

# ISLE OF WIGHT CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN ACTION PLAN



NRA

*National Rivers Authority  
Southern Region*

## MISSION STATEMENT

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

### Our Aims are to :

- \* Achieve a continuing overall improvement in the quality of rivers, estuaries and coastal waters, through the control of pollution.
- \* Manage water resources to achieve the right balance between the needs of the environment and those of the abstractors.
- \* Provide effective defence for people and property against flooding from rivers and the sea.
- \* Provide adequate arrangements for flood forecasting and warning.
- \* Maintain, improve and develop fisheries.
- \* Develop the amenity and recreation potential of inland and coastal waters and associated lands.
- \* Conserve and enhance wildlife, landscape and archaeological features associated with inland and coastal waters of England and Wales.
- \* Improve and maintain inland waters and their facilities for use by the public where the NRA is the navigation authority.
- \* Ensure that dischargers pay the costs of the consequences of their discharges, and, as far as possible, to recover the costs of environment improvements from those who benefit.
- \* Improve public understanding of the water environment and the NRA's work.
- \* Improve efficiency in the exercise of the NRA's functions and to provide challenge and opportunity for employees and show concern for their welfare.

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Published March 1996

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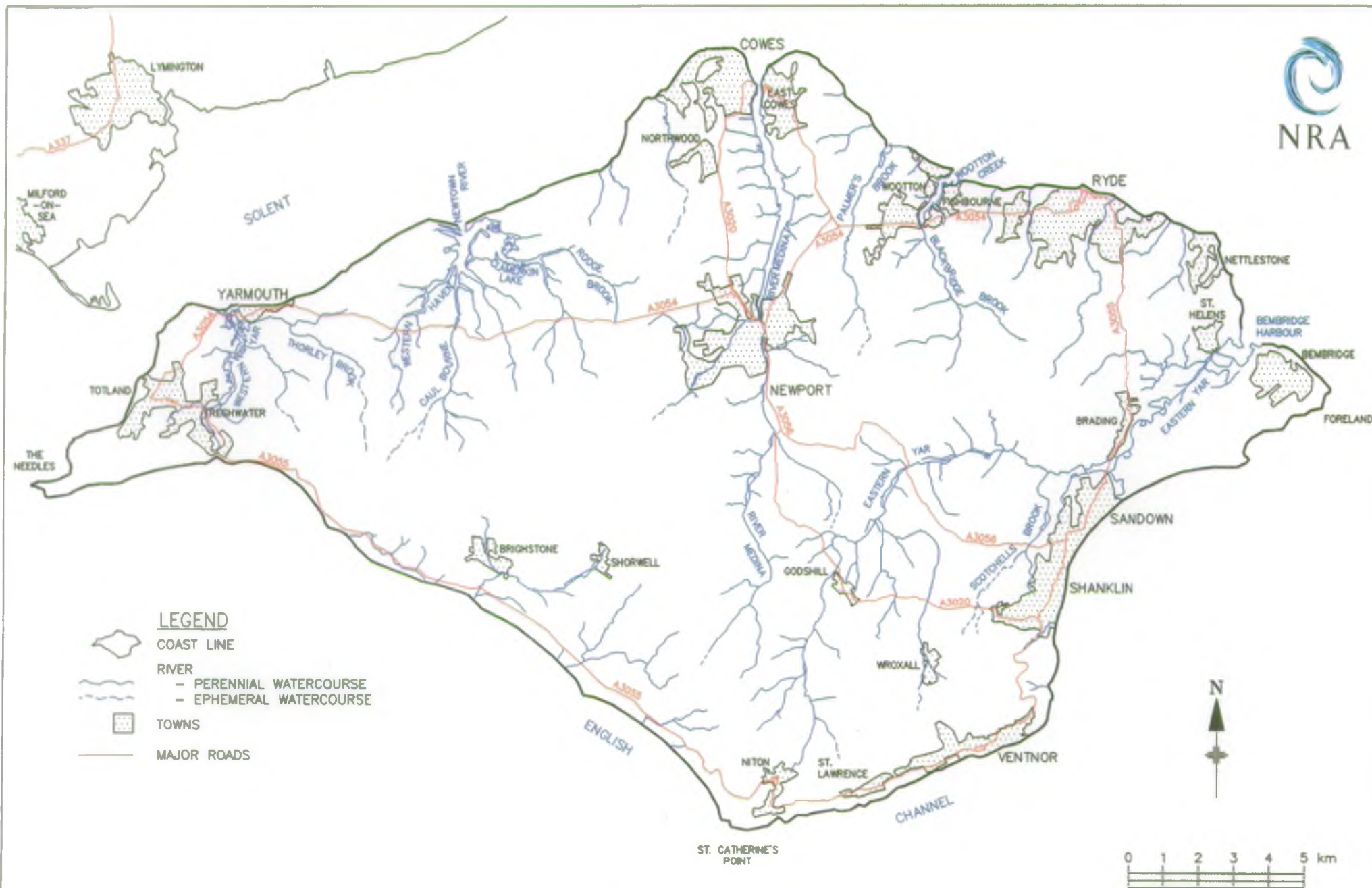
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ENVIRONMENT AGENCY



