

## **WORKSHOP REPORT**

**Ecclesbourne Catchment Pilot Workshop**

**Wednesday 28 September 2011**

**The National Stone Centre Near Wirksworth**



## Introduction

As part of delivering the Water Framework Directive the Environment Agency is exploring improved ways of engaging with people and organisations that can make a difference to the health of all our inland waters. This follows an announcement by Environment Minister Richard Benyon MP, on 22 March 2011, committing to a more catchment-based approach to sharing information, working together, co-ordinating work and making the case for collaborative action to protect England's water environment. At its heart is a desire to explore what more can be achieved for the water environment by working together.

The River Ecclesbourne has been identified as one of ten pilot catchments for testing this approach and following a workshop on 28 September 2011, nine organisations have agreed to work collaboratively to improve the classification of the catchment.

During the workshop we have identified the work that is currently being carried out in the catchment, organisations' aspirations and a number of priority outcomes. We want to explore these and ultimately use the workshop as a catalyst for setting up a collaborative group to oversee and contribute to that restoration of the river.

To focus thinking delegates were asked to consider the following questions:

1. What are you doing / is your interest in the Ecclesbourne catchment?
2. What are your aspirations for the catchment?
3. How might you benefit from being involved in a collaborative venture?
4. Would you be willing to be a member of a collaborative delivery group?
5. Who else might be included in a collaborative delivery group?

This report provides an record of the workshop outputs. More detailed comment and discussion in contained within the appendix.

## Who is involved in the Ecclesbourne Catchment?

National Farmers Union	
Interests	The NFU represent 75% - 80% of farmers within the East Midlands region.
Difficulties	They recognise the fact that we need to identify the source of phosphates within the catchment, whether they be point source or diffuse. There is also a recognition that it is difficult for farmers to reduce diffuse pollution.
Aspirations	Need to demonstrate what phosphate is coming from agriculture, with proof and evidence. Works to be carried out by farmers to be low cost and affordable.
Benefits	A steering group to discuss issues and then meet with farmers to move forward. Number of different methods and channels to promote a two way flow of information.

Severn Trent Water	
Interests	STW have to ensure there is an operable sewage treatment system in the catchment. They accept that one of their works has an effect on phosphate levels in the catchment.
Difficulties	Identify a national issue with regard to phosphate in detergents. There is a need for funding support so a requirement for support from customers.
Aspirations	Want to see tangible results for the money spent. Also a need to engage with customers to ensure a willingness to pay for the environmental options. Looking for a holistic approach to trigger OFWAT approval.
Benefits	A holistic approach Better engagement with communities.

Derbyshire Dales District Council	
Interests	DDDC are responsible for contaminated land, rural private drainage and springs and planning and land use.
Difficulties	None
Aspirations	To move toward a more strategic way of working with partners in the catchment. Promote development and maintain environment and landscape character. DDDC see the environment as their main resource, alongside landscape.
Benefits	Intelligence sharing Collaboration with EA & STW on sewer issues.

Chatsworth Estate	
Interests	Own a large amount of land within the catchment and have 12 different farmers.
Difficulties	
Aspirations	Potential to install AD plant at one of the sites.

Benefits	Will be able to provide access to tenant farmers
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On Trent	
Interests	Carry out a variety of work throughout the Trent catchment.
Difficulties	
Aspirations	To engage with all river users and allow natural river processes to occur.
Benefits	Specialise in partnership development.

Woodland Trust	
Interests	Encouraging woodland planting in estates.
Difficulties	No sites yet identified in Ecclesbourne catchment
Aspirations	To be able to access landowners to achieve woodland creation.
Benefits	Providing better fish holding through woodland. Achieving a better hold in Derbyshire

FWAG & Natural England	
Interests	FWAG have funding for stewardship of nutrient management, grassland restoration, fencing and drainage from EA for 2011 and possibly 2012/13. Funding, uptake and delivery of ELS and HLS schemes by farmers in the catchment.
Difficulties	Difficult to know what other partners are doing. Note also FWAG have recently had to deal with financial issues which are currently on-going and will need to be taken into account.
Aspirations	High farmer engagement in all areas. Quality advice and encouragement for agri schemes.
Benefits	Interested un providing a clear voice to keep farms well informed. Suggest a forum for farming so that issues can be heard and best practice shared.

Derbyshire Wildlife Trust	
Interests	Looking to work in partnership. Already have Lower Derwent Valley project operating at bottom of the catchment. HLF grant for Derwent – conserving/restoring habitat – community engagement.
Difficulties	
Aspirations	Wildlife rich catchment throughout. Active co-ordinated volunteers working with people to ensure no detriment to the environment.
Benefits	Expand the awareness of the link between wildlife and water quality Build on existing collaborative ventures and expand membership.

