

River Lark Flagship Catchment Restoration Lessons from another East Anglian chalk stream





WILD TROUT TRUST

2017

FLUSHED AWAY HOW SEWAGE IS STILL POLLUTING THE RIVERS OF ENGLAND AND WALES



TACKLING DROUGHT AND UNSUSTAINABLE ABSTRACTION



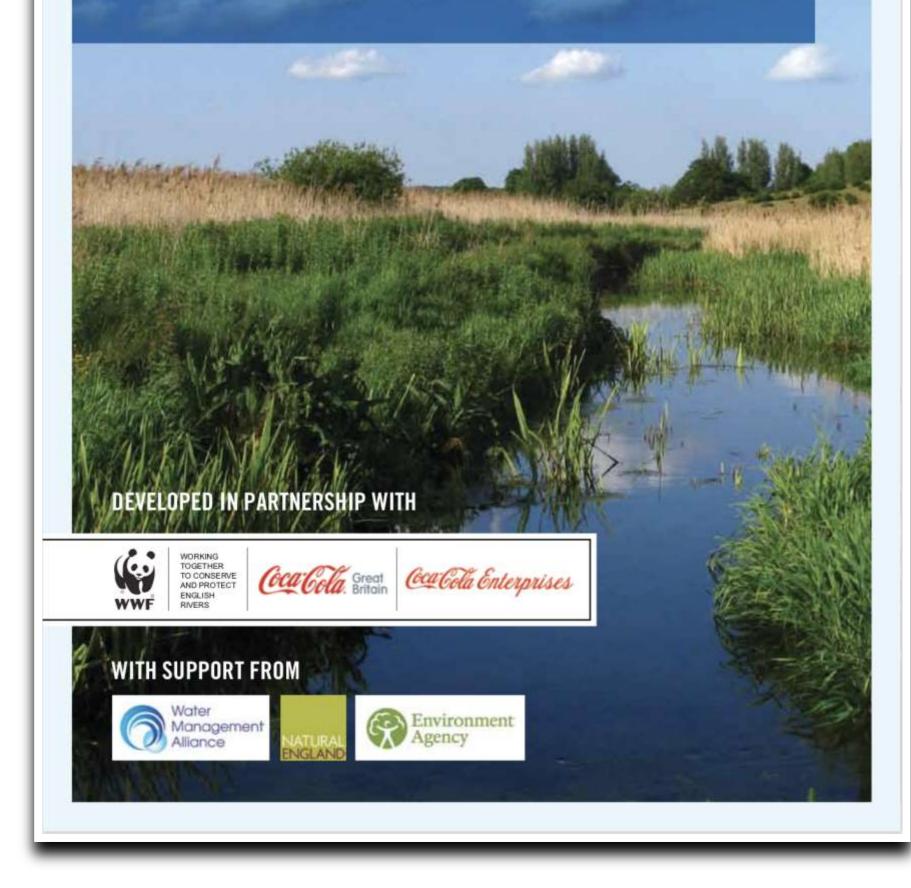




THE NORFOLK RIVERS TRUST RESTORING NORFOLK'S RIVERS

THE RIVER NAR

A WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE LOCAL CATCHMENT PLAN





- 2012 WWF sponsorship of Norfolk Rivers Trust included funding for an exemplar WFD catchment restoration strategy
- https://norfolkriverstrust.org/wpcontent/uploads/2019/02/River-Nar-localcatchment-plan-final-ver.pdf
- Concise and accessible to the lay reader a 30 minute read.
- Summarising problems, solutions, opportunities and costs





THE NORFOLK RIVERS TRUST **RESTORING NORFOLK'S RIVERS**

THE RIVER NAR

A WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE LOCAL CATCHMENT PLAN

ELOPED IN PARTNERSHIP



- Description of the catchment
- Analysis of the pressures and problems
- Water quantity: abstraction pressures
- Water quality: diffuse pollution, sediment and sewage
- Physical habitat quality: canalisation, dredging, impoundments, lateral connectivity, invasive species
- Overview of restoration measures
- Analysis of the drivers for restoration and funding

THE CATCHMENT

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THE PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

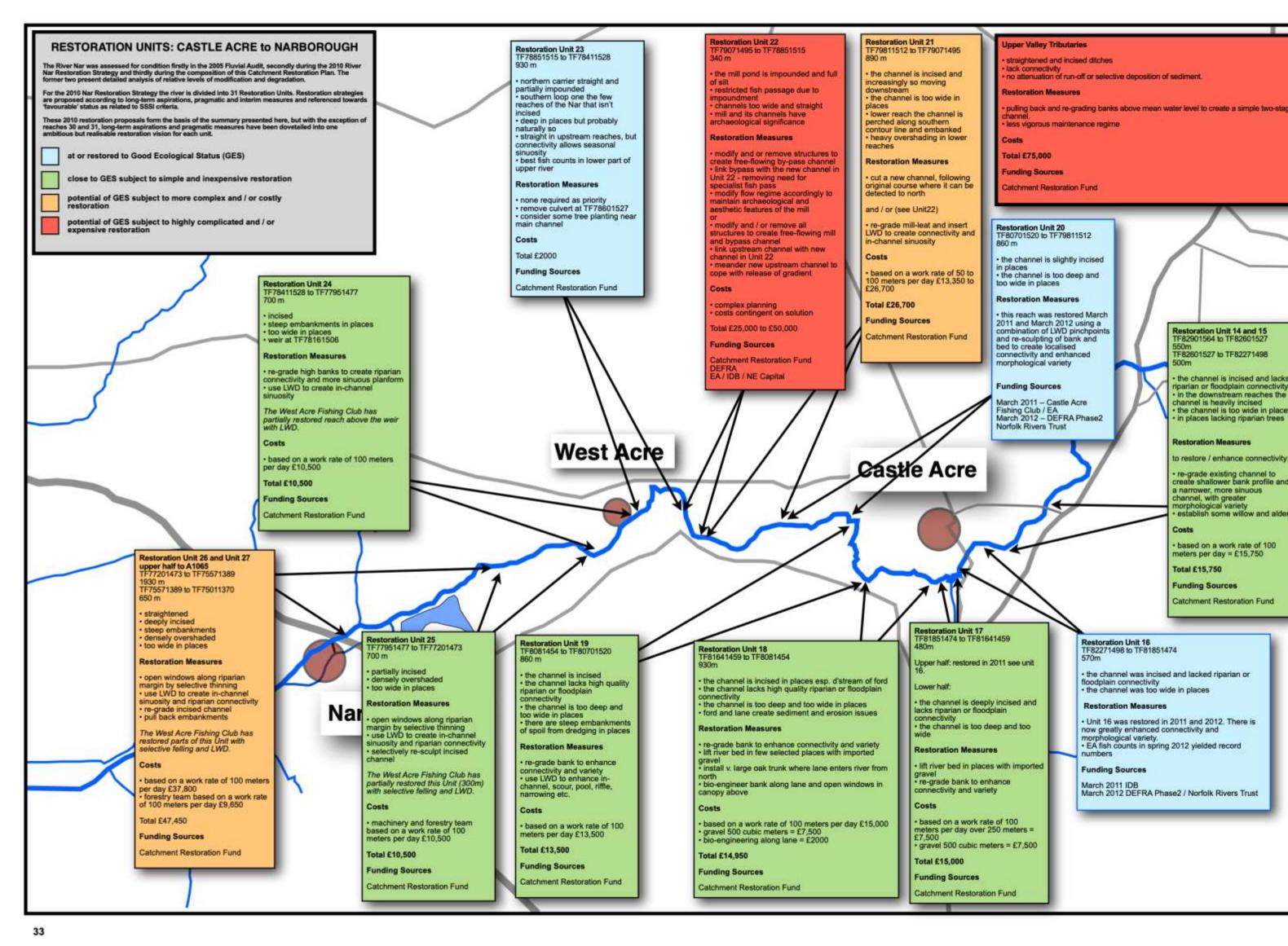
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AN ACTION PLAN