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THE CATCHMENT

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### **A. THE NRA VISION FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT CATCHMENT**

The Isle of Wight is an area of great landscape value and contains many examples of wildlife and historic interest which the NRA is pledged to protect. The Authority will continue its careful stewardship of the Island's water resources, which have been heavily developed for public supply and which rely on augmentation from the mainland.

The Authority will continue to apply its Groundwater Protection Policy to prevent aquifer pollution and will be vigilant in the maintenance of river water quality. Bathing beaches will be monitored for compliance with EC standards, and action will be taken, in concert with the Unitary Authority and other statutory bodies, to secure the greatest benefit to coastal water quality from the sewage discharge improvement required by the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive.

Close liaison will be maintained with the Island's Unitary Authority to ensure that unsuitable development does not increase flood risks or cause environmental damage. Flood defence construction and maintenance works to protect people and property will be carried out with sensitivity, in accordance with conservation guidelines.

The NRA will manage its landholdings to promote conservation, amenity and public recreation, and will work with landowners and angling organisations to maintain, improve and develop the Island's freshwater fisheries.

Through the consultation process, the historical degradation of some watercourses was recognised as an issue. The NRA will review the extent and severity of this and will investigate the potential for restoration.

Signed



Hampshire and Isle of Wight Area Manager

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### **B. INTRODUCTION**

The Water Act 1989 established the National Rivers Authority (NRA) as the Guardian of the Water Environment, a non-departmental public body with responsibility for regulating and managing water resources, water quality in coastal and inland waters, flood defence, salmon and freshwater fisheries, water recreation and, in some areas, navigation. A duty laid on the NRA was to further conservation of the natural environment, seeking opportunities for enhancement wherever possible.

On 1st April 1996 The Environment Agency will become operational drawing together the responsibilities of the NRA, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution (HMIP) and Waste Regulation Authorities (WRA). The Secretary of State for the Environment, John Gummer, said of the Environment Agency:

"It will first of all need to take a holistic approach to providing effective environmental protection: integrated to take account of impacts to air, water and land and integrated geographically so that systems such as river catchments are considered as a whole."

Catchment Management Plans, to be renamed 'Environment Agency Local Management Plans' to reflect their broader remit, will progressively be developed to include integrated pollution control, nuclear and waste issues. Annual reviews will incorporate relevant issues although the fully integrated plans will result from the 5 yearly reviews of each plan.

The work of the Environment Agency will be critical in achieving the aims of the Government's proposals on sustainable development. This will involve combining economic development with the furtherance of conservation and enhancement of the environment. The new legislation requires consideration to be given to the costs likely to be incurred and the resulting benefits that would be accrued. These concepts will form the basis of future Local Management Plans and reviews.

### **C. THE CONCEPT OF CATCHMENT PLANNING**

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

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

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

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### **D. THE CATCHMENT PLANNING PROCESS**

#### **Plan Production**

NRA Regions are defined by river catchments - singly, as in the Thames Region, or in geographical groups of individual rivers. With the exception of sea defence and coastal water pollution control, all the NRA's functions are managed within this catchment framework; the need to resolve conflicts arising from differing functional objectives makes it essential to integrate the NRA's planning in the same way.

Catchment Management Plans relate primarily to the Authority's own operations and regulating activities, and have regard to its role as a statutory consultee in the Planning and Development Control process. The Plans also offer an opportunity for input from the public to the development of NRA policy and for the Authority itself to draw attention to its aspirations for the improvement of the water environment.

The Plans concentrate on topics where the Authority has a direct interest and are focused mainly on the river corridor, although some functions such as water resource management and pollution control inevitably extend over the whole catchment area. Whilst they are not statutory documents, it is hoped that Catchment Plans will make a positive input to the Town and Country Planning process.