## Priority Outcomes

Outcome.
Community Engagement.
Participants.
Derbyshire Rural Community Council, Wirksworth Town Council, BTCV, Groundwork Derbyshire.
Why important?
Local support is crucial. Local people use the landscape and have knowledge of it but also pay water charges. There is a need for school level engagement, people have a strong affinity with rivers and an educational approach will provide good value in the long term. This supports engagement with the farming community which itself will be key to implementing measures to reduce diffuse pollution.
What successes / resources can we build on?
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust outreach work through its membership via the Trust's magazine (including the e-version) and work with schools. Previous work already undertaken in the catchment with fishing clubs including invasive plant and animal species control, and Otter and Water Vole conservation. Local organisations should be involved including town councils, amenity groups, businesses (Ecclesbourne Railway) and local schools (Anthony Gell). There will be a need to build a vision of what we are aiming for and then celebrate any success towards it.
What barriers, pitfalls and problems might there be?
Finding the right people to move things forward, will their individual priorities differ from the collaborative groups. The tasks will be time consuming and apathy may prevail amongst sections of the local population particularly given the difficult economic climate. We may well need to deal with specific individuals as well as defined communities.
What is our recommended approach?
The approach will be different in different areas (urban Vs rural) requiring different engagement tools for different groups. Working with existing groups where possible and engaging with specialist volunteers it will be clear on specific objectives and ensure the right language is used. It will look at events that take people to watercourses (fun events), engage in a vision of what the Ecclesbourne would be like and seek to build a reputation via visible quick wins and results.
Specific next steps.
Seek learning from other sources (River Restoration Centre, OnTrent) begin to promote the project.

Outcome.
Landscape
Participants.
Derbyshire Dales District Council, Derbyshire County Council, Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
Why important?
Landscape is an important asset, highly thought of locally and beyond and is a key tourist attraction.
What successes / resources can we build on?
There is a wealth of landscape information including landscape character and sensitivity studies, the County Council's landscape assessment, and the Lower Derwent Valley Landscape Project and the Derbyshire wildlife Trust are running the Living Landscapes Initiative. In addition it should be possible to develop targeted landscape measures based on the creation / management of hedgerows and grass buffer strips and through farmer's soil management plans.
What barriers, pitfalls and problems might there be?
There can be a reluctance to landscape changes in local communities especially in relation to additional tree planting and it may be that measures taken to improve water quality may be seen by some to have adverse landscape impacts. For example phosphate removal at Wirksworth sewage treatment works may not be sensitive to the landscape/environment. There is a question as to how broad we can go but still retain a focus to keep people interested and deliver on the ground.
What is our recommended approach?
A 10 year landscape master plan could encapsulate everything although this could be part of a bigger landscape. For example what does the landscape character map suggest.  It may also be possible to use the Natural England JCA information theme statements.
Specific next steps.
Consider how much of the Area is within the DWT led Lower Derwent Valley Landscape Project Area (HLF). If so landscape planning could fall under that, if not could it be expanded?

Outcome.
Wildlife
Participants.
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, Derbyshire County Council (Tom French – County Ecologist)
Why important?
Wildlife is important for its own intrinsic value, its marketable value (it can help draw in tourism and benefit the local economy), its contribution to biodiversity and as a measure of success. It can be used as a tool to engage people and volunteers.
What successes / resources can we build on?
Environment Agency work to date including stewardship, fish passage and other positive biodiversity gains. Derbyshire County Council has a number of countryside sites, ranger walks and interpretation. Derbyshire Wildlife Trust has its membership organised into local groups and volunteers working with schools and communities (including Carsington adjacent to the catchment). Hydro power opportunities should be considered along side opportunities for fish passage.
What barriers, pitfalls and problems might there be?
Dealing with and engaging with private landowners. In particular where structures, for example weirs act as barriers to fish passage the ownership of these structures and the implication of their removal could result in issues being raised.
What is our recommended approach?
Co-ordination of the approach to non native species by the wildlife trust and engagement of the community through certain iconic species such as Otter, Water Vole and Salmon. The use of FWAG to deliver easily explained messages and engagement of local fishing clubs who have intimate knowledge of the riparian environment.
Specific next steps.
Survey of what is present and opportunity mapping, identification of quick wins to kick things off.

Outcome.
Farmer Engagement
Participants.
FWAG, Chatsworth Settlement Trustees, Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (can provide specialist advice to other lead advisors, Trust could be first contact where we already have contacts eg local wildlife sites)
Why important?
Farming community has a significant role to play in providing clean water. (Note Chatsworth is a large land owner). Best way to influence is by word of mouth and demonstrating successful schemes. Role for FWAG to engage, without engagement work wont happen.
What successes / resources can we build on?
Derbyshire County Council Public Rights of Way Inspectors work with farmers. Look at current Environmental Stewardship uptake and current opportunities. FWAG have a lot of experience and can offer free advice. They can provide examples of previous projects that have been successfully delivered and have good one to one relationships with farmers being able to talk the language and empathise with their constraints. OnTrent is running the Farming and Water for the Future advice project and Chatsworth has contacts within its tenanted farms including soil management plans and existing ELS agreements which offer a starting point.
What barriers, pitfalls and problems might there be?
Care will be needed not to alienate the farming community by suggesting it is their activities that are causing the problem in light of inputs from other sources. Evidence will be needed to clarify the situation and counter this point of view where necessary. Farming business's have tight budgets and should not be expected to forfeit income to remedy a situation they only contribute to in part.
What is our recommended approach?
FWAG launch meeting, well attended. 1 to 1 meetings with Farms by FWAG/NE/EA to engage and advise. Use also NFU meetings in Derby and Matlock. Taylor message, NFU/FWAG and engage major landowners to act as champions for smaller farmers. It will need to be a two way process to understand farmers concerns. A hook in the form of capital grants for works to gain farmers interest and the use of 2 or 3 local farming reps to act as a sounding board for proposals. Develop a link between single farm payments and environmental performance.
Specific next steps.
Establish a central contact for the group Organise a farmers meeting Follow up with 1 to 1 visits