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- Identification of 'reference' reaches
- Reach-by-reach breakdown of physical condition
- Traffic-light grading system
- Summary of measures to restore each reach to good ecological status, together with cost estimates
- Aim: to elevate the greatest linear length of the stream to GES / NE "favourable condition" as quickly and cost-effectively as poss.

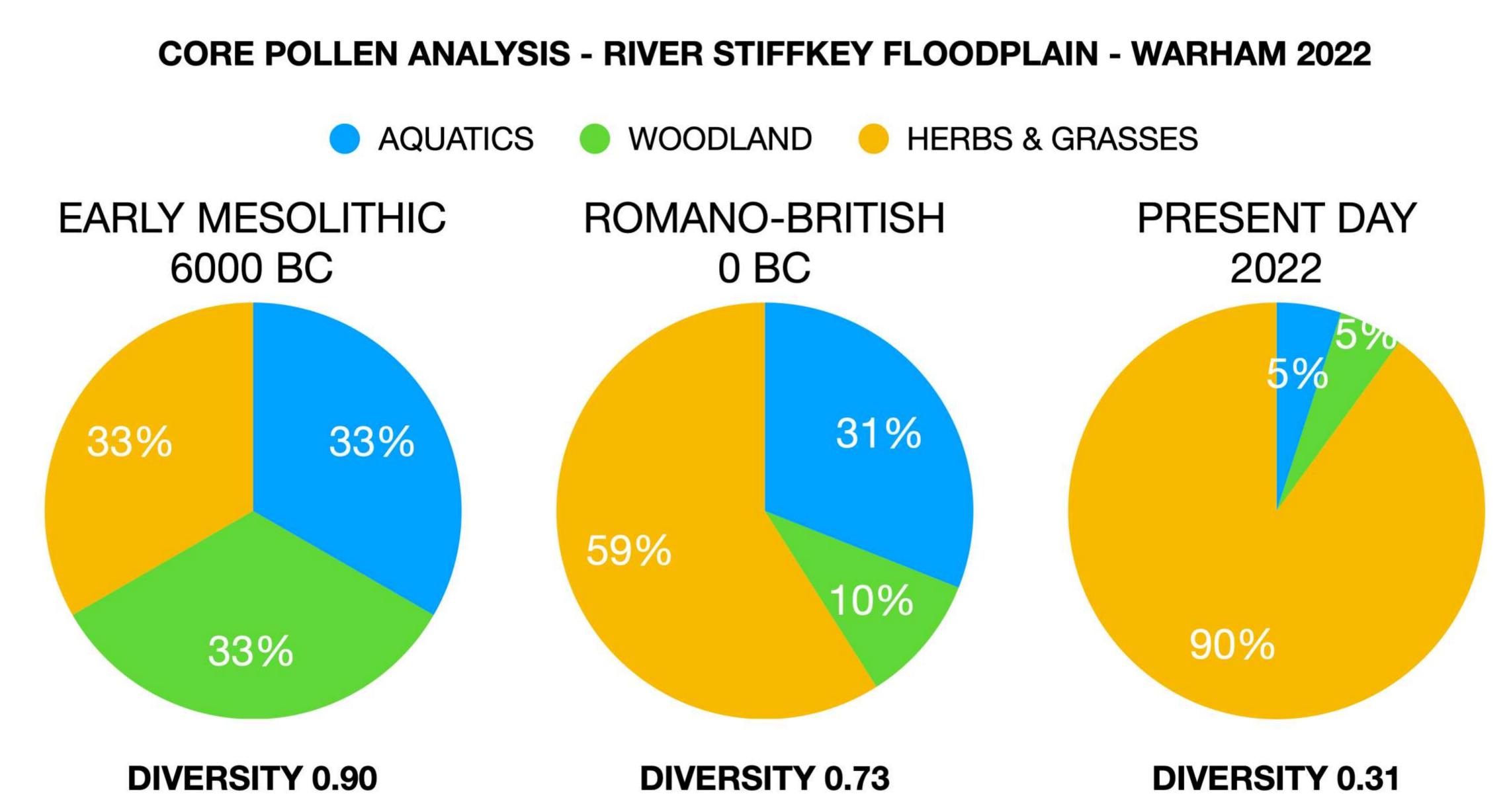




Costed time-line

RESTORATION UNIT	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	STATUS 2012	STATUS 2015	STATUS 2021	STATUS 2027
Unit 1.	£23,250 + £16,000 capital WWF	CRF / WWF (Mileham)	Stage 1.			
Units 2 and 3.	£34,500 + £15,000 monitoring + £16,000 capital WWF	WWF (Mileham)	Stage 1.			
Unit 4.	£13,800	CRF / DEFRA / EA / IDB / NE	Stage 2. complex due to bridge and village			
Unit 5.	£18,900	CRF (Mileham +)	Stage 1. re-grading of existing project			
Unit 6.	£15,000	CRF / DEFRA / EA / IDB / NE	Stage 1. complex due to lakes but high priority to remove barrier			
Unit 7.	£8,850	CRF (Mileham +)	Stage 1.			
Unit 8.	£31,200 to £50,000	CRF / DEFRA / EA / IDB / NE	Stage 2. complex due to bridge, village, reservoir and steep embankments			
Unit 9.	£16,950	CRF (Mileham +)	Stage 1.			
Unit 10.	£21,750 to £41,400	CRF / DEFRA / EA / IDB / NE	Stage 1. complex due to lakes but high priority to remove barrier			
Unit 11.	£20,850	CRF / DEFRA / EA / IDB / NE	Stage 1.			
Units 12 and 13.	£24,000	CRF / DEFRA / EA / IDB / NE	Stage 1.			
Units 14 and 15.	£15,750	CRF / DEFRA / EA / IDB / NE	Stage 1.			
Unit 16.			delivered			
Unit 17.	£15,000	CRF / DEFRA / EA / IDB / NE	Stage 1.			
Unit 18.	£14,950	CRF / DEFRA / EA / IDB / NE	Stage 1.			
Unit 19.	£13,500	CRF / DEFRA / EA / IDB / NE	Stage 1.			
Unit 20.			delivered			
Unit 21.	£26,700	CRF (West Acre)	Stage 1.			
Unit 22.	£25,000 to £50,000	CRF / DEFRA / EA / IDB / NE	Stage 2. complex due to mill but high priority to remove barrier			
Unit 23.						
Unit 24.	£10,500	CRF (West Acre)	Stage 1.			
Unit 25.	£10,500	CRF (West Acre)	Stage 1.			
Unit 26 / 27 (upper).	£47,450	CRF (West Acre)	Stage 1.			
Unit 27 (lower).	£50,000 to £300,000 (EA estimate)	CRF / DEFRA / EA / IDB / NE	Stage 2. complex due to impoundments but high priority to remove barrier			
Unit 28.	£0 to 2015 + £300,000 for the flume by-pass (latest EA figure) / £83,400 to 2021	CRF / DEFRA / EA / NE	Stage 2. Re-grading			
Unit 29.	£0 to 2015 / £78,300 to 2021	CRF / DEFRA / EA / NE	Stage 2. Re-grading			
Unit 29a.	£25,000	CRF / DEFRA / EA / NE	Stage 2. highly complex due to bridge and impoundment but high priority to remove barrier			
Unit 30 (upper)	£82,500 - £100,000	CRF (Pentney)	Stage 1. weed-management + restoration: complex due to land take required			
Unit 30 (lower)	£0 to 2015 / £95,000 - £380,000 to 2027	CRF / DEFRA / EA / NE	Stage 3. Re-grading			
Unit 31.	£0 to 2015 / £200,000 - £800,000 to 2027	CRF / DEFRA / EA / NE	Stage 3. Re-grading			
SEDIMENT to WETLAND	£300,000	CRF				
	<pre>£ = Stage 1 CRF bid £ = Stage 1 unsecured £ = Stages 2 and 3 unsecured</pre>			£1,067,900 to £1,087,550	£145,000 to £438,800	£295,000 to £1,280,000





HOW WE GO FROM 0.31 ...