Catchment Planning Consultation Reports are produced as a vehicle for wide public consultation regarding catchment issues. This Final Report has been prepared in the light of comments received.

#### **The Results of Consultation**

The Isle of Wight Catchment Consultation Report was published in May 1995 and launched at a Public Meeting in Newport. Representations were received from the organisations listed in Table 1.

#### **Plan Review**

The NRA will be responsible for the implementation of this Catchment Management Plan, where responsibilities include other organisations these have been identified. Progress will be monitored and reviewed annually to ensure that the Plan meets current needs, and there will normally be major revisions at five yearly intervals.

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### **E. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CATCHMENT**

Until well after the last ice age the Isle of Wight was part of the mainland, forming a peninsula to the south of a major river flowing eastwards along the line of the Solent. Rising sea levels eventually drowned the river valley and coastal erosion breached the isthmus connecting The Needles to Purbeck. Much of the Island is classified as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty or as Heritage Coast, nature conservation is important at sites such as Newtown Harbour and an application has been made to MAFF to designate the Eastern Yar and the Solent as Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA). There are many ancient monuments; Carisbrooke Castle, famous for its donkey well, was long used as a secure place of exile and numbered King Charles I amongst its inmates.

A central Chalk ridge bisects the Island from east to west, terminating in the Needles rocks. To the north, the chalk is overlain by sands, clays and gravels; to the south, most of the chalk has been eroded to expose a varied sequence of light sandy soils drained by small spring-fed streams. The southerly coastline of the Island is prone to erosion and landslips, made worse by the instability of the cliffs caused by groundwater moving through the soft rocks.

Both of the Island's major rivers rise as Chalk springs at St Catherine's Down in the south. The Medina, with a catchment of 71 km<sup>2</sup>, flows 17km to Newport where it discharges into the head of a long estuary. The Eastern Yar is 27km long with a catchment of 76km<sup>2</sup> and meets the sea at Bembridge Harbour. The Western Yar is effectively an estuary whose freshwater catchment has been destroyed by coastal erosion, an extreme example of river capture. It must once have been one of the largest rivers on the island, but without flood protection works at Freshwater Gate the river would now be open to sea at both ends. Many other small catchments drain to tidal waters including the Caul Bourne in the west and Palmers Brook, Blackbridge Brook, and Monktonmead Brook in the east.

The resident population of the Island is some 125,000 with the main towns being Ryde, Newport and Cowes. The catchment is predominantly rural with mixed farming over most of the area and intensive horticulture in the Eastern Yar valley. A small but robust industry exists, notably in the aerospace sector, but tourism and the leisure industry are dominant in the Island's economy with Cowes and the Solent having an international reputation for yachting and watersports.

The main sources of water for public supply are the Eastern Yar and the Chalk and Greensand aquifers. Summer tourism creates a large seasonal demand which may exceed the capacity of local water resources, but is met by piping water from the mainland using a trunk main that runs under the Solent. Most waste water is discharged to tidal waters or the sea, allowing few opportunities for resource conservation or water reuse.

Due to the small size of its rivers the Island has no significant freshwater fisheries, although the lower reaches of the Eastern Yar and some ponds are fished for coarse fish. A few small lakes are stocked as put-and-take trout fisheries.



## **F. INTERACTION WITH LAND USE PLANNING**

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

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

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

- \* To protect surface, groundwater and coastal water from pollution arising from development.
- \* To ensure that development is not at an unacceptable risk from flooding (including tidal inundation) and does not put other areas at risk or greater risk from flooding.
- \* To consider the effects of development on the water environment so as to minimise its adverse impacts and maximise potential benefits.
- \* To ensure that development does not result in over-exploitation of water resources.
- \* To minimise the adverse effects of development on the water environment, particularly with regard to fisheries, wildlife conservation, landscape and historic sites, and to maximise the potential environmental benefits which development may offer.

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### **G. CATCHMENT STATISTICS**

#### **G.1 GENERAL INFORMATION**

Catchment area            387 km<sup>2</sup>

#### Topography

Maximum Level            236 m AOD

Minimum Level            0 m AOD

#### Geology

North -            Predominantly Tertiary Deposits

Central -           Chalk and Lower Greensand

South -            Wadhurst Clay and Ashdown Beds with Chalk and Lower Greensand

#### Estimated Catchment Population

Year	Population	Change per decade
1996	125,000	
2001	126,600	+0.2%

#### Districts and Estimated Population (1991)

District	Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	Ha in catchment	% area of catchment	Population in catchment
Medina	6.1	11,700	30.20	71,000
South Wight	2.0	27,000	69.80	54,000
TOTAL	3.3	38,700	100.00	125,000

Note: The population figures are approximate and portray overall trends rather than precise values.

