

local environment agency plan

DOVE






FIRST ANNUAL REVIEW

APRIL 2001



**ENVIRONMENT
AGENCY**

KEY

-  Plan boundary
-  Watercourse
-  Canal
-  Built up area
-  A roads



0 10km

Foreword

The Environment Agency has responsibility for protecting and enhancing the whole environment through the promotion of sustainable development. One way of achieving this aim is through the production of Local Environment Agency Plans (LEAPs), which provide a framework for protecting and improving our local environment.

This is the first Annual Review of the Dove LEAP since its publication in March 2000. Its purpose is to report on the progress that has been made by the Agency and others during the past year, in tackling the issues identified in the Action Plan.

The progress that has been made over the last twelve months reflects the commitment of all those involved in the plan and highlights the importance of the partnership approach developed through the LEAP process. As the demand upon limited funds continues to increase it is even more vital that the momentum of environmental improvement is kept going through partnerships and collaborative ventures.

I look forward to developing further the positive achievements made so far with our partners, as we work together to enhance the Dove Valley environment in the coming year.



Philip Burns
Area Manager - Upper Trent

Previous Dove Local Environment Agency Plan (LEAP) Documents

- Dove LEAP Consultation Draft
May 1999
- Dove Consultation Draft Summary
Leaflet
May 1999
- Dove LEAP Action Plan
March 2000

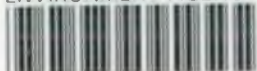
If you or your organisation need further information or copies of any of the above documents, please contact:

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ENVIRONMENT AGENCY



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Foreword

Executive Summary

This Annual Review summarises the progress made in achieving targets to improve the local environment in the Dove Valley area in the first year since publication of the Action Plan in March 2000. Many parties have made positive progress pursuing the actions that were planned for the year, either as individual organisations or in collaborative projects.

Of the 64 actions planned for the year, progress has been made on 47 and 4 have been completed, however 13 have been delayed.

A number of key partnerships and collaborative initiatives are under way. These include:

- Support for, and close liaison with, Staffordshire Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG) in promoting best environmental practice and pollution prevention and advising farmers on water abstraction and minimisation and river habitat improvements.
- Working with local authorities, local business, green clubs and estate owners to improve environmental practices at rural industrial sites.
- Collaborative working with Wildlife Trusts, English Nature and local authorities to help meet BAP targets.
- Collaborative working with local authorities, local business and green clubs in the promotion and delivery of sustainable waste management.
- Close liaison with Severn Trent Water in defining the AMP 3 programme.

The tables in Section 4 form an integral part of this review, and should be referred to for a summary of progress on each action. The background information relating to each issue is detailed in the original Action Plan.



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1. Vision for the Dove area



The Environment Agency's overall aim is for a 'better environment in England & Wales for present and future generations'. We will achieve this aim by taking a sustainable and wide-ranging approach to the way we protect and enhance the environment.

The Environment Agency's vision for the Dove area is:

'...The population working together to create a sustainable environment that is attractive, clean and diverse, meeting the needs of people whilst maintaining and enhancing the diversity of flora and fauna. An environment that both contributes to the economic and social well being of the area and to the stabilisation of the global environment...'

This can be achieved by working towards the seven key objectives for the plan area, which are to:

- Maintain and improve the water quality of rivers, canals and groundwater
- Alleviate flooding by enhancing flood defences that are inadequate and providing additional defences where justifiable
- Enhance flood-warning systems where feasible
- Promote waste minimisation and recycling, and encourage better management of waste products
- Support biodiversity through the protection and enhancement of species and habitats
- Ensure proper management of the catchment's valuable water resources
- Restore a population of Salmon to the River Trent catchment utilising the River Dove as spawning grounds, whilst ensuring the existing trout and coarse fishery is preserved

Actions to tackle each issue in this plan will contribute to the achievement of these objectives. Some of these objectives have common goals, whilst others may require a degree of compromise between differing demands on the resources of the area. Together, through commitment and enthusiastic co-operation, the Agency's vision for Dove can become a reality.

Realisation of the vision will be achieved through a balanced management approach to all activities.

2. Introduction

2.1 Local Environment Agency Plans (LEAPS)

For the Agency to fulfil its role and responsibilities it needs to manage the environment effectively and to work in partnership with others in an integrated way. Local Environment Agency Plans (LEAPs) are an important tool in this process. The plans are non-statutory, integrated action plans based on local river catchments. They provide a focus for those concerned with the future of the local area. All of the river catchments in England and Wales are now covered by LEAPs.

LEAPs will contribute to the principle of sustainable development through integrated environmental management and improvement. They will also play a key role in:

- Promoting openness and accountability
- Developing liaison and partnership with key groups
- Educating the public on local and environmental issues
- Prioritising issues and establishing an action plan for managing and improving the local area over the next 5 years
- Realising the environmental potential of the area
- Forming joint actions and partnerships for environmental improvement

2.1.1 The Dove LEAP

The Dove LEAP Consultation Draft was produced in May 1999. This outlined environmental issues within the area, and options for their solution. Following a three-month period of consultation the Action Plan was published in March 2000. This included a five-year programme of actions for improvements to the local environment, and outlined areas of work and investment proposed by the Environment Agency and others.

2.2 The Annual Review Process

An important part of the LEAP process is to monitor the Action Plan on an annual basis to maximise the achievement of targets and ensure that the plan continues to address relevant issues in an appropriate manner. This first Annual Review summarises the progress made since publication of the Action Plan in March 2000, covering the period April 2000 to March 2001 inclusive. This document is therefore, part of the ongoing process for the Dove area.

This Progress Report is the main output from the annual review process. It aims to:

- Report on progress made by all those involved
- Report on changes to the content or timing of actions, including the addition of new actions and removal of existing actions, and reasons for these
- Report on changes and events in the plan area
- Report on other matters, such as new legislation and initiatives affecting the LEAP



2.3 The Dove area

The Dove LEAP area covers 1,000 km² of the Dove catchment, which rises on the eastern side of Axe Edge in the Peak District and flows southwards, forming the boundary between Staffordshire and Derbyshire. The plan covers not only the River Dove but also its many tributaries and the Caldon Canal. Dove tributaries include the Rivers Manifold, Tean, Hamps, Churnet as well as the Hilton, Henmore, Marchington and Rolleston Brooks.

The valley of the Dove together with that of the Manifold forms part of the Peak District National Park and has a landscape which is highly valued.

The resident population of the area was approximately 110,000 in 1991 and is estimated to rise to 115,000 by 2001. The Derbyshire and Staffordshire structure plans show a requirement for 3,700 additional dwellings between 1991 and 2001. Proposed development land for commercial activity has also been allocated. This allocation is centred on the Cheadle and Ashbourne areas.

