

# **Kennet & Pang Fisheries Action Plan**

*“Taking action to protect and enhance the high quality fisheries of the Kennet and Pang Valley”*

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.**

The Rivers Kennet, Pang, Lambourn, Dun and Enborne - have historically had very high reputations as quality game and coarse fisheries. Their management regimes over many decades has resulted in the Kennet & Lambourn being designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and the Lambourn achieving a higher level of international importance as a candidate Special Area for Conservation.

All of these rivers are fed by groundwater springs which give a generally strong base flow together with a high degree of clarity and excellent water quality. This has been reflected in very diverse invertebrate communities, and macrophyte communities that are dominated by *Ranunculus*, often regarded as the "chalk stream" weed. These factors in turn have led to a fish population noted in the recent past by anglers for its size, abundance and quality.

Problems on the upper Kennet began to become apparent during the 1980's, and particularly in the 1990's. Low flows, caused principally by several drought years, but exacerbated by abstractions to supply Swindon, during that period the fastest growing town in Europe, caused several local and catchment-wide organisations to voice their concerns, finally leading to the Axford Enquiry.

Concerns also began to be expressed by local angling associations and landowners about water quality and turbidity issues both in the upper Kennet where algal growths were having adverse effects on *Ranunculus* growth and on the aesthetic appearance of the river. On the lower river the turbidity is felt to be more associated with increased canal operations and with the growth of towns such as Newbury, Thatcham and Reading.

The purpose of this Fisheries Action Plan is to enable the Agency to consult closely with local angling interests and to agree management objectives for the catchment. This will lead to a plan of action to identify how the objectives will be achieved.

Hopefully, as a result of this plan, and with the collaboration of all interests, we will see the rivers returned to their former glory.

## **1: INTRODUCTION**

This Fisheries Action Plan has been developed as a partnership project between the Agency and representatives of fisheries interests within the Kennet and Pang catchments. It aims to identify all the water quality, flow, habitat and other issues which impact on fisheries. The document lays out a plan of action that seeks to address these issues in order of priority. The Agency will be the body chiefly responsible for implementing the actions raised, but the contribution by partners and other fishery interests, such as angling clubs will be essential to the success of the plan.

Whilst we have tried to be realistic in setting out when we hope the various actions will be completed, this will largely be dependent on resources being available. However, we will seek to ensure that timescales are reviewed regularly and we will publish a programme each year, usually in April, of actions that can be funded and will be addressed during the following 12 months.

Delivery of this plan will help to achieve agreed objectives for the catchment and will bring real benefits to fishery and other interests.

## **2: WHY A FISHERIES ACTION PLAN?**

The proposal for the Agency to develop Fisheries Action Plans arose from the recent independent Review of Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Legislation and has since gained Government approval.

There are over 3 million anglers in England and Wales, contributing £2.3 billion to the national economy, including £15 million directly to the Agency through rod licence sales. It is absolutely essential that these customers are consulted and involved in the way this money is spent.

Additionally, the Agency recognises the variety of people who can make a real difference to the environment. Working in partnership, we are embracing new ideas and ways of working, so that together we can have a much greater influence to protect and improve fisheries and the environment.

Fisheries Action Plans present a clear means of communication between the Agency and local fisheries interests. In doing so, they provide a forum in which interested parties can agree upon management objectives for a catchment and develop a transparent plan of action to identify how these will be achieved and who will be responsible for achieving them.

The Kennet and Pang were identified, along with four other catchments in England and Wales, for the development of pilot Fisheries Action Plans. On completion of these, the Agency intends to extend the concept to cover all catchments in the coming years.

## **3: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH.**

This Fisheries Action Plan is one of a suite of plans aimed at delivering integrated environmental management within the area. Later this year, (2002), a Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) will be produced to determine local water resource needs and identify options for sustainable allocation of available resources. Likewise, the Agency will be producing a Eutrophication Control Action Plan (ECAP) for the Kennet, specifically to deal with excessive nutrient (phosphate and nitrate) sources in the catchment.

These plans are underpinned by the Agency's strategy for the area – this “bigger picture” has already been documented in Local Environment Agency Plans (LEAPs). Many local interests were consulted during the production of the LEAPs and, through this, had a significant influence on its content. While the LEAPs provide an overview of the priority environmental issues, the Fisheries Action Plan, Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy and Eutrophication Control Action Plan will provide an opportunity for far more detailed consultation and involvement on specific issues. The Agency hopes that through this process, there will be greater local participation and collaboration in seeking to resolve the variety of environmental issues currently existing in the Kennet and Pang valleys.

#### **4: THE KENNET AND PANG FISHERIES ACTION PLAN**

The Fisheries Action Plan for the Kennet and Pang has been developed by the Agency in full collaboration with representatives of local fisheries interests. These comprise -

<i>Joe Baker</i>	- <i>Reading and District AA (Lower Kennet)</i>
<i>John Ellis</i>	- <i>British Waterways (Kennet &amp; Avon Canal)</i>
<i>Jonathon Woodcock</i>	- <i>English Nature</i>
<i>John Hounslow</i>	- <i>River Keeper (Upper Kennet)</i>
<i>Keith Johnston</i>	- <i>Fisheries on the Pang and Lambourn</i>
<i>Paul Lidgett</i>	- <i>Environment Agency</i>
<i>Chris Robinson</i>	- <i>Environment Agency</i>
<i>John Root</i>	- <i>Hungerford Town and Manor (Middle Kennet)</i>
<i>Bob Steer</i>	- <i>Newbury AA (Middle &amp; Lower Kennet)</i>
<i>Ian Welch</i>	- <i>RMC Angling (Commercial fisheries)</i>

The group was largely selected from members of the Kennet Valley Fishery Association, the local fishery consultative for the catchment which is affiliated to the National Association of Fishery and Angling Consultatives. Whilst these individuals are members of various angling clubs and organisations in the catchment, they also seek to represent the wider fisheries community.

To give the FAP some direction, the group has set a number of overall objectives for the different fisheries within the catchment. This has allowed all the issues affecting fisheries within the Kennet and Pang valleys to be identified and prioritised in order of importance. Using existing information and in consultation with the group, the Agency has developed a range of short, medium and long term actions to address these issues. The responsibility and

estimated cost of undertaking each has been identified by the Agency, along with an indicative timescale for implementation.

## **5: NEXT STEPS**

Following the consultation period, the FAP group reconvened to amend the plan to take account of the comments received, and to identify and prioritise a number of Issues to be actioned in the first year. It is expected that the final Fisheries Action Plan will be launched in spring 2002 and will start to be implemented immediately.

Reporting will be annually at the KVFA AGM & quarterly to the FAP Group.

## **6: OVERVIEW OF THE CATCHMENT**

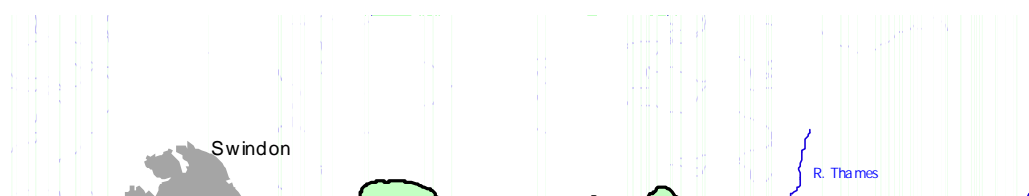
Defined by the Berkshire and Marlborough Downs to the north and west, and the Hampshire Downs to the south the FAP area is predominantly rural in character. However approximately 211,000 people live within the area, mostly in the principal towns of Reading, Marlborough, Newbury and Hungerford (Fig. 1) and their lifestyles put considerable pressure on the environmental resources available. Notable examples include housing developments, the presence of the M4 motorway and the construction of the A34 Newbury by-pass, and extensive mineral extraction between Newbury and Reading.

The Kennet and Pang catchments cover an area in excess of 1,200km<sup>2</sup> and are dominated by the River Kennet, the largest tributary of the River Thames which it joins at Reading, some 70 km east of its source. The Kennet is joined at Newbury by the River Lambourn which runs for some 20 km to the north of the catchment. Parts of the Kennet and Lambourn have additional importance nationally as Sites of Special Scientific Interests (SSSI) and the Lambourn has recently been identified as being of international conservation importance under the EC Habitats Directive. These designations have been in recognition of their outstanding chalk river plant and animal communities.

The Pang is a rural chalk stream which rises to the north of Hampstead Norreys in Berkshire and flows a distance of approximately 23 km to its confluence with the River Thames at Pangbourne.