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### **G.2 WATER RESOURCES**

#### Resource Areas

	Number	km <sup>2</sup> in catchment	% area of catchment
Isle of Wight	36	387	100

#### Rainfall (mm)

	Mean Year	1:10 yr Drought
Annual	850	662
Effective	361	203

#### Abstraction (average daily volume)

Licensed Abstraction	29093 Ml/day
Actual Abstraction (1989)	12702 Ml/day
Actual as % of Licensed	44 %

Licensed abstraction from groundwater	19114 Ml/day
Percentage from groundwater	66 %
Percentage in High/Med Loss category	85 %

#### River Flow (cumecs)

		R.Medina	Lukely Brook	Eastern Yar
Mean Flow	(Q50)	0.16	0.04	0.17
95 percentile Flow	(Q95)	0.07	0.01	0.03

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### Water Supply Companies serving the catchment

	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	% Catchment
SWS IoW	387	100%

### **G.3 WATER QUALITY**

#### Length of River in each Quality Class (km)

Class	(Old NWC Class)	Description	Target	Achieved 1990
A	(1A)	Good	0	29.3
B	(1B)	Good	51.5	29.1
C	(2)	Fair	36.0	24.5
D	(3)	Poor	0	4.6
E	(4)	Bad	0	0.0
		TOTAL	87.5	87.5

#### Length Designated under the EC Freshwater Fisheries Directive (km)

	Freshwater	Tidal
Cyprinid Designation	14.28	0.0
Salmonid Designation	0.0	0.0

#### Sewage Discharges

	Number	Consented Vol (m <sup>3</sup> /day)
To rivers	20	3257
To estuary	5	12415
To sea	3	7160

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### **G.4 FLOOD DEFENCE**

Length of Main River (km)      160.0 (includes tidal lengths)

Length of Coastline (km)

Main Tidal Waters	127.5
Sea Defences (NRA)	0.5
Tidal Banks (NRA)	1.00

Internal Drainage Districts (Ha)

None

### **G.5 CONSERVATION**

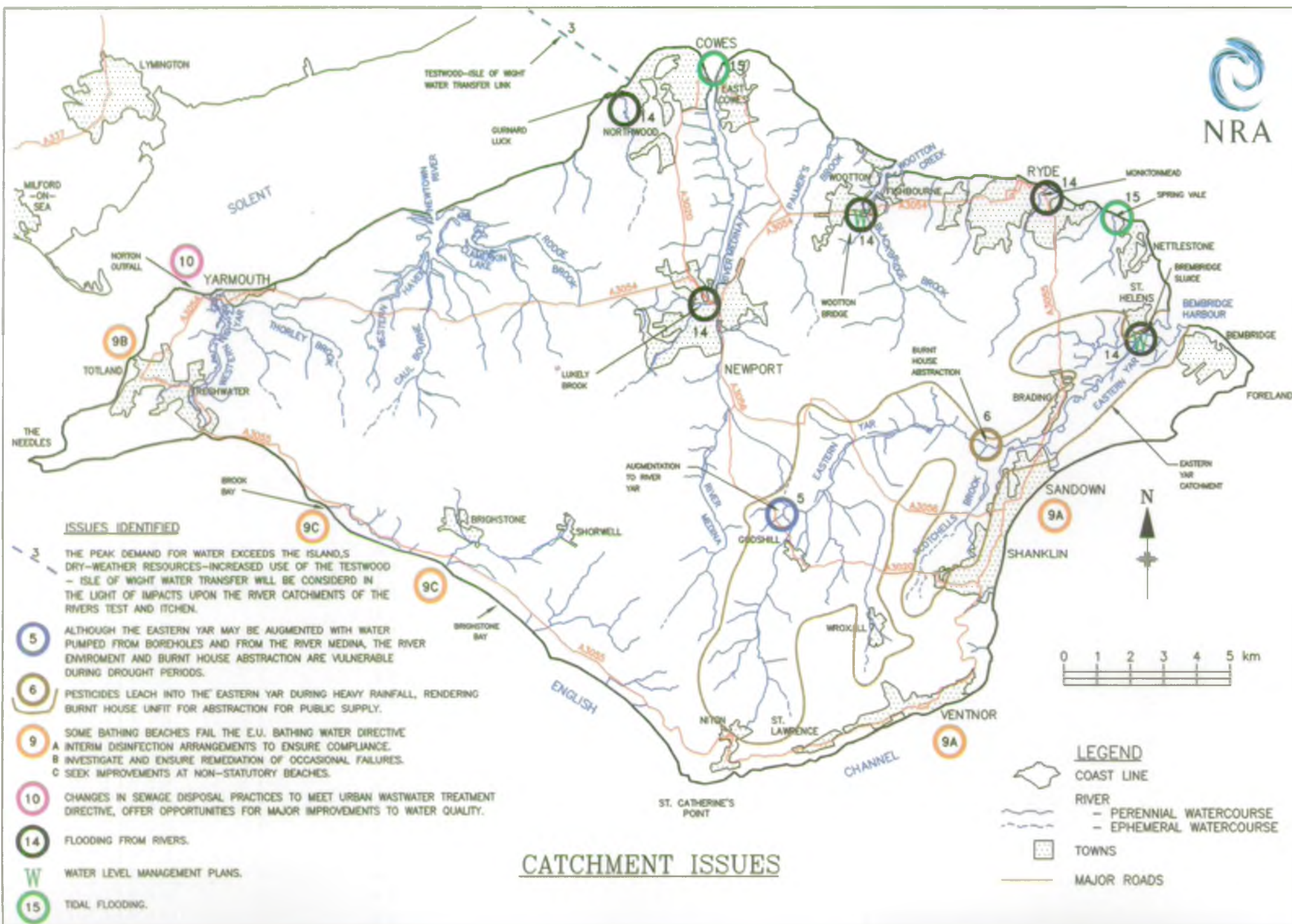
Number of Designated Sites in the Catchment

