West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams: catchment issues appraisal appendices

22/06/2015

Catchment Based Approach
Partnerships for Action

This project was delivered by a partnership of the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Dorset Coast Forum, Dorset Wildlife Trust and Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group SouthWest on behalf of the Dorset Governance Group.

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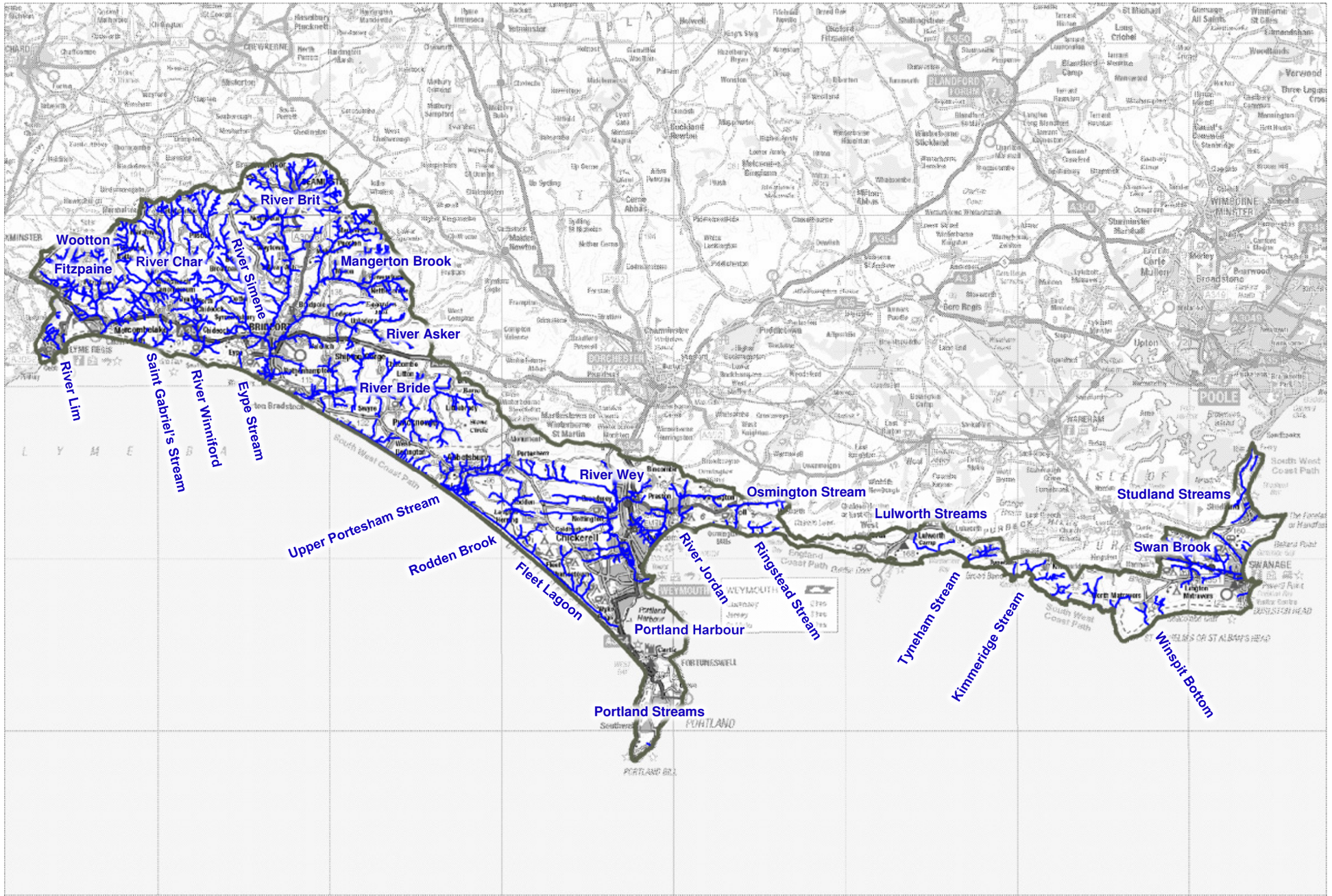
APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Large-scale map for the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment



Key

River

West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Appendix 2 – List of organisations interviewed

List of organisations contacted and interviewed:

- Beaminster and Villages Local Area Partnership
- Bridport Town Council
- Casterbridge Fisheries
- Catchment Sensitive Farming
- Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
- Country Land and Business Association
- Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty team
- Dorset Coast Forum
- Dorset Community Action
- Dorset County Council
- Dorset Wildlife Trust
- Durlston Country Park
- Environment Agency
- Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group SouthWest
- Fleet Study Group
- Forestry Commission
- Friends of Rivers
- Local Nature Partnership
- Lyme Regis Development Trust
- National Farmers Union
- National Trust
- Natural England
- Poole Harbour Catchment Initiative
- Portland Port
- Pymore Residents Conservation Volunteers
- Ringstead Preservation Society
- RSPB
- Wessex Water
- West Dorset Partnership
- West Dorset District Council
- Westcountry Rivers Trust
- Weymouth & Portland Borough Council
- Weymouth & Portland Partnership
- Weymouth Harbour Master

List of organisations contacted but not interviewed:

- Chideock Discussion Group
- Dorset Association of Parish and Town Councils
- Ilchester Estate
- Lulworth Heritage Centre
- Ministry of Defence
- Osmington
- River Wey Partnership
- Sutton Poyntz
- West Bay Community Forum
- Woodland Trust

List of organisations recommended for contacting in any future work:

- Allotment Association
- Dorset County Council Citizen's Panel
- Fishing Associations
- Friends of the River Wey
- Highways Services User Group
- Local businesses
- Purbeck Heritage Network
- Seatown Management Group
- Shell fisheries
- South West Highways Alliance

Appendix 3 – List of environmental designations

Statutory Designations	Location / Description
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	• Chesil & the Fleet • Crookhill Brick Pit • West Dorset Alder Woods • Sidmouth to West Bay • Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs • St. Albans Head to Durlston Head • Dorset Heaths (Purbeck & Wareham) & Studland Dunes
Special Protection Area (SPA)	• Chesil Beach & the Fleet • Dorset Heathlands
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	• Chesil Beach & The Fleet • Portland Harbour Shore • Radipole Lake • Crookhill Brick Pit • Lodmoor • Lorton • Chalbury Hill & Quarry • White Horse Hill • Upwey Quarries & Bincombe Down • Abbotsbury Blind Lane • Corton Cutting • Abbotsbury Castle • Valley of Stones • Blackdown (Hardy Monument) • West Dorset Coast • Burton Bradstock • Pitcombe Down • Peashill Quarry • Haydon & Askerswell Downs • Eggardon Hill & Luccas Farm • Morcombelake • Wootton Fitzpaine • Whetley Meadows • Powerstock Common & Wytherston Farm • Mapperton & Poorton Vales • Lambert's Castle • Drakenorth • Townsend • Belle Vue Quarry • Studland & Godlingston Heaths
Ramsar	• Chesil Beach & the Fleet • Dorset Heathlands

EC Bathing Waters Directive	• Lyme Regis Front Beach • Lyme Regis Church Cliff Beach • Charmouth West • Seatown • Eypemouth • West Bay (West) • Hive • Church Ope Cove • Portland Harbour: Sandsfoot Castle & Castle Cove • Weymouth Central & Lodmoor • Bowleaze Cove • Ringstead Bay • Durdle Door West • Durdle Door East • Lulworth Cove • Kimmeridge Bay • Swanage Central • Studland Knoll House • Shell Bay North
EU Shellfish Waters Directive	• Portland Harbour East • Portland Harbour West • The Fleet
Other Protected Sites	**Location / Description**
County Wildlife Sites	• 259 sites
Heritage Coast	• West Dorset • Purbeck
National Nature Reserves	• Horn Park Quarry • Valley of Stones • Durlston • Studland & Goslington Heath

Environmental designations of the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. Further information can be obtained from Magic Maps[1].

[1] http://magic.defra.gov.uk/

Appendix 4 – Copy of interview questionnaire

1. Name of organisation/partnership/group:

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2. Contact name and email:

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3. What area does your organisation cover?
    a. Specific sub-catchment - please indicate on map
    b. Whole area?

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4. In your opinion what are the key issues affecting the catchment/your area of work/project?

Issue	Type	Yes or No	Reason why it is an issue?	Are you currently doing anything to address the issue? List: what, who is involved & funds available	Is there anything else that could be done to address the issue?	Are there any future planned activities that will address the issue? List: what, when, who and any funding	How close do you think we are to solving each issue – using a score rating 1 – 5 (5 being all sorted)	Rank issue by importance to you
Nitrogen	Point							
	Diffuse							
Phosphorous	Point							
	Diffuse							
Sediment	Agriculture							
	Highways							

Channel morphology	Flood defence							
	Water level management							
	Land drainage							
Water Quality	High Flows							
	Low Flows							
Invasive species								
Other								

5. Do you have any relevant data that shows the impacts relating to the issues? If yes:
    a. Are you willing to share this data?
    b. What format is it in?

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6. Are there any opportunities for delivering benefits to water quality through delivery of your plans and strategies?

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7. The information and data we are gathering will be used to pull together an action plan for the West Dorset & Coastal Streams Catchment. This plan can be used to bid for funding.
    a. Do you think that this is a good idea?
    b. Would you (your group) be willing to take part in the delivery of this plan by being part of a larger Catchment Partnership?

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8. If a West Dorset & Coastal Streams Catchment Partnership was set up would you like to be part of it? If yes, what would you want from being part of the larger partnership:

a. Learning from others

b. Possible funding opportunities

c. Dissemination of relevant information – local and national

d. Other (please state)

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9. In relation to your area are there any other organisations that we should be speaking to?

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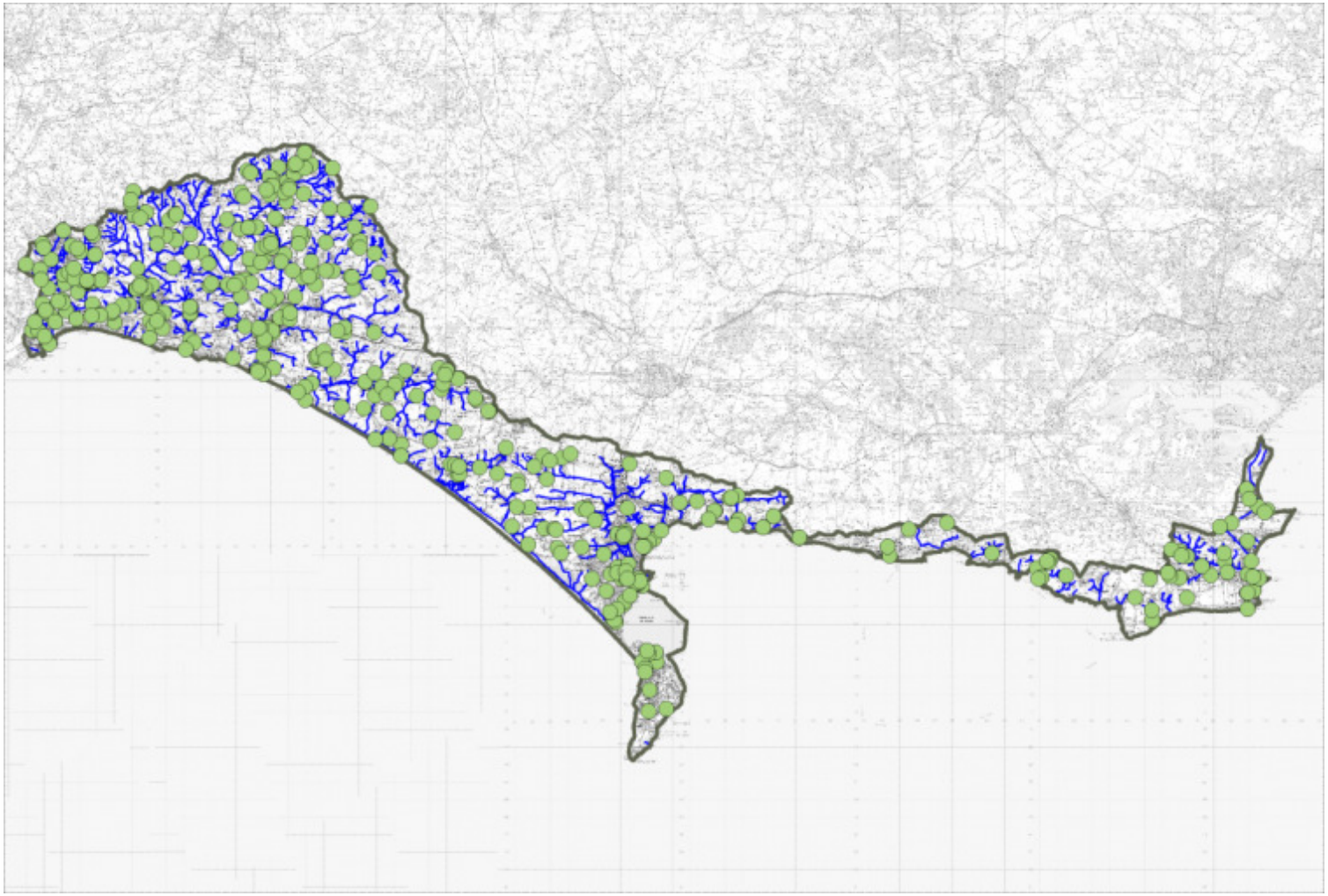
10. Is there anything else that we should take into account?