Agriculture is the dominant land use within the plan area, with over 80% of all agricultural land being managed grassland. Dairy farming forms the major part of agricultural practice within the catchment. Notable industrial development in the area reflects the local dependence upon agriculture; employment includes milk and meat production, animal by-products and other food manufacturers.

Much of the area is rich in minerals, limestone is quarried extensively, sand and gravel are extracted at several sites and gypsum is also quarried.

Traditional trades such as textile finishing and dyeing still form a major part of the local economy, as do the newer industries of chemical manufacture and engineering.

2.4 Update on events affecting the LEAP area

This section provides an update on matters taking place at a national or regional level, which may have a bearing on actions within the Dove LEAP. These include legislative changes and new initiatives or strategies. It also discusses events that have taken place in the Dove area over the last year.

A better quality of life

No update under this heading

An enhanced environment for wildlife

No update under this heading

Cleaner air for everyone

Blue Circle, Cauldon

In October 2000 Blue Circle (see issue 5) formally applied to submit their IPPC Application ahead of the statutory timetable, as an exemplar for the industry sector.

Improved and protected inland and coastal waters

Asset Management Plan (AMP)

Over the last year, the Midlands Region completed negotiations with Severn Trent Water regarding the details of the company's environmental investment programme for the next five years. Known as AMP3, this programme addresses both water quality and water quantity issues in the region and represents the largest ever initiative to protect and improve the quality of the environment in the Midlands. To address water quality issues, improvements to sewage treatment works and combined sewer overflows need to be made. Unfortunately, OFWAT's decision to reduce funding to Severn Trent Water Limited in this area, for improvements to be made under the AMP3 scheme, restricts the amount of work that will be achieved.

Implementation of Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) scheme

The Agency has defined NVZs around public water supply abstractions, where nitrate concentrations in groundwater have been found to exceed or are likely to exceed 50mg/l. The Government's Action Programme for NVZs was implemented in December 1998 (The Action Programme for Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (England and Wales) Regulations 1998). This sets rules, which must be followed by farmers in NVZs and requires careful management of fertilisers and manure, including keeping records of their use. The programme measures are based on good agricultural practice and will help protect surface and ground waters against pollution from nitrates.

Source protection zones

Maps that show groundwater source protection zones (SPZs) around all public water supply and other sensitive abstractions were published in spring 2000. A source protection zone is the area over which recharge is captured by an abstraction borehole. SPZs are designated by the Agency and are delineated to protect potable water supplies against the polluting effects of human activity. The maps have been produced to support the Agency's 'Policy and practice for the protection of groundwater', and in conjunction with groundwater vulnerability maps, complete an eight year programme of work. The zones are available electronically from the Agency's web site, or as paper copies from Agency offices.

The Groundwater Regulations 1998

The Groundwater Regulations have been issued to implement the EC Groundwater Directive (Protection of Groundwater Against Pollution caused by certain substances - 80/68/EEC). Implementation of these regulations prevents pollution of groundwater by controlling discharges or disposals of certain dangerous substances where they are not already covered by existing legislation. Anyone who disposes listed substances onto or into land has to apply to the Agency for an authorisation, if they wish to legally continue with that disposal. It is illegal to dispose of any listed substance to land without an authorisation.

Most sheep farms in the upper Dove catchment have been visited, concerning sheep dipping chemicals, with further visits continuing. Mail shots and a media campaign were initiated in May/June 2000 to promote good practice at the commencement of the dipping season and chemical samples and biological surveys were undertaken throughout the following months.

Restored, protected land with healthier soils

The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000

These regulations came into force on 1 April 2000. Primary responsibility for their implementation lies with the local Authorities. They have to identify land that falls within the regulation's definition of contaminated land. Local authorities will need to seek the remediation of these sites through the landowners or those responsible for causing the contamination. The Agency's role is to provide guidance to local authorities and deal with sites defined as 'special sites' (which by their nature are more complex).

The Town & Country Planning (Assessment of Environmental) Effects Regulations 1999

New regulations relating to the environmental assessment of development proposals requiring planning permissions came into force in March 1999. The regulations substantially extend the range of applications for which an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required, and place a duty on the Agency to provide information and scoping advice to relevant applications for planning permission. The Agency is a statutory consultee for all planning applications requiring an EIA.

Better town planning

The 'better town planning' project is a National project aimed at delivering substantial improvements to the efficiency and effectiveness of the Agency's role in town planning over a three year period. The project gives a much higher priority to improving the Agency's response to local authority development plans and a target risk-based approach to dealing with planning application consultations. Implementation of this new strategic approach to planning will increase the involvement of the Agency's planning and technical functions in the development planning process. It will result in greater efficiency and consistency and provide a targeted approach to planning application consultation. It will also increase the Agency's capacity to deliver competent responses to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) at all necessary stages.

A 'greener' business world

National waste strategy

The Government's waste strategy was published in summer 2000. This strategy will build on the draft waste strategy 'A way with waste' published on 1 July 1999, which emphasised the importance of managing our waste in a more sustainable manner. Some of the key issues thought to be included in the new strategy include an integrated approach to waste management, higher levels of re-use, increased recycling and composting, increased energy recovery and further development of alternative recovery technologies. It is the intention that the data collated from the Agency's national waste production survey will be used to assist in finalising the strategy.

Strategic waste management assessments

The Agency has collated information on the types and quantities of wastes accepted by all licensed facilities across the country. This information was published (in an aggregated format) in November 2000 in the first ever Environment Agency Strategic Waste Management Assessments (SWMAs). These reports are based on planning regions and also include aggregated information on licensed capacities of treatment and transfer sites and the remaining void capacity at operational landfill sites. The data collated from the Agency's national waste production survey will be used to assist in finalising the strategy.

Introduction of Operator and Pollution Risk Appraisal (OPRA)

Since May 1999 the frequency of inspections of licensed waste management facilities in Upper Trent has been determined by the Operator and Pollution Risk Appraisal (OPRA) methodology. This ensures that the Agency's resources are better targeted and focused on those sites that present the greatest risk of pollution or harm.



Oil In Your Local Environment (OIYLE) campaign.

Building on the success of the national oil care campaign, Oil in Your Local Environment (OIYLE) has been a Midlands regional campaign working in partnership with oil distributors. The campaign has targeted users of oil to raise awareness of the problems caused by oil pollution and encourage good practice in the storage, use and disposal of oil products. Advice has been disseminated through oil distribution companies invoicing procedures and during deliveries. Training in best practice was also provided to oil distributors, along with 'grab packs' of absorbents, etc. to deal with any spillage during delivery. OIYLE was launched in December 1999.