Type	Total	Water Dependent
Ramsar Sites	1      (Solent)	1
National Nature Reserves	1	0
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	43	20
ESAs	0	0
SAC	1	1

### **G.6 NAVIGATION**

Length of navigation (estuary)      0 km





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### **H. CATCHMENT ISSUES**

1. It is impracticable to export solid wastes from the Island but there is a lack of environmentally acceptable landfill sites. Lynn Bottom has a history of polluting Palmers Brook whilst a recent incident at the Bleak Down site caused severe pollution of the Eastern Yar. Future policy for waste disposal for the Island will be defined by the new Unitary Authority.
2. The Island is largely self-sufficient in minerals but most mineral deposits are in areas of high conservation or landscape value, this leads to a conflict of interest between economic and environmental needs.
3. The peak demand for water exceeds the Island's resources.
4. The irrigation of crops, particularly in the Eastern Yar Catchment, makes significant demands on surface water resources during dry summer periods.
5. The largest public water supply on the Island serves Sandown from the Eastern Yar at Burnt House. River flows can be augmented with water pumped from boreholes and from the River Medina but the Yar remains vulnerable during drought periods.
6. As a result of intensive agriculture, in the Eastern Yar catchment pesticides leach into watercourses at times of heavy rain. This renders Burnt House source temporarily unfit for abstraction for public supply without recourse to costly advanced water treatment.
7. The Island's small streams offer little dilution to consented discharges or accidental spills and are vulnerable to pollution, especially as the land is intensively cultivated.
8. Many properties in rural areas are not connected to public sewers. Soakaway or septic tank systems do not always work well, particularly in clay soils, resulting in surface water pollution.
9. Some bathing beaches still fail the EU Bathing Water Directive, although heavy (and continuing) investment by Southern Water Services has greatly reduced the extent of this problem. Full compliance should have been achieved by the end of 1995 but the investment programme was not completed by this date.
10. Under the terms of the Urban Wastewater Directive 91/271 EC, current arrangements for marine disposal of Island sewage become subject to requirements for treatment to standards specified in the Directive, to be effected by 31 December 2000. Provision of sewage collection, treatment and disposal is a responsibility of Southern Water Services Limited who have developed a Strategic Plan for meeting the requirements of the Directive on the Isle of Wight. This envisages closure of all significant marine discharges and the combination of sewage flows with discharge via a new long sea outfall south of the Island after treatment to the standards required by the Directive. The NRA as the licensing authority for this discharge must be satisfied that the proposals represent the best option for protection of the water environment having regard to the importance to the Island of clean marine waters and shorelines.
11. In the management of streams, a conflict of interest may arise between water resources, flood defence and wildlife conservation. There have been particular problems on the Eastern Yar, where the need to dredge a stream within an SSSI exposed conflicting legal obligations requiring resolution by the Courts.
12. Some historic Land Drainage works appear to have adversely effected the fisheries, conservation, recreation