... BACK TOWARDS 0.91



April 2012 -

Turning green reaches blue

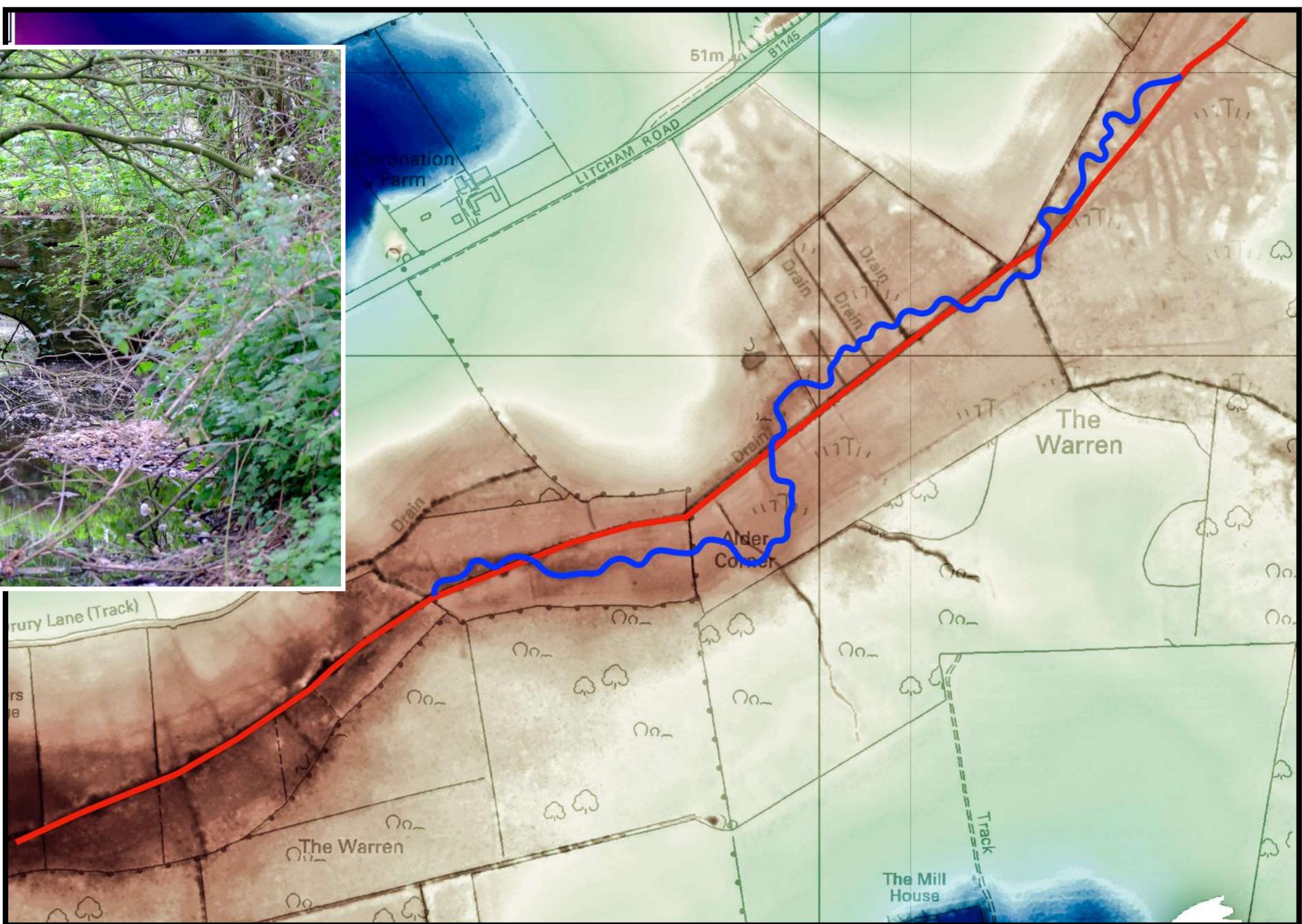












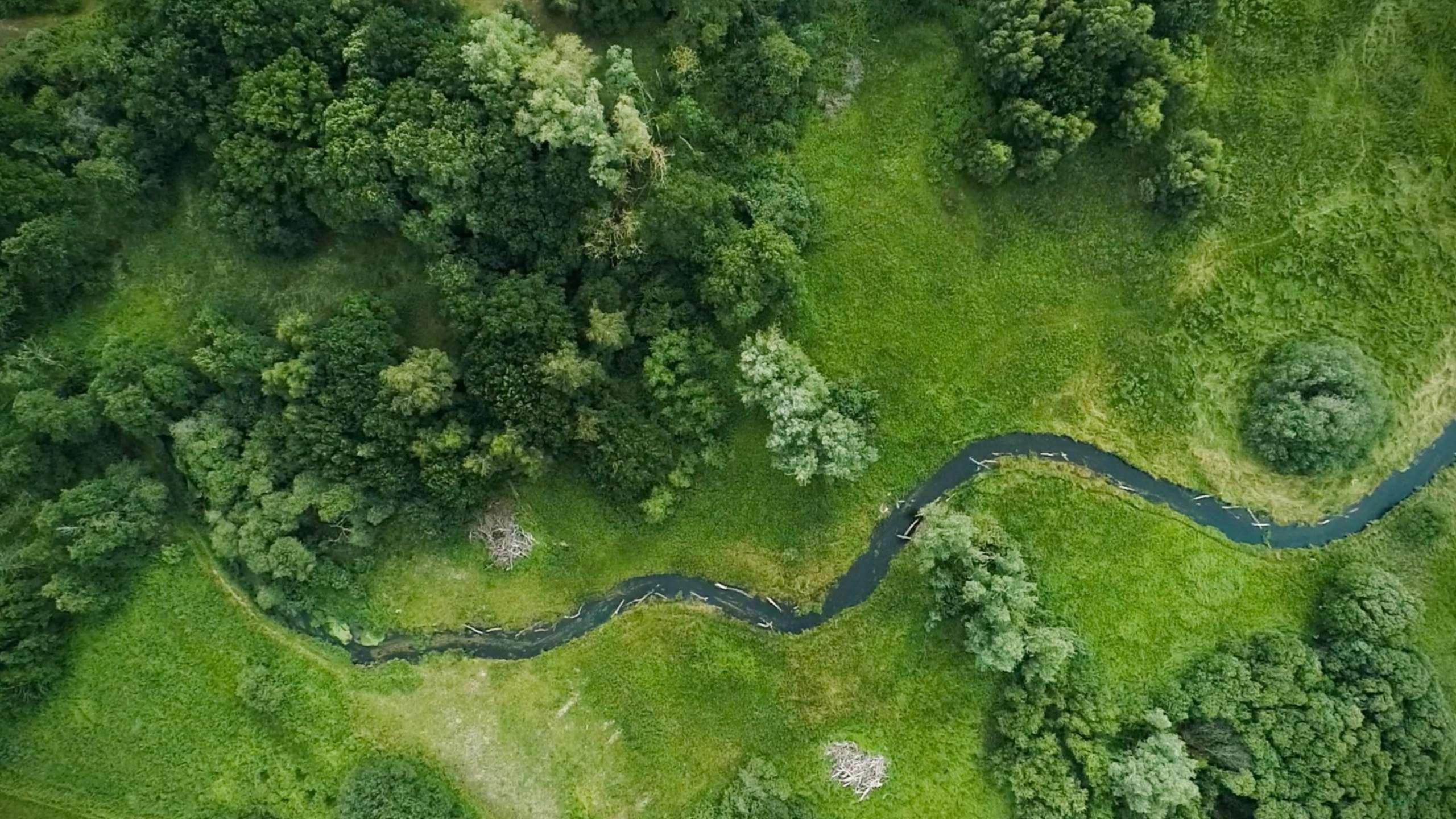
April 2015



December 2019