Of significance also is the Kennet and Avon Canal which runs parallel with the River Kennet downstream of Hungerford, at times sharing the same channel.

Figure 1 - Plan of the Kennet and Pang Fisheries Action Plan catchment



The fish populations of the upper Kennet are trout and grayling dominated and historically provided high quality fly fishing. There has been an increasing reliance upon hatchery reared trout over the last thirty years, but wild fish are still present in reasonable numbers, though probably insufficient to sustain the current level of exploitation.

From the 1950's onward the middle Kennet between Hungerford and Newbury was controlled by a number of large estates with their associated fisheries. Trout fishing dominated, with grayling present in large numbers. Increasing numbers of quality coarse fish, principally roach, dace and chub were encountered, and these often grew to specimen sizes with 2lb roach and 1lb dace frequent captures.

Trout fishing continued below Newbury into the 1980's, but was mainly centred around stocked fish during the mayfly period. Grayling reached the bottom of their range downstream of Newbury with few being encountered below Chamberhouse Farm. The lower Kennet becomes increasingly coarse fish dominated with chub and barbel being the main species encountered in the deeper sections, and roach, dace and chub in the faster flowing non-canalised reaches. Historically Kennet barbel were noted for their abundance rather than their size, with catches of 20 or more fish in the 3-5lb size range being frequently reported in the angling magazines of the day. The current situation indicates a shift in the population structure with fewer barbel being caught, but in much larger sizes.

## 7: FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

The River Kennet can be divided into three distinct zones each of which have different management requirements. These zones were arrived at as part of a management strategy for the Kennet, and do not form part of the draft National Trout and Grayling Strategy at this time.

- 1) **Kennet - the upper reach** is from the perennial head to Eddington Bridge and is a trout/grayling reach. It is designated as a SSSI from Marlborough downstream, and has traditionally been managed with reliance upon trout stocking. A more desirable approach would be one that raises the contribution made by wild brown trout through sustainable practices. However, to support present exploitation rates, it is recognised that supplementary stocking is necessary. Grayling populations appear to be patchy, with good populations in some areas, and very few fish in others.

Habitat quality, especially of flow sensitive habitats, remains one of the primary constraints on the health and diversity of the fish community. The impacts of increased sedimentation and nutrient loading, together with channel modification, have led to localised loss of clean gravel beds and associated plant communities.

The objective is –

*To maintain and improve the high quality habitats within the river channel, in keeping with the statutory SSSI designation, and to protect and improve a high quality trout and grayling fishery whilst also protecting and enhancing natural brown trout stocks.*

- 2) **Kennet - the middle reach** is from Eddington Bridge, Hungerford, to the new A34 bypass to the west of Newbury, and is a mixed trout/coarse reach. Historically, coarse fish removals to allow the development of game fishing, had led to degradation in the status of the coarse fish community. This has been addressed partly through the development and implementation of a Coarse Fish Removal Policy which limits the extent of any coarse fish removals that may take place. Of greater benefit in this direction has been the recognition by landowners of the intrinsic value of coarse fish *within* the environment to the extent that large scale removals are no longer being considered.

Many opportunities exist for habitat improvement in the main river and associated carrier streams, most notably through reinstatement of canalised and impounded river channels, river bed raising, replacement of river gravels and riffles and other similar techniques in use today.

The Kennet and Avon Canal is a valuable fishery resource, but may also impact upon the river in several ways. For example, fish movement, behaviour and population structure in the river may be altered, and in some locations there is evidence that the canal acts as an ORSU for the river in times of flood. There is an overall perception that the canal

is having a generally deleterious effect on the river through water quality impacts brought about by increasing boat movements.

The objective is –

*To agree a balance between coarse and game fishery interests that is in accordance with the requirements of the conservation designation (SSSI). The focus will then be to maintain and improve the status of the fishery with an emphasis of stock management and habitat enhancement.*

- 3) **Kennet - the lower reach** is from the new A34 bypass to the confluence with the Thames and is a coarse fishery. This is renowned for large barbel, chub and silver fish. There is evidence that certain aspects of the fishery have changed, with a reduction in the abundance of silver fish and recruitment problems in the chub and barbel populations.

This stretch is extensively canalised and experiences water quality (turbidity) problems and localised loss of *Ranunculus* and other macrophytes commonly associated with lowland chalk rivers. In addition, significant stretches are inaccessible to anglers. Management actions focus on habitat improvement, water quality improvement, promotion of angling and accessibility.

The objective is –

*To continue to restore the reach to its former status as a prestigious coarse fishery with an emphasis on water quality, habitat improvement and increasing access.*

- 4) **The River Lambourn** supports a self-sustaining population of brown trout and grayling, though recent observations indicate that the latter maybe in decline. Angling interest is largely controlled by small syndicates who make limited trout introductions which do not appear to be having an adverse effect on the wild fish population.

The objective is –

*To maintain and improve river channel habitats and to protect and improve a high quality trout fishery whilst also protecting and enhancing natural brown trout and grayling stocks.*

- 5) **The River Pang** supports native populations of brown trout and grayling. Some supplementary stocking of trout takes place but the fishery is less intensively managed compared to the River Kennet.

Historically, the Pang has suffered from extreme low flows and this had an affect on fish populations. A review of abstraction licensing in the catchment appears to have alleviated the problem to a large extent.

The objective is similar to those for the upper Kennet and Lambourn and seek –

*To further improve the high quality habitats within the river channel and to protect and improve a trout fishery whilst also protecting and enhancing natural brown trout and grayling stocks.*

- 6) **The Kennet and Avon Canal** increasingly interlinks with the River Kennet from its first point of contact at Kintbury downstream to Reading, and provides good quality coarse fishing throughout much of its length, with excellent accessibility. Prior to opening to full usage in 1990, the fish populations are dominated by roach, tench and pike in the upper reaches and by chub, barbel and roach in the lower ‘river’ reaches. As the canal has been more heavily utilised there has been a shift in the fish population structure from one containing relatively few "specimen" fish, to a smaller fish dominated population with large numbers of roach and bream.

There are also conflicts of interests between recreational and conservation interests that use the canal and river systems.

The objective is –

*To maintain a high quality mixed coarse fishery whilst seeking to minimise conflicts between users.*

- 7) **Stillwater fisheries** are numerous in the Kennet and Pang catchment and are centred around Newbury and Reading. They offer the greatest opportunities for fishery development and exist in various forms from working gravel pits through to established fisheries and conservation areas.

The objective is –

*To allow stillwaters to develop in such a way as to broaden the diversity and range of fishing available to anglers so as to enhance recreational opportunities. The development must be managed as part of a broader strategy for the sustainable development of the gravel pit complexes, thus reconciling conflicts in use between fisheries, conservation and recreation interests.*

## **8: THAMES SALMON REHABILITATION SCHEME**

Reports of a salmon population in the River Thames date back to the time of the Magna Carta and in the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century it is known that up to 3,000 Thames salmon were taken to Billingsgate fish market each year. This population declined rapidly with the onset of the Industrial Revolution as pollution in the River Thames and the construction of weirs to aid upstream boat traffic created chemical and physical barriers that prevented adults from

reaching their spawning and nursery grounds upstream. The last record of a Thames salmon was made in 1833.

For nearly a century, up to the 1950s, large stretches of the river around London were virtually dead to all aquatic life. Improvements in the treatment of effluents improved water quality and led to the return of many fish species to the river. The first salmon, a stray from another river, was found on the intake screens of West Thurrock Power Station on November 12<sup>th</sup> 1974.

The Thames Salmon Rehabilitation Scheme began work in 1979. Although the major barrier of water quality through London had been largely removed, there remained the problems of *occasional* poor water quality events in the tidal river, the very large numbers of weirs and access to suitable spawning and nursery habitats.

Since 1979 the Scheme, with help from a charitable organisation, the Thames Salmon Trust, has produced a number of tangible successes. The Kennet and Lambourn have been identified as offering the best availability of spawning and nursery habitat in the Thames basin. Fish passes have been constructed on the 22 lowermost weirs of the Kennet and Thames. This will allow returning adults access to the River Kennet. On the River Kennet a partnership of the Thames Salmon Trust, Millennium Commission and Environment Agency has built a further 16 fish passes to allow returning salmon access to the excellent spawning and nursery habitat that is available in this catchment. The Scheme, which is in its 22<sup>nd</sup> year, can only be judged when all the fish passes that are required have been completed, and salmon have access to spawning habitat. Through this Fisheries Action Plan, and the subordinate Salmon Action Plan, the future work of this Scheme will be discussed, reported and directed.