Outcome.
Phosphate Reduction – A Collective Voice
Participants.
Severn Trent Water
Why important?
This could lead to lower costs on the farm through accurate application of P fertilisers. Environmental benefits to fish populations, invertebrates and riparian environments. It will support delivery of GES by reducing biodiversity and eutrophication impacts.
What successes / resources can we build on?
Get more buy in and awareness from a wider range of people for the AMP process. Use existing projects such as those on the Poulter (National Trust) that provide assistance to farmers to carry out soil testing enabling a greater understanding of phosphates. Also the upstream thinking project in South West have details of the business case for land based approaches to reducing P. The Wildlife Trust Water for Wildlife Project has influenced inputs in the Dove and Derwent. FWAG past projects in the Doe Lea and Mercaston / Markeaton brook have shown one to one relationships with farmers are important.
What barriers, pitfalls and problems might there be?
Difficult and costly to finance a sewage works treatment stage. Phosphates are not targeted for stewardship schemes. Lack of a hook and a tailored message for farmers. A question over how many private sewage works and septic tanks there are, the effluent quality and impact of each, incentives (including capital) for owner to do anything.
What is our recommended approach?
A tiered approach. 1. Source reduction of P in catchment. 2, point source treatment (sewage treatment works) 3. Diffuse source treatment (land and farming) considering the best environmental option ( i.e. not just the lowest carbon or best water quality.
One to one farm visits armed with information that correctly identifies the source of pollution and the sharing of this information to maximise a targeted approach to tackle the issue.
Specific next steps.
Understand the exact sources of phosphate in the catchment and how they impact cumulatively throughout the catchment.

Outcome.
Woodland
Participants.
Forestry Commission (not present) Derbyshire Wildlife Trust – (Woodland for Wildlife) Derbyshire County Council (Woodland Strategy (Stephanie Burkinshaw)
Why important?
A general increase in woodland cover has the potential to extend habitats and provide buffering. It can lead to improvements in water quality through bank stability and large wood debris acting as a filter, it can reduce run-off, provide improvements to fisheries, it enhances tourism, and landscapes and can provide opportunity for farm diversification (eg shooting)
What successes / resources can we build on?
Wildlife Trust Resources through the more woods scheme including specialist staff and finances available. Forestry Commission and Woodlands Trust can provide support and expertise.
What barriers, pitfalls and problems might there be?
Query – does woodland really tackle issues like eutrophication. It is likely that land that will be targeted will be marginal and thus have low inputs anyway.
What is our recommended approach?
Consider More Woods Scheme through the woodland trust – early, almost immediate action and trees on the ground.
Specific next steps.
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Outcome.
Heritage and Tourism
Participants.
Derbyshire County Council Peak Park? (outside its boundary)
Why important?
Heritage and Tourism contributes to the local economy in the area and fosters a prosperous economy and a sense of pride. There are the health and wellbeing benefits of walking, it is important for farm diversification, it is important to the local public as we visit places for leisure (swimming and paddling). It is a resource of national importance.
What successes / resources can we build on?
Derbyshire County Council countryside service works with farmers and landowners to promote a well signed, well maintained and easy to use network of rights of way, an expanding network of green ways, and a collection of DCC countryside sites as hubs for promotion and interpretation. A lot of experience has also been gained through participation in the Derwent Valley mills heritage area.
What barriers, pitfalls and problems might there be?
Many districts have disbanded their tourism teams as a result of recent funding constraints. Also does this really tie in with specific aim of improving water quality? There is a danger of the project having too broad an aim.
What is our recommended approach?
Develop a strategy within the area to promote and develop tourism but there needs to be some limits (eg specific to the river environment and its improvement).
Specific next steps.
Involve Derbyshire County Council heritage and conservation team, tourism officer and country side services.

Outcome.
Collaborative Group
Participants.
All!
Why important?
It will allow is to get more done, avoid duplication, pool and target resources and knowledge, identify the right partner for the right task, fulfil the need for a holistic (multi agency) approach that is co-ordinated so that everybody knows what is being done in the catchment, enable results to be delivered quickly so momentum is maintained and the group itself can flourish, and ultimately provide benefits and results beyond the Water Framework Directive itself.
What successes / resources can we build on?
The OnTrent partnership as an example of a broad based partnership in the Trent Catchment with a culture of partnership projects and a multifunctional approach to rivers and a track record of involving relevant parties to deliver relevant river based projects.
What barriers, pitfalls and problems might there be?
The different objectives of the different organisations, the risk of developing a talking shop without much focus and difficulties with data sharing.
What is our recommended approach?
It must have clear terms of reference and a plan including the desired objectives (WFD), issues, solutions, funding engagement and recognition of multiple pollution approach engaging many organisations and the community. It must also consider the “what’s in it for me” question.
Specific next steps.
Consider what’s going on currently and then develop the “plan” including problems to address.

## **Evaluation and Feedback**

Overall the feedback received was positive with attendees enjoying the interactive group work and meeting other stakeholders. Attendees liked the relaxed atmosphere and participative approach that led to further understanding of the problems and opportunities in the catchment.

There was a comment to improve the session with a clear objective for the group. As this is a collaborative venture we chose not to direct stakeholders and would like this to be defined in future meetings.

