

# Agenda

Name of Meeting	<b>CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>
Date	<b>TUESDAY 7 MAY 2024</b>
Time	<b>5.00 PM</b>
Venue	<b>COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNTY HALL, ISLE OF WIGHT</b>
Committee Members	Cllrs J Robertson (Chairman), P Spink (Vice-Chairman), R Downer, W Drew, J Lever, K Love, C Mosdell, C Quirk and S Redrup
Co-opted Members	Simon Cooke (IWALC), Vacancy (HALC)
	Democratic Services Officer: Megan Tuckwell democratic.services@iow.gov.uk

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## 1. **Apologies and Changes in Membership (If Any)**

To note any changes in membership of the Committee made in accordance with Part 4B paragraph 5 of the Constitution.

## 2. **Minutes** (Pages 5 - 12)

To confirm as a true record the Minutes of the meeting held on 12 March 2024.

## 3. **Declarations of Interest**

To invite councillors to declare any interest they might have in the matters on the agenda.

## 4. **Public Question Time - 15 Minutes Maximum**

Questions may be asked without notice, but to guarantee a full reply, a question must be put (including the name and address of the questioner) in writing or by email to Democratic Services [democratic.services@iow.gov.uk](mailto:democratic.services@iow.gov.uk), no later than two clear working days before the meeting. The deadline for submitting a written question is Wednesday, 1 May 2024.



Details of committee meetings can be viewed on the Council's [website](#). This information may be available in alternative formats on request. Please note the meeting will be recorded and the recording will be placed on the website (except any part of the meeting from which the press and public are excluded). Young people are welcome to attend Council meetings however be aware that the public gallery is not a supervised area.



5. **Progress Update** (Pages 13 - 14)

To receive an update on the progress against the outcomes arising from previous meetings, and to provide an update on any outstanding actions.

6. **Committee's Workplan:**

(a) Forward Plan (Pages 15 - 28)

To identify any items contained within the Council's forward plan which would benefit from early consideration by scrutiny, either before the Cabinet makes a decision or to monitor post-implementation, and should therefore be included in the Committee's work programme. The forward plan can be viewed online [here](#).

(b) Committee's Work Programme (Pages 29 - 32)

To note the content of the current work programme, and to consider the inclusion of any additional items. Members of the public are invited to submit in writing to the Committee possible items for inclusion in its workplan.

7. **Ryde Town Board** (Pages 33 - 34)

To monitor the progress on with the development of the Ryde Town Board.

8. **Pre-Decision Scrutiny - Draft Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)** (Pages 35 - 72)

To consider the draft Health Contributions SPD, prior to decision by the Cabinet on 9 May 2024.

9. **Pre-Decision Scrutiny - Draft Sustainable Drainage Systems Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)** (Pages 73 - 188)

To consider the draft Sustainable Drainage Systems SPD, prior to decision by the Cabinet on 9 May 2024.

10. **Future Governance Report** (Pages 189 - 190)

To review progress regarding the potential for the Isle of Wight Council to move to a Committee system of governance.

11. **Community Safety Partnership Annual Report 2022-23** (Pages 191 - 250)

To consider the annual report of the partnership in accordance with the Committee's statutory function to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions.

12. **Perpetrator Programmes** (Pages 251 - 268)

To receive a report on the lines of enquiry previously agreed by the committee.

13. **Members' Question Time**

Questions may be asked without prior notice, but to guarantee a full reply, a question must be submitted to Democratic Services no later than 5pm, Thursday 2 May 2024.

CHRISTOPHER POTTER  
Monitoring Officer  
Friday, 26 April 2024

## Interests

If there is a matter on this agenda which may relate to an interest you or your partner or spouse has or one you have disclosed in your register of interests, you must declare your interest before the matter is discussed or when your interest becomes apparent. If the matter relates to an interest in your register of pecuniary interests then you must take no part in its consideration and you must leave the room for that item. Should you wish to participate as a member of the public to express your views where public speaking is allowed under the Council's normal procedures, then you will need to seek a dispensation to do so. Dispensations are considered by the Monitoring Officer following the submission of a written request. Dispensations may take up to 2 weeks to be granted.

Members are reminded that it is a requirement of the Code of Conduct that they should also keep their written Register of Interests up to date. Any changes to the interests recorded on that form should be made as soon as reasonably practicable, and within 28 days of the change. A change would be necessary if, for example, your employment changes, you move house or acquire any new property or land.

If you require more guidance on the Code of Conduct or are unsure whether you need to record an interest on the written register you should take advice from the Monitoring Officer – Christopher Potter on (01983) 821000, email [christopher.potter@iow.gov.uk](mailto:christopher.potter@iow.gov.uk), or Deputy Monitoring Officer - Justin Thorne on 821000, email [justin.thorne@iow.gov.uk](mailto:justin.thorne@iow.gov.uk).

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## **Notice of recording**

Please note that all meetings that are open to the public and press may be filmed or recorded and/or commented on online by the council or any member of the public or press. However, this activity must not disrupt the meeting, and if it does you will be asked to stop and possibly to leave the meeting. This meeting may also be filmed for live and subsequent broadcast (except any part of the meeting from which the press and public are excluded).

If you wish to record, film or photograph the council meeting or if you believe that being filmed or recorded would pose a risk to the safety of you or others then please speak with the democratic services officer prior to that start of the meeting. Their contact details are on the agenda papers.

If the press and public are excluded for part of a meeting because confidential or exempt information is likely to be disclosed, there is no right to record that part of the meeting. All recording and filming equipment must be removed from the meeting room when the public and press are excluded.

If you require further information please see the council guide to reporting on council meetings which can be found at <https://iwc.iow.gov.uk/documentlibrary/view/recording-of-proceedings-guidance-note>

All information that is recorded by the council is held in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018. For further information please contact Democratic Services at [democratic.services@iow.gov.uk](mailto:democratic.services@iow.gov.uk)

## Minutes

Name of meeting	<b>CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>
Date and Time	<b>TUESDAY 12 MARCH 2024 COMMENCING AT 5.00 PM</b>
Venue	<b>COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNTY HALL, ISLE OF WIGHT</b>
Present	Cllrs J Robertson (Chairman), P Spink (Vice-Chairman), R Downer, K Love, C Quirk, Redrup and P Jordan
Co-opted	Simon Cooke (IWALC)
Also Present	Cllrs I Stephens, J Bacon, P Fuller and J Jones-Evans, G Brodie  Sharon Betts, James Brewer, Oliver Boulter, Colin Rowland, Justin Thorne, Megan Tuckwell, Melanie White and Ashley Whittaker
Also Present (Virtual)	Cllrs D Andre and L Peacey-Wilcox, M Beston and C Critchison  Simon Bryant, Francis Fernandes, Andrea Jenkins and Claire Shand
Apologies	Cllrs W Drew, J Lever and C Mosdell

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### **91 Apologies and Changes in Membership (If Any)**

Apologies had been received from Cllr Joe Lever, Cllr Clare Mosdell and Cllr Warren Drew.

### **92 Minutes**

RESOLVED:

THAT the minutes of the meetings held on 6 February 2024, 12 February 2024, and 27 February 2024 be confirmed as a true record.

### **93 Declarations of Interest**

Cllr Peter Spink declared an interest in Minute item 99 (Pre-Decision Scrutiny - Disposal of the former Yarmouth Primary School) as the local ward councillor and as a member of Yarmouth Town Council who put in a bid for the site.

### **94 Public Question Time - 15 Minutes Maximum**

Mr Nicholas Fryett of Freshwater submitted a written question in relation to the disposal of the former Yarmouth Primary School site. A written response was provided (PQ04-24).

## **95 Progress Update**

The chairman introduced the report which provided an overview of the progress against actions and outcomes from previous meetings.

An update was sought with regards to the request of the committee in February 2023 to receive a copy of the signed heads of agreement in relation to the proposed disposal of Kingston Marine Park. The Cabinet Member confirmed that work was underway and more substantive news was expected soon.

An update was sought with regards to the request of the committee in January 2023 to receive a copy of the review of leisure centres once it had been completed. The Cabinet Member confirmed that the work had been delayed due to staff absences however it was anticipated that work would be back on track soon.

RESOLVED:

THAT the progress report be noted.

## **96 Committee's Workplan:**

### **96a Forward Plan**

### **96b Committee's Work Programme**

Consideration was given to the committee's work programme and the committee were invited to identify any item contained within the forward plan that would benefit from early consideration. No items were identified at this stage. Consideration was given to the scoping document on a future agenda item on cross-Solent ferry operators. It was suggested that the report also include details on the financial support provided to ferry operators by the government, and any benefits they may receive (such as tax relief), to understand the wider context of how and why those organisations operate in the way that they do.

RESOLVED:

- i) THAT the committee's work programme, and the forward plan, be noted.
- ii) THAT the scoping document on a future agenda item on Cross Solent Ferry Operators be approved and the item be considered by the committee at its meeting in June 2024.

## **97 Future Governance**

The chairman of the Future Governance Working Group was in attendance to present the report which provided an overview of the work underway, and addressed the committees' key lines of enquiry, in advance of a progress report being presented to the Audit and Governance Committee and Full Council for deliberation in March 2024.

Questions were raised regarding the proposed number of meetings, and it was suggested that the frequency of Full Council and service committee meetings be increased, particularly where those committees would be taking on both decision-making and scrutiny functions. It was suggested that 'Regeneration' be included within the title of the relevant service committee.

Concerns were raised regarding future resources, in terms of both councillors filling committee seats and the capacity of staff to administer additional meetings. Questions were raised regarding the delegation of decision-making powers to council staff. Comments were made regarding the motives driving the change in governance and whether it would ultimately benefit Island residents.

Discussion took place regarding consultation and engagement, including the affected staff whose job roles would be affected. Questions were raised regarding the planned consultation with town, parish, and community councils, whether they would receive the full details of the proposals and whether IWALC would be represented under the new system.

Discussion took place regarding whether it was realistic to implement a new system of governance by May 2024. It was noted that evidence from other local authorities indicated a minimum period of twelve months from the point of passing a resolution to implementation, to enable preparations to take place efficiently and effectively.

Comments were made in relation to the risks associated with the speed of implementation, namely the potential for mistakes to be made, given that a change to a system of decision-making would be new to many councillors and staff, and it was unlikely that sufficient knowledge and experience would be gained by the point of implementation in May 2024. Questions were raised regarding the level of acceptability for mistakes to be made, the risk to the council's ability to deliver projects, and the potential knock-on impact on future funding.

Concerns were raised regarding the lack of financial analysis, particularly the current and ongoing expenses incurred whilst the proposals were being formulated (officer time and the employment of external consultants). Questions were raised around whether this change would incur additional costs for the council at a time of continued financial challenges. Comments were made around future staffing capacity and the committee requested that a full financial risk-assessment be undertaken.

#### RESOLVED:

- i) THAT, whilst the committee supports the proposals to move to a committee-system of governance in principle, it has regard to the risks associated with the speed of implementation by May 2024.
- ii) THAT the committee requests that the Future Governance Working Group considers the following matters:
  - a) Considers the risks regarding the speed of implementation, and provides frequent updates to the Corporate Scrutiny Committee as progress continues.
  - b) Undertakes a full financial analysis.
  - c) Considers increasing the frequency of Full Council meetings.
  - d) Considers increasing the frequency of service committee meetings, particularly where the committees would be taking on both decision-making and scrutiny functions.

- e) Considers the inclusion of 'Regeneration' within the relevant service committee title.
- f) Considers the function of scrutiny, and whether separate scrutiny committees should be implemented.
- g) Reconsiders the chairman of the Policy, Finance, and Resources Committee becoming the new leader of the council by default.
- h) Considers the impact on affected staff and consults with those whose job roles would be affected.
- i) Considers the representation from IWALC within any new governance system.

## **98 Pre-Decision Scrutiny - Island Planning Strategy**

Consideration was given to the report which sought a decision from the Cabinet regarding the recommendations from the Full Council, and the views of the Policy and Scrutiny Committee for Neighbourhoods and Regeneration, to recommend to Full Council the final version of the draft Island Planning Strategy.

It was noted that all the recommended changes arising from the meeting of the Policy and Scrutiny Committee for Neighbourhoods and Regeneration in December 2023 had been included within the revised draft document. Discussion took place with regards to alternative legal advice and national planning policy changes, which referred to Islands not linked to the mainland by a road bridge, and which have a large demographic of elderly residents. Questions were raised regarding whether the council was prepared to delay the decision further to plead exceptional circumstances, and whether this could affect the proposed housing targets for the Island. It was recommended that reconsideration be given to the timeliness of Section 106 agreements and aspects relating to social affordable housing.

RESOLVED:

THAT the Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding reconsiders the timeliness of signing off Section 106 agreements and aspects relating to the use of council owned sites for socially affordable homes for rent.

## **99 Pre-Decision Scrutiny - Disposal of the former Yarmouth Primary School, Yarmouth**

Consideration was given to the report which sought the Cabinets approval to dispose of the former Yarmouth Primary School site to the preferred bidder, following the results of the marketing exercise.

The committee welcomed the report and approved the process moving forward when handling reports with confidential elements. The committee commented that notwithstanding the need for confidentiality over the identity of the bidders, there was sufficient detail in the report to understand the nature of the bids and rationale for the decision and therefore fulfil the scrutiny function.



Questions were raised regarding the bidder's proposals to transfer the land with planning permission to the council for affordable housing units and the Senior Estates Surveyor provided an overview of the process. Discussion took place regarding the anticipated capital receipt of £435,000 coming, £400,000 to be returned to the council (which had already been allocated within the council's budget) and the remaining £35,000 to cover the ancillary costs associated with the site disposal (including legal, marketing agent and Crown Estate covenants fees).

RESOLVED:

THAT the report be noted.

## **100 Pre-Decision Scrutiny - Cowes Medina Crossing**

Consideration was given to the report which sought the Cabinet's approval to commission an options appraisal and future operational strategy for alternative solutions to the current Floating Bridge. The committee supported the recommendations to the Cabinet in relation to the continued management model of Floating Bridge 6 and the implementation of the recommended operational efficiencies as set out in the 3S Operational Review report.

Concerns were raised regarding the cost of the next stage options appraisal process and procurement strategy, which was likely to cost in the region of £350,000 to fund technical, financial, legal and procurement advisors, plus a dedicated project manager to lead this work.

Questions were raised in relation to the next steps and concerns were raised regarding the costs associated with commissioning a comprehensive report (setting out the parameters for a new vessel to use in a future tender for another party to design and build) which could spread the risk between council's commissioned report and the future builder/designer.

The Director of Community Services confirmed that the proposals were in line with procurement best practice, and the committee suggested that the Cabinet pursues avenues which would minimise any unnecessary costs and ensure that any future risk is transferred to the designer/ builder of any new vessel to minimise risk to council.

RESOLVED:

- i) THAT the committee recommends the Harbourmaster's stipulation around chain depth being a key issue that needs addressing before further money is spent.
- ii) THAT the committee supports recommendations 5 and 6 to Cabinet (to approve the continued management model of Floating Bridge 6 and to implement the recommended operational efficiencies set out in the 3S Operational Review report).
- iii) The committee has reservations around recommendation 7(a-f) to Cabinet, and recommends that the Cabinet pursue avenues which would ensure that any future risk is transferred to the designer/ builder of any new vessel, and

that any further cost prior to tendering for a new design and build be kept to a minimum.

### **101 Scrutiny Annual Report**

The committee received the report which provided an overview of the issues dealt with by scrutiny during 2023-24, and invited councillors to identify any matters which could improve the future delivery of the scrutiny function. Attention was drawn to the data which detailed the level of engagement and interactions with each of the committee's webpage. The committee wished to express its thanks to the Scrutiny Officer and Democratic Services for providing its ongoing support to the scrutiny function.

RESOLVED:

THAT the annual report be received and noted.

### **102 Members' Question Time**

Cllr Peter Spink asked an oral question in relation to the disclosure to the of the identity of the bidders for the former Yarmouth Primary School site. The chairman recommended that the matter be dealt with outside of the meeting.

Cllr Joe Robertson asked an oral question seeking an update on the Ryde Town Board. The Director of Community Services advised that a chairman had been appointed, a Board would be in place by 1 April 2024 (Full Council would appoint two councillor representatives), and a town plan would be developed for submission to the government by 1 August 2024.

Cllr Sarah Redrup asked an oral question with regards to composition of the Ryde Town Board, in respect of diversity and representation including gender parity and age groups. It was suggested that an agenda item on the Ryde Town Board would be added to the committee's workplan for consideration at its next meeting in May 2024.

CHAIRMAN

**Corporate Scrutiny Committee – Tuesday, 12 March 2024****Written question from Mr Nicholas Fryett of Freshwater, to the Corporate Scrutiny Committee**

Why did bids for the Yarmouth Primary School site automatically fail stage 1 if relating to part of the site only, and who deemed this appropriate, especially if a combination of bids represented far better value to the taxpayer than the acceptance of one at a considerably lower valuation?

The Council must reasonably explain why it is prepared to accept a lower offer seemingly to get the land sold easily, minimising workload to the taxpayer's detriment. My own bid, combined with the recommended one, would raise significantly more whilst resulting in the same key outcomes. IWC can decide how the site is sold and the recommendation should be to accept the recommended offer excluding the small parcel for which a greater offer has been made (unless the recommended bidder is prepared to exceed this). The current recommendation objectively does not provide best value to the taxpayer from the available options.

## ***Response***

*The legal framework and the council's approach to the selection of the preferred bidder is set out in the report. As is set out, the council can dispose of property at below best consideration by using a general consent of the Secretary of State.*

*The difference between the unrestricted value of the property and the disposal consideration must not exceed £2 million and the purpose of the disposal must be likely to contribute to the achievement of the promotion or improvement of economic well-being; the promotion or improvement of social well-being; and/or the promotion or improvement of environmental well-being in its area or for residents in its area.*

*The bids were considered within this framework and the council's reasons are set out in the report.*

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# Corporate Scrutiny Committee - Progress on Actions & Outcomes

Meeting Date	Agreed Action	Responsibility	Update	Actioned
<b>Outstanding Actions</b>				
10 January 2023	<b>Forward Plan</b> The committee requested a copy of the review of leisure centres once it has been completed.	Cabinet Member for Economy, Regeneration, Culture and Leisure	12 March 2024: The leisure centres review is due to be picked up following staff resourcing issues.	
7 February 2023	<b>Asset Management/ Property Rationalisation</b> The heads of agreement in relation to the proposed disposal of Kingston Marine Park be circulated to the committee once they are signed.	Cabinet Member for Economy, Regeneration, Culture and Leisure	12 March 2024: Work is still underway on the heads of terms on the proposed disposal of Kingston Marine Park and hopeful for some substantive news to be shared soon.	
<b>Actions Completed (Since Last Meeting)</b>				
12 September 2023	<b>Members Questions</b> Cllr Spink asked for a written response to be provided prior to Cabinet on what the SPD does to make affordable housing affordable by residents on or below the average island wage.	Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding	Lessons learned report has been circulated to the committee	Apr-24

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Agenda Item 5

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## Isle of Wight Council Forward Plan - May 24 - August 24

The Forward Plan is a list of all Key Decisions that are due to be considered no earlier than 28 clear working days from the date of this notice by the appropriate Decision Making Body or individual including those deemed to be key decisions.

A list of all Council Members can be found on the Council's web site from this link

The Leader of the Council (also responsible for Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy, Strategic Oversight and External Partnerships) is Cllr Phil Jordan.

Other members of the Cabinet are:

Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Housing and Finance - Cllr Ian Stephens

Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health – Cllr Debbie Andre

Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions – Cllr Jonathan Bacon

Cabinet Member for Economy, Regeneration, Culture and Leisure - Cllr Julie Jones-Evans

Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding - Cllr Paul Fuller

Cabinet Member for Climate Change, Biosphere and Waste- Cllr Lora Peacey-Wilcox

Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services, Community Protection and ICT – Cllr Karen Lucioni

\* Any items highlighted in yellow are changes or additions to the previous Forward Plan

\* Any decisions that are intended to be made in private with the exclusion of press and public, where for example personal or commercially sensitive information is to be considered, in accordance with the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements)(Meetings and Access to Information)(England) Regulations 2012, will require the publication of specific notices, including the reason(s) for the meeting to be held in private.

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
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Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Sale of Plot A2, Island Technology Park, Whippingham IOW</b></p> <p>Sale of the last plot of employment land at this site to Island Distribution Limited</p>	<p>Cabinet Member for Economy, Regeneration, Culture and Leisure</p> <p>Councillor Julie Jones-Evans Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 12 January 2024</p>	9 Feb 2024			Part exempt Appendix 2 will contain confidential agreed heads of terms
<p><b>Island Planning Strategy</b></p> <p>As the Draft IPS was not agreed on 5 October, Full Council is to specify its objections and to formally refer the matter back to the Cabinet.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Extraordinary Meeting of Full Council</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 17 March 2022</p>	18 Apr 2024	General Exception Notice (Reg 10)	Internal and External Full public consultation	Open
<p><b>Potential Property Disposal Programme</b></p> <p>A proposed three year programme of IWC owned sites which may be sold. This report seeks approval to sell the sites in principle, with a further report being brought forward for each site, seeking council approval for the proposed terms prior to disposal.</p>	<p>Deputy Leader Cabinet Member for Housing and Finance</p> <p>Councillor Ian Stephens Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 18 March 2024</p>	19 Apr 2024	Leader signed authority_Redacted Upcoming Decision Notice Report Appendix 1		Open



Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Micro Mobility Contract for the Solent and E-Scooter Trial Extension</b></p> <p>Approval for the extension of the current e-scooter trial until 2026 and delegation of the micro mobility (e-scooters and public bike share) contract award for the Island, as a part of the Solent sub-region, to the Director of Community Services in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy,.</p>	<p>Leader (with responsibility Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy, Strategic Oversight and External Partnerships)</p> <p>Councillor Phil Jordan Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 22 March 2024</p>	<p>19 Apr 2024</p>	<p>Upcoming Decision Notice Report</p>		<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Future Governance Report</b></p> <p>To consider moving to a Committee system for Council decision-making from May 2024</p>	<p>Extraordinary Meeting of Full Council</p> <p>Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 7 November 2023</p>	<p>1 May 2024</p>		<p>Internal External Public</p>	<p>Open</p>

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Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2024-25</b></p> <p>The purpose of the report is to provide an overview of Early Years childcare sufficiency on the Isle of Wight. The LA has a statutory duty to ensure there are sufficient Early Years childcare places that are accessible to parents. This duty is presented through this report to elected council members and is made available to parents.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 6 December 2023</p>	<p>9 May 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>
<p><b>School Transport Policy Consultation</b></p> <p>Proposed updates to School Transport policy (for compulsory school age children) following revisions to Department for Education statutory guidance. The proposed changes have been subject to a public consultation.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 18 March 2024</p>	<p>9 May 2024</p>		<p>Public/Service Users Stakeholders Town, Parish and Community Councils Internal Council Services</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Post 16 Transport Policy Statement Consultation</b></p> <p>Proposed updates to the Post 16 Transport Policy Statement aligning with Department for Education statutory guidance. The proposed changes have been subject to a public consultation.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 5 July 2023</p>	<p>9 May 2024</p>		<p>Internal Council Services Public/Service Users Stakeholders Town, Parish or Community Councils</p>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Draft Health Contributions SPD</b></p> <p>Following a period of public consultation, Cabinet to be asked to adopt an SPD, prepared in partnership with the NHS Hampshire &amp; IOW Integrated Care Board, that seeks financial contributions from qualifying new development towards new or extended primary care infrastructure in areas where there are existing capacity issues.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 12 January 2024</p>	<p>9 May 2024</p>		<p>Prior to the cabinet decision, a formal 6-week public consultation on the Draft SPD will have taken place in line with Planning legislation for the adoption of SPDs, including consultation with a number of statutory consultees and the general public</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Draft Sustainable Drainage Systems SPD</b></p> <p>Following a period of public consultation, Cabinet to be asked to adopt an SPD that sets out the sustainable drainage principles and design solutions required from new development of all scales that will reduce the amount of surface water entering the combined sewer and help mitigate flooding.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 12 January 2024</p>	<p>9 May 2024</p>		<p>Prior to the cabinet decision, a formal 6-week public consultation on the Draft SPD will have taken place in line with Planning legislation for the adoption of SPDs, including consultation with a number of statutory consultees and the general public</p>	<p>Open</p>

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Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>District 4 TRO review - Alverstone, Arreton, Lake, Newchurch, Sandown and Shanklin</b></p> <p>TRO proposals and public feedback</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Leader (with responsibility Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy, Strategic Oversight and External Partnerships)</p> <p>Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 7 November 2023</p>	<p>9 May 2024</p>		<p>Town and Parish Councils Ward Councillors Public</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Holiday Activity &amp; Food (HAF) Programme Grant recommendations – Summer &amp; Christmas 2024</b></p> <p>The purpose of the report is to seek approval for grant awards to organisations offering holiday activity and food schemes to benefit eligible Free School Meal (FSM) children during the Summer &amp; Christmas 2024 school holidays, funded by the Department for Education Holiday Activity &amp; Food (HAF) programme.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions</p> <p>Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 22 March 2024</p>	<p>9 May 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Household Support Fund and Community Resilience Fund 2024/25</b></p> <p>Due to the recent extension in the Household Support Fund (HSF) provision by central government the current delegations in place requiring formal sign off from the Director of Childrens Services and the cabinet member for that portfolio area. With the Responsibility for the HSF having transferred to Adult Social Care and Housing directorate from 01/02/2024 this delegation needs to be update. In addition a decision to approve the proposal that the same arrangements as are in place for the HSF will be applied to the Community Resilience Fund which as recently allocated as part of the full council decision at budget setting. This will enable both funds to be managed and administered alongside each other as this will avoid a duplication of resource and provide for consistency in allocation.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 18 March 2024</p>	<p>9 May 2024</p>		<p>Stakeholders</p>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Zero Emission Bus Regional Area (ZEBRA) Fund Project</b></p> <p>Approval to proceed with the Department for Transport ZEBRA Fund project for 22 electric buses for the Island, covering three principal bus routes operated by Southern Vectis, principally serving Newport, Ryde, Cowes and East Cowes.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Leader (with responsibility Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy, Strategic Oversight and External Partnerships) Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 22 March 2024</p>	<p>9 May 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>
<p><b>QPMR Quarter 4 2023-24</b></p> <p>To receive the performance report for the Quarter ended 31 March 2023</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 19 April 2024</p>	<p>9 May 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) Fund Project</b></p> <p>Approval to proceed with the LEVI Fund project for circa 500 electric vehicle charge points to be installed across the Island. Likewise, the approval to delegate the contract award decision to the Strategic Director for Community Services in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Leader (with responsibility Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy, Strategic Oversight and External Partnerships) Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 22 March 2024</p>	<p>13 Jun 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>

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Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<b>District 2 TRO review - Carisbrooke</b> TRO proposals and public feedback	Cabinet  Leader (with responsibility Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy, Strategic Oversight and External Partnerships) Date 1 <sup>st</sup> added: 15 February 2024	13 Jun 2024		Town, Parish or Community Councils Ward Councillors Public	Open
<b>District 6 TRO Review - Brighstone, Freshwater, Rookley, Shalfleet, Shorwell, Totland and Yarmouth</b> TRO proposals and public feedback	Cabinet  Leader (with responsibility Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy, Strategic Oversight and External Partnerships) Date 1 <sup>st</sup> added: 7 November 2023	13 Jun 2024		Town and Parish Councils Ward Councillors Public	Open

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Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>School Place Planning</b></p> <p>Report to seek approval to consult on the Isle of Wight School Place Planning Strategy.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions</p> <p>Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 19 April 2024</p>	<p>13 Jun 2024</p>		<p>1. Public/Service Users 2. Stakeholders 3. Town, Parish or Community Councils 4. Internal Council Services 5. Education providers 6. Young people on the IOW 7. Unions</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Isle of Wight Alcohol and Drug Services</b></p> <p>Cabinet will be asked to approve the planned budget for the re-procurement of Isle of Wight Alcohol and Drug Services for the Island.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health</p> <p>Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 18 March 2024</p>	<p>11 Jul 2024</p>		<p>As part of the re-procurement, focus groups have been held with service users and used their feedback to influence the evaluation of the contract under PSR.</p>	<p>Open</p>



Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Better Care Fund (BCF) 2023 – 2025 Midway Update</b></p> <p>The Better Care Fund (BCF) programme supports the Isle of Wight Council (IWC) and Integrated Care Board (ICB) to successfully deliver integrated working that best supports Island residents. The requirements of the BCF are set by NHS England (NHSE), including details on financial and contractual arrangements. The BCF has historically been a 1 year plan but the DHSC changed the BCF to a 2 year plan for 2023 to 2025. The Cabinet is asked to note the 2023/25 BCF midway Update</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 13 October 2023</p>	<p>11 Jul 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Approval of the Street Furniture and Pavement Licensing Policy</b></p> <p>To approve the Street Furniture and Pavement Licensing Policy</p>	<p>Full Council</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services, Community Protection and ICT Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 12 April 2024</p>	<p>17 Jul 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Approval of the Sex Establishment Licensing Policy</b></p> <p>To approve the Sex Establishment Licensing Policy</p>	<p>Full Council</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services, Community Protection and ICT Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 12 April 2024</p>	<p>17 Jul 2024</p>		<p>Public consultation</p>	<p>Open</p>

Title and Summary of Proposed Decision	Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member	Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date	Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered*	Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method	May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?
<p><b>Adoption of three LCWIPs (East Cowes &amp; Whippingham; Cowes, Gurnard &amp; Northwood; Brading, Bembridge &amp; St Helens) as a Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)</b></p> <p>Following a period of public consultation, Cabinet to be asked to adopt three separate Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (LCWIP) for East Cowes &amp; Whippingham; Cowes, Gurnard &amp; Northwood; and Brading, Bembridge &amp; St Helens as Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) that post adoption can be used as a material consideration in planning decisions.</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 1 March 2023</p>	<p>10 Oct 2024</p>		<p>Prior to the cabinet decision, a formal 6 week public consultation in the LCWIPs will have taken place in line with Planning legislation for the adoption of SPDs, including consultation with a number of statutory consultees</p>	<p>Open</p>
<p><b>The adoption of the Newport Harbour Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document</b></p> <p>Whether to adopt the draft Newport Harbour Masterplan as a supplementary planning document</p>	<p>Cabinet</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Economy, Regeneration, Culture and Leisure Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 7 September 2022</p>	<p>10 Oct 2024</p>			<p>Open</p>
<p><b>Isle of Wight AONB Management Plan 2025-30</b></p> <p>To approve the Isle of Wight AONB Management Plan 2025-30 – a statutory requirement</p>	<p>Full Council</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Climate Change, Biosphere and Waste Date 1<sup>st</sup> added: 5 March 2024</p>	<p>20 Nov 2024</p>		<p>Public Consultation</p>	<p>Open</p>

**Title and Summary of Proposed Decision**

**Decision Making Body and name of relevant Cabinet Member**

**Meeting Date/Proposed Publishing Date**

**Relevant documents submitted to decision maker to be considered\***

**Consultees (including town and parish councils) and Consultation Method**

**May report or part of report be dealt with in private? If so - why?**

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## Corporate Scrutiny Committee - Workplan 2022-25

The committee is responsible for Scrutiny functions in respect of decisions and activities within the remit of the council, the Cabinet, Cabinet members, officers, and any functions not otherwise expressly delegated to another Scrutiny committee

Date	Agenda Items	Description & Background	Lead Officer/Cabinet Member
7 May 2024	<b>Ryde Town Board</b>	To consider information from the Chair of the Ryde Board and Council's S151 Officer on the implementation of the board and the Council's role as accountable body.	Strategic Director Community Services
	<b>Pre-Decision Scrutiny - Draft Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document</b>	To consider the draft Health Contributions SPD prior to decision at Cabinet	Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding
	<b>Pre-Decision Scrutiny - Draft Sustainable Drainage System Supplementary Planning Document</b>	To consider the draft Sustainable Drainage System SPD prior to decision at Cabinet.	Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding
	<b>Future Governance</b>	Dependent on the result of the 1 May Full Council decision the committee are to hear verbally about the potential next steps regarding implementation of a Committee system	Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions
	<b>IW Community Safety Partnership Annual Report 2022-23</b>	To consider the annual report of the partnership in accordance with the Committee's statutory function to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions.	Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services, Community Protection, and ICT

	<b>Perpetrator Programme</b>	To receive a report on the lines of enquiry agreed by the committee.	Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services, Community Protection, and ICT
<b>11 June 2024</b>	<b>Cross Solent Ferry Operations</b>	To review the role and powers of the Local Transport Authority, the limitations and challenges as well as local impact in regards to cross Solent ferry operations	Leader (with responsibility Transport and Infrastructure, Highways PFI and Transport Strategy, Strategic Oversight and External Partnerships)
	<b>Pre-Decision Scrutiny - The adoption of the Newport Harbour Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document</b>	To consider the draft Newport Harbour Masterplan SPD prior to decision at Cabinet	Cabinet Member for Economy, Regeneration, Culture and Leisure
	<b>Policy Framework Annual Review</b>	To review the Council's list of policies to ensure that they are being reviewed and refreshed timely and effectively.	Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions
	<b>Quarterly Performance Monitoring Report Quarter 4 2023-24</b>	To consider the Council's performance measures for Quarter 4 of 2023-24	Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions
<b>9 July 2024</b>	<b>School Place Planning</b>	To review the financial implications to the Isle of Wight Council regarding the issue of school place planning	Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions
	<b>Flood Risk Management</b>	To review the progress of refreshing the Flood Risk Management strategy and completion of the Section 19 flood reports.	Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services, Community Protection, and ICT Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding
	<b>Performance Management Framework</b>	To monitor the progress made following a refresh of the framework	Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions
<b>30 July 2024 - Informal</b>	<b>TBC</b>		
<b>10 September 2024</b>	<b>Corporate Complaints Annual Report 2023-24</b>	To consider the annual complaints report to ensure that this is helping to drive service improvement through lessons learnt.	Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions

	<b>LEP Integration of functions into Upper Tier Local Authorities</b>	The consider a report providing greater detail on disaggregation.	Cabinet Member for Economy, Regeneration, Culture and Leisure
<b>8 October 2024</b>			
29 October 2024 - Informal	<b>TBC</b>		
<b>12 November 2024</b>	<b>IW Community Safety Partnership Annual Report 2023-24</b>	To consider the annual report of the partnership in accordance with the Committee's statutory function to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions.	Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services, Community Protection, and ICT
	<b>Budget Assumptions</b>	To review the budget assumptions that were predicted in the 2024/25 budget setting process against what they are currently.	Deputy Leader Cabinet Member for Housing and Finance
<b>7 January 2025</b>	<b>Draft budget proposals 2025-26</b>	To review what is known so far and review the planned approach to the 2025-26 budget.	Leader / Cabinet Members / Section 151 Officer
<b>11 February 2025</b>	<b>Draft budget proposals 2025-26</b>	To comment on draft budget proposals ahead of Full Council	Leader / Cabinet Members / Section 151 Officer
<b>11 March 2025</b>	<b>Scrutiny Annual Report</b>	To review the work of Scrutiny and make recommendations for improvements where appropriate.	Chairman of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee / Scrutiny Officer
	<b>Policy Framework Annual Review</b>	To review the Council's list of policies to ensure that they are being reviewed and refreshed timely and effectively.	Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education and Corporate Functions

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Purpose: For Information

## Agenda Item Introduction

**ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL**

Committee **CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

Date **7 MAY 2024**

Topic **RYDE TOWN BOARD**

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### Background

1. In October 2023 the Government announced that Ryde would be one of 55 towns to benefit from national Levelling Up investment, as part of a long-term plan for towns.
2. Ryde will receive a 10-year £20 million endowment-style fund to be spent on local people's priorities, like regenerating local high streets and town centres or securing public safety.
3. Each town will have a new Town Board made up of local community leaders and employers, and the Chair will act as a champion for the town, ensuring the Town Board is community-led and effective at targeting investment which help build a better future for local people.

### Focus for Scrutiny

4. What is the process for how members will be chosen for the Ryde Town Board positions?
5. How will the board ensure it will be non-political and focused on delivering best interest for the Ryde community?
6. What is the Council's role as accountable body?
7. How will the Council ensure assurance that the right things are being delivered and that funding is being managed in the right way?

### Approach

8. To receive a verbal update.

Contact Point: Melanie White, Statutory Scrutiny Officer,  
(01983) 821000 ext 8876, e-mail [melanie.white@iow.gov.uk](mailto:melanie.white@iow.gov.uk)

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## Agenda Item Introduction

### ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL

Committee	<b>CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>
Date	<b>7 MAY 2024</b>
Topic	<b>PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY – DRAFT HEALTH CONTRIBUTIONS SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (SPD)</b>

---

### Background

1. Following a period of public consultation, Cabinet to be asked to adopt an SPD, prepared in partnership with the NHS Hampshire & IOW Integrated Care Board, that seeks financial contributions from qualifying new development towards new or extended primary care infrastructure in areas where there are existing capacity issues.

### Focus for Scrutiny

2. The role of the committee is not to act as a 'shadow Cabinet'. Its function is to ensure that the principles of decision making have been complied with:
  - taking into account all relevant considerations and ignoring those which are irrelevant
  - compliance with finance, contract, and all other procedure rules
  - due consultation and proper advice is taken, and alternative options considered before decisions are reached
  - impartiality and an absence of bias or pre-determination
  - any interests are properly declared
  - decisions are properly recorded and published
  - decisions are proportionate to the desired outcome
  - respect for human rights and equality impacts
  - a presumption in favour of transparency and openness
  - clarity of aims and desired outcomes
  - due consideration of all available options
  - reasons are given for decisions

## **Outcome(s)**

3. Does the committee support the proposed recommendations, or wish to report any comment to Cabinet?

## **Document(s) Attached**

4. Report to Cabinet on 9 May 2024 - Adoption of the 'Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)'
5. Appendix 1: Health Contributions SPD
6. Appendix 2: Summary of consultation responses
7. Appendix 3: Stage one equality impact assessment (EqIA)

Contact Point: Melanie White, Statutory Scrutiny Officer,  
(01983) 821000 ext 8876, e-mail [melanie.white@iow.gov.uk](mailto:melanie.white@iow.gov.uk)



# Cabinet Report

Purpose: For Decision

## ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL

Date **9 MAY 2024**

Title **ADOPTION OF THE ‘HEALTH CONTRIBUTIONS SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (SPD)’**

Report of **CABINET MEMBER FOR PLANNING, COASTAL PROTECTION AND FLOODING**

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### Executive Summary

1. The purpose of this report is to consider the adoption of the ‘Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)’ following a consultation exercise undertaken by the Isle of Wight Council.
2. The draft SPD outlines how the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board (ICB) decide what improvements to health infrastructure may be needed as a result of development proposals on the Island. These improvements would be for infrastructure only (e.g. new or extended health premises) and not health services (e.g. more GPs).
3. The draft SPD then identifies how the amount of money a developer may have to pay towards these improvements is worked out and also what size of new development may have to pay.
4. If adopted, the council, in partnership with the Hampshire & IOW ICB, will be able to start collecting financial contributions towards new or extended health infrastructure from qualifying development.

### Recommendation

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.</li> <li>6.</li> </ol> | <p>To adopt the ‘Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document’ attached as Appendix 1; and</p> <p>To delegate any final editorial and presentational changes to the supplementary planning document to the Strategic Manager for Planning. These changes will not alter the meaning of the document and will be restricted to grammatical, presentational and typographical errors.</p> |
|--|---|

## Background

7. To better integrate planning and health across the Island and to help plan efficiently for health infrastructure, the Isle of Wight Council is working in partnership with the NHS Hampshire & Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board (ICB) to facilitate the collection of financial contributions towards primary care infrastructure from qualifying development, where necessary.
8. A number of other areas in England, including Devon, Somerset and Hampshire, already collect contributions towards primary care infrastructure using the methodology set out within this SPD and the NHS Hampshire & Isle of Wight ICB, working in partnership with Isle of Wight Council, now wishes to implement the same approach on the island.
9. Policy DM22 of the Island Plan Core Strategy (adopted March 2012) outlines that *'the council will work in partnership with other public sector providers to ensure that development provides high quality infrastructure commensurate to the scale of development and the needs of different communities across the island.'* The policy also states that the council will *'collect and use contributions from developers to support improvements in services and infrastructure that are required as a result of development'*.
10. The threshold for considering a request for a contribution towards health provision on the Island has initially been set at all proposals for a net increase of 20 dwellings or more. This will be kept under review post adoption of the SPD.
11. The SPD sets out that evidence relating to occupancy rates, current patient list sizes, size and space standards and cost guidance will be used to calculate whether contributions are required. Section 7 of the SPD details the methodology that the ICB will use to determine the level of financial contribution a development would be required to make. Any such contributions would be secured through a planning obligation that forms part of the planning permission.

## Corporate Priorities and Strategic Context

12. The [Corporate Plan 2021 - 2025](#) sets out the Council's key areas for action, aspirations and key activities. The specific key areas for action and aspirations relevant to the Health Contributions SPD are set out in detail below.

### **Responding to climate change and enhancing the biosphere**

13. The Climate and Sustainable Development Impact Assessment has been carried out with the results shown in the graphic overleaf. The provision of new or extended healthcare facilities in close proximity to where residents live will help reduce the need to travel and offer sustainable access to healthcare services.



### **Economic Recovery and Reducing Poverty**

14. Providing new or improved healthcare facilities that meets the needs of Island residents is a key tool in helping to address health inequalities and poverty reduction.

### **Impact on Young People and Future Generations**

15. The provision of new or improved healthcare facilities that meets the needs of Island residents will have a positive impact on young people and future generations by providing essential healthcare facilities for residents to access. The nationally recognised Family Hubs on the Island provide a one-stop shop for families and young people across a range of services including health services, health visiting, midwifery, occupational therapy and mental health. The co-location of health services in Family Hubs provides an opportunity for further development and enhancement using contributions collected via this SPD.

### **Corporate Aims**

16. The Corporate Plan 2021 - 2025 sets out the council’s key areas for action, aspirations and key activities. Once adopted the Health Contributions SPD will play a role in helping the Council achieve the following specific aspirations:
  - (1) We will ensure that we listen to people. We will do so by holding consultations in which we will have a proper discussion with residents about issues
  - (6) Prioritise dealing with health inequalities and the resulting poverty highlighted during the pandemic

- (16) Place the health and wellbeing of residents at the centre of all we do
- (27) All council decisions must be considered with regard to their impact on young people and future generations
- (40) Promote people-oriented place planning for town centres
- (43) Commit to develop sustainable transport options with a focus on infrastructure to encourage active travel

## **Consultation and Engagement**

17. In line with regulations 11 to 14 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and the Council's [Statement of Community Involvement](#), the local planning authority undertook a 6-week consultation on the draft SPD (which is longer than the minimum statutory requirement for such a consultation). This took place from Friday 16 February 2024 until Tuesday 2 April 2024.
18. A total of twelve responses were received, including from three town, parish and community councils, seven from local residents and two from statutory bodies (Historic England & Natural England) albeit neither of these had any specific comments to make.
19. The comments received have not resulted in any changes to the draft document that was put out for public consultation.

## **Scrutiny Committee**

20. The proposed adoption of the Health Contributions SPD is being considered by Corporate Scrutiny Committee on 7 May 2024 and any recommendation(s) from Corporate Scrutiny will be reported verbally to the Cabinet meeting.

## **Financial / Budget Implications**

21. It is considered that there will be no direct financial / budget implications arising from adoption the Health Contributions SPD. Any funds collected will be passed to the NHS for the provision of primary healthcare facilities.

## **Legal Implications**

22. Supplementary planning documents should be prepared only where necessary and in line with paragraph 153 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
23. If adopted the SPD will add further detail to the policies already in the Island Plan Core Strategy. The SPD will be a formal document that will be a material consideration in planning decisions, but not part of the development plan.
24. The content of the SPD differs from that covered in the provision sought in R.(on the application of The University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust) v Harborough DC [2023] EWHC 263 (Admin) as the SPD only facilitates contributions towards primary healthcare infrastructure rather than seeking to bridge any NHS funding gap by facilitating contributions towards NHS services, which the aforementioned judgement rejected.



## **Equality and Diversity**

25. The council as a public body is required to meet its statutory obligations under the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to eliminate unlawful discrimination, promote equal opportunities between people from different groups and to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it. The protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
26. A stage one equality impact assessment (EqIA) has been undertaken in connection with the proposed SPD (see Appendix 3).
27. It is considered that the SPD itself will not have a negative impact on any of the protected characteristics. This is because the status of the document is such that higher level policy and legislation is also required to be considered as part of the determination of any planning application, which would take account of our legal duties under equality legislation.

## **Property Implications**

28. It is considered that there will be no direct property implications, although any decisions over the future of council owned land will need to consider relevant planning policy that would include the SPD once adopted

## **Options**

29. The options are set out as follows:
  - a) To adopt the Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document attached as Appendix 1; and
  - b) To delegate any final editorial and presentational changes to the draft supplementary planning document to the Strategic Manager for Planning. These changes will not alter the meaning of the document and will be restricted to grammatical and typographical errors; or
  - c) To further amend and then adopt the Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document; or
  - d) To not adopt the Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document;

## **Risk Management**

30. The main risk of not adopting the Health Contributions SPD is that the local planning authority will not be able to use the guidance within the document as a material consideration when determining planning applications. This would mean that financial contributions from qualifying development could not be collected when making planning decisions. By adopting the Health Contributions SPD this risk is mitigated as far as reasonably practicable.

## Evaluation

31. The draft SPD outlines how the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board (ICB) decide what improvements to health infrastructure may be needed in particular areas of the Island. The document also sets out how the ICB will use evidence relating to the following to calculate whether contributions are required:
  - the capacity of existing health facilities in an area
  - current patient list sizes
  - size and space standards for new health facilities
  - the cost of building new health facilities
32. The draft SPD then identifies how the amount of money a developer may have to pay towards these improvements is worked out and also what size of new development may have to pay.
33. The adoption of the Health Contributions SPD will result in the council being able to use the guidance within the document, which aligns closely with key Corporate Plan objectives, as a material consideration when making planning decisions.