## **9: THE ISSUES**

A total of 25 issues have been identified by the Fisheries Action Plan group, covering a range of topics.

The following tables briefly describe the issues, set short, medium and long term targets against each and identify a variety of actions to resolve them. Each action is given an indicative cost and timescale for completion. In addition, the organisation(s) most likely to be responsible for undertaking them are identified.

Some of the issues will require little involvement of the Agency apart from liaison with other interested parties and organisations or advice to external customers, while others will require significant injections of funding, monitoring, modelling and assessments over a period of some years. Their implementation will depend largely upon the availability of funding - both internal and external - staff resources and expertise. It is vital, therefore, that while the FAP is, and must be seen to be, an action plan, expectations on the part of the external customers should not exceed what the Agency and its partners are able to deliver: only a selection of the issues identified here can be tackled in any one year.

Last but not least, the tables identify available references where more information on the various issues may be found. These references are detailed in Appendix 1.

It is important to note that these issues do not represent the full range of fisheries work being undertaken in the Kennet and Pang catchments. The Agency and other interests are involved in a variety of other activities aimed at protecting and improving fisheries.

## **10: Issue Tables.**

### **10.1 WATER QUALITY AND LAND USE**

Issue 1a	Riparian land use.	High priority
Issue 1b	Impact of the Kennet & Avon Canal on the water quality of the River Kennet and River Dun	High priority
Issue 1c	Nitrate status of the Upper Kennet and Lambourn.	Medium Priority
Issue 1d	Phosphate reduction at Newbury STW.	High Priority
Issue 1e	Turbidity on the upper Kennet.	High Priority

### **10.2 RIVER FLOWS**

Issue 2a	Impact of the Kennet & Avon Canal on flows in the River Kennet and River Dun.	High Priority
Issue 2b	Perceived low flows in the River Kennet	High Priority
Issue 2c	Perceived impact of low flows in the upper Kennet as a result of Thames Waters' Axford abstraction	High Priority

### **10.3 HABITATS**

Issue 3	Strategic approach to habitat enhancements in the Kennet, Lambourn and Pang catchments.	High priority
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### **10.4 FISHERY MANAGEMENT**

Issue 4a	Signal crayfish in the Kennet, Lambourn and Pang.	High priority
Issue 4b	Promotion of angling and provision of sufficient fishing opportunities to satisfy angling demands.	Low priority
Issue 4c	Impact of fish eating birds and mink in the FAP area.	Medium priority
Issue 4d	Communication, information exchange and education	Medium priority

Issue 4e	Project funding and collaboration	High priority
Issue 4f	Quantify the contribution that angling makes to the local economy.	Low priority
Issue 4g	Escape of stillwater fish into rivers	Medium priority
Issue 4h	Access by fish to spawning, nursery and feeding habitat	Low priority.
Issue 4i	Need to produce a Salmon Action Plan for the River Thames.	Low Priority
Issue 4j	Conflict resolution between different fishery users of the River Kennet.	Low priority
Issue 4k	Reintroduction of Salmon into the Thames catchment (including the River Kennet)	Low Priority

### **10.5 INVESTIGATIONS**

Issue 5a	Water quality and habitat of the Padworth Stream.	High priority
Issue 5b	Decline in fish species, invertebrate communities and <i>Ranunculus</i> abundance in the lower Kennet.	High priority

### **10.6 PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE CONSERVATION STATUS**

Issue 6a	Protect and take opportunities to enhance the status of SSSI / cSAC and the wider conservation value of fisheries.	Medium priority
Issue 6b	Enhancement of wild brown trout populations and adoption of sensitive stocking policies.	Medium priority

ISSUE	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITY)	TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 1a - Riparian land use. (see also Issue 16, "Nutrient control").</b></p> <p>Most of the riparian land on the Kennet, Lambourn, Enborne and Pang is agricultural. In many places, fields are planted up to the water's edge. This causes problems such as poaching of river banks and increased washout from cultivated fields, leading to increased nutrients in the watercourse and siltation of spawning gravels. The increasing practice of "free range" livestock rearing is having major impacts where fields close to the rivers are used</p> <p><b>Source:</b> FAP group</p> <p><b>Supporting Document:</b>  <b>Kennet Valley LEAP Issue 16.</b>  <b>DEFRA publications</b>  <b>Sedimentation &amp; Salmonids in England &amp; Wales - Fred Theurer.</b>  <b>Thames (Benson to Hurley) Pang &amp; Wye LEAP Issue 20.</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target</b></p> <p>Identify and address high priority sites and locations.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action</b></p> <p>Continue to support and fund Upper Kennet Landwise Project, and Kennet and Pang Valley Countryside Projects. (EA, EN, UKLP, KVCP, PVCP.)</p>	<p><b>Top 6</b></p> <p>Ongoing</p>	>£20k
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Evaluate and address the full extent and causes of the problem.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Continue/extend work of Upper Kennet Landwise Project and Kennet and Pang Valley Countryside Projects. (EA.UKLP. KVCP. PVCP)</p>	3 years	>£20k
	<p>Increase awareness of the issue</p>	<p>Seek to raise fishery concerns in other for a, eg. Local Authority Rural Development Plans, etc. (EN, LA's, UKLP, KVCP, PVCP, KVFA Cleaner Kennet Campaign)</p>	3 years	<£5k
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Continue to implement best practice</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Monitor effectiveness of measures and continue to support existing approach. (EA. EN.UKLP)</p>	5 years	£5-20k
	<p>Seek appropriate regulation</p>	<p>Establish need for addition legislative powers to reduce the impact of riparian agricultural development. Promote these through DEFRA. (EA, EN, DEFRA)</p>	5 years	<£5k

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITY)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COSTS
<p><b>Issue 1b - Impact of the Kennet &amp; Avon Canal on the turbidity and water quality of the River Kennet and River Dun.</b></p> <p>Turbidity resulting from boat movements, lock operations and canal maintenance is widely perceived to have an impact on the water quality of the River Kennet</p> <p>Additionally, evidence suggests that bacterial toxins released as a result of algal activity in the Kennet &amp; Avon Canal were the cause of the 1998 fish kill which affected the canal, the River Dun and a local fish farm. There is no evidence to suggest this incident will not recur.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> LEAP / FAP group</p> <p><b>Supporting Document:</b> <b>Kennet Valley LEAP Issue 15 Hungerford Incident Technical Report.</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Isolate the Kennet &amp; Avon Canal from the River Dun.</p> <p>Establish the extent of turbidity originating from the canal and its impact on fisheries.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Construct bypass weirs on canal locks to prevent excess water overflowing into the river and Canal bank maintenance to prevent leaks to the river. (BW)</p> <p>Maintain a seasonal monitoring programme to detect the possible onset of another major fish mortality, and take preventative action where possible. (EA, BW)</p> <p>Undertake turbidity monitoring at strategic locations on the canal and river between Kintbury and Reading. (EA, plus partners)</p>	<p><b>Top 6</b></p> <p>2002</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>By April 2003</p>	<p>&gt;£20k</p> <p>£5-20k</p> <p>&gt;£120k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Investigate the means of further isolating the canal from the river.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Identify outstanding connections between the canal and river, and discuss options with British Waterways. Implement findings. (EA, BW)</p>	<p>Within 18months</p>	<p>&gt;£20k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Minimise impact of canal operations on riverine environment.</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Discuss options for further reducing turbid discharges to the river and implement best operational practice based on analysed results of monitoring programme. (EA. BW)</p>	<p>4 years</p>	<p>&gt;£20k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS &(RESPONSIBILITY)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST	
<p><b>Issue 1c - Nitrate status of the Upper Kennet &amp; Lambourn.</b></p> <p>Land use practices in the upper Kennet are perceived to be responsible, in part, for nitrate enrichment of the river water and subsequent eutrophication, imbalances in algal communities and impacts on the general ecology.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> FAP group</p> <p><b>Supporting Document:</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Identify the criteria necessary for the site to be confirmed as a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Collect and analyse information to determine the impact nutrient enrichment on the ecology of the Upper Kennet &amp; Lambourn. (EA)</p> <p>Consult internally and disseminate information. (EA)</p>	<p><b>2003 on.</b></p> <p>1 year minimum</p>	<£5k	
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Seek to reduce nitrates in the upper and middle Kennet, Lambourn, Pang and Enborne catchments.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Support/initiate process that will result in the upper Kennet being considered for designation as a NVZ. (EA. DEFRA)</p> <p>Investigate possibility for voluntary arrangement for nitrate control. (EA.UKLP)</p>	<p>1 year minimum</p> <p>2 years minimum.</p>	N/k	N/k
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Regardless of NVZ status, work with landowners to implement best practice to reduce nutrient enrichment.</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>See Issue 1a</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> EA, UKLP, DEFRA, NFU,</p>	Ongoing		