Appendix 5 – Maps of potential environmental impacts

- Consented discharges
- Licensed abstractions
- Invasive species



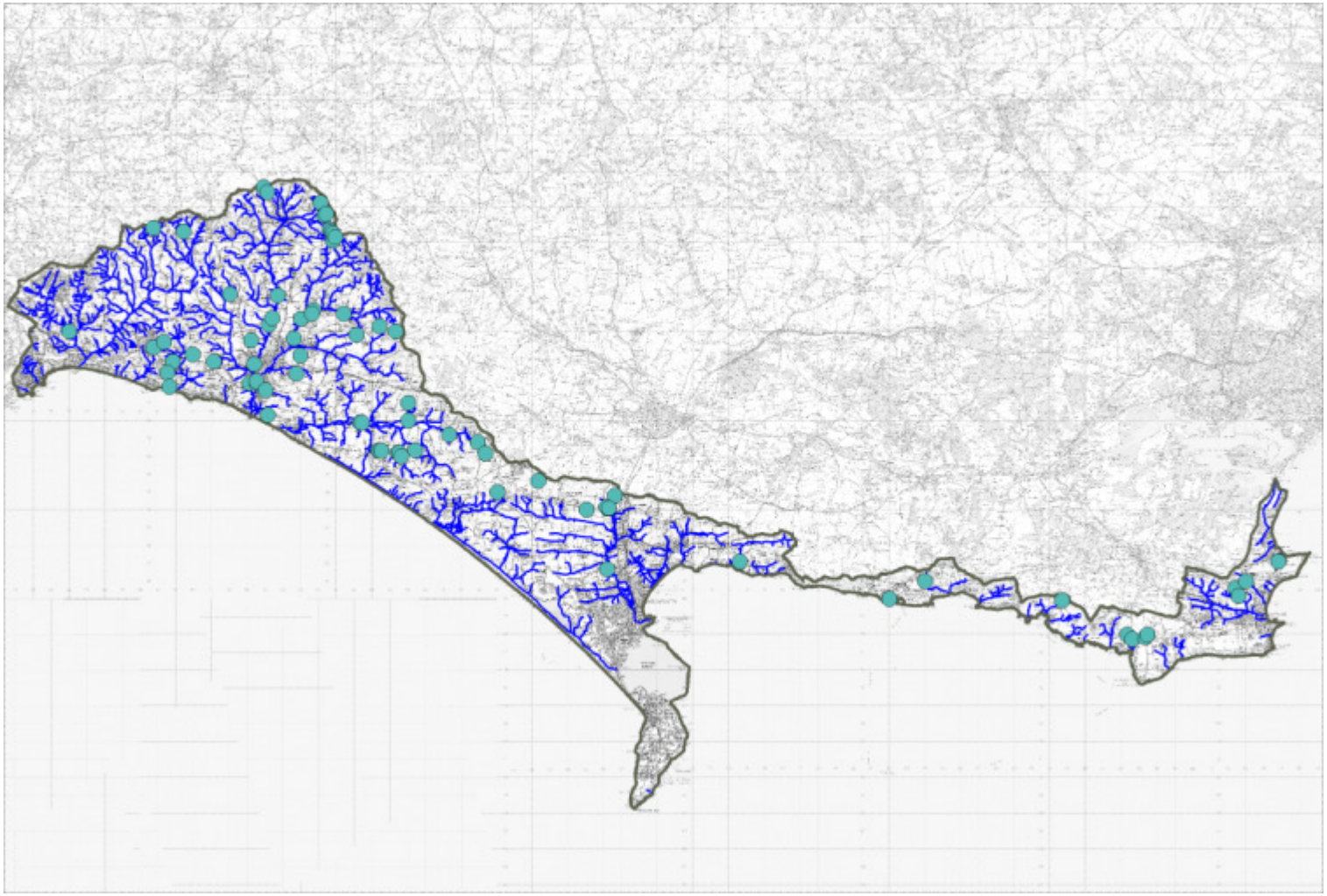
Appendix 5a - Consented discharge sites within the catchment

Key

Consented discharge

River

West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary



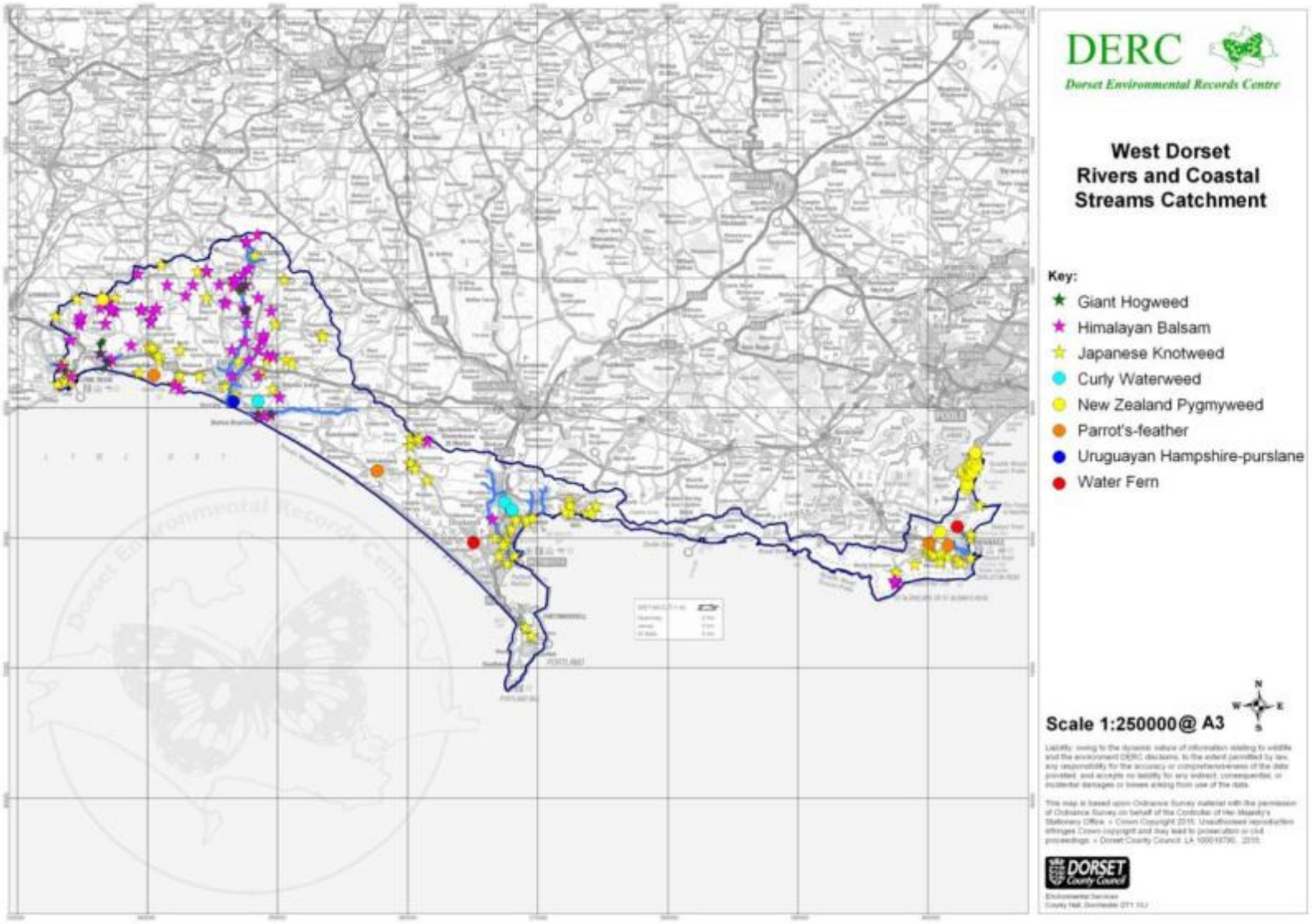
Appendix 5b - Licensed abstraction points within the catchment

Key

Licensed abstractions

River

West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary



Appendix 5d – Location of invasive species within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment

Appendix 6 –Anonymised results

Issues	Type	Sub-catchment	Location	Reason why it is an issue
Nitrogen	Diffuse	All	All	Widespread agricultural pollution
Other		All	All	Industrial pollution
Other		All	All	Fly tipping
Phosphates	Point	All	All	Smaller STW can have elevated P levels
Other	Shell fisheries	All	All	No classified shell fisheries along coast. Crustaceans, crab, lobsters, whelks, scallops taken from here but no known water quality issues.
Nitrogen	Diffuse	All	All	Rising nitrate trends in groundwater abstractions for public water supply- could be a post war agricultural issue with rising demand and productivity
Sediment	Agriculture	All	All	Vector for phosphorus into watercourses
Other	Bacteria/Bathing Water Quality	All	All	
Sediment	Highways	Asker	Askerswell	Rural runoff issues on the Asker
Sediment	Highways	Asker	Loaders	Rural runoff issues on the Asker
Quantity	High flows	Asker	Bradpole	Parish plan: Drains to be cleared more frequently
Sediment	Agriculture	Asker	Asker	Maize growing at confluence of Asker & Mangerton - tangible soil run-off
Sediment	Agriculture	Asker	Asker	Contractors doing a lot of groundwork - less ownership of land issues
Sediment	Highways	Asker	Asker	Storm drains run black in heavy rain
Quantity	Low flows	Asker	Asker	Majority of time: clear water, "herons catching brown trout", but anecdotal evidence of historic pollution incidents (diesel, detergent) from St Andrews Trading Estate (Asker)
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Asker	Asker	Authorised discharge at Loders. Farmer has low stocking rate so because the discharge is dilute EA cannot prove that it is causing a problem. Used to be NVZ but was successfully challenged by farmers. Isolated problems get reported and are dealt with by the EA.
Phosphates	Point	Asker	Asker	Authorised discharge at Loders. Farmer has low stocking rate so because the discharge is dilute EA cannot prove that it is causing a problem. Used to be NVZ but was successfully challenged by farmers. Isolated problems get reported and are dealt with by the EA.
Sediment	Agriculture	Asker	Asker	Authorised discharge at Loders. Farmer has low stocking rate so because the discharge is dilute EA cannot prove that it is causing a problem. Used to be NVZ but was successfully challenged by farmers. Isolated problems get reported and are dealt with by the EA.
Phosphates	Diffuse	Asker	Asker	Small dairies where poaching can be an issue
Sediment	Agriculture	Asker	Asker	Small dairies where poaching can be an issue
Nitrogen	Point	Asker	Asker	Some farms have discharge consents still
Invasives	HB	Asker	Asker	Exacerbates bank erosion leaving bare ground in winter
Other	Fish	Asker	Asker	Lack of LWD! Spawning habitat sub-optimal
Other	Education	Asker	Asker	These rivers are not celebrated enough leading to ignorance - if you don't know the river, you don't care about it: landowners, schools, general public (information boards along the river, with mention of funders of work so far)
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Asker	Asker	Assumption of DWPA given river status reports