We received comments that a wider group could have been invited. There is no doubt as to the value that organisations contribute to WFD delivery in the Ecclesbourne, nor is there any question about them not being involved in the pilot in the future. However we decided against a fully open public meeting, as the stated objective is to create a collaborative group that will itself (not solely the Environment Agency) develop the restoration project further. With this in mind we focussed on organisations, who have the necessary understanding of strategic thinking and partnership development to progress with the creation of such a group. Angling clubs, land owners, land managers and the general public will be contacted about the pilots, but we see this as one of the tasks the collaborative groups will oversee at a point when we are clearer about the actual on the ground activities that can take place.

## **Points for consideration**

There are a number of points that we think should be considered by the delivery group and a way forward agreed during the first two meetings. Some examples are detailed below, but any further suggestions are welcomed.

- Meeting Frequency
- Chairman
- Host / Location
- Branding
- Launch / Engagement
- Charter
- Project Planning
  - Time Scales
  - Responsibilities
  - Costs
  - Risks
  - Reporting Procedures



## Appendix

i – Attendance

ii – Responses to Questions

iii – Identification of Priority Outcomes

### Glossary

STW	–	Severn Trent Water
NFU	–	National Farmers Union
CLA	–	Country Land and Business Association
FWAG	–	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
CST	–	Chatsworth Estates
DWT	–	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
TRT	–	Trent Rivers Trust
NE	–	Natural England
DCC	–	Derbyshire County Council
DDDC	–	Derbyshire Dales District Council
WT	–	Woodland Trust
EA	–	Environment Agency

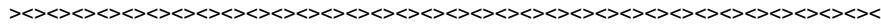
### Attendance

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Position</b>
Jason Lingard	Severn Trent Water	General Manger: Service Delivery - East
Mark Garth	Severn Trent Water	County Manager: Service Delivery - Derbyshire
Kara Owens	Severn Trent Water	Non – Infra' Strategy Manager
Mark Craig	Severn Trent Water	Senior Asset Strategist
Paul Tame	NFU	Regional Land Use and Environment Advisor
Tina Boddington	FWAG	East Midlands Business Development Manager
Jane Clement	FWAG	Farm Advisor
Ben Garstang	Chatsworth Estate	Deputy Land Agenc
Matthew Croney	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust	Director of Living Landscapes
Richard Spowage	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust	Reserves Manager
Dave Bamford	Trent Rivers Trust	Manager
Mark Taylor	Natural England	Midlands Land Management Team
Ruth Needham	OnTrent Initiative	Project Manager
John Holmes	Derbyshire County Council	Area Manager – Countryside Service
Steve Mead	Derbyshire County Council	Transport Asset Manager
Tim Braund	Derbyshire Dales District Council	Head of Environmental Health
Howard Crowe	Derbyshire Dales District Council	Landscape Design Officer
Alistair Nash	Woodland Trust	Site Manager
Dave Lowe	Environment Agency	Environment Manager
Mark Cunningham	Environment Agency	Environment Management Team Leader
Mike Jenkins	Environment Agency	Environment Management Team Leader
Richard Moore	Environment Agency	Environment Management Team Leader
Paul Reeves	Environment Agency	Environment Officer
Bethan Eggboro	Environment Agency	Communications Business Partner
Tim Pickering	Environment Agency	Catchment Co-ordinator



**Key issues arising from responses to the 5 questions we posed of delegates:**

- 1. What are you doing / is your interest in the Ecclesbourne catchment?
- 2. What are your aspirations for the catchment?
- 3. How might you benefit from being involved in a collaborative venture?
- 4. Would you be willing to be a member of a collaborative delivery group?
- 5. In the first instance we are intending sending this invitation to the following organisations, who else might be included in a collaborative delivery group?



**1 What are you doing / is your interest in the Ecclesbourne catchment?**

Chatsworth Estates

Have a large land holding with 12 different farmers. Variable land use and quality. Looking at anaerobic digestion on one farm to process farm slurries.

On Trent

Works throughout Trent catchment. Ecclesbourne catchment uses the On Trent model.

Woodland Trust

Encouraging woodland planting in estates.

DDDC

Responsibility for contaminated land and private sewers and drains. Next month private sewers and drains that discharge to public sewer will fall under responsibility of STW but DC will retain responsibility for Rural sewage treatment works e.g. septic tanks. They are also responsible for private water supplies e.g. from Springs

DDDC

Planning, land use and landscape character implications of any changes in the Catchment (inc implications for local development framework).

NFU

Represent farming and farmers. 80% of the land is under cultivation. 75% of farmers in the catchment are in NFU membership. Regarding diffuse Vs point phosphate if water company wish to make improvements can put up bills. If farmers try to do that those they supply to will go elsewhere. Also need to be clear where sources of pollutants are coming from.

STW

Ensure there is an operable sewage treatment system in the catchment and consider the whole carbon impact of these operations.

STW's role in reducing Phosphate in the catchment.

STW feel there is a National issue possibly at Government level with regard to phosphate in detergents. STW aware that they can't just spend away the issue. Funding for improvements needs support from the public/customers and to achieve this would need to undertake some education and PR

FWAG and NE

Funding, uptake and delivery of objectives of the ELS and HLS schemes by farmers in the catchment. FWAG have funding from EA for 2011 and possibly 2012/13 for Stewardship work on Ecclesbourne catchment. This is for soil and nutrient management, grassland restoration (capital grants), fencing and drainage. FWAG made the point that it is difficult to know what partners are doing.