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITY)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 1d - Phosphate reduction at Newbury STW.</b></p> <p>There is a perception that the general ecology of the lower River Kennet is affected by increased nutrient levels downstream of Newbury Sewage Treatment Works. Major concerns have been expressed that the STW was not identified under the Urban Waste Water Treatment (UWWT) Directive as requiring phosphate reduction.</p> <p>Where phosphate reduction is required under the UWWT, it is approved by the DTR and funded through water companies' Asset Management Programme. (AMP)</p> <p><b>Source:</b> FAP group, KVFA</p> <p><b>Supporting Document:</b> <b>Kennet Valley LEAP Issue 15</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Better understanding of the process leading to the installation of phosphate reduction and reasons for Newbury STW not being currently included.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Obtain and circulate information on UWWT Directive, the Periodic Review and justification for decision on Newbury in current programme of STW investments. (EA).</p>	<p><b>Top 6</b></p> <p>3 months</p>	<£5k
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Obtain data required to justify phosphate reduction at Newbury STW.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Liase internally to identify historical data and determine monitoring programme to fulfil requirements. Obtain data and evidence to justify phosphate reduction. (EA).</p>	2002/03	£5-20k
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Seek phosphate reduction at Newbury STW through Thames Water's Asset Management Programme (AMP).</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Analyse evidence of ecological impacts to support investment in Newbury STW after 2005. (EA, TWUL.)</p>	<p>Within 5 years – subject to progress with above.</p>	>£20k