Trading estates initiative

A 'Guide to good environmental practice for trading estates and industrial parks' was launched to major investors at the British Library, London on 24 February 2000 by the Chief Executive. The innovative new guide helps companies who invest in, own and operate such sites, to understand how they can protect and increase the return on their investment by demonstrating how tenants can minimise their negative impacts on the environment.

A large proportion of the UK's industrial base is located on trading estates and, over the years, the environment of many of these business parks has deteriorated, due to crime, neglect and poor environmental performance. Many of the companies operating on these estates are small or medium-sized, and may not have ready access to information on environmental legislation or regulation. They are under increasing pressure to meet the environmental demands of not only legislation but also their customers. To help them meet these differing demands, the Agency, Staffordshire University and Business in the Environment, have worked together to produce the guide to good practice.

This direct national approach to clearly defined sector proved a very effective and efficient way of promoting the benefits of good environmental practice and the consequences if the message is not taken on board. The area is now looking for opportunities to further promote this locally.

Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 1999

The Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 came into force on 27 July 1999 and sets out the legislative framework for a new environmentally holistic regulatory regime, Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC). IPPC will cover the process industries currently regulated under Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 as well as biodegradable waste landfills, hazardous waste sites, some sewage works, intensive pig and poultry farming, and some types of food processing. New measures may be imposed to control energy and raw material usage, the prevention of accidents, noise, odour, restoration of sites and emissions released to all environmental media (air, land and water). The regulations that will bring the new regime came into force on 1 August 2000. It is anticipated that implementation of the regulations will be phased in over the next seven years.

Wiser, sustainable use of natural resources

'Taking water responsibly' and Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS)

Following public consultation during 1998, the Government has set out steps in 'Taking water responsibly' that it wishes the Agency to take within current legislation and also legislative changes that it plans to make. One initiative resulting from the document is the development of CAMS, which will allow the Agency to prioritise abstraction requirements for local catchments and will guide water abstraction licensing decisions.



National and regional water resources strategies

The Agency has produced one national and eight regional water resources strategies, available from March 2001. These follow the recent consultation 'Sustainable water resources for the future: values and challenges'. The strategies will guide water resources over a 25 year planning period.

Water resources/abstraction licensing

Most abstraction licences issued in the catchment are time limited. Before renewing licences, any environmental effects of the abstractions will be reviewed by the Agency. A licence will only be re-issued (for a further time-limited period) providing no unacceptable environmental impact has occurred in the meantime or is likely to occur as circumstances change and the user can justify their need for the water.

To ensure that water is used in a sustainable manner, the Agency encourages measures that reduce the demand for water, particularly in those areas where existing water resources are under pressure. These measures include water use minimisation, the capture and re-use of rainwater, encouragement for the new technology involved in 'grey water' recycling schemes and sustainable surface water drainage for new developments. As well as producing environmental benefits these practices can result in significant cost savings for industrial, agricultural and domestic water users.

Dove catchment fisheries action plan

In April 1998 the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for Wales formed an independent group to review existing policies and legislation in England and Wales concerning the management and conservation of salmon, trout, eels and freshwater fish. The resulting 'Salmon and freshwater fisheries review' was published in March 2000 and comments were invited. The Government response to the review was published in February 2001. The National Assembly for Wales will respond separately.

Among the 195 recommendations of the Review was the following.

'The Environment Agency should be required by law to develop Fisheries Action Plans for all catchments. Where appropriate, Salmon Action Plans should be incorporated into Fisheries Action Plans, which should be reviewed annually with targets updated to reflect revised priorities and available resources. The development of Fisheries Action Plans should be an integral part of the LEAP process.'

The Government response to this recommendation accepted it in principle, stating

'The Environment Agency is undertaking a pilot project on Fisheries Action Plans, and if this is successful will develop Fisheries Action Plans for all catchments. The Environment Agency accepts the need for Fisheries Action Plans to be closely co-ordinated with Local Environment Agency Plans (LEAPs). The Government endorses the Environment Agency's approach but would like to consider further whether it is appropriate for Fisheries Action Plans to be placed on a statutory basis, since they will rely heavily on interest and commitment from local stakeholders.'

As part of the pilot project a Fisheries Action Plan is being developed for the Dove catchment. This process was started in December 2000 with the formation of a small focus group of local angling, landowner and conservation interests. The group has met three times and drawn up a list of issues, targets and actions relating to fisheries in the catchment. A draft action plan is currently being prepared and will be the subject of wider consultation by post and public meeting during March and April 2001.

All fisheries interests who currently receive Dove LEAP correspondence, angling clubs and riparian owners will be consulted on the Dove Fisheries Action Plan. If you know of others who wish to be part of the consultation process, the contact is Dr. Tim Jacklin, Fisheries Scientist, Environment Agency, Sentinel House, Wellington Crescent, Fradley Park, Staffs, WS13 8RR (Tel: 01543 444141 Fax: 01543 444161).

Limiting and adapting to climate change

No update under this heading

Reducing flood risk

Flood Events

The Bye Report into the Easter floods of 1998 highlighted the need for good maintenance of watercourses, flood defence schemes or flood warning schemes where these can be justified, and the need to restrict building on floodplains. An Action Plan was published in November 1998 addressing those recommendations. Much work has already been done by the Agency to achieve some of the targets set and improving operations and public understanding. For instance, the Agency has provided all local authorities with updated maps of floodplains and emergency response has been improved.

Changes to the national flood warning system

Changes to the national flood warning system were introduced in September 2000. The changes seek to provide early awareness of potential floods, based on Meteorological Office data for predicted rainfall and on catchment conditions. Flood warnings have now changed from the colour based scheme to a word based scheme. A major public awareness campaign was carried out prior to the changes, including extensive regional (and some national) TV, radio and press coverage achieved through use of Advans, key poster sites, boats, human interest stories and case studies. Participation of MPs also sustained media interest. For help and advice about how to protect homes or to find out what flood warnings are in force in the area call Floodline on 0845 988 1188.

Flood estimation handbook

A new flood estimation handbook has been produced nationally by the Agency and the Institute of Hydrology bringing together all the latest technological advances and knowledge on flooding so that problems can be assessed in a consistent way across the country. It will provide a standard approach to estimating run-off and will aid in all areas of flood defence.

