

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY

PETER LIDDELL, D.S.C.
Chairman

D.J. KINNERSLEY
Chief Executive

Telephone: Penketh 4321

Dawson House,
Great Sankey,
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Our Ref:

Your Ref:

2nd September, 1974.

To: Members of the Lune, Wyre, and Furness
Fisheries Advisory Committee

Dear Sir,

Please attend a 'teach-in' followed by a meeting of the Committee to be held at the WATCHGATE TREATMENT WORKS (4 miles north of Kendal) on MONDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1974, commencing at 11.00 a.m. for consideration of the following business.

Yours faithfully,

R. E. WOODWARD,

Director of Administration.

A G E N D A

1. Apologies for absence.
2. Minutes of the previous meeting, held on 3rd June, 1974. (Previously circulated)
3. "Taking Stock" - A Report to the Association of River Authorities.
4. "Coarse Fisheries" - A Report of the Working Party of the Association of River Authorities.
5. Purchase of Fisheries.
6. Improvement of Fisheries on the River Leven.
7. Fisheries Activities.
8. Schedule of Meetings 1974/75.
9. Any other business.

NOTE: The 'teach-in' will commence at 11.00 a.m. and will continue until approximately 12.30 p.m. Lunch has been arranged at the 'Plough Inn', Selside, for 1.00 p.m., following which the Committee will return to Watchgate Treatment Works for the meeting which will commence at 2.30 p.m. A map indicating the location of the Treatment Works is enclosed herewith.

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NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITYLUNE, WYRE AND FURNESS FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE9TH SEPTEMBER, 1974Association of River Authorities' Report - "Taking Stock"

In accordance with Minute No. 9 of the previous meeting of this Committee, the Regional Fisheries Officer presents the following comments on the report, "Taking Stock":-

1. Chapter I

Reference is made in the fourth paragraph on page 2 to the relationship between netting effort and rod catches. While this may be relevant in certain contexts, it is considered that a more important relationship is that between fishing of all kinds and the ultimate escapement which represents the spawning stock. This aspect is also touched upon in Chapter X, pp.41/42. Provided that fish have adequate access to suitable spawning streams, there are few rivers which would not benefit, particularly at the present time, from a considerable increase in spawning stock. There is no power to limit the number of rod and line licences issued by the Authority. This is made clear by Sections 6 and 7 and Schedule 1 of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1972. Section 6(2) requires the Authority, by means of a licensing system, to regulate fishing for salmon and trout and, except so far as excused by the Minister, by such means to regulate fishing for freshwater fish of any description or eels. Section 7 of the Act authorises the Minister, on the application of the Authority, by order to limit for not more than ten years the number of fishing licences issued in any year for fishing in any part of their area for salmon or trout other than rainbow trout with any instrument so specified other than rod and line. Paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 of the Act requires that subject to Section 7, a fishing licence shall, on payment of the duty in respect of the particular instrument, be granted by the Authority to every applicant who at the time of application is not disqualified from holding a fishing licence.

Accordingly, the only control over the number of licences to be granted is by order under Section 7 of the Act for fishing other than by rod and line.

2. Chapter III

Although there is always liable to be some escapement from any net, monofilament nylon gilling nets are particular offenders in this respect. In view of the resulting damage to fish, and the subsequent fungal and bacterial infection which is likely to develop, resulting ultimately in the death of affected fish, the use of these nets is undesirable and should be prohibited. (Recommendation No. 1 on page 45 confirms this).

3. Chapters V and VI

It is made clear (p. 20) that catch returns by netsmen cannot be relied upon any more than can those by rod fishermen. This fact could have a considerable impact upon the figures in Table IV (p. 23) and, on the basis of the difference quoted, could reduce the highest figure in Column 6 from £1.38 to £0.55 and the lowest figure (excluding the 'special case' of Northumberland, and also Somerset and Hampshire where the catches are, in any case,

negligible) from 8p to 3p. Even without this adjustment, and without taking account of the proviso at the foot of the table, most of the Column 6 figures appear remarkably low in relation to the current market value of salmon. If this view is accepted, and if account is taken of the information given in Table IX (p. 34), there appears to be a case for upward revision of either net or rod licence duties in various areas, according to whether the rod/net catch ratio in Column 4 of Table IX is greater or less than unity. Again, it must be remembered that this ratio is affected by inaccuracies in returns.