## Appendices Attached

34. Appendix 1: Health Contributions SPD
35. Appendix 2: Summary of consultation responses
36. Appendix 3: Stage one equality impact assessment (EqIA)

## Background Papers

37. Island Plan Core Strategy: [Microsoft Word - Core Strategy - Mar 2012.doc \(iow.gov.uk\)](#)
38. [Supplementary Planning Document consultations \(iow.gov.uk\)](#)
39. Contact Point: James Brewer, Planning Team Leader Policy & Delivery  
☎ 821000 extension 8567 e-mail [james.brewer@iow.gov.uk](mailto:james.brewer@iow.gov.uk)

COLIN ROWLAND  
*Strategic Director, Community Services*

COUNCILLOR PAUL FULLER  
*Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding*



**Isle of Wight  
Council**

# **Isle of Wight Council Health contributions**

**Draft Supplementary Planning  
Document (SPD)**

*in partnership with*



**Hampshire and Isle of Wight**



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## Document information

**Title:** Health Contributions Draft Supplementary Planning Document

**Status:** Final document to adopt

**Current version:** 3

**Author:** James Brewer, Planning Policy Manager  
Planning Services  
james.brewer@iow.gov.uk

**Consultation:** 6 week public consultation on draft as outlined in IWC Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

**Approved by:**

**Approval date:**

**Next review:** After adoption of new local plan

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## Version history

Version	Date	Description
Version 1	19.10.23	First draft (JB)
Version 2	21.11.23	Second draft (JB)
Version 3	18.4.24	Final draft (JB)

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## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 To better integrate planning and health across the island and to help plan efficiently for health infrastructure, the Isle of Wight Council is working in partnership with the NHS Hampshire & Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board (ICB) to facilitate the collection of financial contributions towards primary care infrastructure from qualifying development, where necessary.
- 1.2 In May 2023, NHS England published their '**Delivery plan for recovering access to primary care**'<sup>1</sup> which included the following measure to assist building capacity so that GP practices can offer more appointments from more staff than ever before:

'Change local authority planning guidance this year to raise the priority of primary care facilities when considering how funds from new housing developments are allocated.'

- 1.3 A number of other areas in England, including Devon, Somerset and Hampshire, already collect contributions towards primary care infrastructure using the methodology set out within this SPD and the NHS Hampshire & Isle of Wight ICB, working in partnership with Isle of Wight Council, now wishes to implement the same approach on the island.
- 1.4 Any approach to calculate and request financial contributions is required to be in accordance with Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Regulations and paragraph 57 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This ensures that any contributions are only sought where they meet the following tests:
- Necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
  - Directly related to the development; and
  - Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.
- 1.5 This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out a robust, evidence-based methodology for deciding what the required health infrastructure improvements may be in a particular area of the island and then identifies how the level of developer contributions that would be required towards those improvements will be calculated.

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<sup>1</sup> [NHS England » Delivery plan for recovering access to primary care](#)

- 1.6 In order to ensure that requests for health contributions on the island meet the tests set out above, the method of calculating contributions mirrors that which is used in the other counties referenced in paragraph 1.3 and has successfully been defended in appeal situations<sup>2</sup>. This will be achieved through using:
- Occupancy rates including the expected population increase;
  - Current patient list sizes;
  - Size and space standards; and
  - Cost guidance.
- 1.7 The SPD outlines the reasoning for each area of evidence listed above being used to help identify where contributions are required and the method used to calculate them.
- 1.8 It is important to note that any contributions collected would be for healthcare infrastructure only (e.g. new or extensions to physical premises) and not services (e.g. more GPs).**
- 1.9 The SPD was adopted on xx May 2024 following a decision by Cabinet on 9 May 2024. The SPD will be used as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

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<sup>2</sup> [Reference: APP/Q3305/W/22/3311900 \(planninginspectorate.gov.uk\)](https://www.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/applications/APP/Q3305/W/22/3311900)

## 2.0 Planning policy – national and local

### **National Planning Policy Framework (September 2023)**

- 2.1 Paragraph 34 of the NPPF covers development contributions and requires Local Plans to set out the contributions expected from development. Health is listed as one of the ‘other infrastructure’ types where contributions may be needed.

### **Island Plan Core Strategy 2012**

- 2.2 Policy DM22 of the Island Plan Core Strategy (adopted March 2012) outlines that **‘the council will work in partnership with other public sector providers to ensure that development provides high quality infrastructure commensurate to the scale of development and the needs of different communities across the island.’**
- 2.3 The policy also states that the council will **‘collect and use contributions from developers to support improvements in services and infrastructure that are required as a result of development’.**
- 2.4 Paragraphs 8.25 to 8.27 of the Core Strategy detail the various types of infrastructure that new development may be expected to contribute to and Table 8.3 clearly identifies healthcare infrastructure as one of the types that contributions may be collected for.



## 3.0 Evidence: Occupancy rates

3.1 The first stage of calculating an appropriate contribution is to calculate the expected increase in population to be generated by development. This can be achieved through using average occupancy rates taken from the ONS Household Projections data<sup>3</sup>. The most recent occupancy rates available for reference across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are outlined in Table 1.

**Table 1: Average occupancy rates (persons per household) across Hampshire and Isle of Wight (ONS Household projections 2023)**

Area	Average occupancy rate
Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council	2.35
East Hampshire District Council	2.35
Eastleigh Borough Council	2.35
Fareham Borough Council	2.30
Gosport Borough Council	2.23
Hart District Council	2.48
Havant Borough Council	2.28
<b><i>Isle of Wight Council</i></b>	<b>2.09</b>
New Forest District Council	2.20
Portsmouth City Council	2.34
Southampton City Council	2.43
Test Valley Borough Council	2.38
Winchester City Council	2.37

<sup>3</sup> [Household projections for England - Office for National Statistics](#)

## 4.0 Evidence: Current patient list sizes

- 4.1 NHS England and Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) hold data on the locations of catchment areas and the capacity of and current patient list sizes of GP surgeries across the Isle of Wight. At the point of consultation with healthcare providers during the planning application process, the Hampshire & Isle of Wight ICB will be able to provide the surgery capacity and patient list sizes for the catchment(s) within which proposed development is located.
- 4.2 Contributions will be sought only where the population generated by the proposed development is unable to be accommodated within the existing surgery capacities.**
- 4.3 It is important to be clear that contributions will not be sought to address existing over-capacity issues that may be identified.
- 4.4 Any proposed changes to the number of GP practices across the island are carefully considered by the ICB and notwithstanding the dynamic nature of primary care (with specific reference to practice mergers and closures), any contributions will be proportionally related to the identified development relative to the practice(s) catchment area(s).

## 5.0 Evidence: Size and space standards

- 5.1 NHS England use widely accepted 'size and space standards' which set out the appropriate size of GP premises (m<sup>2</sup> Gross Internal Area) in relation to the number of patients to be accommodated at the premises. These standards are given in Table 2. The table also shows the corresponding Gross Internal Area per patient (in m<sup>2</sup>).
- 5.2 Although existing GP surgeries may not comply with the space standards set out, as the most recent guidance<sup>4</sup> was published in 2013 when many existing surgeries had already been developed, the evidence-based standards are used within this methodology to determine the Gross Internal Area (dependent on the number of existing patients and the number of patients to be generated) to which developments will be required to contribute.

**Table 2: NHS size and space standards**

Number of patients	Gross Internal Area (GIA)	GIA per patient
0 - 2,000	199m <sup>2</sup>	0.1m <sup>2</sup>
2,001 - 4,000	333m <sup>2</sup>	0.08m <sup>2</sup>
4,001 – 6,000	500m <sup>2</sup>	0.08m <sup>2</sup>
6,001 – 8,000	667m <sup>2</sup>	0.08m <sup>2</sup>
8,001 – 10,000	833m <sup>2</sup>	0.08m <sup>2</sup>
10,001 – 12,000	916m <sup>2</sup>	0.08m <sup>2</sup>
12,001 – 14,000	1000m <sup>2</sup>	0.07m <sup>2</sup>
14,001 – 16,000	1083m <sup>2</sup>	0.07m <sup>2</sup>
16,001 – 18,000	1167m <sup>2</sup>	0.06m <sup>2</sup>
18,001 or over	1250m <sup>2</sup>	0.06m <sup>2</sup>

<sup>4</sup> The size standards have been produced by the NHS as part of a document entitled 'Premises Principles of Best Practice Part 1 – Procurement and Development'. The space standards are used with Health Building Note 11-01 which is used within this methodology to determine costs.

## 6.0 Evidence: Cost guidance

- 6.1 When calculating the cost of providing new healthcare premises, historically the Healthcare Premises Cost Guide (HPCG) that was published by the Department of Health (2010)<sup>5</sup> provided a cost per square metre for building and engineering services for different healthcare premises based on real, built schemes based on overall gross internal area.
- 6.2 Table 3 below identifies the 2010 HPCG costs per m<sup>2</sup> for 'Facilities for primary and community care services' (as covered by Health Building Note 11-01). Costs are based on new-build, two-storey premises operating independently on a greenfield site. These costs were based on a MIPS Index (Median Index Of Public Sector) score of 480 at the time. The MIPS Index was used for many years in the capital planning of health projects by the Department of Health.

**Table 3: Healthcare premises costs**

Type	2010 HPCG (based on MIPS index of 480) per m <sup>2</sup>			
	Public space	Staff space	Clinical space	Overall space
Primary care	£2,060	£1,820	£2,160	£2,040
Extended Primary Care	£1,870	£1,650	£2,210	£1,990
Community Hospital	£1,840	£1,620	£2,440	£2,200

- 6.3 The MIPS index upon which these figures were reported is no longer published. In lieu of this, it is recommended by the Department for Business Innovation and Skills (now the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) that the PUBSEC (*Public Sector Non-Residential*) Index should be used as an alternative. The conversion factor<sup>6</sup> from MIPS to PUBSEC is 2.778.
- 6.4 The latest 2023 BCIS published PUBSEC Index level is 303 which is a 75.4% increase from the 2010 index level. Updated costs per m<sup>2</sup> adjusted from the HPCG 2010 figures and using the PUBSEC index are therefore presented in Table 4 overleaf.

<sup>5</sup> [Healthcare premises cost guides.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Microsoft Word - TPINotesforBIS.doc \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

**Table 4: Adjusted healthcare premises costs**

Type	Adjusted HPCG (based on PUBSEC index of 303) per m2			
	Public space	Staff space	Clinical space	Overall space
<b>Primary care</b>	<b>£3,612</b>	<b>£3,192</b>	<b>£3,788</b>	<b>£3,577</b>
<b>Extended Primary Care</b>	<b>£3,279</b>	<b>£2,893</b>	<b>£3,875</b>	<b>£3,490</b>
<b>Community Hospital</b>	<b>£3,227</b>	<b>£2,841</b>	<b>£4,279</b>	<b>£3,858</b>

- 6.5 GP surgeries are included within the HPCG under the ‘Primary Care’ category. Although the HPCG identifies between different types of specific spaces (i.e. public, staff and clinical), it is unlikely that, at the time of requesting contributions prior to the development securing planning permission, any detail will be known as to how the space required would need to be split between these types. Therefore, it is considered most appropriate for calculations to be based upon the ‘Overall Space’ cost as highlighted in orange in Table 4.
- 6.6 The overall space costs per m2 will be reviewed and if necessary, updated annually based on the most recently available and published PUBSEC index level.

## 7.0 How will contributions be calculated?

- 7.1 As set out in the previous sections, evidence relating to occupancy rates, current patient list sizes, size and space standards and cost guidance will be used to calculate whether contributions are required, and if so how much, using the following methodology. Table 5 overleaf demonstrates how each step of the methodology works using a simple worked example.
- 7.2 Taking each step in turn, **Step 1** is to determine the expected increase in population to be generated by a development, so the number of dwellings proposed should be multiplied by the average occupancy rate identified in Table 1.
- 7.3 Once the expected population increase has been identified, **Step 2** is to add this to the relevant current GP patient list to give an overall expected patient size list post development. In the case of a single standalone application for development, if the expected post development patient list size is within the existing capacity of the relevant surgery, then a contribution will not be sought.
- 7.4 In cases where an application forms part of a wider allocated site, existing capacity will be shared proportionately, and contributions may be sought to reflect this – see ‘Table 6 Worked example 2’ for further information on such situations. Similarly, if a development is located within the catchments of more than one surgery, the patient list sizes will be considered as a whole, and any contributions, should they be required, will be apportioned by the NHS ICB.
- 7.5 For **Step 3**, using the expected patient size list, the appropriate space requirement per new patient can be identified from the data within Table 2. The space requirement per new patient can then be multiplied by the expected population increase to give the total space (m<sup>2</sup>) required.
- 7.6 Finally, for **Step 4** the total space (m<sup>2</sup>) required can then be multiplied by the premises cost identified from the data in Table 4 to give the final developer contribution calculation.

**Table 5: Worked example 1**

<p><b>Example 1: A residential development on the Isle of Wight of 33 dwellings, within the catchment of a GP surgery which has a total capacity for 3,363 patients and a current patient list size of 6,545. The surgery is therefore already over capacity by 3,182 patients (197% of capacity)</b></p>	
Step 1	<p><b>Calculate the increased population from this development:</b>            No. of dwellings (33) x Average occupancy rate (2.09) = population increase of <b>69</b></p>
Step 2	<p><b>Calculate the new GP List size:</b>            Current GP patient list (6,545) + Population increase (69) = expected patient list size <b>6,614</b>            If expected patient list size (6,614) is less than the existing capacity (3,363) a contribution is not required otherwise continue to step 3. <b>Continue to step 3</b></p>
Step 3	<p><b>Calculate the additional GP space required to support this development:</b>            The expected m2 per patient for this size practice = 0.08m2            Population increase (69) x space requirement per patient (0.08m2) = total space (m2) required = <b>5.52m2</b></p>
Step 4	<p><b>Calculate the total contribution required:</b>            Total space required (5.52m2) x premises cost (£3,577 – see Table 4) = financial contribution  <b>£19,745.04 (equivalent to £598.34 per dwelling)</b></p>

- 7.7 In more complex cases where an allocation is likely to come forward in multiple applications across a period of time, or where multiple allocations are located within a single catchment, spare capacity (frozen at the point of receipt of the first application for the relevant allocation(s)) will be shared proportionately between applications to reflect the number of additional dwellings within each application or across each allocation.
- 7.8 For example, if an allocation were to come forward over three separate applications for equal numbers of dwellings, each application would receive one third of the existing spare capacity upon receipt of the first application. The developer(s) would be expected to pay contributions for any additional patients generated above this irrespective of the order or timings of the applications. Capacity will be considered and accounted for upon receipt of a planning application (or, in the case of multiple consents making up an allocation, receipt of the first application). Table 6 overleaf provides a worked example of such a situation.

**Table 6: Worked example 2**

<p><b>Example: A residential development of 500 dwellings as part of an overall allocation or site of 1,500 dwellings. The existing GP surgery has capacity for 5,000 patients and the current patient list size is 4,400. The surgery has spare capacity for 600 patients.</b></p>	
<p><b>The allocation is expected to be covered by two planning applications: one for 1,000 dwellings (A) and one for 500 dwellings ((B)</b></p>	
<p><b>Step 1</b></p>	<p><i>Calculate the increased population from this development:</i>            No. of dwellings x Average occupancy = population increase  <b>A: 1,000 x 2.09 = 2,090</b>  <b>B: 500 x 2.09 = 1,045</b>  <b>Total: 3,135</b></p>
<p><b>Step 2</b></p>	<p><i>Calculate the new GP List size:</i>            Current GP patient list (4,400) + Population increase (3,135) = <b>expected patient list size 7,535 (2,535 over capacity)</b></p>
<p><b>Step 3</b></p>	<p>Share the existing spare capacity (frozen at the point of receipt of the first application for the allocation/site) proportionately between the applications:  <b>Spare capacity: 600 patients</b>  <b>A: 1,000 dwellings = two thirds of allocation/site: two thirds of spare capacity = 400 patients</b>  <b>B: 500 dwellings = one third of allocation/site: one third of spare capacity = 200 patients</b></p>
<p><b>Step 4</b></p>	<p>Deduct the proportion of spare capacity from the population increase for each application:  <b>A: 2,400 – 400 = 2,000</b>  <b>B: 1,200 – 200 = 1,000</b></p>
<p><b>Step 5</b></p>	<p><i>Calculate the additional GP space required to support each application:</i>            The expected m2 per patient for this size practice = 0.08m2  <b>A: Population increase (2,000) x space requirement per patient (0.08m2) = total space (m2) required = 160m2</b>  <b>B: Population increase (1,000) x space requirement per patient (0.08m2) = total space (m2) required = 80m2</b></p>



Step 6

**Calculate the total contribution required:**

**A:** Total space required (160m<sup>2</sup>) x premises cost (£3,577 – see Table 4) = financial contribution

**£572,320 (£572.32 per dwelling)**

**B:** Total space required (80m<sup>2</sup>) x premises cost (£3,577 – see Table 4) = financial contribution

**£286,160 (£572.32 per dwelling)**

## 8.0 Requesting contributions

### When?

- 8.1 **Contributions will be sought on all qualifying applications from the date of adoption onwards** in accordance with the evidence and calculations contained within this document.

### What development qualifies?

- 8.2 The threshold for considering a request for a contribution towards health provision on the island has initially been set at **all proposals for a net increase of 20 dwellings or more**. This will be kept under review post adoption of the SPD and in advance of the Draft Island Planning Strategy moving to submission and examination stages.

### What if a site can accommodate a new healthcare facility?

- 8.3 The SPD and requirement for contributions looks solely at the expansion of existing GP surgeries in areas where capacity is needed and does not account for situations where the provision of an entire new surgery is required, or where provision will be included within the development of a building for wider community use.
- 8.4 In such instances where on site provision or expansion is to be provided, negotiations will need to be take place between the Hampshire & Isle of Wight ICB, the Local Planning Authority and the developer.

### Questions

- 8.5 Any questions or queries over the content of this SPD should be directed to:  
[planning.policy@iow.gov.uk](mailto:planning.policy@iow.gov.uk)

**Draft Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) consultation comments 2024.**

**Pursuant to regulations 11 to 14 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.**

The draft SPD outlines how the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board (ICB) decide what improvements to health infrastructure may be needed in particular areas of the Island. These improvements would be for infrastructure only (e.g. new or extended health premises) and not health services (e.g. more GPs).

The consultation ran from Friday 16 February 2024 until Tuesday 2 April 2024. A total of 12 representations were received and the summary of comments can be found below, together with a response from the LPA and also identifying any changes to the draft SPD as a result.

Representation	Number	Support	Object	No Comments	General Comment	Summary of Comments made during the consultation	Isle of Wight Council's response to the comments and changes to SPD
Statutory Consultees							
Natural England - Sharon Jenkins	HC02			✓		Whilst we welcome this opportunity to give our views, the topic of this Health Contributions SPD does not appear to relate to our interests to any significant extent. We therefore do not wish to comment.	No comments noted.
Historic England – Guy Robinson	HC12			✓		We do not have any comments on the draft SPD.	No comments noted.

Appendix 2: Draft Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) consultation comments 2024.

Representation	Number	Support	Object	No Comments	General Comment	Summary of Comments made during the consultation	Isle of Wight Council's response to the comments and changes to SPD
Parish/Town Councils							
Newchurch Parish Council	HC03	✓				At its meeting on 19 <sup>th</sup> February Newchurch Parish Council welcomed the production of this document.	Support Noted.
Northwood Parish Council	HC04	✓				Northwood Parish Council considered the Draft Health Contributions SPD consultation when they met last night and are in support of it.	Support Noted.
Newport and Carisbrooke Community Council	HC05				✓	<p>Whilst the document makes developers responsible for healthcare facilities, it does not make developers responsible for hiring more personnel, which means this document wouldn't increase staffing of healthcare facilities and instead would just financially contribute towards them.</p> <p>Whilst this is a good starting point, members are still concerned.</p>	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>Comment noted. This Draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out a robust, evidence-based methodology for deciding what the required health infrastructure improvements may be in a particular area of the island and then identifies how the level of developer contributions that would be required towards those improvements will be calculated.</p> <p>The Isle of Wight Council is working in partnership with the NHS Hampshire &amp; Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board (ICB) to facilitate the collection of financial contributions towards</p>

Appendix 2: Draft Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) consultation comments 2024.

Representation	Number	Support	Object	No Comments	General Comment	Summary of Comments made during the consultation	Isle of Wight Council's response to the comments and changes to SPD
						<p>A large number of healthcare facilities on the island are currently based in older buildings, which would not be possible to extend, and this financial contribution could force these facilities to move and buy bigger premises to function.</p> <p>These facilities should stay local and be accessible to local people rather than potentially move to larger sites that need to be accessed by vehicle or public transport.</p>	<p>primary care infrastructure from qualifying development, where necessary. Any approach to calculate and request financial contributions is required to be in accordance with Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Regulations and paragraph 57 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), ensuring contributions are sought within the guidelines.</p> <p>Comment noted. The Draft SPD and requirement for contributions looks solely at the expansion of existing GP surgeries in areas where capacity is needed and does not account for situations where the provision of an entire new surgery is required, or where provision will be included within the development of a building for wider community use.</p> <p>In such instances where on site provision or expansion is to be provided, negotiations will need to take place between the Hampshire &amp; Isle of Wight ICB, the Local Planning Authority and the developer.</p>

Appendix 2: Draft Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) consultation comments 2024.

Representation	Number	Support	Object	No Comments	General Comment	Summary of Comments made during the consultation	Isle of Wight Council's response to the comments and changes to SPD
						Newport and Carisbrooke Community Council have a <b>NEUTRAL</b> view of this consultation.	
Public Comments							
Carole Cusack	HC01				✓	<p>Ability to require developers to contribute to local health facilities under Section 106 or as a Community Interest Levy has been in place for many years.</p> <p>If the council is purely looking to formalise this process then this should only be implemented where additional NHS facilities/services are required (which is likely to be in all cases).</p>	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>Comment noted. Although the council has had the facility (under Policy DM22 of the Island Plan Core Strategy) to collect health contributions under section 106 agreements, a definitive cost figure has never been available.</p> <p>The draft Health Contributions SPD identifies a figure per patient (provided by the NHS Hampshire &amp; Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board). With this figure in place, the draft SPD can facility Policy DM22.</p>
John Ash	HC06	✓				As someone who has been involved in planning and development of new and expanding towns, I fully support the proposals.	Support noted.

Appendix 2: Draft Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) consultation comments 2024.

Representation	Number	Support	Object	No Comments	General Comment	Summary of Comments made during the consultation	Isle of Wight Council's response to the comments and changes to SPD
						Could I also suggest that something similar be proposed for education and community facilities.	Financial contributions for education are sought from developers. As part of the planning process, developers are asked to provide a financial contribution towards education facilities that are required as a result of a new housing being built. Information about adopted SPDs can be found on the <a href="#">website</a> .
Lesley Stannard	HC07				✓	<p>Accept that there is an urgent need for more affordable housing on the Island, though GP surgeries already at breaking point.</p> <p>Careful thought must be given to how more Doctors are to be recruited to serve an ever increasing population before permission is given to build any more housing.</p>	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>Comment noted. To better integrate planning and health across the island and to help plan efficiently for health infrastructure, the Isle of Wight Council is working in partnership with the NHS Hampshire &amp; Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board (ICB) to facilitate the collection of financial contributions towards primary care infrastructure from qualifying housing development, where necessary.</p> <p>This Draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out a robust, evidence-based methodology for deciding what the required health infrastructure improvements may be in a particular area of the island and then identifies how the level of developer contributions that would be required towards those improvements will be calculated.</p>

Appendix 2: Draft Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) consultation comments 2024.

Representation	Number	Support	Object	No Comments	General Comment	Summary of Comments made during the consultation	Isle of Wight Council's response to the comments and changes to SPD
Frances Turan	HC08				✓	<p>The council already has the power to levy a surcharge on new developments in order to mitigate its impact on local amenities, or improve local conditions. This council should enforce the powers it already has and ensure that all planning agreements are fully enforceable before granting permission. Many developers propose schemes to enhance their proposals, only to renege on their promises once building is underway.</p> <p>General Practitioners are paid per patient. Additional housing will automatically generate a greater income for their business. Of course, there is a shortage of GPs on the island, but this proposal does not address the issue of staffing levels.</p>	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>The ability for Local Planning Authorities to adequately fund monitoring and enforcement is noted.</p> <p>Although the council has had the facility (under Policy DM22 of the Island Plan Core Strategy) to collect health contributions under section 106 agreements, a definitive cost figure has never been available. The draft Health Contributions SPD identifies a figure per patient (provided by the NHS Hampshire &amp; Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board). With this figure in place, the draft SPD can facility Policy DM22.</p> <p>Comment noted. This Draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out a robust, evidence-based methodology for deciding what the required health infrastructure improvements may be in a particular area of the island and then identifies how the level of developer contributions that would be required towards those improvements will be calculated.</p>
Julie Newell	HC09				✓	<p>I cannot see how it will improve our medical care, or relieve the burden on existing medical services.</p>	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p>



Appendix 2: Draft Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) consultation comments 2024.

Representation	Number	Support	Object	No Comments	General Comment	Summary of Comments made during the consultation	Isle of Wight Council's response to the comments and changes to SPD
						Surely the Council should use its powers to ensure that all private housing developments enhance the surrounding area with regards to lessening their impact and improving the infrastructure in order to actually benefit local residents.	<p>Comment noted. Proposed development and any impacts on the surrounding area is considered at the planning application stage.</p> <p>The Draft SPD does go some way in helping to improve infrastructure. The requirement for contributions looks at the expansion of existing GP surgeries in areas where capacity is needed.</p>
Martin Bilson	HC10	✓			✓	I endorse your idea of health centres - Doctors / Dentists/ Physiotherapists/ Podiatrists etc but there also needs to be some way of attracting these health professionals to the Isle of Wight as currently there are insufficient to meet the needs of the residents. Also schools need improving to attract these professionals with families to settle and stay on the Isle of Wight or some way of funding private education ?	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>Support noted. This comment is outside the remit of the draft SPD. The draft SPD can only address financial contributions for health care to facilitate planning policy DM22 of the Island Plan Core Strategy.</p>
Gabrielle Allen	HC11				✓	I can only speak from experience, which is not	General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.

Appendix 2: Draft Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) consultation comments 2024.

Representation	Number	Support	Object	No Comments	General Comment	Summary of Comments made during the consultation	Isle of Wight Council's response to the comments and changes to SPD
						<p>good, where builders apply for permission to build on green land without any clear understanding of the need for more doctors in the local surgery, more dentists &amp; improved hospital services. They need to talk to the local people &amp; visit these facilities to find out what is actually there.</p>	<p>Comment noted. The Draft SPD and requirement for contributions looks solely at the expansion of existing GP surgeries in areas where capacity is needed.</p>

# Equality Impact Assessment: Health Contributions SPD

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Before carrying out an Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA), you should familiarise yourself with the [guidance](#). This document should be in **plain English**, include **Stakeholder** involvement and be able to stand up to **scrutiny** (local and/or court) if/when challenged to ensure we have met the councils public sector equality duty.

An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) should be completed when you are considering:

- developing, reviewing or removing policies
- developing, reviewing or removing strategies
- developing, reviewing or removing services
- developing, reviewing or removing a council function/system
- commencing any project/programme

## Assessor(s) Name and job title:

James Brewer, Planning Policy Manager

## Directorate and Team/School Name:

Communities

## Name, aim, objective and expected outcome of the programme/ activity:

**Name:** Health Contributions SPD

**Aim:** The Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out a robust, evidence-based methodology for deciding what the required health infrastructure improvements may be in a particular area of the island and then identifies how the level of developer contributions that would be required towards those improvements will be calculated.

**Objective:** To collect financial contributions towards primary healthcare infrastructure improvements.

**Expected outcome:** The expected outcome of the SPD is that once adopted, it will be a material consideration in planning decisions and where relevant, in partnership with the Hampshire & IOW Integrated Care Board, financial contributions will lead to improvements to healthcare facilities.

Reason for Equality Impact Assessment (tick as appropriate)

This is a **new** policy/strategy/service/system function proposal



**Equality and Diversity considerations**

Describe the ways in which the groups below may be impacted by your activity (**prior to mitigation**). The impact may be negative, positive or no impact.

Protected Characteristic	Negative, positive or no impact (before mitigation/intervention) and why?	Does the proposal have the potential to cause unlawful discrimination (is it possible that the proposal may exclude/restrict this group from obtaining services or limit their participation in any aspect of public life?)	How will you advance the equality of opportunity and to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not.	What concerns have been raised to date during consultation (or early discussions) and what action taken to date?	What evidence, analysis or data has been used to substantiate your answer?	Are there any gaps in evidence to properly assess the impact? How will this be addressed?	How will you make communication accessible for this group?	What adjustments have been put in place to reduce/advance the inequality? <i>(Where it cannot be diminished, can this be legally justified?)</i>
<p>Page 68</p> <p><b>Age</b> (restrictions/difficulties both younger/older)</p>	<p><b>Positive</b></p>	<p>The Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out a robust, evidence-based methodology for deciding what the required health infrastructure improvements may be in a particular area of the island and then identifies how the level of developer contributions that would be required towards those improvements will be calculated.</p> <p>The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM22 of the Island Plan Core Strategy.</p> <p>The collection of financial contributions towards improved primary healthcare infrastructure could provide opportunities for equality in this group and for this reason this has been noted.</p>						

<p><b>Disability</b>  <b>a) Physical</b>  <b>b) Mental health</b>  (must respond to both a &amp; b)</p>	<p><b>Positive</b></p>	<p>The Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out a robust, evidence-based methodology for deciding what the required health infrastructure improvements may be in a particular area of the island and then identifies how the level of developer contributions that would be required towards those improvements will be calculated.</p> <p>The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM22 of the Island Plan Core Strategy.</p> <p>The collection of financial contributions towards improved primary healthcare infrastructure could provide opportunities for equality in this group (a &amp; b) and for this reason this has been noted.</p>
<p><b>Race</b>  (including ethnicity and nationality)</p> <p>Page 6</p>	<p><b>Positive</b></p>	<p>The Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out a robust, evidence-based methodology for deciding what the required health infrastructure improvements may be in a particular area of the island and then identifies how the level of developer contributions that would be required towards those improvements will be calculated.</p> <p>The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM22 of the Island Plan Core Strategy.</p> <p>The collection of financial contributions towards improved primary healthcare infrastructure could provide opportunities for equality in this group and for this reason this has been noted.</p>
<p><b>Religion or belief</b>  (different faith groups/those without a faith)</p>	<p><b>No impact</b></p>	<p>The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM22 of the Island Plan Core Strategy. There will be no impact on the protected characteristic.</p>
<p><b>Sex</b>  (Including Trans and non-binary – is your language inclusive of trans and non-binary people?)</p>	<p><b>No impact</b></p>	<p>The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM22 of the Island Plan Core Strategy. There will be no impact on the protected characteristic.</p>
<p><b>Sexual orientation</b>  (is your language inclusive of LGB groups?)</p>	<p><b>No impact</b></p>	<p>The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM22 of the Island Plan Core Strategy. There will be no impact on the protected characteristic.</p>

<p><b>Pregnancy and maternity</b></p>	<p><b>Positive</b></p>	<p>The Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out a robust, evidence-based methodology for deciding what the required health infrastructure improvements may be in a particular area of the island and then identifies how the level of developer contributions that would be required towards those improvements will be calculated.</p> <p>The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM22 of the Island Plan Core Strategy.</p> <p>The collection of financial contributions towards improved primary healthcare infrastructure could provide opportunities for equality in this group and for this reason this has been noted.</p>
<p><b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b></p>	<p><b>No impact</b></p>	<p>The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM22 of the Island Plan Core Strategy. There will be no impact on the protected characteristic.</p>
<p><b>Gender reassignment</b></p>	<p><b>Positive</b></p>	<p>The Health Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out a robust, evidence-based methodology for deciding what the required health infrastructure improvements may be in a particular area of the island and then identifies how the level of developer contributions that would be required towards those improvements will be calculated.</p> <p>The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM22 of the Island Plan Core Strategy.</p> <p>The collection of financial contributions towards improved primary healthcare infrastructure could provide opportunities for equality in this group and for this reason this has been noted.</p>

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In order to identify the needs of the groups, you will need to review data, statistics, user feedback, population data, complaints data, staffing data ([SAPHRreports@iow.gov.uk](mailto:SAPHRreports@iow.gov.uk)), community/client data, feedback from focus groups etc. When assessing the impact, the assessment should come from an evidence base and not through opinion or self-knowledge.

**H. Review**

How are you engaging people with a wide range of protected characteristics in the development, review and/or monitoring of the programme/ activity?

The Health Contributions SPD has been subject to an equalities impact assessment which demonstrates that no negative impacts on the protected characteristics are expected from the document. Negative impacts are also not expected to arise from the act of adopting the Health Contributions SPD and using as a material consideration in planning applications.

The SPD was subject to public consultation in line with the relevant planning legislation and the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. Future reviews of the SPD will be subject to the same consultation requirements.

Date of next review: After adoption of a new local plan

#### H. Sign-off

Head of Service/Director/Headteacher sign off & date:

Name: *Ollie Boulter*

Date: 18 April 2024

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Purpose: For Information

## Agenda Item Introduction

**ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL**

Committee **CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

Date **7 MAY 2024**

Topic **PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY – DRAFT SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (SPD)**

---

### Background

1. Following a period of public consultation, Cabinet to be asked to adopt an SPD that sets out the sustainable drainage principles and design solutions required from new development of all scales that will reduce the amount of surface water entering the combined sewer and help mitigate flooding.

### Focus for Scrutiny

2. The role of the committee is not to act as a 'shadow Cabinet'. Its function is to ensure that the principles of decision making have been complied with:
  - taking into account all relevant considerations and ignoring those which are irrelevant
  - compliance with finance, contract, and all other procedure rules
  - due consultation and proper advice is taken, and alternative options considered before decisions are reached
  - impartiality and an absence of bias or pre-determination
  - any interests are properly declared
  - decisions are properly recorded and published
  - decisions are proportionate to the desired outcome
  - respect for human rights and equality impacts
  - a presumption in favour of transparency and openness
  - clarity of aims and desired outcomes
  - due consideration of all available options
  - reasons are given for decisions

## **Outcome(s)**

3. Does the committee support the proposed recommendations, or wish to report any comment to Cabinet?

## **Document(s) Attached**

4. Report to Cabinet on 9 May 2024 - Adoption of the 'Sustainable Drainage Systems Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)'
5. Appendix 1: Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) SPD
6. Appendix 2: Summary of consultation responses and changes to the Draft SPD
7. Appendix 3: Stage one equality impact assessment (EqIA)

Contact Point: Melanie White, Statutory Scrutiny Officer,  
(01983) 821000 ext 8876, e-mail [melanie.white@iow.gov.uk](mailto:melanie.white@iow.gov.uk)

# Cabinet Report

Purpose: For Decision

## ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL

Date	<b>9 MAY 2024</b>
Title	<b>ADOPTION OF THE 'SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (SPD)'</b>
Report of	<b>CABINET MEMBER FOR PLANNING, COASTAL PROTECTION AND FLOODING</b>

---

### Executive Summary

1. The purpose of this report is to consider the adoption of the 'Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)' following a consultation exercise undertaken by the Isle of Wight Council.
2. Sustainable Drainage Systems, or SuDS, are a way to manage surface water by copying the way that rainwater drains in a natural landscape. The SuDS SPD outlines the design principles required to deliver SuDS on the Isle of Wight and provides advice on integrating SuDS within any new development.
3. The SuDS SPD is primarily intended for practical use by those looking to undertake development of any scale, as well as designers of surface water drainage systems. The guide is relevant to all those involved in the masterplanning, design, approval, construction and maintenance of new development. It can also be used by anyone looking to find out more about SuDS.
4. The SPD is intended to assist developers and property owners to deliver SuDS which:
  - prevent and reduce surface water flooding;
  - have clear responsibilities for future maintenance and management;
  - are appropriate to the island, its geology and hydrology;
  - deliver social, environmental and financial benefits;
  - aim to meet a range of sustainability and place-making objectives.
5. If adopted, the council will be able to use the SPD as a material consideration in planning decisions and require new development to integrate SuDS as part of the design process to help manage surface water in a way that has a positive impact on flooding.

## Recommendation

6. To adopt the 'Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Supplementary Planning Document' attached as Appendix 1; and
7. To delegate any final editorial and presentational changes to the supplementary planning document to the Strategic Manager for Planning. These changes will not alter the meaning of the document and will be restricted to grammatical, presentational and typographical errors.

## Background

8. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) help to manage flood risk to homes, businesses, roads and services on the Isle of Wight. They control the amount of rainfall and pollutants which flow off paved surfaces, and enter the island's rivers, and eventually the sea.
9. Well-designed SuDS also contribute to our resilience to climate change, and provide habitats for native wildlife on the island. They also provide places for communities to meet, play, exercise and enjoy nature.
10. Surface water drainage should be one of the first aspects considered when assessing whether a site is suitable for development, or when considering works to an existing property. This allows the design of effective drainage strategies, which maximise the benefits of SuDS to people and the environment.
11. The Core Strategy includes policies DM2 'Design Quality for New Development' and DM14 'Flood Risk', both of which seek to ensure that the design of new development is responsive to the environment (DM2) and that development reduces the risk of flooding (DM14).
12. The SuDS SPD provides detailed guidance that expands on the policy wording in DM14 and sets out the Council's expectations for SuDS designs on the Island in the form of the Isle of Wight SuDS Design Standards (Section 5 and Appendix A of the SPD), and provides guidance on how to meet these. A validation checklist is provided for major development (Appendix D of the SPD), and for non-major and minor development, standing advice is provided. The SPD confirms that the Isle of Wight Council expects *all* development proposals to include SuDS.
13. Where appropriate, the SPD defines local technical design standards for the Isle of Wight, where these go beyond national standards. However, the document is not intended as a detailed design guide. The CIRIA SuDS Manual C753 (2015) is recommended for this purpose, and relevant chapters of the manual, and other reference documents are signposted throughout the SPD.
14. The Council will use the new guidance to ensure that surface water drainage is managed appropriately and in accordance with national standards and industry best practice for SuDS, as well as the latest national and local planning policy.

## Corporate Priorities and Strategic Context

15. The [Corporate Plan 2021 - 2025](#) sets out the administration's key areas for action, aspirations and key activities. The specific key areas for action and aspirations relevant to the SuDS SPD are set out in more detail below.

### Responding to climate change and enhancing the biosphere

16. The Climate and Sustainable Development Impact Assessment has been carried out with the results show in the graphic overleaf. The provision of sustainable drainage features on new development will assist in removing surface water from the combined sewer system and make a positive contribution to reducing flooding across the island and managing surface water in a more resilient and resourceful way.



### Impact on Young People and Future Generations

17. The provision of SuDS in new development that helps to reduce the amount and impact of surface water flooding will have a positive impact on young people and future generations by improving the natural environment and making the island infrastructure safer.

## **Corporate Aims**

18. The Corporate Plan 2021 - 2025 sets out the corporate aspirations and key activities. Once adopted the SuDS SPD will play a role in helping the Council achieve the following specific aspirations:
- (1) We will ensure that we listen to people. We will do so by holding consultations in which we will have a proper discussion with residents about issues
  - (16) Place the health and wellbeing of residents at the centre of all we do
  - (27) All council decisions must be considered with regard to their impact on young people and future generations
  - (45) Embed both the biosphere and the climate change strategy into policy, including the island plan, advanced by appropriate action plans. All council decisions are to have regard to the biosphere and climate change strategy

## **Consultation and Engagement**

19. In line with regulations 11 to 14 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and the Council's [Statement of Community Involvement](#), the local planning authority undertook a 6-week consultation on the draft SPD (which is longer than the minimum statutory requirement for such a consultation). This took place from Friday 26 January 2024 until Friday 8 March 2024.
20. A total of thirty one responses were received from a wide range of stakeholders including local residents, town, parish & community councils and statutory consultees such as the Environment Agency and Historic England.
21. The comments received have resulted in some revisions to the draft document that was put out for public consultation, and details of these changes can be found in Appendix 2 to this report.
22. It is welcome and positive that support for the document was provided by Southern Water, Island Rivers Partnership, Surfers Against Sewage, Environment Agency and Natural England, all of whom play a vital role in reducing and mitigating against flooding.

## **Scrutiny Committee**

23. The proposed adoption of the SuDS SPD is being considered by Corporate Scrutiny Committee on 7 May 2024 and any recommendation(s) from Corporate Scrutiny will be reported verbally to the Cabinet meeting.

## **Financial / Budget Implications**

24. It is considered that there will be no direct financial / budget implications arising from adoption of the SuDS SPD.

## **Legal Implications**

25. Supplementary planning documents should be prepared only where necessary and in line with paragraph 153 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
26. If adopted the SPD will add further detail to the policies already in the Island Plan Core Strategy. The SPD will be a formal document that will be a material consideration in planning decisions, but not part of the development plan.

## **Equality and Diversity**

27. The council as a public body is required to meet its statutory obligations under the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to eliminate unlawful discrimination, promote equal opportunities between people from different groups and to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it. The protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
28. A stage one equality impact assessment (EqIA) has been undertaken in connection with the proposed SPD (see Appendix 3).
29. It is considered that the SPD itself will not have a negative impact on any of the protected characteristics. This is because the status of the document is such that higher level policy and legislation is also required to be considered as part of the determination of any planning application, which would take account of our legal duties under equality legislation.

## **Property Implications**

30. It is considered that there will be no direct property implications, although any decisions over the future of council owned land will need to consider relevant planning policy that would include the SPD once adopted

## **Options**

31. The options are set out as follows:
  - a) To adopt the Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Supplementary Planning Document attached as Appendix 1; and
  - b) To delegate any final editorial and presentational changes to the draft supplementary planning document to the Strategic Manager for Planning. These changes will not alter the meaning of the document and will be restricted to grammatical and typographical errors; or
  - c) To further amend and then adopt the Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Supplementary Planning Document; or

- d) To not adopt the Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Supplementary Planning Document;

## Risk Management

32. The main risk of not adopting the Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) SPD is that the local planning authority will not be able to use the guidance within the document as a material consideration when determining planning applications. This would mean that development would come forward without consideration of integrating Sustainable Drainage Systems into the design process at the earliest possible stage.

## Evaluation

33. The draft SPD outlines the design principles required to deliver SuDS on the Isle of Wight and provides advice on including SuDS within any new development. The SPD is intended to assist developers and property owners to deliver SuDS which:
- prevent and reduce surface water flooding;
  - have clear responsibilities for future maintenance and management;
  - are appropriate to the island, its geology and hydrology;
  - deliver social, environmental and financial benefits;
  - aim to meet a range of sustainability and place-making objectives.
34. The adoption of the Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) SPD will result in the council being able to use the guidance within the document, which aligns closely with key Corporate Plan objectives, as a material consideration when making planning decisions.

## Appendices Attached

35. Appendix 1: Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) SPD  
36. Appendix 2: Summary of consultation responses and changes to the Draft SPD  
37. Appendix 3: Stage one equality impact assessment (EqIA)

## Background Papers

38. Island Plan Core Strategy: [Microsoft Word - Core Strategy - Mar 2012.doc \(iow.gov.uk\)](#)
39. [Supplementary Planning Document consultations \(iow.gov.uk\)](#)
40. Contact Point: James Brewer, Planning Team Leader Policy & Delivery  
☎ 821000 extension 8567 e-mail [james.brewer@iow.gov.uk](mailto:james.brewer@iow.gov.uk)

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*Strategic Director, Community Services*

COUNCILLOR PAUL FULLER  
*Cabinet Member for Planning, Coastal Protection and Flooding*



# Isle of Wight Sustainable Drainage Supplementary Planning Document

**Final Draft**

**April 2024**

**Isle of Wight Council**



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## Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BRE	Building Research Establishment
BSI	British Standards Institution
CCMA	Coastal Change Management Area
CDM	Construction Design and Management Regulations
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EMS	European Maritime Site
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
ICE	Institute of Civil Engineers
IPS	Island Planning Strategy
IoWC	Isle of Wight Council
km	Kilometres
LFRMS	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
m	Metres
mm	Millimetres
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone
RSPB	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAB	SuDS Approving Body
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UV	Ultraviolet
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WwTW	Wastewater Treatment Works

## 1 Introduction

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) help to manage flood risk to homes, businesses, roads and services on the Isle of Wight. They control the amount of rainfall and pollutants which flow off paved surfaces, and enter the island's rivers, and eventually the sea. Well-designed SuDS also contribute to our resilience to climate change, and provide habitats for native wildlife on the island. They also provide places for communities to meet, play, exercise and enjoy nature.

Surface water drainage should be one of the first aspects considered when assessing whether a site is suitable for development, or when considering works to an existing property. This allows the design of effective drainage strategies, which maximise the benefits of SuDS to people and the environment.

Early engagement and consultation on surface water drainage with the relevant bodies at pre-application stage is also key to reducing the risk of design conflicts and planning objections. This includes Isle of Wight Council (as Local Planning Authority and Lead Local Flood Authority), Island Roads, the Environment Agency, and Southern Water.

**Isle of Wight Council expects all development proposals to include SuDS.** This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out the Council's expectations for SuDS designs on the island, in the form of the Isle of Wight SuDS Design Standards (Section 0 and Appendix A), and provides guidance on how to meet these. A validation checklist is provided for major development (Appendix D), and for non-major and minor development, standing advice is provided in Section 4.4.3.

### 1.1 Purpose of this document

The SuDS SPD introduces the concept of SuDS, and outlines the design principles required to deliver SuDS on the Isle of Wight. It provides advice on integrating SuDS within any development and delivering the multiple benefit drainage systems expected within the Isle of Wight.

This guidance is primarily intended for practical use by those looking to undertake development of any scale, as well as designers of surface water drainage systems. However, the guide is also relevant to all those involved in the masterplanning, design, approval, construction and maintenance of new development. It can also be used by anyone looking to find out more about SuDS.

As an unitary authority, the Isle of Wight Council acts as the Lead Local Flood Authority and Local Planning Authority for the island. In its role as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), the Council is responsible for managing the risk of flooding from surface water, groundwater and Ordinary Watercourses (all watercourses not classified as Main Rivers) and is statutory consultee to the planning system on surface water drainage matters.

The Council will use the new guidance to ensure that surface water drainage is managed appropriately and in accordance with national standards and industry best practice for SuDS, as well as the latest national and local planning policy.

The SPD is intended to assist Isle of Wight Council, developers and property owners to deliver SuDS which:

- manage surface water flood risk;
- are appropriate to the island, its geology and hydrology;
- deliver social, environmental and financial benefits;
- aim to meet a range of sustainability and place-making objectives;
- are clearly presented at planning stage, enabling an efficient review and approval process; and

- have clear responsibilities for future maintenance and management.

Where appropriate, the SPD defines local technical design standards for the Isle of Wight, where these go beyond national standards. However, this document is not intended as a detailed design guide. The CIRIA SuDS Manual C753 (2015) is recommended for this purpose, and relevant chapters of the manual, and other reference documents are signposted throughout this SPD.