Policy regarding culverts

The Agency's policy on this was published in March 1999. The Agency is in general opposed to the culverting of watercourses because of the adverse ecological, flood defence and other effects that are likely to arise. We will therefore only approve an application to culvert a watercourse if there is no reasonably practicable alternative or if the detrimental effects of culverting are so minor that they would not justify a more costly alternative. In all cases where it is appropriate to do so, adequate mitigation must be provided for the damage caused. Wherever practical, the Agency will seek to have culverted watercourses restored to open channels.

3. Summary of progress



Of the 64 actions planned for this year, progress has been made on all but 13. Four actions have been completed.

Many of the actions have involved working in collaboration with other organisations. However, competing priorities and increased demand upon limited funds this year have meant that progress on some actions has not been as good as planned. This means the working in partnership to maximise the amount of funding that is spent on the environment will become increasingly important.

3.1 Notable achievements

Issue 2

As part of the review and improvement of flood defences in the lower Dove valley, a feasibility study into a flood alleviation scheme for Old Marston Lane at Hatton/Tutbury is currently underway. This will explore the feasibility of providing 1 in 100 year flood protection around this area.

Issue 3

Considerable progress has been made in reducing the environmental impact of the animal rendering company, John Pointon & Sons Ltd. This has included the construction of a new effluent treatment plant that is nearing completion. This will treat all liquid effluent generated on site. Until this plant is in operation, partly treated effluent is being tankered to sewage works in the North West Region or tankered off site by Transorganics.

The situation continues to be closely regulated by the Agency. This resulted in a successful prosecution brought about in May 2000 when Fieldhaven, a sister company of John Pointon & Sons Ltd, were fined £40,000 with £24,000 costs for water pollution offences.

Issue 12

Assessment of the genetic composition of brown trout has uniquely revealed genes, which distinguish 'wild' from farmed fish. This has enabled the distribution of 'pristine' stocks to be identified in the upland areas of the catchment.

The Agency provided £2,000 towards an overall cost of £35,000 to rebuild Longnor Wier on the River Manifold, thus enabling a distinction to be retained between upstream areas with 'pristine' stocks and non-pristine stocks further downstream.

Issue 14

Regular biological monitoring in 2000 showed that recovery to aquatic life was occurring following sheep dip pollution incidences in 1997-1999.

Progress has been made over the past year in raising awareness of the problem of sheep dips and the groundwater regulations with over 20 sheep dip farm inspections and risk assessments carried out, as well as a publicity campaign which included working with farmers, posters, and press releases.

Issue 20

The return of the otter to the catchment has been a major achievement proven by the survey work that the Agency has helped to part-fund over the past year.

Issue 22

Marchington landfill gas utilisation unit was commissioned in late 2000. This will have a beneficial impact in the Dove area in terms of reusing waste (i.e. methane gas) to generate electricity as well as minimising the risks of environmental pollution and harm to human health from landfill gas releases.

3.2 Disappointments

Issue 5

There has been no progress on an agreed programme of air quality monitoring to assess the impact of the Blue Circle Cement works in Cauldon on the local environment due to delays in completing the air dispersion modelling required to plan the monitoring. However, a programme of works is expected to be agreed soon.

Issue 7

It has been disappointing that we have been unable to resolve the footbridge/footpath issues in Dovedale because of difficulties in taking full account of conflicts between the requirements of different interested parties and of the environment.

3.3 Conclusions

There have been some successes during the year 2000/2001 but it is clear that because of resource constraints that the Agency has not achieved all it set out to do when the Action Plan was published in March 2000. The issues highlighted in the LEAP still need to be addressed and the Agency must work more closely with other organisations to ensure the vision for the Dove becomes a reality. During the next few years we aim to pursue partnerships and external funding sources with increased vigour so that the actions highlighted are achieved and the environment throughout the Dove area is improved further.

Although the Agency must do what it can to encourage a partnership approach in tackling some of the issues highlighted in the Dove LEAP, we would welcome comments and offers of assistance from other organisations. The LEAP is a fluid document and if you have any ideas or suggestions for additional actions or issues that your organisation can help us address then please write to Antony Lancaster, Team Leader (LEAPs), at the Agency's Lichfield Office.

4. Actions update



This section provides a brief summary of the progress associated to each action within the Dove LEAP, outlining any changes in development over the past year. 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 and is sometimes an estimate to be more accurately costed later. This document is produced in good faith, recognising current priorities, both within the Agency and in other organisations.

The actions that have been shaded have been completed but updates on their progress may still be reported in future reviews.

4.1 New issues and actions

Following the current review of the LEAP, one new issue with two new actions has been included, reflecting the ongoing development of the plan and addressing new concerns. The new issue and actions are shown in bold in the action tables (section 4.5) and are listed below.

ISSUE	NEW ACTION
Issue 24: Extend the flood warning service within the Dove Catchment	24.1: Offer direct warnings to properties at high risk within the existing flood warning service area 24.2: Extend area covered by a full flood warning service.

4.2 Amended actions

The wording of actions has not been amended.

4.3 List of issues

Site specific issues

These are issues that are key to a specific location.

- Issue 1: Herbicide contamination at Tittesworth reservoir.
- Issue 2: Flooding along the lower Dove valley.
- Issue 3: Control of activities at John Pointon & Sons Ltd.
- Issue 4: Contaminated groundwater at Leek.
- Issue 5: Environmental Monitoring - Blue Circle works, Caudon
- Issue 6: Flooding of the River Churnet at Leek.

Plan wide issues

These issues occur in a number of locations within the plan area.

- Issue 7: Impact of tourism on the landscape and ecological habitats of Dovedale.
- Issue 8: Developments within the floodplain, including developments along the A50 corridor.
- Issue 9: Changes in agricultural landuse.
- Issue 10: Loss of habitat diversity in the lower reaches of the Dove catchment.
- Issue 11: Reintroduction of salmon to the River Dove.
- Issue 12: The genetic integrity of brown trout in the Dove catchment
- Issue 13: Environmental practices at rural industrial estates.
- Issue 14: Pollution from sheep dip in the Dove catchment.
- Issue 15: Low flows in the Croxden Brook.
- Issue 16: Tittesworth Reservoir/Deep Hayes compensation discharge arrangements.
- Issue 17: Dove catchment abstraction licensing policy.
- Issue 18: Sustainable river bank management

National issues in the plan area

These issues have a national profile but important examples can be found in the Dove catchment area. Wherever possible the individuals or organisations responsible for carrying out each option have been identified. The actions are intended to facilitate improvements to the environment for the benefits of all users.