Phosphates	Diffuse	Asker	Asker	Assumption of DWPA given river status reports
Sediment	Agriculture	Asker	Asker	Assumption of DWPA given river status reports, maize proliferation, etc.
Sediment	Highways	Asker	Asker	Fast pathway, verge erosion (contractors machinery bigger and bigger, and they don't necessarily have affinity with the land)
Morphology	Flood defence	Asker	Asker	Flood defence takes priority over biodiversity, e.g. dredging; weirs block fish migration
Morphology	Water level management	Asker	Asker	Important flood storage area upstream of Bridport on Simene - v important in relation to Vearse Farm development (both water levels and pollution)
Quantity	Low flows	Asker	Asker	Concentration of nutrients leads to algal blooms
Invasives	HB	Asker	Asker	Outcompetes natives, creates unstable riverbanks
Other	Habitat	Asker	Asker	Fish passes mean habitat is now accessible - incentive for habitat restoration work
Other	Survey	Asker	Asker	Fish pass is monitored at Gundry's - more data could be collected
Other	Fisheries	Asker	Asker	Low profile of these rivers partly a result of lack of fisheries
Morphology	Flood defence	Asker	Asker	Poor morphology of both rivers (Brit & Asker) through Bridport (modifications) = flood risk
Invasives	Signal crayfish	Asker	Asker	Signal crayfish reported
Quantity	High flows	Bride	Burton Bradstock	Runoff from surrounding hills causes the river to back up causing flooding at Burton Bradstock
Nitrogen	Point	Bride	Bride	A fish farm: what impacts does this have. Abstraction at Litton Cheney not a problem
Morphology	Water level management	Bride	Bride	River mouth edging eastwards annually, so much so that NT have had to move the coast path / fencing 3 times in recent years, with cost implications - is this linked to rock armour / river mouth defences?
Sediment	Highways	Bride	Burton Bradstock	Rural runoff issues on the Bride
Sediment	Highways	Bride	Littlebredy	Rural runoff issues on the Bride
Sediment	Highways	Bride	Long Bredy	Rural runoff issues on the Bride
Sediment	Highways	Bride	Bride	Rural runoff issues along the Bride
Quantity	High flows	Bride	Burton Bradstock	Parish plan: Flooding continues to be a problem in the village, from both the River Bride and from North Hill.
Invasives	Mink!	Bride	Bride	Water vole predation
Other	Shading	Bride	Bride	Shades out water vole food
Phosphates	Diffuse	Bride	Bride	Maize production high on lower reaches, where there are some steep slopes. Some intensive dairies.
Sediment	Agriculture	Bride	Bride	Maize production high on lower reaches, where there are some steep slopes. Some intensive dairies.
Morphology	Other	Bride	Bride	Road at Litton Cheney is lower than the stream
Quantity	High flows	Bride	Burton Bradstock	
Sediment	Highways	Bride	Bride	Dirty roads blocking drains
Morphology	Flood defence	Bride	Bride	Hard engineering at the river mouth impacting flooding upstream
Morphology	Other	Brit	Bridport	Bank erosion at Askers Meadow (Happy Island, behind Coop)
Sediment	Agriculture	Brit	Pymore	Water discoloured after major rainfall - overland run-off, bank erosion (fallen trees exacerbate the latter). "Any reduction in soil run-off should improve water quality in Brit".

Invasives	HB	Brit	Pymore	Large infestation in Pymore reedbed - increased in recent years
Sediment	Highways	Brit	Beaminster	Rural runoff issues on the headwaters of the Brit
Quantity	High flows	Brit	Bridport	Flooding of Tollhouse Mews car park
Quantity	High flows	Brit	Bridport	Crock Lane, Bridport - Downend Court. Broken land drains when built, now water running across roads and through gardens. Undermining some houses, icy in winter. Contact 01308 423042 #33
Quantity	High flows	Brit	Bridport	Flooding of St Mary's School playing field
Quantity	High flows	Brit	Beaminster	Parish plan: Drain clearance and capacity is an issue that particularly affects those living south of Beaminster as they are more affected by overflowing drains in wet weather. A particular concern is the effect more houses would have on the current system if it is not improved and the lack of clarity about whose responsibility this is.
Other		Brit	Bridport	Local Area Plan: No specific issues
Invasives	Mink!	Brit	Brit	Water vole predation
Invasives	HB	Brit	Brit	Especially Pymore to Netherbury. Serious barrier to water vole expansion - shades out food species
Other	Shading	Brit	Brit	Shades out water vole food
Sediment	Agriculture	Brit	Brit	Contractors doing a lot of groundwork - less ownership of land issues
Sediment	Highways	Brit	Brit	Storm drains run black in heavy rain
Quantity	Low flows	Brit	Brit	Majority of time: clear water, "herons catching brown trout", but anecdotal evidence of historic pollution incidents; dye at North Mills (Brit) and raw sewage at Pymore!
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Brit	Brit	Isolated problems get reported and are dealt with by the EA.
Phosphates	Point	Brit	Brit	Isolated problems get reported and are dealt with by the EA.
Sediment	Agriculture	Brit	Brit	Isolated problems get reported and are dealt with by the EA.
Sediment	Other	Brit	Brit	Bank erosion resulting from natural processes results in a lot of sediment deposition, which in turn contributes to flooding problems in Bridport.
Phosphates	Diffuse	Brit	Brit	Maize and dairy farming at top of catchment (pastoral further downstream).
Sediment	Agriculture	Brit	Brit	Maize and dairy farming at top of catchment (pastoral further downstream).
Invasives	Diffuse	Brit	Brit	HB and Giant hogweed. Contributing to bank erosion problems.
Other	Water vole	Brit	Brit	Water voles
Other	Shading	Brit	Brit	Unmanaged canopy - resulting in excessive shading and bankside trees falling in to the river, which can exacerbate sediment and flooding problems.
Invasives	HB	Brit	Brit	Exacerbates bank erosion leaving bare ground in winter
Other	Education	Brit	Brit	These rivers are not celebrated enough leading to ignorance - if you don't know the river, you don't care about it: landowners, schools, general public (information boards along the river, with mention of funders of work so far)
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Brit	Brit	Assumption of DWPA given river status reports
Phosphates	Diffuse	Brit	Brit	Assumption of DWPA given river status reports
Sediment	Agriculture	Brit	Brit	Assumption of DWPA given river status reports, maize proliferation, etc.
Sediment	Highways	Brit	Brit	Fast pathway, verge erosion (contractors machinery bigger and bigger, and they don't necessarily have affinity with the land)
Morphology	Flood defence	Brit	Brit	Flood defence takes priority over biodiversity, e.g. dredging; weirs block fish migration

Morphology	Water level management	Brit	Brit	Important flood storage area upstream of Bridport on Simene - v important in relation to Vearse Farm development (both water levels and pollution)
Quantity	Low flows	Brit	Brit	Concentration of nutrients leads to algal blooms
Invasives	HB	Brit	Brit	Outcompetes natives, creates unstable riverbanks
Invasives	Giant hogweed	Brit	Brit	Outcompetes natives, poisonous
Other	Habitat	Brit	Brit	Fish passes mean habitat is now accessible - incentive for habitat restoration work
Other	Survey	Brit	Brit	Fish pass is monitored at Gundry's - more data could be collected
Other	Fisheries	Brit	Brit	Low profile of these rivers partly a result of lack of fisheries
Morphology	Flood defence	Brit	Brit	Poor morphology of both rivers (Brit & Asker) through Bridport (modifications) = flood risk
Invasives	HB	Brit	Brit	HB very bad to headwaters
Invasives	Giant hogweed	Brit	Brit	Giant hogweed around Netherbury, apparently hasn't spread downstream to Pymore / Bridport yet
Morphology	Other	Char	Charmouth	Bank erosion at Charmouth by Manor Caravan Park down to the sea.
Quantity	High flows	Char	Charmouth	Runoff from surrounding hills causes the river to back up causing flooding at Charmouth
Morphology	Other	Char	Charmouth	Stream eroding under STW
Nitrogen	Point	Char	Char	Suspected septic tanks, especially Whitchurch Canonicorum
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Char	Char	Possible fertiliser / manures run-off from intensive grassland
Phosphates	Diffuse	Char	Char	DWPA: intensive dairying, maize cultivation, clay soils
Phosphates	Point	Char	Char	Possible pollution incidents, e.g. slurry / dirty water yard run-off
Sediment	Agriculture	Char	Char	Relatively intensive cultivation, late maize harvests
Sediment	Highways	Char	Char	Road run-off, including sediment from verges along narrow lanes impacted by large machinery
Morphology	Water level management	Char	Char	Deep-cut, 'flashy' channel, easily over-topped in high flow conditions = frequent flooding
Quantity	High flows	Char	Char	Flashy catchment - lots of sediment including bank erosion, exacerbated by HB. Discoloured water, silting of spawning gravels
Quantity	Low flows	Char	Char	Pollution incident in 2013 hit already oxygen-hungry fish in low flow conditions. However, plenty of deep pools
Invasives		Char	Char	HB very bad to headwaters, Giant hogweed on Monkton Wyld tributary
Invasives	HB	Char	Char	Large infestation on neighbouring land at the very head of the catchment - Fishpond Bottom - constantly spreading onto NT land and downstream
Sediment	Highways	Char	Bettiscombe	Rural runoff issues on the Char
Sediment	Highways	Char	Pilsdon	Rural runoff issues on the Char
Quantity	High flows	Char	Char Valley	Parish plan: The tidal influences extend inland considerably and can change the river character quickly after a rainstorm, from a meandering stream to flood condition, which can make the roads through the Vale impassable for a while; Flooding is becoming an increasing headache during the winter months. The roads in and out of Whitchurch Canonicorum are particularly bad.
Sediment	Highways	Char	Char Valley	Parish plan: Our local tourism industry is now providing year-round accommodation. People will not come to the West Dorset countryside if the lanes are a mess and they have to negotiate floods, banks of silt and stones over the lanes.
Phosphates	Point	Char	Char Valley	Parish plan: The lack of a sewerage system causes problems in our small streams.

