

Isle of Wight Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

Consultation Draft

March 2016

Isle of Wight Council, Planning and Housing Services

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FOREWORD

I am pleased to introduce the Isle of Wight Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. The flooding experienced on the Island during the winter of 2013/14 highlighted many of the planning and emergency response challenges we face. The unprecedented rainfall as well as the exceptionally high tides was a real test on all risk management authority resources and further underlined the need for responsibilities to be identified and acted on, and that we, the authorities should be investing in flood risk projects wherever possible to reduce the impact to the people who live, work and visit the Island. What this unprecedented rainfall has shown us, is that while traditionally flooding is attributed to rivers and the sea, surface water flooding is causing just as much impact to local communities.

This is the first Local Flood Risk Management Strategy for the Island since receiving new duties and powers for flood management under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. I see the document enabling the Isle of Wight Council to highlight the need and to prioritise and invest money in flood risk management for local benefit. This local strategy sets out how we as a Lead Local Flood Authority will work alongside other risk management authorities to work together to achieve this.

There are tough challenges ahead because we must accept that flooding cannot simply be stopped. There will always be a risk present in flood prone areas.

We must also accept that we cannot undertake a flood risk management project in all flood prone locations, but it is important to have risks and projects highlighted so that when we are able progress a project, it can be prioritised and delivered accordingly. This is also important so that people can protect themselves and prepare for flooding to reduce the impacts to them.

- This strategy will answer common questions such as;
- Who and what is at risk?
- Who has the responsibility and authority?
- What and where do you invest funds?
- How do you prioritise one area over another?

This strategy will help enable the Isle of Wight Council as Lead Local Flood Authority to deliver the new responsibility of local flood risk management with our partners.

This strategy identifies actions that can be taken over the coming years to reduce the risk of flooding on the Island and will help us to plan for the likely impacts of climate change. We look forward to using this strategy to help us target our efforts and resources more efficiently to reduce flood risk to the residents of the Isle of Wight.

Cllr Paul Fuller, Executive Member for Environment (Sustainability) and Local Engagement
Cllr Phil Jordan, Executive Member for Public Health, Public Protection and PFI

Contents

FOREWORD	iii
Glossary of terms and acronyms.....	vi
1. Introduction	1
1.1 What is the purpose of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy?	1
1.2 What does the Strategy cover?	1
1.3 Format of the Strategy	1
1.4 Other documents linked to the Strategy	1
2. Strategy objectives.....	3
2.1 Strategy objectives and aims	3
2.2 Guiding principles	4
3. Flood Risk on the Island.....	5
3.1 What is Flood Risk.....	5
3.2 What is classed as a flood?	6
3.3 Types of flood risk.....	6
3.4 Significant historic flood events on the Island.....	9
3.5 Flood risk to the Island in the future	11
4. Roles and Responsibilities	15
4.1 Who is responsible for managing flood risk?	15
4.2 What is the council’s role?	15
4.2 What is the Environment Agency’s role?	15
4.3 What is Southern Water’s role?.....	16
4.4 What is the Island Roads’ role?.....	16
4.3 What is the Landowner’s role?	16
5. Actions to Address Flood Risk on the Island	18
5.1 Ways of managing flood risk.....	18
5.2 Existing actions.....	19
5.3 Isle of Wight Council actions	21
5.4 Islandwide actions.....	21
5.5 Island Roads actions	21
5.6 Local actions.....	22
6. Environmental Impacts of Actions	23
6.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment.....	23
6.2 Habitats Regulation Assessment	23
6.3 Water Framework Directive Assessment	23

7. Funding.....	24
8. Flood Events.....	26
8.1 How to prepare for a flood event.....	26
8.2 What should I do during a flood event?	27
8.3 What do the authorities do during a flood event?	27
8.4 What will the LLFA do following a flood event?	27
9. Monitoring and Review.....	29

Appendices:

Appendix A	Guiding principles of the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy
Appendix B	Recorded incidents of historic flooding on the Island
Appendix C	Tidal Climate Change Predictions
Appendix D	Blackwater
Appendix E	West Wight
Appendix F	Yarmouth
Appendix G	Brighstone
Appendix H	Ventnor
Appendix I	Wroxall
Appendix J	The Bay
Appendix K	Brading
Appendix L	Bembridge
Appendix M	St Helens
Appendix N	Ryde
Appendix O	Wootton
Appendix P	Newport
Appendix Q	Cowes & East Cowes
Appendix R	Arreton
Appendix S	Niton
Appendix T	Chale
Appendix U	Rookley
Appendix V	Godshill
Appendix W	Action Plan

Glossary of terms and acronyms

Term / Acronym	Definition / Description
Category 1 responder	Category 1 responders are organisations at the core of the response to most emergencies (the emergency services, Environment Agency, local authorities, NHS bodies). Category 1 responders are subject to the full set of civil protection duties.
CFMP	Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs) give an overview of the flood risk across each river catchment. They recommend ways of managing those risks now and over the next 50-100 years.
CLG Department for Communities and Local Government	CLG was established in May 2006 (replacing the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister) and is responsible for building regulations, community cohesion, decentralisation, fire services and resilience, housing, local government, planning, race equality & urban regeneration. The Department works to move decision making power from central Government to local councils, helping put communities in charge of planning, increasing accountability, and enabling citizens to see how their money is being spent.
Culvert	A culvert is a watercourse that has been enclosed in a structure such as a pipe.
Combined Sewer	A separate underground pipe system designed specifically for transporting sewage, excess rain and surface water from houses, commercial buildings and roads for treatment or disposal.
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
Epoch	A term used to define a set period of time.
'Flashy' river/catchment	Flashy is a term used to describe a river or catchment that responds quickly (i.e. rising river levels) following a rainfall event. This term is linked to the more commonly used term "flash flooding".
Flood Defence Grant in Aid (FDGiA)	Flood Defence Grant in Aid is the central funding pot of Defra that is available to be spent each year on flood risk reduction measures. The amount of funding available is determined each year by Government.
Flood Map	The Flood Map is a multi-layered map which provides information on flooding from rivers and the sea for England and Wales. The Flood Map also has information on flood defences and the areas benefiting from those flood defences. The flood zones do not take into account flood defences.
Fluvial flooding (River flooding)	Flooding resulting from water levels exceeding the bank level of a river or stream.
Flood and Water management Act (FWMA)	Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The FWMA implements the recommendations from Sir Michel Pitt's Review of the floods in 2007 and places a series of responsibilities on the council. The main aim of the Act is to improve flood risk management.
Groundwater flooding	Flooding that occurs when water levels in the ground rise above surface levels. Most likely to occur in areas underlain by permeable geology.
Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)	Lead Local Flood Authority – Local Authority (upper or unitary council) responsible for taking the lead on local flood risk management.
Local Levy	Local level is a funding pot governed by the Southern Regional Flood and Coastal Committees for flood alleviation schemes.
Main river	The Environment Agency is the lead authority on main rivers. Main rivers are a Defra statutory designation and are identified on the Environment Agency's "Main River Map". The Environment Agency has