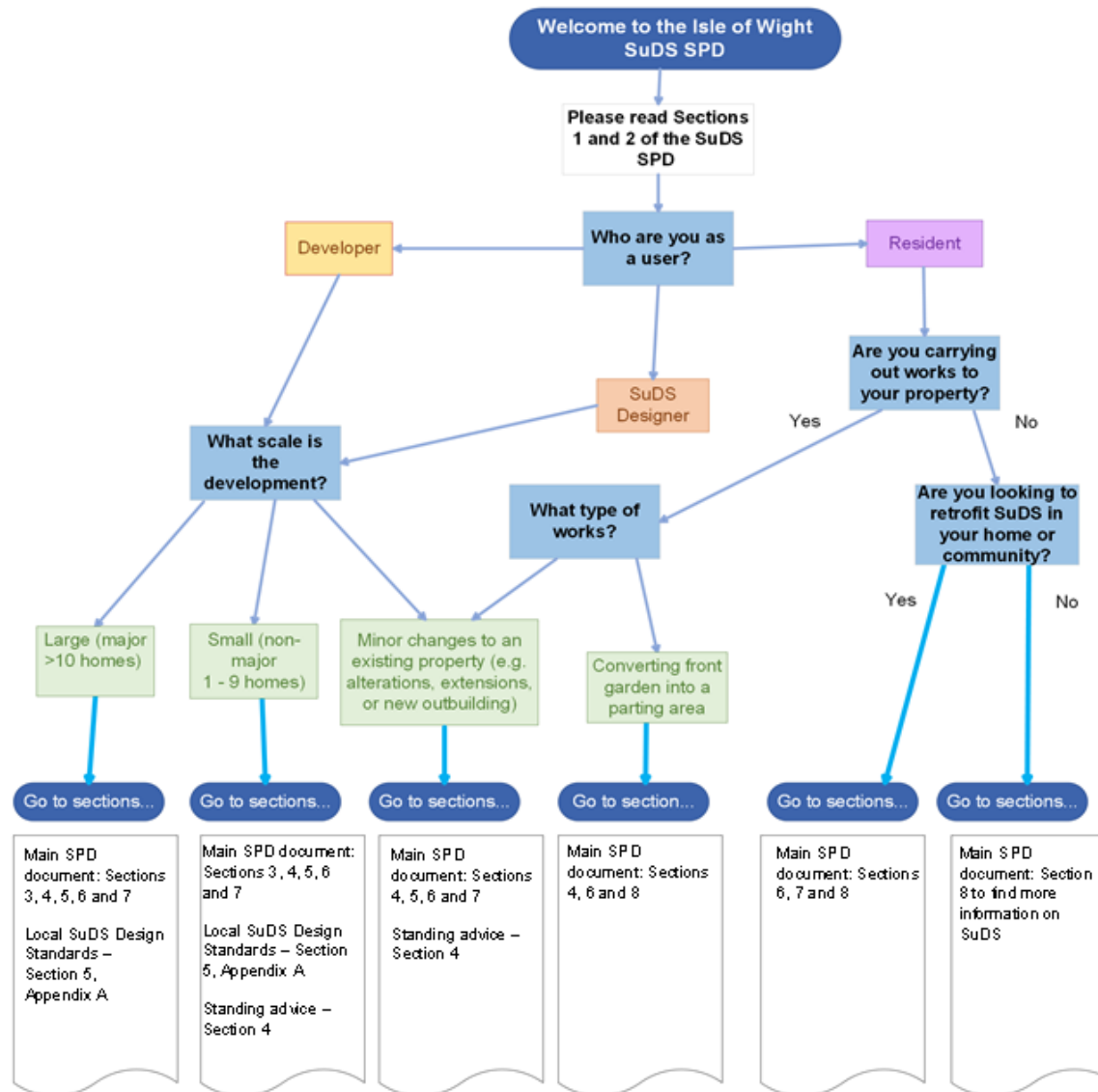
Finally, the document outlines the planning and approval process, and provides checklists and advice to ensure that planning requirements are clear and accessible (Section 4).

## **1.2 How to use this document**

This document is designed to be read in its entirety. However, some sections may be more relevant to particular users.

Figure 1-1 provides suggested sections for different users to focus on.





**Figure 1-1: User guide to the Isle of Wight SuDS SPD**

## 2 Overview and Context

### 2.1 What are SuDS and why use them?

Sustainable Drainage Systems, or SuDS, are a way to manage surface water by mimicking the way that rainwater drains in a natural landscape. Traditionally, rain falling on roads, roofs and pavements has been collected in underground pipes and transferred as quickly as possible to the nearest sewer or river. However, this has contributed to flooding and pollution within rivers.

SuDS aim to **slow the flow** of water, by:

- **Source control** – intercepting rain close to where it falls on roads, roofs and pavements
- **Re-using water** – collecting rainwater and re-using it in homes and buildings
- **Allowing water to soak (Infiltration)** – allowing rain to soak into the ground
- **Moving water (Conveyance)** – moving water along the ground surface
- **Storing water (Attenuation)** – storing water on the surface in ponds and basins

There are a wide range of SuDS components which either reuse water, allow water to soak into the ground, move water or store water. A SuDS system has several interconnected components which form part of a management train. The management train should begin with managing rainwater as close to where it falls as possible ('source control').

*"The SuDS approach involves slowing down and reducing the quantity of surface water runoff from a developed area to manage downstream flood risk, and reducing the risk of that runoff causing pollution. This is achieved by capturing, infiltrating, slowing, storing, conveying and treating runoff on site and, where possible, on the surface rather than underground. Water then becomes a much more visible and tangible part of the built environment, which can be enjoyed by everyone."*

The SuDS Manual C753 p.19 (CIRIA, 2015)

### 2.2 What are the benefits of using SuDS?

The primary benefits of SuDS are often seen as managing water quantity and quality. SuDS techniques help to manage flooding during storms and also naturally filter pollution (such as silt and petrol), preventing it from entering rivers and the sea.

However, well-designed SuDS provide a host of social, environmental and financial benefits for residents and developers. They create spaces for wildlife and places for people to enjoy, and make developments more resilient to climate change. As a result, SuDS features can contribute to a range of site requirements, including Biodiversity Net Gain, habitat corridors, climate change adaptation and nutrient neutrality.

*"Surface water is a valuable resource and this should be reflected in the way it is managed and used in the built environment. It can add to and enhance biodiversity, beauty, tranquility and the natural aesthetic of buildings, places and landscapes and it can help make them more resilient to the changing climate."*

The SuDS Manual C753 p.19 (CIRIA, 2015)

Aside from the statutory requirement for SuDS within major development, there are many benefits for developers in integrating well-designed SuDS, to help meet several requirements for a site:

- Ensure national and local planning policy requirements are met

- Use multi-functional SuDS features to **meet several planning policy requirements within the same area of the site** (e.g. biodiversity, amenity, green infrastructure, flood risk, drainage)
- Avoid delays in the planning process and reduce risk of drainage systems needing re-design at a late stage
- Manage flood risk and reduce damage to property both on-site and off-site
- Contribute to providing habitats and meeting Defra **Biodiversity Net Gain requirements** for new developments
- **Improve water quality** in environmentally designated sites (Ramsar, SAC, SSSI) and contribute to Water Framework Directive (WFD) targets required by Natural England and the Environment Agency, as well as nutrient neutrality requirements
- Reduce drinking water and garden watering demand (through **water-re-use**)
- Well-designed SuDS are cheaper and easier to maintain than 'traditional drainage'. **Management costs can be saved**, as maintenance can be carried out as part of standard landscape contracts
- Providing green spaces, which benefit the **health** and **wellbeing** of communities
- Contribute to making developments attractive places to live, which can **increase premiums on property values**

### 2.3 What type of developments?

This guidance demonstrates that SuDS can be incorporated into **all types** of development, and is intended to encourage SuDS uptake down to permitted development scale:

- Residential, commercial, industrial and mixed developments
- Greenfield and brownfield (previously developed) sites
- Major development (where the LLFA has a statutory consultee role)
- Minor development types (including extensions, conservatories and driveways)
- Permitted development
- Other development (minerals and waste, schools)
- Refurbishments of existing developments (SuDS retrofitting)
- Existing public open space and streetscapes (SuDS retrofitting)

#### 2.3.1 What are the keys to the successful design and implementation of SuDS?

This guidance provides a starting point for the design of a successful SuDS scheme. The key elements of this are:

- Early consultation with Isle of Wight Council
- Integrate SuDS into the design **from the beginning**
- Ensure opportunities for multiple benefits are realised
- Agree or develop adoption strategy for all forms of SuDS to be used on the site
- Consider the operation and maintenance requirements of the whole drainage system

### 2.4 How can SuDS support other legislation and policies?

Where SuDS are designed to provide multiple benefits, they can help developments meet the objectives of a range of requirements set out in legislation, national planning policy and Local Plan policies.



available, as produced by the Institute of Civil Engineers (ICE) and the British Standards Institution (BSI). The Susdrain website also provides a helpful resource.

## **2.7 Changes to SuDS approval**

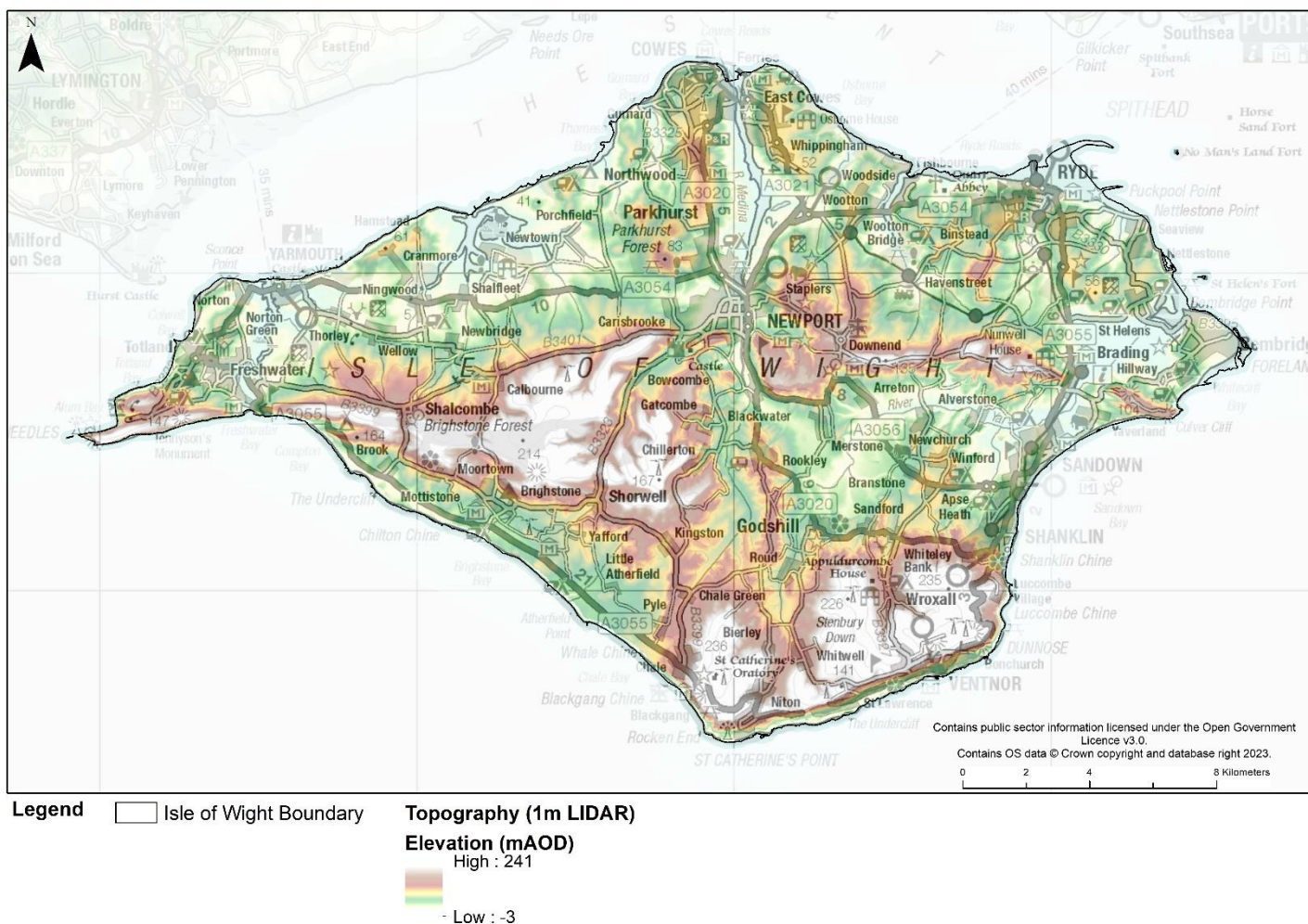
In January 2023, Defra announced a decision to implement Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 in England. This will introduce a new framework and national standards for the approval and adoption of SuDS in England, and will make Unitary and County Councils SuDS Approving Bodies. It will also remove the automatic right for surface water drainage to connect into the public sewer system. The UK Government is currently considering how Schedule 3 will be implemented. This SuDS SPD will be updated once these details are available.

### 3 Characteristics of the Isle of Wight

The Isle of Wight lies off the south coast of mainland England and covers an area of approximately 380km<sup>2</sup> (38,016 hectares) and has a coastline of 57 miles in length. The largest town on the island is Ryde, but Newport, the second largest town by population, is the administrative centre. The population on the island has increased by 1.5%, from around 138,300 in 2011 to 140,400 in 2021<sup>4</sup>. Residents are joined by up to 2 million tourists each year.

#### 3.1 Topography

The chalk geology forms the highest elevations in the south and centre of the landscape, with the highest point on the island reaching a maximum elevation of 242m AOD at St Boniface Downs in the south east. The topography falls away from the chalk uplands towards the river valleys and coastline, where it reaches sea level.



**Figure 3-1: Topography of the Isle of Wight**

<sup>4</sup> Isle of Wight Council (2022) Isle of Wight population figures. Available at: Isle of Wight population figures (iow.gov.uk)

### 3.2 Soils

Soils in the northern half of the island are base-rich, loamy and clayey. These are seasonally wet and slightly acid. Clay produces heavy soils and where it occurs inland, it mostly supports pasture. These give way to shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone as the underlying bedrock changes along the central ridge. The southern half of the island has mainly freely draining, slightly acid, loamy soils which support distinctive vegetation, as well as some further clays. The light sand soils provide some of the best arable land on the island.

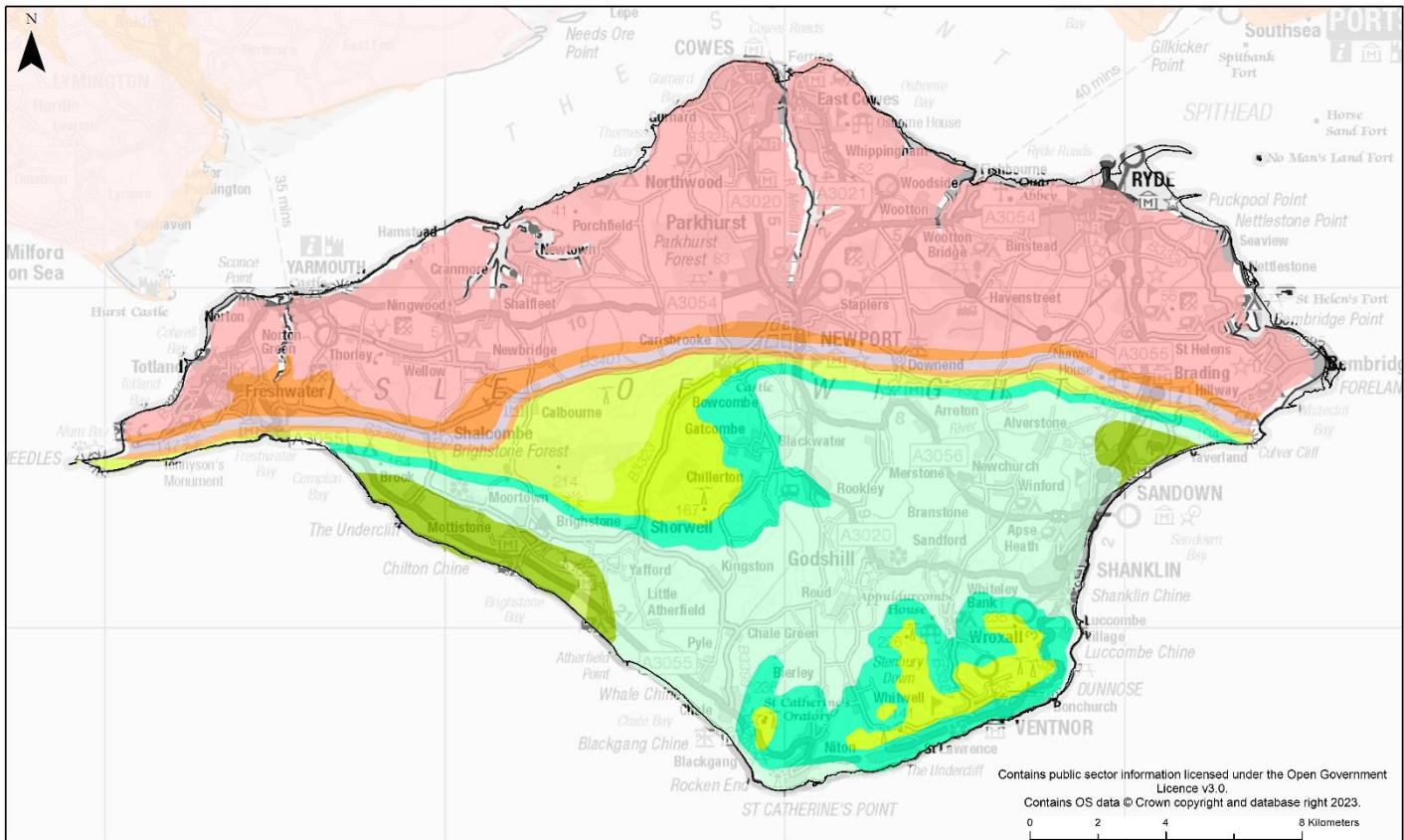
### 3.3 Geology

The Isle of Wight has a diverse bedrock geology (Figure 3-2). Chalk is the most dominant landform, with a central chalk ridge running from the eastern point at Culver to the western point at The Needles. A second area of chalk downland is located in the south, above the towns of Shanklin and Ventnor and the villages of Niton, Whitwell and Wroxall. Inland areas of chalk correspond with undulating land and often include steep-sided dry valleys.

North of the central chalk ridge, the bedrock is formed of Hamstead Member clays, sands and silts. This geology is also associated with the low-lying cliffs along the north west coast of the island (Hamstead Heritage Coast), the tidal inlets of the Western Yar, Newtown Creek, Kings Quay, Wootton Creek and the wetlands inland at Thorness Bay.

Immediately to the south of the central chalk downs, a band of Lower Sandstone runs from Compton in the west to Yaverland in the east. These rolling hills are often the location of spring lines.

Due to the varied geology of the island, site-specific assessments and ground investigations are required to determine the underlying geology, in order to inform drainage designs. Relevant guidance on standards and best practice for site ground investigations includes the UK Specification for Ground Investigations and the BS 5930 Code of practice for ground investigations.



**Legend**

- Isle of Wight Boundary
- Bedrock geology**
- BRACKLESHAM GROUP AND BARTON GROUP (UNDIFFERENTIATED) - SAND, SILT AND CLAY
- THAMES GROUP - CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
- LAMBETH GROUP - CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
- SOLENT GROUP - CLAY, SILT AND SAND
- GREY CHALK SUBGROUP - CHALK
- WHITE CHALK SUBGROUP - CHALK
- GAULT FORMATION AND UPPER GREENSAND FORMATION - MUDSTONE, SANDSTONE AND LIMESTONE
- LOWER GREENSAND GROUP - SANDSTONE AND MUDSTONE
- WEALDEN GROUP - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE
- WEALDEN GROUP - SANDSTONE AND SILTSTONE, INTERBEDDED

**Figure 3-2: Bedrock geology of the Isle of Wight**

**3.4 Coastal geomorphology and landsliding**

The town of Ventnor and its surrounding villages along the Undercliff and parts of the Cowes and Gurnard headland are built on pre-existing landslide features, which have implications for these towns and their communities. On the south coast of the Isle of Wight, the Ventnor Undercliff is the largest urbanised landslide complex in north-western Europe, and parts of the area are affected by ground movement. In both areas there is the potential for landslide reactivation. These two zones are marked on the [Isle of Wight Council Draft Island Planning Strategy map](#).

Along the coastline of the island, areas likely to be affected by coastal change over the next 100 years are defined by a Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA), also shown on the [Isle of Wight Council Draft Island Planning Strategy map](#). There is a presumption against new development within the CCMA, to limit the risk to people (see Draft Island Planning Strategy Policy EV16). However, where development is required, a sustainable approach to flood risk and coastal erosion management must be demonstrated.

Within known areas of potential ground instability and coastal landslide risk, groundwater has a significant influence on ground stability. The recharge of groundwater by soakaways and the leakage of sewers and surface water drainage systems is potentially the most



destabilising activity associated with development<sup>5</sup>. Therefore, SuDS features which encourage infiltration of rainfall into the ground are not acceptable within the two zones of potential landslide reactivation. Similarly, the CCMA also typically precludes the use of soakaways, and therefore measures which encourage infiltration into the ground are also considered to be unacceptable within the CCMA. Instead, surface water from development sites in these areas should be discharged into existing watercourses, or should employ the use of adequately lined and sealed surface water drainage systems (see Standard 6a in Section A.8 of Appendix A). Section 7.6 outlines the main design considerations for developments in areas with coastal stability and landslide risk.

### 3.5 Landscape

Over half of the island (191km<sup>2</sup>) was designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in 1963. The discontinuous AONB area is made up of five land parcels across the island.

A rural island, 80% of its land area is devoted to agriculture, including sheep rearing on the downs and heath 'rangelands', dairy farming on the lower-lying land, and pockets of arable farming and forestry elsewhere. North of the central chalk ridge the soils become wetter and heavier, leading to more grazing land and woodland in these areas.

The coast of the island includes wide sandy shorelines, particularly on the east side of the island, as well as at steep cliffs to the west and south.

### 3.6 Habitat and biodiversity

In 2019, the Isle of Wight was awarded UNESCO Biosphere Reserve status, to reflect the balanced relationship between people and the natural environment.

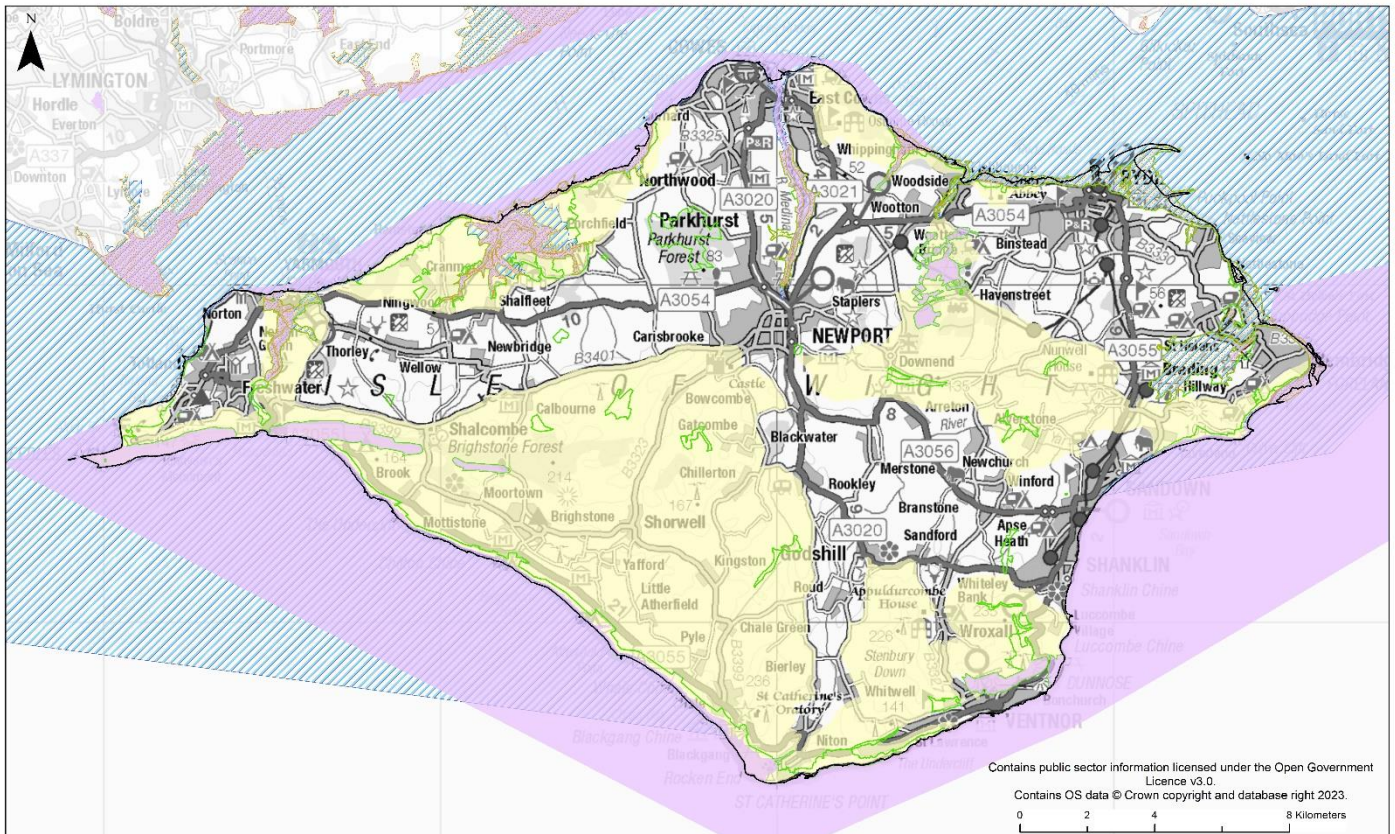
The chalk grasslands, cliffs and estuaries on the island support rich habitats and species. As an island, there are also stable populations of native animals which are rare on the mainland, including red squirrels, dormice, bats and water voles<sup>6</sup>. Above-ground, vegetated SuDS provide opportunities to create habitats which support these native species.

The international designations on the coastline alone include Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), European Maritime Site (EMS), Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites (Figure 3-3).

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5 Geomorphological Services Limited (1991) Coastal Landslip Potential Assessment: Isle of Wight Undercliff, Ventnor. Available at: Ventnor Undercliff and Cowes to Gurnard ([iow.gov.uk](http://iow.gov.uk))

6 Isle of Wight Council (2023) Go Wild on Wight. Available at: Go Wild on Wight: Biodiversity on the Isle of Wight



**Legend**

- Isle of Wight Boundary
- SAC
- SSSI
- Ramsar Sites
- SPA
- AONB

**Figure 3-3: Environmental designations on the Isle of Wight**

**3.7 Historic environment**

The historic environment includes listed buildings, historic landscapes, monuments of national interest, and buried archaeological sites. Sufficient consideration should be given during design to any possible impacts of a SuDS scheme, the required mitigation and opportunities to enhance the historic environment. For instance, proposed infiltration should not compromise buried archaeological remains or historic buildings. However, the presence of heritage assets does not preclude the possibility of development. Good design with adequate regard for the choice of appropriate materials and links to existing blue-green spaces can allow development to both retain and make a beneficial contribution to the historic environment. The CIRIA SuDS Manual C753 (2015) outlines where some of the opportunities for betterment can be realised in historic environments, an example may include the use of appropriately designed rainwater harvesting features adjacent to historic buildings.

Developers should identify the presence of heritage assets early in the planning process and consult the LLFA to ensure they are given the opportunity to advise on proposed site drainage. Information and advice on when consent for works needs to be sought can be obtained from the Isle of Wight Council’s Archaeology and Historic Environment Service and from the Historic England website. The National Heritage List for England should also be consulted, which is the official register of nationally designated assets. Undesignated

heritage assets are recorded by the Council in the Heritage Gateway's Historic Environment Record for the Isle of Wight.

### 3.8 Nutrient pollution vulnerability

A large percentage of Isle of Wight AONB is designated as a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) under the Nitrates Directive 1991, which covers most of the Chalk and Lower Greensand areas. The Directive aims to reduce current and future nitrate water pollution.

Natural England has advised that there are high levels of nitrogen and phosphorus input causing eutrophication in the marine designated sites in the Solent (SPAs and SACs). The nutrients are understood to originate from agricultural sources and wastewater from existing and new housing, as well as other development.

As a result, any proposed development which uses Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) which discharge into the Solent designated sites and/or waterbodies that subsequently discharge into these designated sites, will need to demonstrate no adverse effects by achieving nutrient neutrality. Conversely, development which connects to a WwTW that does not discharge into the Solent does not need to demonstrate nutrient neutrality.

Isle of Wight Council has produced a position statement<sup>7</sup> that requires all planning applications that involve a net increase of residential units, to demonstrate that their development would not cause harm to the Solent protected sites, as a result of drainage that would result in a net increase in nutrients. SuDS can play a role in mitigating excess nutrients produced within surface water runoff on development sites, though this is a lesser contribution of nutrients than effluent discharge in separate sewer systems. However, in areas with combined sewers reducing overall surface water runoff contributions to the sewer network through SuDS can be beneficial in mitigating effluent discharges and their associated nutrient loads from storm overflows. SuDS can also be effective at managing polluting runoff from roads and highways. The role of SuDS in addressing storm overflows and their impacts is recognised in the Government's **Storm Overflows Discharge Reduction Plan** published in August 2022. CIRIA guidance on using SuDS to manage nitrogen<sup>2</sup> and phosphorous<sup>3</sup> should be consulted when designing SuDS in areas of nutrient pollution.

### 3.9 Rainfall

The Isle of Wight is sunniest place in the UK, and is dry by UK standards, with an average annual rainfall of 900-1000mm. A shift in the seasonal pattern of rainfall is expected as a result of climate change, with summers becoming drier on average than at present and winters becoming wetter. The number of days experiencing rainfall in summer and winter will decrease and increase respectively, but the intensities of extreme rainfall in both seasons are expected to increase. SuDS provide an opportunity to harvest rainwater for re-use during drier weather, as well as storing runoff during storm events.

Current Government guidance recommends that an uplift of 25% (Central) to 45% (Upper end) should be applied to **peak rainfall estimates for the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) (1 in 100-year) event** on the Isle of Wight. This accounts for the increase in rainfall intensity expected by the 2070s (years 2061 to 2125)<sup>8</sup>. Isle of Wight Council expects that the latest available upper end allowance is used within design rainfall calculations (see Standard 1d in Section 5 and Appendix A).

### 3.10 Hydrogeology and water resources

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7 Isle of Wight Council (2021) Isle of Wight Council Position Statement: Nitrogen neutral housing development. Available at: 2981-IWC-Position-Statement-Nitrates-2021.pdf (iow.gov.uk)

8 Environment Agency (2022) Isle of Wight Management Catchment peak rainfall allowances. Available at: Climate change allowances for peak rainfall in England (data.gov.uk)

The island has three principal rivers. The River Medina flows northwards into the Solent, the Eastern Yar (the island's largest river) flows north eastwards to Bembridge Harbour, and the Western Yar flows from Freshwater Bay to the estuary at Yarmouth.

The majority of the watercourses flow in a northerly direction, fed by runoff from steep topography on the island, and drain into estuaries on the northern shores of the island. However, the Chines are home to a series of streams which can rise from the chalk bedrock and flow southwards.

Due to the western Solent being narrower than the eastern Solent, the north coast of the island has four high tides each day, with a double high tide every twelve and a half hours. During these high tides, the ability of watercourses and drainage systems to drain is restricted (further details in 0).

The Isle of Wight is classified at 'serious water stress', with the chalk aquifer providing one of the main resources for the island's water supply. The total water abstraction for public supply on the Isle of Wight is approximately 16.5 million litres per day, split between 23% river water, 47% groundwater and 30% transfers from the mainland. The Eastern Yar provides the largest abstractions and the main aquifers on the Isle of Wight are the Chalk, the Upper Greensand and the Lower Greensand, all found within Isle of Wight AONB. SuDS features such as soakaways, rainwater harvesting systems, and infiltration SuDS (in areas with suitable underlying geology) can support the recharge of groundwater which supplies aquifers. Rainwater harvesting systems can also be designed to conserve and treat rainwater for reuse, minimising the use of potable water for grey water applications (such as flushing toilets).

#### Flood risk

A significant number of properties on the island are at risk of flooding from multiple sources (coastal, river, surface water, groundwater, sewers – see

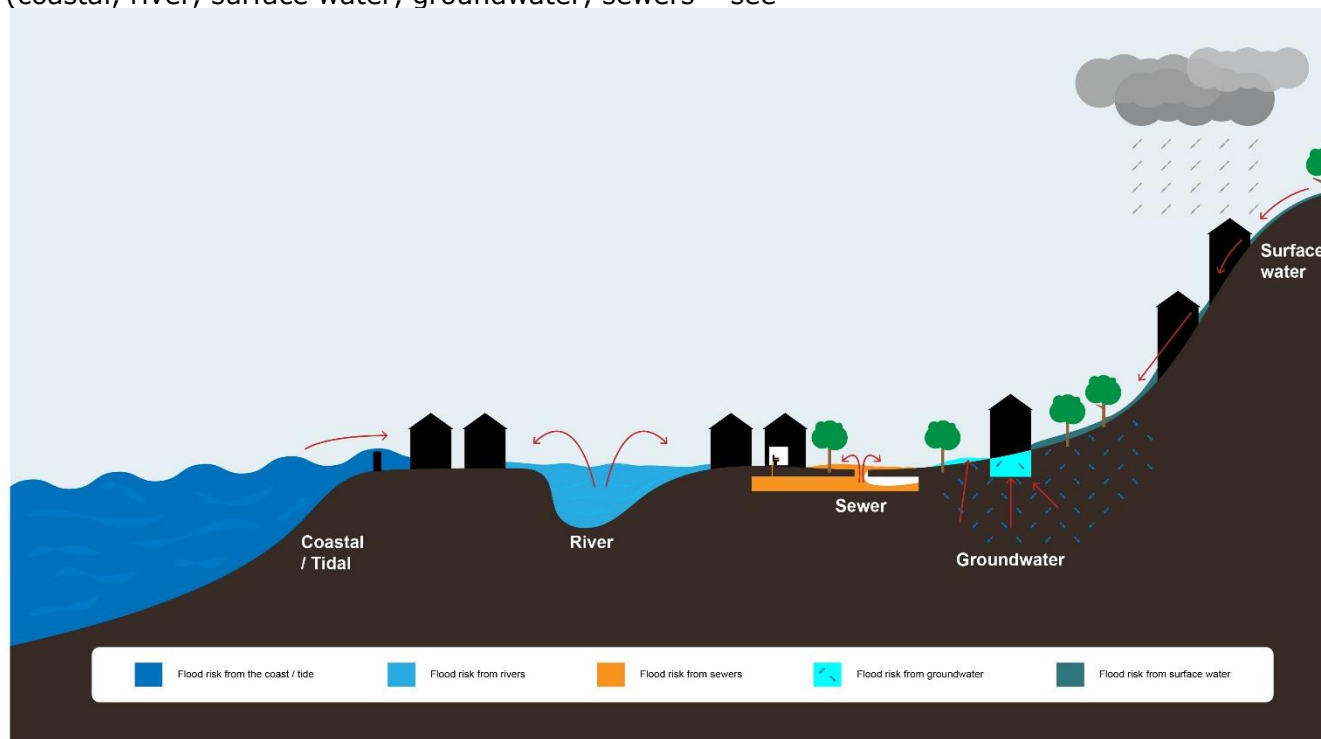
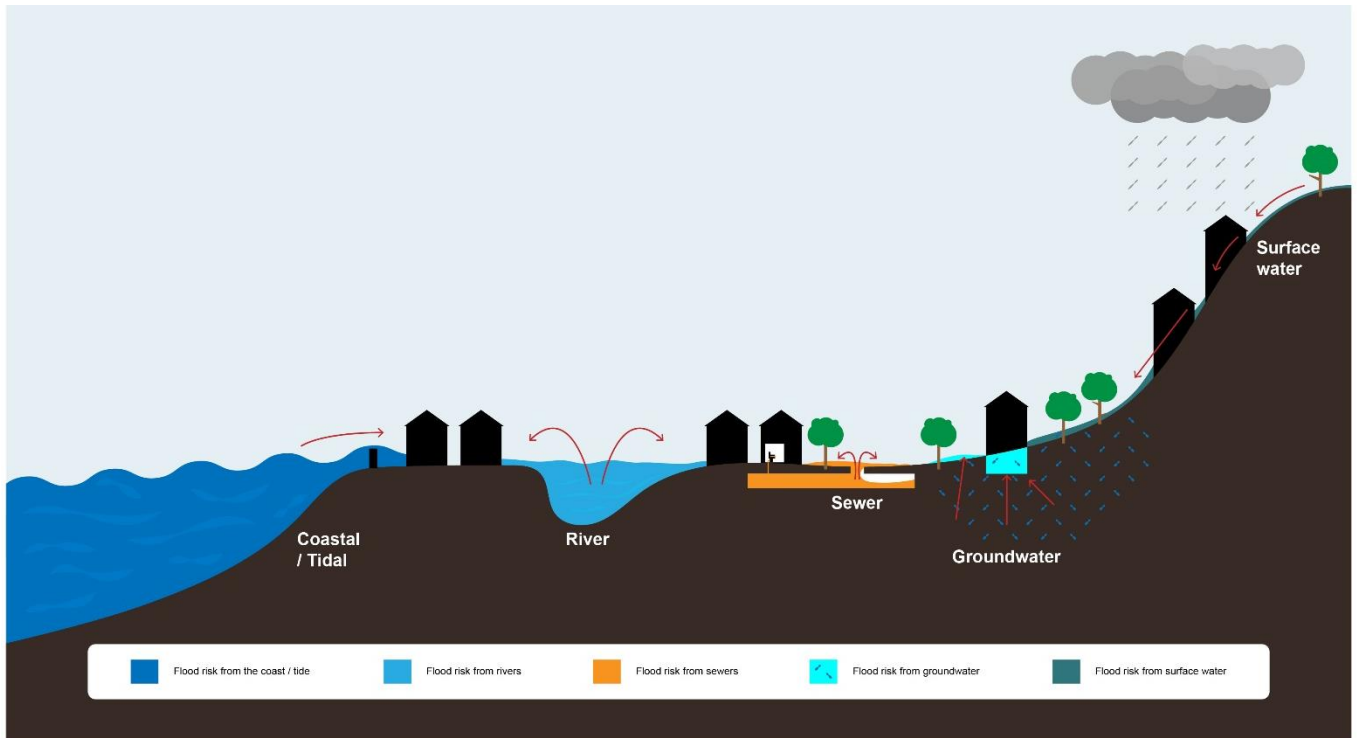


Figure 3-4). Wetter winters and more intense storms are likely to occur with climate change, making flooding more frequent and more severe.



**Figure 3-4: Sources of flood risk (source: JBA Consulting)**

The primary sources of flood risk on the Isle of Wight are considered to be from rivers and the sea. Large areas of the coast and estuaries are at risk of tidal flooding, including parts of Ryde, Cowes and East Cowes, Sandown and Yarmouth. Fluvial flood risk is concentrated in the northern portion of the island where the majority of the watercourses are located. Tidal conditions have a significant influence on fluvial flood risk, particularly in Ryde, Freshwater and Newport<sup>9</sup>.

Surface water flood risk is high in urbanised areas of the island, where runoff forms on paved surfaces and the capacity of drainage systems can be exceeded by heavy rainfall<sup>9</sup>. Many of the older sewer networks within towns are combined systems, which receive both sewage and surface water. The sewer capacity can be exceeded during heavy rainfall, resulting in diluted, but untreated, effluent being discharged into watercourses and the sea during heavy rainfall, to reduce the risk of sewage flooding to property. By controlling the rate and volume of surface water entering the combined sewer network, SuDS can improve existing flood risk and water quality.

A combination of a system of rias (sunken or flooded estuaries) and the complex tidal regime of the Solent (with double or dual peak high tides) can lead to tidal water blocking the discharge of watercourses, drainage infrastructure and surface water, in a process known as tide locking. Flood risk on the island often occurs due to a combination of high tides and a fluvial or surface water flood event occurring at the same time. This causes water levels to rise within channels and drainage structures and can lead to exceedance of capacity. Increases to sea level as a result of climate change will impact areas that are tidally influenced. This will affect future flood risk in these tidally influenced areas, particularly from fluvial and surface water flooding. Where discharge from a site is proposed to an area of tidal influence, the potential for tide locking and its impact on drainage and storage potential should be considered as part of any scheme.

<sup>9</sup> Environment Agency (2009) Isle of Wight Catchment Flood Management Plan. Available at:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/293850/Isle\\_of\\_Wight\\_Catchment\\_Flood\\_Management\\_Plan.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/293850/Isle_of_Wight_Catchment_Flood_Management_Plan.pdf)

Groundwater flooding is considered to present a less significant risk to the island than tidal, fluvial or surface water flooding. The Isle of Wight Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) identified that groundwater flooding is usually linked to, and contributes to, fluvial flooding, with limited groundwater flooding having occurred in the Lower Eastern Yar. However, due to the variable geology on the island, a site-specific assessment of groundwater levels is required to inform drainage designs.

Significant flood events have occurred in recent years, notably in Autumn 2023, Winter 2000 – 2001, Winter 2013/14 and Summer 2021. In 2000, prolonged rainfall led to high river levels, which coincided with frequent tide-locking. Gurnard, Cowes, Newport, Ryde and Seaview all experienced flooding as a result of high river, groundwater and tidal levels. In 2021, an extreme and intense rainfall event exceeded the capacity of surface water drainage and combined sewer systems. Internal property flooding occurred in Ryde, Binstead, Bembridge and Monktonmead.

## 4 SuDS design and the planning process

### 4.1 Overview

Since April 2015, SuDS have been a statutory requirement on all major development, and are approved through the planning system, with the LLFA acting as a statutory consultee to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

This means SuDS are required for:

- residential developments of 10 dwellings or more,
- residential developments of 0.5 hectares or more,
- developments where the building floor space to be created is 1,000 square metres or more,
- developments on sites with an area of 1 hectare or more,
- winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits,
- waste developments.

However, since then, updates to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2021) and Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2022) have strengthened the requirement.

**Isle of Wight Council expects SuDS to be considered within all developments, regardless of their scale.**

This section provides guidance on the level of detail which should be provided to support SuDS designs in different types and scales of development (as summarised in Figure 4-1).

The CIRIA SuDS Manual (Section 7) provides in depth, step-by-step guidance on the design process. This section outlines how these design stages correspond with the planning process on the Isle of Wight.

The key steps in the planning process for SuDS are as follows<sup>10</sup>:

- Pre-application
- Planning negotiation and decision-making on outline and detailed design
- Final planning approval for construction
- Adoption and maintenance of SuDS
- Planning inspection and enforcement action of SuDS construction and maintenance

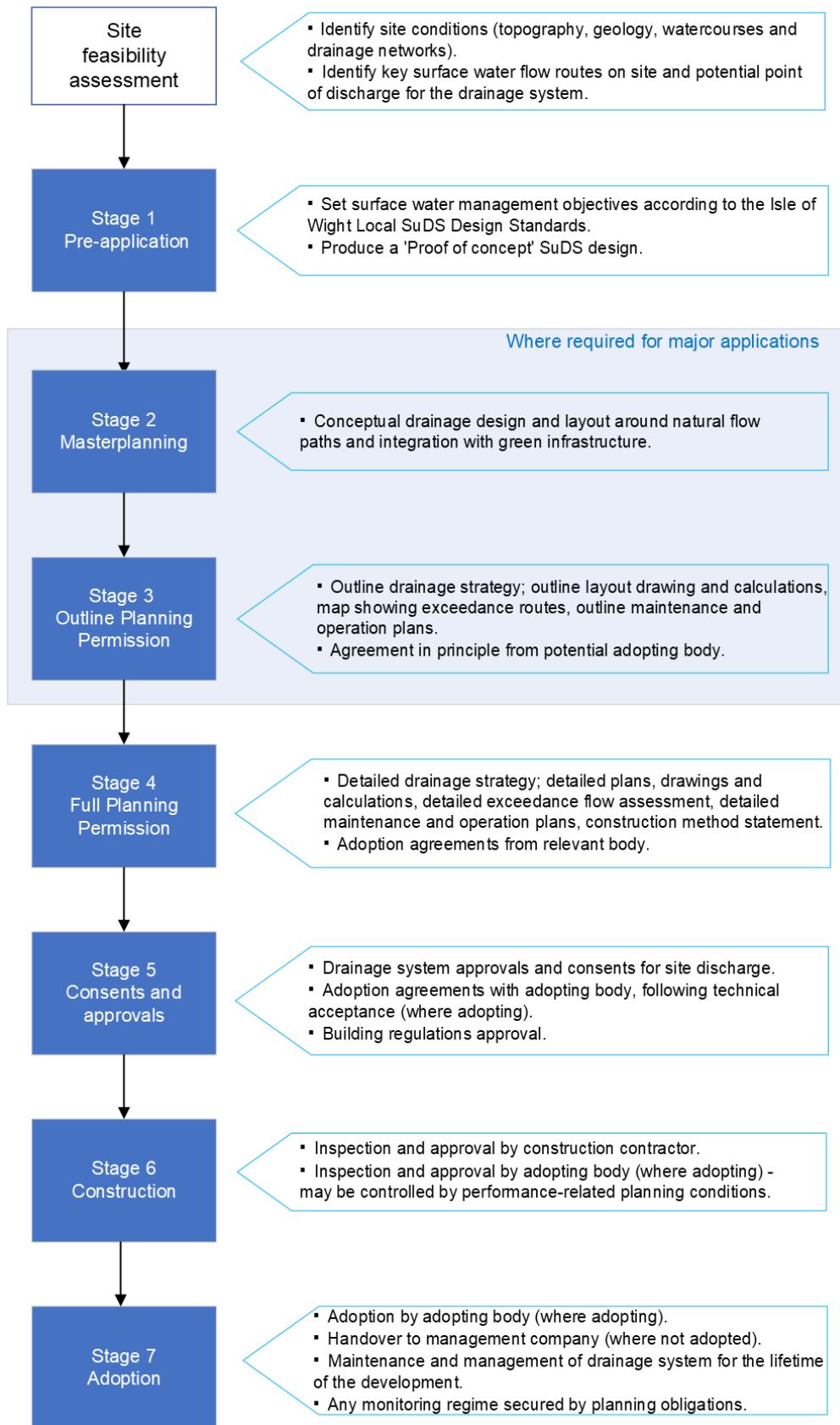
Further policies on SuDS and green infrastructure are set out in the Environment Policies (Section 4) of the Isle of Wight Local Plan.