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12. Some historic Land Drainage works appear to have adversely effected the fisheries, conservation, recreation and archaeological value of some rivers and adjacent areas.
13. There is a need for close control of development in flood risk areas, to avoid increasing the number and value of properties at risk and to prevent new development from reducing the flood capacity of river systems.
14. Fluvial flooding is experienced on the lower reaches of urban watercourses at Ryde, Newport, Seaview and Gurnard.
15. Tidal flooding is experienced in Cowes during exceptional tides.
16. The ability to give warning of fluvial floods is impaired by the lack of accurate high-flow data from the poorly designed river flow gauging station at Shide and lack of adequate rainfall data.
17. Much of the land previously occupied by the track of the disused railway network is owned by the NRA and needs to be managed to maximise its potential for recreation and conservation.
18. Rising sea levels and the effects of climate change must be taken into account in future planning.

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### **I. MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS**

<b>ISSUE 1</b> <b>The Island has limited capacity for the disposal of solid wastes</b> <b>Future policy for waste disposal has yet to be decided</b>	
<b>MANAGEMENT OPTIONS</b>	
*	The Environment Act 1995 places a duty on the Secretary of State for the Environment to issue Strategic Guidance on waste disposal to local authorities. The Guidance will reflect advice from the Environment Agency who must ensure the particular difficulties faced by the Island Council in generating and disposing of wastes are fully addressed. The guidance will also aim to facilitate Government strategy for the management of waste which accords the highest priority to waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and waste-to-energy and seeks to dispose via landfill only as the last resort. (UA, NRA)
<b>ISSUE 2</b> <b>The Island's essential mineral reserves are in environmentally sensitive areas</b>	
<b>MANAGEMENT OPTIONS</b>	
*	Ensure that the Unitary Authority are aware of the need to protect the water environment and that this is reflected in the Minerals Plan. Additionally, recognise the need for marine dredging whilst ensuring the licensing Authority is aware of the concerns of the NRA. (UA, NRA)
<b>ISSUE 3</b> <b>The peak demand for water exceeds the Island's dry weather resources</b>	
<b>MANAGEMENT OPTIONS</b>	
*	Continue to promote measures to manage demand, including realistic leakage targets and metering. (SWS, NRA)
*	Any proposal for increased use of the Testwood Isle of Wight transfer link will be considered in the light of impact upon the catchments of the Rivers Test and Itchen.



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### **ISSUE 4**

**The irrigation of crops make a significant demand on water resources during dry summer periods**

#### **MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

- \* Require all new abstractions for consumptive uses to be from winter storage.
- \* Continue to work with existing abstractors to promote the most effective use of licences. **(Farmers)**
- \* Continue to promote water conservation through education and advice to abstractors.

### **ISSUE 5**

**Although the Eastern Yar can be augmented with water pumped from boreholes and from the River Medina, the river environment and Burnt House abstraction are vulnerable during drought periods**

#### **MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

- \* Complete and implement the Water Level Management Plan for the Eastern Yar.
- \* Ensure all resource inputs to the Eastern Yar are fully protected.
- \* Improve the water environment where possible to fully utilise the available flow.

### **ISSUE 6**

**Pesticides leach into the Eastern Yar at times of heavy rainfall, rendering the Burnt House source unfit for abstraction for public supply**

#### **MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

- \* Direct landowners to follow the guidelines on pesticide application produced by NRA/MAFF. **(NRA/MAFF)**
- \* Monitor application practice and enforce provisions of s.161 of the Water Resources Act 1991.
- \* Identify suitable areas for and promote buffer strips on the Eastern Yar.



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### **ISSUE 7**

**The Island's streams are vulnerable to pollution at times of low flow, when they offer little dilution for consented or accidental discharges**

#### **MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

- \* Establish pollution inventories for Island rivers and implement necessary improvements.
- \* Increase surveillance, monitoring and the provision of advice on best practice for avoiding pollution.
- \* Review consent conditions for inland sewage treatment plants and produce timetable for improvements.
- \* Alleviate low flows through Issue 11.

### **ISSUE 8**

**Small sewage disposal systems relying on soakaways may cause surface water pollution where soils are impermeable**

#### **MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

- \* Ensure more effective sewage treatment systems for isolated properties are installed where necessary. (NRA, Landowners)
- \* Promote the installation of sealed sewage disposal systems where soakaways cause problems, ensure contents are removed by tanker for treatment elsewhere. (NRA, Landowners)
- \* Increase surveillance and water quality monitoring in sensitive areas.