4. Chapter VII

With illegal netting, as with all forms of crime, activity will persist as long as the activity is profitable and the penalties, on detection and conviction, minimal. The prevailing price of salmon, and the demand for it, are sufficient to provide a strong incentive to the illegal taking of these fish by netting and other means. The difficulties of law enforcement both on rivers and offshore are such that relatively few offenders are brought to court, and the derisory penalties all too often imposed there are no deterrent whatever to harden criminals, as witness the fact, quoted on p. 43, that one gang had been apprehended no less than 13 times. (One wonders what proportion this represents of the occasions on which they were operating).

5. Chapter X

All the points raised in this chapter are worthy of note, but comment may be made on the following in particular:-

(a) Predation

It is considered that predation of juvenile salmon in the rivers, and particularly during migration to the sea, which is the final, vital stage of their river life, is at least of equal importance to any predation which may occur in the sea, which is, in any case, impossible to influence. Of special significance is the position which might be expected to arise in the event of the construction of an estuarial barrage. This would result in the formation of a large, fresh-water lake at the lower end of the river or rivers flowing into the estuary. This lake would undoubtedly develop, either naturally or by the action of man, a population of fish which would be likely to include either pike or large brown trout or both. Together with bird predators, these would prey heavily on the smolt runs passing through the impoundment, which might tend to hang about in the area during times of low flow. This view is supported by the results of Irish work on predation of smolts during their downstream migration through natural lakes on a river system.

(b) The Influence of Man

(i) Pollution

Rivers carrying stocks of salmon are not normally regarded as being 'polluted' in the accepted sense of the word. Nevertheless, the best of such rivers inevitably receive polluting discharges at one or more points in their length, in particular on their lower reaches. If a situation is to be avoided where a 'pollution barrier' to ascending fish builds up at times of low flow, or where temporary discharges of high toxicity occur, resulting in fish mortality, high standards must be applied to, and enforced upon, all effluents discharging to the river.

(ii) Abstraction

In the same way as with discharges of effluent, very careful consideration must be given to any proposals for water abstraction to ensure, as far as possible, that appropriate residual flows, particularly in dry weather conditions, are provided in the river. The benefits of the smaller natural rises in river level which can occur in summer should also be safeguarded, as appropriate and practicable, in abstraction arrangements. The value of artificial freshets requires much more investigation before any benefits which they may afford to fisheries can be assessed.

(iii) Netting

The penultimate paragraph of this Section is of interest, and is endorsed by recommendation 4 on page 45.

(iv) Poaching

The final paragraph of this Section raises a matter which has been before the Fisheries Committee of the former Association of River Authorities on a number of occasions, but which has received scant support from the Ministry: To Bailiff the salmon rivers of the area successfully is extremely difficult and a positive step to easing the problem could be the adoption of

a system of licencing dealers in game fish which has been introduced in Northern Ireland and is claimed to be operating efficiently. Identification of individual fish by means of numbered metal tags, combined with proof of entitlement on the part of the seller to take the fish and with adequate records which are open to inspection by the fisheries authorities or by the police on demand, with suitable penalties for infringements, would be likely to make the sale and purchase of illegally taken fish a far more hazardous affair to both seller and purchaser than is the case at present. If the licencing system were to be operated by the Regional Water Authority, and if the number of licenced dealers were to be kept to a minimum, the avenues available for disposal of poached salmon would be much less readily available to the poacher. It is the existence of ready buyers who ask no questions which simplifies what ought to be the most difficult part of the poacher's operations.

(c) Physiological

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's Fish Pathology Laboratory was located at Weymouth in order to have it in an area which was free from, and likely to remain free from, the disease known as Ulcerative Dermal Necrosis, an outbreak of which was, at the time when the laboratory was set up, and still is, affecting salmon, sea trout and brown trout in many rivers in the British Isles. It is thus unreasonable to endorse the view expressed in the penultimate paragraph of this Section of the Report that such a laboratory should be located centrally in order to facilitate access. However, this does not mean that a Fish Pathology Laboratory dealing with, for example, diseases of freshwater fish could not co-exist with the Weymouth Laboratory, in the same way as do the two laboratories of the Freshwater Biological Association at Windermere and East Stoke in Dorset. Such a laboratory could be located in the Midlands giving easy access from all directions, especially if close to a motorway. This would leave Weymouth free to deal with diseases of migratory fish and general basic research on fish diseases. An alternative might be for Regional Water Authorities to set up their own small fish pathology laboratories with the necessary staff. The Weymouth laboratory would then provide an ultimate source of advice and specialised training. The setting up of a specialised laboratory of this kind is an expensive undertaking, particularly in terms of equipment, but this consideration might be outweighed by the convenience of having these facilities readily accessible within the Region.