DCC

Landscape character assessment has been done for the catchment. Heritage interest in the area Greenways work has been carried out. Control of invasive species on verges is being done. Keen to work with others to increase biodiversity. Country recreation land is owned in the Wirksworth area.

STW

Accept that one site has impact on water quality. Looking to improve the catchment in the most cost effective way.

DWT

Lower Derwent Valley project at bottom end of catchment. HLF grant for Derwent – conserving / restoring habitat – community engagement. Looking to work in partnership

## 2 What are your aspirations for the catchment?

High farmer engagement in all areas – grant and volunteers. Quality advice and encourage agri schemes. Wildlife rich catchment throughout - habitat for water vole and various species. Public access improvement and community engagement - Duffield and Wirksworth – Schools and Womans Institutes. Ecclesbourne Railway – tourism. Active co-ordinated volunteers. Working with people to ensure there's no detriment to the environment. Meeting WFD targets. Informing through interpretation boards for public interest – being proactive.

Severn Trent Water

Want to see tangible results for money spent i.e. ecology improves if phosphate reduced. Also want best environmental option and need to engage with customers to ensure willingness to pay, not just across the catchment but across the whole company area. They also need to take carbon budgets into account. When pressed on the use of reedbeds they felt solids are removed but there is little impact on phosphate. Finally they are looking for a complete plan/holistic solution that will trigger OFWAT funding.

Derbyshire Wildlife Trust

Keen to gather wide range of information together and raise the profile of river restoration in the catchment.

OnTrent

To have good working relationship and engage with all river users, especially local ones. Clean and healthy river, including allowing natural river processes to occur (e.g. erosion) where possible.

DDDC

Move towards more strategic ways of working with partners in the catchment (e.g. move from being mainly reactive with reference to dealing with sewage pollution issues by sharing of information with partners – be each others eyes and ears). Ensure all appropriate parties involved in tackling invasive species (e.g. Cllr M Ratcliffe of Wirksworth Town Council) – reinforced by DCC. NB – Don't forget to involve Amber Valley Borough Council. Operate planning policy to: Promote Development and maintain Environment and landscape character. See environment as main resource alongside landscape. Has allocation in Plan for 89 new homes in next 5 years

DCC

Ensure landscape heritage and the built environment are considered. Well managed and accessible rights of way. Promote the river's role in tourism (e.g. potential for salmon reintroduction).

Woodland Trust

To be able to access private landowners to achieve woodland creation on private land - could be riparian planting, augmenting existing woodland, new planting. Can provide finance, materials, advice and labour. Looking for suitable sites – none yet in Ecclesbourne catchment.

NFU

Farming needs to play its part, but not singled out as sole contribution. Whatever measures farmers do need to be either no cost or low cost – but affordable. Show what phosphate is coming from agriculture – prove – evidence.

FWAG

Potential for buffer strips etc but some already done. ELS does not encourage buffer strips for all farmers. Soil testing to show which fields need phosphate – welcome support. Get message out to people.

## 3 How might you benefit from being involved in a collaborative partnership?

DDDC

Intelligence sharing with other organisations would be beneficial – outside/in build into own plans. Resolve ownership of sewer systems with STW. Collaborate with EA on drainage issues.

Steering group – discuss issues and then meet with farmers to move forward. Have a shared website.

OnTrent

Specialise in partnership development and filling any gaps that present themselves.

DCC

Tourism and promotion of the rural economy. They also own a number of sites in the catchment for recreation. They have a responsibility for highways and rights of way making them accessible and easy to use and have a responsibility for health and wellbeing of the population. They are involved in biodiversity and landscape character, heritage (Barry Joyce) and environmental education through local schools and a land based diploma.

FWAG

35% of phosphates not point source. They are interested in providing a clear voice to keep farms well informed. Suggested a forum for farming so that issues can be heard and so that we can find out what others are doing.

STW

Need a collaborative and holistic approach to address phosphate (will be a funding requirement via Ofwat). Should ensure Water Co's customers don't pay a disproportionate part of the cost of improving water quality. Greater credibility lets us use our collective voice to raise wider questions at National or EU level about benefit of addressing phosphate reducing at source (removal from detergents). Be able to connect better with community: issue such as odour/flies, better service and PR. STW have name & address data for all properties which could help Partners

DWT

Expanded awareness of the strong link between wildlife and water quality. Build on existing collaborative ventures and expand membership. Experienced at working with the public. Can work with Partners to achieve their objectives.

Chatsworth Estates

Will be able to open doors to access tenant Farmers

Woodland Trust

Getting a hold in the Derbyshire area – working with other organisations will be improved. The potential for match funding. Better woodland cover better fish holding.

Increase voluntary public access  
Improve resource protection  
Potential for habitat creation  
Public engagement

**4 Would you be willing to be a member of a collaborative delivery group?**

NFU

Yes, to help tap in to sources of local farming knowledge as farming is a huge influence in the catchment.

STW

Yes, extending good collaboration that is already ongoing – improving working with the community and customers. Working together with organisations - steering group will help this.