Other		Char	Char Valley	Parish plan: There is also pressure on drainage systems with a noticeable rise in watercourse pollution in the summer months.
Invasives		Char	Char Valley	Parish plan: We have a real problem with noxious weeds such as Giant Hogweed and invasive weeds such as Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan balsam
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Char	Char	On-going problem with raised levels going in to river
Phosphates	Diffuse	Char	Char	On-going problem with raised levels going in to river
Sediment	Agriculture	Char	Char	On-going problem with raised levels going in to river
Other	Point	Char	Char	Discharges that need to be addressed.
Other	Point	Char	Char	Septic tanks have been flagged up but the EA have not picked anything up; P levels high above Whitchurch Canonicorum. Tried to encourage village to requisition it, but local community don't seem to want it as not pushing for it.
Sediment	Agriculture	Char	Char	Seems that a lot of land use near the river is low impact / PP. However, the Char carries more than its fair share of sediment
Morphology	Water level management	Char	Char	Large Woody Debris - diverts flow onto banks at times of high flow
Invasives	HB	Char	Char	Exacerbates bank erosion leaving bare ground in winter
Other	Shading	Char	Char	Limits bank vegetation, in-river macrophytes and invert activity
Other	Education	Char	Char	These rivers are not celebrated enough leading to ignorance - if you don't know the river, you don't care about it: landowners, schools, general public (information boards along the river, with mention of funders of work so far)
Other	Fisheries	Char	Char	Lack of angling interest means lack of input to river, e.g. funding and practical action to benefit the river ecosystem
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Char	Char	Assumption of DWPA given river status reports
Phosphates	Diffuse	Char	Char	Assumption of DWPA given river status reports
Sediment	Agriculture	Char	Char	Assumption of DWPA given river status reports, maize proliferation, etc.
Sediment	Highways	Char	Char	Fast pathway, verge erosion (contractors machinery bigger and bigger, and they don't necessarily have affinity with the land)
Morphology	Flood defence	Char	Char	Straightened section under A35 - impact on banks downstream
Quantity	Low flows	Char	Char	Concentration of nutrients leads to algal blooms
Invasives	HB	Char	Char	Outcompetes natives, creates unstable riverbanks
Invasives	Giant hogweed	Char	Char	Outcompetes natives, poisonous
Other	Habitat	Char	Char	Shading and barriers (natural large woody debris) limit fish populations
Other	Fisheries	Char	Char	Low profile of these rivers partly a result of lack of fisheries
Morphology	Flood Defence	Char	Charmouth	Some localised sewer flooding in / around Charmouth due to flashy nature of the catchment
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Char	Char	Possible fertiliser / manures run-off from intensive grassland
Phosphates	Point	Char	Char	Possible pollution incidents, e.g. slurry / dirty water yard run-off
Sediment	Agriculture	Char	Char	Infrastructure failures, cultivation on clay soils, late maize harvests, livestock accessing water courses
Sediment	Highways	Char	Char	Road run-off, including sediment from verges along narrow lanes impacted by large machinery
Morphology	Water level management	Char	Char	Deep-cut, 'flashy' channel, easily over-topped in high flow conditions = frequent flooding

Quantity	High flows	Char	Char	Flashy catchment - lots of sediment including bank erosion, exacerbated by HB. Discoloured water, silting of spawning gravels
Quantity	Low flows	Char	Char	Pollution incident in 2013 hit already oxygen-hungry fish in low flow conditions. However, plenty of deep pools
Invasives	HB	Char	Char	HB very bad to headwaters
Invasives	Giant hogweed	Char	Char	Giant hogweed on Monkton Wyld tributary to Wootton Manor
Other	Biodiversity	Char	Char	Silting of spawning gravels, shading suppressing macrophytes,
Other	Biodiversity	Char	Char	Pollution affecting fish and riverflies
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Char	Char	Not a CS target area which is a problem for progressing work in this catchment.
Phosphates	Diffuse	Char	Char	Not a CS target area which is a problem for progressing work in this catchment.
Sediment	Diffuse	Char		Not a CS target area which is a problem for progressing work in this catchment.
Sediment		Eype	Eype	Sediment clogging channel at Eype, but linked to Red Data Book beetle
Invasives	Crassula	Eype	Eype	At Downhouse Farm, Eype and Fishpond Bottom too
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Fleet	Fleet	NE concerned about impacts of sewerage impacts and nutrient enrichment as well as farming practises. Impacts of swans also. Shell fishery is an important industry, with a depuration site near the mouth of the Fleet
Phosphates	Diffuse	Fleet	Fleet	Potential impact of wildfowl faecal contamination of fisheries (highest risk in winter)
Phosphates	Diffuse	Fleet	Fleet	Livestock faecal contamination in the Fleet
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Fleet	Fleet	Lagoon failing SSSI and SAC condition assessments.
Sediment	Agriculture	Fleet	Fleet	Sediments and Phosphate.
Phosphates	Diffuse	Fleet	Fleet	Sediments and Phosphate.
Phosphates	Point	Fleet	Fleet	Contributing to eutrophication in the Fleet
Phosphates	Diffuse	Fleet	Fleet	Contributing to eutrophication in the Fleet
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Fleet	Fleet	Consistently high levels of Nitrate - unsure if it's from the Swannery or run off from the land. It's a historic problem from the sediment in the fleet too.
Sediment	Agriculture	Fleet	Fleet	Sediment is building in the upper Fleet causing it to get slowly shallower. The Sediment also affects the seagrass beds. The fleet only has a narrow opening in which to flush out sediment and needs a storm or 'flushing event' in order to do this.
Invasives	Japanese Seaweed	Fleet	Fleet	Japanese Seaweed (Undaria pinnatifida) first arrived in the 1990s and used up all the nutrients in the fleet causing it to die off and naturally subside but it is still present.
Other	Litter	Fleet	Fleet	Litter catches in the swaddle line and then gets washed into the Fleet. It becomes trapped in the Fleet.
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Fleet	Fleet	affecting the SSSI and SAC status of the lagoon
Phosphates	Diffuse	Fleet	Fleet	affecting the SSSI and SAC status of the lagoon
Sediment	Diffuse	Fleet	Fleet	affecting the SSSI and SAC status of the lagoon
Sediment	Agriculture	Frome	West Stafford	Cattle poaching at Lewell Mill, West Stafford.
Other		Frome	Owermoigne	Parish plan: A large majority favour preservation of the stream through the village.
Sediment	Highways	Frome	Frome	Not witnessed in WDCS area but BLACK water seen running off roads in heavy rainfall events, especially after prolonged dry spells. If in autumn during trout run, this is very bad.

Invasives		Frome	Lytchett Minster	
Sediment	Agriculture	Jordan	Osmington	Sediment deposited on SDR at Osmington
Quantity	Low flows	Jordan	Jordan	Impacts of abstraction. Water course is heavily modified, possibly I impacted by caravan park
Other	Point	Jordan	Osmington	Isolated pollution incident recently, but rare event as a result of bad practice on a farm that was not wilful.
Phosphates	Point	Jordan	Osmington	Sewage. Believe there are problems from campsites.
Invasives		Jordan	Jordan	
Morphology	Other	Jordan	Jordan	Heavily modified waterbody.
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Jordan	Jordan	Told by Wessex Water recently that concerns about water quality from the source above the Wessex Water pumping station
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Jordan	Jordan	Sutton Poyntz SGZ lies partly within the Jordan catchment. Arable and intensive grassland/outwintering within catchment increasing risk of N leaching.
Other	Bathing Water	Jordan	Bowleaze Cove	Sometimes has issues with diffuse pollution and E. Coli spikes after heavy rainfall
Morphology	Flood defence	Jordan	Jordan	Flood defence modifications exacerbate flashy catchment and sediment issues
Invasives	HB	Jordan	Jordan	HB, particularly S of Sutton Poyntz, and especially holiday parks.
Phosphates	Point	Kimmeridge	Kimmeridge	Sewage overflows from public toilets.
Other		Kimmeridge	Kimmeridge	Landslides over coast path in the Kimmeridge area
Sediment	Agriculture	Kimmeridge	Kimmeridge	Runoff from agricultural land affecting SW Coast Path
Phosphates	Point	Kimmeridge	Kimmeridge	Historic issues from catchment: suspect dairy
Other	Point source discharge consents	Kimmeridge	Kimmeridge	Private domestic, recommend speak to Wessex Water
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Kimmeridge	Kimmeridge	Aware that there has been a problem in the past with water quality but that this is no longer an issue. Don't know the details though
Phosphates	Diffuse	Kimmeridge	Kimmeridge	Aware that there has been a problem in the past with water quality but that this is no longer an issue. Don't know the details though
Sediment	Diffuse	Kimmeridge	Kimmeridge	Aware that there has been a problem in the past with water quality but that this is no longer an issue. Don't know the details though
Invasives		Lim	Lim	River Lim has problems with HB and Giant Hogweed from the seafront to the Devon border (near STW)
Quantity	High flows	Lim	Lim	Flooding on River Lim from STW downstream to sea.
Phosphates	Point	Lim	Lyme Regis	Storm overflow from STW above Lyme Regis
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Lim	Lyme Regis	Water quality issues on beach due to agricultural runoff
Invasives		Lim	Lim	Himalayan balsam
Phosphates	Point	Lim	Lyme Regis	Sewage runoff from STW
Sediment	Other	Lim	Lyme Regis	Channel not cleared out as much as it should be
Other	Bathing Water	Lim	Lyme Regis	Consistently falling below water quality standards- Church Beach- factors such as pigeon droppings and surface run off contribute.
Sediment	Highways	Lulworth	Lulworth	Water runs down road and through car park
Quantity	Low flows	Lulworth	Lulworth	Impact of abstraction

Nitrogen	Diffuse	Lulworth	Lulworth	Issues within catchment impacting ground water
Quantity	High flows	Lulworth	West Lulworth	Parish plan: Some areas of the village do suffer from flash flooding
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Lulworth	West (No Suggestions)	Belhuish SGZ touches on edge above West Lulworth.
Other	Diffuse	Lulworth	West (No Suggestions)	FIO. Particularly Choliforms have been a problem in the past, likely to be from manure in a fairly direct route close to borehole and not be relevant to the WDRCS catchment.
Other	Fish	Mangerton	Mangerton	Lack of LWD! Spawning habitat sub-optimal
Sediment	Agriculture	Osmington	Osmington Mills	Runoff from surrounding fields at Osmington Mills causing issues
Other		Other	Chesil Beach	Drainage pipes exposed on Chesil Beach. Where are they coming from? Possibly WWII coastal defences
Sediment	Highways	Other	SW coast path	Compaction and poaching along the SW coast path
Sediment	Highways	Other	Purbeck	Soil runoff onto minor roads in winter in the Purbeck area
Other		Other	Purbeck	
Quantity	High flows	Other	Chesil Bank	Parish plan: Reduce flooding and coastal erosion.
Quantity	High flows	Other	Upper Marshwood Vale	Parish plan: Snow and flooding affect our lanes and a high proportion regard the response by the local authorities as being poor; The cleaning of drains is a particular issue which should be constantly addressed. The two prime locations for the risk of flooding are in Stoke Abbott and the road between Shave Cross and Broadoak
Sediment	Highways	Other	Upper Marshwood Vale	Parish plan: For too long the lanes themselves have been used as part of the drainage system, a situation exacerbated by council restrictions. As a result verges are eroded leading to the collapse of the road edge and potholes and even greater expense; We want more support for our farmers, especially traditional farmers and we would appreciate fewer chemicals being used. 68% out of 149 who answered are concerned about the run-off of agricultural chemicals (including hormones) into our water-sources.
Other		Other	West Dorset	Within West Dorset community plan: Climate change and the issue of peak oil is a key risk to our communities, including increased fuel and other product costs, flooding and coastal erosion, and more extreme forms of weather. We need to ensure that both existing communities and new developments are protected.
Quantity	High flows	Other	Weymouth and Portland	Weymouth and Portland community plan: Weymouth Town Centre, the Park District and the Chiswell area of Portland are particularly vulnerable to flooding. Weymouth Town Centre currently has 447 properties at risk from a 1 in 200 year tidal event with wave overtopping. This is predicted to increase to 1007 for the same event in 2035, and then 4042 properties in 2126.
Other	Fish	Other	Weymouth Bay	Gill nets are catching auks, especially when it is stormy. There is meant to be an agreement that the fishermen don't go out in these conditions, but they do and just stay closer to shore.
Other	Septic tanks	Other	Purbeck	Suspect this could be an issue in the short coastal streams in Purbeck
Sediment	Highways	Portesham	Abbotsbury	Rural runoff issues on the Upper Portesham Stream,
Phosphates	Point	Portesham	Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury STW. Question how much is coming from here. Is it properly understood?
Nitrogen	Point	Portland	Portland	Sewage outfalls. High currents around Portland, so not really an issue, but cliff falls in past have taken out pipes
Other		Portland Harbour	Castle Cove	Concern that blue flag status at threat from STW overflow pipe.
Phosphates	Point	Portland Harbour	Portland Harbour	Potential impacts of STW overflows on shellfishery, especially Victoria Square sewage pumping station.
Phosphates	Diffuse	Portland Harbour	Portland Harbour	Potential impact of sewage discharge from boats (highest risk in summer)
Other	HLS	Ringstead	Ringstead	Main holding at Ringstead has stopped dairying and gone into HLS - v low input, minimal impact on water course
Sediment	Other	Ringstead	Ringstead	Erosion on the East side of Ringstead due to lack of defence and contributing factor of rock groynes on West side.
Other	Stream	Ringstead	Ringstead	further up the streams often gets blocked restricting the flow and building up of debris