- Issue 19: Water level management plans.
- Issue 20: Biodiversity in the Dove catchment.
- Issue 21: Water quality objectives, standards and directives.
- Issue 22: Sustainable waste management.
- Issue 23: Investment by Severn Trent Water Ltd to improve water quality.
- Issue 24: **Extend the flood warning service within the Dove catchment.**

4.4 Action tables

The following tables show the progress by the Agency and others against the issues presented in the LEAP and have been updated to show any changes that have occurred. Progress for each action is summarised in the column on the right hand side. Where actions are shown in bold, this indicates they have been added or amended at this Annual Review stage. The funding status of each action is shown in the final column on the right hand side.



Key to costs and timescales

- > Greater than
- < Less than
- ✓ Action in the year indicated (cost figures given if known)
- R Recurring - no additional costs to annual budgetary provision
- U Unknown costs at this time
- K £1,000

Key to funding status

- C Completed
- F Funding for action by the Agency secured or anticipated
- P Little funding available for action by the Agency - progress dependant on a partnership approach.
- U Investment by a third party - funding status therefore unknown

Abbreviations & acronyms

AQOs	Air Quality Officers	IDD	Internal Drainage District
AVM	Automated Voice Messaging	LAs	Local Authorities
BACA	British Agro-chemical Association	LPA	Local Planning Authority
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan	MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food
BAT	Best Available Technique	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
BTCV	British Trust for Conservation Volunteers	NAAC	National Association of Agricultural Contractors
BW	British Waterways	NT	National Trust
CA	Countryside Agency	NFU	National Farmers Union
CLA	Country Landowners Association	NSA	National Sheep Association
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow	PDNPA	Peak District National Park Authority
CERAM	Ceramics Research Association	RQO	River Quality Objective
DC	District Council	SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
DV	Developers	STW Ltd.	Severn Trent Water Limited
DETR	Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions	WT	Wildlife Trust
EA	Environment Agency		
EN	English Nature		
FWAG	Farming & Wildlife Advisory Group		
HA	Highways Agency		

AMP 3 (Asset Management Plan No. 3)

Asset Management Plans (AMPs) are strategic plans for programmed investment in the infrastructure of private water companies, so that they might meet obligations relating to water supply and sewage treatment. The Government has recently agreed the programme of investments for AMP3 (2000-2005) and in the Midlands Region the figure for spending by water companies will be approximately £0.8 billion.

SITE SPECIFIC ISSUES

- 1 Herbicide contamination at Tittesworth Reservoir
- 2 Flooding along the lower Dove valley
- 3 Control of activities at John Pointon & Sons Ltd
- 4 Contaminated land at Leek which is affecting groundwater resources
- 5 Environmental monitoring - Blue Circle Works, Cauldon
- 6 Flooding problems in the Leek area

PLAN WIDE ISSUES

- 7 Impact of tourism on the landscape and ecological habitats of Dovedale
- 8 Developments within floodplains including development along the new A50 corridor
- 9 Changes in agricultural land-use
- 10 Loss of habitat diversity in the lower reaches of the Dove catchment
- 11 Reintroduction of salmon to the River Dove
- 12 The genetic integrity of brown trout in the Dove catchment
- 13 Environmental practices at rural industrial sites

- 14 Pollution from sheep dip in the Dove catchment
- 15 Low flows in the Croxden Brook
- 16 Tittesworth Reservoir / Deep Hayes compensation discharge arrangements
- 17 Dove catchment abstraction licensing policy
- 18 Sustainable river bank management

NATIONAL ISSUES IN THE PLAN AREA

- 19 Water level management plans
- 20 Biodiversity in the Dove catchment
- 21 Water quality objectives, standards and directives
- 22 Sustainable waste management
- 23 Investment by Severn Trent Water Ltd to improve water quality
- 24 Extend the flood warning service within the Dove catchment



Issue 1: Herbicide contamination at Tittesworth Reservoir

Objective: To prevent herbicide pollution of Tittesworth Reservoir and its feeder stream by raising awareness of the issues and promoting best practice.

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ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/ 01	01/ 02	02/ 03	03/ 04	04/ 05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
1.1 Continue seasonal chemical sampling of Meer Brook & Reservoir (additional to the routine monitoring carried out by STW Ltd.)	EA	STW	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	As required	Sampling showed elevated levels of mecoprop and MCPA during the summer of 2000 but no exceedance of the 0.1 ug/l limit in water abstracted from the reservoir.	F
1.2 Consider extending the pollution prevention visits to landowners/farmers in the total catchment of the reservoir.	EA	STW, NFU, FWAG		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Alternative incentive based campaign under consideration with STW.	P

Issue 2: Flooding along the lower Dove valley

Objective: To review and improve flood defences in the lower Dove valley.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/ 01	01/ 02	02/ 03	03/ 04	04/ 05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
2.1 Undertake capital works to provide 1 in 100 year protection to Old Marston Lane at Hatton/Tutbury.	EA		180				✓			Feasibility study to determine whether a flood alleviation scheme is technically feasible and economically justified is currently ongoing.	F

Issue 3: Control of activities at John Pointon & Sons Ltd., (Animal Renderers), Cheddleton.

4

Objective: To reduce the environmental impact of the operations of the company

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
3.1 Monitor the installation & commissioning of the treatment plant to ensure that consent conditions are met.	EA	John Pointon	R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Construction of treatment plant nearing completion. Commissioning expected Spring 2001. Liaison with company over telemetry link for monitoring.	F
3.2 Investigate tankering of condensate to more local STW sewage treatment facilities.	EA, John Pointon	STW	R	✓						Partly treated effluent being tankered to sewage works in North West Region.	C
3.3 IPPC - All emissions will come under one regulator. BAT on all emissions.	EA	LA's	R				✓	✓	✓	Treatment plant does not represent 'substantial change' and will come under the umbrella of IPPC in 2004.	F
3.4 Enforcement Action - Waste regulation & water pollution.	EA		R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fieldhaven were fined £40,000 with £24,000 costs for water pollution offences on 5 May 2000 at Newcastle under Lyme Magistrates Court. Appeal lodged over waste case decision by the Agency to be determined by the Court of Appeal.	F

Issue 4: Contaminated land at Leek which is affecting groundwater resources

Objective: To investigate and understand the contaminated groundwater plume at Leek. To agree remediation objectives and methodology with various site owners that will safeguard both the public water supply sources of Abbey Green and Pool End, and the groundwater resources of the Leek area.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
4.1 Formulate site specific clean-up standards for groundwater.	EA	Site Owners	R		✓					Not required at present.	
4.2 Continue with long term monitoring of contaminated groundwater. - Instigate remedial work and treatment of contaminated groundwater as required.	Site Owners		-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	As required	Monitoring is continuing now on a 6 month frequency. No evidence at present of need for treatment.	U
4.3 Pursue further site investigations as necessary.	Site Owners		U						As required	Not required at present	