### **ISSUE 9**

**Some bathing beaches fail the EU Bathing Water Directive**

#### **MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

- \* Secure interim disinfection arrangements to ensure compliance with Directive 76/160/EEC at Ventnor and Sandown bathing beaches for the next three years. (NRA, SWS)
- \* Investigate and ensure remediation of occasional failures of the Directive (76/160/EEC) eg Totland. (NRA, SWS)
- \* Seek improvements to discharge arrangements at non-statutory beaches, eg Brook and Brighstone. (NRA, SWS)

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### **ISSUE 10**

**Sewage disposal practices to meet Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive 91/271/EC offer opportunities for major improvements to water quality**

#### **MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

- \* Secure objectives for optimum benefit to quality of the Islands coastal waters and bathing beaches and seek removal of Norton Outfall.
- \* Ensure via the licensing process that any proposals for an outfall location are rigorously tested and that the testing process is properly audited.
- \* Ensure via the licensing process that all bathing waters are secured from failure of Bathing Water Directive 76/160/EC and aim to achieve Guideline standards at the shoreline.
- \* Process licence application after full consultation.

### **ISSUE 11**

**A conflict of interest may arise in wetland management between the objectives of land drainage for agriculture, wildlife conservation and river flows**

#### **MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

- \* Develop and implement agreed WLM Plans in selected catchments.
- \* Continue effective liaison between NRA, Landowners and conservation interests. (NRA, Landowners, English Nature, Voluntary Conservation Bodies)

### **ISSUE 12**

**Some historic Land Drainage works appear to have adversely affected the conservation, recreation and archaeological value of some rivers and adjacent areas**

#### **MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

- \* Identify affected areas and by means of corridor surveys investigate the potential for restoration projects, and subsequently seek joint funding with Local Authorities in Eastern Yar and Medina. (NRA, UA)

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### **ISSUE 13**

#### **Improve control of flood risk resulting from development**

##### **MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

- \* Ensure that the Planning Authorities are fully aware of the concerns of the NRA regarding the impact of development. **(NRA, Planning Authorities)**
- \* Enforce NRA Land Drainage and Sea Defence Byelaws.

### **ISSUE 14**

#### **Flooding from Rivers**

##### **MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

- \* Implement schemes for Lukely Brook, Monktonmead and Gurnard Luck in order of priority set out in the Medium Term plan.
- \* Complete all actions necessary to secure optimum operation of Bembridge sluice to comply with the agreed WLMP.
- \* Intensify maintenance in critical locations. **(NRA)**
- \* Agree responsibilities, WLMP and funding to secure satisfactory future at Wootton Bridge.
- \* Review flood warning systems.

### **ISSUE 15**

#### **Tidal Flooding**

##### **MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

- \* Implement recommendations of catchment studies for Cowes and Springvale according to the priorities set out in the Medium Term Plan.
- \* Improve flood warning systems.

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<b>ISSUE 16</b> <b>Flood warning</b>	
<b>MANAGEMENT OPTIONS</b>	
*	Develop and implement Flood Warning dissemination system.
*	Proceed with replacement of Shide gauging station.
*	Review rain gauge/weather radar network.
<b>ISSUE 17</b> <b>Management of disused railway land as a recreational resource</b>	
<b>MANAGEMENT OPTIONS</b>	
*	Implement site management plan. (NRA, UA)
*	Complete legal agreement with IoW Council for use of land as a cycle way with full protection of NRA interests and enhancement of conservation. (NRA, UA)
<b>ISSUE 18</b> <b>Rising sea levels and climate change may have adverse environmental effects</b>	
<b>MANAGEMENT OPTIONS</b>	
*	Take account of projected changes when planning for the future. (NRA, Planning Authorities)
*	Ensure planning authorities are aware of probable effects of climate changes for water management. (NRA, Planning Authorities)

**Table 1      ORGANISATIONS WHICH RESPONDED TO THE CONSULTATION REPORT**

Isle of Wight Council  
 Isle of Wight Chamber of Commerce  
 Southern Water Services  
 Isle of Wight Friends of the Earth  
 Wight Nature Fund  
 National Trust  
 English Nature  
 Wight Wildlife  
 MAFF Environmental Protection Division