	blockage			
Other	Litter	Ringstead	Ringstead	Beach is privately owned so there are no bins as they have to pay for disposal costs
Sediment	Highways	Rodden	Portesham	Rural runoff issues on the Rodden Stream
Phosphates	Point	Rodden	Langton Herring	Langton herring STW. Question how much is coming from here. Is it properly understood?
Sediment	Highways	Simene	Broadoak	Rural runoff issues on the Chapel Beck (River Pool)
Sediment	Highways	Simene	Broadoak	Rural runoff issues on the Simene
Quantity	High flows	Simene	Symondsbury	Parish plan: Asked, “Do you have concerns about flooding in your part of the Parish?” 104 said yes, and 241 said no.
Sediment	Agriculture	Simene	Simene	Livestock poaching. Simene holds good water vole habitat, but upstream of Broadoak road livestock poaching of river bank is major issue - no cover for voles
Sediment	Livestock poaching	Simene	Simene	Simene holds good water vole habitat, but upstream of Broadoak road livestock poaching of river bank is major issue - no cover for voles
Sediment	Agriculture	Simene	Simene	Especially Simene. Assumption of DWPA given river status reports, maize proliferation, etc.
Morphology	Water level management	Simene	Simene	Important flood storage area upstream of Bridport on Simene - v important in relation to Vearse Farm development (both water levels and pollution)
Invasives	Parrots feather	St Gabriel’s	St Gabriel’s	Infestation in ponds
Sediment	Highways	Studland	Studland	Surface runoff along footpaths at Studland
Quantity	High flows	Swan	Swanage	Flooding from sea and land. High levels are becoming more frequent with climate change.
Other		Swan	Swanage	Bathing Water Quality issues as a result of runoff to the Swan Brook: Check with WW if this has been resolved
Sediment	Highways	Swan	Langton Matravers	Rural runoff issues on the Swan
Quantity	High flows	Swan	Langton Matravers	Flooding on the Putlake Stream
Other		Swan	Swanage	
Quantity	High flows	Swan	Swan	
Other	Septic tanks	Swan	Swan	Suspect this could be an issue
Sediment	Highways	Tyneham	West Lulworth	Rural runoff issues on the Tyneham Stream
Sediment	Highways	Tyneham	Tyneham Stream	Muddy roads from MoD activity
Quantity	High flows	Wey	Chickerell	Flooding at Barr Lane, Chickerell
Quantity	Low flows	Wey	Wey	In summer there is a high impact of 40% abstraction at headwaters. Nutrients increase downstream impacting Radipole Lake
Other		Wey	Pucksey Brook	Multiple impacts: adjacent industrial estate, sewage pipe (which has burst in past), impoundment at Radipole resulting in sedimentation and accumulation of pollutants.
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Wey	Wey	Presents a good opportunity for improved catchment management.
Phosphates	Point	Wey	Chickerell	Runoff from (or around) STW
Nitrogen	Point	Wey	Chickerell	Concerns about the impact of additional housing on existing infrastructure
Sediment	Highways	Wey	Chickerell	Rural runoff issues on the Wey

Sediment	Highways	Wey	Coryates	Rural runoff issues on the Wey
Sediment	Highways	Wey	Upwey	Rural runoff issues on the Wey
Nitrogen		Wey	Wey	Impacting on water quality in Radipole lake
Phosphates		Wey	Wey	Contributing to algal blooms (huge mats some years) and eutrophication in Radipole Lake
Sediment	Agriculture	Wey	Wey	Sediment build up in Radipole Lake
Other	Fish	Wey	Wey	Wessex Water study suggests that OK, but RSPB think fish could be better. Non-native carp. Fishing club have lease with Council, someone stocked them in the past, therefore politically not able to get rid of them. They are below where sediment problems, therefore don't believe they are adding to the sediment problems, just stirring up what comes in.
Other	Bittern	Wey	Radipole Lake	Need clear water. Priority species
Other	Sewage	Wey	Radipole Lake	Believe this is a problem as drains an urban area, but it was not highlighted in the Wessex Water report.
Sediment	Other	Wey	Wey	Carp are stirring sediments up and exacerbating any problems from additional loading to Radipole Lake. Drains a huge mixed, intensive agricultural area, particularly dairy and arable.
Phosphates	Other	Wey	Wey	Carp are stirring sediments up and exacerbating any problems from additional loading to Radipole Lake. Drains a huge mixed, intensive agricultural area, particularly dairy and arable.
Other	Diffuse	Wey	Wey	Believe there are pesticide issues in part of catchment and Wessex Water been working with farmers
Other	Diffuse	Wey	Wey	Shell fishery was closed down due to pollution, not sure of current status.
Quantity	Low flows	Wey	Wey	
Invasives		Wey	Wey	Himalayan Balsam. Aware work has been done in the past.
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Wey	Wey	Friar Waddon SGZ lies partly within the Wey catchment. Pig and cattle slurry being applied and maize production in catchment.
Phosphates	Diffuse	Wey	Wey	Algal blooms noticed for surprisingly long time each season - from April sometimes, and even through winter if low flows
Morphology	Water level management	Wey	Wey	Abstraction point and resulting low flows led to formation of River Wey Society (not really fish focussed)
Sediment	Agriculture	Wey	Wey	Pucksey Brook, tributary of Wey, has lots of silt issues
Sediment	Agriculture	Wey	Bincombe streams	Arable and dairy
Quantity	Low flows	Wey	Wey	Abstraction from Ridgeway; however, ecology does NOT seem to be affected
Other	Fish passage	Wey	Wey	Large number of obstructions including Radipole Lake dam?!
Quantity	High flows	Winniford	Seatown	Flooding at Sea Town causing damage to beach. The stream is narrow and shallow
Sediment	Agriculture	Winniford	Chideock	Sediment runoff (probably with N&P issues) at Chideock. Not connected to drains adjacent to A35 and flooding houses
Nitrogen	Diffuse	Winniford	Winniford	There are agricultural runoff problems in the catchment. Water voles & otter present
Sediment	Agriculture	Winniford	Winniford	Most NT land is v low input, perm pasture (including much HLS), i.e. minimal impact on rivers
Quantity	High flows	Winniford	Chideock	Flooding at a number of points within the village: Around Fairfax just north of Chideock Bridge and the A35; Around the junction of Pettycrate Lane and Seahill Lane; From that junction along the line of the culvert issuing at Vine Cottage; Around the gullies and the culvert across Mill Lane into the Playing Field; Along the A35 from Broadmead to the culvert at Bilberry Close. These are pinch points.
Quantity	High flows	Winniford	Seatown	Erosion and flooding around car park

Sediment	Highways	Winniford	Chideock	Rural runoff issues on the Winniford
Phosphates	Point	Winniford	Chideock	Parish plan: Problems associated with sewage pollution of the River Winniford; There is support for action to preserve and maintain lakes, rivers, woodland and fields.
Other	Shading	Winniford	Winniford	Shades out water vole food
Phosphates	Diffuse	Winniford	Winniford	Maize production and game crops on high risk land.
Sediment	Agriculture	Winniford	Winniford	Maize production and game crops on high risk land.
Other	Water vole	Winniford	Winniford	Water voles
Invasives	Japanese knotweed	Winniford	Winniford	JK currently isolated patches but need catching before it spreads and out-competes native veg - water voles
Phosphates	Point	Winniford	Winniford	The quality of the water in the River Winniford down its entire length - there have been issues of pollution in the past e.g. from discharge of foul water into the river. The Parish Council asks if the water quality is monitored in any way?
Phosphates	Diffuse	Winniford	Seatown	The quality of the water which becomes trapped in a lagoon on the beach, particularly in the summer months - there has been occasions in the past when algae has formed. The Parish Council did get WDDC to put up warning signs some years ago but these are too small, in the wrong place and have not been renewed recently. The wording on the sign is attached.
Invasives	Japanese knotweed	Winniford	Winniford	Japanese knotweed in patches including one high up westerly slopes of catchment
Other	Biodiversity	Winniford	Winniford	Water vole populations unconnected / separated by unsuitable habitat
Quantity	High flows	Winspit Bottom	Worth Matravers	Parish plan: Concern about road safety: 26% wanted an upgrade to drainage to disperse surface water
Sediment	Agriculture	Wootton Fitzpaine	Wootton Fitzpaine	Runoff from fields caused by cattle poaching at Wootton Fitzpaine
Sediment	Highways	Wootton Fitzpaine	Monkton Wyld	Rural runoff issues at Wootton Fitzpaine

Appendix 7 –Summary of threats by sub-catchment

	Sedimentation	Invasive species	Diffuse pollution	Diffuse agricultural pollution	Point source pollution	Litter	Failing bathing water quality standards	Abstraction	Habitat degradation	Sediment runoff	Complex rural runoff issues	Coastal erosion	Bank erosion	Stream blockages	Flooding	Low flows	Shading	Lack of awareness	Water level management	Algal blooms	TOTAL
Eype Stream	X	X																			2
Fleet Lagoon	X	X		X	X	X															5
Kimmeridge Stream				X	X		X														3
Lulworth Stream				X				X							X						3
Mangerton Brook									X												1
Osmington Stream										X											1
Portesham Streams					X						X										2
Portland Harbour			X		X																2
Portland Streams					X																1
Ringstead Streams						X						X		X							3
River Asker		X		X	X				X	X	X				X	X					8
River Bride		X		X	X				X		X				X		X				7
River Brit	X	X	X	X					X					X	X	X	X	X			10
River Char	X	X		X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			13
River Jordan		X		X			X		X												4
River Lim	X	X		X	X		X								X						6
River Simene				X							X		X		X				X		5
River Wey	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X				X					X	10
River Winniford		X	X		X		X		X	X	X				X						8
Rodden Brook					X						X										2
St Gabriel's Stream		X																			1
Studland Streams										X											1
Swan Brook					X		X				X				X						4
Tyneham Stream										X											1
Winspit Bottom															X						1
Wootton Fitzpaine		X									X				X		X				4
TOTAL	6	12	3	11	13	2	5	2	8	7	10	1	2	3	12	3	4	2	1	1	