6. Recommendations at End of Report

All the recommendations detailed are worthy of serious consideration, but numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 14 are considered to be particularly relevant.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY

LUNE, WYRE AND FURNESS FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

9TH SEPTEMBER, 1974

"Coarse Fisheries" -
A Report of the Working Party of the
Association of River Authorities

1. In September, 1972, the Association of River Authorities set up a Working Party whose terms of reference were as follows:-
 - (a) To examine and consider the present policies of coarse fishery management by River Authorities.
 - (b) To examine present facilities which provide services in support of coarse fishery management policies.
 - (c) To consider the particular requirements of coarse fisheries and to make recommendations as to how such requirements may be taken into account and catered for on a regional and national basis in future.
2. The Working Party has now completed its deliberations and a copy of the published report entitled "Coarse Fisheries" has been circulated to each member of this Committee.
3. Following consideration of the report members may wish to submit their observations thereon for inclusion in a report to the Regional Fisheries Advisory Committee.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITYLUNE, WYRE AND FURNESS FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE9TH SEPTEMBER, 1974Purchase of Fisheries

1. In accordance with Minute No. 9 of the previous meeting of the Committee, the Regional Fisheries Officer presents the following comments on the question of whether or not the Authority should acquire fisheries or suitable waters which could be developed as fisheries.

2. (a) Points in Favour of Acquisition

If owned and managed by the Authority, as opposed, for example to a small syndicate, a fishery should provide recreational capacity for the maximum feasible number of anglers. Such an arrangement implies that there is likely to be less "elbow room" for each individual and that, at any rate on river fisheries, the quality of the fishing may be lower than would be the case if the water were to remain a more exclusive fishery. It should be possible, however, to manage the fishery in such a way that these factors do not result in conditions unacceptable to anglers. Ownership further enables the Authority to manage the fishery in the most advantageous way, having regard to its responsibilities, duties and functions under the Water Act, 1973.

Ownership of fisheries by the Authority makes available to licence holders, either free of charge or through the issue of day tickets, fishing which would probably not be available to them otherwise, except through membership of a club or association. There are considerable numbers of anglers who have no particular wish to join a club, but who have no option if they wish to have access to any fishing.

In addition to the purchase of fisheries, the possibility of leasing them should not be overlooked. In the long term this is an expensive way of making fishing available to the angling public. It does, however, offer a means of acquiring the use of waters from owners who, whilst they are unwilling to sell their rights would be prepared to allow public access to their waters, but have no wish to accept the administrative responsibilities involved. In such cases fishing rights could be made available to the public either free of charge or through the issue of day tickets.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that the purchase of fishing rights is a form of capital investment which, with the ever-increasing pressure on fishing space in this country, is more likely to appreciate than to depreciate in value. Capital expenditure of this kind is likely to be acceptable for loan sanction by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

- (b) Points Against Acquisition

A policy of purchasing or leasing fisheries, if pursued by the Authority, will sooner or later result in the Authority being in direct competition with some club or association for the acquisition of fishing rights. It is therefore essential to determine the Authority's policy in such a situation. If competition of this kind is acceptable, the Authority, with its much larger financial

resources, is almost certain to be able to outbid any club or association. If the club with which the Authority is in competition is a local one which has, over a period, enjoyed local fishing facilities in a particular water, the possible deprivation, by the Authority, of this amenity and the subsequent necessity to have to make application for day permits is likely to engender bad feeling among the local anglers concerned.

Fishing rights, whether they are leased or rented, attract Local Authority General Rates. Local Councils have the power (seldom exercised) to reduce, or to waive entirely, any rate demands relating to a fishery which is run on a non-profit making amenity basis.

