




# Internal Drainage Boards Overview

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Clerk to the Boards

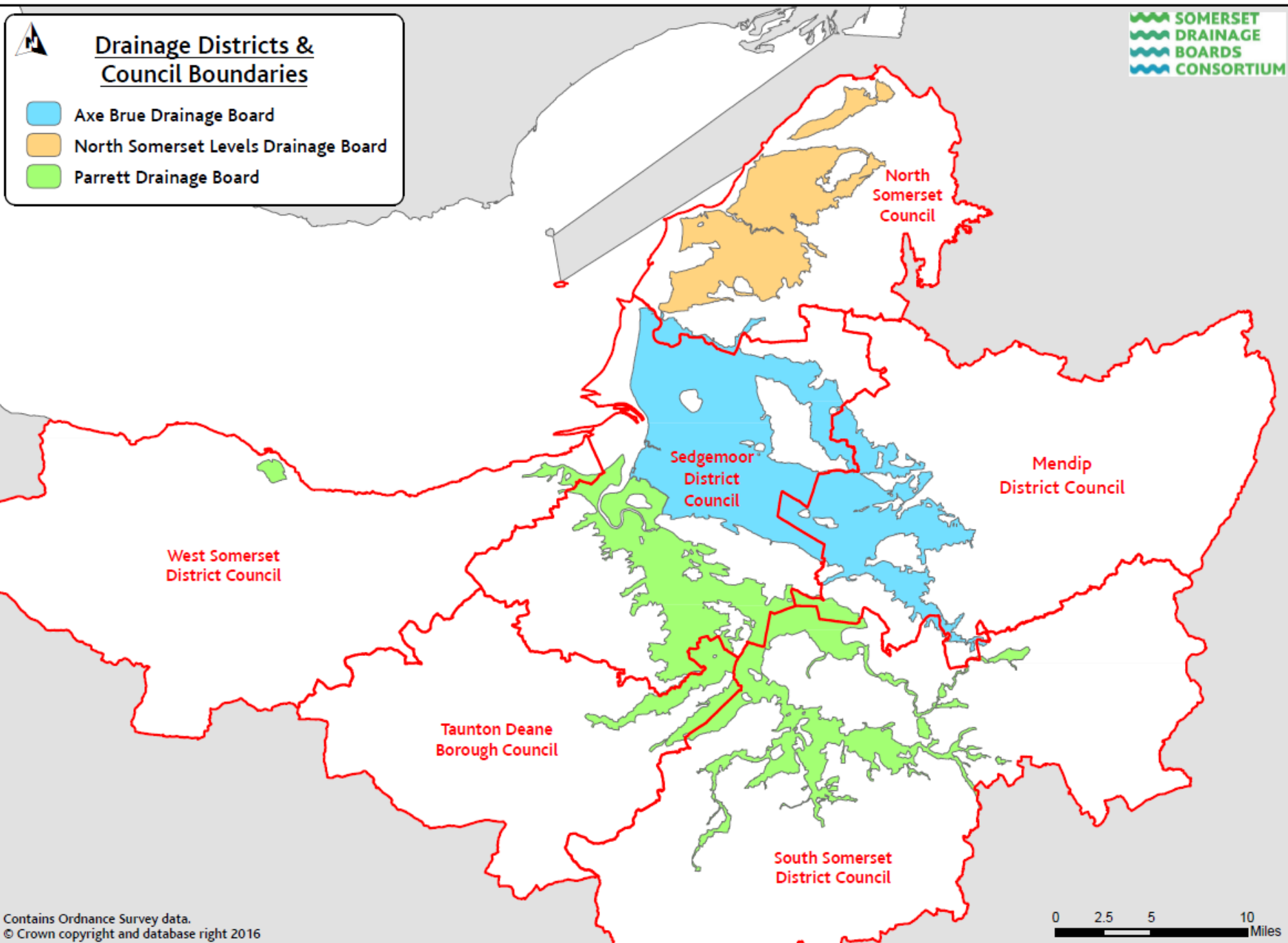
- Who are we?
- Why do we exist?
- What do we do?
- Where do we fit in