EYPE STREAM

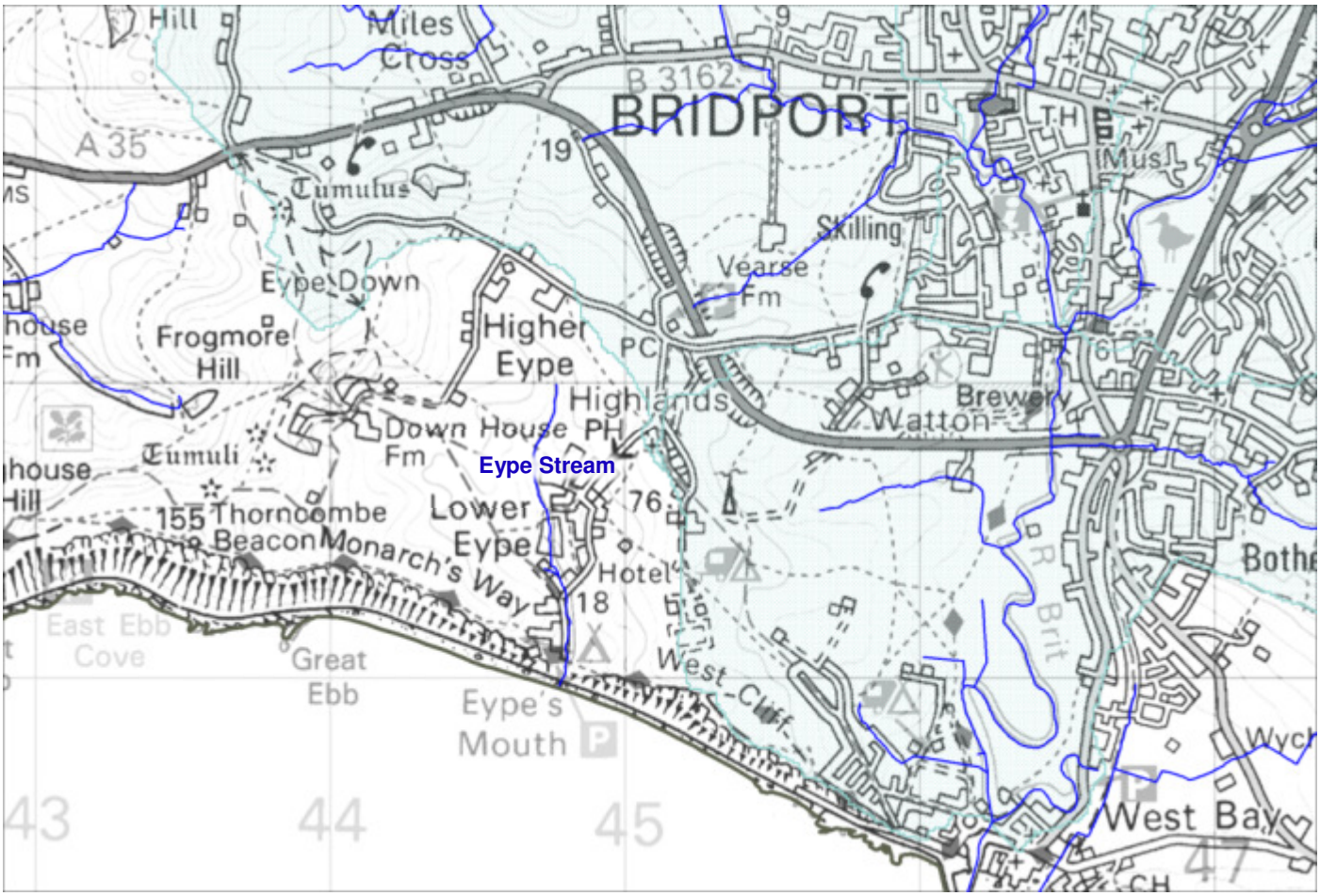


Figure 3: Map of the Eype Steam sub-catchment

Key

River

Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary

West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

This is a very short stream running 1.1 km from its source - in and near ponds at Downhouse Farm - to the river mouth at Eype Beach. The catchment is wholly pastoral and organically managed on the western side. The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the coastal strip, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site. Additionally, a narrow strip of SSSI along the coast extends 200m upstream at Eype.

The Eype stream occupies a very picturesque valley nestled between iconic coastal landmarks Thorncombe Beacon and West Cliff. While access is restrictive, Eype Beach is popular and visitors are catered for by a medium sized hotel, a pub and a campsite at the coast. Except at times of extremely high flow, the stream filters into clay-covered beach shingle at its 'mouth', thereby not actually discharging straight into the sea.

River length	1.08 km
Catchment area	1.58 km^2
Geology	Clay and sandstone

Land use	Pastoral, largely organic
Principle towns and villages	Lower Eype

Environment Agency status assessment

The Environment Agency have not included the Eype Stream in the latest round of the Water Framework Directive so there is no up-to-date assessment. In 2009 it was classed as Good Status. It was predicted to be Good Status in 2015.

Key	Classifications
High status	
Good status	
Moderate status	
Poor status	NONE FOR 2015
Bad status	
Does not require assessment	
No data	

OVERALL STATUS IN 2009:	**GOOD STATUS**
AMBITION FOR 2015:	**GOOD STATUS**

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Sedimentation [Management linked to red data book beetle]	Eype
Invasive species [New Zealand pigmy weed in pond]	Downhouse Farm

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Regular National Trust volunteer work parties to tackle *Crassula helmsii* at Downhouse Farm

FLEET LAGOON

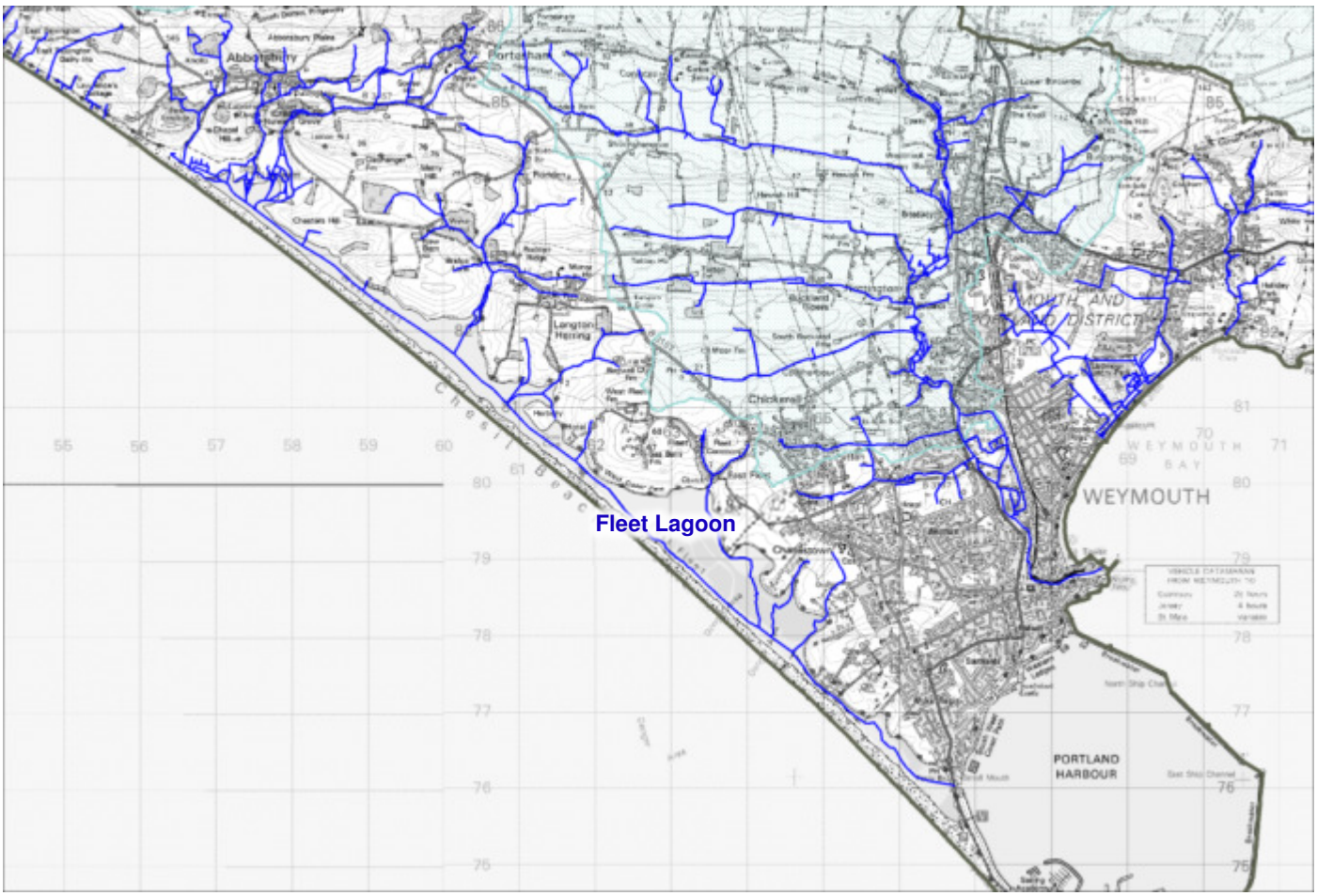


Figure 4: Map of the Fleet Lagoon sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The Fleet is a saline lagoon and measures 480ha. It connects to the sea through a narrow channel at the eastern end, percolation through the shingle bank and in some tidal conditions. The lagoon is fed by several fresh water streams in the Fleet catchment, including Coward's Lake, Mill Stream Abbey Barn, Portesham Mill Stream, Rodden Stream, Herbury Stream, West Fleet Stream and East Fleet Stream. It is designated as a Ramsar, Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area and Site of Special Scientific Interest. The lagoon is also a designated bass nursery area, an important over-wintering site for wetland birds and wildfowl, and the banks are a little tern breeding site. It lies within the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The coastal strip, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

The Fleet catchment is a mixed agricultural landscape with significant dairy and arable enterprises as well as sheep and some smaller beef and equine businesses. Tourism is significant in the area with many of the farms having diversified to include campsites or bed and breakfast accommodation. Abbostsbury Swannery is the only managed colony of nesting mute swans in the world.

Lagoon size	480 ha
Geology	A mix of mudstones, clays, sandstones and limestones.
Land use	Lagoon

Principle towns and villages	Surrounding - Abbotsbury, Portesham, Chickerell, Weymouth, Langton Herring

Environment Agency status assessment

Using the best available data, the Environment Agency have classified the river using their WFD hierarchy. It is a 'one out – all out' approach, so the classification is based on the lowest classification of the 10 individual elements.

Key

High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

Ecological	Chemical	Phytoplankton blooms
Invertebrates	Fish	Macroalgae
Dissolved oxygen	Dissolved inorganic nitrogen	Hydrological regime
Specific pollutants	Other	

OVERALL STATUS:	MODERATE STATUS
AMBITION FOR 2027:	GOOD STATUS

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Diffuse agricultural pollution	Fleet lagoon
Sedimentation	Fleet lagoon
Point source pollution [phosphates]	Fleet lagoon
Invasive species [Japanese seaweed]	Fleet lagoon
Litter	Fleet lagoon

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture monitor sites
Natural England have undertaken Diffuse Water Pollution Plan
Catchment Sensitive Farming is active in the catchment
Phosphorus removal has been installed at Abbotsbury sewage treatment work
Environment Agency monitor the nitrate four times per year.
There is a seagrass project starting to research into the effects of sediment build up and nitrate on to the seagrass beds.
Ilchester Estate have educated farmers and put in measures to prevent high nitrate run off.
Dorset Wildlife Trust undertakes litter picks and Ilchester Estate sometimes pay for litter transportation for volunteers who pick litter.