Many of the fishing rights which come on to the market apply to a single bank only. The purchase of a fishery of this kind, and its subsequent use by the public can, and often does - lead to conflict between the two riparian owners concerned, as a result of the fishing of pools from opposite banks at the same time. This is particularly the case on smaller rivers, and on rivers carrying runs of migratory fish which may tend to congregate, and to be catchable, only at certain places.

The exclusive control by a single Public Authority of extensive fishing rights might well be regarded in some quarters as being equally as undesirable as for these rights to be under the exclusive control of a single large association, because any arrangement of this kind limits the choices open to an angler and restricts the traditional freedom of his sport.

3. It would appear that, on balance, the most satisfactory arrangement is a compromise whereby the Authority acquires a certain amount of fishing selectively, for the benefit of anglers generally, the remainder being controlled by clubs, associations and private individuals. There is little doubt that the acquisition of fisheries would provide wider access to fishing for ordinary anglers and as such, providing that the waters purchased or leased were viable fisheries capable of economic management, the Authority might consider it appropriate to exercise its powers of acquisition having regard to the responsibilities for fisheries and recreation imposed by the Water Act, 1973.
4. The Committee are therefore invited to recommend to the Regional Fisheries Advisory Committee that the Authority adopt a policy in accordance with the recommendations incorporated in paragraph 3 above.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITYLUNE, WYRE AND FURNESS FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE9TH SEPTEMBER, 1974Improvement of Fisheries in the River Leven

1. In the early nineteen sixties Manchester Corporation were investigating the possibility of augmenting their supplies of water from Haweswater by an abstraction from Ullswater which would be pumped directly into Haweswater, and by an abstraction from Windermere which would be treated and eventually fed into the aqueduct systems. Their investigations culminated in the passage through Parliament of the 'Manchester (Ullswater and Windermere) Water Order, 1966'. This gave the Corporation powers to carry out the various works required to implement the scheme, and provided safeguards for certain interests, including fisheries, which might be adversely affected by it.

Section 20 of the Order provides that 'inter alia':-

"The Corporation shall pay to the Cumberland River Authority or the Lancashire River Authority, as the case may be, such sum as may be agreed, or in default of agreement, as may be determined by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in respect of injurious affection (whether anticipated or suffered) to fisheries in consequence of the taking of water from Ullswater or Windermere.

Any sum so paid shall be applied by the Authority to the improvement of the fisheries."

When the question of this payment was being settled with the former Lancashire River Authority, a plan was prepared by the Authority showing the works which, in the opinion of the Fisheries Officer, would be necessary to counteract the effect of the abstraction upon the River Leven. In some cases these were new works; in others they were reconstructions of existing rough boulder weirs. The capital sum of £30,000 - which was the payment finally agreed by Manchester Corporation and the Lancashire River Authority - was the estimated cost at that time of carrying out the proposed works by Direct Labour.

None of the work proposed has been carried out so far. Abstraction did not commence until 1973 and therefore little experience of its effect upon the river has been gained.

2. Arising from the decisions of the meeting of the Lune, Wyre, and Furness Fisheries Advisory Committee held on 6th June, 1974, (Minute No. 7 refers) two members of the Advisory Committee (Messrs. Fell and Cheetham) met the Regional Fisheries Officer and the Fisheries Officer of the Lancashire River Unit at Haverthwaite on 26th July, 1974. The aim of the meeting was to consider the original proposals formulated by the Lancashire River Authority for improvement works and to make recommendations as to what works should now be carried out on the river within the context of the 1966 Order, previously referred to. An inspection of the river between Newby Bridge and Low Wood was therefore carried out. A number of suggestions by the members were considered, some of them having to be rejected on the grounds that

they were unrelated to "injurious affection of fisheries in consequence of the taking of water from Windermere".

3. Manchester's licenced abstraction of 45 m.g.d. and 8,030 m.g. per year permits abstraction at the rate of 45 m.g.d. on 178 days per year, subject only to maintenance of the minimum statutory residual flow in the River Leven of 60 m.g.d. during the period May to September inclusive, and of 30 m.g.d. during the period October to April inclusive. The loss of the abstracted water is particularly important during summer when the discharge down the river is likely to be in the neighbourhood of the statutory minimum. At such times, when the state of the river provides no incentive to migratory fish to move upstream, the existence of adequate holding pools is vital, and it was with this end in view that the original plans for the construction, or improvement, of small weirs were formulated. In the following paragraphs, references to weirs or other features by numbers or by letters relates to the numbers or letters shown against them on the attached plans and the recommendations outlined are those of the officers who were present at the meeting.