Following enactment of Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act in England, it is anticipated that SuDS approval will be undertaken by the LLFA as the SuDS Approving Body (SAB) in a separate process to the planning system, as is currently the case in Wales.

**This section of the guidance will be updated following implementation of Schedule 3.**

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<sup>10</sup> Potter, K., Vilcan, T. (2020) Managing urban flood resilience through the planning system: insights from the 'SuDS-face'. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences. Available at: [Managing urban flood resilience through the English planning system: insights from the 'SuDS-face' | Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences \(royalsocietypublishing.org\)](https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rsta.2020.0158)



**Figure 4-1: Overview of the SuDS delivery process**



## 4.2 Who to consult?

Statutory consultees must be consulted where appropriate conditions apply, as shown in Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1: Statutory consultees for planning applications**

Organisation	Role	When to consult	How to consult
Isle of Wight Council	Lead Local Flood Authority	Consult on SuDS design and flood risk from Ordinary Watercourses, surface water and groundwater. Statutory consultee on surface water drainage proposals for all major developments Applications to discharge into a watercourse would require an Ordinary Watercourse Consent	The LLFA does not have a formal pre-application process. However, it welcomes early discussions with developers around surface water drainage and flood risk relating to major developments. Please complete a <a href="#">pre-application advice form</a> to arrange this.
	Local Planning Authority	On planning applications for all types of development.	Details on how to apply for <a href="#">pre-application advice</a> or <a href="#">planning permission</a> can be found on the Isle of Wight Council website.
Southern Water	Sewerage undertaker	Early consultation with Southern Water and the Local Planning Authority will be required before developing the site layout or masterplan (plan showing the general layout of key elements on the site).  To ensure a viable drainage strategy, Southern Water must be contacted before submitting a planning application. This will allow agreement of any connections and discharge rates into the public sewer network, as well as adoptable SuDS design standards.	Complete a wastewater <a href="#">pre-planning enquiry application form</a> and email it to <a href="mailto:developerservices@southernwater.co.uk">developerservices@southernwater.co.uk</a> .
Island Roads	Highways Authority	Consult if SuDS will impact on adopted public highways or if discharge of surface water to highway drainage is proposed. Statutory consultee engaged where a development proposal has an impact on the highway network.	Details on how to book pre-application advice can be found on the <a href="#">Development Control pages of the Island Roads website</a> , or by emailing <a href="mailto:developmentcontrol@islandroads.com">developmentcontrol@islandroads.com</a>
Environment Agency	Executive non-departmental public body sponsored by Defra	Consult on flood risk within Flood Zones 2 and 3, discharge of surface water to Main Rivers, Critical Drainage Areas and infiltration in Source Protection Zones.	Please read the Environment Agency's <a href="#">Standing Advice on flood risk</a> , before consulting them. <a href="#">Pre-application advice service</a> <a href="#">Flood Risk Activity Environmental Permits for works to a Main River</a>

Whilst not compulsory, consultation with other organisations and groups is beneficial, to gain further understanding of the implications and considerations in planning for SuDS. Recommended non-statutory consultees include:

- Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust
- Island Rivers Partnership hosted by Natural Enterprise
- The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
- Local communities - Parish Councils, community flood groups etc.

### **4.3 Major development**

#### **4.3.1 Pre-application**

Engaging with the approving authorities at the pre-application stage clarifies the requirements and is expected in a full planning application for a particular site. This can minimise delays in the planning approval process, as less time is spent amending drainage designs at the outline and full planning stages.

The Isle of Wight Council, as LPA and LLFA, encourages the use of pre-application advice for all developments.

##### **Information required**

Designers and developers should check the Isle of Wight SuDS design standards (see Section A.8 of Appendix A) at an early stage to understand what is expected of SuDS on the island.

A 'proof of concept' SuDS plan and statement will be prepared, to inform the pre-application discussions. Once agreed in principle, this plan can then be used to guide the site masterplan and detailed drainage design.

Early consideration should be given to:

- Identification of site characteristics which present opportunities and constraints for SuDS (topography, infiltration potential, coastal stability, discharge destinations, local habitats, flood risk, adoption arrangements etc.). The **Island Core Strategy** map provides a useful resource.
- Seeking advice and surveys from professionals from relevant disciplines (ecologists, landscape architects, archaeologists, drainage engineers etc.)

#### **4.3.2 Masterplanning**

For larger developments, a masterplan will be necessary. Seeking advice from the LPA, LLFA, Southern Water and Island Roads early in the masterplanning process will help to avoid costly issues or redesigns at a later stage. Considering SuDS at this stage also maximises the financial benefits of SuDS, such as cheaper drainage construction costs and a potentially more desirable development.

##### **Information required**

At this stage, the conceptual design and layout will be determined, designing SuDS around natural flow paths, low points and catchments.

SuDS will be integrated with multifunctional green spaces and the road network, with prevention and source control SuDS integrated into building designs. Land uses should be clustered to manage pollution.

#### **4.3.3 Outline application**

An outline planning application is used to determine whether a development is likely to be approved by the planning authority. The aim is to secure approval in principle, before a fully detailed proposal is submitted.

### **Information required**

An outline drainage strategy, plans and drawings must be provided. The LLFA must be satisfied that the drainage proposals are viable and will meet the Isle of Wight local SuDS standards, national SuDS standards and planning policy.

As well as managing the quantity of surface water, the strategy must also demonstrate how the site will meet Isle of Wight standards on water quality, biodiversity, climate change, coastal stability, amenity, health and safety (see Section 0 and Appendix A). It must also set out an agreement in principle for who will adopt and maintain the SuDS, and an outline Maintenance and Operation Plan.

#### **4.3.4 Full application**

A full planning application seeks complete approval for a development proposal.

### **Information required**

A detailed drainage strategy, plans and drawings must be provided. This will include detailed design of the layout, dimensions and performance of the proposed SuDS system and components, and detailed design of exceedance routes. The LLFA must be satisfied that the drainage proposals are viable and will meet the Isle of Wight local SuDS standards, national SuDS standards and planning policy.

The strategy must fully evidence how the site will meet Isle of Wight standards on water quantity, water quality, biodiversity, climate change, coastal stability, amenity, health and safety. It must also set out an agreement for who will adopt and maintain the SuDS, a detailed Maintenance and Operation Plan and a Construction Method Statement.

A ground investigation must be undertaken in advance of a full planning application, to sufficiently inform the detailed drainage strategy.

#### **4.3.5 Reserved matters**

Where outline planning has previously been approved, a reserved matters application can be made within three years, to deal with any outstanding details. These details typically include the layout, scale and appearance of the development.

Work cannot begin on site until all reserved matters have been approved.

### **Information required**

Any reserved matters relating to SuDS will require information to be provided at the same level of detail as a Full Application. Where all or parts of the SuDS system are to be adopted, approval in writing of the design from the adopting body must be submitted.

#### **4.3.6 Discharge of conditions**

Where conditional planning approval has been granted for a site, an application is required to submit further details, to discharge these conditions.

Details requested at the discharge of conditions stage often centre around construction, operation and maintenance of the SuDS network. However, other conditions may be applied depending on the application and the site.

### **Information required**

Examples of Discharge of conditions requirements:

- Confirmation of proposed methods for treating surface water runoff (including the first 5mm of rainfall)
- Consent from relevant authority, where connection of discharge to a waterbody/sewer is proposed
- For phased developments, proposed delivery and construction phasing plans

- Full construction, operation and maintenance schedules for the proposed SuDS features
- Documented evidence of confirmed adoption arrangements with the adopting authority

Where all or parts of the system are to be adopted, approval in writing of the design from the adopting body must be submitted before the discharge of conditions.

Any discharge of conditions relating to SuDS will require information to be provided at the same level of detail as a Full Application. See Section 6.2 for more information on the arrangements for the adoption of SuDS.

#### 4.3.7 Phased developments

Phased developments are those which are constructed in several stages, often over many years. This can be a challenge for installing SuDS, as consistency in approach must be maintained from the outline drainage strategy for the entire site to the phase-scale detailed drainage design.

Drainage design for each phase of the development should meet the wider drainage strategy for the whole site, as agreed in the approved outline application. If the drainage design changes between outline approval and the detailed design for a development phase, surface water calculations and drawings will need to be re-submitted for planning approval.

Any changes to the design must not impact on its quality in terms of water quantity, water quality, climate change, biodiversity, coastal stability, amenity, health and safety, or ease of maintenance.

##### Information required

At site-level strategic outline planning stage:

- Details of planned phasing of development, with SuDS in earlier stages of development sized to accommodate later development phases
- Specified limits to surface water runoff rates and volumes for each phase of development
- Details on sequencing of SuDS during construction phases, to manage surface water runoff and limit sediment erosion during each development phase (see Isle of Wight SuDS local standard Principle 7)

At phase-scale individual planning application stage:

- Use of surface water runoff rates and volumes agreed at outline planning stage
- Clear integration of the SuDS scheme with the site-wide outline drainage strategy, as well as completed and proposed development phases

#### 4.4 Non-major / Minor development

The impact of non-major and minor development on flood risk and surface water drainage issues is often underestimated. The successive growth of small developments within a catchment can have a large cumulative impact on surface water runoff rates and volumes, as well as flood risk on downstream communities.

SuDS can and should be incorporated in all developments, including smaller developments and extensions/renovations.

Isle of Wight Council as LLFA is not a statutory consultee on surface water drainage for minor development. However, standing advice for non-major and minor development is provided in Section 4.4.3.

##### 4.4.1 Non-major development

Major development is defined under the Town and Country Planning Order 2015 as: residential development of ten or more dwellings (or a site area of 0.5 hectares or more), a building where the floor space is 1,000m<sup>2</sup> or more, development with a site area of 1 hectare or more, and waste and minerals development.

'Non-major development' is defined within the Flood Risk and Coastal Change NPPG as any development falling below the threshold of major development. For example, a planning application for eight dwellings, an office building creating 750 square metres of floor space, or a development with a site area of 0.4 hectares.

There are many benefits to using SuDS rather than traditional drainage in a new development and it is strongly encouraged. SuDS may also help in meeting many other Local Plan policies and requirements for a development, such as Biodiversity Net Gain.

#### 4.4.2 Minor development

In relation to flood risk, "minor development" is defined within the **Flood Risk and Coastal Change NPPG**. In this context, minor development means:

- Minor non-residential extensions (industrial/commercial/leisure): with a floorspace of less than 250 square metres
- Alterations: development that does not increase the size of buildings (e.g. alterations to external appearance)
- Householder development: for example, sheds, garages, games rooms etc. within the curtilage of the existing dwelling, in addition to physical extensions to the existing dwelling itself. This excludes creating a separate dwelling within the curtilage of the existing dwelling (e.g. subdividing houses into flats)

Much of the advice relating to space-restricted developments (see Section 7.10) can also be applied to minor development and renovations. There are opportunities to install on-site surface SuDS in any small project. For example green roofs and trees can add biodiversity value on small areas, and areas of hardstanding can be fitted with permeable paving or gravel to slow runoff and improve water quality. Other suitable features include slow-release water butts which redirects roof runoff into a tank with an elevated drain, this allows excess water to drain slowly towards the drainage system.

#### 4.4.3 Standing advice for Non-major and Minor Development

The expectation is that all developments on the Isle of Wight will aim to include high quality SuDS and provide some form of betterment to existing conditions. The inclusion of SuDS has many benefits and will also help to meet many other local policies.

Applicants are required to provide Isle of Wight Council, as Local Planning Authority, with a surface water drainage management plan which demonstrates how surface water from the development will be disposed of in a manner that does not increase flood risk elsewhere, in accordance with the principles of SuDS. The applicant is advised to refer to the Isle of Wight Local SuDS Design Standards, particularly those relating to water quantity (Principle 1). To achieve this, we recommend the inclusion of source control components (such as rainwater re-use/harvesting, green roofs, rain gardens, trees, permeable paving). Existing flow routes and drainage features within the site should be identified and preserved (e.g. ditches, seasonally dry watercourses, historic ponds).

Surface water drainage should also aim to enhance the water quality, biodiversity, climate change resilience and amenity of the site. Clear justification and evidence are required to prove that inclusion of SuDS within non-major or minor development "would be inappropriate" (NPPF paragraphs 173 and 175). The NPPG for Flood Risk and Coastal Change states that where cost is included as a reason for not including SuDS, information

must be provided to allow comparison of lifetime costs between SuDS and a conventional public sewer connection.

This must include the opportunity costs of providing land for drainage components, as well as the maintenance and operating costs.

## 4.5 Other development

As well as residential and commercial developments, SuDS should also be implemented to manage surface water in other types of development. This includes:

- **Schools**

- Schools provide excellent opportunities to incorporate SuDS which deliver benefits for learning and play.
- SuDS bring many benefits to schools, including water re-use, cost savings, flood risk management, pollution control and aesthetic improvements, as well as being an education and play resource. SuDS in schools which incorporate standing water into the design should incorporate child safety barriers and warning signs, without detracting from the function and amenity value of the feature.
- Health and safety concerns are often identified as constraints for delivering SuDS in schools. However by using effective and creative designs, safety can be incorporated into SuDS designs, without detracting from the amenity value of the features.
- New schools on the Isle of Wight must incorporate SuDS into the site design, following the Local SuDS Design Standards and national standards. Redevelopment plans for existing schools also explore opportunities to retrofit SuDS features, particularly where flooding or restricted sewer capacity issues exist.

- **Minerals and waste**

- Minerals and waste development is classified as major development under the Town and Country Planning Act (1990). It is therefore subject to the same SuDS requirements as major residential or employment sites.
- The Island Planning Strategy Waste and Minerals is used to determine waste and minerals planning applications on the Isle of Wight.
- As stated in the NPPG (Paragraph 215) mineral deposits have to be worked where they are found, and there is no scope for relocation. Sand and gravel extraction is defined as 'water-compatible development' in NPPF Annex 3, acknowledging that these deposits are often in flood risk areas. However, mineral working should not increase flood risk elsewhere and sites need to be designed, worked and restored accordingly.
- Mineral workings can be large and may provide opportunities for applying sequential working and restoration. This can be designed to reduce flood risk by providing flood storage and attenuation. Most mineral development will involve the management of water, whether in terms of de-watering or consumption (such as washing, or dust mitigation). All such activities should minimise water consumption, flood risk (both on and off site) and poor water quality. Site restoration is also likely to present biodiversity enhancement, including through the management of water features.
- As set out in the [National planning policy for waste \(Appendix B\)](#)<sup>11</sup>, potential waste management sites must consider the proximity of vulnerable surface water and groundwater bodies. For landfill or land-raising, geological conditions and the behaviour of surface water and groundwater should be assessed, both for the site under consideration and the surrounding area. The

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<sup>11</sup> Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities and Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government (2014) National planning policy for waste. Available at: National planning policy for waste - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk))

suitability of locations subject to flooding, and consequent issues relating to the management of potential contamination risk to water quality, will also need particular care.

#### 4.6 Applications to pave front gardens

The paving of front gardens with hardstanding is strongly discouraged, as it has a significant cumulative impact on flooding and pollution of watercourses, as well as putting pressure on the local highway drainage systems and sewer networks.

**Planning permission is required for proposals to cover more than 5 square metres of a front garden with hardstanding, which do not provide for the surface water to run to a permeable area.** Planning permission is not required if:

- A new or replacement driveway of any size uses permeable (or porous) surfacing, such as gravel, permeable block paving, or porous asphalt; or
- Rainwater from the driveway is directed to a lawn or border, to drain naturally.

Applying for planning permission requires completing an application form, providing plans (which must be to scale) and paying a fee.

Proposals which include creating new vehicle access to the front garden will require application for a [Section 171 agreement](#) from Island Roads.

For further guidance see [UK Government guidance on permeable surfacing for front gardens](#)<sup>12</sup> and [Royal Horticultural Society guidance on permeable paving](#)<sup>13</sup>.

#### 4.7 Consent for works to watercourses

Consenting is a separate process to planning applications.

Consents are required:

- Where discharge into a watercourse, water body is proposed
- Before piping/culverting or obstructing a watercourse, whether permanent or temporary
- If as part of the construction of development, works are planned to any watercourse
- For repairs to certain existing structures and maintenance works

The requirement for consent from the relevant authority applies, even if planning permission has been granted. Consents should be considered at an early stage. For information, see the [UK Government Guidance](#) on works to watercourses.

Table 4-2 identifies the authority to contact for different watercourse consents. There is a presumption against the culverting of open watercourses, except for access, and for connecting surface water drainage from new development into the highway drainage system.

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<sup>12</sup> UK Government (2009) Guidance on the permeable surfacing of front gardens. Available at: [Guidance on the permeable surfacing of front gardens - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>13</sup> Royal Horticultural Society (2023) Front gardens: permeable paving. Available at: [Front gardens: permeable paving / RHS Gardening](#)



**Table 4-2: Consents required for works to watercourses**

Watercourse or drainage system	Consent required	Seek consent from:
Main river	Flood Risk Activity Permit	Environment Agency
Ordinary watercourse (all other ditches, drains or streams)	Land Drainage Consent	Isle of Wight Council (Lead Local Flood Authority)

## 5 Isle of Wight SuDS design standards

This section provides an overview of the seven principles for SuDS design on the Isle of Wight, which are underpinned by a series of standards. Detailed guidance on how to meet each of the SuDS standards is provided in Appendix A.

### 5.1 Principle 1: Control the quantity of runoff to manage flood risk

#### 5.1.1 Discharge destination

**Standard 1a:** Discharge must be prioritised according to the following discharge hierarchy:

- a) Rainwater re-use and recycling
- b) Shallow infiltration
- c) Discharge to surface water body (watercourse<sup>14</sup>, lake, sea)
- d) Discharge to surface water sewer

Discharge to a combined sewer will only be permitted as a last resort where all other options have been robustly demonstrated not to be possible. In these circumstances, surface water inputs to the network should be reduced, and the remainder attenuated as much as possible. Any new surface water inputs from major housing or commercial development to the wastewater network should also be offset by removing rainwater connections elsewhere in the catchment, for example through retrofitting SuDS as set out in Section 8.1 of this document. This is to ensure that new development does not contribute to increased occurrence of storm overflows.

#### 5.1.2 Runoff rates and volumes

**Standard 1b:** For all developments, the peak allowable discharge rate from the development to any surface water body or sewer for the 1 in 1-year, 1 in 30-year and 1 in 100-year rainfall event must never exceed the peak greenfield runoff rate for the same event. In some cases, it may be necessary to restrict rates further depending on local requirements.

**Standard 1c:** For all developments, the runoff volume from the development to any surface water body or sewer in the 1 in 100-year, 6-hour rainfall event must never exceed the greenfield runoff volume for the same event (with an allowance for future climate change and urban creep)

#### 5.1.3 Flood risk within the development

**Standard 1d:** The drainage system must be designed so that, unless an area is designated to hold and/or convey water as part of the design, flooding does not occur on any part of the site for a 1 in 30-year rainfall event. Any flooding within a 1 in 100-year plus climate change rainfall event must be retained within the site boundary, and no flooding occurs in any part to any building or utility plant within the development.

**Standard 1e:** Flows resulting from rainfall in excess of a 1 in 100 year plus climate change rainfall event, OR from overtopping or failure of a SuDS feature, must be managed in downstream SuDS components or designated exceedance routes that minimise the risks to people and property.

### 5.2 Principle 2: Manage the quality of runoff to prevent pollution

**Standard 2a:** SuDS must prevent runoff from leaving the site during everyday rainfall events (up to 5mm).

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14 Subject to Flood Risk Activity Permit or Ordinary Watercourse consent from relevant consenting authority.

**Standard 2b:** A SuDS management train approach must be followed to ensure that surface water discharged from the development does not adversely impact the quality of receiving waters.

**5.3 Principle 3: Create and sustain better places for nature**

**Standard 3a:** SuDS designs must maximise the use of vegetated SuDS features for storage and conveyance across the site.

**Standard 3b:** SuDS designs must contribute to meeting local and national policy on biodiversity.

**5.4 Principle 4: Create and sustain better places for people**

**Standard 4a:** SuDS designs must maximise multi-functional use of space on the site.

**Standard 4b:** SuDS must be safe for residents and operators.

**5.5 Principle 5: Climate change resilience**

**Standard 5a:** SuDS designs must contribute to ensuring new developments are resilient to climate change for the lifetime of the development.

**5.6 Principle 6 : Coastal stability**

**Standard 6a:** SuDS designs must not exacerbate coastal erosion or landsliding, or have an adverse effect upon the stability of cliffs or areas of known ground instability on the Isle of Wight.

**5.7 Principle 7: Adoption, maintenance and construction**

**Standard 7a:** SuDS must be adopted and maintained for the lifetime of the development.

**Standard 7b:** Surface water runoff must be managed during the construction phase.

## 6 Planning for construction, adoption and maintenance

### 6.1 Construction

SuDS are no more difficult to construct than traditional piped drainage systems. However, the construction of SuDS requires care and a contractor with a good understanding of their purpose and function. This is particularly important for the phasing of SuDS within the multiple stages of construction typical of larger development sites.

The [CIRIA Guidance on the Construction of SuDS](#) should be consulted in the design and construction of all SuDS on the Isle of Wight.

#### 6.1.1 Planning for construction

Before construction of SuDS can take place, full details are needed of the site conditions, and the design details of each component. This must include how the construction of SuDS fits into wider construction works on the site.

A Construction Method Statement must be prepared and approved by the LLFA at the detailed design stage, before SuDS construction works can commence. The method statement should identify the potential constraints and requirements for constructing SuDS on the site.

The Construction Method Statement should contain the following:

- Who will be responsible for construction
- How and when SuDS will be built, in relation to the overall site construction programme, including phasing of development
- Evidence that works will be completed early in the process, and a proposed strategy for sediment control and site drainage during construction
- If not possible, evidence must be provided that sufficient remediation of SuDS features will take place after construction
- Consideration of ecological and water quality impacts
- Emphasis of the differences between traditional construction activities
- Constraints on site works and how other works will be coordinated with SuDS
- A clear process of as-built SuDS inspections and sign off, which could be controlled by performance-related planning conditions

See the pre-construction checklist within [Section 6.2 of the CIRIA C768 Guidance on the construction of SuDS](#) for full details of what needs to be considered before constructing SuDS.

#### 6.1.2 During construction

During the construction of SuDS, site management practices should be put in place, to prevent costly damage and re-building of SuDS features. Care should also be taken during construction to avoid negative impacts on areas of ground instability.

The phasing of construction works and management of site activities are critical to the performance and success of SuDS features. As best practice, SuDS should be completed early and isolated from areas of ongoing construction, while the rest of the site works are underway.

##### Site Management

The following aspects should be considered when managing the construction of SuDS on a development site:

- Appropriately phasing SuDS into development.

- Allows surface water generated during construction phase to be managed on site.
- Prevents damage to below-ground structures.
- Isolates the SuDS features from areas of 'live' construction on the site, to avoid damage.
- Keeps site access and material storage areas, which may cause damage, away from SuDS features.
- Managing runoff both on and off-site
  - On steeper slopes, check dams should be used to manage the velocity of runoff on the site, to prevent erosion.
  - Temporary features, like basins and swales, can be created to accommodate the runoff generated on the site during the construction phases.
- Pollution control
  - Construction must meet the regulatory requirement of discharged water from the site being free from silt and pollutants.
  - If SuDS are used to drain site runoff during construction, they must later be remediated, to remove silt and pollutants.
- Managing soils and controlling sediment erosion
  - Compaction of soils designated for SuDS by heavy machinery should be avoided.
  - To control erosion, grassy SuDS either need to have vegetation established, or to be covered by erosion control mats and blankets, before they are used.
  - Reducing erosion prevents silt from entering other parts of the system.

### **Inspection**

SuDS should be inspected by the adopting body at agreed points during construction, to confirm that the built features meet the approved design.

Where significant variations are discovered on site (e.g. changes in levels, changes in materials, changes in the sequence of works) they should be reviewed by the original SuDS designer, to determine how this will affect the design performance.

See [Susdrain Construction Guidance](#) for further information.

### **6.1.3 After construction**

#### **Handover inspection and sign-off**

After construction, the adopting body or management company should arrange inspections of the work, prior to adoption. An as-built topographic survey of the system should be completed after construction.

#### **Reviewing the performance of SuDS**

Like all drainage systems, SuDS components should be regularly inspected, monitored and maintained in line with agreed method statements, to ensure efficient operation and prevent failure.

### **6.2 Adoption**

For SuDS to be effectively managed and maintained, clear arrangements need to be in place to specify which organisation is responsible. Adoption arrangements are key to the feasibility of a drainage strategy, and can significantly influence the design and location of SuDS features within a development site.

As a result, agreement on which organisation will have responsibility for adoption and maintenance of SuDS should be discussed with the Local Planning Authority and Lead Local Flood Authority. This should be agreed at the pre-application stage of the planning process.

All proposed discharge rates and volumes must be agreed with Isle of Wight Council, as Lead Local Flood Authority, before reaching an adoption agreement with any organisation.

The developer may arrange for adoption and maintenance to be undertaken by one of the following parties, where appropriate:

- Private management company
  - Often arrangements are made for a private management company to take on the responsibility for maintenance of SuDS and the public spaces on developments.
  - A detailed maintenance and operation plan must be in place to establish how the private management company will manage the SuDS components. It will also specify how often maintenance works will be carried out.
- Southern Water
  - Since 1st April 2020, water companies have been able to adopt certain SuDS features as part of the surface water sewer network, under the [Water UK Sewerage Sector Guidance](#).
  - Early consultation with Southern Water and the Local Planning Authority will be required, before developing the site layout or masterplan and making a planning application. As with conventional piped systems, the right to discharge must be secured by the developer and transferred to the water company on adoption.
  - See [Southern Water Outline Guidance for SuDS](#) for further details.
- Island Roads
  - As Highways Authority, Island Roads considers the adoption of SuDS features which accept runoff from the highway alone.
  - Where SuDS drain runoff from roofs or other areas of hardstanding in addition to the highway, they are currently not considered for adoption.

Where SuDS components are proposed on land within private ownership (such as property driveways or gardens), the developer will be expected to include provision within the deeds of the property which ensures that the SuDS features remain in situ throughout the lifetime of the development.

## 6.3 Maintenance

The maintenance and adoption of SuDS should be considered at the pre-application stage of a development. It is important to consider **who** will manage the SuDS features, and **how** they will maintain them.

Maintenance of SuDS should be simple and practical. Management of SuDS features within a site by multiple organisations is not an efficient use of resources.

Further detail can be found in the [Susdrain Maintenance of SuDS and Maintenance and Adoption Factsheet](#) resources.

### 6.3.1 Designing for maintenance

Maintenance is critical to effectiveness and success of SuDS, for example ensuring that the system drains effectively, and the created habitats sustain wildlife. These requirements should be considered from the outset of the design process, and cover the lifetime of the development.

Piped networks and underground features, particularly involving deep excavation, should be avoided, through early consideration of operational and maintenance requirements. Shallow surface features are preferred, with easily visible inlets and outlets where problems can be easily identified and systems designed to prevent blockages.

Further detail is provided under the Isle of Wight Local SuDS Design Standards (Principle 7) and within the [Susdrain Maintenance and Adoption Factsheet](#).

### 6.3.2 Maintenance and operation plan

All outline and full planning applications for major developments on the Isle of Wight must provide a Maintenance and Operation Plan. This will demonstrate that the proposed SuDS can be easily and safely maintained by the adopting organisation. A maintenance plan must comply with the Isle of Wight Local Design Standards, as set out in Principle 7. Note that different adopting authorities, such as Southern Water, may have additional maintenance design requirements for adoptable SuDS.

A Maintenance and Operation Plan should be at an appropriate level of detail for the planning stage including:

- Details of the required regular, occasional, emergency, and remedial maintenance activities for all SuDS features on the site. The plan should be tailored to the actual SuDS features planned for the site and how they should be maintained in the specific setting of the development. The feature-specific maintenance tables in Chapter 32 of the CIRIA SuDS Manual can be used to inform the plan, but simply reproducing them is not acceptable
- Estimated costs for the specified maintenance activities
- Details of any maintenance activities required over the first 5 years to aid establishment
- Locations of access points for maintenance of the SuDS features
- Identification of a specified management authority for each SuDS feature for the lifetime of the development and details of adoption arrangements
- Where multiple maintenance organisations are identified, details of how maintenance plans will be coordinated, to maintain performance of the SuDS network
- Emergency maintenance following a catastrophic failure of SuDS features
- Details of how the maintenance plans will be communicated effectively to residents. This should include:
  - What SuDS features are present
  - How they work
  - What defects to look out for
  - Who to contact in the event of a problem

Further guidance including a sample maintenance plan and inspection checklist (Appendix B) can be found in [Chapter 32 of the CIRIA SuDS Manual](#). However, this is a guide only and the maintenance plan is likely to differ from one site to another. Careful consideration is required to ensure that the maintenance plan is site-specific.



## 7 Overcoming challenges in delivering SuDS on the Isle of Wight

### 7.1 Introduction

SuDS can be implemented on any development site. Certain site conditions may require adjustments to the design or the type of components used, but even the most challenging sites must integrate SuDS in some form. Development proposals will be regarded favourably for maximising benefits and including multi-use features, not just focussing on water quantity. Previously developed, or 'brownfield' sites, provide an opportunity to significantly improve the amenity and biodiversity value of the land, and its resilience to climate change, through the use of SuDS.

The following sections provide guidance on the most commonly raised site constraints and demonstrate how they can be overcome with good planning and design.

### 7.2 Flood Risk

Flood risk can come from various sources: fluvial (river) flooding, tidal, pluvial (surface water) flooding, sewer systems, high groundwater levels and climate change. Despite the challenges which flooding can cause for development, it can also provide opportunities. Understanding the causes and impacts of flooding on a site can allow natural flow paths and flood extents to be harnessed and incorporated into the design.

Details of flood risk across the island can be found within the [Isle of Wight SFRA](#).

#### 7.2.1 Fluvial and tidal flood risk

Advice should be sought from the Environment Agency regarding flood risk from the sea and fluvial flood risk on Main Rivers, and from the LLFA for fluvial risk from Ordinary Watercourses. A Flood Risk Assessment should be completed where necessary to ensure that the site is safe and does not increase flood risk elsewhere (e.g. compensation for loss of floodplain storage).

The NPPF and Isle of Wight SFRA provide full details of managing flood risk within development. The SFRA also outlines the criteria for sites requiring a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA).

SuDS design considerations:

- Storage for runoff from the development in extreme events should be located out of the fluvial and coastal floodplain.
- Floodplain areas can provide treatment for more frequent events, so long as floodplain capacity is not reduced. The effects of modelled fluvial and tidal water levels, frequency, duration and velocities on performance of SuDS components, and the risk of damage by erosion should be considered.
- Where discharge from a site is proposed to an area of tidal influence, the potential for tide locking and its impact on drainage and possible storage should be considered as part of any scheme.
- Design for a high groundwater table.
- Consider maintenance implications of silt and sediment deposition from a flood event.
- Design attenuation SuDS with a sufficient drain-down time (to half-empty within 24 hours) following a storm event to allow for it to receive runoff from subsequent events.

### 7.2.2 Surface water and ordinary watercourse flood risk

Advice should be sought from Isle of Wight Council regarding flood risk from surface water and Ordinary Watercourses. Surface water flood risk may be identified using the [Environment Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map](#). Flood risk from Ordinary Watercourses not shown in the Environment Agency Flood Zones map may also be indicated by this surface water mapping.

The identification of local surface water flood risk should not be a constraint, as well-designed SuDS can improve flood risk both on and off the site.

SuDS design considerations:

- Assess and design for additional surface water flows and volumes entering the site.
- Design for natural drainage pathways - existing surface water flow routes should be identified and integrated into the exceedance design for the site.
- Communication and collaboration with neighbouring land owners and stakeholders.

### 7.2.3 Groundwater flood risk

Site investigations, informed by local flooding incidents and Isle of Wight Council flood reports, should be undertaken to identify if the site is prone to high groundwater levels. Infiltration testing and groundwater monitoring should be undertaken on sites identified as at high risk throughout the winter months, and should take into account the wetness of the winter and also historic groundwater levels. High groundwater levels during extreme wet periods may render infiltration SuDS ineffective and pose a direct pollution risk to groundwater. If levels are very high, groundwater may enter the SuDS feature and reduce the storage capacity and structural integrity of the design.

SuDS design considerations:

- The base of an infiltration system should be located at least 1m above the likely maximum water table. Groundwater quality protection must be considered for infiltration SuDS where the seasonal water table is high.
- Avoid locating below-ground features such as tanks below the maximum groundwater level, as pressure loads are likely to be high.
- Shallow surface features such as swales, ponds and permeable pavements can be lined with an impermeable layer, to isolate SuDS from groundwater.

Advice should be sought from the LLFA regarding areas at risk. On-site ground investigations are required prior to the design and construction of infiltration SuDS or deep storage features.

### 7.2.4 Discharges to groundwater and Source Protection Zones (SPZ)

The quality of discharges to groundwater are regulated by the Environment Agency. The document '[The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection](#)' gives details of their position statements, and supports the use of a SuDS management train approach.

SPZs are designated to protect drinking water supply aquifers from pollution. For development in an SPZ1 which proposes infiltration SuDS for anything other than clean roof drainage, the Environment Agency will require a risk assessment to demonstrate that pollution of groundwater will not occur. **There are 15 SPZ1s on the Isle of Wight.**

The Source Protection Zone map can be found at <http://www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk/MagicMap.aspx>.

SuDS design considerations:

- Shallow surface features such as basins, swales, ponds and permeable paving can be lined with an impermeable layer to prevent infiltration.
- Additional treatment stages or proprietary treatment systems to improve water quality before infiltration can be provided.

### 7.3 Receiving surface waters

When planning a new outfall to a watercourse, or works to the bed or banks of a channel, a consent will be required.

Works within 8m of a designated Main River will require a [Flood Risk Activity Permit from the Environment Agency](#).

For all other watercourses, an Ordinary Watercourse Consent may be required from Isle of Wight Council as the LLFA. Approval will be dependent on the impacts on adjacent land owners and future maintenance of the watercourse.

An Environmental Permit is not currently required to discharge uncontaminated runoff from public roads and small parking areas to surface water bodies, if it has been treated by a SuDS system.

SuDS design considerations:

- Provision of additional treatment stages or proprietary treatment systems to improve water quality.

### 7.4 Protected habitats

There are large numbers of designated sites and watercourses on the Isle of Wight, and SuDS designers should be aware of their species and habitat needs.

Developments within an SSSI Impact Risk Zone should liaise with Natural England, as receiving waters are likely have environmental designations (SSSI, SAC etc.). SSSI Impact Risk Zones and all other environmental designation areas can be viewed on the [Natural England website](#). The Local Planning Authority is required to consult Natural England within these areas.

### 7.5 Topography

#### 7.5.1 Flat site

SuDS rely on gravity to transfer water around the site and meet outlet levels without being affected by downstream water levels, meaning flat sites can be problematic.

SuDS design considerations:

- Green roofs, rainwater capture and reuse and permeable paving can be used as normal on flat sites
- Keep water on the surface and use conveyance methods of kerbs, shallow rills and swales.
- Design should be based on small sub-catchments with storage and conveyance managed close to source. Hydraulic head will build up locally and push water out of the system.
- The LLFA does not accept of the use of pumps in SuDS design, because they are not a sustainable solution. If it is not possible to design a solution without using pumping, then this is considered an exception.

#### 7.5.2 Steep site

Steep slopes (>5%) can generate high flow velocities and pose problems of water by-passing drainage features, scour, erosion and in severe cases health and safety issues.

Permeable paving becomes ineffective on steep gradients, and infiltrated water can re-emerge further downslope, causing slope instability.

SuDS design considerations:

- Green roofs, rainwater capture and reuse can be used as normal on steep sites.
- Features such as permeable paving, bioretention areas, swales and wetland can be terraced or designed to follow contours.
- Design should be based on small sub-catchments with storage and conveyance managed close to source.
- Erosion protection can be provided for steep conveyance features such as waterfalls, stones set into the bed of channels etc.
- Check dams can be placed in swales to slow velocities.
- Geotechnical investigations should be undertaken to make sure that infiltration will not cause instability.

## 7.6 Coastal stability and landslide risk

The Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA) identifies areas likely to be affected by coastal change over the next 100 years, and on the Isle of Wight there are also two further areas of potential risk from future ground instability and landslides, including the town of Ventnor and its surrounding villages along the Undercliff, and parts of Cowes and Gurnard. Within known areas of potential ground instability and coastal landslide risk, groundwater has a significant influence on ground stability. The recharge of groundwater by soakaways and the leakage of sewers and surface water drainage systems is potentially the most destabilising activity associated with development<sup>15</sup>. Therefore, SuDS features which encourage infiltration into the ground are not acceptable within the zones of potential landslide risk and also considered to be unacceptable in the CCMA (see Standard 6a in Section A.8 of Appendix A). Instead, surface water from development sites should be discharged into existing watercourses, or adequately lined and sealed surface water drainage systems.

SuDS design considerations:

- Engage early with Isle of Wight Council LPA, LLFA and Coastal Geomorphology officers to discuss constraints at the site.
- SuDS features must not use infiltration and must be lined to prevent ingress of surface water into the underlying geology.
- Drainage strategies should allow adequate collection of surface water at the base of any slopes or areas of hardstanding, to prevent water from ponding in localised areas.
- Drainage systems should be designed to run parallel to, rather than across, landslide units.
- Pipework should be designed to tolerate some ground movement. For example, rigid pipes with flexible joints, embedded in a granular fill material suitable for flexible pipes, to reduce the risk of pipe fracture.
- Seek early advice from a geotechnical professional.

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<sup>15</sup> Geomorphological Services Limited (1991) Coastal Landslip Potential Assessment: Isle of Wight Undercliff, Ventnor. Available at: Ventnor Undercliff and Cowes to Gurnard (iow.gov.uk)

## 7.7 Contaminated land

There are no sites on the island that have been identified as “contaminated land” within the terms of The Environmental Protection Act 1990. However, the following guidance should be applied in the event that contaminated sites are identified in future.

Water infiltrating through affected soils can mobilise contaminants and pose a pollution risk to groundwater. Excavation and disposal of contaminated soils is expensive, and SuDS may compromise remediation measures in place to protect residents from contamination. However contaminated land will not be accepted as a reason to exclude SuDS.

Once the location and depth of contamination has been established, SuDS designs can be adapted to prevent mobilisation of contaminants, for example by restricting infiltration to uncontaminated areas, and to avoid creating pathways for pollutants to enter surface water or groundwater.

SuDS design considerations:

- Green roofs and rainwater capture and reuse can be used as normal on contaminated sites
- Seek early advice from a geo-environmental professional so that drainage design and remediation strategies for contamination can be integrated (e.g. capping layer can be extended beneath SuDS).
- Suitability of infiltration systems will depend on testing the leaching potential of contaminants. Infiltration may be possible at depth, below the contaminated layer. Alternatively, contaminated soil around soakaways can be removed and replaced.
- If infiltration is not possible, shallow surface features such as basins, swales, ponds and permeable pavements can be lined with an impermeable layer to prevent infiltration.
- Materials should be assessed for durability when exposed to contaminants (as for any other construction material in this situation).
- Use of shallow surface features can reduce the need to excavate contaminated ground

## 7.8 Low permeability

Soils/geology with low permeability are often cited as a reason not to include SuDS, but in reality, almost all SuDS components can still be used, with some modifications.

SuDS design considerations:

- All SuDS except infiltration systems can be used on low permeability sites. Above ground components should be used to provide the required attenuation and treatment.
- Greenfield runoff rates tend to be high on low permeability geologies, so attenuation requirements should be more manageable.
- Permeable paving may require an underdrain.
- Infiltration may be possible at greater depth below a low permeability soil layer. The Environment Agency should be consulted on deep infiltration systems to ensure they will not have an adverse effect on groundwater.

## 7.9 High permeability

Large areas of the south of the island are underlain by chalk geology. There is a potential for infiltration systems to cause solution of chalk over time, leading to sink holes or settlement of foundations at infilled solution features.

SuDS design considerations:

- Seek early advice from a geo-technical professional.
- Place infiltration features at sufficient distance from foundations.

### 7.10 Limited space

It may be perceived that site profitability will be reduced by the land-take associated with larger surface SuDS such as swales and ponds/wetlands. Brownfield developments in particular, may be restricted in terms of space or existing infrastructure.

There are a range of space-efficient SuDS techniques. Source control is a key concept, and opportunities can be maximised where strategic SuDS design is considered at an early stage and all available public and private space is utilised (e.g. verges, small pockets of grass or paving). Incorporating SuDS into landscaping can significantly enhance the amenity value of brownfield sites for residents. High density housing will not be accepted as a reason to exclude SuDS.

Design considerations:

- Green roofs, rainwater capture and reuse, infiltration systems, permeable paving, bioretention areas, tree pits and micro-wetlands are all possible on space-restricted sites.
- Non-trafficked paved areas can be made permeable (pavements/footpaths, parking).
- Rills, channels and depressions can be built into the hardscape and planted to provide water features.
- Swales, filter strips, ponds and large wetlands are less suitable.
- Access to existing underground infrastructure, such as utilities, will need to be considered in the design.

### 7.11 Brownfield sites

Brownfield sites are often targeted for redevelopment on the island, but there is a perception that they are unsuitable for SuDS. In contrast, SuDS which deliver multiple benefits are of particular importance on these sites, where they can help to manage existing flood risk and water quality issues, and contribute towards regeneration of urban areas. Existing brownfield sites also often provide niche habitats for invertebrates, which can be enhanced by incorporating vegetated SuDS features, such as green roofs.

The majority of SuDS components can be adapted to suit the requirements of brownfield sites, including contaminated land, space constraints, and compacted soils with poor infiltration potential.

Design considerations (see also design considerations for 0: Contaminated Land, 7.8: Low Permeability and 7.10: Limited Space):

- Permeable paving can be used to replace areas of hardstanding. Hard landscaped depressions, ponds and rills can be used to provide both storage and attractive features for people and wildlife.
- Use of shallow surface features can reduce the need to excavate contaminated ground or areas congested with below-ground services.
- Existing drainage infrastructure can be reused, subject to condition and capacity.

### 7.12 Commercial sites

SuDS must be used to manage surface water on commercial sites such as retail parks and business parks, for the lifetime of the development. SuDS offer a number of advantages to commercial developments including making them more attractive to customers and businesses; helping them to meet minimum environmental standards; making them

resilient to climate change; encouraging wildlife and biodiversity; and providing savings on heating and cooling and maintenance costs.

Design considerations:

- Green roofs, rainwater capture and reuse, infiltration systems, permeable paving, bioretention areas, tree pits and micro-wetlands are all possible on commercial sites.
- Green roofs on large commercial buildings provide insulation and absorb ultraviolet (UV) radiation, reducing heat in summer and retaining heat in winter. They also protect the roof membranes from UV radiation, increasing their lifespan.
- Large roofs are also an opportunity for rainwater harvesting and re-use.
- Large car park areas provide opportunities for permeable paving and filter strips to treat pollution, but also vegetated surface features such as swales and tree pits which bring multiple benefits.
- Ponds and wetlands can provide attractive amenity spaces for workers and customers.

### **7.13 Industrial sites / high pollution risk**

Care must be taken when designing SuDS for some commercial and industrial sites, particularly where storage, handling or use of hazardous substances occurs (such as for example, garage forecourts, coach and lorry parks/turning areas and metal recycling/vehicle dismantling facilities).

Design considerations:

- Runoff from 'safe' areas (e.g. roofs or car parks) should be separated and drained through SuDS.
- SuDS such as swales, permeable paving and bioretention areas can be lined if there is a risk of contamination.
- Runoff from areas with a high risk of contamination from hazardous substances should be separated, contained and dealt with as industrial waste.
- Discharges of surface water run-off to ground at pollutant storage sites are likely to require an environmental permit from the Environment Agency. The site will be subject to risk assessment and provision of acceptable effluent treatment.

### **7.14 Health and safety considerations**

Designers have responsibilities under the Construction (Design and Maintenance) Regulations 2015 (CDM) to eliminate, reduce or control foreseeable risks during construction, maintenance and use of a structure.

As SuDS are no more hazardous than natural waterbodies, health and safety concerns are not accepted as a reason for their exclusion in development. Potential health and safety risks can be overcome through good SuDS design, and should be balanced against the benefits for health and well-being. Public perception of risk can be addressed through community engagement and education.

### **7.15 Affordability**

The costs of SuDS are generally lower than conventional piped and tanked drainage (Defra, 2011). Where SuDS are integrated into the design at an early stage, they become part of the above-ground landscaping and building design, and there is less need for expensive hard-engineered solutions, such as over-sized pipes and underground storage.

Full lifetime costs should be taken into account. SuDS have low maintenance costs over their lifetime, with surface features like swales able to be maintained within landscape maintenance contracts. However, the costs of replacing/refurbishing permeable paving can be high.

The multiple benefits of SuDS should not be underestimated when assessing costs and benefits, as they can make SuDS schemes attractive to other organisations, who may be able to offer partnership funding opportunities and engage local communities.

SuDS design considerations:

- Consider SuDS design at an early stage and consult with all stakeholders to identify funding opportunities.
- Prioritise source control and surface systems to avoid hard engineered and deep excavated solutions.
- Choose low maintenance designs, which can be maintained under standard landscaping contracts.
- Deal with waste on-site.
- Involve the community in maintenance.
- Fully assess the wider benefits when evaluating a SuDS scheme (e.g. CIRIA SuDS Manual Table 35.1, CIRIA B£ST Evaluation Tool)



## 8 Retrofitting SuDS

Drainage and sewer networks have a limited capacity. One of the challenges as towns grow and intense rainfall happens more often, is that these drainage systems can become overwhelmed, and cause flooding. Pipe networks can be upgraded to increase their capacity, but this is a very costly solution.

An alternative solution is to use SuDS to disconnect the existing drainage system from sewers or highway drains, and to direct it into a watercourse, or allow it to infiltrate into the ground. Community level retrofit SuDS schemes can also help alleviate pressure on combined sewer systems thereby reducing the likelihood and frequency of sewer spills. Retrofit SuDS are recognised as a significant component of Southern Water's Clean River and Seas Plan for the Solent<sup>16</sup>.

Where SuDS are incorporated after the initial development of an area, or are used to improve the existing drainage situation, this process is known as 'SuDS retrofitting'.

This can be achieved at a range of scales, for example, rainfall from the downpipe of a house can be diverted into a green roof or raingarden, rather than the sewer system. During redevelopment of a town centre, runoff from pavements and roads can be drained into swales or permeable paving, rather than into an overloaded highway drainage network. Alternatively, runoff from a larger urban area could be diverted into a new storage area in a park.