KIMMERIDGE STREAM

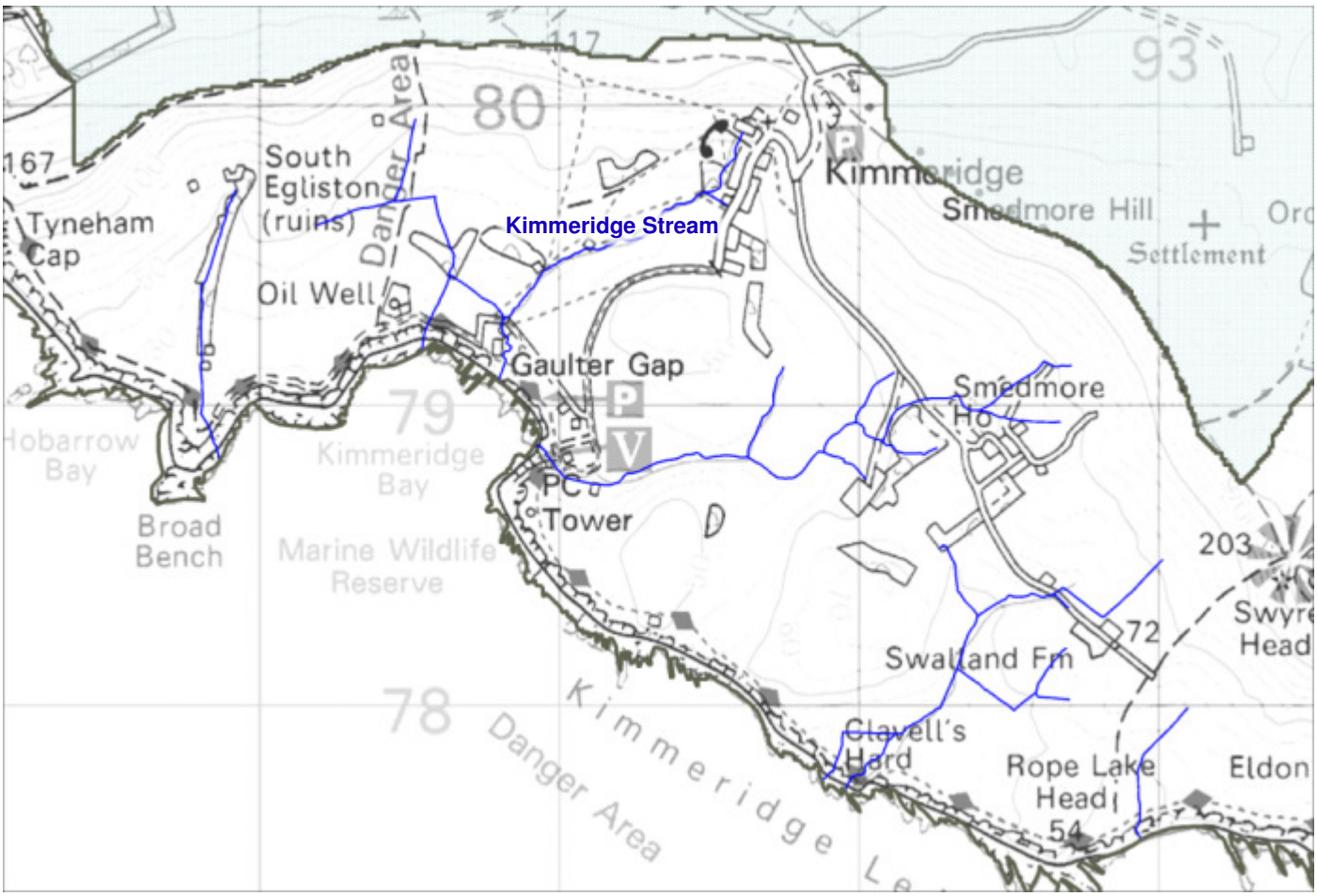


Figure 5: Map of the Kimmeridge Stream sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

There are several small streams in the Kimmeridge catchment with the main one running approx. 1.3 Kms from Kimmeridge village to the sea at Kimmeridge Bay, the primary access point for the Purbeck Marine Wildlife Reserve. The catchment holds a mixed arable and pastoral landscape.

A small resident population is bolstered substantially by visitors, especially in the summer; this is a stunning and popular stretch of the Southwest Coast Path. The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the coastal strip, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site. The coastal strip also comprises part of the South Dorset Coast SSSI.

River length	1.35 km
Catchment area	6.70 km^2
Geology	Rises on limestone and flows mostly over clay.
Land use	Mixed arable and pastoral
Principle towns and villages	Kimmeridge

Environment Agency status assessment

The Environment Agency have not included Kimmeridge Stream in the latest round of the Water Framework Directive so there is no up-to-date assessment. In 2009 it was classed as Moderate Status. It was predicted to be Moderate Status in 2015.

Key	Classifications
High status	
Good status	
Moderate status	
Poor status	NONE FOR 2015
Bad status	
Does not require assessment	
No data	

OVERALL STATUS IN 2009:	**MODERATE STATUS**
AMBITION FOR 2015:	**MODERATE STATUS**

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Point source pollution [phosphates]	Throughout catchment
Failing bathing water quality standards	Kimmeridge Bay
Diffuse agricultural pollution	Throughout catchment

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:.

Environment Agency undertook dye study in 2012/13 – uncertainty as to whether this will be followed up
Toilets upgraded to address issues
Most of Kimmeridge village now pumped
Higher Level Stewardship secured on much of catchment supporting low input grazing
Environment Agency and Catchment Sensitive Farming working to reduce impact of discharges with farmers.

LULWORTH STREAMS

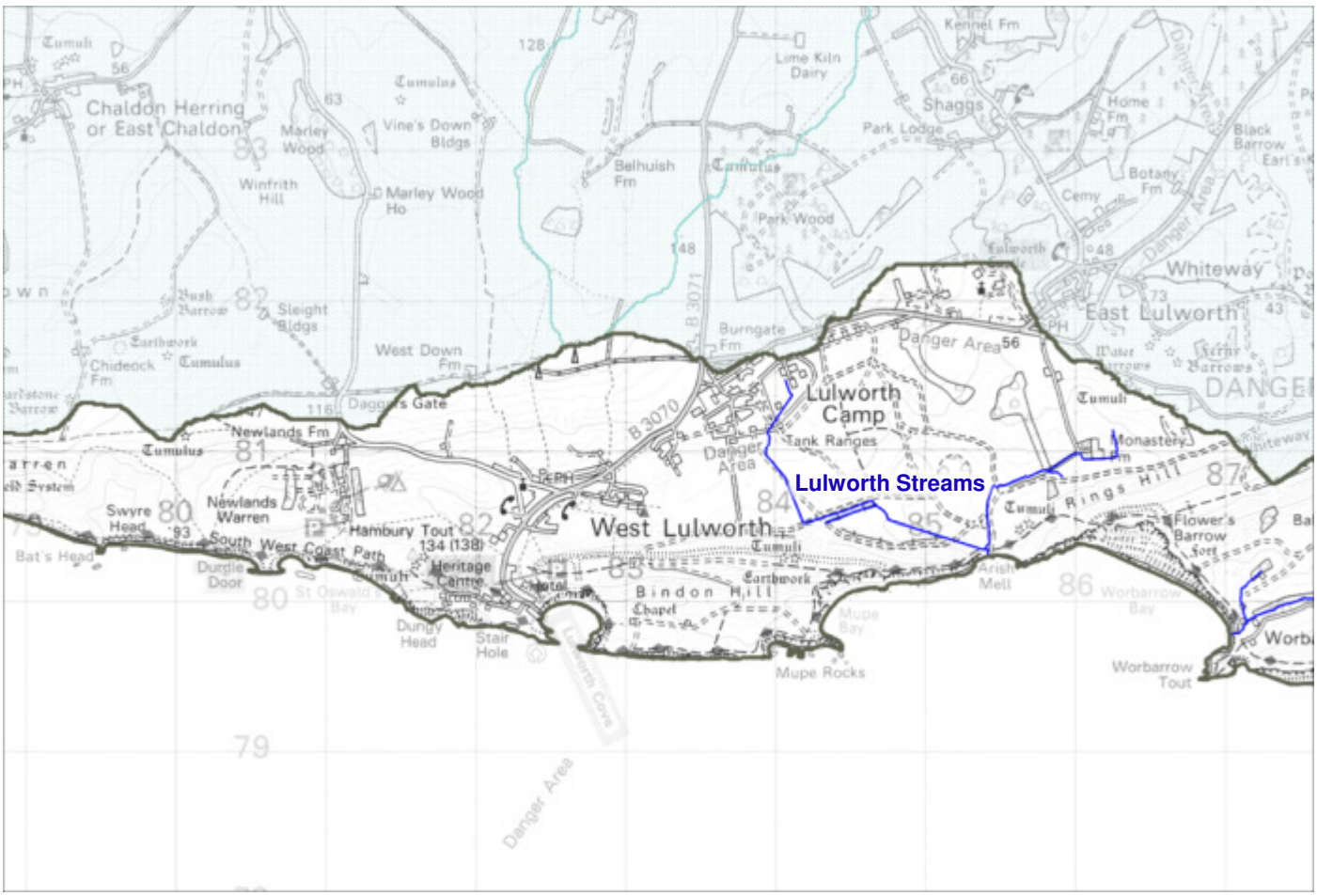


Figure 6: Map of the Lulworth Streams sub-catchment

Description

There are several small streams in the Lulworth Catchment with the main one running approximately 2.5 km from Lulworth Camp to the sea at Arish Mell. However, other streams run though the villages of West Lulworth and East Lulworth to discharge into Lulworth Cove, a tourist hot spot. The majority of the catchment area is under military control and used as firing ranges.

The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the coastal strip, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site. The coastal strip also comprises part of the South Dorset Coast SSSI.

River length	2.47 km
Catchment area	8.01 km^2
Geology	Rises in clay before running onto chalk.
Land use	The easterly part of the catchment falls within military ranges and is permanent grassland. The westerly part of the catchment is predominantly intensive arable.
Principle towns and villages	West Lulworth, East Lulworth, Lulworth Camp

Environment Agency status assessment

The Environment Agency have no current or historic assessment of the condition of the Lulworth waterbodies.

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Diffuse agricultural pollution	Throughout catchment
Abstraction	Throughout catchment
Flooding	West Lulworth

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Wessex Water catchment management programme to the north of Lulworth also covers some of the Lulworth Streams catchment

MANGERTON BROOK

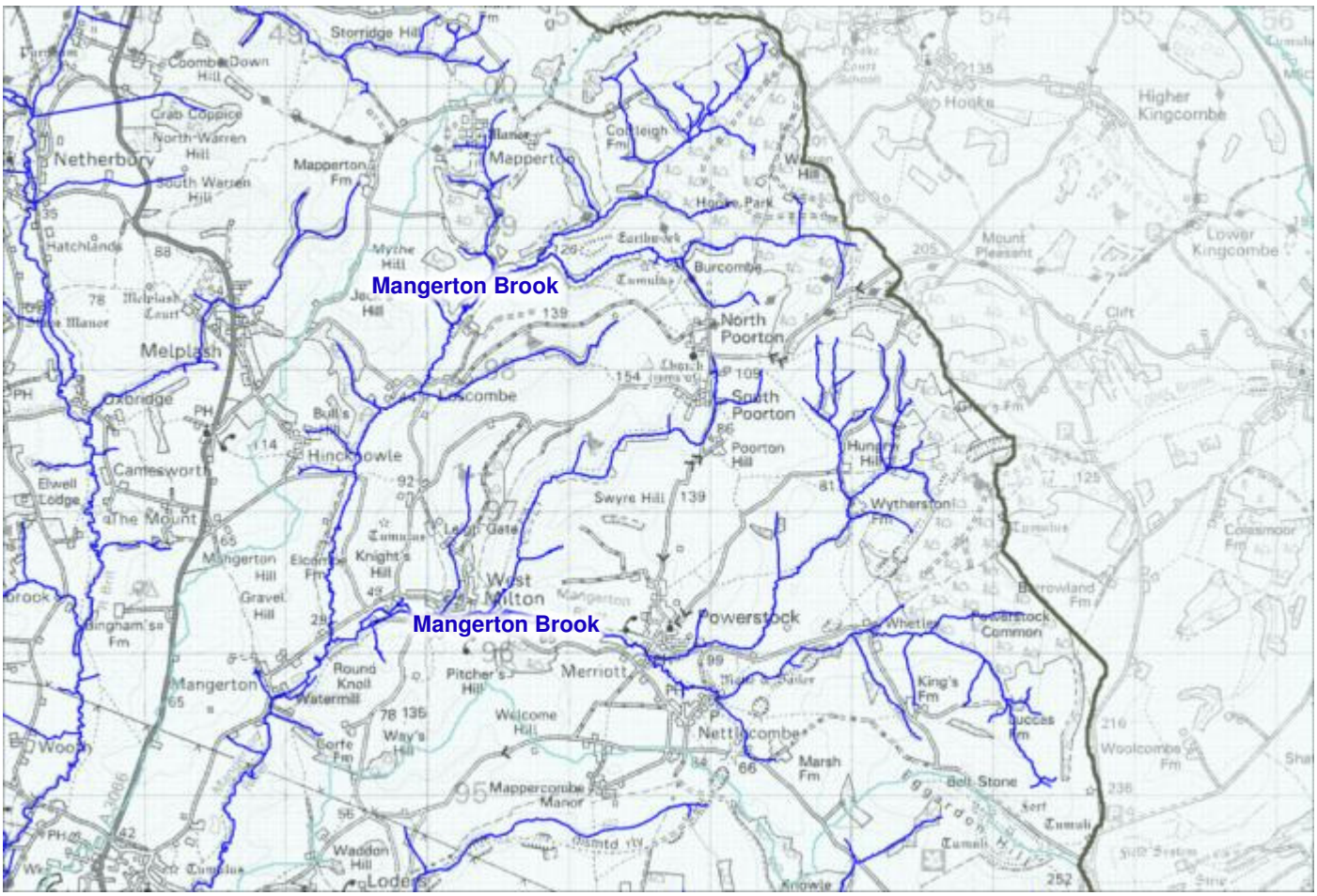


Figure 7: Map of the Mangerton Brook sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The Mangerton Brook rises under Eggardon Hill at the meeting between greensand and mudstone and flows over mudstones, clays and sandstones south west to Bridport where it meets the River Asker. Medium to large dairy units dominate much of the area with agricultural land use in the catchment being nearly all permanent and temporary grassland. The exception to this is maize cultivation, the extent of which varies from year to year.