Sept 2019

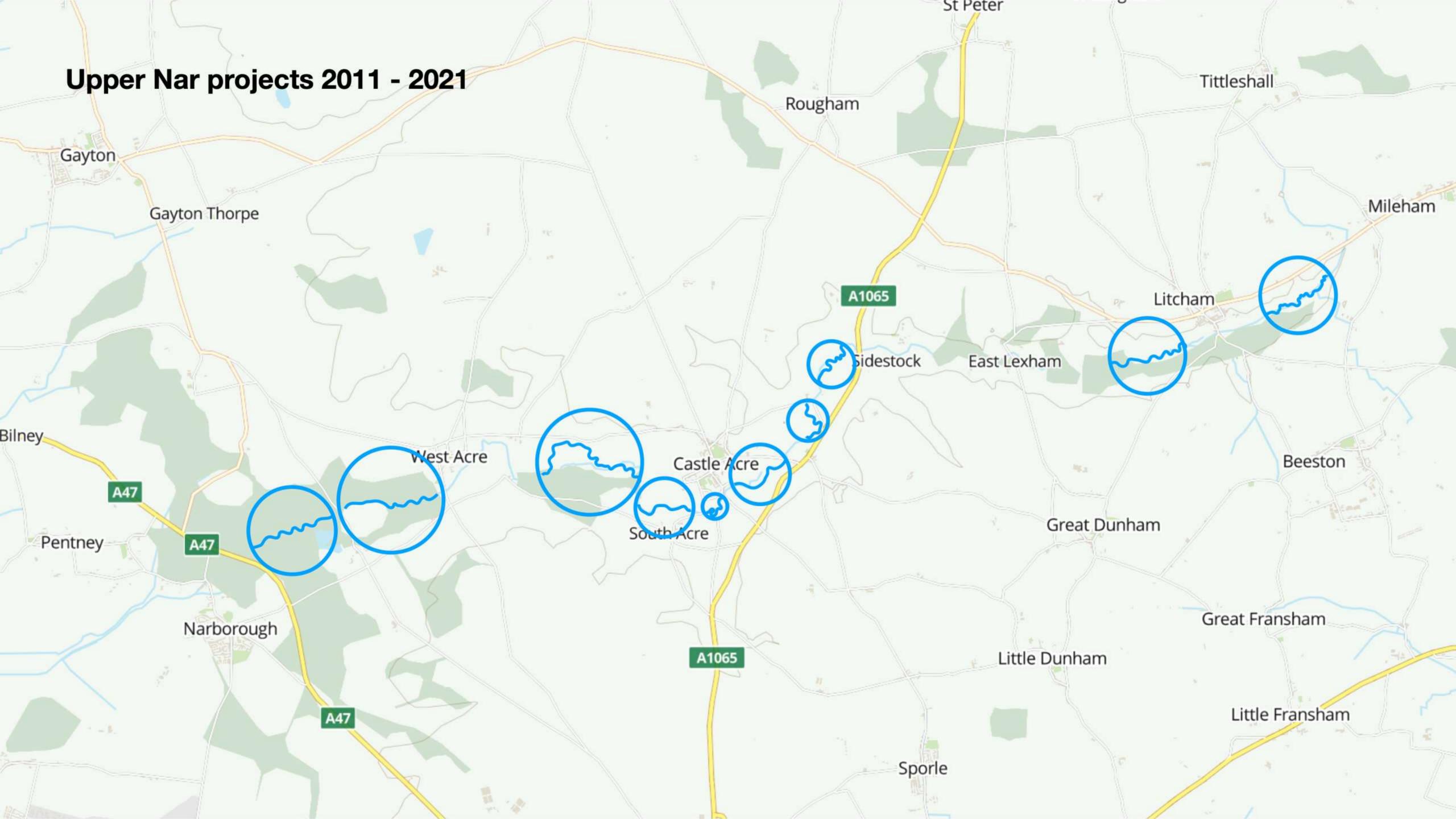


July 2021









Catchment Based Approach Chalk Stream Restoration Strategy 2021



What is the CaBA chalk stream restoration strategy?