Actions Update

Issue 5: Environmental monitoring - Blue Circle Works, Cauldon

Objective: To carry out an in-depth assessment of the impact of Blue Circle Cement works, Cauldon on the local environment, in order to address public concerns and provide a sound basis for future regulation and the Agency's contribution to the national debate on the use of waste-derived fuels in cement kilns.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
5.1 An agreed programme of air quality monitoring will be implemented to crosscheck the dispersion modelling results.	Blue Circle	EA	-	✓	✓					No progress to date. A programme is expected to be agreed soon so that work is complete during 2001/2.	U

Issue 6: River Churnet flooding problems in the Leek area

Objective: To alleviate flooding relating to the river Churnet affecting 15 residential properties and 9 commercial premises at Leek and a proposed 10 hectare industrial site with outline planning permission at White's bridge, Leek. To extend the existing flood warning system on the river Churnet upstream of Basford and enhance the flood forecasting model of the river Churnet to allow for Tittesworth reservoir discharges.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
6.1 Undertake topographical study of the River Churnet in the Leek area.	EA		20	✓						Topographical Survey and hydrology study completed in October 2000.	C
6.2 Following completion of the survey undertake a hydraulic study in the form of a mathematical model.	EA		5	✓						Hydraulic model being undertaken. Expected to complete by April 2001	F
6.3 Using the model proceed with a full feasibility study for possible flood alleviation works at Leek and/or Cheddleton.	EA		U		✓						
6.4 If justified by the feasibility report instigate flood protection capital scheme at Leek and/or Cheddleton.	EA		500		✓		500			Capital works have been programmed for post 2003/4 subject to a scheme being technically feasible and economically viable	F

Issue 7: Impact of tourism on the landscape & ecological habitats of Dovedale

Objective: To protect and improve existing landscape and ecology in the Dove catchment.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
7.1 Discuss relocation of existing footbridge near car park further upstream, just downstream of existing stepping stones	SCC	NT, PDNPA, EA	U	✓	✓					On hold pending discussions between Staffordshire County Council and interested parties. Cannot progress until all parties have agreed.	P
7.2 Improved access across River Dove at Gypsy Bank stepping stones.	NT	EA	<10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Was carried out in 2000.	C

Issue 8: Development within floodplains including development along the new A50 corridor

Objective: To work in partnership with others to promote sustainable development and best practice policies for development.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
8.1 Survey and assess landscape and ecological characteristics of the area and analyse the possible damage to the existing environment.	LPA	EA	U	✓						No progress to report due to a lack of resources.	P
8.2 Establish good practice guidelines to strengthen landscape character and encourage sustainable development.	LPA	DV EA	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		No progress to report due to a lack of resources.	P
8.3 Identify actions to be taken to allow new development to be more easily absorbed into the landscape.	LPA	EA	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		No progress to report due to a lack of resources.	P
8.4 Publicise the issue.	LPA	EA	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		No progress to report due to a lack of resources.	P

Issue 9: Changes in agricultural land use

Objective: To protect and improve the existing landscape and ecology in the Dove catchment.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
9.1 Survey and assess the extent of changes and identify target areas	MAFF, CA, EN	EA, FWAG	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		No progress to report due to lack of resources.	P
9.2 Promote best practice including the countryside stewardship scheme.	CA, EN	EA, FWAG	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Discussions currently being held with FWAG.	P

Issue 10: Loss of habitat diversity in the lower reaches of the Dove catchment

Objective: To protect and improve the existing landscape and ecology in the Dove catchment.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
10.1 Continue riverside tree planting and fencing programme.	EA	Land owner	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		No progress to report due to lack of resources.	P
10.2 Develop a buffer strip creation programme.	EA	Land owner	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		No resources to develop a programme. However, some progress made through the provision of advice	P

Issue 11: Re-introduction of salmon to the River Dove

Objective: To restore a population of salmon to the River Trent catchment, utilising the River Dove for spawning, contributing to overall strategy for the protection of salmon stocks.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
11.1 Establish the Trent Salmon Trust.	EA	Riparian owners, Fishery interests, Commercial sponsors	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		No progress to report.	P
11.2 Annual stocking of salmon parr.	EA	As above	150	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	30k per annum to 2010	150,000 salmon parr released into the River Dove in October 2000.	P
11.3 Consider potential smolt entrainment problems.	EA	Water abstractors	U		✓						

Issue 12: The genetic integrity of brown trout in the Dove catchment

Objective: To develop a policy to protect existing stocks of native brown trout.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
12.1 Extend the brown trout assessment	EA		25		✓	✓	✓	✓	U	No further progress on extending brown trout assessment to other areas of catchment. Deferred until internal funding available.	F
12.2 Develop and implement a policy designed to protect native brown trout populations.	EA		U			✓	✓	✓			

Issue 13: Environmental practices at rural industrial sites

Objective: To improve environmental practices at rural industrial sites.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
13.1 Identify owners of rural industrial estates and promote EA guide of Good Environmental Practice.	EA	LAs, Local businesses, Green clubs	R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Owners being identified. Some guides have been sent out to companies on these estates. A workshop was held at GOWM in June to inform business support organisations, local estate management companies and Agency staff from other regions of the guide to good environmental practice for trading estates and business parks and its role in estate management. Over 90 delegates attended the workshop.	P
13.2 Promote support to estate steering groups/site owners that are working to improve environmental good practices including waste minimisation projects.	LAs, Local businesses, Green clubs		R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		To be progressed once above is complete.	P

Issue 14: Pollution from sheep dip in the Dove catchment

Objective: To increase awareness of the effects of sheep dip on the aquatic environment

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ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/ 01	01/ 02	02/ 03	03/ 04	04/ 05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
14.1 Maintain a special programme of biological and chemical surveillance of watercourses at risk from sheep dip.	EA		30	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	As required	Biological sampling in the year 2000 showed recovery from sheep dip pollutions in 1997-9. No new cases were identified.	F
14.2 Continue to publicise the environmental risks associated with sheep dip use & disposal with special targeting of information to sheep farmers and sheep farming areas.	EA	NSA, NAAC, MAFF, NFU, FWAG, BACA, Pesticides trust	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Speaking to individual farmers, mail shots, posters, press release and attendance at ADAS/MAFF meeting helping to raise awareness of the groundwater regulations and the risks of sheep dip with respect to water pollution.	F
14.3 Undertake sheep dip farm inspections and carry out risk assessments.	EA		R	✓	✓					20 authorised site visits undertaken. Also majority of Dove catchment sites visited prior to issue of authorisation.	F
14.4.1 Issue groundwater regulation authorisations to applicants.	EA		R	✓	✓					84 authorisations issued to sites in the Dove catchment	F
14.4.2 Monitor compliance with authorisations.	EA		R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		The majority of farms are aware of the dangers of sheep dip and are posing only a low risk. A few farms need small changes to working practice.	F
14.4.3 Pursue enforcement action against non-applicants.	EA		R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		No evidence of unauthorised disposals to date.	F