4. (a) Recommendations Relating to Weirs

It is recommended that work should be carried out to "make permanent" (i.e. set existing rough boulder weirs in concrete in such a way that the boulders will be firmly fixed without altering the "natural" appearance of the weir) the following weirs:-

Weirs No. 2, 5, 6, 9 and 10. Weir No. 4, at the downstream end of what is known at the Cemetery Pool should be repaired in addition to being made permanent,

(b) Recommendations Relating to other Constructional Work

It is recommended that:-

- (i) The fish pass on Ainsworth's Weir, which is a short distance upstream of the 'Blue' Factory, should be repaired and improved. Under conditions of low flow, this weir represents a considerable obstruction to ascending fish, and their passage should be facilitated.
- (ii) In order to improve conditions for fish ascending the fast, rough water adjacent to the retaining wall of the Backbarrow by-pass road, a new resting pool should be formed by the construction of a boulder weir (made permanent) at the downstream end of what is known as the Brewer's Field, immediately behind the garage on the east side of the old road through Backbarrow. (This point is off the plan, but an indication of its whereabouts is given at the downstream end of Plan CD, Shown as Point E).

- (iii) To ensure a satisfactory flow of water into that part of the pool in which fish rest, the large boulder in the rocky inlet channel at the head of what is known as the Cemetery Pool (marked 'F' on the plan) should be removed, and the rock ridge adjacent to it should be extended downstream in the form of a groyne, so as to deflect the flow towards the left bank, which at this point is a rock wall.
- (iv) The breach in the island (marked 'G' on the plan) should be repaired, in order to avoid possible silting of the pool by flow from the channel behind the island.

(c) Recommendations relating to Exclusion of Fish from the Head-Race at Eels Dam

A Licence of Right under the Water Resources Act, 1963, is held by Mr. D. While in respect of abstraction of water for power generation from the River Leven by way of the head-race fed from the impoundment above Eels Dam. This entitles him to abstract at the rate of 121 m.g.d. and 28,029 m.g. per year. Thus it follows that in the event of Mr. While exercising his maximum abstraction rights any discharge down the river which does not exceed his daily entitlement will be totally drawn off down the head-race, and there will be no discharge down the natural bed of the river below the dam, as far as the point where the tail-race from the turbines enters the river. When these conditions exist in summer and autumn, it is important that ascending migratory fish should be prevented, as far as possible, from attempting to enter the tail-race which will lead them into a dead-end below the turbine house. An electric screen was installed on this tail-race many years ago, but this is now in an indifferent state of repair.

During conditions of low flow in late winter and early spring, when kelts are descending the river, a similar hazard exists at the upstream end of the head-race. These kelts are attracted, or drawn, into the race and trapped there, sometimes in considerable numbers, so that they have to be removed by hand. It is desirable that their entry into the race should be prevented, but the installation of any kind of grid-screen could lead to problems of obstruction by trash carried down by the river, with consequent head loss in the supply to the turbines. For this reason, careful consideration must be given to this particular problem before any action can be taken.

It is recommended that the electric screen on the tail-race should be replaced with a new screen, and that the appropriate officers should give further consideration to the best method of preventing the ingress of kelts to the head-race with a view to formulating a recommendation to the Committee, at a later date, on what action should be taken.