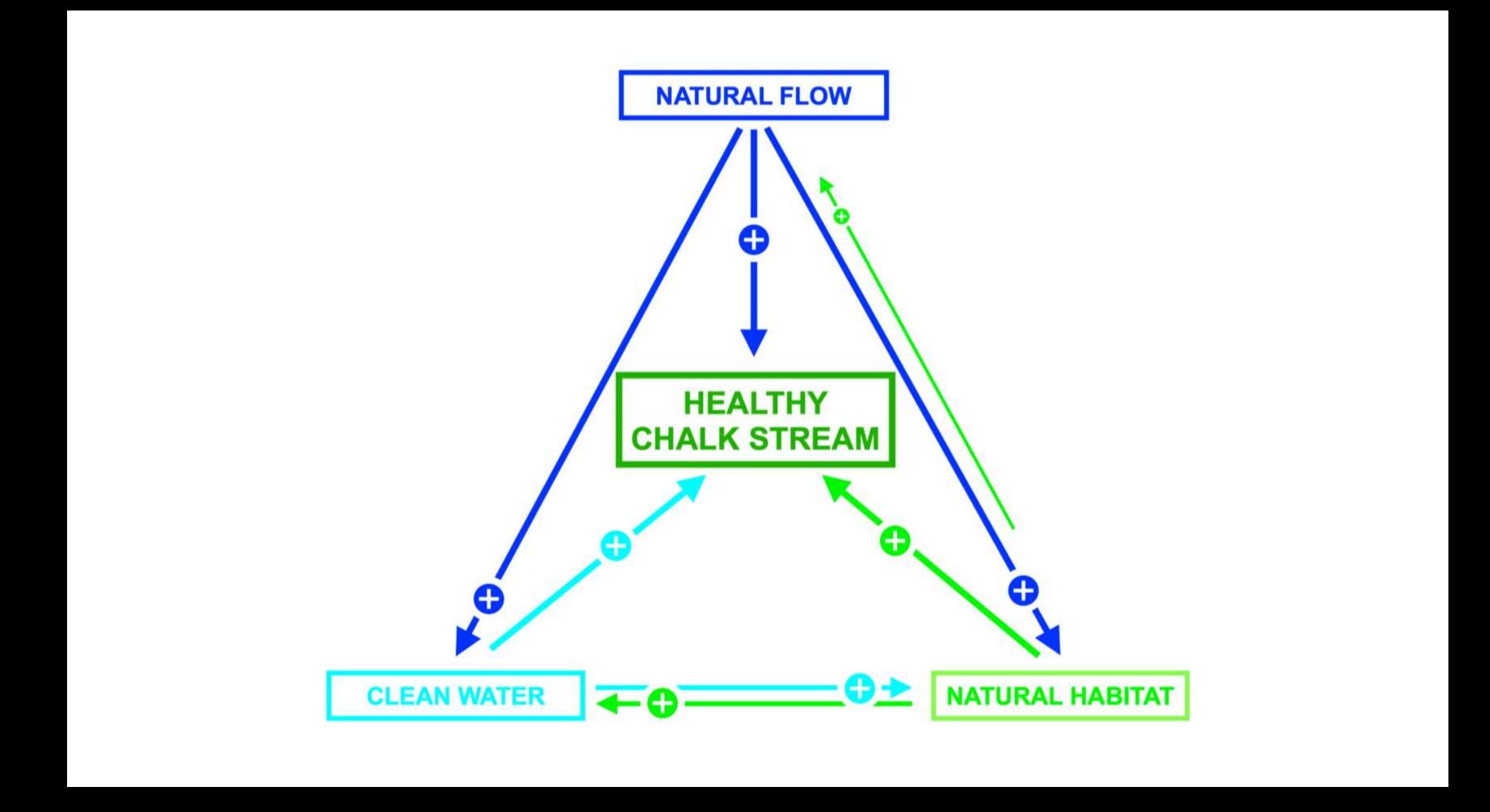
"A plan, strategy and set of recommendations for how to restore good ecological health to the unique chalk streams of England and to the landscapes which support them."

It represents a collaborative approach between regulators, industry, NGO's and independent stakeholders.

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How the strategy is structured:



Gains in any one component will benefit the other two, but the greatest gains and best value are achieved by addressing all three components together.

30 + recommendations to Defra, the Environment Agency, Natural England, the water companies, NGOs and stakeholders.

Covering:

- time-bound goals for achieving sustainable abstraction / renaturalising flows
- protect chalk streams, especially their headwaters
- defined as "water stressed" enabling the role out of universal metering
- streams
- Chalk Streams First: a "flagship flow recovery project"

review WFD assessment points and waterbody boundaries to better

all water resource supply regions dependent on chalk aquifers now

 an independent review of abstraction as a % of recharge to map the spatial distribution and intensity of abstraction pressure on chalk

- **Reduction Plan:**
- impact of small STWs in headwaters
- farming rules for chalk streams
- knowledge sharing, open data, information hubs
- physical habitat restoration
- annually to partnership projects in chalk catchments

defining chalk streams as "high priority sites" in the Storm Overflows

prioritisation for chalk streams in the national framework for water resources and water company water resource management plans

upgraded sewage treatment and integrated wetlands to address

Water Resources Chalk Partnership Fund: £1 million funding available

And because we can't do everything all at once on all chalk streams we recommend ...

... a national network of flagship catchment restoration projects to:

develop and demonstrating the art of the possible

inspire others

show what river restoration can achieve

 make the case for the application of the strategy on all chalk streams



Thames Water & Affinity Water -The River Chess

Thames Water - The River Pang

Southern Water - The River Anton

Wessex Water - The Frome headwaters







"One Big Wish" for chalk streams

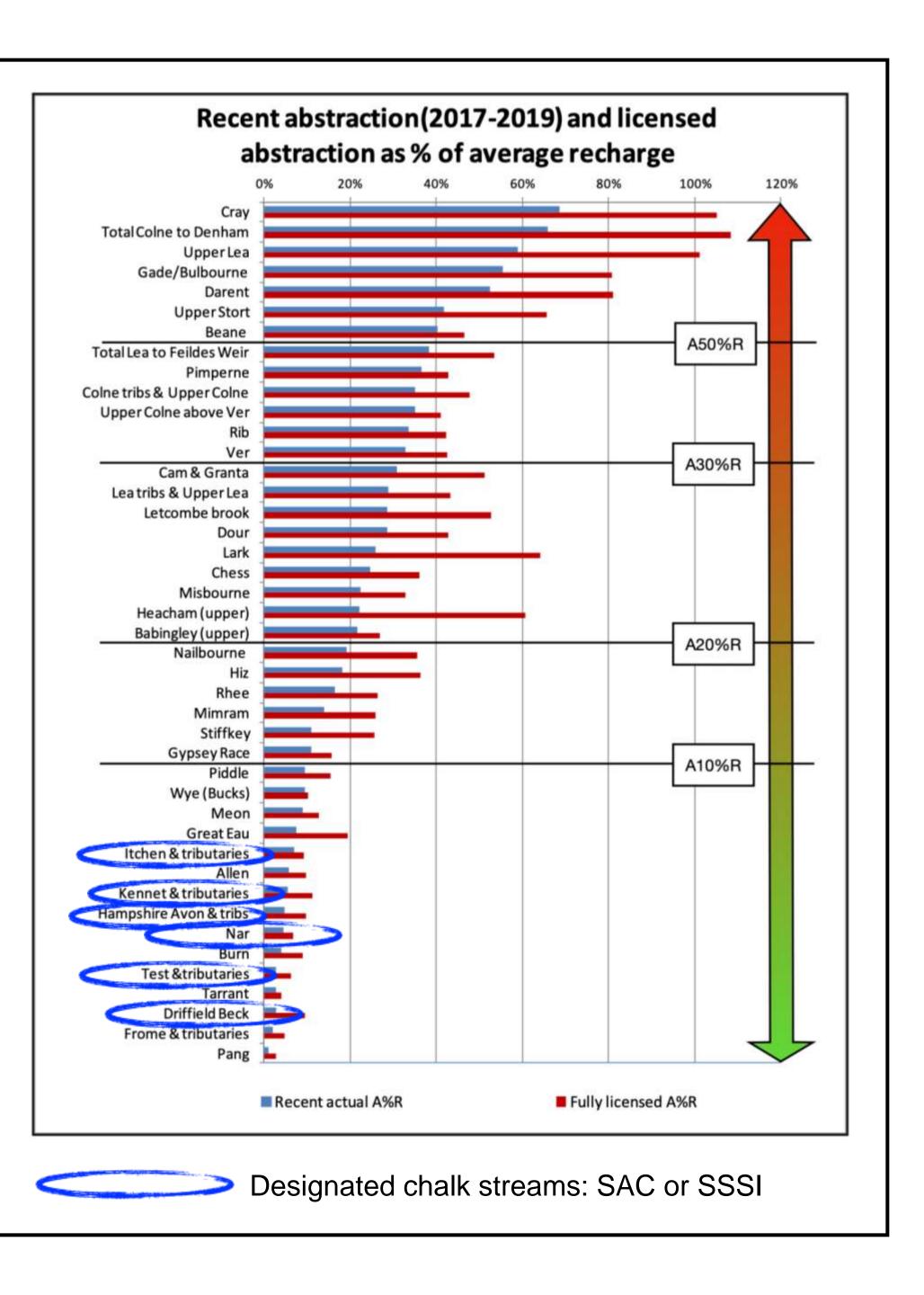
The central recommendation in the strategy is for greater protection and an economic lever which would: • take the brakes off investment in the cost-benefit analysis process

On June 15th Minister Pow announced that a Defra Chalk Stream Recovery Package will be developed and published by the end of 2023

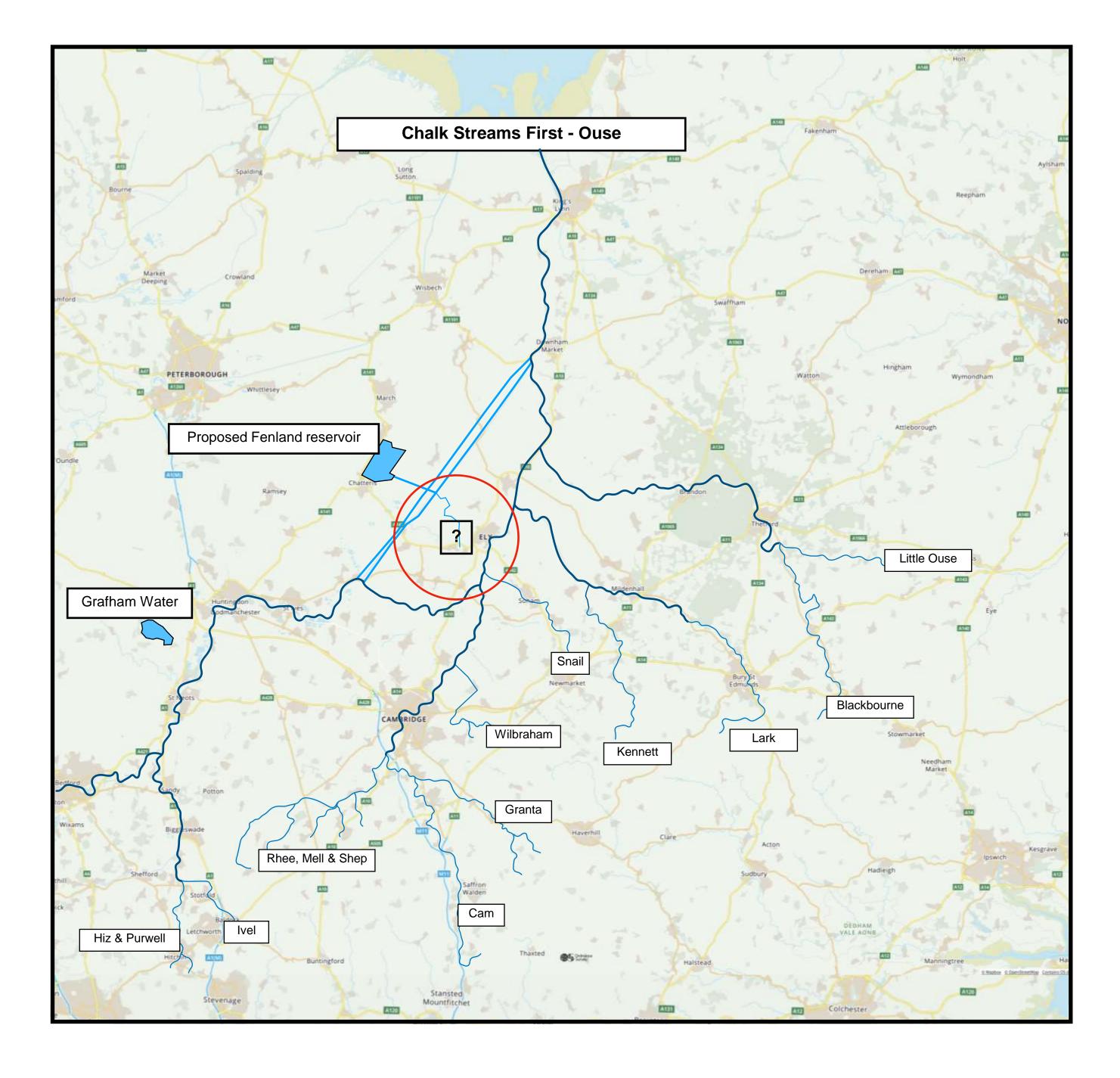
• release funding from schemes such as landscape recovery, local nature recovery, biodiversity net-gain etc.