### 8.1 Considerations for retrofitting SuDS

Opportunities to retrofit SuDS are most likely to be realised when they are considered early in any redevelopment or renovation plans. This may require close cooperation between developers, planners and risk management authorities, and could involve joint funding. For example, retrofitting a public area upstream of a development site could help to manage surface water runoff entering the site and enhance the existing neighbouring street-scene.

Retrofitting SuDS provides an opportunity not only to remove rainfall from the sewer network, but also to remove concrete and hard surfaces. This helps to create green spaces and to make public spaces in towns and cities better places for people and wildlife to live.

When planning redevelopment or refurbishment which will not significantly change a site layout, consider opportunities to:

- Remove existing surface water connections from foul or combined sewers. This can also enable capacity within the foul or combined sewers to allow additional foul flows;
- Replace old, impermeably paved surfaces with permeable paving surfaces or connect them to new filter drains or bioretention areas as part of re-landscaping; and
- Where front gardens are being converted for parking, use features such as pervious paving and raingardens to provide parking space without causing additional runoff onto the road.

Care should also be taken to avoid inappropriate retrofitted measures that would prevent effective drying and shorten the life of buildings. For instance, traditional buildings are at risk from flooding and need to dry out slowly when flood events occur.

#### 8.1.28.1.1 In the home

Everyone can play a role in bringing SuDS to the Isle of Wight, for example by:

- Replacing paved surfaces with grassy and permeable ones, which allow water to soak through e.g. permeable paving or gravel on driveway;
- Fitting SuDS on property, where possible e.g. water butts, rainwater harvesting, green roofs, rain gardens; and

- Incorporating SuDS when refurbishing or extending a property, or build a new property.

### **8.1.38.1.2 In the community**

Communities can act together to push for good quality SuDS in new developments, as well as identifying opportunities to retrofit SuDS into public spaces by:

- Taking an interest in development within the area, and becoming involved with any community engagement events for new developments;
- Identifying locations which might benefit from retrofit SuDS e.g. parks, car parks, public seating areas;
- Raising ideas to the local authority, wildlife organisations, or trying to implement them as a group; and
- Monitoring the maintenance of SuDS in your community and identifying when/where there are issues.

## **8.2 Case studies**

### **8.2.1 Sandown Pathfinder Scheme**

The Sandown Pathfinder Scheme aims to use a range of techniques to manage storm overflows and surface water flooding in the catchment, which covers more than 90% of the population of the island. A range of solutions are being trialled, including retrofit SuDS to slow and reduce the flow of water entering the combined sewer system.

Measures include managing the roof drainage from 25 large buildings, installing thousands of slow-drain water butts (Figure 8-1) on homes in Gurnard/Cowes, installing raingarden planters in businesses, schools and community sites, and working with Island Roads to create greener roadside drainage features<sup>16</sup>.

The project is being delivered by Southern Water's Clean Rivers and Seas Task Force in partnership with Isle of Wight Council, the Environment Agency and Island Roads<sup>17</sup>.

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16 Southern Water (2023) The Solent – Isle of Wight pathfinder project. Available at: The Solent - Isle of Wight pathfinder project (southernwater.co.uk)

17 Southern Water (2023) Residents learn more about how Southern Water is tackling storm overflows on the Isle of Wight. Available at: <https://www.southernwater.co.uk/the-news-room/the-media-centre/2023/february/residents-learn-more-about-how-southern-water-is-tackling-storm-overflows-on-the-isle-of-wight>



**Figure 8-1: Installed slow-drain water butt in Havenstreet (source: Southern Water)**

### 8.2.2 SuDS in schools

A joint initiative between Southern Water and the Department of Education is supporting Isle of Wight schools in adopting SuDS to manage their risk of flooding and reduce the impact of heavy rainfall on sewer systems<sup>18</sup>. This has included the installation of features such as swales (see Figure 8-2: A swale at Nettlestone Primary School (source: Southern Water) and raingarden planters (see Figure 8-2) which are able to both hold and slow the flow of rainwater across roofs and hardstanding play areas. This controls the rate and volume of surface water entering the sewer network, which reduces the likelihood of sewer flooding and storm water releases into rivers and the sea.

More than 40 schools across the Isle of Wight have participated so far, with 50 more schools signed up for the next phase of the project. This project is part of the work being undertaken by the **Southern Water Clean Rivers and Sea Taskforce**, which is focussed on significantly reducing storm overflows across its regions through innovative approaches, such as nature-based solutions. This project recognises the value that community SuDS can have on reducing flood and pollution incidents, as well the wider environmental, social and climate adaptation benefits that can be realised through well-designed SuDS. To meet these aims, the project also places an emphasis on partnership working between businesses, schools and councils.

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<sup>18</sup> On the Wight (2023) Isle of Wight schools partner up with Southern Water to combat flooding risks. Available at: [Isle of Wight schools partner up with Southern Water to combat flooding risks \(onthewight.com\)](https://onthewight.com)



**Figure 8-2: A swale at Nettlestone Primary School (source: Southern Water)**



**Figure 8-3: Raingarden planter at Nettlestone Primary School (source: Southern Water)**

### 8.3 Useful information

For more information on retrofitting SuDS see:

- [Susdrain: Combining urban design & SuDS.](#)
- [Local Government Association: Retrofit SuDS.](#)
- [CIRIA: Retrofitting to Manage Surface Water \(C713\)](#)
- [ICE: SuDS Route Maps \(Retrofitting\)](#)
- [Urban Design London - Designing Rain Gardens: A Practical Guide](#)
- [UK Rain Garden Guide](#)
- [Royal Horticultural Society - Front gardens: permeable paving](#)
- [Royal Horticultural Society - How to green your grey front garden](#)
- [Royal Horticultural Society - Managing water in gardens](#)
- [Environment Agency - Guidance on the permeable surfacing of front gardens](#)
- [Homebuilding and Renovating - Green Roofs: Types, Costs & Installation](#)
- [Isle of Wight Council – Driveway document](#)
- [Royal Horticultural Society - Green roofs](#)
- [Livingroofs.org](#)
- [WWT - Gardening for wetlands – adding a wetland to your garden](#)

## **Appendices**

### **A Appendix A: Guidance on Isle of Wight Local SuDS Design Standards**

## B How SuDS can support other legislation and policies



Legislation / policy	Implications	SuDS benefit						
		Climate change resilience	Managing flood risk	Improve water quality	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure	Provide amenity, health and well-being	Enable sustainable development	Improve historic environment and landscape character
National								
Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) (2010)	Established Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs), giving them responsibility for managing the risk of flooding from surface water, groundwater and Ordinary Watercourses (often described as 'local flood risk'). Schedule 3 of the FWMA introduces changes to the legislation relating to SuDS. These changes have not yet been enacted.	✓	✓					
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (Defra, 2020)	'Climate resilience places' (Strategic objective 1.4) - Risk Management Authorities to use nature-based solutions (including SuDS), and improve the environment through investments in flood and coastal resilience. 'Today's growth and infrastructure resilience in tomorrow's climate' (Strategic objective 2.1) - all new development will contribute to making place resilient to flooding and climate change.	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy	The Environment Agency will work with the Association of Sustainable Drainage Authorities to support lead local flood authorities to promote best practice in incorporating sustainable drainage	✓	✓		✓		✓	



Legislation / policy	Implications	SuDS benefit						
		Climate change resilience	Managing flood risk	Improve water quality	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure	Provide amenity, health and well-being	Enable sustainable development	Improve historic environment and landscape character
Road Map to 2026	systems for new development.							
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2022)	Priority Risk Area 7: Risks to human health, wellbeing and productivity from increased exposure to heat in homes and other buildings. Emphasises role of urban planting and landscaping in providing shade and reducing the future risk of overheating in the built environment.	✓				✓	✓	
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (MHCLG, 2021)	Section 8. Promoting healthy and safe communities <i>Para 92(c): "enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure"</i>					✓	✓	✓
	Section 11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. <i>"Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution"</i>			✓	✓		✓	

Legislation / policy	Implications	SuDS benefit						
		Climate change resilience	Managing flood risk	Improve water quality	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure	Provide amenity, health and well-being	Enable sustainable development	Improve historic environment and landscape character
	<p>Section 14. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change.</p> <p>Para 154: <i>"New development should...avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change...ensure that risk can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure."</i></p>	✓	✓		✓		✓	
	<p>Section 14. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change.</p> <p>Para 169: <i>"Major developments should incorporate sustainable drainage systems unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate".</i></p> <p><i>Requirements for SuDS to take account of LLFA advice, have minimum operational standards and lifetime maintenance arrangements in place, and provide multiple benefits.</i></p>		✓				✓	
	<p>Section 15. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</p> <p>Para 174(e) <i>"Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality".</i></p>			✓			✓	

Legislation / policy	Implications	SuDS benefit						
		Climate change resilience	Managing flood risk	Improve water quality	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure	Provide amenity, health and well-being	Enable sustainable development	Improve historic environment and landscape character
Planning Practice Guidance: Flood Risk and Coastal Change (2022)	All four pillars of SuDS now need to be met.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Clear requirement for 'SuDS Strategy' within planning applications for major development.						✓	
	Wider SuDS benefits acknowledged e.g. cooling, carbon sequestration, biodiversity net gain etc.	✓			✓			
Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order (2015)	Designates Isle of Wight Council, as LLFA, to be a statutory consultee on surface water drainage proposals for all major developments.		✓				✓	
Environment Act (2021)	Sets out the opportunity for Local Authorities to prepare local nature recovery strategies, detailing the priorities for recovering or enhancing biodiversity in the area				✓			

Legislation / policy	Implications	SuDS benefit						
		Climate change resilience	Managing flood risk	Improve water quality	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure	Provide amenity, health and well-being	Enable sustainable development	Improve historic environment and landscape character
25 Year Environment Plan (2019)	Sets out UK government reform of environmental management, following exit of the European Union. Mitigating and adapting to climate change identified as key to managing pressures on the environment.	✓						
	Chapter 1 Policy 5 (Reducing risks from flooding and coastal erosion) includes 'ii - Putting in place more sustainable drainage systems', to be achieved in partnership by the risk management authorities.		✓					
	Chapter 3 Policy 3 (Greening our towns and cities) includes 'i - Creating more green infrastructure'.				✓			
	Chapter 3 Policy 1 (Helping people improve their health and wellbeing by using green spaces) includes 'ii - Promoting health and wellbeing through the natural environment' and Policy 2 (Encouraging children to be close to nature, in and out of school) includes 'i - Helping primary schools create nature-friendly grounds'.						✓	✓

Legislation / policy	Implications	SuDS benefit						
		Climate change resilience	Managing flood risk	Improve water quality	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure	Provide amenity, health and well-being	Enable sustainable development	Improve historic environment and landscape character
EU Water Framework Directive (2000)	Improving the water quality of receiving waters such as rivers, streams and groundwater is an obligation under the WFD. Local targets are outlined in the Thames River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) (2009, draft - 2022)			✓				
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)	Legislation which protects animals, plants and habitats in the UK. Under the Act, WBC has a duty to consult Natural England on any planning applications which may negatively impact on a SSSI.				✓		✓	
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)	Regulations which identify and conserve European designated sites and protected species. Careful management of impacts on water quality and biodiversity is a key consideration for SuDS close to European sites.			✓	✓			
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	IoWC has a duty to conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity. Section 41 identifies Habitats and Species of Principal Importance for Biodiversity in England.				✓			

Legislation / policy	Implications	SuDS benefit						
		Climate change resilience	Managing flood risk	Improve water quality	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure	Provide amenity, health and well-being	Enable sustainable development	Improve historic environment and landscape character
Green recovery of the economy and society after COVID-19 (UK Government, 2022)	UK Government plans for a resilient recovery from the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, which includes using nature-based solutions to tackle the linked challenges of public health, climate change and biodiversity.	✓			✓	✓		
National Model Design Code (MHCLG, 2021)	Provides guidance on the production of design codes, guides, and policies for developments. Highlights the importance of planting and landscape features to provide shading, habitats, cooling, air quality improvements and carbon sequestration, as well as attractive places to live and work.	✓			✓		✓	
Health and Social Care Act (2012)	Established Council Health and Wellbeing Boards and strategies.					✓		
Regional								
Water Resources Management Plan for 2020-2070	Outlines plan to sustainably secure water supply for the next 50 years. On Isle of Wight, there is an aim for 'better use of existing water'. Also identifies action to implement nitrate reduction measures at water sources on the Isle	✓	✓	✓				

Legislation / policy	Implications	SuDS benefit						
		Climate change resilience	Managing flood risk	Improve water quality	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure	Provide amenity, health and well-being	Enable sustainable development	Improve historic environment and landscape character
	of Wight.							
Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan – Level 1 Regional DWMP (Isle of Wight)	Identifies aim to work in partnership with Local Authority, developers, catchment partnerships and community groups, to separate rainwater from foul and combined systems using SuDS. Also outlines aims for Southern Water to adopt SuDS and work on SuDS retrofit projects in urban areas.	✓	✓	✓				
Position Statement Nitrates (2022)	For all planning applications that involve a net increase of residential units, the IWC requires the applicant to demonstrate that their development would not cause harm to the Solent protected sites as a result of drainage that would result in a net increase in nutrients. Emerging technologies / innovative solutions such as SuDS and wetlands can reduce the level of nutrients, although quantifying this to the degree required to secure compliance is not mature. No development shall take place until a scheme for the drainage and disposal of surface and foul water from the			✓				

Legislation / policy	Implications	SuDS benefit						
		Climate change resilience	Managing flood risk	Improve water quality	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure	Provide amenity, health and well-being	Enable sustainable development	Improve historic environment and landscape character
	development hereby permitted, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.							
Local								
IoW Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010)	For larger developments, the Council requires the management of surface water and the associated green infrastructure to become an integral part of the masterplanning process and the development design. Aspiration to see surface water runoff rates and volumes reduced from the current condition on previously developed sites.		✓	✓	✓		✓	
IoW Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan (2019-2024)	AONB is easily accessed, having the ability to play a positive part in the health and wellbeing of the whole local community. Semi-natural habitats are identified as providing a valuable resource in managing the speed at which water moves through the landscape reducing flooding. Opportunities for the management of rainwater, including uptake of sustainable drainage, are identified.	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓



Legislation / policy	Implications	SuDS benefit						
		Climate change resilience	Managing flood risk	Improve water quality	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure	Provide amenity, health and well-being	Enable sustainable development	Improve historic environment and landscape character
Biodiversity Action Plan/Habitat Action Plan (2000-2005)	Habitat Action Plans provide a framework for conserving and enhancing biodiversity on the IoW. The Action Plan for each habitat identifies objectives and targets which SuDS should aim to meet.				✓			
IoW Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2018-2021)	Promotes sustainability, positive mental health and wellbeing, as well as promoting physical activity for children and older people. Green spaces are identified as contributing to personal wellbeing.				✓	✓	✓	
Playing Pitch Strategy (2020)	References the importance of drainage systems in managing waterlogging and poor drainage of sports fields to improve the facilities.		✓					
Open Space Assessment (2020)	Open spaces are required to achieve multiple benefits, including as health and wellbeing and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Wherever possible IoW Council should look to open spaces to deliver multiple functions, including: recreation, green travel routes, shading from the sun, connectivity for wildlife, as well as water interception, infiltration and storage.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Legislation / policy	Implications	SuDS benefit						
		Climate change resilience	Managing flood risk	Improve water quality	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure	Provide amenity, health and well-being	Enable sustainable development	Improve historic environment and landscape character
IoW Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)	Identifies SuDS as a way to manage flood risk from new development within the Lower River Medina and Gurnard Luck sub-area.	✓	✓				✓	
Isle of Wight Shoreline Management Plan (2011)	Objectives include supporting an integrated approach to spatial planning, contributing to sustainable communities and development, and seeking opportunities to enhance the natural environment (e.g. through habitat creation). Considers future impacts of coastal erosion, sea flooding and landslides.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
West Wight Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy (2016)	Environmental mitigation / improvement – including managed realignment and habitat creation.	✓	✓		✓			
Infrastructure delivery plan (2018)	References the expectation within the emerging Island Planning Strategy for development to integrate on-site sustainable drainage systems.	✓	✓				✓	

Legislation / policy	Implications	SuDS benefit						
		Climate change resilience	Managing flood risk	Improve water quality	Enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure	Provide amenity, health and well-being	Enable sustainable development	Improve historic environment and landscape character
IoW Housing Strategy (2020)	Supports opportunities to use development to conserve and enhance local landscape, biodiversity and access to green space.				✓	✓	✓	
Island Planning Strategy (2021 - draft)	Emerging Local Plan policies require reduction and management of post-development runoff. Long term management and maintenance of SuDS must be demonstrated. Specific policies within the Monkton Mead catchment area (EV15) require the SuDS management train to be applied.	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2023 - draft)	Sets out the Council's short and long term approach to managing flood risk from local sources, including surface water flood risk. SuDS can contribute to achieving the action plan for the strategy.	✓	✓				✓	✓

## **C Maps**

**C.1 Fluvial and tidal flood risk**

**C.2 Surface water flood risk**

**C.3 Groundwater flood risk**

## **D Validation checklist**

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**Draft Sustainable Drainage Systems Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) consultation comments 2024.**

**Pursuant to regulations 11 to 14 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.**

The draft SPD outlines the design principles required to deliver Sustainable Drainage Systems, or SuDS on the Isle of Wight along with advice on including SuDS within any new development.

The consultation ran from Friday 26 January 2024 until Friday 8 March 2024. **A total of 30 representations** were received and the summary of comments can be found below, together with a response from the LPA and also identifying any changes to the draft SPD as a result **(where changes are referenced these are in bold in the final column on the right of the table).**

Representation	Number	Support	Object	No Comment	General Comment	Summary of Comments made during the consultation	Isle of Wight Council's response to the comments <b>and changes to SPD in bold</b>
Statutory Consultees							
Environment Agency- Laura Lax	SuDS07	✓				Welcome the positive and proactive approach that is proposed to ensure that SuDS are an integral part of new development that should be thought about at the earliest possible stages.	Comment noted.  General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.
Natural Enterprise- Carol Flux	SuDS09	✓			✓	Thoroughly endorse the documents  Request two small amendments:	Comment noted.  <b>General comment did result in a change to the content of the document and change made to text in paragraph 4.2.</b>

Appendix 2: Draft Sustainable Drainage Systems Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) summary of consultation comments and changes.

Representation	Number	Support	Object	No Comment	General Comment	Summary of Comments made during the consultation	Isle of Wight Council's response to the comments and changes to SPD in bold
						<p>Para. 4.2 Please can you amend 'Island Rivers' to 'Island Rivers Partnership hosted by Natural Enterprise <a href="http://www.islandrivers.org.uk">www.islandrivers.org.uk</a> .</p> <p>Principle 5.3- if there is a chance of mentioning an avoidance of invasive non-native species this would be useful. I appreciate that they are covered by 'national and local policy on biodiversity' but they have such a love of wet areas it would be good to highlight.</p>	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>This point is covered by national and local policy on biodiversity. SuDS designs must contribute to meeting local and national policy on biodiversity as set out in Standard 3b, Principle 3 of paragraph 5.3.</p>
Southern Water-Charlotte Mayall	SuDS20	✓			✓	<p>With regard to <b>sections 1</b> (Introduction) and <b>4.1</b> (SuDS design and the planning process), Southern Water supports the council's expectation that SuDS is considered for all new development.</p> <p>We would encourage a requirement that in every circumstance as a minimum some form of on-site surface water mitigation is mandated, such as slow drain water butts, even in cases where other</p>	<p>Support noted.</p> <p><b>Comment did result in a change to the content of the document. On site surface SuDS are mentioned in several locations in the document, Section 7 in particular. Section</b></p>

Appendix 2: Draft Sustainable Drainage Systems Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) summary of consultation comments and changes.

Representation	Number	Support	Object	No Comment	General Comment	Summary of Comments made during the consultation	Isle of Wight Council's response to the comments and changes to SPD in bold
						<p>forms of SuDS, or drainage to a nearby watercourse, is not possible.</p> <p>We also support <b>section 4.6</b> which includes the council's proposals to resist paving over front gardens with impermeable paving, and the requirement for planning permission for anything over 5m<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>In <b>section 5.1.1</b> which outlines the hierarchy for discharge of surface water, we request that '(e) discharge to combined sewer network' is removed as an option from the list and that the following text is added; <i>'Discharge to a combined sewer will only be permitted as a last resort where all other options have been robustly demonstrated not to be possible. In these circumstances, surface water inputs to the network should be reduced, and the remainder attenuated as much as possible. Any new surface water inputs from major</i></p>	<p><b>4.4.2 now has explicit reference to slow release water butts</b></p> <p>Support noted.</p> <p><b>Comment noted and change made to the content of the document as per the request.</b></p>

Appendix 2: Draft Sustainable Drainage Systems Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) summary of consultation comments and changes.

Representation	Number	Support	Object	No Comment	General Comment	Summary of Comments made during the consultation	Isle of Wight Council's response to the comments and changes to SPD in bold
						<i>housing or commercial development to the wastewater network should also be offset by removing rainwater connections elsewhere in the catchment, for example through retrofitting SuDS as set out in 8.1 of this document. This is to ensure that new development does not contribute to increased occurrence of storm overflows'.</i>	
Historic England- Guy Robinson	SuDS25				✓	<p>Welcome links made between sustainable drainage and the historic environment.</p> <p>The column in Appendix B of the SPD that identifies a SuDS benefit to "Improve historic environment and landscape character". NB: we suggest adding a tick in this column to the "Island Planning Strategy" and "Local Flood Risk Management Strategy"; both strategies have a heritage resonance.</p> <p>Inclusion of "Conservation of landscape and heritage" within</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p> <p><b>Comment noted and amendment made.</b></p> <p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p>



Appendix 2: Draft Sustainable Drainage Systems Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) summary of consultation comments and changes.

Representation	Number	Support	Object	No Comment	General Comment	Summary of Comments made during the consultation	Isle of Wight Council's response to the comments and changes to SPD in bold
						<p>the validation checklist (Appendix D).</p> <p>Recommend adding a short subsection in section 3 on the Island's historic environment. Sustainable drainage systems need to be designed so that they do not impact on archaeological remains.</p> <p>Also, as a precursor to the more detailed content in section 3, the SPD could include a line in section 2. For example, in section 2.2 on page 8: "As a result, SuDS features can contribute to a range of site requirements, including Biodiversity Net Gain, habitat corridors, climate change adaptation, and nutrient neutrality and the preservation of archaeological remains."</p>	<p>A validation checklist is provided for major development (Appendix D), "Conservation of landscape and heritage" is included under 'Evidence required' section of the validation checklist. For non-major and minor development, standing advice is provided in Section 4.4.3.</p> <p><b>General comment did result in a change to the content of the document. Brief paragraph on the historic environment included in Section 3.7 of the draft SPD.</b></p> <p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document. Comment noted. The SPD required drainage plans at various levels of detail at all stages of the planning process and for Major Applications early consideration should be given to seeking advice and surveys from professionals from relevant disciplines (including archaeologists). Brief paragraph on the historic environment included in Section 3.</p>

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						Traditional buildings are at risk from flooding and need to dry out slowly when flood events occur. In section 8 we advise adding a line in section 8.1 that helps to avoid unintended consequences from retrofitting SuDS e.g. "Traditional buildings are at risk from flooding and need to dry out slowly when flood events occur. Care should be taken to avoid inappropriate retrofitted measures that would prevent effective drying and shorten the life of traditional buildings."	<b>General comment did result in a change to the content of the document. Line added in section 8.1 that helps to avoid unintended consequences from retrofitting SuDS.</b>
Natural England-Emma Taylor	SuDS30			✓		Natural England has no further comments on the documents, it's very detailed which we welcome.	No comment noted.
Isle of Wight Council							
Rebecca Loader-Archaeology and Historic Environment Service	SuDS26				✓	The implementation of Sustainable Draining Systems has the potential for significant impact on the historic environment, particularly on	Comment noted. The SPD required drainage plans at various levels of detail at all stages of the planning process and for Major Applications early consideration should be given to seeking advice and surveys from

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						<p>below ground archaeology and paleoenvironmental deposits, which are generally invisible and undesignated.</p> <p>Consideration of the historic environment should be factored in when designing schemes.</p> <p>It is helpful that the SPD requires drainage plans at various levels of detail at all stages of the planning process.</p> <p>As always, we would recommend consultation with the Council's Archaeology and Historic Environment Service at the earliest opportunity. I wonder if Section 3 of the guidance should include a brief paragraph on the historic environment.</p>	<p>professionals from relevant disciplines (including archaeologists).</p> <p><b>Comment noted. General comment did result in a change to the content of the document. Brief paragraph on the historic environment included in Section 3.7 of the draft SPD.</b></p>
Parish/Town Councils							
Sandown Town Council- Cllr Jenny Hicks	SuDS01				✓	Better drainage, gully initiatives and ditching of land to prevent flooding onto roads, flooding of	General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.

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						businesses and homes should be a feasible solution.	Sustainable Drainage Systems, or SuDS, are a way to manage surface water by mimicking the way that rainwater drains in a natural landscape. The aim , to slow the flow of water reducing the risk of flooding and runoff causing pollution.
Shanklin Town Council- Town Clerk	SuDS14			✓		Members noted the consultation document and resolved that members would comment individually if they so wished.	Noted.
Northwood Parish Council- Parish Clerk	SuDS18	✓			✓	Support the proposal of the Draft SuDS SPD provided it can be put into practice.  Confirmation that the existing SuDS requirements are being fully complied with in all relevant large scale developments applications.	General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.  Outside the remit of this draft SPD. However, the draft SPD is a bit of a pre-cursor to what government have promised – which is for SuDS to become mandatory for all new development through the implementation of Schedule 3 of the Flood & Water Management Act – the key to making something mandatory and it then becoming a success is the funding that goes alongside it. So the ability for LPAs to adequately fund monitoring and enforcement is key.  The Planning Service will review the comments made. They will consider if any

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						When the draft SuDS SPD comes into effect that the new rules would be applied retrospectively to all applications that have not yet been determined.	changes need to be made to the document. The Draft SPD will then be taken to Cabinet in May 2024 where Councillors will be asked to formally adopt the SPD. If they are adopted the SPDs will be used as a material consideration when determining planning applications at this point.
Newport and Carisbrooke Community Council-Clerk	SuDS19	✓				Members pleased policy has been brought forward and that is covers water retention. Whilst a positive policy, members are concerned that some SuDS may not work long term, as they would require maintenance. This needs to be taken into consideration.  Members would like to request a further briefing on this.	Support noted. General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.  The SPD is intended to assist IWC, developers and property owners to deliver SuDS which have a clear responsibilities for future maintenance and management.  Noted.
Cowes Town Council-Town Clerk	SuDS23				✓	Building control need to monitor carefully to ensure this complies.  P17-35 of the document relates to Flood risk. The breakwater situation needs to be looked at	General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document. Comment noted. Building Control are aware of the Draft SPD and will provide feedback.  Comment noted. This is part of a wider issue and outside the control of the draft SPD.

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						<p>as the breakwater has changed the tide in the Medina which could result in a flood risk for East Cowes. There is also a silting issue in the Medina meaning things do not flow away.</p> <p>P39 - there is contaminated land at the Medina, be aware of this as this used to be a land fill site. Concern around contaminated land next to water.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
Wootton Bridge Parish Council- Cllr Alistair Dolan	SuDS28				✓	<p>Fully support any attempts to regulate the way rain water enters our waste water system.</p> <p>The SuDs (Sustainable Drainage) report must compliment the bigger picture of Sewerage Infrastructure changes to avoid overwhelming and resultant discharge into the seas off our coastline.</p>	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document. Noted.</p> <p>Comment noted. Southern Water as sewerage undertaker is a statutory consultee for planning applications as detailed in Table 4.1 of the draft SPD. To ensure a viable drainage strategy, Southern Water must be contacted before submitting a planning application. This will allow agreement of any connections and discharge rates into the public sewer network, as well as adoptable SuDS design standards.</p>

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						Soakaways already full. Rainwater already appears as standing water in the garden. This is apparent on both sides of Palmers Road. So where are we supposed to put this excess water? Piping into the sea avoiding the Sewerage network according to the report is cost prohibitive- you would have to agree. Porous concrete/ tarmac is one coping method that developers could use.	Comments noted.
Fishbourne Parish Council- Cllr Sarah Talbot	SuDS29	✓			✓	<p>I applaud and share the ideology of this document.</p> <p>I note that it states it is there to “encourage’ developers to include Suds in their designs.</p> <p>It should be mandatory that these systems are incorporated in any developments, and that enforcement should be in place to ensure this is done.</p>	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>Comment noted.</p> <p>The IWC now expects SuDS to be considered in all new development.</p> <p>The draft SPD is a bit of a pre-cursor to what government have promised – which is for SuDS to become mandatory for all new development through the implementation of Schedule 3 of the Flood &amp; Water Management Act – the key to making something mandatory and it then becoming a success is the funding that goes alongside it. So the ability for LPAs to adequately fund monitoring and enforcement is key.</p>

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Public Comments							
Celia Williams	SuDS02				✓	Development of greenfield site for the development of 9 housing – Steyne Road. No wonder flooding getting worse.	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>Since April 2015, SuDS have been a statutory requirement on all major development, and are approved through the planning system. <a href="#">Paragraph 4.1</a> of the Draft SuDS SPD -January 2024, set out major development requirement for SuDS (and includes the requirement for residential developments of 10 dwellings or more).</p> <p>However, since then, updates to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2021) and Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2022) have strengthened the requirement. The Isle of Wight Council (IWC) now expects SuDS to be considered within all developments, regardless of their scale and this requirement is set out in the Draft SuDS SPD.</p> <p>Sustainable Drainage Systems, or SuDS help to manage flood risk to homes, businesses, roads and services on the Isle of Wight. They control the amount of rainfall and pollutants which flow off paved surfaces, and enter the island's</p>



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							rivers, and eventually the sea. Well-designed SuDS also contribute to our resilience to climate change, and provide habitats for native wildlife on the island. They also provide places for communities to meet, play, exercise and enjoy nature.
Keith Herbert	SuDS03				✓	<p>Welcome publication of the SuDs SPD.</p> <p>Rather than expectation of consideration of SuDS. Expectation and consideration are flexible terms that fall short of mandatory.</p> <p>Concern over current level of resources in the planning department to permit/adopt new SuDS.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p> <p>General comments did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>Since April 2015, SuDS have been a statutory requirement on all major development, and are approved through the planning system.</p> <p>The Draft SPD has taken account of up to date requirement. Updates to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2021) and Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2022) have strengthened the requirement for SuDS. The IWC now expects SuDS to be considered in all new development.</p> <p>The draft SPD is a bit of a pre-cursor to what government have promised – which is for SuDS to become mandatory for all new development through the implementation of Schedule 3 of the Flood &amp; Water Management Act – the key to making something mandatory and it then becoming a success is the funding</p>

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						<p>Could document link to other Council drivers such as LNRS, BNG, Net Zero etc.</p> <p>The LLFA should use this document to improve the drainage of the highway network and not just new development.</p> <p>SuDS should become mandatory in all highway schemes, regeneration schemes and works on Council property. The Isle of Wight Council should look to install sustainable drainage at every opportunity.</p>	<p>that goes alongside it. So the ability for LPAs to adequately fund monitoring and enforcement is key.</p> <p><b>Paragraph 2.2 discusses the benefits of using SuDS. SuDS features can contribute to a range of site requirements, including Biodiversity Net Gain, habitat corridors, climate change adaption and nutrient neutrality. Further text added on BNG in Section 2.5.</b></p> <p>Section B lists other policies and legislation SuDS can support. The list can be found on page I of the document. Link to Biodiversity Net Gain can be found in the References.</p> <p>Comment noted. The Draft SuDS has taken account of up to date requirements and made clear in the document that the IWC now expects SuDS to be considered in all new development.</p> <p>Comment noted. The document sets out requirements for residential and commercial development. SuDS should also be implemented to manage surface water in other types of development, this includes schools, mineral and waste development, consent for works to watercourses.</p>

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						<p>Welcome clarification that planning permission is required to pave 5m2.</p> <p>Documents could improve water quality around Isle of Wight beaches. Could allow stormwater connections from development into its highway network.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p> <p>Comment Noted. The document does talk about a process known as 'SuDS retrofitting'. Where SuDS are incorporated after the initial development of an area, or are used to improve the existing drainage situation.</p> <p>By using SuDS to disconnect the existing drainage system from sewers or highway drains, and to direct it into a watercourse, or allow it to infiltrate into the ground is an alternative solution. Although it is recognised this may not be an appropriate solution in all cases.</p>
Keith Herbert	SuDS04				✓	<p>My understanding of Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act is that SuDS would be mandatory for all new developments. This would not allow the expectation of consideration referenced in this draft policy. Should schedule 3 be implemented in England in its current form, I do not feel this</p>	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>Changes to SuDS approval: In January 2023, Defra announced a decision to implement Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 in England. This will introduce a new framework and national standards for the approval and adoption of SuDS in England, and will make Unitary and County Councils SuDS Approving Bodies. It will</p>

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						draft policy would be compliant with the legislation.	also remove the automatic right for surface water drainage to connect into the public sewer system. The UK Government is currently considering how Schedule 3 will be implemented. This SuDS SPD will be updated once these details are available. Above information is taken from paragraph 2.6 of this document.
Chani Courtney	SuDS05				✓	<p>Outstanding work</p> <p>2.5 references the circa manual for design consultations. As this is an expensive resource for smaller island based business to obtain, how will the council facilitate access to this document?</p> <p>3.3 Statement of site specific assessments is this relating to core samples for small excavated strips on proposed sites? How will these results be recorded and shared to prevent additional load and delays for contractors implementation?</p> <p>3.4 Says what is not acceptable fairly for the CCMA, I appreciate the section referenced in the</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The Council are unable to make this document freely accessible.</p> <p><b>A link has been added to BS and ICE guidance on ground investigations.</b></p> <p>Beyond the scope of the SPD to address this.</p> <p><b>Comment noted and further text added accordingly.</b></p>

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						<p>appendix A and 7.6 shows a great and expansive list of acceptable alternatives, but the wording in the main text doesn't fairly link your hard work in the appendix towards positive solutions.</p> <p>3.7 If effluent discharge has the higher capacity for increased nitrate load, perhaps labouing the link between slowing the flow at all levels of catchment using SUDs could have been laboured here again as the link was so well made in section 2.</p> <p>3.9 Misses an opportunity to show that SUDs could play a part in helping water sink into aquifers outside of the CCMA and again as you pointed out in a previous section provide a water resource for gardens with storage. Perhaps even bring in grey water SUDs as a thought here.</p> <p>4.3.1 Will there be an approved list of these relevant professionals and what would</p>	<p><b>Comment noted and further text added accordingly.</b></p> <p><b>Comment noted and further text added accordingly.</b></p> <p><b>The Council are unable to recommend commercial businesses.</b></p>

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						<p>be the process to be listed if there were a directory of some kind?</p> <p>4.3.2 The LLFA must be satisfied that the drainage proposals are viable and will meet the Isle of Wight local SuDS standards, national SuDS standards and planning policy. How will you achieve this?</p> <p>4.3.6 Please reference 6.2 here.</p> <p>4.4.2 Amazing and accessible section. Could slow release water butts be added?</p> <p>5.1.1, Why is d not about highways line surface water rather than sewer?</p> <p>6.1 Will the council run training courses for contractors, developers and estate agents to ensure this level of care?</p> <p>6.1.2 Will this be harder to achieve in winter? Will that be taken into account with planning consent timetable?</p>	<p>Issue will be covered in the revised Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS).</p> <p><b>Reference added.</b></p> <p><b>Reference added.</b></p> <p>Highways lines will often feed into surface water sewers (where these are separate to foul) – 5.1.1 is about where SuDS discharge to and surface water sewers are the destination referred to here rather than highways lines.</p> <p>This will be resource dependant and is outside the scope of the SPD.</p> <p>Appropriate site management will need to be addressed in construction method statement, which would normally be conditioned as part of any planning permission.</p>

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						<p>6.3.1 How will these ongoing maintenance listings be made available to the public and parish/ town councils?</p> <p>8. Yes!! Please link to lower use of combined sewage overflows and lower risk of pollution sources entering the Solent. Aware you have already made this point elsewhere.</p> <p>8.2 Great to see Southern work, but there are other contractors and examples on the island that could have been used in addition.</p>	<p>Comment noted – this will depend on how the council are expected to manage the implementation of Schedule 3 of the F&amp;WMA.</p> <p><b>Reference and link added.</b></p> <p>Comment noted. Further examples can be referenced on the website and in future iterations of the SPD.</p>
Paul Mitchell	SuDS06				✓	<p>It is recommended the requirement for householder applications is removed.</p> <p>Who is going to Police this?</p> <p>If householder applications must remain, perhaps they should apply to large extensions</p>	<p>General comments did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>The draft SPD is a bit of a pre-cursor to what government have promised – which is for SuDS to become mandatory for all new development through the implementation of Schedule 3 of the Flood &amp; Water Management Act – the key to making something mandatory and it then becoming a success is the funding that goes alongside it.</p>

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						(say over 75 or 100m2 for example).	So the ability for LPAs to adequately fund monitoring and enforcement is key.
Christine Priest	SuDS08				✓	Recommend all future housing collects and recycles rain water. Legislation required.	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>Since April 2015, SuDS have been a statutory requirement on all major development, and are approved through the planning system.</p> <p>Updates to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2021) and Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2022) have strengthened the requirement for SuDS.</p> <p>The Draft SPD has taken account of up to date requirements and now expects SuDS to be considered in all new development.</p> <p>The draft SPD is a bit of a pre-cursor to what government have promised – which is for SuDS to become mandatory for all new development through the implementation of Schedule 3 of the Flood &amp; Water Management Act.</p>
David Millar	SuDS10	✓			✓	Supportive of SuDS	<p>Support noted.</p> <p>General comments did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p>



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						<p>Implementing SUDS needs proactive action to ensure private dwellings are supporting this issue.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the paving of a front or side garden with impermeable material subject to planning permission.</li> <li>2. Any front or side garden which has had, or plans to have, over 40% impermeable paving should be subject to a significant percentage increase in council tax.</li> <li>3. A dwelling on a bus route, or with double yellow lines outside, should be allowed an exception from the tax increase but only so far as permitting 40% of the garden, or hardstanding for one car, whichever is the less.</li> </ol>	<p>Comment noted. The draft SPD is a bit of a pre-cursor to what government have promised – which is for SuDS to become mandatory for all new development through the implementation of Schedule 3 of the Flood &amp; Water Management Act.</p> <p>As well as residential and commercial developments, SuDS should also be implemented to manage surface water in other types of development.</p> <p>Section 4.6 of the draft SPD does address- Applications to pave front gardens. “The paving of front gardens with hardstanding is strongly discouraged, as it has a significant cumulative impact on flooding and pollution of watercourses, as well as putting pressure on the local highway drainage systems and sewer networks”. The section goes on to say, “ Planning permission is required for proposals to cover more than 5 square metres of a front garden with hardstanding, which do not provide for the surface water to run to a permeable area”.</p> <p>Types of development signalling a percentage increase in council tax is outside the remit of this draft SPD.</p>

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Martin Rayner	SuDS11				✓	Put back ponds. Most have been filled in or silted up.	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>Comment noted. Paragraph 2.1 of the draft SPD discussed what SuDS are and the benefits of using them. SuDS aim is to slow the flow of water and one way of doing this is through storing water on the surface in ponds and basins (also known as attenuation). Paragraph 4.4.3 mentions existing flow routes and drainage features within the site. These should be identified and preserved (e.g. ditches, seasonally dry watercourses, historic ponds).</p>
John Bayliss	SuDS12				✓	Less building and hard surfaces. With higher sea levels due to global warming and the island slowly dissolving only a concrete wall around the island and a great big pump might help ???	<p>Noted. General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p>
Jeanie	SuDS13				✓	<p>Roadside ditches to deal with run-off water are no longer maintained.</p> <p>Regular road drain cleaning does not appear to be</p>	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>Although these points are noted, they are not discussed in the draft SPD. The SuDS SPD introduces the concept of SuDS, and outlines the design principles required to deliver SuDS</p>

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						<p>happening. The camber of some roads exasperates the situation.</p> <p>The Island systems cannot support continuous house building and resultant waste water, we should limit house building and resident rights as in Jersey.</p>	<p>on the Isle of wight. It provides advice on integrating SuDS within any development and delivering the multiple benefit drainage systems expected within the Isle of Wight.</p>
Angie Mee	SuDS15				✓	<p>A few things to considering:</p> <p>How much SuDS cost? If properties have room for them? Maintenance and associated costs of SuDS?</p>	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>The NPPG for Flood Risk and Coastal Change states that where cost is included as a reason for not including SuDS, information must be provided to allow comparison of lifetime costs between SuDS and a conventional public sewer connection. This must include the opportunity costs of providing land for drainage components, as well as the maintenance and operating costs. SuDS can bring many benefits including cost savings.</p> <p>There are a range of space-efficient SuDS techniques available where there is limited space. More detail can be found in paragraph 7.10 of the draft SPD.</p>
Carol Doe	SuDS16				✓	<p>To reduce and alleviate the risk of flooding stop allowing new</p>	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p>

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						housing, particularly larger housing development on greenfield sites. When it rains run off is increased. Water runs into overloaded sewers.	<p>The subject of not allowing new housing development is outside the control of the draft SPD.</p> <p>Since April 2015, SuDS have been a statutory requirement on all major development, and are approved through the planning system.</p> <p>SuDS help to manage flood risk to homes, businesses, roads and services on the Isle of Wight. They control the amount of rainfall and pollutants which flow off paved surfaces, and enter the island's rivers, and eventually the sea. Well-designed SuDS also contribute to our resilience to climate change.</p>
Glyn Onione	SuDS17				✓	<p>Generally, an exceptionally good piece of work.</p> <p>Any water-based remediation or containment system required space, and on a development site that can mean reducing housing density to accommodate a suitably scaled SUDS.</p>	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>There are a range of space-efficient SuDS techniques available where there is limited space. More detail can be found in paragraph 7.10 of the draft SPD.</p>

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						<p>We need more ambitious SuDS and constructed wetlands on the Island.</p> <p>These should be designed and included at the earliest stages of the planning process.</p> <p>Try and tie in biodiversity net gains and nutrient neutrality benefits into the same scheme.</p> <p>Continue as you are doing to get 'our islanders' on side and involved on a house by house basis.</p>	The following comments are noted.
Mark Page	SuDS 21				✓	<p>Obvious that Morton Common Road, will continue to flood on a regular basis.</p> <p>Building up the height of the road would solve the constant problems this flooding produces.</p>	<p>General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.</p> <p>Comments noted. The subject of Morton Common Road is outside the control of the draft SPD.</p> <p>SuDS help to manage flood risk to homes, businesses, roads and services on the Isle of Wight. They control the amount of rainfall and pollutants which flow off paved surfaces, and enter the island's rivers, and eventually the sea. Well-designed SuDS also contribute to our resilience to climate change.</p>

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Representation	Number	Support	Object	No Comment	General Comment	Summary of Comments made during the consultation	Isle of Wight Council's response to the comments and changes to SPD in bold
Paul Mocroft	SuDS22	✓				I wish to record my support. SuDS should be put in as many places on the Island as possible.	Support noted.
Pete Johnstone	SuDS24	✓				In supporting this Supplementary Planning Guidance I encourage Isle of Wight Council to; Adopt the approach taken in the document. Provide sufficient staffing and financial resources to implement and manage the guidance. Ensure that developers have robust plans for the future management of funding of Sustainable Drainage Systems.	General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.  Support and comments noted.
Ben Curtis	SuDS 27				✓	The Local Planning Authority granted permission for development in Colwell, Freshwater. This included tarmac along the road from the junction with Colwell Road. The result of this was during periods of rain a constant run of surface water down the tarmac and flooding of property.	General comment did not result in a change to the content of the document.  Comment noted. This is part of a wider issue and outside the control of the draft SPD.  The purpose of the document is to introduce the concept of SuDS, and outline the design principles required to deliver SuDS on the Island. It provided advice on integrating SuDS within any development and delivering the

Appendix 2: Draft Sustainable Drainage Systems Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) summary of consultation comments and changes.

Representation	Number	Support	Object	No Comment	General Comment	Summary of Comments made during the consultation	Isle of Wight Council's response to the comments <b>and changes to SPD in bold</b>
						I request that the SPD ensures this cannot happen again.	multiple benefit drainage systems expected within all developments regardless of their scale.

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# Equality Impact Assessment: Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) SPD

Before carrying out an Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA), you should familiarise yourself with the [guidance](#). This document should be in **plain English**, include **Stakeholder** involvement and be able to stand up to **scrutiny** (local and/or court) if/when challenged to ensure we have met the councils public sector equality duty.

An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) should be completed when you are considering:

- developing, reviewing or removing policies
- developing, reviewing or removing strategies
- developing, reviewing or removing services
- developing, reviewing or removing a council function/system
- commencing any project/programme

## Assessor(s) Name and job title:

James Brewer, Planning Policy Manager

## Directorate and Team/School Name:

## Communities

## Name, aim, objective and expected outcome of the programme/ activity:

**Name:** Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) SPD

**Aim:** The Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out the design principles required to deliver SuDS on the Isle of Wight and provides advice on including SuDS within any new development

**Objective:** This guidance is primarily intended for practical use by those looking to undertake development of any scale, as well as designers of surface water drainage systems. The guide is relevant to all those involved in the masterplanning, design, approval, construction and maintenance of new development. It can also be used by anyone looking to find out more about SuDS.

**Expected outcome:** The expected outcome of the SPD is that once adopted, it will be a material consideration in planning decisions and where relevant, all new development will incorporate SuDS into the design process from the earliest possible stage.

Reason for Equality Impact Assessment (tick as appropriate)

This is a **new** policy/strategy/service/system function proposal



**Equality and Diversity considerations**

Describe the ways in which the groups below may be impacted by your activity (**prior to mitigation**). The impact may be negative, positive or no impact.

Protected Characteristic	Negative, positive or no impact (before mitigation/intervention) and why?	Does the proposal have the potential to cause unlawful discrimination (is it possible that the proposal may exclude/restrict this group from obtaining services or limit their participation in any aspect of public life?)	How will you advance the equality of opportunity and to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not.	What concerns have been raised to date during consultation (or early discussions) and what action taken to date?	What evidence, analysis or data has been used to substantiate your answer?	Are there any gaps in evidence to properly assess the impact? How will this be addressed?	How will you make communication accessible for this group?	What adjustments have been put in place to reduce/advance the inequality? <i>(Where it cannot be diminished, can this be legally justified?)</i>
Age (restrictions/difficulties both younger/older)	No impact	The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM14 of the Island Plan Core Strategy. There will be no impact on the protected characteristic.						
Disability a) Physical b) Mental health (must respond to both a & b)	No impact	The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM14 of the Island Plan Core Strategy. There will be no impact on the protected characteristic.						