	permissive powers to carry out work on main rivers.
NaFRA (Environment Agency)	The NaFRA includes flooding from all rivers with a catchment size greater than 3 km ² , and all flooding from the sea (both along the open coast and tidal estuaries). Smaller rivers are included in the assessment where they fall within the area that could be affected by an extreme flood (0.1% chance in any year). It does not include other forms of flooding such as from highway drains, sewers, overland flow or rising groundwater. The assessment takes into account the type, location and condition of flood defences.
NFCERMS	The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 required the Environment Agency to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England. The strategy describes what needs to be done by all organizations involved in flood and coastal erosion risk management.
Ordinary Watercourse	The Lead Local Flood Authority is the lead authority on ordinary watercourse, they have permissive powers to carry out flood defence works. All watercourses that are not designated Main River are considered to be ordinary watercourses and are the responsibility of landowners. Note, ordinary watercourse does not imply a “small” river, although it is often the case that Ordinary Watercourses are smaller than Main Rivers.
Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment. (PFRA)	The PFRA provides a high-level summary of significant flood risk, based on available information, describing both the probability and consequences of past and future flooding. A PFRA must consider flooding from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses, and any interaction these sources may have with main rivers.
Pitt Review	Comprehensive independent review of the 2007 summer floods by Sir Michael Pitt, which provided recommendations to improve flood risk management in England.
Property level protection (PLP)	PLP is a term used to refer to resistance measures that slow down or stop the ingress of water to a property. Examples include door-boards, airbrick covers and one-way valves.
Return Period	A measure of the rarity of an event: the longer the return period, the rarer the event. It is the average length of time (usually in years) separating flood events of a similar magnitude. Sometimes referred to as the recurrence interval.
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)	River basin management plans have been developed by the Environment Agency in consultation with organisations and individuals. They contain the main issues affecting the water environment and the actions we all need to take to deal with those issues.
Riparian landowner	Anyone who owns land or property next to a watercourse i.e. a river, stream, culvert or ditch, then you are a “riparian landowner” and have riparian responsibilities.
Riparian responsibilities	The responsibilities of a landowner in relation to watercourses passing through their land.
Risk	In flood risk management, risk is defined as a product of the probability or likelihood of a flood occurring, and the consequence of the flood.
RFCC	Southern Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (RFCC) and Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee are groups of elected members responsible for scrutinising and signing off the work programme.
Sewer flooding	Flooding caused by a blockage or overflow in a sewer or urban drainage system.
SMP	Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) provide a long-term framework for dealing with coastal flooding and erosion over a large area. SMPs take

	into account risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment. They also take climate change into account in planning long-term coastal management.
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System. A drainage system designed to control surface water runoff close to where it falls and mimic natural drainage as closely as possible.
Surface Water	Rainwater (including snow and other precipitation) which is on the surface of the ground (whether or not it is moving), and has not entered a watercourse, drainage system or public sewer.
Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP)	Surface water management plans are projects to investigate local flooding issues such as flooding from sewers, drains, groundwater, and runoff from land, small watercourses and ditches that occurs as a result of heavy rainfall.
Tidal Flooding	Flooding caused from the sea, through high tides or wave action
Tide locking	A term used to describe what happens when fluvial (river) water is unable to discharge to the sea as a result of a high tide/sea level.
The council	Isle of Wight Council
'The Strategy'	This document, the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy for Isle of Wight Council.

1. Introduction

1.1 What is the purpose of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy?

The Isle of Wight Council is Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (FWMA). The FWMA places a statutory duty on the Isle of Wight Council to develop, maintain, implement and monitor a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (hereafter referred to as the 'Strategy') to manage local flood risk¹ in its area. As a Unitary authority, this area is defined as the Isle of Wight in its entirety.

The purpose of this strategy is to help local communities and businesses to better understand and manage flood risk on the Island. It is a *local* flood risk management strategy which means that flood risk and management measures are set in the context of being *locally significant* to the Island.

1.2 What does the Strategy cover?

The Strategy as a minimum must consider local sources of flood risk¹; however as an Island we have decided to include all sources of flood risk, i.e. to include tidal risk and Main River.

By including all sources of flooding within the Strategy we aim to provide a clear overview of flood risk on the Island and set out a co-ordinated approach to managing these risks.

The Strategy covers the whole of the Isle of Wight and whilst it has been developed to consider the next 5 years (up to 2018) it will be regularly reviewed and updated if deemed necessary.

1.3 Format of the Strategy

The Strategy has been designed to mimic the format of the Isle of Wight Strategic Flood Risk Assessment MkII (SFRA). In this way, each flood risk area will be looked at individually within an appendix. The lettering system for the appendix of the Strategy is identical to that of the SFRA allowing for ease of comparison between the documents.

1.4 Other documents linked to the Strategy

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Mk II

The Council has replaced the first SFRA (published in November 2007) with an updated assessment, the SFRA Mk II published in June 2010. This document is intended to aid decision-making where flood risk is a consideration with regard to development.

The SFRA Mk II can be found on the Council's website at:

<http://www.iwight.com/Residents/Environment-Planning-and-Waste/Planning-Policy-new/Island-Plan-Documents/Key-Background-Documents>

¹ Local sources of flood risk as defined by the F&WMA include surface water, groundwater and ordinary water courses.

Shoreline Management Plan

The Shoreline Management Plan is a strategic document that sets out policies for the management of the coastline and the response to coastal flooding and erosion risks over the next 20, 50 and 100 years.

It provides a large-scale assessment of the risks to people and to the developed, historic and natural environment. It addresses the risk in a way that does not tie future generations to costly unsustainable management, and attempts to balance potential conflicting interests along the coastline.

The SMP can be found on the Council's website at: www.coastalwight.gov.uk/smp

Multi Agency Flood Response Plan

The Multi Agency Flood Response Plan details the procedures and actions to be considered in response to the impacts of severe weather, in the form of flooding, rather than seek to address the causes of climate change that results in flooding.

It aims to provide a framework for the Island Resilience Forum to respond to the risk or situation of a flood emergency, as defined by the Civil Contingencies Act (2004), occurring on the Isle of Wight.

A copy of the Multi Agency Flood Response Plan can be downloaded at:

<http://www.iwight.com/azservices/documents/1439-iwight3-IRF-Flood-Plan-v1.1-March-2011-Plan.pdf>

2. Strategy objectives

2.1 Strategy objectives and aims

- Identify, understand and periodically refine the areas designated at risk of flooding.

A thorough understanding of the risks from flooding is vital for effective management of flooding. This requires an understanding of where flooding may occur, how often these areas may flood and what the impacts of this flooding could be.

- Develop a detailed understanding of the flooding mechanisms in each flood risk area, and; identify possible actions to manage those risks.

By using all of the available information, we will be able to better understand the flood risks and be better prepared to manage them.

- Identify a set of actions that could be undertaken to manage flood risks in identified areas.

By creating a set of possible actions, if opportunities or funding becomes available, there are projects on standby that could be delivered to reduce flood risk on the Island.

- Encourage flood risk management activities by Riparian Landowners as well as limit the development of constrictions on watercourses.

By making landowners aware of their rights and responsibilities and showing their importance and how this can contribute to the management of flood risk, including the responsibility for, and importance of, appropriate maintenance.

- Improve and support community level flood response and recovery.

Through proactive actions, activities and education programmes that enhance preparedness and resilience to local flood risk, and contribute to minimising community disruption, we will reduce the harmful consequences of local flooding to communities and human health.