Issue 15: Low flows in the Croxden Brook

Objective: To manage a specific water resource problem within the Dove catchment.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/ 01	01/ 02	02/ 03	03/ 04	04/ 05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
15.1 Study flow discharges to the brook and stream bed lining.	STW	EA	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	As required	Ongoing.	P
15.2 Undertake additional hydrological review and appraisal of the Croxden Brook area.	EA		U	✓						Study of hydrogeological system carried out and water balance calculated.	F

Issue 16: Tittesworth Reservoir/Deep Hayes compensation discharge arrangements

Objective: To manage a specific water resource problem within the Dove catchment.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
16.1 Review the Tittesworth Reservoir/Deep Hayes compensation discharge arrangements	EA	STW	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		This is to be reviewed under AMP3 investigations. The issue will be captured within the new CAMS document.	U

Issue 17: Dove catchment abstraction licencing policy

Objective: To manage a specific water resource problem within the Dove catchment.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
17.1 Review Dove catchment abstraction policy	EA	STW	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	As required	This will be addressed within the new CAMS for the Dove catchment.	F

Issue 18: Sustainable river bank management

Objective: To promote sustainable methods of river bank management.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
18.1 Promote natural methods of bank stabilisation by promoting the Agency's 3 demonstration sites, utilising willow spiling.	EA	STW	U	✓	✓					Various riparian owners have utilised willow spiling having viewed Agency works	P
18.2 Promote biodiversity and the protection of the river from pollution.	EA	NFU, FWAG, CLA	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Ongoing	P
18.3 The Agency will liaise with Staffordshire & Derbyshire FWAG officers to identify suitable river reaches for possible combined Countryside Stewardship Schemes.	EA, FWAG		-	✓	✓					Discussions ongoing with FWAG	P
18.4 Apply a strong presumption against granting consent for tipping inert material for bank erosion measures.	EA		-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ongoing	Ongoing	F

Issue 19: Water level management plans

Objective: To review the requirement for water management plans within the plan area. Seek out any shortfalls to encourage the relevant authorities to take the necessary action.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
19.1 Prepare a plan of action to monitor and maintain the two sites in the LEAP area.	EA		0.5		✓						
19.2 Liase with EN & LAs to agree any sites that they are responsible for.	EA, EN		R		✓						
19.3 Any sites in the LEAP area not assigned to an operating authority refer to the WLMP advisory group.	EA, EN		R	✓						None known	C

Issue 20: Biodiversity in the Dove catchment

Objective: To maintain and enhance biodiversity within the plan area in accordance with national, regional and local Biodiversity Action Plan objectives.

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
20.1 Survey & manage habitats for water voles, otters and great crested newts.	EA, WT	EN	7.5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		The Agency has part funded an Otters and Rivers Project Officer post with Staffordshire Wildlife Trust and one in Derbyshire who are conducting otter and water vole surveys. We are also co-ordinating the National Otters Survey. Also, work is being achieved through advice to developers.	P
20.2 Monitor white clawed crayfish. Consider catchment wide survey of alien species.	EA, EN	WT	U	✓	✓	✓				A further population of signal crayfish was identified in the Bradbourne Brook. Methods of eradication of alien species were trialed in the River Hamps at Ford.	P
20.3 Ensure conservation of wetland (especially blanket bog & wetland meadow supporting breeding waders) sites by considering water quality and supply during regulatory activities.	EA, EN		-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Ongoing through planning and other regulatory processes.	P

Issue 20: Biodiversity in the Dove catchment - *Continued*

4

Actions Update

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
20.4 Carry out a survey to determine the extent and speed of invasive weed plant dispersal and begin control measures.	Land owners, LAs	EA, EN	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		A Programme for the control of Japanese Knotweed along the A38 in the catchment was agreed and implemented with the road maintenance contractor.	P
20.5.1 Monitor alder disease	FA	EN, EA	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		No progress to report due to a lack of resources.	P
20.5.2 Development control work to encourage non-use of alder in new schemes.	FA	EN, EA	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Ongoing.	P
20.5.3 Publicise the problem and increase awareness and reporting back.	FA	EN, EA	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Ongoing.	P
20.6.1 Survey and identify locations of black poplar.	FA	LA, WT, EA	U	✓	✓					The Agency has developed a list of the locations of black poplar in the catchment.	C
20.6.2 Establish propagation programme for black poplar.	FA	LA, WT, EA	U	✓	✓					Being carried out by the National Forest and Local Authorities.	P
20.7 Targets for habitat & species creation:										Slight progress has been made on each target through the regulatory system, however no resources for monitoring.	
20.7.1 Increase the total amount of wet woodland by 25ha	DV, EN	LA, WT, EA	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	See above	P
20.7.2 Create 40ha of reedbeds.	DV, EA	LA, WT	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	See above	P
20.7.3 Create 20 ponds for conservation.	DV, EA	LA, WT, FWAG	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	See above	P
20.7.4 Improve & enhance 20km of river corridor including reinstating backwater features, enhancing the riverbank and treeplanting.	DV, EA	LA, WT	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	See above	P

Issue 21: Water quality objectives, standards and directives

Objective: To improve river water quality in the Dove catchment to meet strategic objectives and to make further water quality improvements.

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ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/ 01	01/ 02	02/ 03	03/ 04	04/ 05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
21.1 Investigate and report reasons for RQO non-compliance and EC directive failures.	EA		R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Detailed report produced on River Manifold.	F
21.2 Review of RQO's	EA		R/U	✓	✓					No changes on River Manifold.	F
21.3.1 Continue to review and investigate via local sampling to pinpoint source of pollution.	EA		7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	As required	Permissive local water sampling assisted in locating sources of pollution on River Manifold. To be discontinued now compliance achieved.	F
21.3.2 Plan and carry out detailed localised investigations.	EA		R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	As required	Targeted farm visits brought about reduction in farm pollution along River Manifold.	F
21.4 Pollution prevention campaigns	EA, EN		R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		A draft Midlands Region campaigns 2001/03 report has been prepared. Sheep Dip campaign: see 14.2 Oilcare campaign: In order to raise the profile of the national campaign in Midlands Region and raise awareness of the Oil Storage Regulations a number of activities will be undertaken between 2001/03 to raise awareness and encourage best practice in the storage, use and disposal of oil products. Construction and Demolition (C&D) campaign: The C&D industry has, in recent years, topped the table of industrial water pollution incidents and also accounts for 30% of all UK waste. The Agency's key objectives will aim to reduce the number of pollution incidents, build effective working relationships with the industry, improve environmental performance and reduce waste.	P

Issue 22: Sustainable waste management

Objective: To reduce the amount of waste produced in the Dove area, to increase the proportion of waste managed through re-use, recycling and waste recovery, and to minimise the risks of immediate and future environmental pollution and harm to human health.