## J. ACTION PROGRAMME

Management Task	96	97	98	99	00
<u>Issue 1. Waste Disposal Policy</u>					
Encourage Government Guidance on strategic waste disposal to reflect difficulties faced by Island Council.					
<u>Issue 2. Mineral reserves are in environmentally sensitive areas</u>					
Ensure the UA is aware of the need to protect the water environment and to consult with the NRA over appropriate methods.					
<u>Issue 3, 4, 5 and 11. Peak demand for water can exceed dry weather resrouces</u>					
Continue to promote measures to manage demand.					
Promote water conservation through education and advice.					
Continue to promote the most effective use of existing licences.					
Fully consider any proposals to increase the Testwood-Isle of Wight link.					
Require winter storage for all future consumptive abstractions.					
Where possible improve the water environment to fully utilise the available flow.					
Complete and implement the WLMP for the Eastern Yar.					
Develop and implement agreed WLMPs in selected catchment.					
<u>Issue 6. The leaching of pesticides into the E Yar</u>					
Direct landowners to follow guidelines on pesticide application.					
Monitor and enforce pesticide application processes.					
Identify suitable areas for and promote buffer strips on the E Yar.					
<u>Issue 7. Streams are vulnerable to pollution at times of low flow</u>					
Increase the surveillance, monitoring and provision of advice.					
Establish a pollution inventory for Island rivers and implement necessary changes.					
Review consent conditions for inland sewage treatment plants.					



Management Task	96	97	98	99	00
<u>Issue 8. Sewage systems reliant on soakaways may be causing pollution</u>					
Review the current situation.					
Ensure more effective Sewage Treatment processes are installed where necessary.					
Promote the installation of sealed systems where soakaways are considered to cause problems.					
Increase surveillance and monitoring in sensitive areas.					
<u>Issue 9. Some bathing beaches fail the EU Directive</u>					
Secure interim disinfection arrangements to ensure compliance with EU Directive at Ventnor and Sandown.					
Investigate and ensure remediation of any Directive Failures.					
Seek improvements to discharges at non-statutory beaches.					
<u>Issue 10. 5 year programme to meet EC 91/271</u>					
Secure best option for coastal waters from SWS investment plan and seek closure of all discharges to Solent.					
Assess outfall performance with the aid of mathematical models and subsequent field validations and audits.					
Process consent application for approved scheme following full consultation.					
Protect all bathing waters and seek compliance with guideline standards where appropriate.					
<u>Issue 11. The objectives of land drainage, wildlife conservation and flow management may conflict</u>					
Develop and implement agreed WLMP, which promote sustainable management, in selected catchments.					
Ensure all schemes release their conservation potential.					
Continue effective liaison with all involved parties.					
<u>Issue 12. Historical engineering works appear to have adversely effected rivers and their corridors</u>					
Identify affected areas through River Corridor Surveys.					
Investigate the potential of restoration projects and seek joint funding in the E Yar and Medina.					

Management Task	96	97	98	99	00
<u>Issue 13 &amp; 14. Flooding from Rivers</u>					
Implement schemes for Lukely Brook, Monktonmead and Gurnard Luck as detailed in Medium Term plan.					
Review maintenance programmes for critical locations and their influencing areas.					
Ensure the planning Authorities are fully aware of the requirements of the NRA (particularly regarding development).					
Enforce Land Drainage and Sea Defence Byelaws.					
Secure optimum operation of Bembridge sluice to comply with WLMP.					
Agree responsibilities, WLMP and funding to secure satisfactory future at Wooton Bridge.					
<u>Issues 15. Flood Warning</u>					
Proceed with replacement with Shide gauging station.					
Improve flood warning systems.					
Implement flood warning dissemination system in accordance with Environment Act 1995.					
<u>Issue 16. Tidal Flooding at Cowes</u>					
Implement recommendations of catchment studies for Cowes and Springvale according to Medium Term plan.					
Review rain gauge/weather radar network.					
<u>Issue 17. Management of dis-used railway</u>					
Implement NRA site Management Plan					
Complete agreement with IoW Council for the use of the land as a cycle way.					
<u>Issue 18. Effects of climate change</u>					
Consider projected changes in future planning.					
Ensure Planning Authorities are aware of probable effects of climate changes for water management.					

*Isle of Wight Catchment Management Plan*

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**NOTES**



**NRA EMERGENCY HOTLINE**  
**0800 80 70 60**  
**CALL 24 HOURS, 7 DAYS A WEEK, FREE OF CHARGE**

Telephone this number anywhere in England or Wales to report pollution, poaching, flooding or any sign of damage or danger to the natural water environment.



**NRA**

*National Rivers Authority  
Southern Region*

**Hampshire Area Office**

Sarum Court, Sarum Road  
Winchester, Hampshire  
SO22 5DP