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITY)	PRIORITIES & TIMESCALES	COST & FUNDING SOURCE
<p><b>Issue: 1e Nutrient status and epiphytic algal growth on the Upper Kennet.</b></p> <p>There has been a recent seasonal deterioration in the upper Kennet where high turbidity and epiphytic algal growths appear to have had major impacts on <i>Ranunculus</i> growth and on the appearance and perception of the river as a trout fishery. Current perceptions of the likely cause are varied, but include land use changes, Marlborough STW, river flow and climatic factors.</p> <p><b>Source: FAP Group. ARK. KVFA.</b></p> <p><b>Supporting Document:</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Gain common understanding of the likely cause and impacts of problem.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Collate available information.</p> <p>Organise a seminar to increase awareness and understanding of all the factors affecting water quality in the upper Kennet. (EA/ARK/TWUL/EN)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Complete 03/2002</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target.</b></p> <p>Establish the extent and impacts of the epiphytic growths affecting the upper Kennet.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Undertake water quality monitoring at strategic locations. Analyse results. Develop action plan to progress monitoring and take opportunities for "on the ground" solutions. (EA)</p>	<p>Within 12 months</p>	<p>&gt;£20k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Identify causes and progress solutions</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action</b></p> <p>Dependant upon medium term action. Continue liaison with all parties.</p> <p>(EA, EN, ARK, TWUL Landowners)</p>	<p>2 years</p>	<p>TBD</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITY)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 2a - Impact of the Kennet &amp; Avon Canal on flows in the River Kennet.</b></p> <p>There is a perception that the water resource requirements for the Kennet &amp; Avon Canal are having an adverse impact on flows in the River Kennet.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> LEAP / FAP group</p> <p><b>Supporting Document:</b> Kennet Valley LEAP Issues 3 &amp; 4</p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Establish existing water resource supply to the canal – phase 1.</p> <p>Optimise use of current water supply.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Monitor water exchange between the river and canal in flow sensitive reach (Kintbury to Reading). Circulate résumé of findings. (EA)</p> <p>Construct bypass weirs on locks to minimise water loss. (BW)</p>	<p><b>2003 on</b></p> <p>1 year minimum</p> <p>On-going</p>	<p>£5-20k</p> <p>&gt;£20k per lock</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Establish existing water resource supply to the canal – phase 2.</p> <p>Encourage better understanding of the existing and potential water resource impacts of the canal.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Evaluate data to determine whether impact on flows can be detected. (EA)</p> <p>Review methodology and consider extending project to other flow sensitive reaches. (EA)</p> <p>Document and communicate the nature of the perceived water resource impacts of the canal on the riverine environment. (EA)</p>	<p>Within 18 months</p> <p>Within 2 years</p> <p>Within 6 months.</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p> <p>&lt;£5k</p> <p>&lt;£5k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Effect potential remediation measures.</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action</b></p> <p>With BW, develop, consult on and agree operating agreement. (EA,BW,EN)</p>	<p>Within 4 years</p>	<p>N/k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITY)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 2b - Perceived low flows in the River Kennet.</b></p> <p>There is concern that the flow requirements for some species of fish (and the wider ecology) in the River Kennet are not met at certain times of year.</p> <p>Future water resource management and abstraction licensing policy will be determined through Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies. With the assistance of a “stakeholder group” representing local interests, CAMS will identify flow sensitive reaches, and the long term flow requirements to protect them. A range of options including demand management and water efficiency measures can then be used to achieve and protect the desired flows.</p> <p><b>Source: FAP Group.</b></p> <p><b>Supporting Document: Kennet Valley LEAP Issue 3.</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Collect and collate the data required for establishing River Flow Objectives in Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS).</p> <p>Fisheries interests are represented in the development of Kennet &amp; Pang CAMS.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Consult internally and with local fisheries interests. (EA)</p> <p>Identify representatives to sit on “Stakeholder Group” and ensure wider local interests are consulted on the eventual CAMS. (EA)</p>	<p><b>2003 on</b></p> <p>Within 6 months</p> <p>Imminent</p>	<p>N/k</p> <p>N/k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Identify data gaps to ensure information is available for the following 6 year programme.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Review current data and collect additional information if necessary. (EA)</p> <p>Analyse data and produce flow targets for fisheries. (EA/Local fishery interests)</p>	<p>Within 12 months</p>	<p>N/k</p> <p>N/k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Achieve and protect desired environmental flows.</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Implement recommendations of Kennet &amp; Pang CAMS. (EA)</p>	<p>Minimum of 6 years before review.</p>	<p>N/k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITY)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 2c - Perceived impact of low flows in the upper Kennet as a result of Thames Water's Axford abstraction.</b></p> <p>There is a strongly held view that flows in the River Kennet are affected by the groundwater abstraction at Axford.</p> <p>The variation to the existing licence will be reviewed in 2007.</p> <p><b>Source: FAP Group. Action for the River Kennet</b></p> <p><b>Supporting Document: Kennet Valley LEAP Issue 3</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Establish ecological and hydrological monitoring requirements to provide sufficient data to determine whether the existing abstraction is having an impact.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Assimilate and analyse existing fisheries, ecological and hydrological data. (EA, TWUL)</p> <p>Collaborate with TW to design a monitoring protocol. (EA, TWUL)</p> <p>Undertake monitoring programme. (EA)</p>	<p><b>2003 on</b></p> <p>Complete</p> <p>Complete</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>N/k</p> <p>N/k</p> <p>N/k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Determine level of impacts.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Complete monitoring programme and analyse data. (EA)</p> <p>Use results to inform the review of the licence variation. (EA, Local fishery interests.)</p>	<p>By 2005</p> <p>By 2007</p>	<p>N/k</p> <p>N/k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Subject to above, determine long term status of flow sensitive fish, invertebrates and macrophytes.</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Continue to monitor ecological and hydrological parameters in relation to the abstraction (EA)</p>	<p>Post-2007</p>	<p>N/k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITY)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 3a - Strategic approach to habitat enhancements in the Kennet, Lambourn, Enborne and Pang catchments</b></p> <p>Most river habitat enhancement work is opportunistic and a more strategic approach is essential. This would identify a prioritised list of planned and costed habitat enhancements against which funds could be raised and allocated. A major part of this strategy would consider the various sluices and structures on the Kennet, Lambourn and Pang. Although mostly redundant, or with minimal control, the river remains impounded upstream of the structures, restricting fish movement and causing siltation and changes to water chemistry. Additionally, many floodplain features have become disconnected from the river channel, eg mill channels, water meadow carriers, and redundant water cress beds. These often provide valuable habitats, thus contributing to the overall ecological value of the river system.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> FAP group.  <b>Supporting Document:</b>  <b>Kennet Valley LEAP Issue 13 &amp; 21</b>  <b>Thames (Benson to Hurley) Pang and Wye LEAP Issues 8 &amp; 10.</b>  <b>Kennet Water Level Management Plan.</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b> Consider options.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b> Discuss options for developing habitat enhancement strategy and agree on preferred option and funding. EA / EN / FAP group.</p>	<p><b>Top 6</b> 6 months.</p>	<p>N/k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b> Establish extent of habitat in need of improvement.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b> Identify degraded habitats, in consultation with fisheries and conservation interests. (EA. EN. Local fishery interest)  Identify opportunities where enhancements could proceed. (EA)</p>	<p>April 2003</p>	<p>£5k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b> Produce a River Habitat Rehabilitation Strategy comprising a list of prioritised enhancement opportunities.</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b> Prioritise identified opportunities in consultation with local interests. (EA)  Circulate document.  Seek external funding to implement. (EA, EN, Fishery interests &amp; external partners)</p>	<p>2003/04    2004 onwards</p>	<p>N/k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITIES)	TIMESCALES PRIORITIES	COST
<p><b>Issue 4a : Signal crayfish in the Kennet, Lambourn and Pang.</b></p> <p>Signal crayfish are widespread in the catchment to the detriment of white clawed crayfish and potentially to several species of invertebrates and macrophytes, and hence to the fish population. Signals can also damage river banks and are a nuisance to anglers, despite providing a substantial food source for fish such as chub, perch and barbel.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> FAP group.</p> <p><b>Supporting Document:</b> <b>Kennet Valley LEAP Issue 10. Thames Region Byelaw 14.</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Gauge the extent of the problem and perceived impact of signal crayfish upon the fishery</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Collate all available information on the current status of signals in the Kennet &amp; Pang catchments. (EA, EN, BW)</p> <p>Consult with fisheries interests to establish perceived problems and hotspot areas and circulate summary of results and identify priority sites for remediation. (EA, Owners, Angling clubs, BW)</p>	<p><b>Top 6</b></p> <p>Within 6 months</p>	
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Alleviate pressure in problem areas following EA best practice guidelines.</p> <p>Contribute information to Agency R&amp;D programme by monitoring effects of control measures.</p> <p>Develop information to raise awareness of crayfish, problems associated with the presence of crayfish and measures being taken to address the problems.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Promote Best Practice Guidelines. (EA, EN, A/Cs)</p> <p>Monitor decline in non-native crayfish populations in problem areas (EA, EN).</p>	<p>Within 18 months</p>	<p>£5-20k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Inform anglers, and the wider community, of crayfish issues and the work being undertaken to address the problems.</p> <p>Continue to promote best practice and self help measures to control particularly problematic populations.</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Inform the public of measures being taken to find long-term solutions to the problems (EA).</p> <p>Provide fishery management guidelines outlining acceptable practices that fisheries interests can use to control and mitigate for the effects of signal crayfish (EA).</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>N/k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 4b: Promotion of angling and provision of sufficient fishing opportunities to satisfy angling demands.</b></p> <p>Angling generates a considerable contribution to the national economy. The Kennet and Pang catchments offer a wide variety of angling experiences but the number of publicly available fisheries is limited. This may be more significant in the urban areas of Reading and Newbury where riparian development is extensive. Whilst maximising angling opportunities may have local economic benefits, it is essential that increased pressure does not compromise existing fisheries and conservation interests.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> FAP group.</p> <p><b>Supporting Document:</b>  <b>Kennet Valley LEAP Issue 11.</b>  <b>Coarse Fish Strategy.</b>  <b>Salmon &amp; Freshwater Fisheries Review.</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Evaluate the accessibility and availability of angling sites within the area.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Establish existing pattern of fishery usage and compare with anglers' requirements to identify areas where fishery development would achieve greatest benefit. (EA, KVFA, A/C's)</p> <p>Promote angling within the catchment through Newscast, angling guides, junior angling events and general PR. (EA, A/C's)</p>	<p><b>2003 on</b></p> <p>Within 12 months</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p> <p>&lt;£5k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>To improve fishery access and availability in target areas.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Launch a Kennet Angling fact sheet through regional fishery magazines etc to promote access to existing fisheries. Improve availability of local angling information through the Agency web-site. (EA)</p> <p>Promote economic benefits of developing fisheries as a business venture amongst landowners and advise on angler requirements etc.  (EA/A/Cs/NFA/KVFA)</p>	<p>Within 2 years</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>To maintain and develop angling access in the FAP area</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Produce an angling access management strategy.</p> <p>Prioritise potential projects, identify partners and sources of funding.  (EA/EN/Local Authorities/Sport England)</p>	<p>3 years.</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 4c: Impact of fish eating birds and mink in FAP area</b></p> <p>There is considerable concern over the impact that fish eating birds and mink are having on the fish stocks and angling in the FAP area and nationally.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> FAP Group</p> <p><b>Supporting Document:</b> EA R&amp;D reports. DEFRA R&amp;D reports Kennet Valley LEAP Issue 11</p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Establish a method of data collection to record the nature and extent of the impact of bird and mink predation on fish stocks.</p> <p>Increase awareness and development of practices that reduce bird and mink predation on fish stocks</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Consult fisheries interests to establish perceived impact and locality of bird predation in the area. Identify core problem fisheries. (EA, KVFA, A/Cs)</p> <p>Produce a data collection system to measure the impact of predation on individual fisheries at core sites. (EA)</p> <p>Promote fishery management best practice on how to reduce cormorant and mink predation at fisheries e.g. habitat modifications, deterrent methods, how to apply for a DEFRA license to control cormorants etc. (EA/EN/KVFA/Angling Clubs.)</p>	<p><b>2003 on</b></p> <p>18 months</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Implement predation control measures.</p> <p>Contribute the findings to the continuing development of best practice.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Reduce the impact of bird predation at fisheries using the techniques highlighted above. (A/Cs/ Landowners)</p> <p>Feed information on effectiveness of protection measures into national projects such as DEFRA research and best practice guidelines. ( EA)</p>	<p>3 years +</p>	<p>N/k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Establish recognition of the impact of fish predation with other interest groups and general public.</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Contribute to the broader debate on bird predation. (EA, KVFA)</p> <p>Publish local success stories, especially non-lethal methods of control.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>N/k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITIES)	TIMESCALES PRIORITIES	COST