5. Other Works Considered

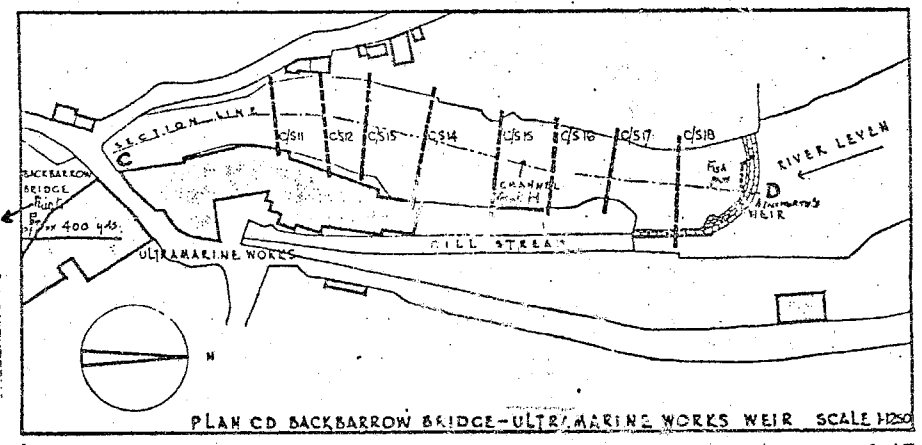
- (i) In the original plan provision was made for the extension of a deep rock channel in the river bed, a little distance below Ainsworth's Weir, at the point marked 'H' on the plan. It is now considered that there would be no point in carrying out this work as the existing channel is adequate to provide a safe resting place for ascending fish.
- (ii) In the course of the recent inspection of the river it was suggested that a pair of groynes should be constructed part of the way up the pool immediately above the gauging weir at Newby Bridge, in order to improve the flow into the pool. It is considered that this work could not be justified.

It is recommended that no action should be taken on the above items.

6. Comments on the Effect of the Hydro-Electric Station near Low Wood Bridge upon Movement of Migratory Fish

An outline has been given in Section 4(c) (above) of the effect upon the river of the abstraction which supplies this station. This situation is not a new one and obtained prior to the commencement of abstraction from Windermere. It has existed for many years and, however disadvantageous it may be to the fisheries of the river upstream of the point where the turbine tail-race enters the river, it cannot be contended that the new abstraction from Windermere has exacerbated the effect. For this reason it is considered that no good case can be made out for utilising any part of the compensation monies in order to attempt to negotiate a compensation payment to Mr. While for the closure of this station and the extinguishing of the right to abstract - even assuming that any funds would be available to finance such an action after the improvement works in the river have been completed, which appears most unlikely at this stage. Indeed, when costings for these works (which are currently being worked out) have been completed, it may become clear that the funds available are insufficient to carry out all the works which are considered desirable. Should this prove to be the case it will be necessary to reconsider the programme and to agree a list of priorities.

7. The Committee is asked to endorse the recommendations incorporated in this report, for submission to the Regional Fisheries Advisory Committee.



NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY

LUNE, WYRE AND FURNESS FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

9TH SEPTEMBER, 1974

Improvement of Fisheries in the River Lune

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITYLUNE, WYRE AND FURNESS FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE9TH SEPTEMBER, 1974Report by Unit Fisheries Officer on Fisheries Activities1. Coarse Fish Salvage and Stocking

Perch from Windermere trapped by the F.B.A. have been transported to ponds in the Barrow area and to enclosed waters in Lancashire as far afield as Rochdale.

The fish were removed by netting and electro fishing from the two lodges in the Lancaster area which were being drained. Some fish were used for farm pond stocking, some for restocking the lodges after refilling and some specimen Roach (over 3-lb) were taken to Marineland at Morecambe for exhibition.

2. Fisheries Management

Routine electro-fishing of artificially propagated salmon fry has been carried out in the Kent System.

3. Poaching Activity

Widespread throughout the area. Poaching has been especially prevalent in Kendal and in the Staveley and Burneside areas.

There has also been a great deal of fishing for Flounders by illegal methods in the Arnside Area. Bailiffs in both Lune and Northern areas have been engaged in organised night patrols. A number of poachers have been apprehended.

4. Fishery Prosecutions by Lancashire River Unit

Reports received prior to 1st April, 1974	26
Reports received since 1st April, 1974	126

152

Reports resulting in Court Hearings	59
Reports resulting in Warning Letters	3
Reports resulting in False Name and Address	7
Not proceeded with	8

77

Outstanding:-

Set down for Hearing	28
Referred to Headquarters	14
Being processed at the present time	33

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5. Biological Work

Work has continued on the investigations into the effects of the Lune-Wyre Transfer on fish food organisms, and into the effects of the Kendal Flood Prevention Scheme on the biology of the River Kent. Further work on the dispersal of artificially propagated salmon fry using a freeze branding method has been carried out.