Woodland Trust

Yes, it is a new geographical area. They want to plan trees on private land (3Ha+ can get 60% costs covered). They have a woodland creation team and volunteers and 5 advisors in England.

Natural England

Oversee ELS. This work is now contracted out to consultants eg ADAS but still possible to have an input at the tendering stage. Unfortunately the Ecclesbourne is not a target area for HLS.

Chatsworth Estate

Yes, will have a role in opening dialogue with tenant farmers (especially key players).

DWT

Yes, keen to be involved and use the skills offered by their membership.

FWAG

Yes, but need clarity around what the collaborative group will do; it needs to be effective. Is there a National overview – how will you be sure funding is in the right place?

DDDC

Encourage Farming community to diversify --- less P use?

DCC

Could contribute by management of footpath erosion. Assist with education side by Education in schools, DCC website, Countryside Ranger Service informing public. Use local knowledge – public and Partners

DWT

Positive Community engagement. Water vole / otter surveys. Established presence

DCC

Potential Private drainage in rural areas – eg drainage of waste from cattle sheds etc

DCC

Potential Have Eco Schools project.

#### **5 ...who else might be included in a collaborative delivery group?**

Fishing clubs, Environmental groups, Amber Valley BC, Ecclesbourne railway, a farmer, small groups to represent an issue, Wirksworth Town Council.

Town and Parish Councils, Transition Groups, Tennant Farmers, Anglers, Hydropower (Derwent Hydro) Heritage.

Riparian owners, Woodland Trust Volunteers (with specific skills), Small Woods Association.

CLA – Keep informed even if they are not active

Rivers Trust

Angling Clubs – there are 4 of these

NFU – via Paul Tame rather than Matlock office. NFU can involve Local Champion Farmer

Community groups

Friends Groups (eg along the lines of Markeaton/Mercaston Brook Group)

Ramblers Association/ Walking Groups

RSPB – Moors, also BTO and DOS

DANES – Entomological group

NT – Keep informed (Kath Stapley at Kedleston Hall)

Universities/colleges

Wirksworth Arts Festival (suggestion of photography competition for photos in the catchment).

Schools

Riverside pubs

Women's Institute, Rotary, Agri College.

#### **Other issues/themes:**

Participants would like to be informed on the progress of other pilots and sharing best practice.

Make sure farmers are engaged at the right time, i.e. when necessary, when that can actually do something rather than too early.

Must engage effectively with stakeholders (especially the agricultural community) ensuring that the appropriate evidence is provided and the message is carefully tailored to the audience.

Need to make it clear what is being expected from stakeholders and focus on the key issues from them (many delegates emphasised these issues in the context of engaging with the farming community).

Timing of the wider project launch is crucial; e.g. may be difficult to ask farmers to act now if STW's commitment re phosphate reduction doesn't kick in until 2015.

## Identification of Priority Outcomes

Ecclesbourne Catchment launch output (Final exercise)						
NB attribute comments where appropriate [organisation]						
<b>Outcome:</b>	<b>Community Engagement</b>					
<b>Lead Participant</b>	Derbyshire Rural Community Council	Wirksworth Town Council	BTCV	Groundwork Derbyshire		
<b>Why important?</b>	Local support crucial.	Need school level engagement (Forest schools?).	People love rivers.	Local people use the landscape and have knowledge of it.	People all pay water charges.	Future generations / user education good value in long term. Engagement with farming community key to implementing measures to reduce diffuse pollution.
<b>What success, resources can we build on?</b>	Local organisations (Town Council, amenity groups - e.g. walkers). Ecclesbourne Railway.	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust - outreach work members via DWT magazine (inc e-version). Work with schools.	Previous work with Fishing Clubs (invasive plant and animal species control, otter and water vole conservation).	Ecclesbourne and Anthony Gell Schools.	Need to build a vision of what we are aiming for and then celebrate any success towards it.	
<b>What barriers, pitfalls, problems?</b>	Time consuming.	Finding the right people: are they representative (do their priorities differ from the organisationally agreed ones?)	Answering the 'So what' question in a difficult economic climate.	Apathy amongst sections of the local population (need to deal with individuals as well as defined communities).		
<b>What's our recommended approach?</b>	Different in different areas (rural vs urban areas)	Engagement of specialist volunteers.	Build reputation via visible quick wins/results	Events which take people to watercourses (fun activities)	Work with existing groups	Engage in a vision of what the Ecclesbourne would be like. Different engagement tools for different groups. Be clear on specific objective and ensure the right language is used.
<b>Specific Next Steps</b>	Publicity / promotion of project	Learn from others - ask River Restoration Centre (RRC) [OnTrent]				