<b>Race</b> (including ethnicity and nationality)	<b>No impact</b>	The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM14 of the Island Plan Core Strategy. There will be no impact on the protected characteristic.
<b>Religion or belief</b> (different faith groups/those without a faith)	<b>No impact</b>	The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM14 of the Island Plan Core Strategy. There will be no impact on the protected characteristic.
<b>Sex</b> (Including Trans and non-binary – is your language inclusive of trans and non-binary people?)	<b>No impact</b>	The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM14 of the Island Plan Core Strategy. There will be no impact on the protected characteristic.
<b>Sexual orientation</b> (is your language inclusive of LGB groups?)	<b>No impact</b>	The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM14 of the Island Plan Core Strategy. There will be no impact on the protected characteristic.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>	<b>No impact</b>	The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM14 of the Island Plan Core Strategy. There will be no impact on the protected characteristic.
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	<b>No impact</b>	The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM14 of the Island Plan Core Strategy. There will be no impact on the protected characteristic.
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	<b>No impact</b>	The SPD is required to be in general conformity with national planning policy and guidance and provides further explanatory detail to Policy DM14 of the Island Plan Core Strategy. There will be no impact on the protected characteristic.

In order to identify the needs of the groups, you will need to review data, statistics, user feedback, population data, complaints data, staffing data ([SAPHRreports@iow.gov.uk](mailto:SAPHRreports@iow.gov.uk)), community/client data, feedback from focus groups etc. When assessing the impact, the assessment should come from an evidence base and not through opinion or self-knowledge.

## H. Review

How are you engaging people with a wide range of protected characteristics in the development, review and/or monitoring of the programme/ activity?

The Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) SPD has been subject to an equalities impact assessment which demonstrates that no negative impacts on the protected characteristics are expected from the document. Negative impacts are also not expected to arise from the act of adopting the SPD and using as a material consideration in planning applications.

The SPD was subject to public consultation in line with the relevant planning legislation and the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. Future reviews of the SPD will be subject to the same consultation requirements.

Date of next review: After adoption of a new local plan.

#### H. Sign-off

Head of Service/Director/Headteacher sign off & date:

Name: *Ollie Boulter*

Date: 22 April 2024



Purpose: For Information

## Agenda Item Introduction

### ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL

Committee **CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

Date **7 MAY 2024**

Topic **FUTURE GOVERNANCE**

---

### Background

1. In July 2023, Full Council agreed to establish a politically proportionate 'Future Governance Working Group' to make recommendations to Full Council via the Audit and Governance Committee, regarding the motion of moving to a committee system form of governance.
2. Full Council voted to hold an extraordinary meeting on 1 May 2024 where it will consider a detailed report on the proposals and decide whether to make changes or retain the current governance arrangements. Should Full Council vote to move to a committee system, it will then decide on when to implement the change, with the options ranging from the annual council meeting on 15 May 2024 or after the next Isle of Wight Council elections in May 2025.
3. At the time of publishing the papers for Corporate Scrutiny the decision has not yet been made. Therefore, the discussion on Future Governance at the committee meeting will be very dependent on the outcome of Full Council on 1 May 2024.

### Focus for Scrutiny

4. If a decision is made to not change governance and the Council to remain under a Cabinet system:
  - What can scrutiny change moving forward to ensure members engagement with the decision-making processes of the Council?
5. If the decision is made to change governance to a committee system from 15 May 2024:
  - What is the progress on implementation?
  - How will the all the scrutiny committees workplans be factored into the new service committees?

6. If the decision is made to change governance to a committee system from May 2025:
  - What are the potential next steps and plan for implementation in May 2025?
  - How can the committee monitor progress over the next 12 months?

## **Approach**

7. As no decision will have been made at the time of publishing the agenda for this meeting (26 April 2024), discussion will be based on a verbal update following the extraordinary meeting of Full Council on 1 May 2024.

Contact Point: Melanie White, Statutory Scrutiny Officer,  
(01983) 821000 ext 8876, e-mail [melanie.white@iow.gov.uk](mailto:melanie.white@iow.gov.uk)



Purpose: For Information

## Agenda Item Introduction

### ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL

Committee	<b>CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>
Date	<b>7 MAY 2024</b>
Topic	<b>COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP ANNUAL REPORT</b>

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### Background

1. The Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership (CSP) consists of several organisations working together to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and ensure people feel safe.
2. The CSP produces an annual report to:
  - provide a summary of research and analysis on crime and anti-social behaviour
  - highlight significant community safety issues
  - include information about key trends and emerging issues
  - enable identification of priorities for the CSP
  - inform the strategic plan, and
  - identify gaps in knowledge which need to be understood and action taken.
3. It is important for partners to understand the levels and patterns of crime and disorder on the Isle of Wight, to enable them to ensure the right priorities are identified and to target resources effectively.
4. The aim of the annual report is to provide partners with statistical analysis and information about crime, its changes, and patterns over time and, where possible, an explanation as to why these changes have occurred.

### Focus for Scrutiny

5. To consider the annual report of the CSP in accordance with the Committee's statutory function to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions.

**Outcome(s)**

6. The committee to confirm it is satisfied that the partnership is fulfilling its statutory duty.

**Document(s) Attached**

7. Appendix 1 - Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2022/23

Contact Point: Melanie White, Statutory Scrutiny Officer,  
(01983) 821000 ext 8876, e-mail [melanie.white@iow.gov.uk](mailto:melanie.white@iow.gov.uk)



# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2022/23





<b>Title</b>	<b>Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2022/23</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>March 2024 (based on April 2022 - March 2023 data)</b>
<b>Status</b>	<b>Draft</b>
<b>Current Version</b>	<b>V1</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Danika Barber</b> Data Analyst
<b>Editor</b>	<b>Cameron Baxter</b> Community Safety Manager  <b>James Potter</b> Trading Standards and Community Safety Manager
<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Michelle Love</b> Service Director – Highways and Community Protection Chair of the Community Safety Partnership  On behalf of the Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership
<b>Acknowledgements/ Data Contributors</b>	Isle of Wight Council (environmental health, trading standards, road safety, public health, youth justice team) Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary (OPCC) Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner - InterACT His Majesty's Prison and Probation Service Hampshire & IOW Fire and Rescue Service IOW NHS Trust
<b>Further Information</b>	Website: <a href="http://www.iow.gov.uk/communitysafety">www.iow.gov.uk/communitysafety</a> email: <a href="mailto:community.safety@iow.gov.uk">community.safety@iow.gov.uk</a>  If you have difficulty understanding this document, please contact us on 01983 821000 and we will do our best to help you.

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# Executive Summary

## Introduction

Since the introduction of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, local authorities, the police, and other statutory agencies are legally obliged to set up Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) that develop joint strategies to tackle crime and disorder. Since their introduction CSP have encouraged a more joined up way of working which has contributed to a sustained fall in crime.

The Isle of Wight (IOW) is a safe place to live, work and visit and its residents feel safe. The organisations that make up the IOW's CSP want to sustain their efforts to ensure this level of safety remains the status quo, whilst tackling any emerging areas of crime and anti-social behaviour.

To enable the partnership to better understand the community safety profile of the Isle of Wight it produces a Strategic Assessment, which helps organisations prioritise resources where needed. This document is a summary of the key data for the 2022/2023 community safety data, providing insight into the CSP priority areas outlined on the following pages.

## The Partnership

The Isle of Wight CSP consists of several organisations working together to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour to help ensure people feel safe. The partnership consists of five statutory authorities: The IOW Council, Hampshire & IOW Constabulary, Hampshire & IOW Fire and Rescue Service, Hampshire & IOW Probation Service, and the NHS Hampshire & IOW Integrated Care System (ICS). Other organisations also contribute to the partnership including Housing Providers, Adult and Children's Services, Public Health, Mental Health Services, Voluntary Sector organisations, the Youth Justice Team, Inclusion (community drug & alcohol support service) and education organisations.

## Overview

The overall crime rate for the IOW has seen another increase this year, and is now more in line with the Hampshire and most similar group averages.

Using the weighted online YouGov dataset, over 90% of residents feel safe on the IOW higher than the Hampshire average.

## PESTEL Analysis (national and local context)

This section outlines the key national and local context which is likely to have an impact on crime and community safety challenges locally.

### Political

The UK continues to feel the impact of Brexit and the war in Ukraine as well as the aftermath of Covid. A general election is expected in Autumn 2024 which could see a change in Government.

### Economic and Social

The cost of living crisis continues to hit households, with increasing food and energy costs in particular. As families tighten their belts to cope this can mean cutting back on leisure activities and luxuries which in turn affects small businesses locally. This can affect mental health and increase the temptation to access basic necessities and desirable things via illegal routes such as shoplifting.

House prices are falling and mortgages are more expensive than they were a year ago.

### Technological

High levels of technology use continues post-covid – with many people working remotely which can result in isolation and lack of community connectedness. Internet fraud and scams are becoming more sophisticated and vulnerable people in particular can be at risk.

### Environmental

The changing make-up of our high streets continues, although retail stores don't seem to be closing at as rapid a pace as the previous year. Empty shops can become an eyesore and a magnet for anti-social behaviour if an area becomes run down and less busy.

There is an ongoing impact of climate change and carbon neutral policies which are increasing costs to consumers e.g. clean air charges in Portsmouth.

### Legal

Revised legislation and guidance last year set out new responsibilities for local authorities around community safety, for example the new Serious Violence Duty<sup>1</sup> which was published in December 2022. A national review of community safety partnerships was undertaken, with a new

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<sup>1</sup> [Serious Violence Duty - Statutory Guidance \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1122222/Serious_Violence_Duty_-_Statutory_Guidance.pdf)



dedicated webpage published in October 2023<sup>2</sup> This has suggested new data sources which can be included in strategic assessments going forwards.

## Community Safety Partnership Priorities

### Violent Crime

**What the data tells us** – Almost half of recorded crime on the Isle of Wight is ‘Violence against the person’ which includes stalking and harassment as well as violence with or without injury. The level of violent crime locally is similar to the average in similar comparator areas. Possession of weapons is statistically higher, although it is a relatively small proportion of crime locally. Young people under 25 and domestic incidents continue to be a large part of this crime. The work undertaken as part of the ‘most serious violence duty’ has enabled further analysis to identify the types of violent crime locally which cause the most significant harm. Newport Central has the highest level of drug offences and possession of weapons offences

**Priority** – As part of the Serious Violence Duty, areas need to produce a Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) to understand the picture of serious violence in the local area, as well as understanding some of the causes of violence. The IOW Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment was completed in October 2023 which provides context around the IOW population, demographic and crime statistics. A local plan should be formalised which is informed by the findings in the local SNA and explore bespoke solutions to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area.

### Reoffending

**What the data tells us** – Reoffending data shows that the rate has increased and is higher than Hampshire and the England and Wales average. The number of first time entrants to the youth justice system is remaining fairly stable, slightly above the national average.

**Priority** – To work with partners to better understand the increase and to seek additional funding for provisions to tackle the issues.

### Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) and Community Cohesion

**What the data tells us** - Reported incidents of anti-social behaviour have seen a continued reduction.

**Priority** – The ‘Joint Action Group JAG’, continues to lead on reducing ASB and helps communities to understand how and when to report ASB and crime. The JAG is a strategic partnership group which meets monthly to problem solve and share information. The JAG mechanism is fed

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<sup>2</sup> [Community Safety Partnerships - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

from local NMM's (Neighbourhood Management Meetings). The NMM's are partnership meetings which take place in the police areas across the island and cover local ASB and crime issues, cases brought by partners to the NMMs can be escalated to the JAG for a more senior, strategic response.

## Domestic Violence & Abuse and Serious Sexual Offences

**What the data tells us** – Domestic abuse continues to be a significant proportion of crime locally. An Isle of Wight Domestic Abuse Board has been established which takes a lead on tackling domestic abuse on the Island.

**Priority** – The Domestic Abuse Board takes a lead on domestic abuse on the Island. The CSP continues to support the board and has the duty to commission DHRs (Domestic Homicide Reviews) when the criteria is met.

## Prevent

**Priority** - Local authorities have a duty to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism as part of the government's Prevent strategy. The Isle of Wight co-ordinates a Channel Panel, a multi-agency approach to identify and support individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism. Although referrals are far fewer than neighbouring authority areas, the partnership continues to ensure this remains a priority and actively looks to educate and raise awareness on this topic. As a local authority that is not funded for Prevent our priority to bid for and make use of any funding that becomes available so that we can continue to increase our offering and ensure that all staff have the relevant level of training and understanding.

## Road Safety

**What the data tells us** – There are around 20-25 road accidents a month on the Island, and these happen evenly across the year, mainly in dry, fine weather, and not usually at junctions. While not specifically available in the data set, poorly maintained cars are known to contribute to road accidents, and with the continued increase in the cost of living this could become a factor locally.

**Priority** – The Youth Justice Service has a driver awareness programme devised in response to an increase in children being pursued for driving offences.

## Data

## **What are the issues –**

Access has been provided to crime data directly from the police, which enables more granular analysis to be undertaken locally, although due to small numbers this can be unreliable at a local level for specific analysis.

There is no permanent identified budget for analytical resource for the CSP which can mean resource issues when undertaking the strategic assessment and associated analysis.

**Priority** – Identify opportunities to reduce the time taken to update the strategic assessment each year, by linking to existing analysis and assessments, and developing Power BI dashboards for police data extract to speed up analysis. Identify opportunities for local intelligence gathering through partners to ensure local issues are represented even when data sets aren't available to identify them.

## Background

In 2007 the Crime and Disorder Regulations made it a statutory requirement for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to prepare an annual Community Safety Strategic Assessment of crime and disorder in their local areas.

This summary report has been produced from data and analytical reports provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) InterACT dashboard, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary, Isle of Wight Council, NHS, Public Health and other agencies working under the umbrella of the Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership and should be read in conjunction with the Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, and other published assessments which are updated on an ongoing basis. This report is based on exception reporting and only tangible strategic issues are presented.

### General information about the data

Reference to '2022/23', or 'this year' refers to the financial year - 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, and 'last year' or 'the previous year' will refer to the previous financial year of 2021/22 unless stated otherwise.

Due to the wide range of data from different sources included, figures will not always cross correlate exactly due to differences in time periods, or differences between local level and nationally published and verified data. Data analysed includes published data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) primarily for the financial year 2022/23; recorded crime from police including local data and published data. The InterACT dashboard which has been used for the last 4 years is no longer being regularly updated by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire & the IOW (OPCC) and some nationally published data from the OHID fingertips tool which has been included previously is also no longer available. Local data is provided by the Probation Service, Fire & Rescue Service, IOW NHS Trust, IOW Council Regulatory Services, Adult Social Care (Housing Needs), Children's Services and Youth Justice Service (YJS).

### Comparisons with Most Similar Groups

Comparisons will be made to the police most similar groups (Bassetlaw, Boston, Conwy, Denbighshire, Dover, Flintshire, Kettering, Newark and Sherwood, Newcastle under Lyme, North Lincolnshire, Shepway, Tendring, Waveney and Wrexham) but where data is not available at that level comparisons will be made to the relevant comparator group

Source: [Compare your area | Police.uk \(www.police.uk\)](https://www.police.uk)

## Profile of the Island and Wider Determinants

The Isle of Wight has a population of around 142,200, of which 9.1% are aged between 15 and 24. This is slightly lower than the Hampshire average which has around 10.1% of the population aged between 15 and 24. The population density is 370 people per square kilometre, which is slightly lower than the overall population density of Hampshire (381). The Island is predominantly rural, with most of the population clustered in the towns of Newport, Ryde and Cowes.

More information about the Isle of Wight population and its characteristics can be found within the JSNA Demography report produced by Hampshire and Isle of Wight Council Public Health Intelligence team. The demography report is a live website and is routinely updated when new data becomes available. The link to the report can be found here: [Microsoft Power BI](#).

The Island is the 80<sup>th</sup> most deprived authority in England (out of 317) according to the Index of Multiple deprivation (IMD) 2019, although there are pockets within the Island that fall into the most deprived areas of the country, namely Pan and parts of East Cowes (Osborne)

There has been a fall in home ownership (down from 70.1% in the 2011 Census to 67.6% in the 2021 Census) and a corresponding increase in private rented – with a fifth of residents (20.7%) now in private rented accommodation.

According to the 2021 Census, most residents on the Isle of Wight identify themselves as ‘White’ (97% compared with 97.3% in 2011). OHID Child Health Profile 2023 shows that 9.2% of local school children are from minority ethnic groups (compared with 8.3% in 2021), a continuing upward trend, but still significantly less diverse than England as a whole with 35% of children being from minority ethnic groups.

[Child and Maternal Health - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

[How life has changed on Isle of Wight: Census 2021 \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

Island communities have their own set of positives and challenges due to being surrounded by water. Research<sup>3</sup> shows there is a forced self-sufficiency due to a lack of neighbouring areas to share services and broaden demand for goods, which results in an ‘Island premium’ where additional costs are incurred due to higher transportation costs and limited opportunities for optimal economies of scale. Resulting in dislocation – both an actual or perceived distance, geographical or social, from the mainland. Consequently, the labour market suffers from a relatively small workforce, with the added disadvantage of even less available jobs. The increase in availability of remote working has improved opportunities on the Island for some residents, but also made recruitment challenging for local businesses.

Source: [JSNA Demography \(iow.gov.uk\)](#)

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<sup>3</sup> The Isle of Wight Council commissioned the University of Portsmouth to look into the impact of the ‘physical separation from the UK mainland’ See: IWC, University of Portsmouth Phase 1 Impact of Physical Separation from the UK Mainland on Isle of Wight Public Service Delivery

## Children and Young People

When looking at attainment data for those up to the age of 19 years, the Isle of Wight remains below the South East and England average, with 74.2% of 19-year-olds achieving a Level 2 qualification compared to 82.6% for the South East and 81.7% for England. The gap has closed slightly with no change across England as a whole and a decrease of 0.25 percentage points across statistical neighbours, while the Island has seen an increase of 0.8 percentage points since the previous year.

Figure 1: Achievement of a Level 2 Qualification by the age of 19

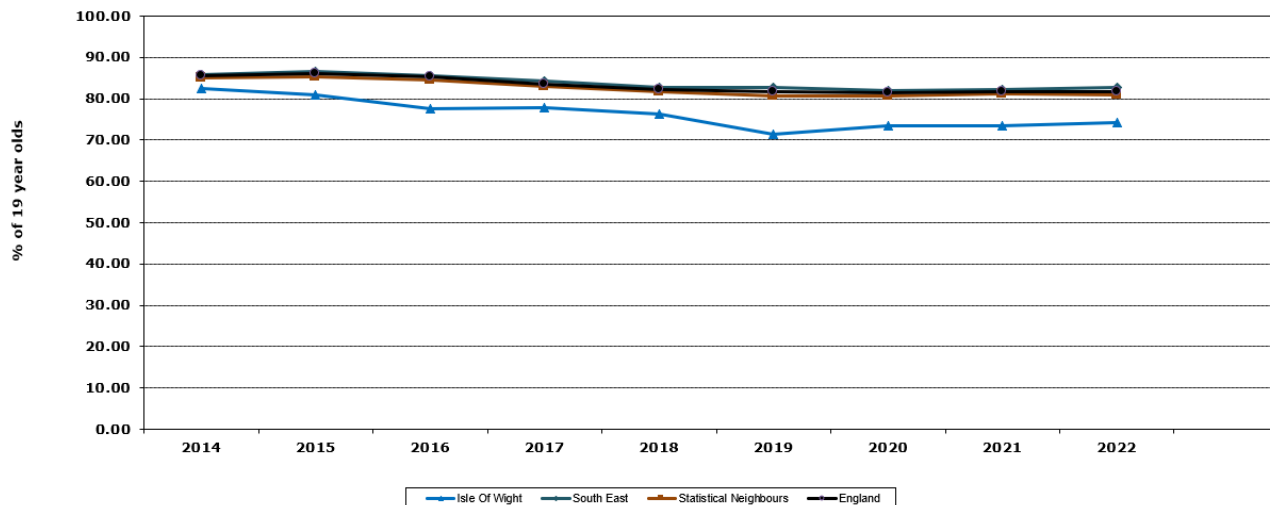
Local Authority, Region and England

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	-	Change from previous year
921 Isle Of Wight	82.40	80.80	77.60	77.70	76.40	71.30	73.40	73.40	74.20	-	0.80
989 South East	85.90	86.70	85.60	84.20	82.80	82.60	81.90	82.30	82.60	-	0.30
Statistical Neighbours	85.08	85.42	84.62	82.98	81.66	80.78	80.78	81.29	81.04	-	-0.25
970 England	85.60	86.10	85.30	83.60	82.20	81.80	81.40	81.70	81.70	-	0.00

Quartile bands

	Trend	Change from previous year	Latest National Rank	Quartile Banding	Up to and including	Up to and including	Up to and including	Up to and including
921 Isle Of Wight	↑	0.80	141	D	78.90	81.70	84.08	92.30

Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19



Source: LAIT tool <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

(Accessed 21 February 2024)

The Island has seen higher levels of unauthorised absence then England, the South East and statistical comparators for the 2022 year - with absence rates almost doubling from 1.27% to 2.24%. All areas have seen a similar increase and rates are now higher than they have been for at least 10 years. (Data from 2020 is missing due to the Covid-19 pandemic disrupting mainstream schooling). The Isle of Wight has a large home educating community of over 600 children as well as two independent schools which are not included in these figures.

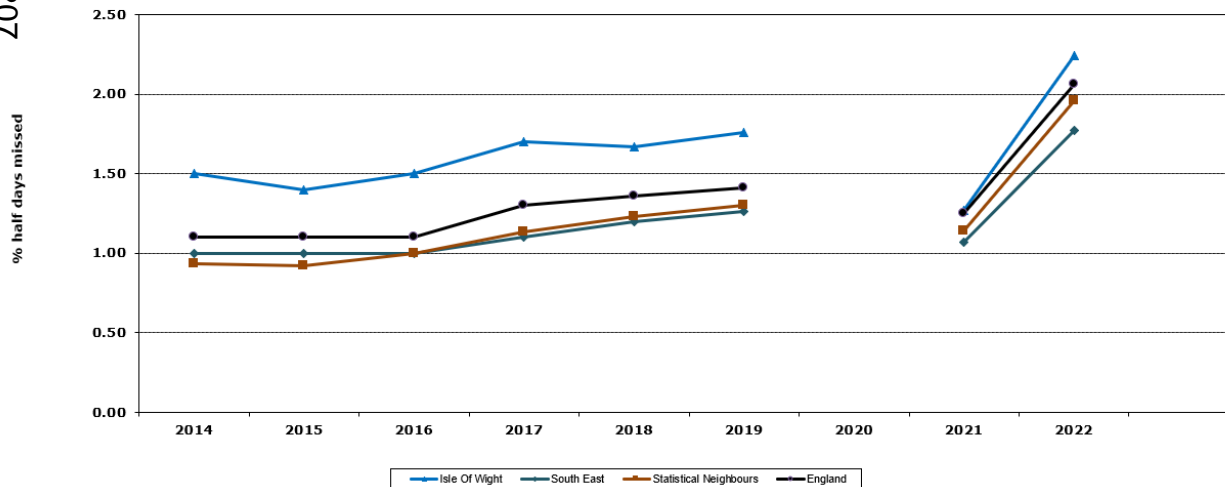
Figure 2: Percentage of unauthorised sessions missed in state funded primary, secondary and special schools:

Local Authority, Region and England		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	-	Change from previous year
921	Isle Of Wight	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.70	1.67	1.76	-	1.27	2.24	-	0.97
989	South East	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.26	-	1.07	1.77	-	0.70
	Statistical Neighbours	0.93	0.92	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.30	-	1.14	1.96	-	0.82
970	England	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.30	1.36	1.41	-	1.25	2.06	-	0.81

		Quartile bands							
Local Authority	Region	Trend	Change from previous year	Latest National Rank	Quartile Banding	Up to and including	Up to and including	Up to and including	Up to and including
921	Isle Of Wight	▲	0.97	101	C	1.70	1.98	2.43	3.88

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Source: LAIT tool <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

(Accessed 21 February 2024)

The Children's Commissioner's CHLDRN app which was referenced in previous strategic assessments has been discontinued so the graphs and maps which came from that are no longer included.

## Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD) provides a relative ranking of areas across England according to their level of deprivation.<sup>4</sup> Overall, the Isle of Wight has a relatively high level of deprivation, ranking 71st of 142 upper tier local authorities, where 1 is the most deprived in terms of average score across each of the domains of deprivation. Scores can also be compared to all 326 district councils in England, where Isle of Wight is ranked 98th and is ranked third lowest of the 14 local authorities in HIPS on average deprivation score and local concentration of deprivation.

According to the 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation there are three Isle of Wight Lower Super Output Areas<sup>5</sup> (LSOAs) within the 10% most deprived in England: Pan A, Pan B and Ryde North East B and nine in the 20% most deprived: Mount Joy B, Newport South B, Osborne North, Ryde South East B, Shanklin Central B, St Johns East A, St Johns West A, Ventnor East A and Ventnor West B.

The government's children in low income families measure helps understand child poverty levels locally. Almost 1 in 4 (24.4%) of the Island's children are now in relative low-income families (financial year ending 2022)<sup>6</sup>. This equates to 5,096 under 16 year olds and is the 8<sup>th</sup> year in a row that has seen an increase, up from 14.8% in 2015.

Source: [Children in low income families: local area statistics 2014 to 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics-2014-to-2022)

Public Health England's Child Health Profile 2023 shows that the Isle of Wight has a smaller proportion of children aged 0-19 years than the regional and England figures (17% compared to 22.3% and 22.5% respectively). The proportion of school children from minority ethnic groups is much lower on the Island than the rest of the country (9.2% compared with 35% in England). The proportion of school children with social, emotional and mental health needs is higher however (3.8% compared with 3.0% in England) and there are a higher proportion of children aged

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<sup>5</sup> A Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is a geographical area which contains approximately 1,500 residents.

<sup>6</sup> A family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics



under 16 years living in poverty here (22.2% compared with 18.5% in England). Hospital admissions for mental health, self-harm, and alcohol are also all worse on the Island than the England average.

Source: [Child and Maternal Health - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk/data/child-and-maternal-health)

## Health

The IOW is higher than the national average for deaths from drug misuse (2020 to 2022) with a local rate of 8.3 per 100,000 compared to 5.2 per 100,000 for the national average. This is a statistically significant reduction from previous data (9.7 per 100,000 for 2019-21 while England has seen a slight increase, previously 5.1). The IOW also has statistically higher than national average rates for admission episodes for alcohol related conditions (narrow)<sup>7</sup> with a rate of 622 per 100,000 in 2021/22 (increased from 517 per 100,000 the previous year) compared to the England rate of 494 per 100,000. For alcohol specific conditions<sup>8</sup> (2021/22) the Island rate is 753 per 100,000 compared to the national average of 626 per 100,000.

Source: OHID Fingertips [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk/data/public-health-profiles)

## Community Perceptions

### YouGov

YouGov are a research data and analytics group who use active sampling and statistical weighting to ensure their results are representative.

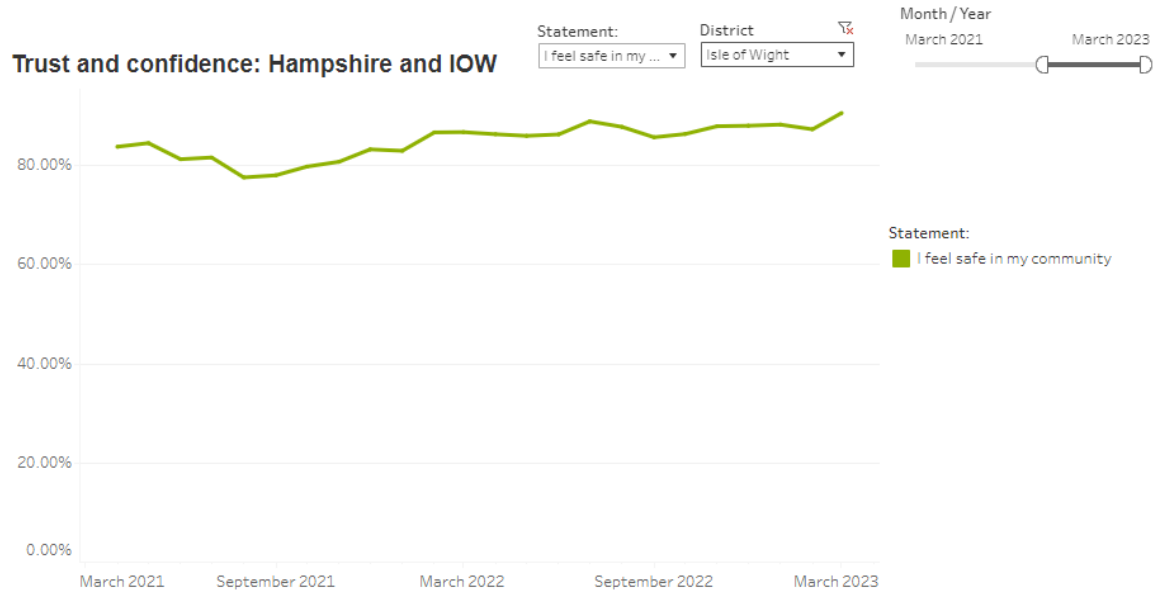
The vast majority of those surveyed on the Isle of Wight (90.5%, March 2023) felt safe in their community, higher than the Hampshire average which remained at 77.6%. This is an increase on the previous year (86.7%, March 2022) and is the highest level on the Island since February 2020.

Figure 6: YouGov Isle of Wight feelings of safety in the community April 2021 to March 2023

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<sup>7</sup> OHID Fingertips: Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable code, or a secondary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable external cause code. Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard) population). This methodology has changed since the previous assessment and isn't directly comparable to previous publications of this document.

<sup>8</sup> OHID Fingertips: Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) condition. Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population).



Page 2/10  
 Source: OPCC InterACT – YouGov

## Children and Young People

The IOW Youth Trust, a local mental health charity, undertakes a biennial mental health survey in which they survey young people in primary and secondary schools on their feelings of wellbeing. The 2023 survey showed concerning data around the scale of the mental health crisis among young people locally. The infographic below highlights some of the key statistics. While things have improved since 2021 they haven't yet returned to pre-covid levels.

“Of 1,223 young Islanders – aged between 11 and 25 – questioned by the mental health charity earlier this year, 30 per cent admitted to deliberately harming themselves, 34 per cent had considered suicide and 11 per cent attempted to take their own life.”

Source: [Youth Mental Health Census 2023 | IOW Youth Trust](#)

# ISLAND YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH CENSUS 2023

**1,223**

Young Islanders (aged 11-25) responded to the Census

**97%**

Have one or more good friends

**88%**

Have one trusted adult who they can go to for support

**60%**

Have heard of the Youth Trust

**1 in 3**

Have seen a mental health professional

**1 in 5**

Have been diagnosed with a mental health condition

## FEELINGS

It is true or sometimes true that I...



Whilst it is positive to see that the majority of scores have improved since 2021, it is important to note they have not recovered to the 2019 Census scores - pre COVID.



I agree or strongly agree that...



## SELF HARM



**1 in 3** have considered suicide

**1 in 10** have made an attempt to take their own lives

**33%** of those have made an attempt to take their own life have not seen a mental health professional

## HOW YOUNG PEOPLE COPE WHEN TIMES ARE TOUGH...

1. Listen to music
2. Play video games
3. Spend time with family and friends

**24%** identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, pansexual (16%) or as unsure (8%).

**98%** are very comfortable (82%) or partly comfortable (15%) with their sexuality

## BULLYING

**64%** have witnessed bullying

**53%** have been bullied

**72%** of those who identify as LGBTQAI+ have been bullied.

**9%** admitted to having bullied someone else

The most prominent method of bullying is in person whether that be verbal, emotional and physical

**99%** Use social media

**91%**

**89%**

**70%**

**67%**

**55%**



## National and Local Police Priorities

The National Crime Agency Annual Plan for 2023/24 outlines the six strategic priorities of the Home Secretary:

1. Reduce serious and organised crime in our communities by leading the law enforcement system and improving coordination with policing and other partners to tackle organised crime groups in the UK.
2. Reduce serious and organised crime in the UK by dismantling the highest harm organised crime groups, networks and individuals.
3. Reduce organised immigration crime with a particular focus on the organised crime groups facilitating small boat crossings as part of the wider Government strategy to stop small boats under the Prime Minister’s 10 point plan on Illegal Migration.
4. Reduce fraud and combat corrupt elites, state threats, cyber crime, money laundering and other economic crime.
5. Enhance the security of our borders and ports by working with operational partners to dismantle the organised crime groups and networks that seek to undermine their integrity.
6. Play a full role in delivering the Government’s objectives to reduce and prevent crime and respond to national security threats.

The Director General has established four operational priorities under those:

Page 212	1. Degrading the most harmful organised crime groups	2. Leading the UK’s operational response	3. Transforming the agency’s capabilities	4. Growing a highly skilled workforce
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Source: [National Crime Agency Annual Plan 2023-2024](#)

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight (Donna Jones) set out local priorities in the Police and Crime Plan for 2021-2024

1. 600 more police officers by 2023
2. Improve police visibility – bringing policing to your community
3. Tackle anti-social behaviour
4. Making it easier to report crime
5. Prevent young people from committing crime
6. Zero tolerance approach on knife crime
7. Crack down on unauthorised encampments

8. Improve outcomes for victims
9. Targeting rural crime.

Dealing with high harm crime such as knife crimes, rape and homicides remain high priorities for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary.

Source: [pcp-final-2021-download.pdf \(hampshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://www.hampshire-pcc.gov.uk/media/1000000/pcp-final-2021-download.pdf)

## Total Crime Trends 2022/23

Nationally, there has been a long term downward trend and recent falls in crime since the beginning of the coronavirus pandemic, with total crime 18% lower than the year ending March 2020. The year ending June 2023 showed a 10% decrease in total crime compared with the year ending June 2022, mainly due to reductions in fraud and criminal damage offences.

Figures for the year ending June 2023 from the Telephone-operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW) indicated a 33% increase in computer misuse, a 28% decrease in criminal damage and a 13% decrease in fraud.

Police recorded crime gives a better picture of lower volume higher harm crime such as homicide which reduced by 10% compared with the previous year (667 year ending June 2022, 602 in year ending June 2023), but robbery, offences involving firearms and offences involving knives or sharp instruments all increased, though remained lower than the year ending March 2020.<sup>9</sup>

## Local Crime Trends

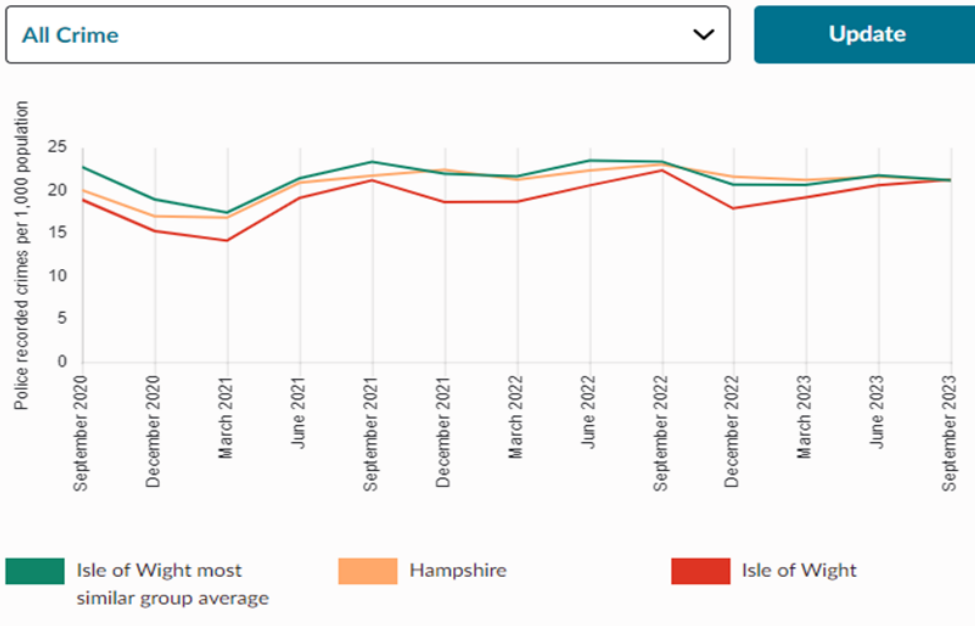
Published recorded crime data by community safety partnership area<sup>10</sup> shows that there was an increase of just under 3% in total recorded crime on the Isle of Wight between 2022 and 2023 – from 11,091 in 2022 to 11,412 in 2023.

In the quarter ending March 2023, crime rates were up slightly on the Isle of Wight but remained level in Hampshire when compared with the same quarter in 2022. Overall crime rates on the Island are becoming more in line with Hampshire and the Isle of Wight most similar group averages.

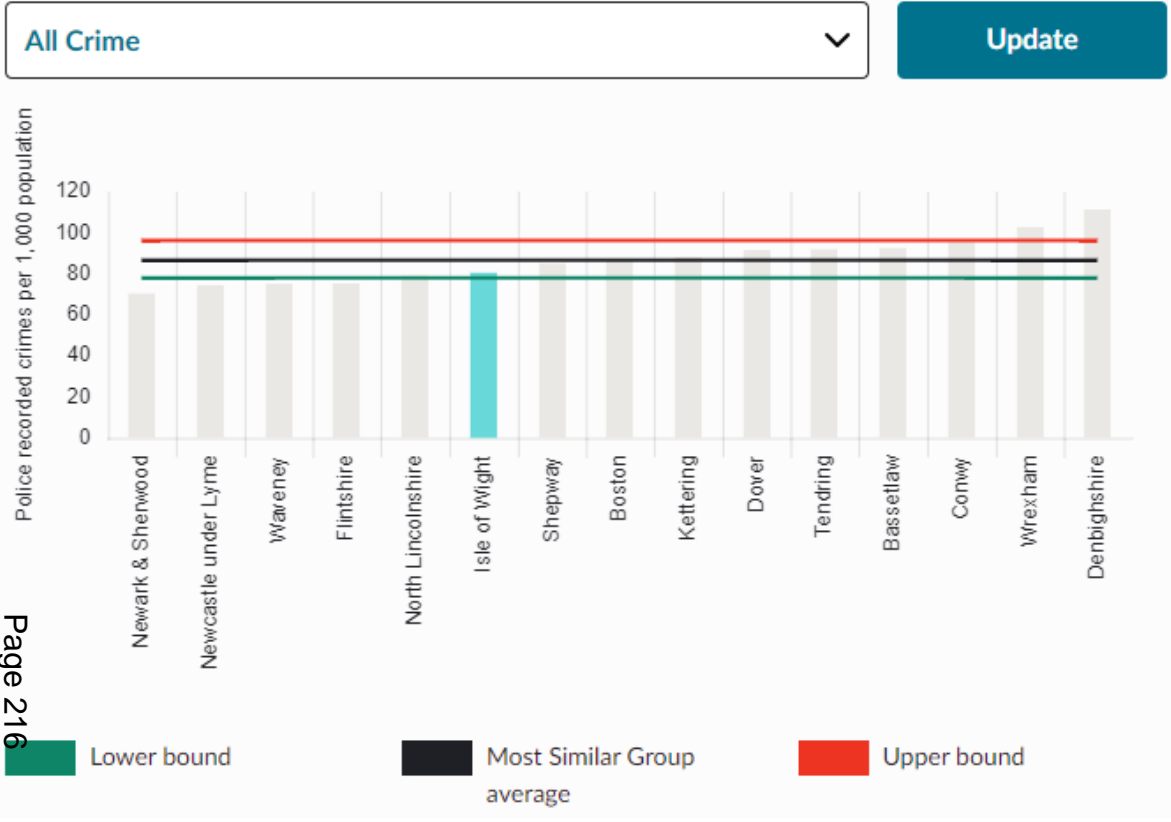
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<sup>9</sup>[Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/crime)

<sup>10</sup>[Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/crime)



Page 15  
 The crime rate on the Isle of Wight was about the same as the average crime rate across similar comparator areas (80.5 per 1,000) with the lowest comparator – Newark & Sherwood being 70.4 and the highest Denbighshire, being 111.4.

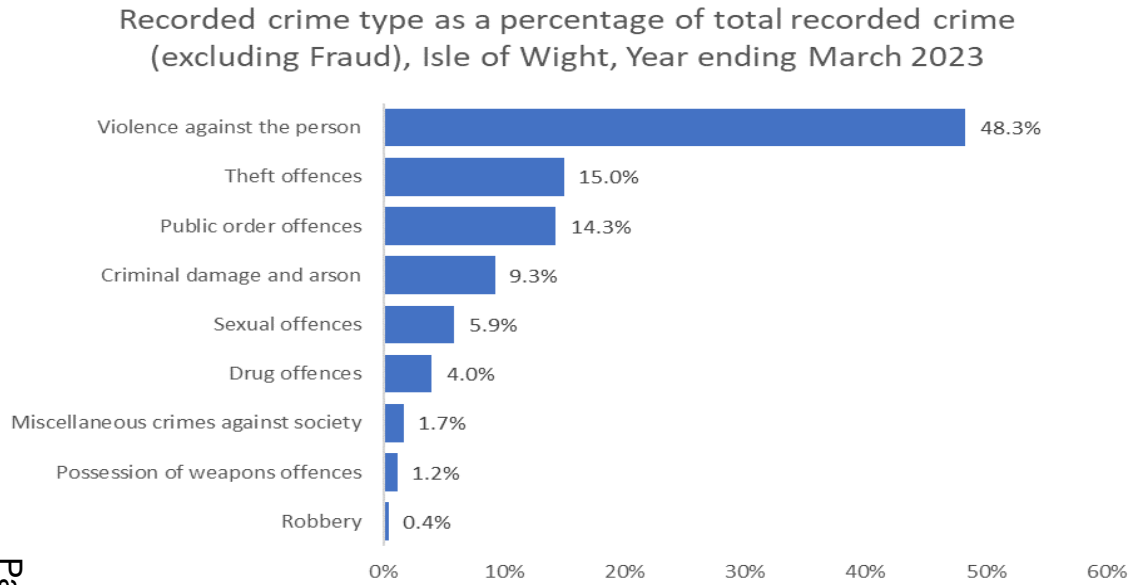


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Almost half of recorded crime on the Isle of Wight is “violence against the person” – the split across the other types of crime is very similar to the profile in 2022.



Figure 8 – Recorded crime types



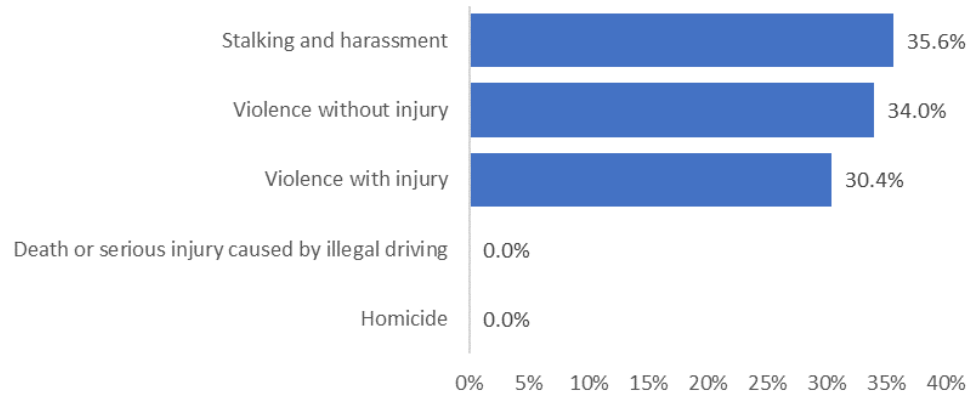
Page 17

Source: ONS TCSEW published data

'Violence against the person' recorded crime is approximately equally split between three categories

Figure 9 – Violence against the person

### Breakdown of 'Violence against the person' crime type, Isle of Wight, Year ending March 2023

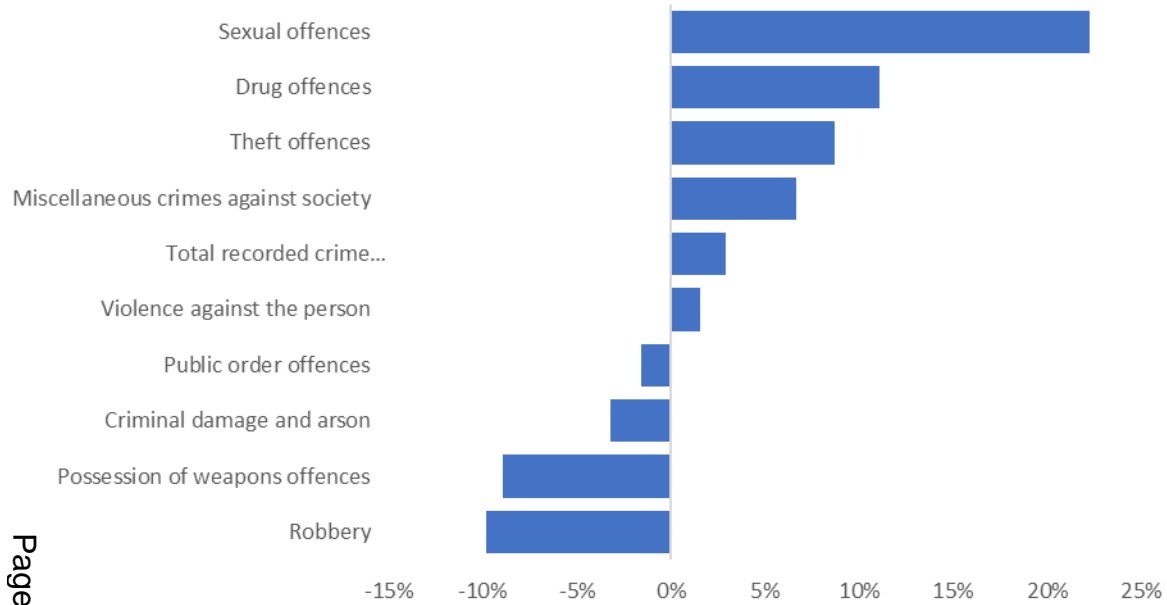


Source: ONS TCSEW published data

In contrast to last year, when sexual offences saw the largest decrease, this year they have seen the largest percentage increase. (122 offences which is a 22% increase) with drug offences the second highest 46 offences).