## Drainage Districts & Council Boundaries

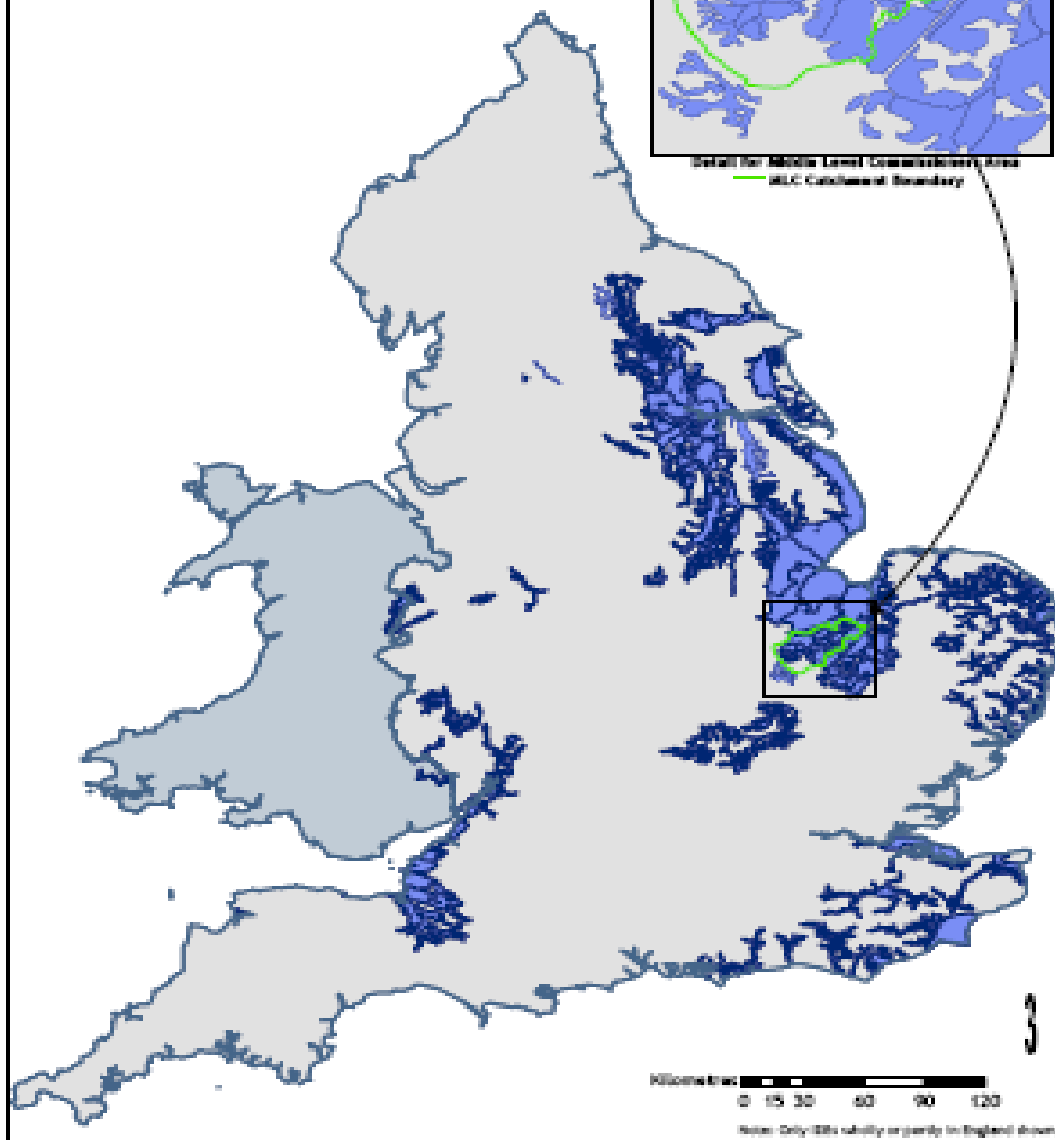
-  Axe Brue Drainage Board
-  North Somerset Levels Drainage Board
-  Parrett Drainage Board