<p><b>Issue 4d: Communication, information exchange and education</b></p> <p>There is a need to improve contact between local fisheries interests and the Agency and to ensure greater access to fisheries and other related information.</p> <p><b>Source: FAP group</b></p> <p><b>Supporting Document:</b></p> <p><b>Salmon &amp; Freshwater Fisheries Review. Issue 4d cont.</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Identify a single point of contact within the Agency for the FAP area.</p> <p>Identify shortfalls of current communication links between the agency and other fisheries interests.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Agency to identify and publicise the existence of a fisheries officer as a single point of contact for the area. This officer should seek to establish a network of angling clubs and keep them briefed regularly on Agency activities. (EA)</p> <p>Consult with interested parties and collate responses / priorities. (EA)</p> <p>Identify Agency and other information relevant to fisheries interests. (EA)</p> <p>Evaluate the customer demand for the information and means by which this can be communicated most effectively. (EA)</p>	<p><b>2003 on</b></p> <p>Within 6 months</p>	<p>N/k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Improve the means by which customers can access information and produce and disseminate more information that is in an appropriate form for the target audience.</p> <p>Increase awareness of Agency activities and encourage the belief that the Agency is open and approachable in relation to its fisheries activities.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Increase the availability of survey reports and other information and produce documentation in a user-friendly format and publicise the means by which information can be accessed. (EA)</p> <p>Within existing resource constraints, increase Agency representation at angling club AGMs where appropriate and maintain regular contact with consultatives and the club network. (EA)</p>	<p>Within 12 months</p>	<p>N/k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Continue to maintain strong links with anglers and other fisheries interest groups.</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Continued collation of contemporary information for dissemination, open events, partnership projects etc. Maintain open consultation of Agency's activities (e.g. through FAP). (EA).</p> <p>Actively publicise the means by which information can be accessed. (EA)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>N/k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 4e: Project funding and collaboration</b></p> <p>The activities of the Agency are restricted by financial and manpower resource limitations.</p> <p>External funding streams and partnership projects can increase the Agency's resources base and, therefore, the amount of work that can be done.</p> <p><b>Source: FAP group.</b></p> <p><b>Supporting Document: The Agency Vision, Coarse Fisheries Action Plan.</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Identify potential sources of funding and partners for fisheries projects</p> <p>Raise awareness of external funding sources, eg. Lottery Heritage Funding, and the means by which fisheries interests can apply for funding.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Enlist help of Agency Partnerships Officer for contacts and information and develop a network of local fisheries interests and funding bodies that are potential sources of funding or support for local fisheries projects (e.g. business / local authorities, etc.) (EA, EN.)</p> <p>Circulate information to fisheries interests (e.g. angling clubs) on funding opportunities and provide advice and case studies to potential applicants (EA, EN.)</p>	<p><b>2003 on</b></p> <p>Within 6 months</p> <p>On-going</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Link forthcoming projects with partners / funding bodies.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Consider all of the other issues raised in the FAP/LEAP and seek opportunities to gain funding for each from appropriate sources. (EA, EN)</p>	<p>Within 12 months</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Try to secure funding / partners to help with the completion of forthcoming projects.</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Develop profile for each project and present this to potential funding bodies / partners. (EA, EN)</p>	<p>Within 18 months</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 4f: Quantify the contribution that angling makes to the local economy.</b></p> <p>The average angler spends over £700 per annum on their sport (licenses, permits, equipment, bait etc) - a good deal more is spent on travelling, accommodation, food etc.</p> <p>The fisheries of the Kennet valley are nationally renowned and attract many thousands of anglers each year.</p> <p>An economic review of these fisheries would help to put the value of the fishery into a market context. This would be beneficial in several respects, including: increasing investor interest; prevention of environmentally damaging activities; formation of mitigation claims etc.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> FAP group</p> <p><b>Supporting Document:</b> <b>An Economic Evaluation of Inland Fisheries. (EA R&amp;D Report)</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Establish the scope of the study, information requirements and the source of guidance information.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Use the results of Agency R&amp;D to identify information requirements . Assimilate data that is already present. (EA)</p>	<p><b>2003 on</b></p> <p>Within 6 months</p>	<p>N/k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Gather remaining information</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>With help from angling clubs, tackle shops, Agency Rod Licence Centre etc., gather remaining information to allow calculation of economic statistics. (EA)</p>	<p>Within 1 year</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Perform economic evaluation</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Perform economic evaluation in line with Agency guidance.</p> <p>Produce in form of a report and make available to interested parties. (EA)</p>	<p>Within 18 months</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 4g: Escape of stillwater fish into rivers</b></p> <p>In recent years several cases have been documented where fish, notably carp, have escaped from stillwaters into rivers during flooding. This is costly both to angling clubs in terms of lost fish and to the ecology of the river, especially when the escapees are non-indigenous.</p> <p><b>Source: FAP Group</b></p> <p><b>Supporting Document: Salmon &amp; Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Identify the main causes.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Work with fishing clubs / landowners etc. to identify high-risk fisheries. (EA/landowners)</p>	<p><b>2003 on</b></p> <p>Within 6 months</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Minimise risk.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Provide advice to fishery clubs and landowners on best practice. (EA)</p>	<p>Within 18 months</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Continue to minimise risk.</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Continue to regulate fish movements and stocking practices through the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act (1974) Section 30 process and provide advice and guidance to prevent the escape of fish. (EA)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>N/k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PRIORITIES & TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 4h: Access by fish to spawning, nursery and feeding habitat</b></p> <p>The large numbers of weirs on the lower Kennet create impassable barriers to the movement of coarse and game fish species, preventing upstream colonisation of spawning, nursery and feeding habitat. The Thames Salmon Trust, in partnership with the Environment Agency and Millennium Commission, has raised £2million to construct 16 fish passes on the lower river between Reading and Hamstead Marshall. These will assist the upstream migration of many fish species. Sluices and similar structures on the Lambourn and Pang also affect fish migration.</p> <p><b>Source: FAP group</b></p> <p><b>Supporting Document: Kennet Valley LEAP Issue 13 Thames (Benson to Hurley) Pang &amp; Wye LEAP Issue 10</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target</b></p> <p>Assess the effectiveness of the fish passes.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action</b></p> <p>Monitor the effectiveness of fish passes by continuing the Thames salmon radio-tracking programme. This programme should be extended to allow investigation of the efficacy of newly created fish passes on the River Kennet. (TST/ EA)</p>	<p><b>2003 on</b></p> <p>Minimum of 3 years data required to assess the effectiveness of the fish passes.</p>	<p>&gt;£20k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Ensure that fish passes have minimum of 95% effectiveness at passing salmon and, if possible, assess their effectiveness for coarse fish passage.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Make modifications to fish passes to increase effectiveness, where possible (EA)</p>	<p>2002 - 2010</p>	<p>&gt;£20k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Continue to encourage weir owners to incorporate fish passes as part of refurbishment works, as defined by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p>		<p>N/k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 4i: Need to produce a Salmon Action Plan for the River Thames</b></p> <p>Salmon Action Plans are required for all principal English and Welsh salmon rivers. The plans are semi-statutory documents and should be encompassed within Fishery Action Plans where applicable.</p> <p>The Salmon Action Plans identify the scientific methodologies used in the assessment of salmon populations.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> FAP group</p> <p><b>Supporting Document:</b> <b>Kennet Valley LEAP Issue 14</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Identify how the Thames Salmon Action Plan can be incorporated within the Thames Region Fisheries Action Plan program</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Consultation with National Fishery Action Plan and Salmon Action Plan groups on way forward (EA)</p>	<p>Within 12 months.</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>The Plan will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A description of the stock, current status and trend in the salmon fishery</li> <li>• A scientific consideration of the potential salmon population that could be resident in the river.</li> <li>• A consideration of the economic value of the salmon fishery.</li> <li>• Identification of the issues and actions that are preventing realisation of the maximum potential salmon population of the River Kennet.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Analyse the available data on returning fish.</p> <p>Identify the area of spawning and nursery habitat. Use this to determine a potential egg deposition and spawning escapement target. Determine the number of female fish needed to achieve these targets in the Kennet catchment</p> <p>Identify the use and non-use values of a self sustaining salmon population.</p> <p>Identify the issues that are currently known to affect the restoration of a salmon population. (EA)</p>	<p><b>Priority</b></p> <p>Salmon Action Plan for the Thames is required by end 2002</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Progress with identified actions and review the plan annually to incorporate new issues as necessary.</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Progress original actions and identify new issues and actions to further achieve aims of Salmon Action Plan. (EA)</p>	<p>2002 - 2005</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 4j: Conflict resolution between different fishery users of the River Kennet.</b></p> <p>It is perceived that some of the fisheries work undertaken on the Kennet and Pang as part of this FAP may lead to conflict with other river fishery users.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> FAP group</p> <p><b>Supporting Document:</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Identify where conflicts are likely, for example the perceived increase in fishery rental value following establishment of a salmon population or the possible migration of fish out of stocked trout reaches through the constructed fish passes.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Gauge the level of perceived conflict through the consultation period of this document (EA)</p>	<p><b>2003 on</b></p> <p>Consultation period of Kennet and Pang FAP</p>	<p>N/k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Where possible, bring concerned parties together for constructive dialogue. At this stage it is anticipated that some conflicts can be resolved simply by the sharing of information and concerns</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Dialogue (EA. KVFA BW)</p>	<p>2003 on</p>	<p>N/k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Working agreements with concerned parties to resolve disputes in the long term and agree way forward in the future.</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p>	<p>2003 on</p>	<p>N/k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 4k: Reintroduction of salmon into the Thames catchment (including the River Kennet)</b></p> <p>The Thames Salmon Rehabilitation Scheme is now concentrating on restoring a population of salmon to the River Kennet. To this aim, a juvenile stocking programme has been initiated, along with a scheme to monitor the numbers of returning adults.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Maintain a juvenile population and smolt escapement from the River Kennet</p> <p>Assess the survival of juvenile stocked fish from freshwater to the sea</p> <p>Monitor the return of adults to the freshwater river and their subsequent migration upstream.</p> <p>Assess the effectiveness of the chain of fish passes at allowing salmon to reach spawning grounds on the River Kennet.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Continue fry and smolt stocking to nursery areas (TST)</p> <p>Electric fishing surveys and unique batch marking experiments. (EA/TST)</p> <p>Trapping of returning adult fish, radio tracking and responding to sightings of fish by the general public. (TST)</p> <p>Completion of the Kennet Millennium Salmon Pass project. Continued program of radio tracking. (TST)</p>	2001 - 2004	N/k
<p><b>Source: FAP group</b></p> <p><b>Supporting Document: Kennet Valley LEAP Issue 14</b></p>	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Assess the utilisation of available spawning habitat by returning adult salmon and maintain level of adult return in future</p> <p>Promote/ improve survival of juvenile and adult migrating fish in the freshwater and estuarine areas.</p> <p>Improve the effectiveness of fish passage arrangements at all weirs where possible.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Radio tracking program. Response to reports from public.</p> <p>Continue juvenile stocking, but reduce numbers as natural production increases. (TST)</p> <p>Monitor the potential impact of entrainment, and estuarine water quality, on salmon returns to the river. Seek to influence. (TST)</p> <p>Identify fish passes in need of improvement and seek modifications to improve their efficiency. (EA. TST)</p>	2002 – 2005	N/k