Figure 10 – change in recorded crime

### % change in recorded crime, 2022 to 2023

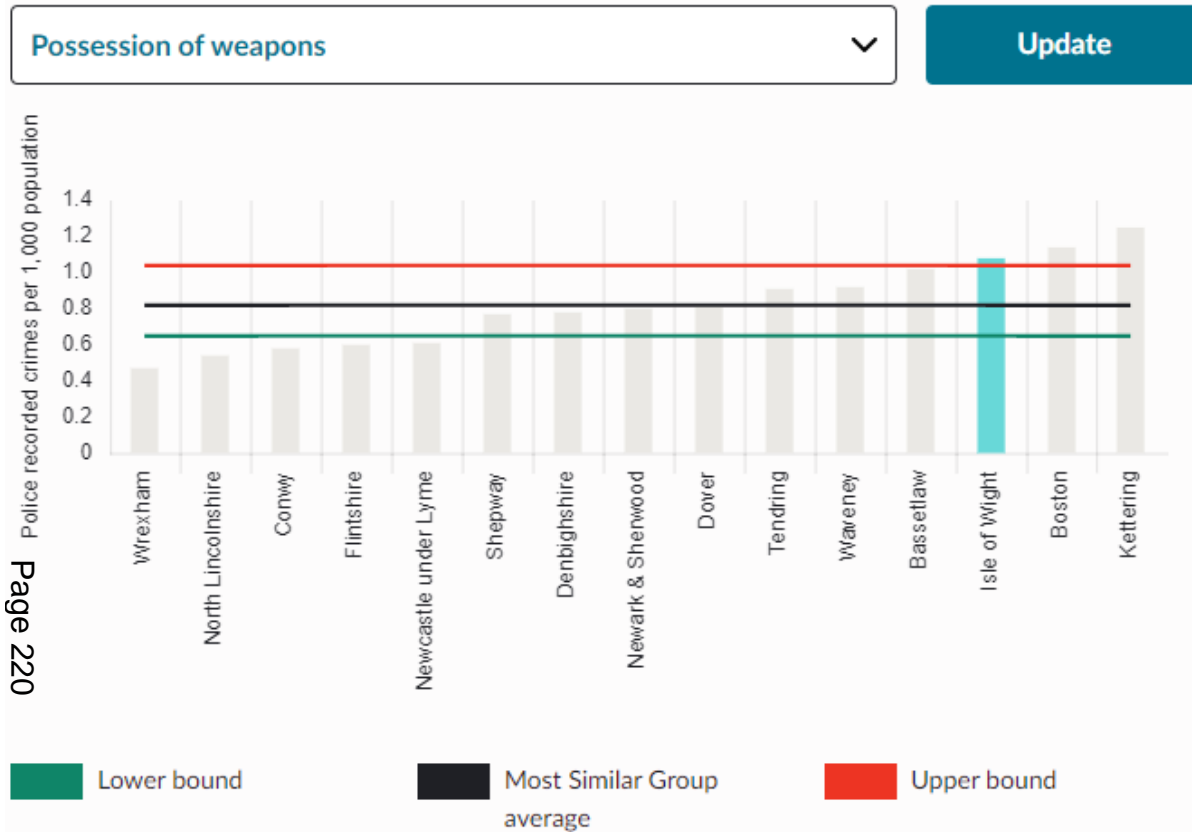


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Source: ONS TCSEW published data

The level of Violent crime on the Isle of Wight is similar to the average of similar comparator areas. Possession of weapons are statistically above the average of similar areas, although it is a relatively small proportion of all crime locally.

Figure 11



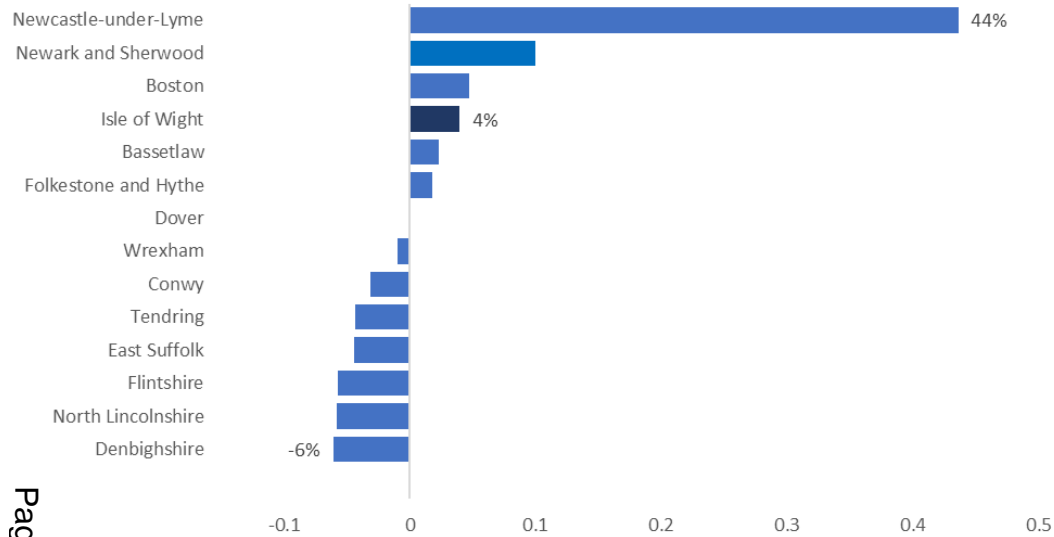
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Across Hampshire, Southampton, Portsmouth and Gosport have a worse rate of possession of weapons.

There has been relatively little change in recorded crime for the comparator areas during year ending March 2023 compared with year ending March 2022 – with the exception of Newcastle-under-Lyme which has seen a 44% increase in reported crime rates.

Figure 12: Percentage Change in total reported crime rate – Isle of Wight and Statistical neighbours ONS:

Percentage change in total recorded crime rate per 1,000 year ending March 2023 compared with year ending March 2022  
Isle of Wight and most similar comparator groups

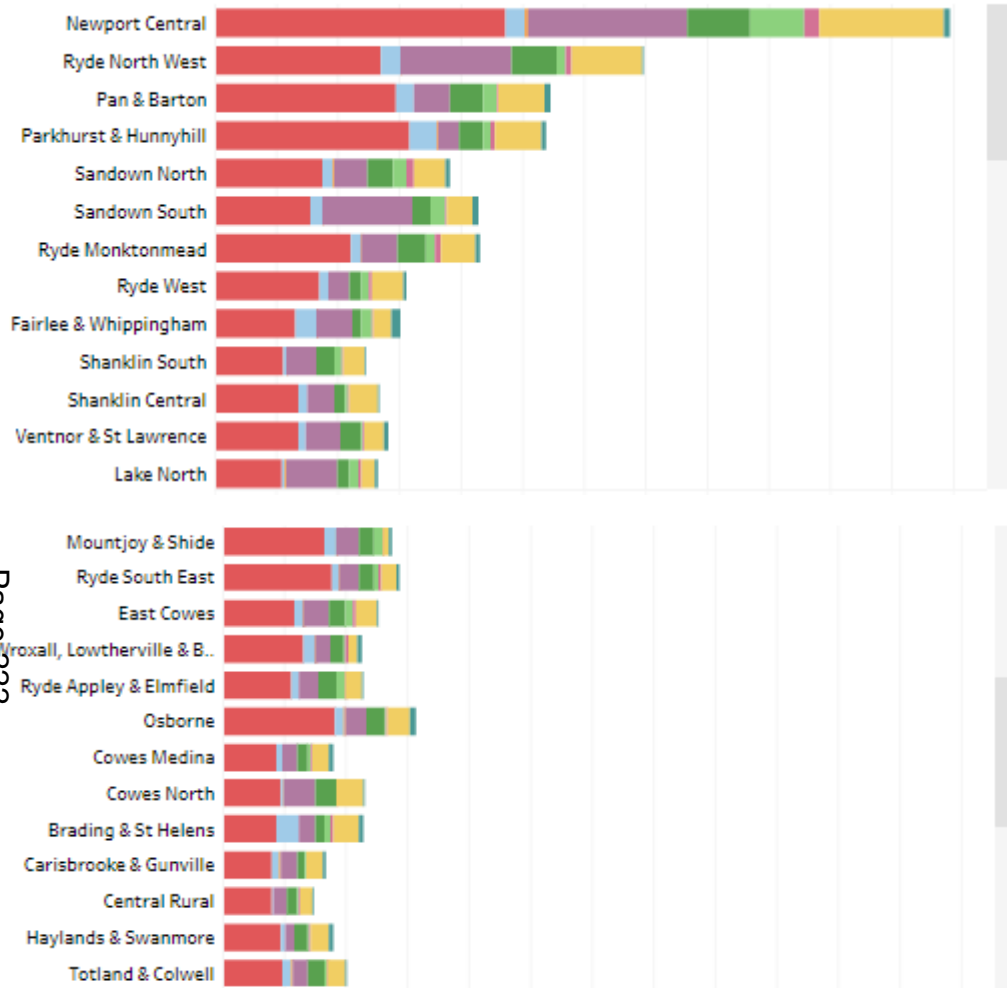


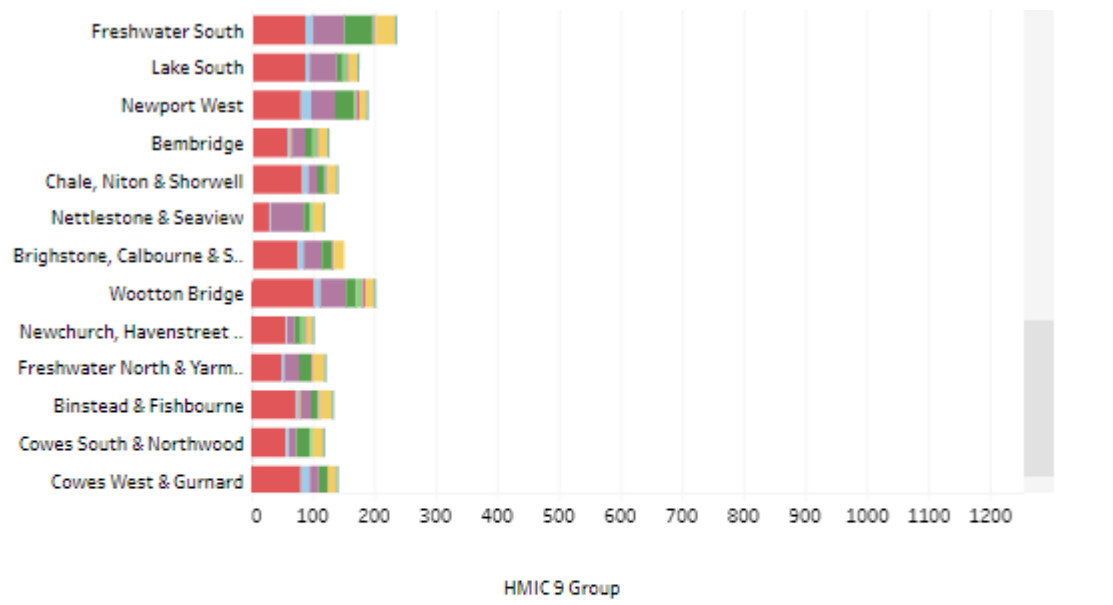
Page 22  
Location

For 2022/23 Newport Central and Ryde North West remain the two wards with the highest reported incidents of crime. This is likely to reflect the importance of those two towns in terms of night-time economy, with higher resident populations and more shops, restaurants, pubs and nightclubs. Pan & Barton, and Parkhurst & Hunnyhill remain in the top 4, with Sandown Southand and Ryde Monktonmead fifth and sixth. This is likely to be related to deprivation in those areas and the others in the top 10, as well as the prison and hospital which impact the data in Parkhurst ward.

Figure 13: Crime rate by ward - 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023

# Ward Ranking





Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

## Violence Reduction Unit and Reducing Violent Crime

Following public consultation in July 2019, the Government announced that it would bring forward legislation introducing a new Serious Violence Duty (SVD) on responsible authorities which will ensure relevant services work together to prevent and reduce serious violence. The government also announced that it would amend the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to ensure that serious violence is an explicit priority for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) and make sure they have a strategy in place to tackle violent crime ([Serious Violence Duty Guidance](#))

In October 2023 the HIPS (Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton) Violence Reduction Partnership produced a Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment and the data in this section is taken directly from that profile – the full document is available online at [.....](#)  
[insert link here when published.](#)

The agreed HIPS wide serious violence definition used in this needs assessment is:

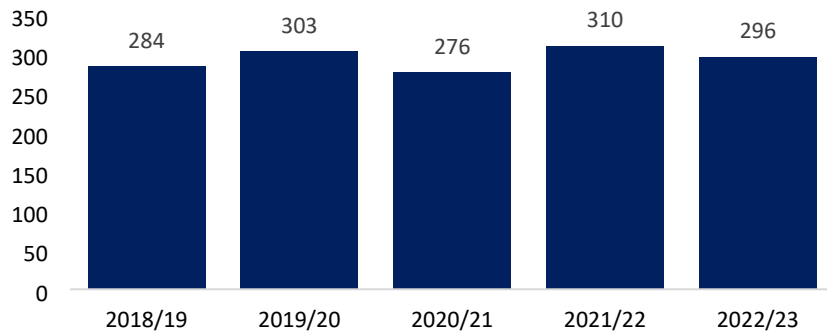
1. Most serious violence – existing definition (1a and 1b where it is GBH and above incl. death by dangerous driving). A full list of these offences can be found in Appendix 1.
2. Robbery (3a and 3b).
3. Possession of a weapon offences (7).
4. Public order (violent disorder [65] and riot [64/1] only).
5. Any violence with injury (1b) not included under MSV where a bladed implement was used.

Using the definition for serious violence above there were 296 serious violence offences in 2022/23 for the Isle of Wight which is relatively similar to the previous years.

Figure 14



*Police Recorded Serious Violence for the Isle of Wight:  
2018/19 - 2022/23*



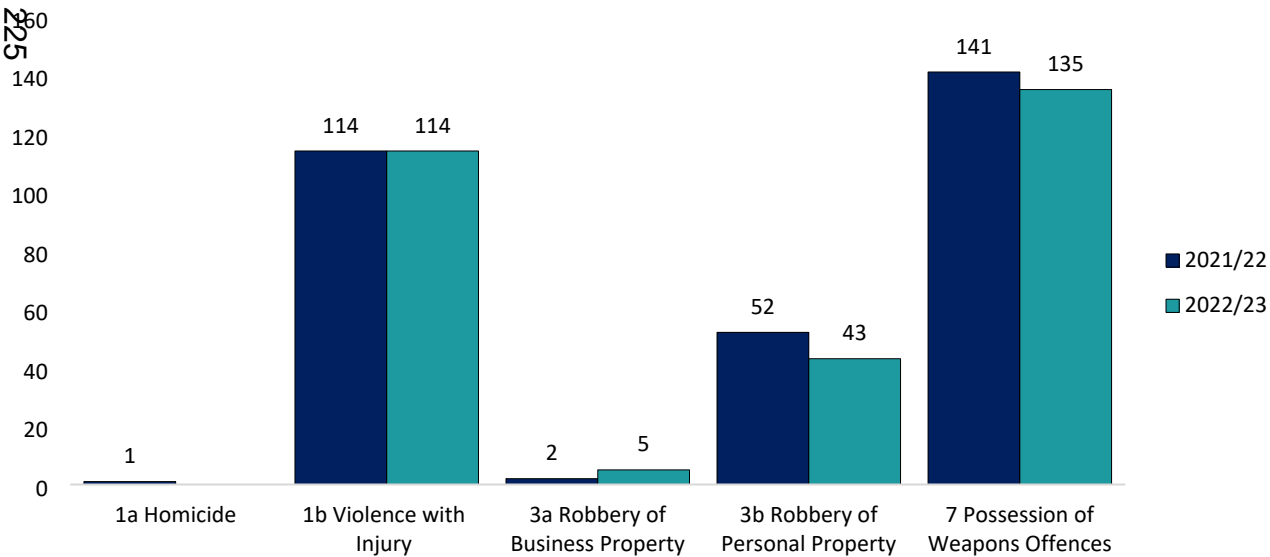
Source: HIPS Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment, October 2023

45% (n135) of the police recorded most serious violence were possession of weapons offences.

Figure 15

Page 25

*Types of Serious Violence on the Isle of Wight*

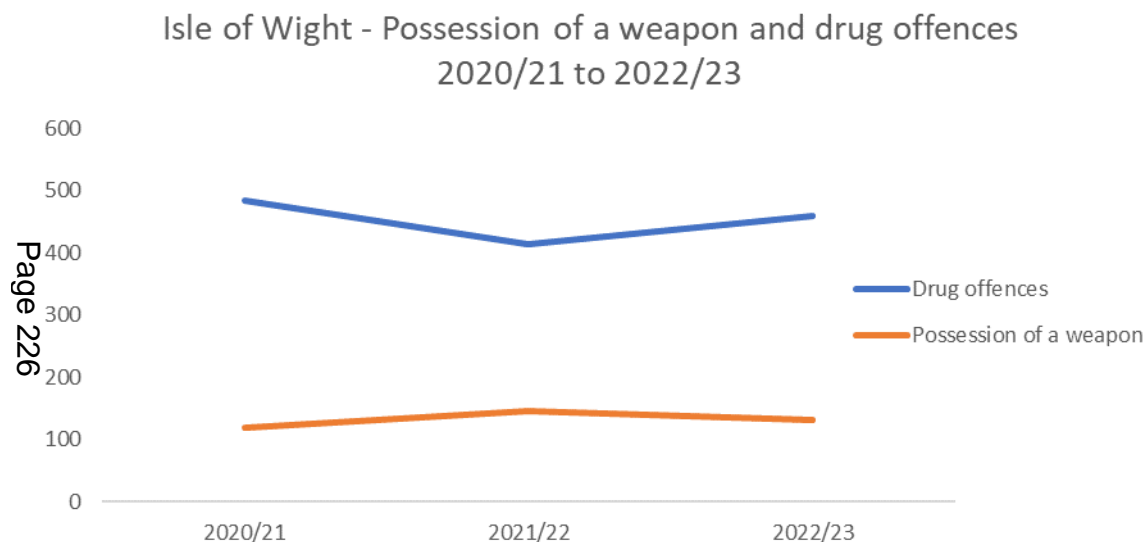


## Drugs Offences and Possession of Weapons

In 2022/23 there were 460 reported incidents of drug offences, an increase from 414 the previous year. Drug offences form 4% of all recorded crime on the Isle of Wight (ONS).

Possession of weapon offences has seen a slight decrease from 145 reported incidents in 2021/22 to 132 in 2022/23.

Figure 16: Possession of weapons and Drug offences trend, IOW, ONS:



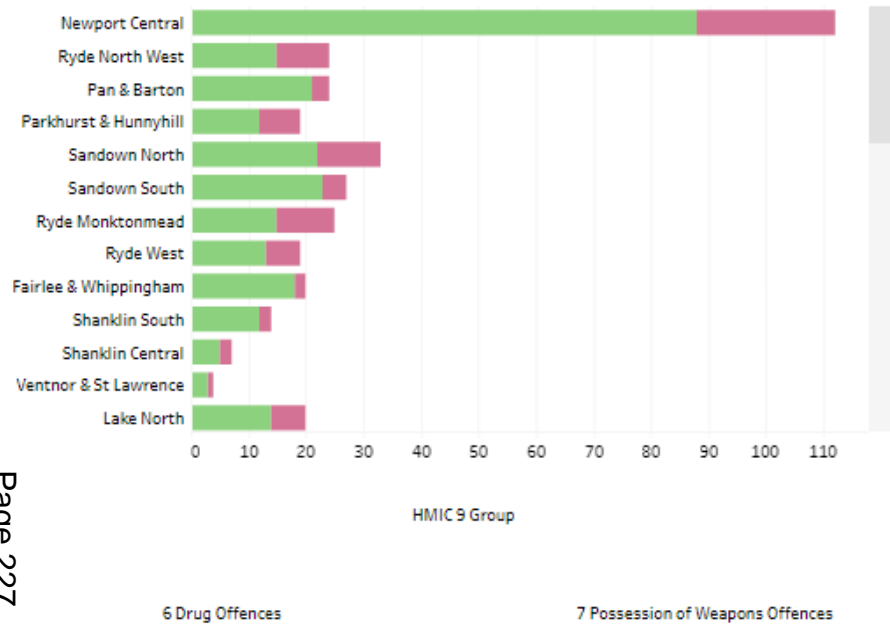
Source: [Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

### Location

Newport Central has the highest rate of drug offences and possession of weapons offences. This area includes the bus station and Newport High Street as well as the prisons, hospital and schools in Wellington Road. Further analysis on record level data alongside local intelligence from partners would be needed to identify any particular local hot spots.

Figure 17: Drug Offences and Possession of Weapon Offences Rate by Ward

Ward Ranking



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Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

# Domestic Violence & Abuse and Serious Sexual Offences

## Domestic Violence and Abuse

Measuring domestic violence, abuse and rape / serious sexual offences is difficult due to the complex nature of the issues and the awareness that many cases of such abuse are not reported; as a result, there are no definitive figures for the scale of the problem on the Island, or anywhere else in the UK.

It is known that there are a hidden number of victims who do not come forward and on average a victim will sustain in the region of 50 incidents of abuse before reporting to the police<sup>11</sup>.

The Crime survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimated that 4.4% of people over 16 experienced domestic abuse in the last year. On the Isle of Wight it's estimated that just over 5,000 people were subjected to domestic abuse last year (of which only around a quarter will be recorded as a crime). Around 3,600 children under 18 have been exposed to domestic abuse between adults in their homes during their childhood.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Public Health team have published a domestic abuse Power BI dashboard and the following data and commentary has been taken from there.

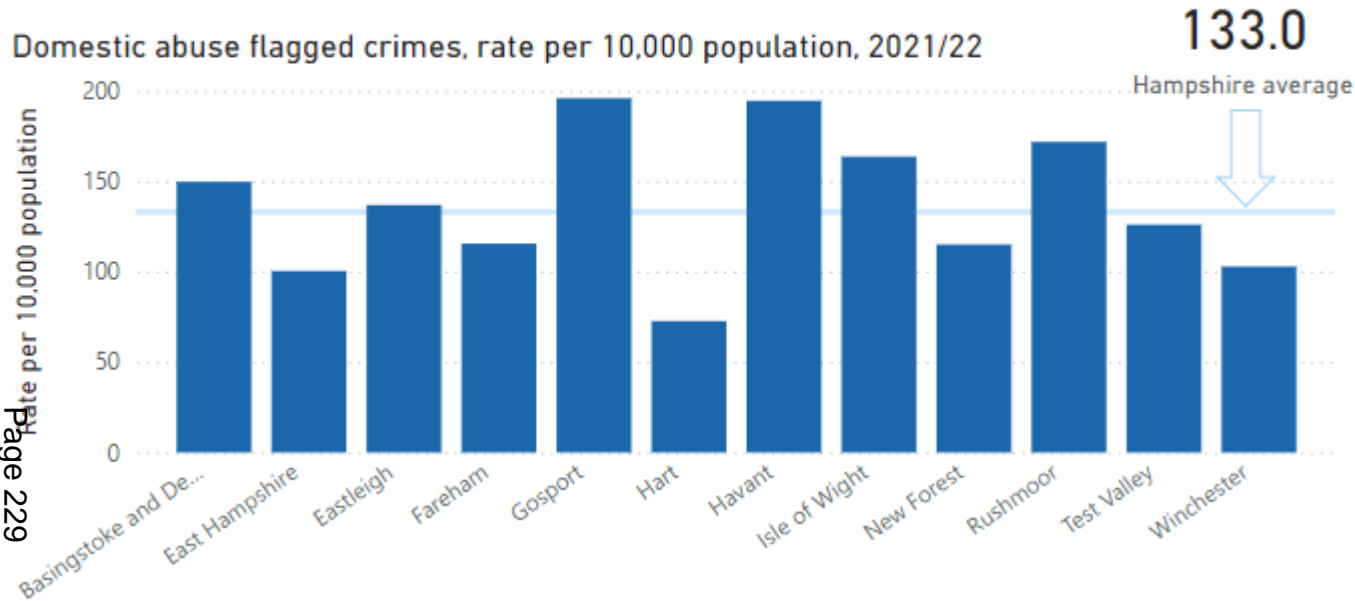
The rate of domestic abuse flagged crimes per 10,000 population for the Isle of Wight was 163.6 which was higher than the Hampshire average (133) in 2021/22 (the latest published data).

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<sup>11</sup> See: SafeLives (2015), Insights Idva National Dataset 2013-14. Bristol: SafeLives and Walby, S. and Allen, J. (2004), Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from the British Crime Survey. London: Home Office. (see: <http://safelives.org.uk/policy-evidence/about-domestic-abuse/how-long-do-people-live-domestic-abuse-and-when-do-they-get>)

Figure 18

Domestic abuse flagged crimes are crimes that have been flagged to be domestic abuse related. An occurrence must meet the following criteria to be classed as a flag: Any incident of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse, where the parties involved are 16yrs old or over, where the parties involved are or have been intimate partners or family members.



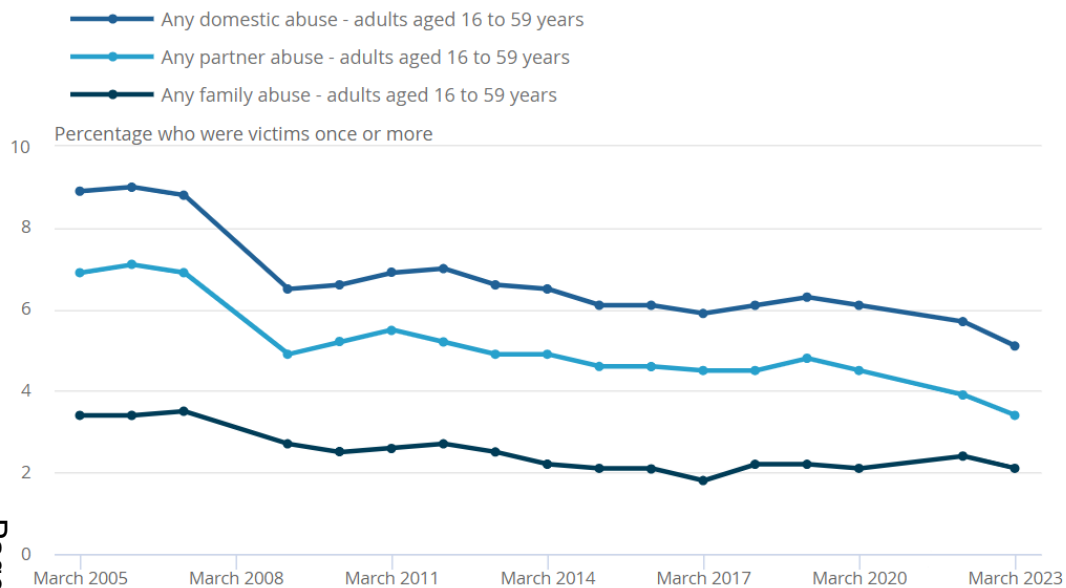
Source: [Hampshire and Isle of Wight Domestic Abuse dashboard - Microsoft Power BI](#)

There is a strong correlation between deprivation and domestic abuse, with more incidents in the most deprived areas. Victims and offenders are both most likely to be aged between 25 to 34 years old.

The chart below shows that prevalence has been reducing since 2006 in the 16 to 59 age group.

Figure 19 – Domestic Abuse Prevalence, National figures, ONS

**Prevalence of domestic abuse in the last year among people aged 16 to 59,  
England and Wales, year ending March 2005 to year ending March 2023**



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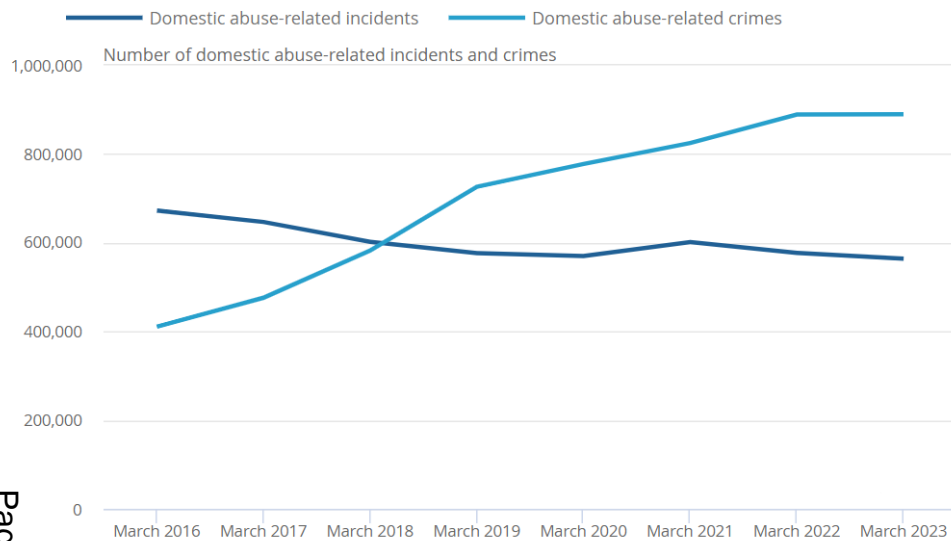
For reporting, the police add a domestic abuse flag on their records where any crime includes ‘any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality’. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional<sup>12</sup>.

Despite reducing prevalence, the number of domestic abuse-related incidents recorded by the police in this way has been increasing – which is likely to reflect improvements in recording, and a higher level of reporting.

Figure 20 – Police recorded domestic abuse incidents, National Figures

<sup>12</sup> Domestic Abuse definition: <https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/crime-info/types-crime/domestic-abuse>

## Number of domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes recorded by the police, England and Wales (excluding Devon and Cornwall), year ending March 2016 to year ending March 2023



Page 29/31

Source: Home Office – Police recorded crime, accessed on the ONS website [Domestic abuse in England and Wales overview - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/domestic-abuse-in-england-and-wales-overview)

## Prevent

Local Authorities have a duty to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism as part of the Governments 'Prevent' strategy. The IOW Prevent Board is a multi-agency partnership which reviews the Counter Terrorism Local Profile and helps raise awareness and educate on issues relating to counter terrorism and extreme ideologies.

At the time of writing the national threat level is 'substantial' – which means an attack is likely, so it is important that CSP agencies are alive to this threat and work towards mitigating any risk where possible, even with the Isle of Wight being a relatively safe place.

The Prevent Board works to ensure the right agencies receive the relevant training and awareness to support individuals who may be at risk of radicalisation. The board also encourages the use of the national [actearly.uk](https://actearly.uk) resource website. This site provides useful information on what to do if people are worried about someone who may be expressing extreme views or hatred which could lead to harming themselves or others.

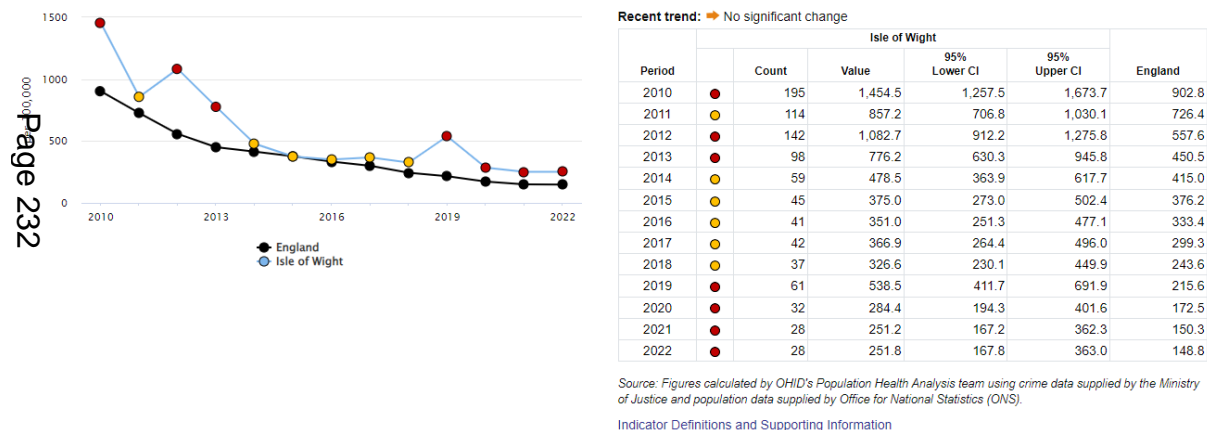
# Reduce Reoffending

## Youth Justice - First Time Entrants (FTE)

First Time Entrant (FTE) describes young people entering the Youth Justice System for the first time i.e., when they received their first substantive outcome for a proven offence. FTE Data is captured by the Youth Justice Board from local case management systems. The rationale in relation to the reduction in FTE is related to the recognition that becoming involved in the Youth Justice System is detrimental to children’s future outcomes. Interventions to support the avoidance of offending can still be delivered via the Youth Justice Teams Youth Crime Prevention Service.

Looking at the whole cohort – published figures for FTE to the youth justice system up to 2022 show that figures have been fairly stable for the past 3 years though remaining above the national average.

Figure 21: First Time Entrants Trend, Isle of Wight

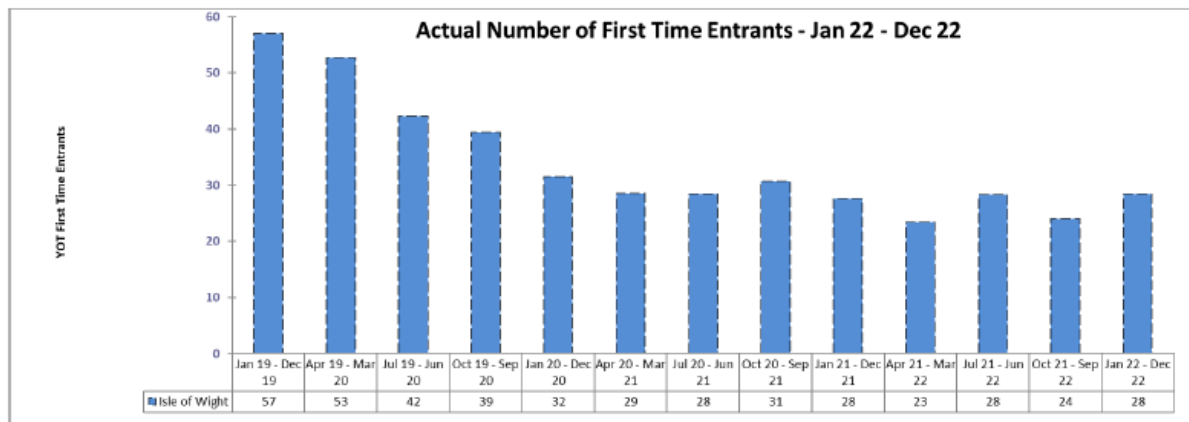


Source: PHE Fingertips (accessed 21/02/2024)

Local data on FTEs indicates that there has been a levelling off over the most recent periods, at 28 for Jan to Dec 2022 the same as the previous year.

Figure 22: Local Data on numbers of FTE, Isle of Wight





Source: IOW YJS Performance Report Quarter 4 2022/23

The current FTE rate is 252 per 100,000 slightly up from 239 at the end of the previous year, which is higher than the England average.

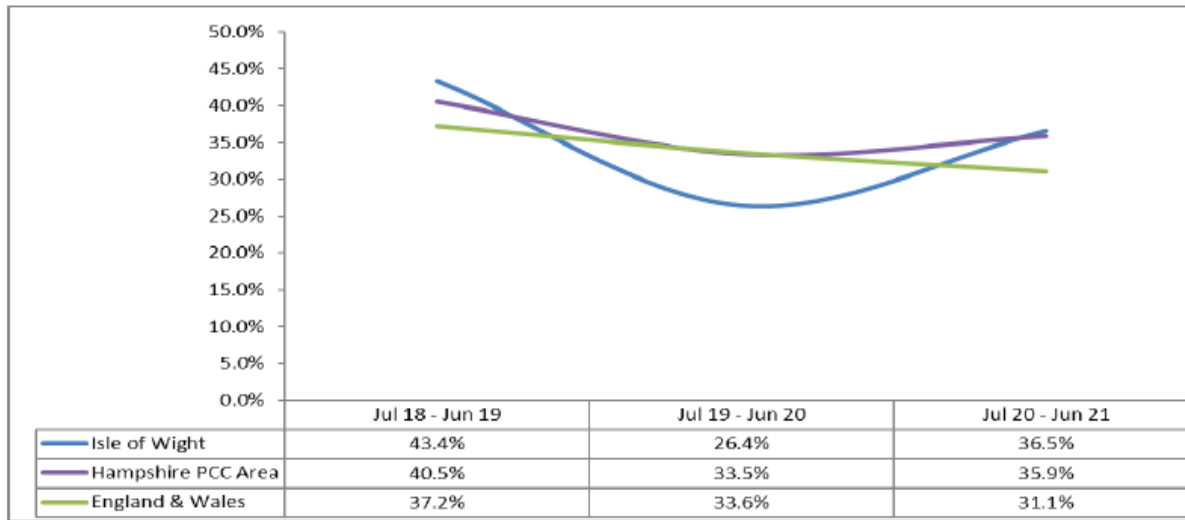
### Reoffending Trend

The reoffending trend indicator measures reoffending using data from the Police National Computer (PNC). This measure uses a 3-month cohort and measures the number of offenders that reoffend and the number of reoffences they commit over the following 12-month period. The change from 12-month cohorts to 3-month cohorts was expected to result in a greater proportion of prolific offenders and higher reoffending rates.

Though both measures show similar trends over time at a national level there is greater variance at local level.

The Island's reoffending rate has increased to 36.5% (up to June 2021) from 26.4% the previous year (up to June 2020). The IOW rate is higher than the Hampshire PCC area (35.9%) and the England and Wales average (31.1%):

Figure 23: Reoffending Rate (reoffenders/number in cohort)

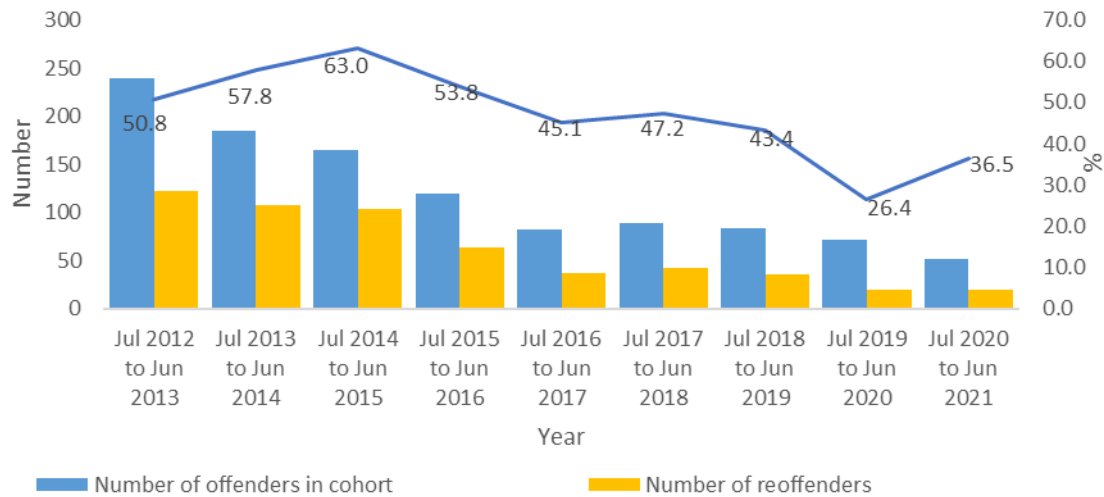


Source: IOW YJS Performance Report Quarter 4 2022/23

Published data from the government's proven reoffending statistics (to June 2021) for youth offending indicates a decrease in the cohort, with 52 offenders in the cohort reducing from 72 in the previous year, while the number of reoffenders remained level at 19 the same as the previous year, as a result the reoffending rate increased to 36.5%.

Figure 24: Number and percentage of reoffenders

### Isle of Wight - Number and percentage of Youth Offenders who reoffend July 2012 to June 2021



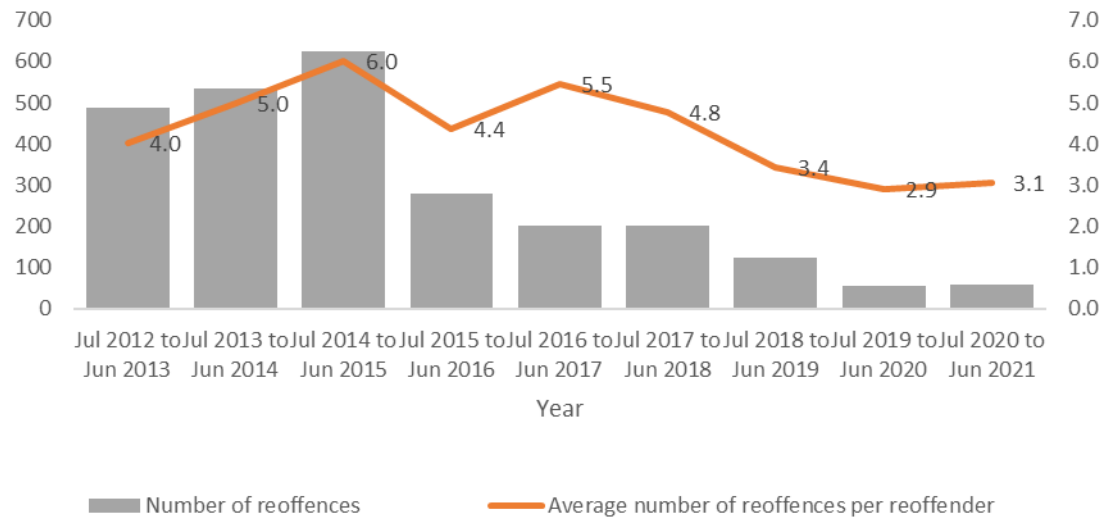
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Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

The average number of reoffences per reoffender is now 3.1 (July 2020 to June 2021), an increase from 2.9 in the previous year:

Figure 25: Reoffences per reoffender trend

Isle of Wight - Youth - Number of Reoffences and average number per reoffender July 2012 to June 2021



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Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

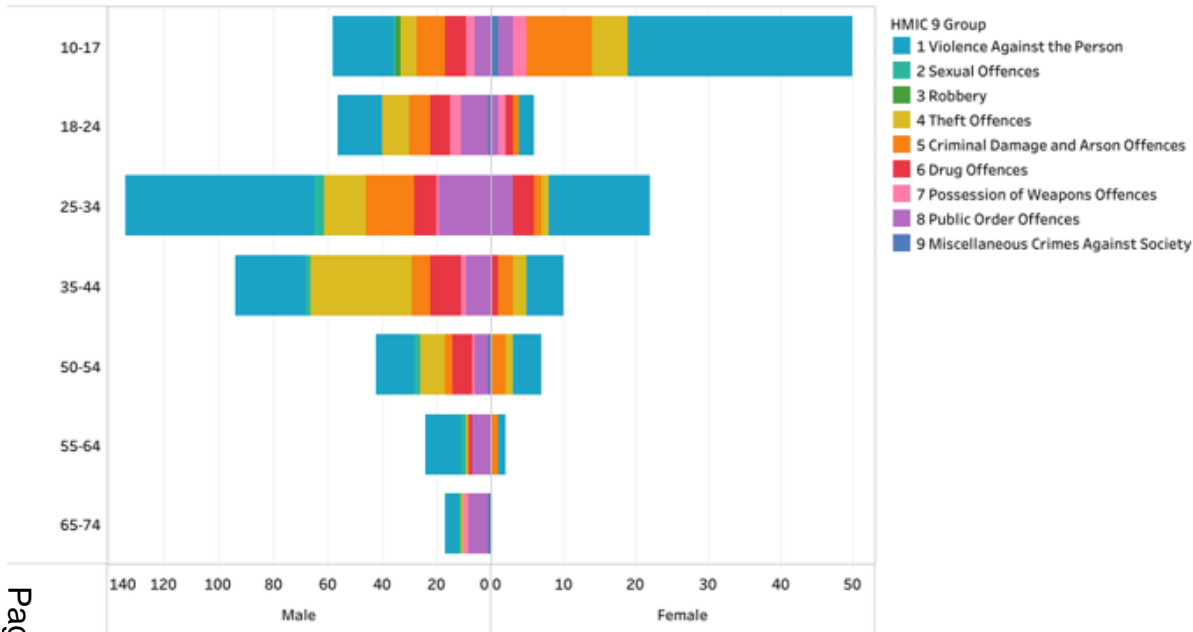
Local data from the IOW Youth Justice Service (YJS) shows that for Q4 2022/23 there were still 14 young people in the YJS cohort the same as the previous year.

80% of first time entrants are male, violence is the most common offence but there are also some children with repeat shoplifting offences. There is still a spike in females 10-17 with violence against the person which was seen last year too.

The graph below from Interact shows the current spike of offences in females aged 10-17.

Figure 26 – age and gender of offenders, Isle of Wight

### Age and Gender: HMIC 9 Group



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Source: Interact Offender Profiles dashboard June 2023

Custody levels for young people on the Island are very low – there have been 2 custodial sentences between July 2022 and December 2023 which has increased the rate per 1,000 to 0.18 in the most recent period compared with an England rate of 0.11.