- To reduce the risk of flooding to people and their property whilst delivering the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.

Through the identification of flood risks, mitigation measures and/or projects will be recommended to reduce the risks identified whilst providing benefit to the environment and the economy.

- Further develop the local flood risk database through recording of future flood event information.

This should include where possible recording the spatial extent of the flood (where the water got to), as well as duration and the mechanism of flooding.

- Identify all available national, regional and local funding mechanisms to deliver flood risk management on the Island.

The Strategy needs to ensure that measures selected to reduce flood risk are economically viable. To achieve this, the Strategy will identify potential funding mechanisms which can help deliver the flood risk management actions identified.

- Adopt a collaborative approach to managing local flood risk.

By working in partnership with other agencies and interested parties, including Town and Parish councils and their communities, to help ensure these objectives are delivered.

2.2 Guiding principles

The Flood and Water Management Act states that Local Strategies must be consistent with the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (NFCERMS). Principally, this refers to consistency with the overall aims and objectives of the NFCERMS, and with the six “guiding principles”.

The six guiding principles of the National Strategy are included in Appendix A.

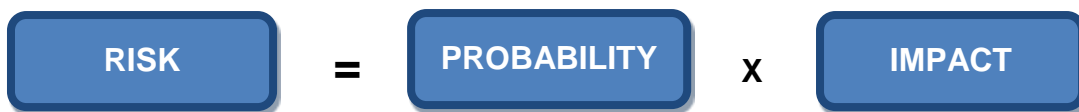
The aims and objectives of the Strategy, detailed in section 2.1, have been developed based on the objectives of the National Strategy, interpreting them specifically for the Island. Therefore we believe that the objectives we have chosen, which have been used as our guiding principles throughout the risk assessment process, and the development of the Strategy, will ensure that the Strategy will be consistent with the National Strategy.

3. Flood Risk on the Island

3.1 What is Flood Risk

Flooding is a process which occurs when specific environmental factors, or a combination of factors occur (e.g. intense rainfall events, high tides, prolonged periods of wet weather).

However, flooding only becomes an issue when it adversely affects people, property, infrastructure or the environment. Flood risk, by definition, is the combination of the probability of a flood occurring and the potential consequences should that flood occur. In essence;



The probability (or likelihood) of flooding is described as the chance that a location will flood in any given year. These are often expressed as a percentage and/or return period.

An example of this would be to use the Environment Agency’s current National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA) bandings as shown below.

Probability	Percentage range	Return Period
High	Greater than or equal to 3.3%	Greater than or equal to 1 in 30
Medium	Less than 3.3% but greater than or equal to 1%	Less than 1 in 30 but greater than or equal to 1 in 100
Low	Less than 1% but greater than or equal to 0.1%	Less than 1 in 100 but greater than or equal to 1 in 1000
Very Low	Less than 0.1%	Less than 1 in 1000

The lower the percentage is, the less chance there is of flooding in any one year; the higher the percentage the greater the chance of flooding in any one year.

Although rare, floods with a low probability are likely to have greater impacts that are often far more severe compared to the high probability, more frequent, events.

The consequences of flooding depend on the nature of the flood and the vulnerability of the area. The nature of the flood determines the potential for it to cause damage and will be influenced by the following factors:

- Depth of flood water
- Velocity of flood water
- Rate (speed) of onset
- Poorly maintained watercourses, and debris carried by flood water.
- Duration of flooding
- Wave action effects (if applicable – including those caused by the movement of traffic through flood water)

- Water quality (whether the flood water contains contaminants)

The vulnerability of the area affected by flooding determines the potential for damage to be caused and will be influenced by the following factors:

- The number of properties and/or the size of the area affected
- The type of development
- The nature of the population at risk
- The presence and reliability of mitigation measures to manage flood risk

The combined influence of these factors will determine flood risk in any area.

3.2 What is classed as a flood?

A flood includes any occasion where water covers land which is not normally covered by water and it can result from one, or a combination of sources and influencing factors as mentioned above. Under the FWMA, the following **are not** considered as a “flood”:

- Water from any part of the sewerage system (unless an increase in the volume of rainwater entering or affecting the system is a contributing factor);
- Water from a burst water main.

Therefore, for the purposes of the Strategy, flooding refers to inundation by water; whether this is caused by breaches, overtopping of banks or defences (tidal or fluvial), inadequate or slow drainage of rainfall, high underlying ground water levels or blocked drains and sewers.

3.3 Types of flood risk

There are several different types of flood risk. These will be defined and explained below.

Fluvial

Fluvial flooding (flooding from rivers) will occur when the watercourse is unable to contain the volume of water which is draining into it from the surrounding area. The area that a watercourse drains is called its *catchment*. Fluvial flooding can occur from both ‘Main River’ and Ordinary Watercourses.

Main Rivers are those that have been designated by the Environment Agency as they are considered to perform a critical, strategic function in flood risk management. The definition of a Main River is also related to the administrative responsibility; if a watercourse is designated as a Main River, the Environment Agency is responsible for managing flooding from that watercourse.

Ordinary Watercourses are defined as any watercourse (river, stream, ditch, cut, sluice, dyke or non-public sewer) that is not designated as a Main River. Ordinary Watercourses can play an important part in flood risk management and can cause significant (usually localised) flooding issues if not managed properly. The LLFA is responsible for managing flooding from these watercourses.

The majority of watercourses are in the northern half of the Island and discharge into the Solent. The Isle of Wight’s largest river is the Eastern Yar (a Main River) and this discharges

into the Solent at Bembridge. A history of flooding is well documented along the lower reaches of this watercourse. The majority of the Main Rivers on the Island flow in a northerly direction and as a result of this drainage pattern, which is a function of the underlying geology, the main estuarine environments are on the northern shores of the Island, with the exception of the Eastern Yar Estuary.

Tidal (or coastal)

Flooding from the sea (tidal flooding) tends to occur as a result of high tides, surges in sea water and strong winds which raise the sea level above the ground level of the coast or the defences that protect it.

Tidal flooding also brings challenges in respect of combined flood risks.

For example, watercourses can be affected by the action of tide-locking. This is where drainage outfalls discharging by gravity at the coast become blocked for a period of time by high tides and the surface water system backs up. If there is insufficient capacity within the watercourse/drainage network, it may lead to surface flooding when it coincides with an extreme rainfall event. This is an issue which does occur on the Island fairly regularly at present, and it is likely that, with the predicted effects of sea level rise, this form of flooding would increase in the future.

Groundwater

The ability of surface water to be absorbed into the ground is a function of the permeability of the soils and superficial geology deposits and of the porosity of the solid geology. Chalk and limestone are generally considered to be highly permeable and no flooding is reported to have occurred in the chalk areas, except along the spring line at the boundary between the chalk base and clay formations.

As such, groundwater flooding will generally occur in low-lying areas after prolonged periods of wet weather, when the water levels in the ground ('the water table') rise to a level higher to that of the ground itself. This water will then flow out of the ground in the form of a spring or an ephemeral (groundwater fed) watercourse.

Groundwater flooding, although not usually deep, will often last for long periods of time, in some cases months.

Surface water

Surface water flooding (sometimes referred to as 'pluvial' flooding) results from excessive rainfall being unable to enter the local drainage system, due to blockages or capacity being exceeded, or because the rainfall intensity is greater than the infiltration rate of the soils.