 SOMERSET  
 DRAINAGE  
 BOARDS  
 CONSORTIUM



Map 1  
Geographical Distribution of IDBs

IDB Districts



Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) manage water levels in areas of special drainage need

Managing water levels on mainly reclaimed land that is within the floodplain

# Who are we ?

- Boards originally set up between 1830 to 1877
- Their boundaries were set out at 8ft. above highest know flood level now similar to Flood Zone 2
- Single function organisation

# Board and catchment areas

- Parrett IDB
  - IDB District area = 246 sq km
  - Upstream catchment area (inc. Dorset) = 1490 sq km
  - Total area = 1736 sq km
- Axe Brue IDB
  - IDB District = 303 sq km
  - Upstream catchment area (inc. N Somerset) = 480 sq k
  - Total area = 783 sq km
- North Somerset Levels IDB
  - IDB District = 118 sq km
  - Upstream catchment area = 125 sq k
  - Total area = 243 sq km

Axe Brue Internal Drainage Board  
Constituted April 2012  
28 elected members across 16 catchments  
up to 29 appointed members

Parrett Drainage Board  
Constituted April 2005  
23 elected members across 13 catchments  
currently 22 appointed members

North Somerset Levels Drainage Board  
Constituted April 2011  
14 elected members  
currently 15 appointed members

## **Axe Brue Internal Drainage Board**

Re-constituted Jul 18:

12 Elected Members across 3 catchments

13 Appointed Members

## **Parrett Drainage Board**

Re-constituted Jul 18:

12 Elected Members across 12 catchments

13 Appointed Members



## Vital statistics

	<b>Axe Brue</b>	<b>Parrett</b>	<b>North Somerset</b>
<b>Size</b>	30,398 ha	24,607 ha	11,817 ha
<b>Length of watercourse maintained</b>	601 km	584 km	194 km
<b>No. and area of SSSIs</b>	11 / 3,422 ha	11 / 5,052 ha	7 / 469 ha
<b>Income</b>	£885,539	£782,448	£654,757
<b>Precept paid to Environment agency</b>	£243,294	£197,066	£114,824
<b>No. of water control structures</b>	216	279	83
<b>No. of homes and businesses in IDB area</b>	18,720	16,985	39,897

# Why do we exist

- Areas of special drainage need
- Reclaimed land that is tide-locked at high tide
- Rhynes or watercourses have little or no fall
- Channels need to be maintained to allow flow
- Land use is dependent control of water levels
- Land use includes houses, businesses, agriculture, roads and services
- 45% of Sedgemoor at or below 6.5m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) (high spring tide level)

# What do we do

## Flood risk and water level management

- Water level management – the day to day management of water levels. 95% of the year.
- Flood Risk Management – actions in response to heavy rainfall

# Where do we fit in ?

- All watercourse in an IDB area (except Main Rivers) are **administered** by the IDB
- IDB **maintain** certain important watercourses (Viewed Rhynes)
- Landowners or occupiers **should** maintain the others when required
- Catchment Management

# Powers of Drainage Board

- Working under the Land Drainage Acts 1991,1994. Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and older drainage legislation.
- Ordinary watercourses
- Permissive powers to undertake works inside or outside its area
- Powers to require works by others
- Duty to exercise a general drainage supervision in its area
- Can make Byelaws

# Why manage water levels

- Drainage and irrigation enabling land use
- Watercourse and ditch habitats
- Wet-fencing
- Stock watering
- Keeping peat soils wet to avoid shrinkage and CO2 loss