Ecclesbourne Catchment launch output (Final exercise)						
NB attribute comments where appropriate [organisation]						
Outcome:	Landscape					
Lead Participant	Derbyshire Dales District Council	Derbyshire County Council (Landscape Officer - Gary Ellis)	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust			
Why important?	Landscape is an important local asset.	Highly thought of locally (and beyond).	Tourist attraction	It's what people are interested in.		
What success, resources can we build on?	Existing landscape character studies (database?)	Existing landscape sensitivity studies.	It's my job to develop living landscape approaches [DWT Matthew Croney]	Derbyshire County Council (Landscape Officer - Gary Ellis)	Lower Derwent Valley Landscape project (HLF) [DWT].	Use farmers soil management plans to assess risk of sedimentation. Allow targeted landscape measures e.g. hedgerows, grass buffers etc.
What barriers, pitfalls, problems?	Reluctance towards landscape changes in local communities (especially in relation to additional tree planting).	Could measures taken to improve water quality have adverse landscape impacts?	Any potential Phosphate removal at Wirksworth sewage treatment works may not be sensitive to the landscape/environment. [STW]	How broad do we go but retain a focus to keep people interested and deliver on the ground?		
What's our recommended approach?	A 10 year landscape master plan could encapsulate everything but should this be part of a bigger landscape. What does the landscape character map suggest? [DWT]	Use of Natural England JCA information. Theme statements.				
Specific Next Steps	Check how much of the area is within the DWT led Lower Derwent Valley Landscape Project area (HLF). If so landscape planning could fall under that - if not could it be expanded?					

Ecclesbourne Catchment launch output (Final exercise)						
NB attribute comments where appropriate [organisation]						
<b>Outcome:</b>	<b>Wildlife</b>					
<b>Lead Participant</b>	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (DWT)	Tom French - County Ecologist				
<b>Why important?</b>	Diversity	Measure of success	Intrinsic value	Marketable value	Easy to engage people with	Volunteer engagement. Will help draw in tourism - local economy.
<b>What success, resources can we build on?</b>	EA work to date - stewardship/fish passage - positive biodiversity gains	Derbyshire County Council - Countryside sites, ranger walks, interpretation, County Ecologist	One main barrier is another man's opportunity. Hydropower should be considered alongside fish passage [Chatsworth]	DWT - Membership, local group, volunteers, work with schools or communities (include Carsington)		
<b>What barriers, pitfalls, problems?</b>	Weirs	Ownership of structures	Implication of removal	Dealing with and engaging with private landowners		
<b>What's our recommended approach?</b>	DWT - Co-ordinate approach to non-native species work.	FWAG - Easily explained message.	DWT - Engage communities including through obvious key species - otter, water vole, salmon.	Engage local fishing clubs who have intimate knowledge of riparian environment [Chatsworth]		
<b>Specific Next Steps</b>	Survey of what's there and opportunity mapping	Identify some quick wins to start things off.				

Ecclesbourne Catchment launch output (Final exercise)						
NB attribute comments where appropriate [organisation]						
Outcome:	Farmer Engagement					
Lead Participant	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group FWAG?	FWAG	Chatsworth	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust - can provide survey and specialist advice to other lead advisors. We could be first contact where we already have contacts (not that many in this area e.g. Local Wildlife Sites)		
Why important?	Major influence = large landowner	FWAG - without engagement - work won't happen on the ground	Potential provider of clean water	Influence - best via word of mouth and successful schemes		
What success, resources can we build on?	Derbyshire County Council - Public Rights of Way PROW inspectors/rangers work with farmers on PROW issues	Current Environment Stewardship uptake/current opportunities	FWAG - past projects that have successfully delivered resources. Good one to one relationships with farmers. Talk their language and can empathise with constraints.	Woodland Trust alliance, specialist staff time.	OnTrent Farming and Wildlife for the future. Water for wildlife advice/projects	Contacts within tenanted farms on estates, Soil Management Plans and existing ELS agreements offer a starting point [Chatsworth].
What barriers, pitfalls, problems?	Farmers	FWAG - Farmers have high budgets and should not be expected to forfeit income to remedy a situation they might only contribute to. - Chatsworth agreed.	NFU - Reaction may be it's up to Severn Trent. It's not our (farmers') responsibility. Evidence needed to counter this view. - Chatsworth agreed.	FWAG - Alienating farmers by suggesting their activities are the cause of the problem. - Chatsworth agreed.		
What's our recommended approach?	FWAG - launch meeting - well evidenced. 1 to 1 meetings to farms by FWAG/E/NE to engage and advise. Chatsworth agreed.	Use of NFU meetings - Derby, Matlock.	FWAG - 1 to 1 visits. Tailor message. NFU/FWAG. Major landowners act as champions for smaller farmers. Need to be a 2-way process to understand farmers concerns.	FWAG - a 'hook' for farmers - gain interest - capital grants.	Use of 2/3 local farming reps to act as a sounding board for proposals. [Chatsworth]	Link between single farm payments and stewardship/environmental performance.
Specific Next Steps	Establish a central contact for group like the Catchment Sensitive Farming Officer	NFU - When you know which geographical areas you want to concentrate on, I'll try to help organise a farmer's meeting for the area/s.	FWAG - 1 to 1 visits to farmers on specific diffuse water pollution issues.			