Surface water generation is more likely in heavily urbanised catchments and in areas with low infiltration potential. Following intense rainfall events, water can flow over the surface from surrounding areas and cause localised flooding. As surface water flooding is often quite localised it is much more difficult to predict than river or coastal flooding. This means there is often limited advanced notice of this type of flooding.

The occurrence of flooding caused by insufficient capacity of the drainage system is related to the probability of a given rainfall event over a given area. The likelihood of flooding is dependent on the condition of the surface drainage network, as well as the rates of surface water run-off generation. The likelihood of flooding may change over time; due to increases in development, changes in impermeable area, increased frequency of blockages and climate change. As a result, flooding related to surface water drainage may become more frequent in the future.

Sewer

In some areas, rainwater is drained into surface water sewers or combined sewers containing both surface and waste water. Surface water sewers are generally designed to manage runoff from rainfall events up to a 1 in 30 year rainfall event. Flooding from sewers occurs when rainfall exceeds the capacity of the network (that is a rainfall which is greater than a 1 in 30 year rainfall event, such as 1 in 100 year rainfall event) or when the infrastructure doesn't function normally (for example, a blocked or collapsed sewer pipe).

Sewer flooding can impact on other types of flooding as when sewers overflow, this may be to a watercourse or across the surface thus exacerbating flooding in some areas, as well as leading to contamination of flood water which can increase the impact that flooding has on people, property and public health.

Reservoir

Reservoirs can hold large volumes of water above ground level, contained by embankments/dams. Although the safety record for reservoirs is excellent, it is still possible that an embankment/dam could fail which would result in a large volume of water being released very quickly. It may also be the case that a reservoir could overflow and cause a surface water flood risk.

There are currently no known reservoirs on the Island that meet the requirements of the Reservoirs Act 1975, which are reservoirs that hold at least 25,000 cubic metres of water above ground level. However, there are proposed changes to the Act that will bring the limit down to 10,000 cubic metres. If this is the case, this may need to be re-assessed. More information on the Reservoirs Act can be found at; <https://www.gov.uk/reservoirs-a-guide-for-owners-and-operators>.

Residual risk

Even with flood management or mitigation measures put in place to reduce one (or a number of) sources of flooding, a residual risk will still remain. Examples of residual flood risk include:

- Failure of flood management infrastructure such as a breach of a raised flood defence, blockage of a surface water conveyance system, failure of a flap-valve, overtopping of an upstream storage area, or failure of a pumped drainage system; or
- A severe flood event that exceeds a flood management design standard, such as a flood that overtops a raised flood defence, or an intense rainfall event which the piped drainage cannot cope with.

Residual risk can also be reduced through various mitigation measures, pre-existing factors or techniques including;

- Types of measures in place (temporary or permanent);
- Level of protection provided;
- Condition of the existing infrastructure;
- Topography of the area;
- Capability of the emergency planning response.

It is important to realise that flood risk to people and property can be managed but it can never be removed completely.

3.4 Significant historic flood events on the Island

Prior to the year 2000 there are a limited number of records of fluvial flooding on the Island. Events affecting more than 10 properties appear to be fairly low, with the exception of Ryde which has a long history of flooding dating back over 100 years.

Autumn 2000 flood event

The main cause of flooding was prolonged rainfall in the months of September to November 2000. This had the effect of raising and maintaining groundwater and river levels. Once saturated, the watercourses responded quickly to intense rainfall events with levels and flow rates rising and falling quickly. The result was short term flooding at times of peak rainfall. Other factors which were identified as being significant factors in the autumn 2000 floods included:

- The geomorphology and geology resulting in high groundwater levels and high levels of ground saturation.
- Inappropriate historic development in the floodplains.
- Insufficient drainage capacity and maintenance causing water to back up and flood property.
- Highway drains being blocked or where flows were in excess of drainage capacity; and
- A history of changes in water resource management and budgetary constraints

Tide locking of Monktonmead Brook in Ryde caused some of the worst flooding on the Island during the 2000 flooding event.

Gurnard

Gurnard Luck became tide locked and the increased river levels caused five properties to flood. The tidal high water coincided with the rising river levels and when the two levels matched the tidal flaps closed and thus tide locked the river. This caused the river levels to rapidly rise a further 300mm. Marsh Road was reported to have been covered by about 400mm of water.

Cowes

Cowes experienced some tidal flooding during December 1999, one property was reported as being flooded inside and a further six were flooded outside. Tidal flooding was abated by a sand bag wall constructed by Environment Agency contractors and by a change in the wind direction which reduced wave action.

Newport

An engineering team had been deployed since early in the morning of the 24th December to ensure that the three trash screens on the Lukely Brook were regularly cleared during the day. Lukely Brook responded rapidly to the heavy rainfall and levels soon rose to a dangerous level for workmen to clear the trash screens. Consequently, four properties were flooded from the main river and one was flooded from an ordinary watercourse.

Ryde

Ryde was identified as being the settlement which sustained the most severe damage during the 2000 floods. Investigations on Monktonmead Brook have previously been carried out as there has been a history of regular flooding problems. Many of the properties were flooded from sewers being overwhelmed as high water levels in the Brook prevented free discharge of storm drains. The high river flow coincided with the high tide locking the Brook. One of the pumps which are designed to help alleviate the tide locking suffered a brief failure but was quickly returned to operation. Around seventy houses were flooded by the high groundwater and combined sewers overflowing. Basement flooding was a key issue.

Seaview

Flooding started around midnight on 24th December and lasted for around three to four days. The flooding was the product of two factors: high tide waters flooding over the sea wall; and flooding of the salt lake to the rear of the town due to poor drainage.

Winter 2013/14 event

2013 to 2014 saw the wettest winter for 250 years in the south of England. The extreme weather tested the country's resilience to adverse weather and its consequences, causing flooding and disruption to energy supply and travel.

The stand out rainfall events were, although not limited to, those around Christmas 2013, New year's Eve/Day, mid-February (12th – 14th). Although these single events led to large amounts of rainfall, it was not necessarily the individual events that caused flooding, but the persistent, cumulative rainfall.

Recorded rainfall in January 2014 at Knighton and Carisbrooke rain gauges was the highest on their respective records.

January's rainfall at Knighton was 213mm with the annual average being 814mm, equating to a quarter of a year's rainfall in a month.

December & January's combined rainfall roughly equated to half a year's rainfall in two months.

This incredibly wet period coincided with a series of record spring high tides around the Island.

The tidal event of February 14th was the highest recorded in recent history.

Port	Highest recent event		Previous Highest		Start of record
Yarmouth	2.146	14th Feb 2014	N/A	N/A	1993
Cowes	2.734	14th Feb 2014	2.638	10/03/2008	1990
Ryde	3.060	14th Feb 2014	2.909	17/10/2012	2004

Note: All levels are to metres above ordnance datum (m AOD)

Reported incidents of flooding at the time of writing equates to approximately 50 properties flooding across the Island, although it is likely that this number is actually higher.

Risk management authorities are working closely together to try and collate all recorded data over this event and improve the evidence base to enable future risk management projects to be identified and justified.

Appendix B shows an overview map of recorded incidents of historic flooding on the Island. Individual areas and specific flood risk issues will be discussed on an area by area basis within the various appendices.