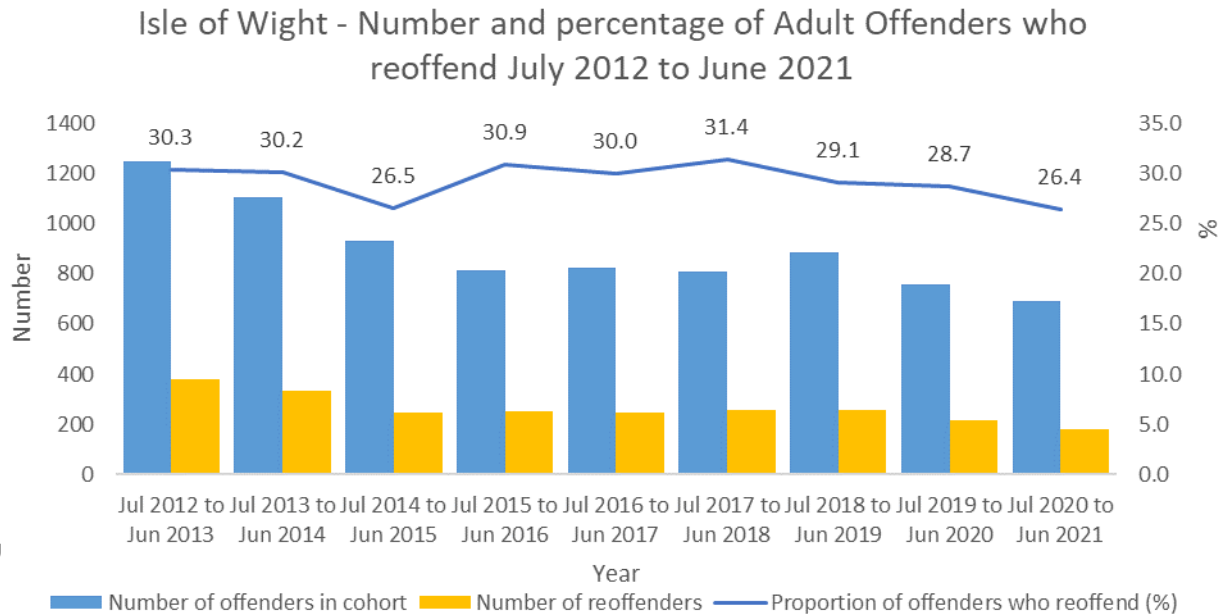
Note: these are small numbers and the rate is therefore prone to large fluctuations<sup>13</sup>.

### Adult Reoffending

Published data from the government’s proven reoffending statistics for adult offenders indicates that the number of offenders in the cohort, as well as the number of reoffenders, has remained relatively constant in the last few years. The percentage of offenders who reoffend has reduced slightly since 2017-18 and is now 26.4%

<sup>13</sup> Source: IOW Youth Justice Team Live Tracker

Figure 27 - Offenders and Reoffending trend, Isle of Wight



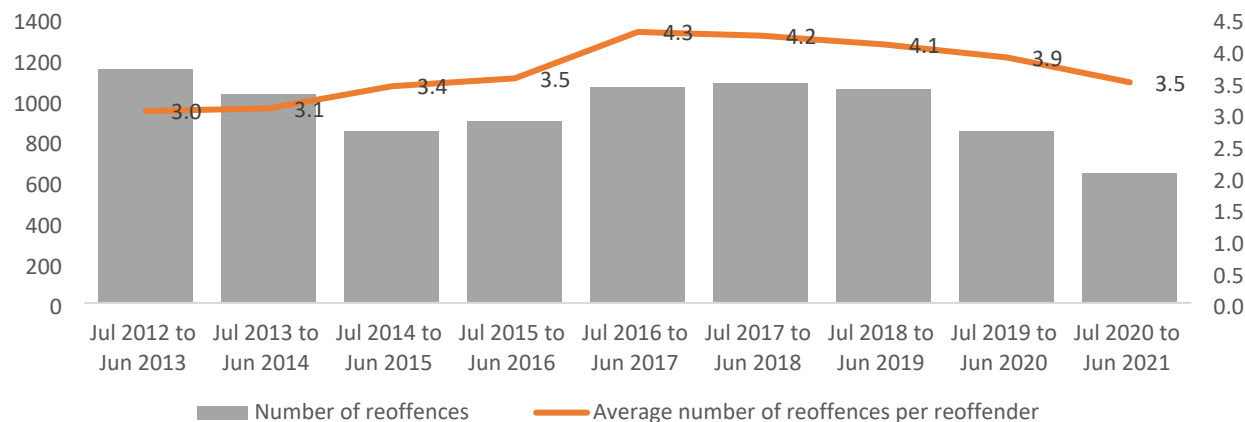
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Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

The number of reoffences per reoffender has also slightly reduced, with the average number of reoffences per reoffender at 3.4 (July 2020 to June 2021):

Figure 28: Reoffences per reoffender, Isle of Wight

Isle of Wight - Adults - Number of Reoffences and average number per reoffender April 2008 to March 2020



Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

Pre-June 2021 the release of offenders was managed by the National Probation Service (NPS) and the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC). The NPS had responsibility for managing offenders who posed the highest risk of harm to the public and who had committed the most serious offences. CRCs were contracted to deliver community sentences for medium and low-risk offenders. Since June 2021 all offences are handled by the National Probation service again, so there is a year-on-year jump in caseloads between 2021/2022

Figure 29 - Numbers in NPS, Isle of Wight, local caseload

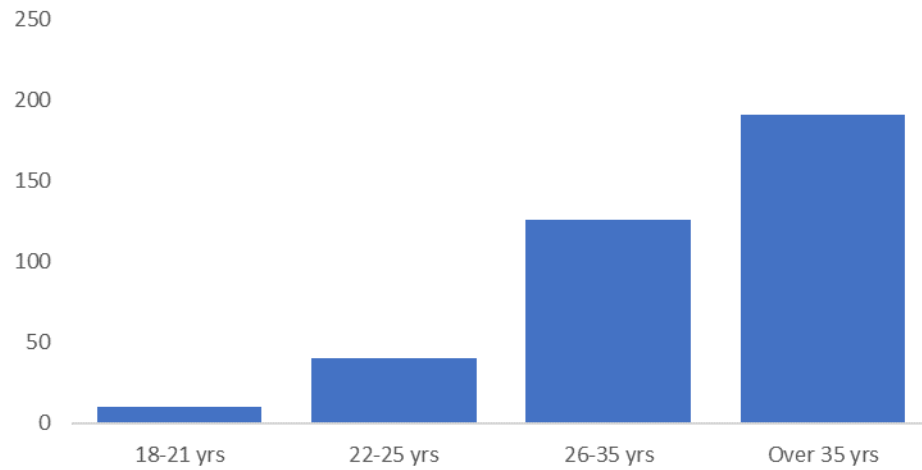
Year	Community	Post-Release	Pre-Release	Grand Total
04/2019	52	57	71	180
04/2020	49	57	42	148
04/2021	56	59	42	157
04/2022	251	66	75	392
04/2023	239	39	90	368

Source: NPS Isle of Wight Caseload Figures April 2019 to April 2023

In terms of gender the majority of those known to the service are male (88%). In terms of age groups, 52% are over 35.

Figure 30 – NPS caseload by age, Isle of Wight

NPS IOW Caseload by age, April 2023



Source: NPS Isle of Wight Caseload Figures April 2019 to April 2023

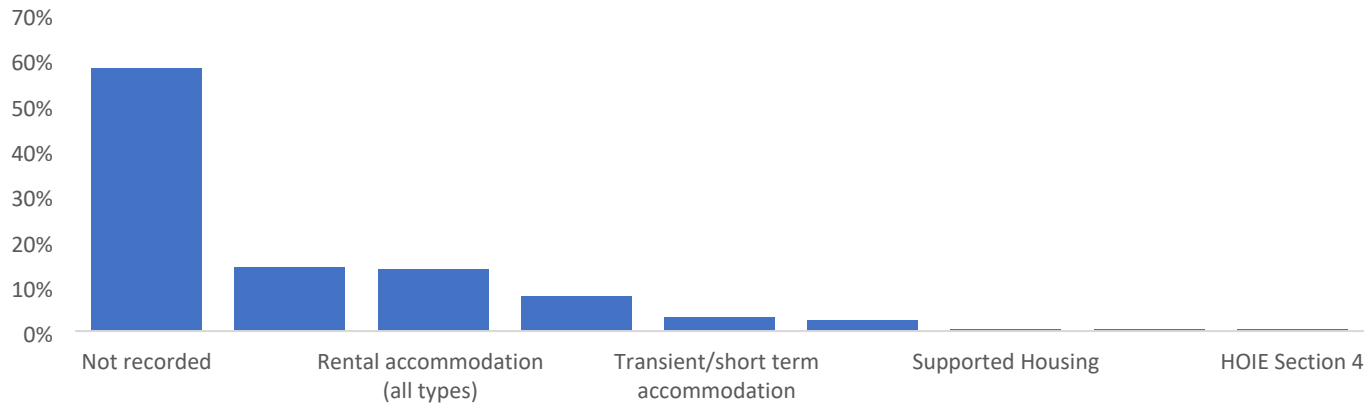
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Accommodation data for the NPS cohort is poorly recorded compared with previous years, with almost 60% of the information missing – this makes analysis difficult.

Figure 31: Accommodation status for NPS cohort, Isle of Wight



### Accommodation Status - IOW NPS Cohort, April 2023

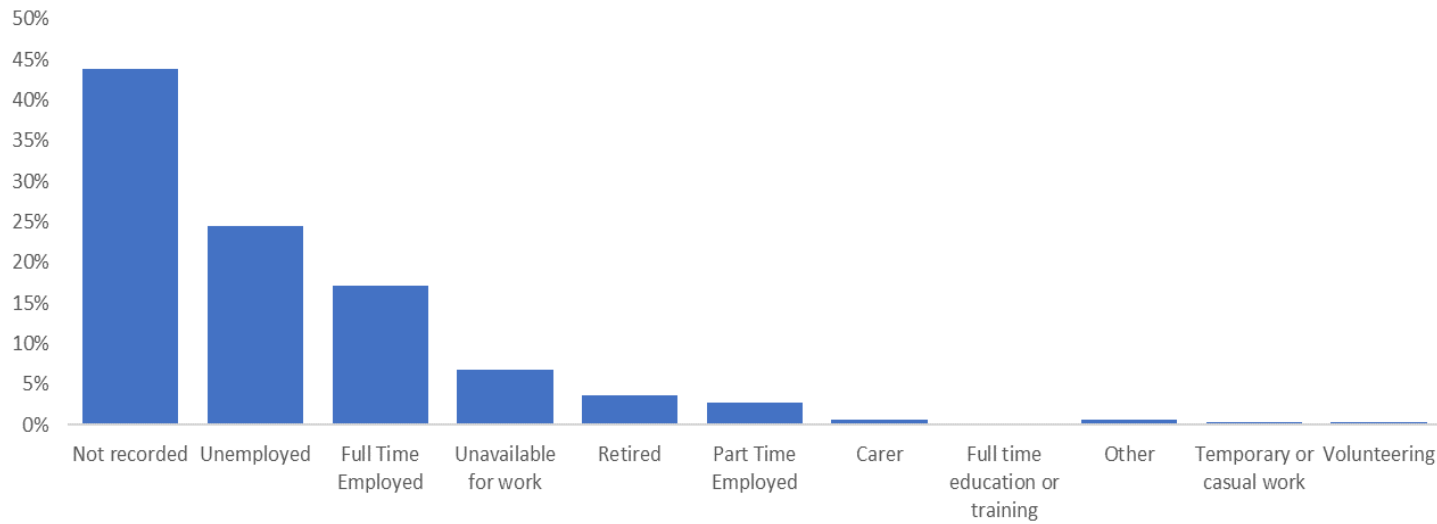


Employment figures for the same cohort show that just under a quarter (24.5%) were unemployed, a reduction from a third (31%) the previous year. Just over 17% were in full time employment, with 6.8% unavailable for work and 3.5% retired.

Figure 32: Employment status, NPS cohort, Isle of Wight

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Employment status, NPS cohort, IOW. April 2023



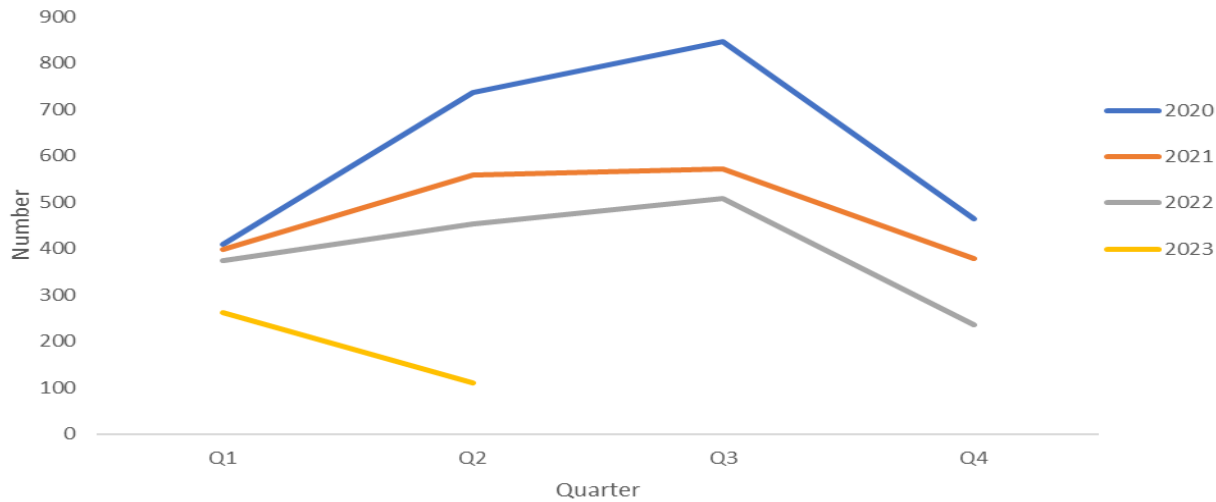
## Page 20 Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) and Community Cohesion

ASB is defined as “conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person” (Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014).

Reported incidents of ASB for the most recent full three quarters available (Q3 2022 to Q1 2023) were 1,006 a decrease on the same period in the previous year (1,324 in total). (InterACT).

Figure 33: Anti-social behaviour trend 2020 to 2023, Isle of Wight

Isle of Wight Anti-social behaviour incidents by quarter  
2020 - 2023



Page 21  
Source: OPCC InterAct – Three Year ASB comparisons

The majority of reported incidents are classed as ‘community’<sup>14</sup> (84%) with around one in ten (11%) as ‘personal’<sup>15</sup>. This is due to a reduction over time in ‘personal’ incidents in particular.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Community (Nuisance) ASB - Incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general rather than to individual victims. It includes incidents where behaviour goes beyond the conventional bounds of acceptability and interferes with public interests including health, safety and quality of life. Just as individuals will have differing expectations and levels of tolerance so will communities have different ideas about what goes beyond tolerance or acceptable behaviour

<sup>15</sup> Personal ASB - includes incidents perceived to be deliberately targeted at an individual or group or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large. It includes incidents that cause concern, stress, disquiet and/or irritation through to incidents which have a serious adverse impact on people’s quality of life

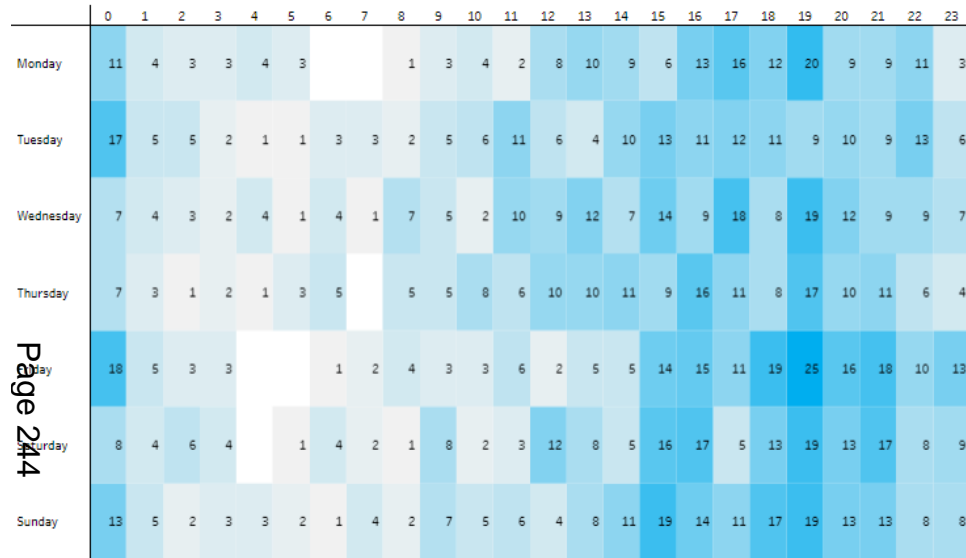
<sup>16</sup> Environmental ASB – deals with the interface between people and places. It includes incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environments

## Time of day

The heatmap below shows that the majority of incidents are happening in the late afternoon or early evening with some around midnight each day too.

Figure 34: Anti-social incidents, heatmap, InterACT:

Date 01/22/2022 to 31/10/2023 (Accessed Feb 2024)

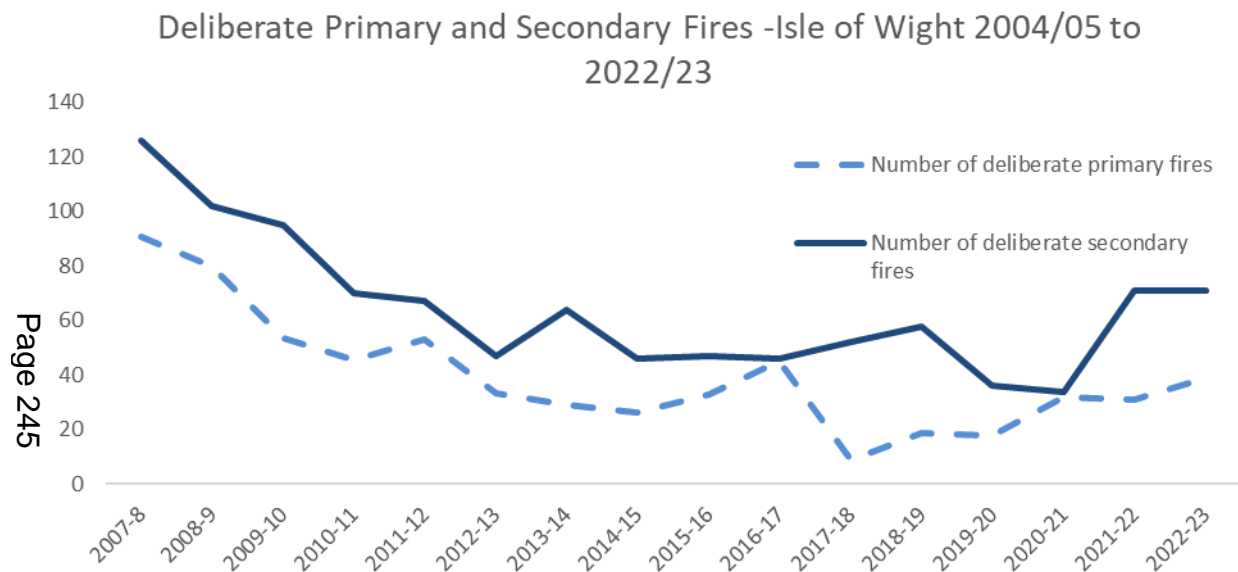


Source: Interact Antisocial behaviour dashboard

## Deliberate Fires

Fires are categorised into primary and secondary types with primary fires including any fire that occurs in a building (non-derelict), road vehicle or outdoor structure, any fire involving fatalities and/or casualties and any fire attended by five or more pumping appliances. Secondary fires are almost exclusively outdoors including scrub or grassland, rubbish bins and bonfires. If either a primary or secondary fire was started as a malicious act, then they are classed as 'deliberate'.

Figure 35: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service Primary/ Secondary Fire Rates



Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service 2023

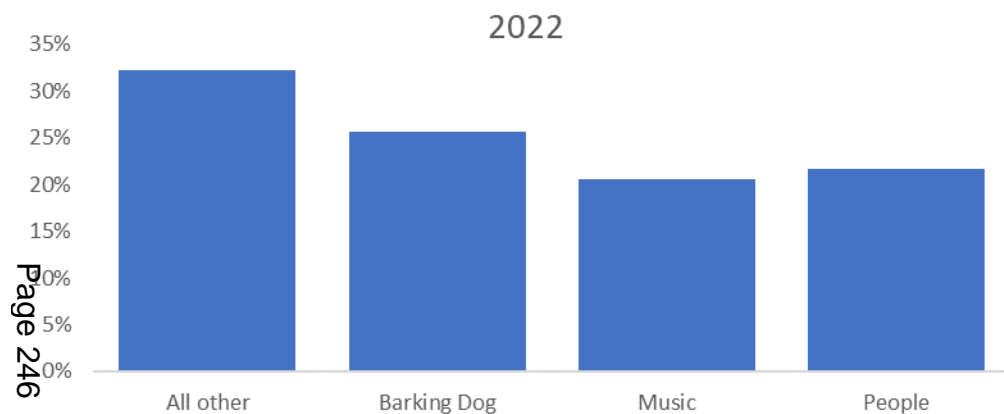
Overall, there were 110 deliberate primary and secondary fires including vehicle fires in 2022/23. This is an increase from 2021/22 where there were 102. Primary fires have increased slightly with 39 fires compared with 31 the previous year, this is the highest number since 2016-17.

Secondary fires have remained fairly high, with 71 in 2022/23, the same as the previous year. This is the highest level of deliberate secondary fires on the Island since 2011-12.

## Noise Nuisance

There were 559 noise nuisance reports during the 2021 calendar year, a slight reduction on the previous year. The long-term impact of covid continues to be seen with a high level of barking dog complaints presumably as people returned to workplaces (this looks to be reducing in the 2023 figures). Construction and DIY complaints returned to their previous pre-covid levels. There has been a reduction in commercial noise complaints (down to 56 in 2022 which is around half of the 97 in 2021). Overall, the picture is fairly consistent from year to year with barking dogs, music and noise from people, accounting for two thirds of complaints.

Figure 36: Noise Nuisance complaints – Isle of Wight



Source: Isle of Wight Council Environmental Health

## Doorstep Crime and Scams

Trading Standards help protect Isle of Wight residents from cold callers, rogue traders and other scams. Isle of Wight Against Scams Partnership (IWASP) supports victims and promotes a hostile environment to scammers. The membership has risen over the past year from 41 to 42, with agencies both statutory and voluntary receiving training to enable them to prevent residents becoming victims and support those who may have been victims.

During 2022/23, 43 doorstep crimes were reported, and same day interventions implemented (a very slight decrease from the previous year). There were 163 reports of scams (a decrease from 287 the previous year).

The intervention through Trading Standards has resulted in a saving of £393,870 to island residents (an increase from £374,981 the previous year). This is based on a national formula looking at the consequences to the local authority and other agencies if victims are left, not only with little or no money but the health and wellbeing consequences of being a victim of this type of crime.

Source: Isle of Wight Trading Standards – Community Protection 2023

# Road Safety

## Killed and Seriously Injured

Data on road safety comes from the Isle of Wight Council Highways and Transport team, and also from published data on [Road Safety Data - data.gov.uk](https://data.gov.uk)

Figure 37

Accident Severity 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2022 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2023	
	Total
Fatal	6
Serious	67
Slight	202
Damage	0
Total	275

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In 2022/23 there were 275 accidents on the Isle of Wight, 6 of these involving fatalities.

Temporal analysis of these accidents showed that slightly more occurred in June and July, and less in May and October, though this wasn't significantly higher. The day of the week made very little difference.

Local road safety statistics show that contrary to popular assumption, a significant proportion of these accidents occur in fine dry weather, during the day, not at junctions and while going ahead rather than turning.



# Appendix A

Crime tree	2019/20					2019/20 total	2020/21				2020/21 total	2021/22				2021/22 total	2022/23				2022/23 total	Change 2020/21 to 2021/22	% of total crimes 2021/22	Four year total	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		Q2	Q3	Q4						
1a Homicide	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
Death or serious injury - unlawful driving																	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.0%	1	
1b Violence with Injury	399	459	392	334	1,584	286	400	337	277	1,300	412	424	342	392	1,570	431	508	391	347	1,677	107	14.8%	6,131		
1c Violence without Injury	419	532	440	354	1,745	361	451	428	381	1,621	444	555	466	466	1,931	496	498	427	428	1,849	-82	16.3%	7,146		
<i>Stalking and harassment</i>	245	268	303	324	1,140	354	405	309	352	1,420	428	465	512	479	1,884	494	503	456	503	1,956	72	17.2%	6,400		
2a Rape	37	45	40	33	155	39	52	32	36	159	56	34	39	51	180	58	61	41	44	204	24	1.8%	698		
2b Other Sexual Offences	70	78	91	76	315	54	77	66	72	269	86	90	76	112	364	118	135	85	128	466	102	4.1%	1,414		
3a Robbery of Business Property	2	1	6		9	1	1			2	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	5	3	0.0%	18		
3b Robbery of Personal Property	5	10	24	13	52	9	7	10	9	35	13	12	14	11	50	15	5	12	9	41	-9	0.4%	178		
4a1 Burglary Residential	40	59	46	61	206	54	45	48	45	192	47	46	29	42	164	34	45	33	46	158	-6	1.4%	720		
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	38	35	41	26	140	28	12	26	16	82	21	33	17	21	92	24	37	20	18	99	7	0.9%	413		
4b Vehicle Offences	49	64	60	57	230	54	56	39	39	188	47	53	42	47	189	47	64	39	64	214	25	1.9%	821		
4c Theft from the Person	15	17	14	9	55	6	8	11	5	30	6	21	14	4	45	8	8	5	9	30	-15	0.3%	160		
4d Bicycle Theft	17	24	6	4	51	15	11	8	5	39	19	15	8	2	44	8	9	6	2	25	-19	0.2%	159		
4e Shoplifting	141	156	197	133	627	95	81	51	36	263	69	79	90	85	323	88	101	119	175	483	160	4.3%	1,696		
4f All Other Theft Offences	194	213	201	156	764	127	180	120	94	521	160	218	181	153	712	180	189	158	154	681	-31	6.0%	2,678		
5a Criminal Damage	268	285	247	228	1,028	223	279	223	211	936	276	266	291	227	1,060	240	285	233	246	1,004	-56	8.9%	4,028		
5b Arson	9	19	10	8	46	19	11	10	5	45	14	3	6	5	28	8	18	11	15	52	24	0.5%	171		
6a Trafficking of Drugs	19	33	24	28	104	33	29	30	29	121	25	20	18	20	83	20	17	16	15	68	-15	0.6%	376		
6b Possession of Drugs	70	66	70	64	270	91	102	72	100	365	75	85	93	77	330	101	110	87	90	388	58	3.4%	1,353		
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	22	36	37	27	122	32	38	25	24	119	31	44	27	35	137	33	38	31	28	130	-7	1.1%	508		
8 Public Order Offences	260	326	245	246	1,077	298	376	283	265	1,222	446	511	329	362	1,648	457	481	332	355	1,625	-23	14.3%	5,572		
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	54	45	41	46	186	53	60	47	50	210	41	31	48	59	179	52	55	36	44	187	8	1.6%	762		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>9,906</b>	<b>2,232</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>11,015</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>11,343</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>30,389</b>		

Source: Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-recorded-crime-open-data-tables>

# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2022/23



For further information contact  
01983 823150  
[community.safety@iow.gov.uk](mailto:community.safety@iow.gov.uk)  
[www.iow.gov.uk/communitysafety](http://www.iow.gov.uk/communitysafety)

If you have difficulty understanding this document, please contact us on 01983 821000 and we will do our best to help you.

## Agenda Item Introduction

### ISLE OF WIGHT COUNCIL

Committee **CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

Date **7 MAY 2024**

Topic **PERPETRATOR PROGRAMMES**

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### Background

1. At the meeting on 9 May 2023, the Corporate Scrutiny Committee received the Community Safety Partnership's Annual Report 2021-22. The committee requested a more detailed item on Perpetrator Programmes be brought to a future committee meeting.
2. Domestic violence perpetrator programmes are aimed at reducing the incidents of domestic violence by changing the attitudes, behaviours, and beliefs of perpetrators.

### Focus For Scrutiny

3. What are the statistics behind perpetrator programmes nationally and on the Isle of Wight?
4. What are the pathways for female, male, non-binary and transgender victims of domestic abuse and do they differ?
5. What is being done to reverse the trend of the perpetrator of domestic abuse remaining in the home, while the victim must leave?
6. What are the pathways to safeguard the island population?
7. What work is being done within schools to raise awareness?
8. What work is being done to increase community engagement and awareness?
9. What work is being done to ensure joined up working with health partners?
10. Are there "Safe Spaces" on the Island and are they distributed where the need is?

## **Document(s) Attached**

11. Appendix 1 – Isle of Wight Domestic Abuse Services - Intervention Service for those using Abuse Behaviours

Contact Point: Melanie White, Statutory Scrutiny Officer, ☎ 821000 ext 8876  
e-mail [melanie.white@iow.gov.uk](mailto:melanie.white@iow.gov.uk)

# Isle of Wight Domestic Abuse Services

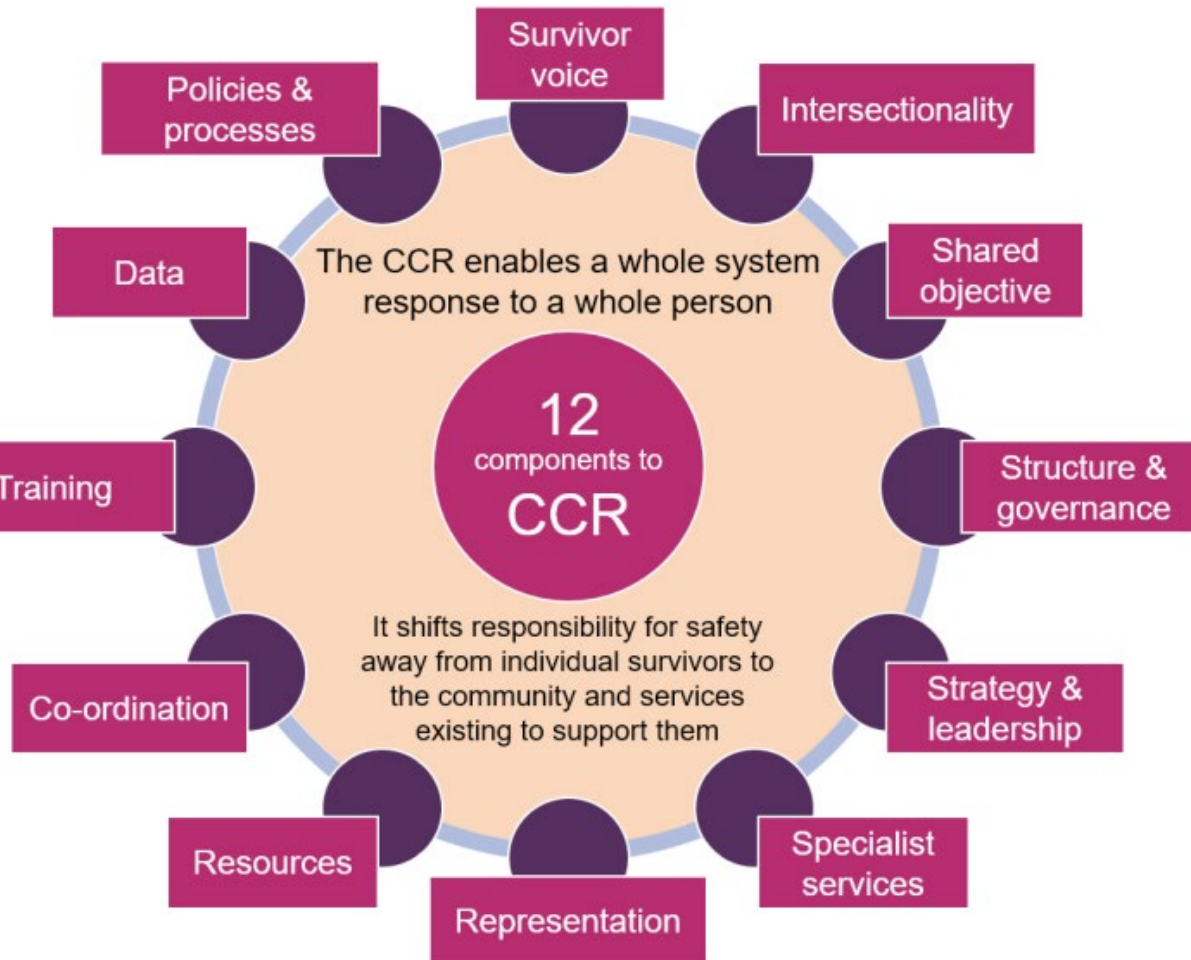
## Intervention Service for those using Abuse Behaviours

**“Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence offences should be considered as seriously as knife crime and homicide”**

**HM Government, December 2021**

**The Tackling Domestic Abuse Plan**

**Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy**



## Coordinated Community Response Model

Direct link with commissioned services approach

# The Isle of Wight Domestic Abuse Partnership Board



ISLE OF WIGHT  
**DOMESTIC ABUSE**  
PARTNERSHIP BOARD

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## Strategy Priorities

- Prevention & Reduction of Harm
- Increased Access to Specialist Support
- Collaboration & Working Together



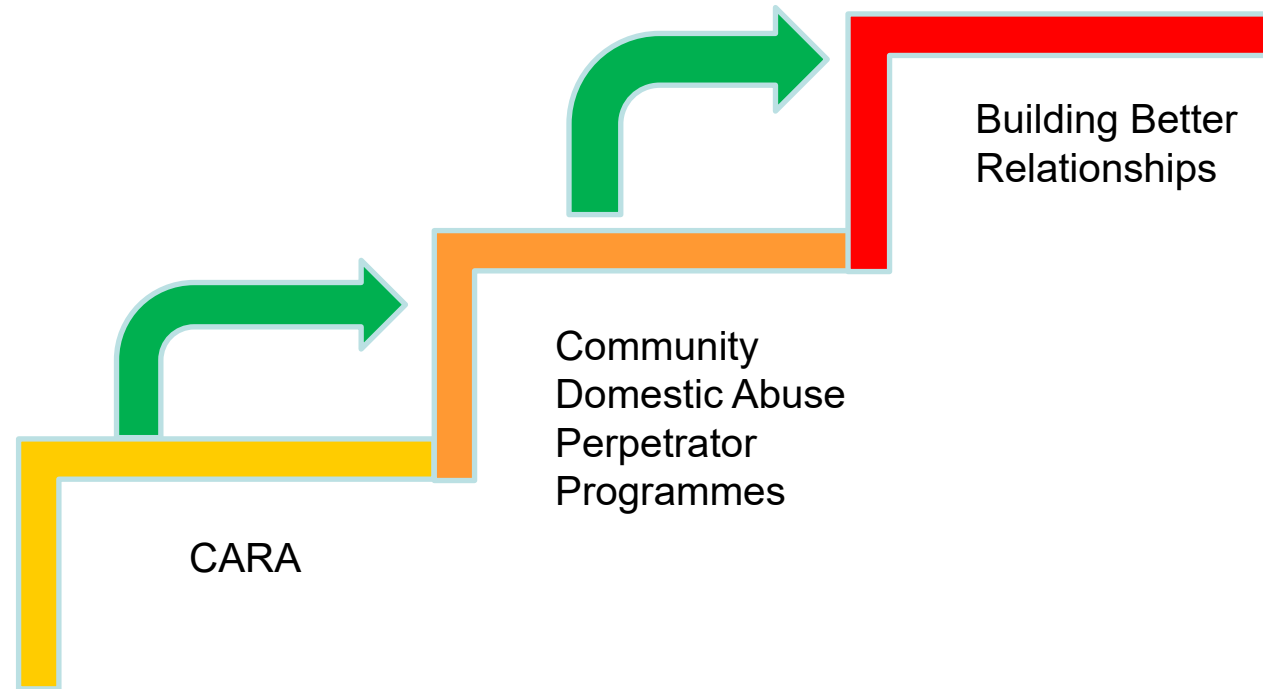
# Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

Training police receive to respond to Domestic Abuse

- SafeLives DA Matters training delivered to all frontline officers (now being rolled out to other roles)  
DA Matters training covers all aspects of DA, Coercive & Controlling Behaviour, children as victims, perpetrator behaviour, and suicide & DA, and non-fatal strangulation
- DASH RIC (Domestic Abuse Stalking Harassment Risk Indicator Checklist) delivered to all student officers

# Community & Statutory Perpetrator Programmes

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# Key Principles for Commissioning Perpetrator Services

Enhanced Safety and Freedom for Victims-Survivors

Part of a Coordinated Community Response

Interventions should hold perpetrators to account, whilst creating opportunities for change

The right intervention should be offered at the right time

Interventions should be delivered equitably with respect to protected characteristics

Staff delivering interventions should be skilled

Monitoring & Evaluation should improve practice and expand the knowledge base of

# The Offer for People using Abusive Behaviours

Services for People using Abusive or Harmful Behaviours

Community Based Domestic Abuse Interventions for People Using Abusive Behaviours

Assessment of risk and need of those within the service and any known victims/survivors

Appropriate safety and care planning

Support for partners/ex-partners of those using abusive behaviours

Prevention and Awareness raising activity

A multiagency approach to risk management

# Principles underpinning the contract

Trauma informed and trauma responsive

Gender responsive

Evidence based, high quality and focused on continuous improvement

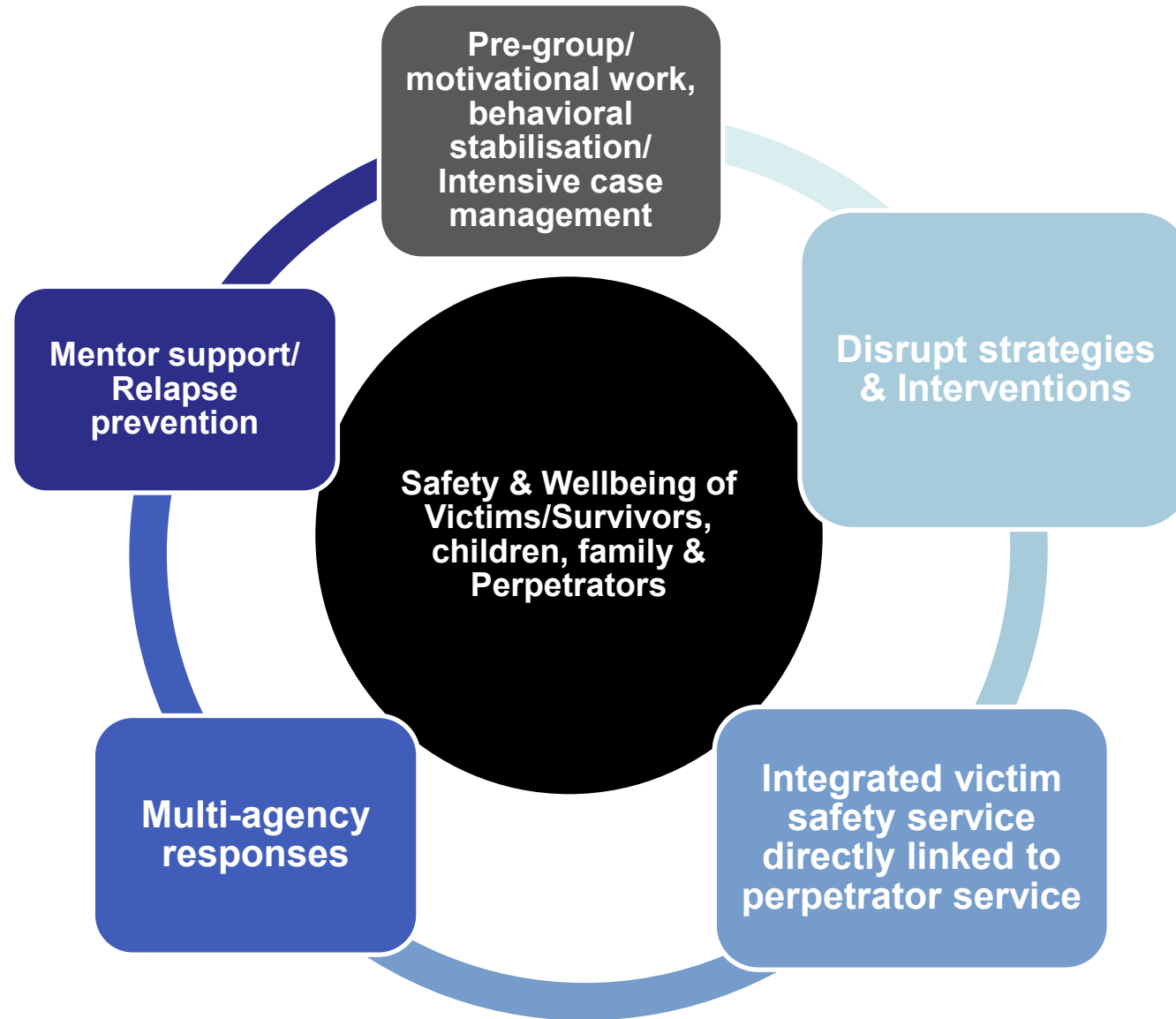
Inclusive and tailored to need

Shaped by people with lived experience

Part of a whole system approach, and Coordinated Community Response

Based on Respect and Dignity

# Intervention



# Contract Outcomes & Performance Measures

Increased identification of & specialist intervention to those using abusive behaviours

Reduction of repeat use of abusive behaviours

Increased safety and reduction of risk to victims-survivors

Improved health & wellbeing for people using abusive behaviours and victims-survivors

A multiagency response to those using abusive behaviours

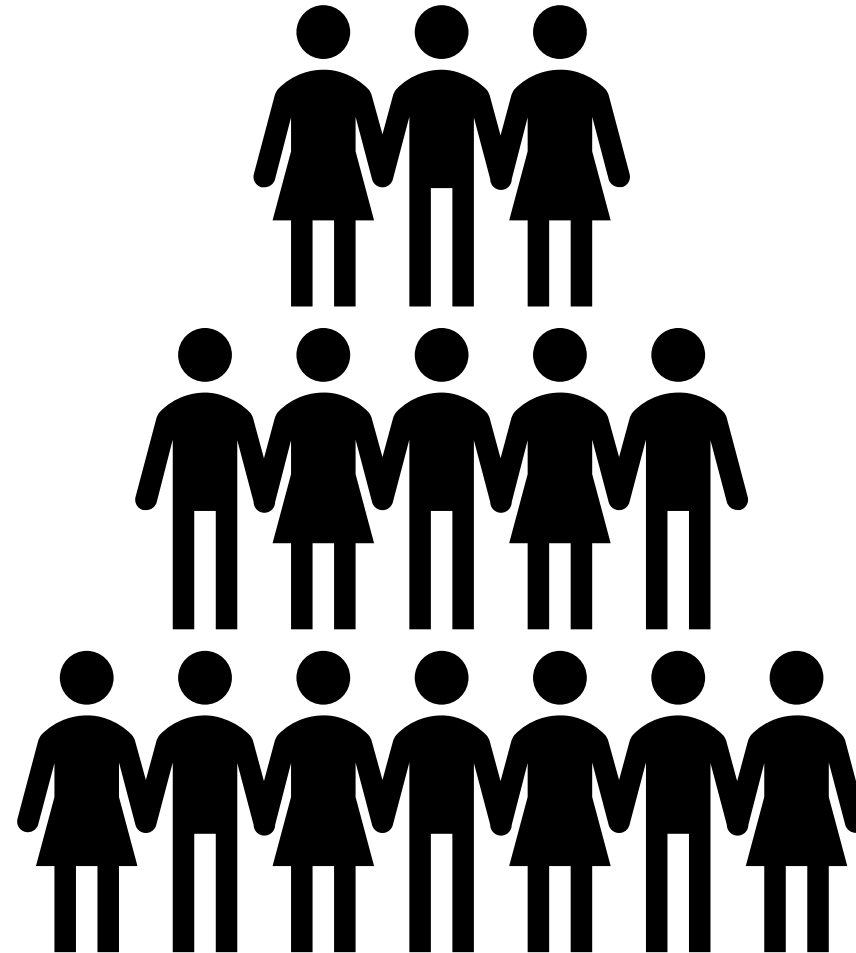
# The Hampton Trust

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# Demographics



# Project Foundation

- Multi-agency response to repeat and serial perpetrators of DA
- Home Office funded pilot in 2 districts – now pan-Hampshire and IOW
- Evidence based model to support Police to identify who they should focus on out of the many high harm threats
- A ‘whole system’ approach undertaken by Police and Partners to reduce re-offending and encourage behavioural change
- VAWG National Framework requires use of “a process to identify risk which includes the assessment of behaviours known as high-risk indicators”.

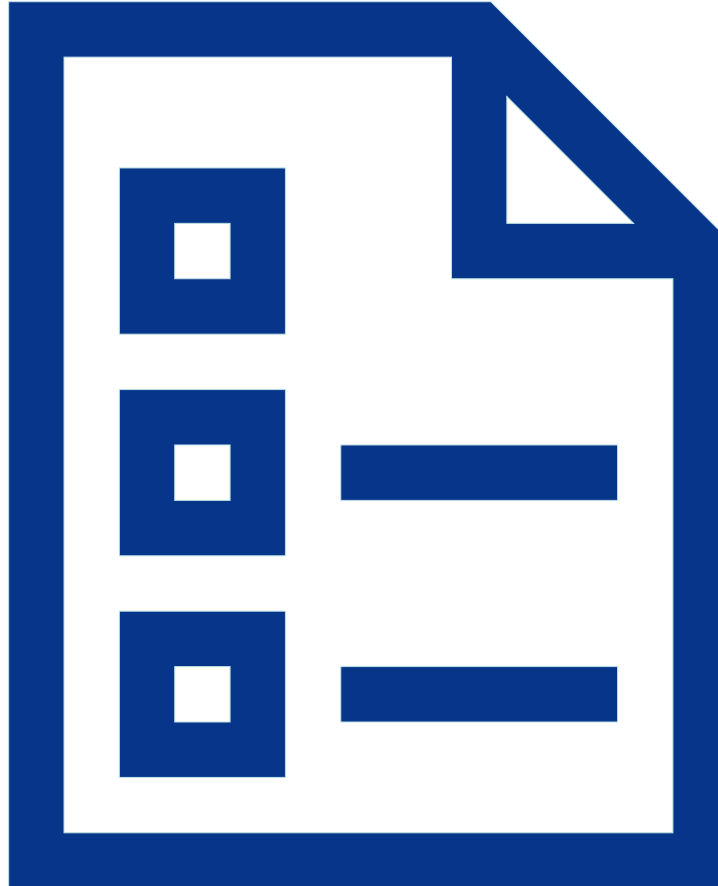
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Analyse Police crime data – filters applied, across all risk levels, to identify a rolling monthly cohort for management by District Priority Crime Teams and partners.

Foundation uses the academically researched and evaluated Priority Perpetrator Identification Tool (PPIT). A 10-point scale looking at recent and historic items, split into characteristics of offending and offender.

- Foundation Practitioner completes PPIT having reviewed a range of information sources. The use of a 3rd sector organisation with specialist knowledge and skills, is an innovative approach to identify risk and provides legitimacy (removal of partnership bias effected by resource/demand and experience) but requires the trust and confidence of all involved in the Risk Management Plan (RMP)
- RMP – four pillars - supervision, monitoring and control, interventions and treatment and victim safety.
- Aim - motivate to engage with specialist services to reduce risk aligned to the 7 pathways to prevent re-offending complemented by Police disruption and enforcement tactics

# Questions



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