Ecclesbourne Catchment launch output (Final exercise)						
NB attribute comments where appropriate [organisation]						
<b>Outcome:</b>	<b>Phosphate Reduction - A Collective Voice</b>					
<b>Lead Participant</b>	STW - Severn Trent (as the major input of P to the River)					
<b>Why important?</b>	Lower costs on farm through accurate application of P fertilisers. Environmental benefit to fish populations, invertebrates and riparian environments. [Chatsworth]	(OnTrent) - to reach GES	FWAG - Biodiversity and Eutrophication Impacts			
<b>What success, resources can we build on?</b>	(OnTrent) - AMP process, get more awareness and buy in from a wide range of people and organisations	Poulter CSF scheme headed by National Trust (Carle Hawke) through Clumber Park Office. Welsh scheme, assistance to farmers to carry out soil testing enabling greater understanding of P requirements. [Chatsworth]	(OnTrent) - upstream thinking project in the South West have details of the business case for land based approaches to reducing P.	(DWT) Water for Wildlife project has influenced inputs in Dove and Derwent	(FWAG) - Past projects in the Doe Lea, Mercaston/Marketon brook catchments, one to one relationships with farmers is important.	
<b>What barriers, pitfalls, problems?</b>	(DWT?) difficult, costly to finance at treatment stage.	(OnTrent) Not targeted for stewardship schemes.	(FWAG) - A hook for farmers, a message that is tailored.	(STW) - How many private sewage works/septic tanks are there, effluent quality and impact of each, incentives (including capital) for owner to do anything.		
<b>What's our recommended approach?</b>	(STW) - A tiered approach, 1. Source reduction of P in catchment, 2. Point source treatment (sewage treatment works), 3. Diffuse source treatment (land and farming)	Agree with STW [Chatsworth]	(STW) - Consider the best environmental option (ie not just lowest carbon or best water quality)	(FWAG) - onr to one visits to farmers are the most effective. Correct identification of source of pollution and sharing of this information to maximise targeted approach to tackling the issue.	Agreed with FWAG [Chatsworth]	(OnTrent) - it is really positive that STW is committed to this subject to business case being demonstrated, their willingness will bring in actions from other stakeholders which will be a return on their investment.
<b>Specific Next Steps</b>	(STW) - Understand the exact sources of P in the catchment and how they impact cumulatively throughout the catchment.					

Ecclesbourne Catchment launch output (Final exercise)						
NB attribute comments where appropriate [organisation]						
Outcome:	Woodland					
Lead Participant	Forestry Commission (although not present)	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust DWT - Woodland for Wildlife	Derbyshire County Council - Woodland Strategy (Stephanie Burkinshaw)			
Why important?	General increase in woodland cover - buffering and extending existing habitats eg seminatural areas, existing woodland.	Improvements in water quality through bank stability, reduced run off, improvements to fisheries.	Tourism, maintaining and enhancing the wooded derbyshire landscapes, farm diversification opportunities eg shooting etc.			
What success, resources can we build on?	Woodland Trust resources through our "More Woods" scheme, specialist staff and finances available.	Forestry Commission / Woodland Trust	Large woody debris can contribute to clean water by acting as a filter.			
What barriers, pitfalls, problems?	Does it really tackle issues of eutrophication? Likely land that will be planted will be marginal and thus have low inputs anyhow.					
What's our recommended approach?	More Woods scheme through the woodland trust, potential early / almost immediate action and trees on the ground.					
Specific Next Steps						

Ecclesbourne Catchment launch output (Final exercise)						
NB attribute comments where appropriate [organisation]						
Outcome:	Heritage & Tourism					
Lead Participant	Derbyshire County Council	Peak Park (not present)				
Why important?	Heritage and tourism (H&T) contributes to the rural economy in the area and fosters a prosperous community, a sense of pride.	Health and well being benefits of walking.	Important to farmers for diversification.	Important to the local public as we visit places. More access to the river environment for leisure i.e swimming and paddling.	Resource of national importance	
What success, resources can we build on?	Countryside service works with farmers and landowners to promote a well signed, well maintained easy use of networks.	An expanding network of green ways.	Existing DCC countryside sites as hubs for promotion and interpretation.	Experience gained in participation in heritage area.		
What barriers, pitfalls, problems?	Many districts have disbanded their tourism teams as a result of constraints on local government funds.	How does this tie in with specific aim of improving water quality ? danger of project having too broad an aim. [Chatsworth]				
What's our recommended approach?	Develop a strategy within the area, to promote and develop tourism.	Needs to have specific limits to the river environment and its improvement.				
Specific Next Steps	Involved DCC (heritage and conservation team, tourism officer, and countryside services.					

Ecclesbourne Catchment launch output (Final exercise)						
NB attribute comments where appropriate [organisation]						
Outcome:	Collaborative Group					
Lead Participant						
Why important?	Get more done. Avoid duplication. Pool resources/knowledge. Find right partner for the right task. Need for holistic approach (multi agency).	A lot of comments that nobody knows what is being done in the catchment, co-ordinated approach needed.	Sharing of information, dissemination leads to holistic approach with a wide range of different concerns and strengths.	Producing results in a short time scale to maintain momentum and relationships in the group.	Collaborative group providing contacts that have benefits and results beyond the water framework.	
What success, resources can we build on?	On Trent - broad partnership throughout the Trent catchment.	Culture of partnership projects and working multifunctional approach to rivers.	Track record of involving relevant parties to deliver relevant river-based projects.			
What barriers, pitfalls, problems?	Different objectives of the member organisations.	Lack of focus "taking shop".	Data sharing freedom of information information.			
What's our recommended approach?	Make sure we have a clear terms of reference	Needs clear, well detailed purpose. "so what- whats it mean for me".	Clear plan - against the desired objective (WFD), issues- who impacted- potential solutions-funding-how to engage.	Clear approach, clear respect for all partners objectives. Clarity of purpose, direction and objectives.	Recognition of multiple pollution approach engaging many organisations and community.	
Specific Next Steps	Plan, develop onel Whats ongoing currently.	Problem detailed etc.				