3.5 Flood risk to the Island in the future

The risk of flooding to the Isle of Wight into the future is likely to increase. This is mainly as a result of climate change; however other factors such as new development or works to/mismanagement of watercourses, if uncontrolled, have the potential to negatively impact on flood risk.

Climate change

Climate change has the ability to increase flood risk to the Island by five main factors;

- Increased sea levels
- Increased wave heights
- Increased rainfall intensities
- Increased river flows
- And as a result of the above, an increased frequency of flood events

Sea levels

Sea level rise is predicted to add up to one metre to average sea levels by the year 2105 with the baseline average sea level being taken from 1990.

Sea level rise of this magnitude could impact greatly on the entire IOW coastline. The current trend for sea level rise which is based on the long-term record from Newlyn (1916 – present) is just under 2mm per year.

Guidance on future sea level rise predictions was released by Defra in October 2006². Table 1 below sets out the allowances provided in the 2006 guidance. These values were used in calculating the future flood extents for 2025, 2055 and 2105= used in the Isle of Wight Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA Mk2, 2010) and the Isle of Wight Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2, 2010).

Table 1: Sea Level Rise Predictions, Defra 2006

South East England	Net Sea Level Rise in mm/yr
1990-2025	4.0
2025-2055	8.5
2055-2085	12.0
2085-2115	15.0

Based on the above values, sea level rise for the Island was calculated using a coastal cell approach. This data can be found in Appendix C.

Increases in sea levels could result in sea defences overtopping and also increased regularity in tide locking issues; in potential number of occurrences as well as increased duration of events.

The Isle of Wight SFRA Mk2 shows maps of climate change tidal extents, although it should be noted that these maps do not take into account defences and are only based on land levels.

At the time of publishing the SFRA, no coastal defences had been identified offering protection from the 1 in 200 year tide level. Therefore guidance at the time (PPS25) considered there to be no areas of defended Flood Zone 3. Nonetheless any area behind an existing flood defence structure of any standard is in a zone of residual risk in the event of failure. Failure of flood defences can either be structural or by exceedance of the design standard.

Updated climate change advice for *Risk Management Authorities* was issued by the Environment Agency in September 2011 (*Adapting to Climate Change: Advice for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Authorities*³). This guidance replaces the previous advice and includes updated sea level rise allowances, based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) fourth assessment report 'UKCP09'. Based on this latest guidance, the upper confidence bound (95th percentile) medium emissions scenario has been adopted as the 'change factor' in the upcoming West Wight Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy being produced by the IWC and EA (due to be published in 2016). Future appraisals will continue to use the latest available government guidance on sea level rise predictions and climate change allowances.

² Flood and Coastal Defence Appraisal Guidance; FCDPAG3 Economic Appraisal; Supplementary Note to Operating Authorities – Climate Change Impacts; Defra (October 2006).

³ [Adapting to Climate Change](#): Advice for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Authorities Environment Agency, September 2011.

River flows, rainfall intensities and wave heights

Climate change also brings an increased chance of more frequent and intense storm events.

As such, increased rainfall intensities can be expected with the potential to increase surface water flooding, river flows and therefore fluvial flooding. Increased wave heights have the potential to further exacerbate the impacts of sea level rise, potentially resulting in overtopping of defences becoming more frequent and severe.

Table 2 below shows the recommended national precautionary sensitivity ranges for peak rainfall intensities, peak river flows, offshore wind speeds and wave heights, and is taken from the *Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework*.

Table 2⁴

Parameter	1990 to 2025	2025 to 2055	2055 to 2085	2085 to 2115
Peak rainfall intensity	+5%	+10%	+20%	+30%
Peak river flow	+10%	+20%		
Offshore wind speed	+5%		+10%	
Extreme wave height	+5%		+10%	

Increased risk from new development

Increased development, or more specifically an increase in impermeable area, has the potential to increase flood risk. It has the potential to increase runoff rates and subsequently increase river levels and the speed at which they reach peak flows.

Primarily, new development should be steered away from flood risk areas, however if development is to be located within areas at risk of flooding, new development should aim to minimise the impact on flood risk, and where possible reduce existing risk – possibly through the provision of new flood defences or by restricting the amount of surface water runoff generated from the development site. This is highlighted in the *Island Plan – Isle of Wight Core Strategy 2012* through policies such as “SP5 – Environment” and “DM14 – Flood Risk”.

The council is also developing a catchment specific planning policy approach to the Monktonmead Brook catchment, through the Ryde Area Action Plan. This should help ensure that all future decisions on development within this catchment contribute to an improvement in flood risk locally through improved surface water management measures.

⁴ **Notes to table 2:**

a. Refer to DEFRA *FCDPAG3 Economic Appraisal Supplementary Note to Operating Authorities – Climate Change Impacts*, October 2006, for details of the derivation of this table.

b. For deriving peak rainfall, for example, between 2025 and 2055 multiply the rainfall measurement (in mm per hour) by 10 per cent and between 2055 and 2085 multiply the rainfall measurement by 20 per cent. So, if there is a 10mm per hour event, for the 2025 to 2055 period this would equate to 11mm per hour; and for the 2055 to 2085 period, this would equate to 12mm per hour. Other parameters in table 2 are treated similarly.

Works to or mismanagement of watercourses

Different risk management authorities, including land/homeowners (riparian landowners) have roles and responsibilities for watercourses.

Ensuring that all watercourses are properly maintained is essential for flood risk management. It is also imperative that works that may affect a watercourse are given consideration as to how they may impact on flood risk. Works to/within a watercourse would usually require the permission of a consenting authority – dependant on the classification of the watercourse. These roles and responsibilities are discussed further in section 4.

Essentially, the number of flood events is expected to increase in the future as a result of climate change. It is how the events are managed, by risk management authorities as well as land/homeowners, which will dictate the impact of these events into the future.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

4.1 Who is responsible for managing flood risk?

The following authorities/persons are specifically named as risk management authorities within the Flood and Water Management Act 2010:

- Lead Local Flood Authority – Isle of Wight Council
- Environment Agency
- Water company – Southern Water
- Highway Authority – IW Council/Island Roads
- Riparian landowners

4.2 What is the Council's role?

- Development, maintenance, application and monitoring of Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
- Powers to request information in connections with flood risk management
- Duty to investigate and publish reports on flooding incidents in its area (where appropriate or necessary) to identify which authorities have relevant FRM functions and what they have done or intend to do
- Duty to maintain a register of assets which have a significant effect on flood risk, in the view of the lead local flood authority
- Power to undertake works to manage flood risk from surface runoff or groundwater
- Power to designate structures and features that affect flooding
- Responsibilities as a Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) Approval Body (SAB) with responsibility for approval, adoption and maintenance of new sustainable drainage systems.