	<b>Long Term Target:</b>  Assess the potential for the successful re-establishment of a self sustaining salmon population to the River Kennet	<b>Long Term Action:</b>  Bring together information from all sources to base decision on future of Salmon Rehabilitation Scheme (TST)	2005	
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ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST
<b>Issue 5a - Water quality and habitat of the Padworth Stream.</b>  The fish community of the Padworth Stream and associated small watercourses locally are thought to be compromised through poor water quality and degraded habitat. The water quality may well impact on the main Kennet downstream of the confluence.  <b>Source:</b> FAP group  <b>Supporting Document:</b>	<b>Short Term Target:</b>  To evaluate the scope of the problem	<b>Short Term Action:</b>  Collate existing information and identify water quality and habitat limitations.  Gather additional fisheries and associated data if necessary. (EA)	<b>2003 on</b>  Within 6 months  12 months	<£5k
	<b>Medium Term Target</b>  Identify factors causative of water quality problems and plan for habitat improvement works	<b>Medium Term Action:</b>  Consult internally on water quality problems. (EA)  In co-operation with landowners/angling clubs, identify sites and methods for habitat improvement. (EA)	Within 18 months	<£5k

	<p><b>Long Term Target</b></p> <p>Improve quality of the fisheries in the Padworth Stream</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Take actions to resolve water quality problems.</p> <p>Implement priority habitat improvements.</p> <p>Assess response of fish populations. (EA)..</p>	<p>Within 3 years</p>	<p>&lt;£5k</p>
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ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITIES)	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST
<p><b>Issue 5b - Decline in fish species, invertebrate communities and <i>Ranunculus</i> abundance in the lower Kennet.</b></p> <p>Although the lower Kennet remains a very highly valued coarse fishery, there are serious concerns being expressed by local groups that its quality has declined in recent years (since 1990). This perception has been manifested in –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a decline in species diversity and overall abundance, principally of roach, dace, minnow, gudgeon, bullhead, stone loach and brook lamprey;</li> <li>- reduced coarse fish recruitment;</li> <li>- reduced invertebrate abundance and diversity;</li> <li>- decline in <i>Ranunculus</i> abundance.</li> </ul> <p>Although much of the evidence is anecdotal, the perception is widespread. A comprehensive survey of the lower Kennet fishery is required to corroborate these perceptions and determine potential causative factors.</p> <p>Such an investigation is likely to be costly – in order to ensure maximum effectiveness, it would be essential to include local fishery and conservation interests in its design and management.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> FAP Group</p> <p><b>Supporting Document:</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Determine scope of required investigation.</p> <p>Gain (financial) support</p> <p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Complete fishery investigation..</p> <p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Identify the causal factors to allow for remediation.</p> <p>Reversal of the perceived decline</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Undertake feasibility study to determine objectives, design and scope, including –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- collate historical data on fish abundance;</li> <li>- review invertebrate monitoring data;</li> <li>- collate angler catch data;</li> <li>- consider feasibility of angler census programme;</li> <li>- consult with local interests.</li> <li>- Seek land owner approval.</li> </ul> <p>Circulate investigation design to local fisheries interests.</p> <p>Undertake major investigations comprising -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fish population surveys</li> <li>- invertebrate monitoring</li> <li>- water quality (turbidity) monitoring</li> <li>- assessment of <i>Ranunculus</i> abundance</li> </ul> <p>Seek funding for investigation.(EA)</p> <p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Analyse available data and seek to determine causal factors so that the problem can be resolved.</p> <p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Produce and implement strategic programme of fishery improvements including water quality, habitat and other enhancements.</p> <p>(EA)</p>	<p><b>Top 6</b></p> <p>1 year</p> <p>1-3 years</p> <p>6 months on</p> <p>Post-3 years.</p>	<p>&gt;£20k</p> <p>&gt;£20k</p> <p>£5-20k</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS & (RESPONSIBILITIES)	TIMESCALES PRIORITIES	COST
<p><b>Issue 6a - Protect and take opportunities to enhance the status of SSSI / cSAC and the wider conservation value of fisheries.</b></p> <p>There are two river SSSIs in the FAP area one on each of the Rivers Kennet and Lambourn. There are several other SSSIs in the river corridor along with two cSACs. These designations offer some protection to features that are of particular scientific interest or community benefit. We should seek to ensure that the activities of fisheries interests help to maintain and enhance these sites.</p> <p>There could be an additional benefit to fisheries if the protected sites were extended.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> FAP group</p> <p><b>Supporting Document:</b> <b>Kennet Valley LEAP</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>Gain a common understanding of the requirements, benefits and implications of statutory designations.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Identify benefits attained if the Kennet SSSI was extended and discuss proposals with EN. Consolidate information on the requirements of the SSSI strategy and circulate to fisheries interests. (EA/EN) Consult with fisheries interests, landowners and EN on benefits and feasibility of extending the River Kennet SSSI from Marlborough to perennial head. (EA/EN/KVFA)</p>	<p><b>Timescale:</b></p> <p>Within 6 months</p>	<p>N/k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>Depending on outcome of Short term target – produce plan to extend the size of identified designated sites.</p> <p>Incorporate conservation minded management practices into the fisheries activities within the FAP area and in particular to the riverine SSSIs.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Analyse the outcome of the feasibility study, and if appropriate, work with EN to produce plan to extend the size of appropriate designated sites within the FAP area. (EA/EN)</p> <p>Consult with fisheries interests and other agency functions to identify areas where fisheries activities could be improved - put these into practice e.g. complete, and seek agreement with fisheries interests on the fish removals and fish introductions policies for the River Kennet catchment. (EA/KVFA)</p>	<p>Within 18 months</p> <p>Within 3 years</p>	<p><b>Funding :</b></p> <p>N/k</p> <p>N/k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>To ensure that fisheries activities are undertaken in such a way as to maintain and enhance designated sites and the wider conservation value of the FAP area.</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Through continued education and promotion, generate and maintain support for management practices that are of benefit to both conservation and fisheries. (EA/EN/KVFA)</p>	<p><b>Ongoing</b></p>	<p><b>Funding :</b></p> <p>EA / EN / Fisheries interests.</p>

ISSUES	TARGETS	ACTIONS	PRIORITIES TIMESCALES	COST & FUNDING SOURCE
<p><b>Issue 6b - Enhancement of wild brown trout populations and adoption of sensitive stocking policies.</b></p> <p>The trout fisheries of the Kennet are heavily managed and are reliant upon stocking with hatchery reared trout. Part of the Upper Kennet is a riverine SSSI, and on conservation grounds, it would be desirable to manage the reach as a wild brown trout fishery. Such a fishery may not support similar levels of angling pressure to a stocked fishery and the value of the fishery may decline.</p> <p><b>Source: FAP group</b></p> <p><b>Supporting Document: Kennet Valley LEAP: Issue 11.</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Target:</b></p> <p>To come to an agreement whereby both conservation interests and fisheries interests are satisfied.</p>	<p><b>Short Term Action:</b></p> <p>Invite all of the interested parties to debate the issues.</p> <p>Try to come to agreement over conflicting principles and work towards long term change whereby the fishery slowly reverts to a wild fishery. Change to a wild trout fishery can only take place if a customer base is in place who are prepared to pay for a wild fishery and hence the value of the fishery would not be degraded. (EA, Fishery Owners).</p>	<p>Within 6 months</p>	<p>N/k</p>
	<p><b>Medium Term Target:</b></p> <p>To replace rainbow trout with artificially reared brown trout -possibly triploids.</p>	<p><b>Medium Term Action:</b></p> <p>Try to introduce practice of stocking with triploid brown trout instead of rainbow trout. Triploid brown trout are, arguably, more environmentally acceptable and would provide the same yield as rainbow trout do currently.</p> <p><b>Responsibility: EA / Fisheries interests</b></p>	<p>Within 3 years</p>	<p>N/k</p>
	<p><b>Long Term Target:</b></p> <p>Develop customer base who value wild brown trout fishing - let customer demand drive the change towards a wild brown trout fishery.</p> <p>A reversion to a totally wild fishery can only be achieved if it is economically viable.</p>	<p><b>Long Term Action:</b></p> <p>Implement education and information programme that promotes wild brown trout fishing and develop the culture that wild brown trout are worth paying for. (EA/EN/KVFA/Wild Brown Trout Trust.)</p> <p>Need to encourage anglers to be prepared to pay as much for fewer and smaller wild fish.</p>	<p>Within 10 years</p>	<p>N/k</p>