The River Lea: A60%R

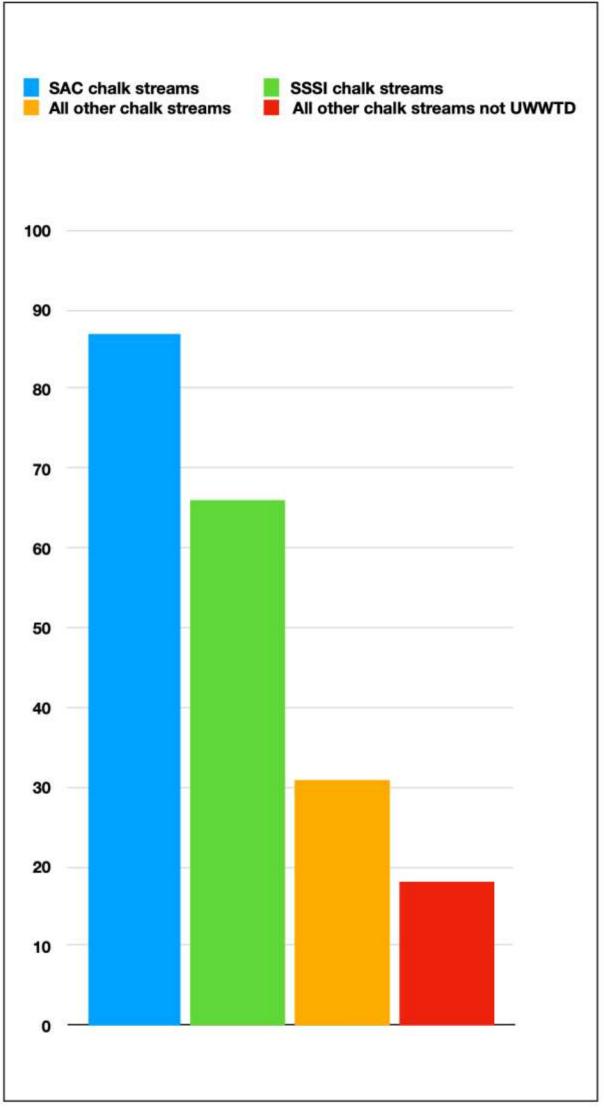


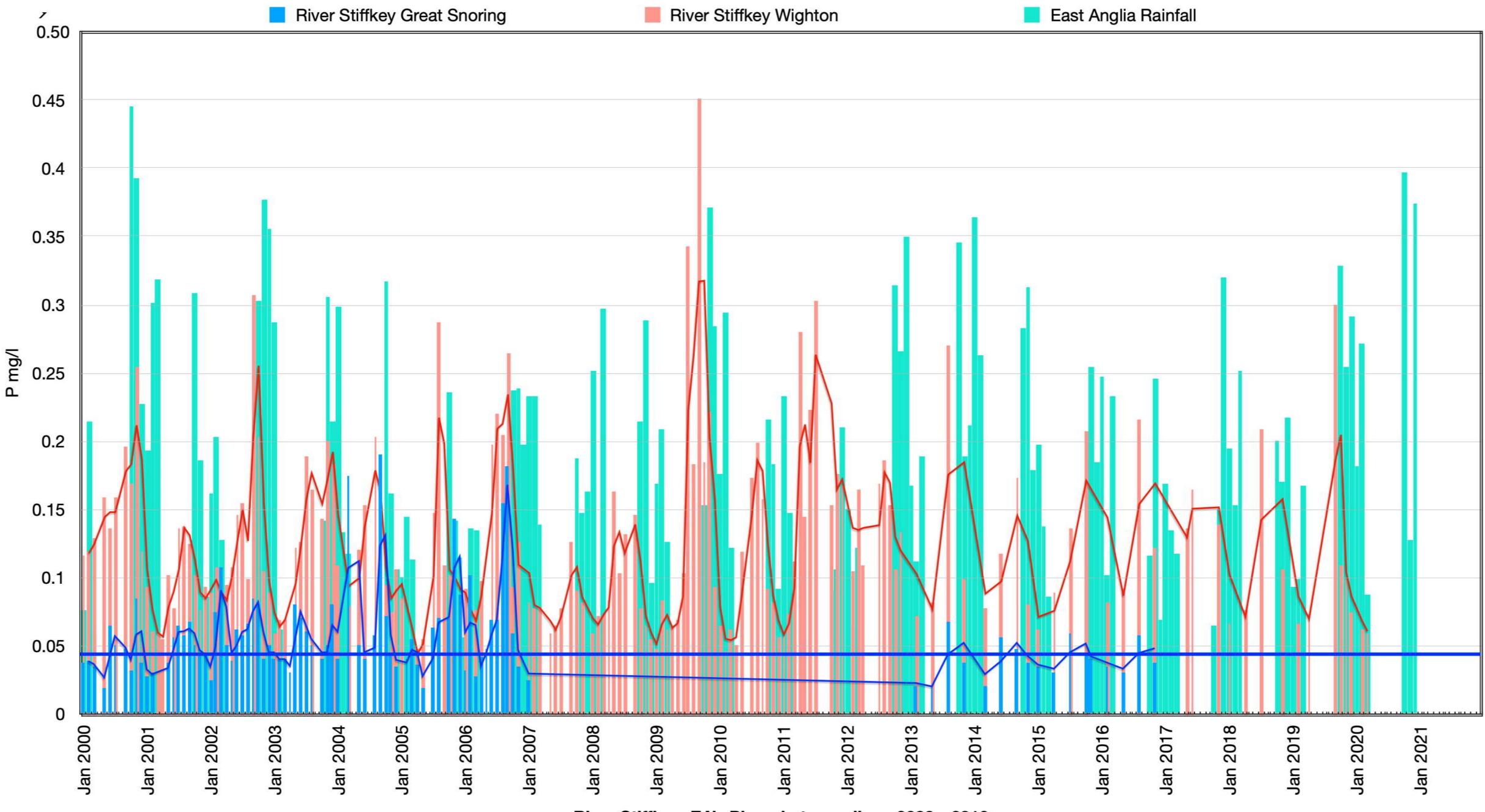




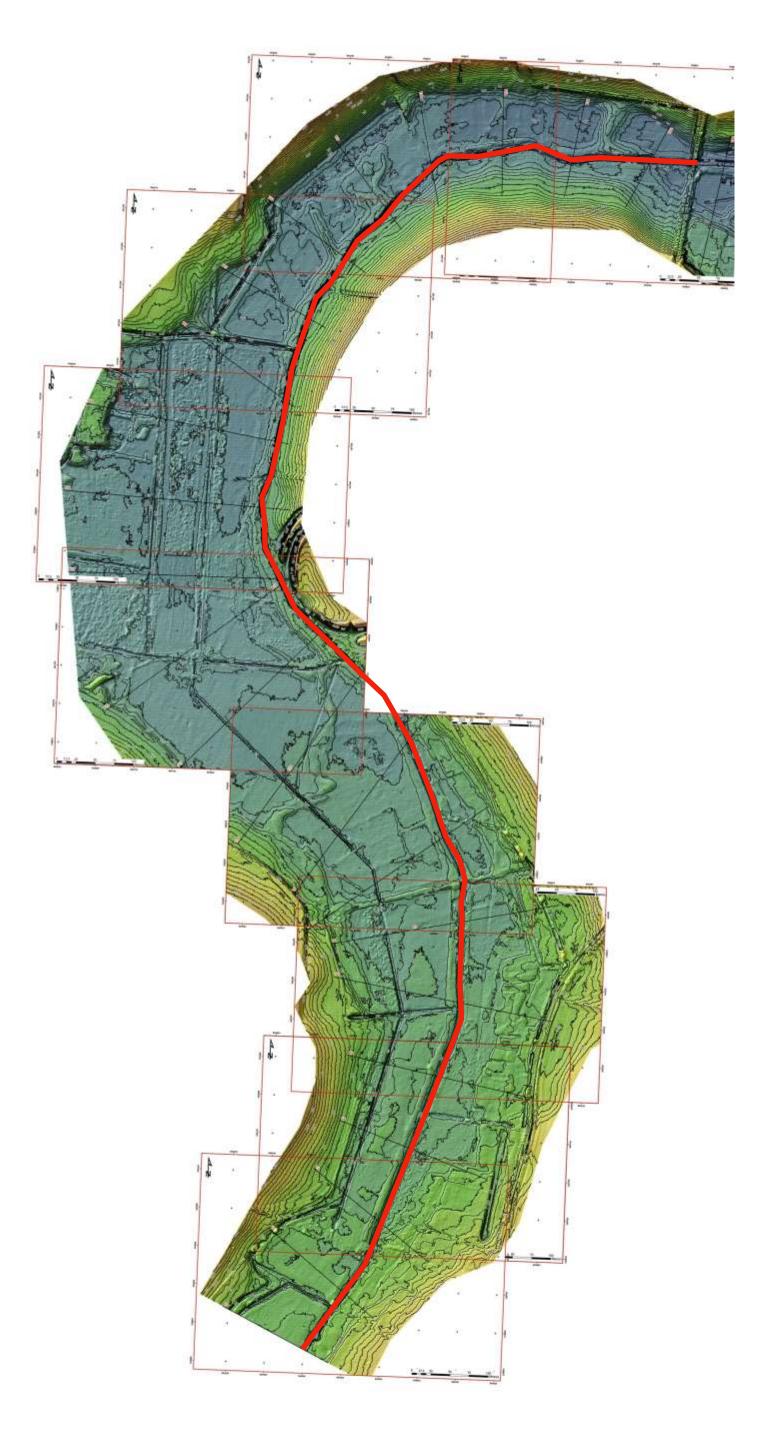


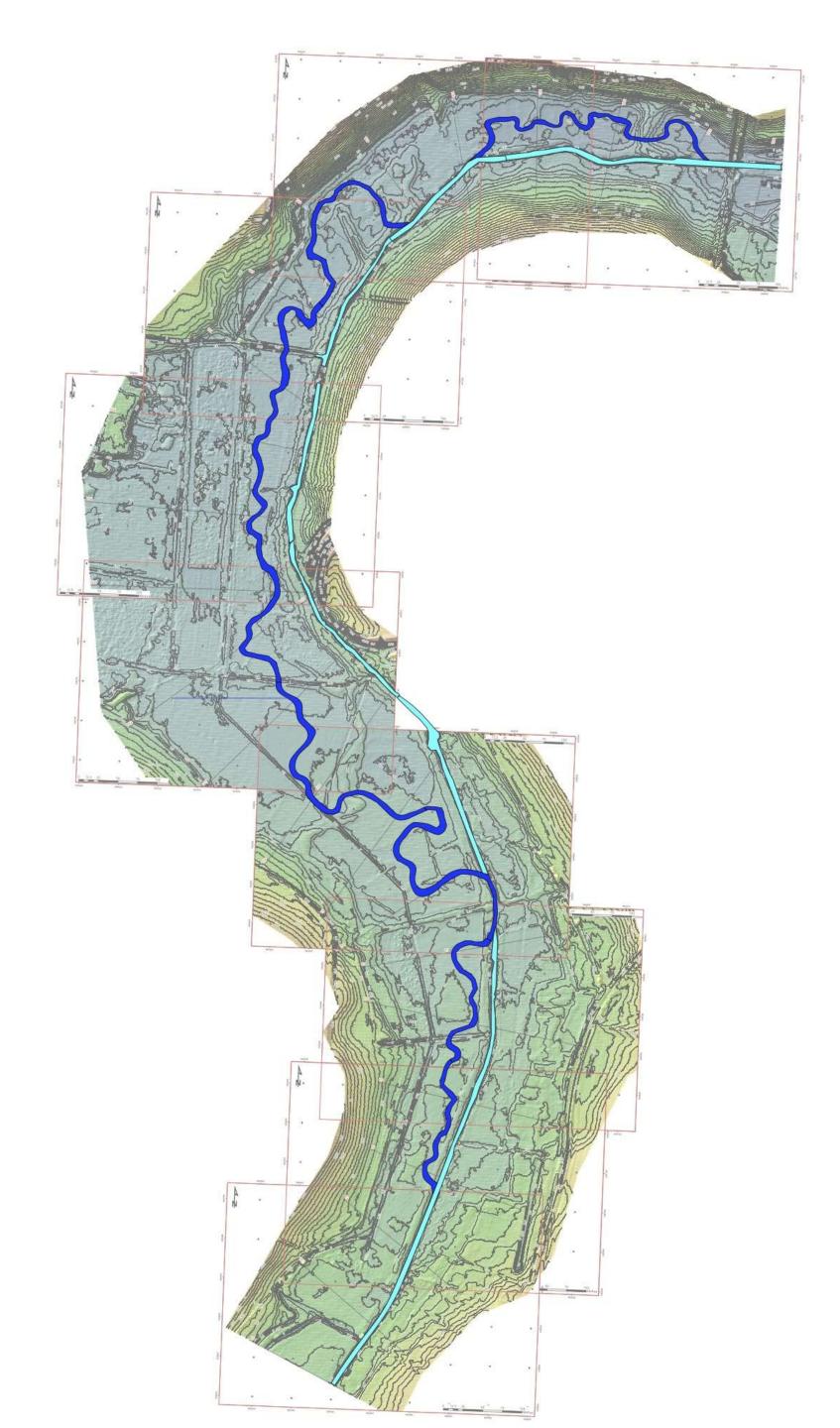






River Stiffkey: EA's Phosphate readings 2000 - 2016 0.048 and below = High / 0.098 and below = Good status for phosphate







Create accessible, simple restoration strategy,
Include reach-by-reach restoration outlines and costings
Start with pilot projects for each "type" of work: LWD / re-meandering etc.
Tackle longest reaches first, and join those reaches together if possible
Step up technical complexity, cost and ambition through time
Allow for multiple funding streams over time



Build it and they will come ...