Please contact the Isle of Wight Council if you:

- ✓ Wish to report a flooding incident;
- ✓ Want to obtain a Land Drainage Consent for works in an ordinary watercourse;
- ✓ Have a query on maintenance of an ordinary watercourse;
- ✓ Wish to report a problem with an adopted highway;
- ✓ See flood water on an adopted highway;
- ✓ Wish to report a blocked or damaged culvert under an adopted highway;

4.2 What is the Environment Agency's role?

- Strategic overview for all forms of flooding
- Development of National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) to cover all forms of flooding
- Conversion of Regional Flood Defence Committees into Regional Flood and Coastal Committees with new remit to include coastal erosion issues
- Powers to request information in connection with FCERM functions

- Power to designate structures and features that affect flooding or coastal erosion
- Duty to exercise FCERM consistently with the national and local strategies
- Duty to report to Ministers on FCERM including implementation of the strategies
- Statutory consultee to the Local Planning Authority on certain planning applications
- Statutory consultee to the sustainable drainage approving body on sustainable drainage
- Duty to contribute to sustainable development in discharging their FCERM functions
- Ability to issue levies to lead local flood authorities; levies can now also apply to coastal erosion issues as well as flooding
- Duty to have regard to lead local flood authority scrutiny processes
- Updated provisions for the regulation of reservoirs

Please contact the Environment Agency if you:

- ✓ Wish to obtain a Flood Defence Consent for works in, under, over or within 8 metres of a Main River or within 15 metres of a tidal/sea defence;
- ✓ Wish to speak to someone regarding maintenance on a Main River;
- ✓ Wish to report a flooding incident;
- ✓ Wish to find out if you are eligible to receive a flood warning and register for the service you can call Floodline on 0845 988 1188.

4.3 What is Southern Water's role?

- Provide water supply
- Remove and treat foul water
- Drain surface water
- Duty to have regard to national strategies and to have regard to local strategies
- Duty to have regard to lead local flood authority scrutiny processes
- Adoption of private sewers

4.4 What is Island Roads' role?

- Drainage of roads on the local road network, in so far as ensuring that drains, including gullies, which are their responsibility are maintained.

4.3 What is the Landowner's role?

Under common law, you are the riparian owner of any watercourse within or adjacent to the boundaries of your property. Where a watercourse is sited between two or more property boundaries each owner may be equally responsible.

- You have the right to protect your property against flooding from the watercourse and also to prevent erosion of the watercourse banks or any structures.
- Your responsibilities include the maintenance of the bank and bed of your section of watercourse, in order to avoid any obstruction of flow. You and your neighboring land

owner are responsible for the maintenance and water flow within the watercourse where it borders your land.

- If you do not maintain the watercourse or any asset within it, the council can request that you do so. Should you fail to do so the council may maintain them for you and take legal action to seek to recover costs.
- If you do not carry out your legal responsibilities you could face legal action.
- It is NOT the responsibility of the IW Council to carry out maintenance or improvement works in these situations.

Further advice on Riparian ownership and responsibilities can be found on our website.

In addition, you may also be interested to read 'Living on the Edge', an Environment Agency publication available online via the Environment Agency at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/riverside-ownership-rights-and-responsibilities>.

5. Actions to Address Flood Risk on the Island

5.1 Ways of managing flood risk

Mapping, data and information

To be able to effectively manage flood risk, we must first identify where is at risk. There is a wide range of flood risk information available, from the Environment Agency's flood maps, climate change flood maps within the IOW SFRA and surface water flood mapping both by the Environment Agency and the IW Council as part of the Preliminary Flood Risk assessment (PFRA).

Mapping will continue to be reviewed and updated when possible.

Information from flood events is an invaluable source of data. Whilst there is data available for the larger scale events, such as the Autumn 2000 event, smaller scale, localised flooding is not necessarily always reported.

Capital schemes

Capital schemes involve the construction, improvement or reinstatement of flood and coastal erosion assets that risk management authorities own or manage. These tend to be larger schemes that have high costs. The amount of flood and coastal erosion risk management Grant in Aid (FDGiA) available to each capital scheme depends on the number of houses protected, the damages prevented and other benefits a project would deliver. Where there is a shortfall in funding, contributions can be sought to increase the viability of the scheme.

Schemes through development

New development can present opportunities to reduce pre-existing risks of flooding. For example, the development of East Cowes has seen large scale land raising as part of the development, protecting not only the new development itself, but also, land behind the development. Flood risk can also be reduced through increasing a river's capacity; for example the Old Dairy Crest site in Newport has seen a large section of the Lukely Brook de-culverted, and as a result, the capacity for flood water has been dramatically increased, helping to reduce risk up and down stream. It is also possible for new development to reduce the risk of surface water flooding by attenuating surface water runoff by more than the undeveloped site, thus slowing down the rate at which water leaves the site.

Flood proofing within development and Property Level Protection (PLP)

In areas at risk of flooding, consideration should be given to the incorporation into the design and construction of the development of flood proofing measures. These can include barriers on ground floor doors, windows and access points and bringing in electrical services into the building at a high level so that plugs are located above possible flood levels. Any new development in flood risk areas should automatically take account of this; however, there are opportunities to retrofit such measures into existing properties. Reactive measures, such as

the use of sandbags to protect property, are one method of PLP; however, in some cases it may be possible to use more permanent measures to protect property.

Maintenance

Maintenance can play an essential part of managing flood risk. If watercourses, drains, road gullies and the like are not properly maintained, it is likely that flood risk will increase as a result due to the drainage network not being able to operate at its maximum capacity. As described in section 4, it is usually the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that watercourses are maintained, although certain risk management authorities do have certain responsibilities (e.g. Highways Authority for drains and gullies under their responsibility)

Flood warning

Flood warning gives people time to prepare for flooding. Whether this be in terms of physical measures to protect property (e.g. sandbags) or damage limitation in terms of moving valuables to higher areas within the property. Information on how to sign up to receive flood warnings, as well as how to prepare and what to do in the event of a flood, can be found in section 8.

Knowledge and vigilance

Increasing public knowledge and awareness to the risks of flooding can help to reduce the risks. If people understand what can increase risk, and be more aware to this, potential problems can be identified and rectified before flooding occurs. Things such as illegal waste dumping (fly tipping) or un-consented works that could increase flood risk should be reported to the appropriate risk management authority

5.2 Existing actions

Environment Agency capital schemes

Embankment Road, Bembridge, Tidal Flood Defence

Embankment Road is a flood defence structure in the Eastern Yar catchment and is managed by the Environment Agency. At the moment the defence has a 1 in 25 chance of being overtopped in any year.

The Environment Agency are planning to sustain the defence to ensure Embankment Road continues to provide this standard of protection for the next 100 years. This will protect around 450 properties that are currently at risk of flooding if the road was not there. The option will also protect Brading Marshes, a wildlife rich open space which the local community values highly. Most people responding to our consultation supported this option.”

Embankment Road does not have any funding within the 6yr Capital Programme. Indicative funding does not appear until 2022/23, although this will be liable to change. The Partnership Funding score associated with the project is 36%, indicating that further contributions would be needed to enable the project to secure the amount of Flood &

Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant in Aid for which it is eligible. Without contributions, it is likely to remain outside of the 6 year programme.

Monktonmead Brook pumping station and outfall improvements, Ryde

The Environment Agency have secured Flood Defence Grant in Aid funding that will allow them to look in more detail at what measures could realistically be implemented to manage flood risk in the Strand area of Ryde. Flooding of property in this area is from a number of sources; the Monktonmead Brook, surface water and the sewage network and is primarily caused when high rainfall events coincide with a high tide. All parties, such as the Isle of Wight Council, Southern Water and the Environment Agency will need to work closely together to develop a scheme to reduce the risk of flooding in this area.