## **APPENDIX 1. REFERENCE LIST**

**Environment Agency** (1998) Sedimentation and Salmonids in England and Wales

**Environment Agency** (1998) Technical Investigation of the Hungerford Fish Mortality

**Environment Agency** (1999) Coarse Fisheries Strategy

**Environment Agency** (2000) Kennet Valley LEAP

**Environment Agency** (2000) Thames (Benson to Hurley) Pang and Wye LEAP

**Environment Agency** (2001) The Agency Vision

**Environment Agency** (2000) Economic Evaluation of Inland Fisheries

**Environment Agency** (2002) The Value & Performance of Large River Recreational Fisheries in England.

**HMSO** (1975) Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act ISBN 0105451754

**MAFF** (1999) Case Studies of the Impact of Fish-Eating Birds on Inland Fisheries in England and Wales

**MAFF** (2000) Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Review PB5352

**Thames Regional Byelaws** Available from the Environment Agency, Kings Meadow House, Kings Meadow Road, Reading RG1 8DQ

## **APPENDIX 2. GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS.**

A/Cs	Angling Clubs
AMP	Asset Management Plan
ARK	Action for the River Kennet. An upper Kennet pressure group formed during the 1990's. Concerned with all fishery and environmental matters in the Marlborough area.
BW	British Waterways.
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy.
Chalk stream	A river whose principal source is spring (ground) water, usually of very high quality and clarity and is founded principally on chalk geology.
CKC	Cleaner Kennet Campaign. A lower Kennet Pressure group founded during the 1990's. Concerned with all fishery and environmental matters in the Kennet between Newbury and Reading.
Coarse fish	Fish of the cyprinid (or carp family) such as roach and bream. Also includes species such as pike, barbel and chub.
cSAC	candidate Special Area for Conservation.
DEFRA	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

DTR	Department for Transport and the Regions.
EA	Environment Agency.
ECAP	Eutrophication Control Action Plan.
EN	English Nature.
FAP	Fisheries Action Plan
Floodplain.	That part of a river valley which is susceptible to flooding during high water periods.
Game fish	Fish of the salmonid family. Includes brown and rainbow trout and grayling as well as salmon and sea trout.
KVCP	Kennet Valley Countryside Project
KVFA	Kennet Valley Fisheries Association. A Consultative body formed from angling clubs, landowners, fishery managers and tenants. Consulted by the Agency on all fishery matters in the Kennet catchment.
LA's	Local Authorities.
LEAP	Local Environment Agency Plan - an integrated plan for the catchment which covers all functions of the Agency. These provide the strategy by which the catchment will be managed.
Mink	Small carnivorous member of the weasel family originally imported from America for fur. Now widespread. Highly

mobile and curious, it can climb trees and swim with equal dexterity. An aggressive predator of birds, fish and small mammals. Frequently mis-identified as otters

NFA	National Federation of Anglers. Governing body of coarse angling clubs. Represent anglers in consultations with Government.
NFU	National Farmers Union.
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone.
PVCP	Pang Valley Countryside Project.
<i>Ranunculus</i>	Also called water crowfoot. Has several sub-species. A very common macrophyte in chalk streams where it grows prolifically and provides shelter for fish and invertebrates.
REFERAC	Regional Fisheries, Recreation & Ecology Advisory Committee. A body established by Statute to advise the Agency on all matters pertaining to the Agency's business.
R&D	Research and Development. Reports commissioned by the Environment Agency on a range of scientific, ecological and environmental issues.
Signal crayfish	American species imported for food, but now widely distributed in the wild. Carries a plague to which native crayfish are susceptible.

SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest. A site designated by English Nature to protect it due to its high scientific interest and conservation value.
STW	Sewage Treatment Works
TST	Thames Salmon Trust
TWUL	Thames Water Utilities Ltd
UKLP	Upper Kennet Landwise Project. Has replaced the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group, (FWAG)
UWWT	Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive
Kennet WLMP	Kennet Water Level Management Plan

### **APPENDIX 3.**

#### **THE FISHERIES ACTION PLAN GROUP.**

Paul Lidgett	- Fisheries & Ecology Manager, Environment Agency. (Chair)
Chris Robinson	- Fisheries Team Leader, Environment Agency.
Bob Preston	- Catchment Officer (Fisheries), Environment Agency
Joe Baker	- Reading & District Angling Association. (Lower Kennet)
John Ellis	- British Waterways (Kennet & Avon Canal)
Jon Woodcock	- English Nature - Berkshire.
John Hounslow	- River Keeper (Upper Kennet)
Keith Johnston	- Fisheries on the Pang & Lambourn
John Root	- Hungerford Town & Manor, (Middle Kennet, Dun &
Shalbourne)	
Bob Steer	- Newbury Angling Association (Lower & Middle Kennet)
Ian Welch	- RMC Angling. (Lower Kennet & stillwaters. Major
commercial fisheries)	

#### **List Of Consultees:-**

Action for the River Kennet (ARK), Roger De Vere, Marlborough

Thames Water - Dr. P. Spillett.

Upper Thames Fisheries Consultative. Richard Knowles.

Kennet Valley Fisheries Association. Tony Nye.

Kennet & Avon Canal Trust.

Thames Salmon Trust. John Banks.

Salmon & Trout Association (Berks), C. Glover.

Pang & Kennet Valley Countryside Project. Sally Wallington

Cleaner Kennet Campaign, Julie Wickham, Reading Borough Council

REFERAC. Michael Shefras.

REFERAC. Helen Partridge

FWAG Wiltshire. Andrew Bolton.

West Berkshire District Council.

Berks, Bucks & Oxon Wildlife Trust

Wiltshire Wildlife Trust, Mark Satinet.

Rt. Hon. Michael Ancram MP

Rt. Hon. David Rendell MP.

Rt. Hon. Martin Salter MP.

Landowner, Annabel Dallas, Old Mill, Ramsbury.

Landowner, G. Ward, Chilton Estate, Leverton, Hungerford.

Landowner, Sir Peter Michael, Eddington Estate, Hungerford.

Landowner, Sir Seton Wills, Littlecote Estate, Ramsbury,

Landowner, James Puxley, Welford Estate, Newbury.

Estate Manager, Patrick Todd, Wasing Estate, Aldermaston.

Estate Manager, Ken McDiarmid, Englefield Estate, Theale,

Estate Manager, J.A.Seccombe, Sir Richard Sutton's Settled Estates, Newbury.

Fishery Manager, Simon Gilks, Morewood Estate, Hamstead Marshall.

Fishery Manager, W. Scrope, Avington Estate, Hungerford.

Fishery Manager, Steve Jones, Chilton Estate, Hungerford.

Fishery Manager, Bob Bailey, Barton Court Fishery, Kintbury.

Fishery Manager, Paul Maslin, Nat. West Fly Fishers.

Fishery Manager, Robin Arlott, The Old Mill Hotel, Aldermaston.

Fishery Manager, Nigel Wilson, Denford Fishery, Hungerford.

Fishery Manager, William Daniel, Famous Fishing, Teffont Evias.

Fishery Manager, Dennis Boreham, R.Pang, Tidmarsh Syndicate.

Angling Clubs, Bill Brown-Lee, Reading and District Angling Association.

Angling Clubs, Ainslie Kelly, BACAS.

Angling Clubs, David Marshall, Newbury Angling Association.

Angling Clubs, David Reinger, Cotswold Flyfishers.

Angling Clubs, Ian Mathers, Civil Service Angling Society.

Angling Clubs, Roger Keys, Red Spinners.

Angling Clubs, Tony Jenkinson, CALPAC

Angling Clubs, John Johnston, Reed Thatcham

Angling Clubs, B. Terrett, Thatcham Angling Association

Environmental Groups, English Nature (Wilts) Tim Frayling.

Environmental Groups, English Nature (Berks) Jonathon Woodcock.