# Principle activities

- Water level management
- Flood risk management
- Maintenance and improvement of watercourses and culverts
- Maintenance and improvement of structures and sluices
- Watercourse related environmental improvements
- Issue of Land Drainage Consents
- Development control advice to planning authorities



# Why is maintenance important

- Conveyance
- Flat gradients on channels in Somerset
- Natural rivers and streams can be self maintaining
- Most lowland channels are man made or heavily modified



# Control of development and works

- All water courses in the Boards area except main rivers (EA)
- Land Drainage Act 1991 – Section 23 (Obstructions)
- Boards Byelaws (Access and limitations)
- Highways Act 1980 – Section 339
- What is a watercourse?

# What is a watercourse

## Land Drainage Act 1991 Section 72

*“Watercourse” includes all rivers and streams and all ditches, drains, cuts, culverts, dikes, sluices, sewers (other than public sewers within the meaning of the Water Industry Act 1991) and passages, through which water flows.*

## Flood and Water Management Act 2010 Section 10(3)

*“An ordinary watercourse includes a reference to a lake, pond or other area of water which flows into an ordinary watercourse.”*

However drainage can have unintended consequences too. Including

- Peat and soil loss and
- Environmental Damage.



**Holme Fen Post, Cambs**  
The original Holme Post was sunk into the clay substrate with the top flush with the peatland surface in 1851; now 4 metres are exposed following drainage and wastage of the peat. The reclaimed farmland was abandoned to birch woodland a century ago.

# Water Level Management in Somerset

- Historically Drainage in Somerset was slower to progress than some other parts of the Country.
- Fortunately much of our Wet Grassland and Peat Soils remain
- The majority of Farm Systems in the IDB areas are still grass and livestock based.



# Somerset Levels and Moors SSSIs

The largest remaining area of lowland wet grassland in the UK

The Levels and Moors include:

- 23 SSSIs
- 2 SPA and Ramsar sites
- 60,000 ha of potential habitat
- 8,000 ha in protected areas

National wet grassland resource:

Historical – 1,200,000 ha

Remaining – 220,000 ha

High conservation value – 20,000 ha



# How We Manage Water Levels Today.



“Severe flooding  
is to be avoided  
as it benefits no  
one”



Summer water levels are kept relatively high mainly for wet fence and watering of livestock.





Winter water levels are generally kept lower to reduce the risk of flooding and to extend the growing and grazing season.



In the environmentally designated sites where farmers are signed up to Agri-Environment Agreements Water Levels are managed to balance the needs of farming and nature











 **SOMERSET  
DRAINAGE  
BOARDS  
CONSORTIUM**

INCORPORATING THE AXE BRUE AND PARRETT DRAINAGE BOARDS









# Boards' Income Sources

- Agricultural Levy
- Special Levy
- Defra Grant Aid
- Other Grant Aid
  - eg Environment Agency and EU
- Developers
- Undertake SRA work (not income)



## Essential Maintenance Programme

During the summer, Autumn and Winter months the Boards are carrying out (or have authorised) essential maintenance of their Viewed Rhyme network. Please visit our maintenance page or call the office to establish when we will be carrying out works in your area. The Parrett Board in particular are still in the process of catching up due to extensive and prolonged flooding during Nov/Dec 2012. If you have any queries please do not hesitate to get in contact with us.



### BOARDS & MEMBERSHIP

- Board Areas
- Membership & Elections
- Meetings Calendar
- Minutes

### DEVELOPMENT CONTROL & BYELAWS

- Planning
- Land Drainage Consents
- Byelaws
- Policies

### OPERATIONS

- Flooding
- Water Levels and Watercourses
- Maintenance
- Improvement Works
- Telemetry

### NOTICE BOARD

- News
- Quick Links
- Newsletters
- Forms

### ENVIRONMENT

- Water Level Management Plans
- Projects
- Biodiversity Action Plans
- Somerset Levels Wetlands Blog

### FINANCE & RATES

- Drainage Rates
- Finance & Funding