	-
Ken Coates, MEP	general support	support: 6
Country Landowners Association	general support	-
Council for the Protection of Rural England (Notts Branch)	water quality, water quantity, conservation and recreation, fisheries, flood defence	support: 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,11,12,14,18,19,20,23 comment: 10,13,15,16,17,21 additional/alternative options: 3
Derby City Council Museum and Art Gallery (Biological Records Centre)	conservation and recreation	support: 13 comment: 14,18 additional/alternative options: 16
Derbyshire County Council (Environmental Section)	text modifications, water quality, water quantity, conservation and recreation, fisheries, flood defence	support: 1,3,5,6,7,10,11,13,14,17,18 comment: 2,4,8,9,12,16,19,20,21,23 additional/alternative options: 15,22
English Nature (Peak District and Derbyshire Team)	water quality, conservation and recreation	support: 13 comment: 7,12,16,18,20
Erewash Borough Council (Technical Services Department)	general support, water quality, conservation and recreation	support: 4 comment: 13
Erewash Valley Bird Group	conservation and recreation, concern over conflict of users	comment: 13,16,18
Friends of the Earth (Notts Branch)	water quality, water quantity	support: 1,4,5,10,19
Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group	general comments regarding environmentally sensitive farming	support: 16
The Inland Waterways Association	water quality, conservation and recreation, fisheries	support: 5,13,16,18,19 comment: 10,15,17
Kier Mining	water quantity	additional/alternative option: 10
Knitting Industries Federation	water quality	oppose: 4,5
15th Long Eaton Sea Scouts & Guides	general support	support: 16

APPENDIX 4 CONTINUED

CONSULTEE	COMMENTS	REMARKS ON ISSUES <small>(as numbered in the Consultation Report)</small>
Long Eaton Victoria Angling Society	water quality, water quantity, conservation and recreation, fisheries	support: 1,2,3,4,5,10 comment: 13,16,17,19 additional/alternative options: 6,7
Loughborough Ecologists	water quality, water quantity, conservation and recreation	support: 1,2 comment: 11,12,13
Midland Amenities Association	conservation and recreation	support: 14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23 comment: 16
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food	conservation and recreation, flood defence	comment: 12,21
Arlene McArthy, MEP	general	-
National Farmers Union (West Midlands Region)	water quality, conservation and recreation, flood defence	support: 14,17,18,20,21 comment: 3,13,16
NCB No5 Area Fishing Club – Mr D. Allsop	water quality, water quantity, fisheries	comment: 1,5,6,10,19
NCB No5 Area Fishing Club – Mr D. Boulter	water quality, water quantity, fisheries	comment: 1,2,5,10,19
Nottinghamshire Birdwatchers	conservation and recreation	comment: 13
Nottinghamshire County Council (Planning & Economic Development)	water quality, conservation and recreation	support: 5,6,16
Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust	water quality, water quantity, conservation and recreation, fisheries, flood defence	support: 3,4,5,6,10,11,13,14,15,19,23 comment: 1,2,7,8,9,12,16,18,20,22
Mr R.G. Peck	Flooding	-
RJB Mining (UK) Ltd	water quality, flood defence	comment: 7,20,21,22 oppose: 23
RSPB	conservation and recreation	support: 12,13,16,18
Salmon & Trout Association (Notts Branch)	water quality, water quantity conservation and recreation, fisheries	support: 1,2,4,5,7,8,10,11,12,13,19 comment: 3,6,15,16
Severn Trent Water Limited (Effluent & River Quality)	water quality, water quantity conservation and recreation	support: 6,10,17 comment: 1,2,3,5,7,8,9,11,12 oppose: 4
Severn Trent Water Limited (North Derbyshire District)	no comments	-
Mr Martin Whyld	water quality, water quantity conservation and recreation, flood defence	comment: 1,5,6,7,15,16,20,23

TELEPHONE THE EMERGENCY HOTLINE TO REPORT ALL ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS, SUCH AS POLLUTION, POACHING AND FLOODING, OR ANY SIGNS OF DAMAGE OR DANGER TO OUR RIVERS, LAKES AND COASTAL WATERS. YOUR PROMPT ACTION WILL HELP THE NRA TO PROTECT WATER, WILDLIFE, PEOPLE AND PROPERTY.

NRA EMERGENCY HOTLINE

0800 80 70 60

24 HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE LINE



ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

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*National Rivers Authority
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