Gunville Stream (Isle of Wight) Flood Alleviation Scheme

Initial assessments are indicating that there may be the possibility of a small scheme here such as property level measures or minor improvements to flood risk management assets. The exact nature of feasible measures is, however, yet to be confirmed.

Lukely Brook (Isle of Wight) Flood Alleviation Scheme

Initial assessments are indicating that there is likely to be a viable scheme here, though any scheme will need contributions to progress to the appraisal stage.

IOWC capital schemes

West Wight Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy

A Coastal Strategy for the West Wight coastline is being developed by the risk management authorities, considering the coastline from Freshwater Bay to East Cowes. This Strategy builds on the work of the approved *Isle of Wight Shoreline Management Plan* (SMP) in defining coastal flooding and erosion risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environments and identifying the preferred technically, economically and environmentally sound and sustainable strategic options for managing those risks over 100 years. It examines the consequences of implementing the preferred policies from the SMP, considers when future defence improvements will be needed and which works are achievable. It identifies priority schemes, examines how they could be funded, and sets the context for future planning policy. Future risk reduction schemes will require a combination of public and private funding, under the government's new 'partnership funding' framework. . Issues for consideration in the West Wight Coastal Strategy include coastal flood risk to the towns of Yarmouth, Cowes and East Cowes.

It is expected that this Coastal Strategy will be completed in 2016.

Following on from the West Wight Coastal Strategy, the Isle of Wight Council and the Environment Agency will seek opportunities to obtain Flood Defence Grant in Aid funding towards developing the priority schemes to reduce future coastal flood and erosion risks in the area.

South Wight Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy

Following on from the *West Wight Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy*, the risk Isle of Wight Council aim to undertake a similar Coastal Strategy for the South Wight coastline from Freshwater Bay to Culver Cliff, including the Ventnor Undercliff and Sandown Bay. This Strategy would also build on the work of the approved Isle of Wight *Shoreline Management Plan* (SMP) in defining coastal flooding and erosion risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environments and identifying the preferred technically, economically and environmentally sound and sustainable strategic options for managing those risks over 100 years. It will examine the consequences of implementing the preferred policies from the SMP, examine when future defence improvements would be needed and identify potential schemes. Future risk reduction schemes are likely to require a combination of public and private funding, under the government's new 'partnership funding' framework. Issues for consideration in the South Wight Coastal Strategy include coastal landside risk to the town of Ventnor and surrounding villages, and coastal erosion risk in Sandown Bay.

Following on from the South Wight Coastal Strategy, the Isle of Wight Council and the Environment Agency will seek opportunities to obtain Flood Defence Grant in Aid funding towards developing schemes to reduce future coastal erosion, flood and landslide risks in this area.

5.3 Isle of Wight Council actions

The Isle of Wight Council Emergency Management department have completed, hold and maintain a Multi-Agency Flood Response Plan. This can be found at the following web address: <http://www.iwight.com/azservices/documents/1439-iwight3-IRF-Flood-Plan-v1.1-March-2011-Plan.pdf>. This plan details the procedures and actions to be considered by all risk management authorities in response to the impacts of severe weather in the form of flooding, to minimise its impact and ensure the safety of the public.

5.4 Islandwide actions

Islandwide Grounds Maintenance are (at the time of writing), the contractors used by Environment Agency. They provide 24 hours standby for emergency flood response. This includes clearing 13 key river grills, maintenance of flood risk assets and operating 4 emergency mobile pumps. They also complete key annual maintenance work.

5.5 Island Roads actions

Island Roads, on behalf of the Council, has an annual programme of drain/gulley cleansing for roads on a defined project network. This programme reflects areas known to be at risk from flooding. Additionally, Island Roads have undertaken a programme of major drainage schemes ahead of its resurfacing programme. The programme similarly prioritises areas of known highway drainage flooding.

Island Roads operates on a 24 hour basis and is responsible for maintaining a stock of sandbags at strategic locations and providing traffic management during flooding events which may include closing sections of roads.

5.6 Local actions

Local actions include anything and everything that an individual community are able do to help themselves.

A good starting point for assisting local action is through the creation of a Flood Action Group. Flood Action Groups are a representative voice for their community and their aim is to work in partnership with the Agencies and Authorities whose work involves flood risk.

Through these 'grass-root' groups, communities are able to:

- Take ownership of flood risk issues within a community
- Address their concerns over malfunctioning assets/and other issues
- Be constantly in touch with what is intended for their community
- Utilise local knowledge to suggest new and innovative ways of managing flood risk.
- Know procedures that are already in place regards routine maintenance
- Undertake both pro-active and reactive mitigation works to reduce risk in the community
- Have a voice as to the future flood risk of their community through consultation
- Instigate 'flood watchers'
- Create awareness of flood risk to the wider community
- Prepare to reduce the impact on the community should a flood event occur

The National Flood Forum is able to support communities in the formation of Flood Action Groups.

More information can be found here; <http://nationalfloodforum.org.uk/flood-risk-community-groups/how-to-form-a-flood-action-group/>.

There are already several Flood Action Groups across the Island, which are proving themselves as an excellent tool in aiding the management of flood risk at a community level.

Further information can be found in 'Appendix W - Action Plan'.

6. Environmental Impacts of Actions

6.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment

Strategic Environmental Assessment is undertaken to identify significant effects that plans, programmes and strategies may have on the existing environment, and therefore increase the consideration of environmental issues in the decision making process. The aim of a SEA is to identify *“the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors”* (SEA Directive, 2001).

Screening in accordance with the regulations has assessed that the LFRMS is not a strategy that requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment. The LFRMS is not likely to have a significant effect on the environment as its objectives are procedural and set at a high level.

6.2 Habitats Regulation Assessment

The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is an assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on a Natura 2000 site. Its purpose is to consider the impacts of a land-use plan against conservation objectives of the site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of the site. Where significant negative effects are identified, alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects. An accompanying HRA report has been prepared to support this LFRMS.

6.3 Water Framework Directive Assessment

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) was passed into UK law in 2003. The general purpose of the Directive is to ensure all river basins achieve “good ecological status” by 2015 unless there are grounds for derogation. It also requires that Environmental Objectives be set for all waterbodies. River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) set out the objectives for individual waterbodies.

The WFD contains five Environmental Objectives, which aim to prevent detrimental change to the status of water bodies, which could be caused by a deterioration of any of the biological, physico-chemical or hydromorphological quality elements. Actions/measures which can physically affect waterbodies need to be assessed against WFD objectives to ensure that they a) cause no deterioration of water body status, and b) do not prevent the water body from reaching Good Ecological Potential (GEP) or Good Ecological Status (GES).

7. Funding

Funding is generally required for two areas relating to risk reduction works, these being capital and maintenance. Capital funding for the delivery of schemes is generally made up of a suite of funding streams including FCERM Grant in Aid, LLFA funding, development funding, other Risk Management Agencies (Southern Water), any beneficiary of a flood risk scheme, LEP funding, European funding etc. Maintenance of structures and schemes then requires ongoing revenue funding.

Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant in Aid (FCRM GiA)

This funding is made available by Defra to flood risk management authorities - that is, the Environment Agency, Lead Local Flood Authorities, English local authorities and internal drainage boards (IDBs). It can be used to pay for a range of activities including schemes that help reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion.