6. Estuary Investigation

Work on assessing the suitability of using sonic tags for monitoring the movements of salmon in estuaries has started in the Lune Estuary in conjunction with Biologists from the C.E.G.B.

7. Salmon Disease - U.D.N.

Generally very few fish seen with the disease, although as usual diseased fish are present in the River Kent during the summer months.

8. Migratory Fish Runs

Figures for the various counting stations in the Lune, Wyre and Furness areas are shown in paragraph 10 below, and good runs of fish into the River Lune are shown especially in July and August. The runs on the Leven are poor so far. Good runs of salmon and sea trout have also been reported by the Bailiffs for the Kent and Wyre but so far few salmon have been seen on the Duddon although some good sea trout have been seen in the Duddon and Lickle.

9. Fish Mortalities

Date	River	Species	Nos.	Cause
22.6.74	Stainton Beck	Brown Trout	9	High Temperatures
19.6.74	Burrow Beck	Eels	General	Farm Drainage
1.7.74	River Brock	Brown Trout	42	Farm Drainage
11.7.74	Eldreth Beck	Brown Trout	15	Possible Silage Pollution

10. Fish Monitoring Figures - 1974

						(20" +) Monthly Total	Cumulative Total
<u>Forge Weir - River Lune</u>							
January	..	..	..	..	..	107	107
February	..	..	..	..	..	112	219
March	..	..	..	..	..	49	268
April	..	..	..	..	..	50	318
May	..	..	..	..	..	147	465
June	..	..	..	..	..	820	1,285
July	..	..	..	..	..	2,022	3,307
August (to 16th)	..	..	..	..	..	1,268	4,675

	<u>Salmon (20" +)</u>		<u>Sea Trout (16-20")</u>	
	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Broadrairie - River Lune</u>				
March	0	0	4	4
April	1	1	16	20
May	2	3	28	48
June	95	98	154	202
July	136	227	107	299
August (to 16th) ..	46	273	21	320
<u>Haverthwaite - River Leven</u>				
May	11	11	4	4
June	22	33	25	29
July	98	131	92	121
August (to 15th) ..	13	144	5	126

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITYLUNE, WYRE AND FURNESS FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE9TH SEPTEMBER, 1974Schedule of Meetings

1. The Authority, as required by Rule 1, has already approved a time table of meetings of the Authority, Committees and Sub-Committees with the exception of the five Local Fisheries Advisory Committees, which are, in the Rules of the Authority regarded as Sub-Committees of the Regional Fisheries Advisory Committee.
2. A time table for the Local Fisheries Advisory Committees has therefore been prepared which dovetails with that approved by the Authority and is submitted herewith as an Appendix for the information of members prior to being placed on the Agenda for consideration and approval by the Regional Fisheries Advisory Committee meeting to be held on 30th September, 1974.
3. For the information of the Committee the Authority is required by Rule No. 1, at the Annual Meeting, to consider a programme of meetings up to and including the date of the next Annual Meeting and such a time table for 1975-76 will be presented to the Annual Meeting on 23rd June, 1975.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITYREGIONAL AND LOCAL FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEESSCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

<u>Fisheries Advisory Committee</u>	<u>Date of Meeting</u>
South and West Cumberland	Monday, 2nd December, 1974.
Eden and District	Tuesday, 3rd December, 1974.
Lune, Wyre and Furness	Monday, 9th December, 1974.
South Lancashire	Wednesday, 11th December, 1974.
Mersey and Weaver	Monday, 16th December, 1974.
REGIONAL	Monday, 6th January, 1975
South and West Cumberland	Monday, 13th January, 1975.
Eden and District	Tuesday, 14th January, 1975.
Lune, Wyre and Furness	Monday, 20th January, 1975.
South Lancashire	Wednesday, 22nd January, 1975.
Mersey and Weaver	Monday, 27th January, 1975.
REGIONAL	Monday, 24th February, 1975.
South and West Cumberland	Monday, 28th April, 1975.
Eden and District	Tuesday, 29th April, 1975.
Lune, Wyre and Furness	Monday, 5th May, 1975.
South Lancashire	Wednesday, 7th May, 1975.
Mersey and Weaver	Monday, 12th May, 1975.
REGIONAL	Monday, 2nd June, 1975.