4

Actions Update

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
22.1 Work closely with local authorities, industry and commerce to identify and implement joint initiatives and working arrangements.	EA, LAs, Local businesses, Green Clubs		R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Work has continued with Staffordshire Business Environment Network, Groundwork and Local Authorities to promote waste minimisation and sustainable waste management through a series of seminars and workshops for business.	P
22.2 Provide relevant data collected from waste survey to LAs and other interested bodies to aid them in developing waste strategies and plans.	EA		R	✓	✓					The West Midlands Strategic Waste Management Assessment 2000 was signposted in the government's waste management plan 'Waste Strategy 2000' and forms part of that plan. It provides information about the amounts and types of wastes produced and how they are managed. SWMAs are not, however, regional or local strategies - it is the Agency's function to provide information. It is for others to determine and implement waste management strategies.	F
22.3 Monitor and report on local household, commercial and industrial waste recycling. Indicate trends in the levels of recycling within the Dove catchment.	Audit Commission, LAs, EA		R	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		See above.	F
22.4 Promote the utilisation of methane produced in landfills wherever possible.	Waste industry, EA		R	✓	✓					Marchington landfill gas utilisation unit was commissioned late 2000.	F

Issue 23: Investment by Severn Trent Water Ltd to improve water quality

Objective: Improvement of the sewerage system to reduce environmental pollution by regulation and through targeting future investment.

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ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
23.1 Monitor the implementation of AMP3 schemes:										See below - Dates agreed for completion of AMP3 schemes:	
23.1.1 Continuous Discharges	EA	STW	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			F
- Alstonefield STW Strata borehole/ R.Manifold										31 March 2004	
- Ashbourne STW Bentley Brook (R.Dove)										31 March 2002	
- Biggin STW to groundwater										31 March 2005	
- Cheddleton STW, R.Churnet										31 March 2005	
- Froghall STW, R. Churnet										31 March 2005	
- Waterhouses STW, R.Hamps										31 March 2003	
- Wetton septic tank 1 to groundwater										31 March 2005	
- Wetton septic tank 2 to groundwater										31 March 2005	
23.1.2 Intermittent Discharges:	EA	STW	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			F
- Calton Pumping Station soakaway, to Shaks Clayton										31 March 2004	
- CSO, Old Station Yard Leek to R.Churnet										31 March 2004	
- Westwood Hall Farm CSO, Farm Mill Green nature reserve, Leek										31 March 2003	
- Wetton CSO, discharges to limestone shack										31 March 2004	
- Alstonfields STW storm sewerage overflow to strata borehole										31 March 2004	
- Waterhouses STW CSO to R.Hamps.										31 March 2004	
23.2 Assess water quality benefits of completed schemes	EA	STW	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		No schemes yet completed	F

Issue 24: Extend the flood warning service within the Dove catchment

4

Objective:1 To increase the number of recipients of direct flood warnings
2 To increase the areas in which a full flood warning service is available

ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY		TOTAL COST (£K)	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	FUTURE	PROGRESS	FUNDING STATUS
	LEAD	OTHER									
24.1 Offer direct warnings to properties at high risk within existing flood warning service area.	EA		R			✓	✓	✓	Ongoing	New Action	F
24.2 Extend area covered by a full flood warning service	EA		R			✓	✓	✓	Ongoing	New Action	F

Actions Update

Appendix 1: A summary of the Environment Agency's routine activities.



The strategic nature of the LEAP as a long-term planning tool means that the plan is not designed to reflect fully on routine activity within the LEAP area. Our everyday work, of which examples are given below, commits substantial resources to managing the environment.

Enforcement and routine monitoring work are important in achieving the Agency's objective to protect and improve the environment. These operations and regulatory responsibilities form the basis of our work. They include:

- Regulation of discharges to controlled waters through the issue and enforcement of Discharge Consents, responding to pollution incidents, prosecuting polluters, sampling water quality, carrying out surveys, setting water quality targets and protecting groundwater quality
- Regulation of industrial processes with the greatest potential to pollute
- Regulation of the disposal, keeping and use of radioactive waste
- Regulation of keeping, treating, movement and disposal of controlled waste
- Regulation of the remediation of contaminated land designated as Special Sites
- Regulation of the abstraction and impoundment of water, including licence determination, charging, and policing and enforcement
- Maintaining and improving fisheries including fish surveys, fish rescues, restocking, issuing licences and authorising the import or movement of live fish
- Overseeing flood defence activities including issuing of Land Drainage Consents, enforcement, maintenance and improvement works, and issuing flood warnings
- Working closely with Local Planning Authorities through commenting on planning application consultations and promoting policies to protect and enhance the environment in Statutory Development Plans

The Agency responds to incidents of pollution of controlled waters. Where these are substantiated, investigations will be carried out to determine the source of pollution. Where a responsible party can be identified, the Agency may prosecute or issue a formal caution. Formal cautions are given where it is deemed inappropriate to prosecute but it was clear that a significant offence had been committed. Other incidents are dealt with by warning letters.

Our routine monitoring work includes site inspections, water quality sampling (biological and chemical) and surveys (for example fisheries, biology and asset surveys) throughout the catchment. Site inspections are carried out for private and Water Company sewage treatment works, sewerage systems, industrial sites, contaminated land, licensed waste management facilities, landspreading operations, and premises licensed to abstract water.

We also issue authorisations, consents and licenses for a wide range of activities with potential to cause pollution of the environment or harm to human health. These include:

- Abstraction Licences (for surface water and groundwater)
- Land Drainage consents
- Consents to Discharge (to controlled waters)
- Waste Management Licences
- Registrations for some Exemptions from Waste Management Licensing
- Integrated Pollution control Authorisations
- Radioactive Substance Authorisations (for disposal of radioactive wastes) and Registrations (for the keeping of radioactive wastes)
- Registration of Carriers of Waste
- Rod, line and commercial fishing licences and
- Consents to import or introduce live fish

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