The Environment Agency allocates FCRM GiA to flood risk management authorities in line with government policy and guidelines set out by Defra. There are always more schemes proposed than there is government funding available in any one year. As a result, not all projects will gain funding initially and may need to be planned for the future when funding becomes available. Dependent on the characteristics of each scheme, many schemes will be partially-funded rather than fully-funded by GiA. Further information can be found in the section on 'Partnership funding' below.

Local Levy

The Regional Flood and Coastal Committees (RFCCs) play an important role in agreeing programmes of work. Extra funding is sometimes raised from local authorities, known as local levy.

The RFCC brings together members appointed by Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) and independent members with relevant experience:

- to ensure there are coherent plans for identifying, communicating and managing flood and coastal erosion risks across catchments and shorelines;
- to promote efficient, targeted and risk-based investment in flood and coastal erosion risk management that optimises value for money and benefits for local communities; and;
- to provide a link between the Environment Agency, LLFAs, other risk management authorities, and other relevant bodies to bring about mutual understanding of flood and coastal erosion risks in its area.

Partnership funding and contributions

The current approach adopted by Defra and used by the Environment Agency to allocate funding is known as partnership funding. Simplistically, this determines what proportion of the cost of a scheme is eligible for central government FCRM GiA. Some schemes will be fully funded, others only partly funded by FCRM GiA, according to how much public benefit

they provide such as reducing flood risk to homes or creating habitat for wildlife. Contributions from local levy, local businesses or other parties who will benefit from the scheme can make up shortfalls in the funding which can increase the likelihood of a project or bring a project forward so that it is delivered sooner than originally proposed. Further information with regard to partnership funding and the allocation of FCRM GiA can be found on the Environment Agency website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/flood-and-coastal-defence-funding-for-risk-management-authorities>.

How this affects the proposed actions

Expectations will need to be managed with regard to which of the identified actions can be implemented. Since it is unlikely that all identified actions will be able to be delivered within existing resources or funding streams, IW Council expects to have to seek additional funding.

Successful delivery of the identified actions will require innovative ways of working and funding, utilising collaborative working and joint funding across partner organisations, local businesses and residents will be key to maximising the return on investment in flood risk management.

8. Flood Events

8.1 How to prepare for a flood event

Know your risk

Understand whether or not you are at risk of flooding. You are able to find out if you are at risk of flooding from the Environment Agency free of charge. You can do this by contacting them directly via the National Customer Contact Centre on 03708 506 506, or from their website <https://www.gov.uk/prepare-for-a-flood>.

Remember, flooding can occur from rivers, the sea, surface water, sewers, groundwater and reservoirs. The source of flood risk is not always obvious.

Sign up to receive flood warnings

Where flood risk is associated with tidal and/or river sources you can sign up to the Environment Agency's flood warning service to receive free flood warnings direct via telephone, mobile, email, text message or fax. This can be done via the Environment Agency website; <https://fwd.environment-agency.gov.uk/app/olr/home>.

Insure your property against flooding

Make sure that your property is insured against flooding. The likelihood of flooding may have an effect on home insurance in your area. An insurance company may ask you for more information about flood likelihood by asking you for an Insurance Related Request Letter. This can also be obtained free of charge to members of the public from the Environment Agency; <https://www.gov.uk/prepare-for-a-flood/get-insurance>.

Make a personal flood plan

Make sure you know who to contact and how. Where will you go if you need to leave your property?

Think about what you are able to move within your property prior to flooding occurring (irreplaceable items such as photo albums/family films and sentimental items) and also how you will move them. Think about who may be able to help. Neighbours, family, friends etc.

Make sure you know how to turn off gas, electricity and water supplies to your property. You may be able to do this yourself, but in some circumstances, you may need to contact your supplier to do this.

Prepare a flood kit of essential items that would be easy to pick up if you needed to leave the property. Useful items may include;

- Copies of insurance documents
- Torch with spare batteries
- A wind up or battery operated radio
- Warm, waterproof clothing
- Bottled water and non perishable food
- Baby food and care items if necessary.

8.2 What should I do during a flood event?

Implement your flood plan.

Attempt to protect your property from flood water by using any flood protection products if you have them, e.g. flood boards, airbrick covers, sandbags, and toilet bungs on downstairs toilets.

Stay out of flood water. It can be extremely dangerous and can contain hidden dangers such as exposed manhole covers and pollution or contamination.

Take emergency action. Inform the relevant authorities, call 999 if you are in danger or injured and check on neighbours and relatives – especially if they are vulnerable.

Evacuate when told. Adhere to the advice of the emergency services. If they believe it is safer for you to evacuate, it is for good reasons. Please don't put yourself at unnecessary risk.

8.3 What do the authorities do during a flood event?

Points of contact

Contact the Environment Agency Floodline for information about flooding and to sign up to receive free flood warnings.

Floodline

Telephone: 0345 988 1188

Telephone: 0845 988 1188

[24-hour service]

Contact the Environment Agency to report flooding from 'Main River' or the sea via the 24 hour Incident Hotline on 0800 80 70 60.

To report flooding from and Ordinary Watercourses or surface water contact XYZ on 123.

To report flooding from the sewer network contact Southern Water on 0845 278 845 from a landline or 0330 303 0368 from a mobile.

To report flooding to a public highway contact Island Roads on 01983 822440 (or email: info@islandroads.com, website www.islandroads.com).

8.4 What will the LLFA do following a flood event?

Isle of Wight Council, in its role as Lead Local Flood Authority, has a responsibility to record and investigate "significant" flood events, as detailed in Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

As there is no set definition that constitutes a “significant” flood event, it is for each LLFA to decide what classes as a significant event in their authority.

Due to the nature of the Island, the Council has decided to review each flood event on its own merit.

Following any flood incident, The Council’s Emergency Management team will summarise any known flooding impacts as reported to them and/or through Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service. A flood group would then consider whether the incident is ‘significant’ and thus warrant further investigation based upon (but not limited to) the following considerations:

- Extent of property flooding (i.e. number of domestic and commercial, any evacuations carried out and number of persons seeking local authority housing assistance from the homelessness team),
- Extent/type of key infrastructure affected (schools, public buildings, community facilities, utilities, etc),
- Extent of road network affected (to be informed by Island Roads),
- Flooding within areas that show no flood risk in modelling,
- Flood history of area(s)
- Environmental impacts (contamination/pollution/wildlife etc)
- Economic impacts

It is important to note that one flooded area could be significantly affected in isolation, however multiple areas may experience small scale flooding impacts and therefore both may be the subject to an investigation taking into account the other factors.

Once the investigations into a flood event have been completed, it may be possible to identify the cause of the issues, and therefore, potentially lead to resolving them.

9. Monitoring and Review

Delivery of the Strategy will be managed by the Isle of Wight Council and progress will be reported through the planning services annual monitoring report.

The action plan will be reviewed annually, and the Strategy as a whole will be subject to a five yearly review process, including full public involvement, to ensure it is kept up-to-date; takes account of objectives achieved, and continues to maintain a focused forward programme at strategic and operational levels across all risk management authorities on the Island.

IOWC, as the LLFA will be responsible for ensuring that monitoring and reviews are undertaken accordingly, but the partnership as a whole will contribute to the review of the Strategy.