The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

River length	10.09 km
Catchment area	26.49 km^2
Geology	Mud and calcareous mudstones in the headwaters, moving through limestone and sandstone to the confluence with the Asker.
Land use	Small livestock units and permanent grassland.
Principle towns and villages	Mangerton, West Milton, Powerstock, Nettlecombe, Mapperton

Environment Agency status assessment

Using the best available data, the environment Agency have classified the river using their WFD hierarchy. It is a 'one out – all out' approach, so the classification is based on the lowest classification of the 10 individual elements.

Key

High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

Ecological	Chemical	Invertebrates
Fish	Phytobenthos	Macrophytes
Phosphates	Ammonia	Dissolved oxygen
pH	Other	

OVERALL STATUS:	MODERATE STATUS
AMBITION FOR 2021:	GOOD STATUS

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Habitat degradation	Throughout catchment

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Habitat enhancement is being delivered in places

OSMINGTON STREAM

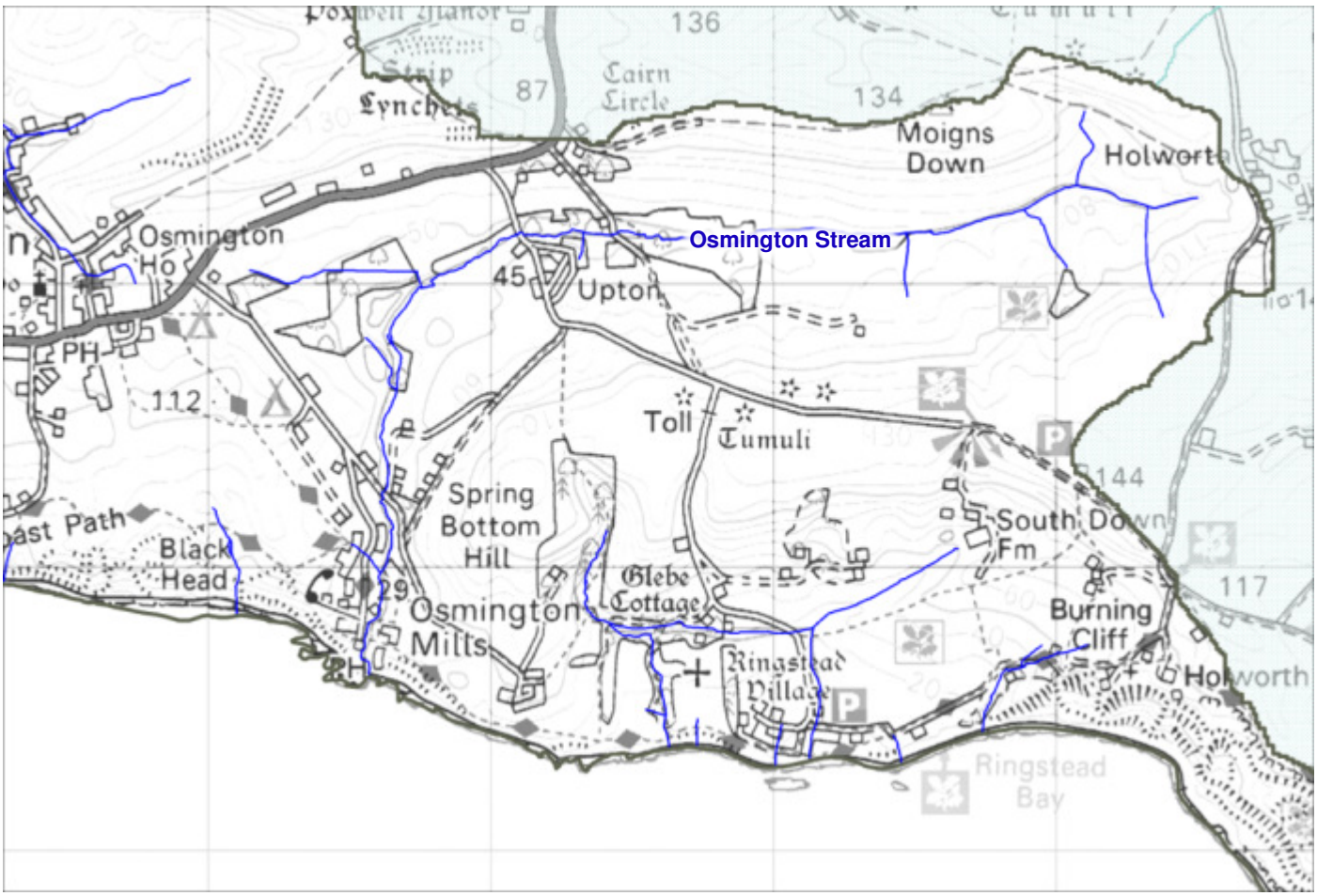


Figure 8: Map of the Osmington Stream sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The Osmington Stream rises under the South Dorset Ridgeway, near Holworth. It flows westerly for a short distance before turning south to flow through Osmington Mills, where it meets the sea. It is approximately 4 km long.

The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the coastal strip, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

River length	4.54 km
Catchment area	12.35 km^2
Geology	The stream rises at the junction between chalk and mudstone. It flows over mudstone and then clay before meeting the sea
Land use	It is predominantly agricultural, with some areas of woodland along its length.
Principle towns and villages	Osmington, Osmington Mills

Environment Agency status assessment

The Environment Agency have not included the Osmington Stream in the latest round of the Water Framework Directive so there is no up-to-date assessment. In 2009 it was classed as a Moderate Status. It was predicted to be Moderate Status in 2015.

Key
High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

NONE FOR 2015

OVERALL STATUS IN 2009:	**MODERATE STATUS**
AMBITION FOR 2015:	**MODERTATE STATUS**

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Sediment runoff	Osmington Mills

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. No actions for the Osmington Stream catchment were identified.

UPPER PORTESHAM STREAM

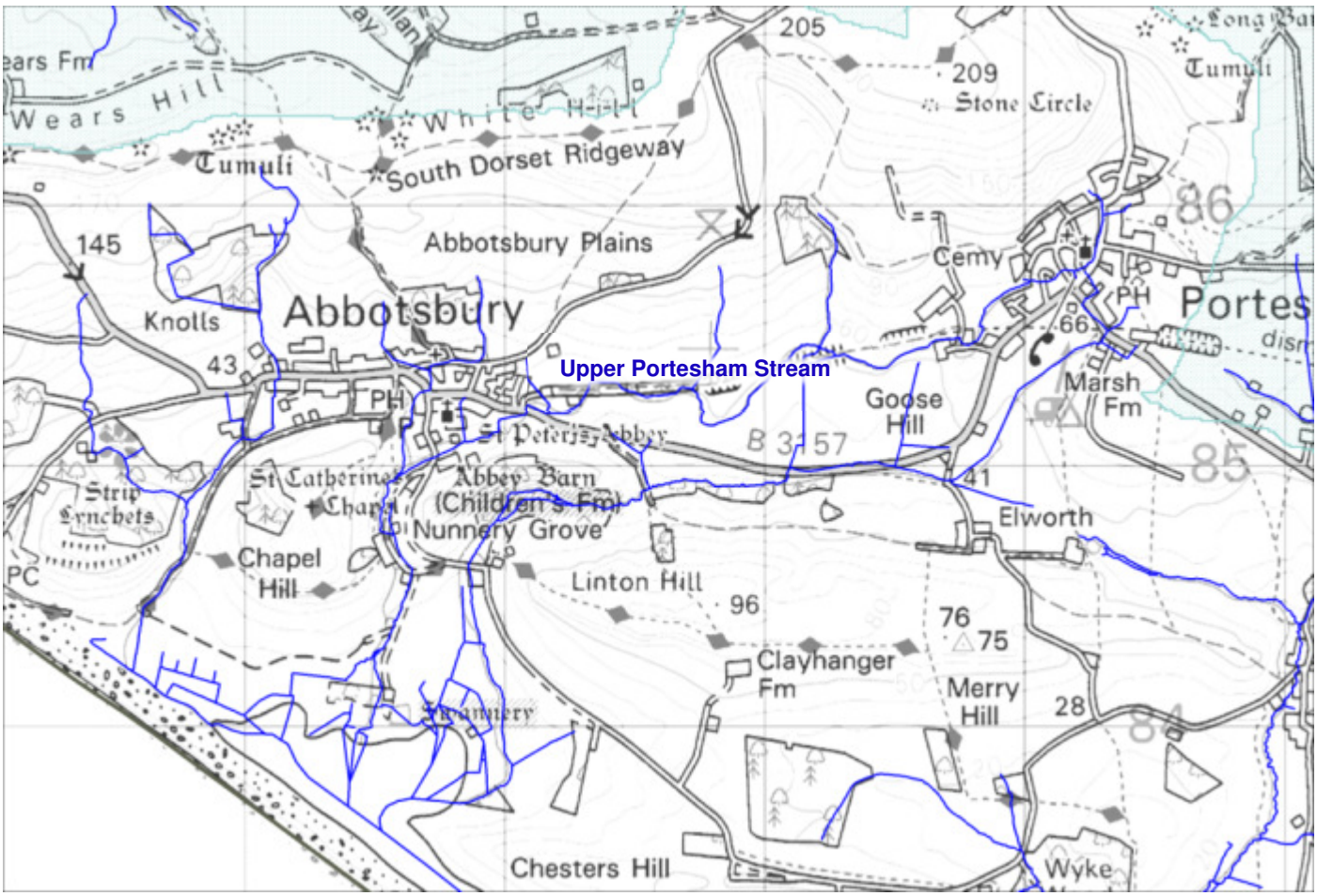


Figure 9: Map of the Upper Portesham Stream sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The Upper Portesham stream originates in several springs around its eponymous settlement at the foot of the South Dorset Ridgeway chalk escarpment. A mill stream is diverted off the main water course in Portesham, both running south-westwards. The mill stream is topped up by several more springs along its course through Abbotsbury to enter The Fleet coastal lagoon at the Swannery. The main water course holds a sewage treatment works between Abbotsbury and Portesham and enters The Fleet slightly further east. The catchment holds a mix of arable and pastoral agriculture.

In a generally sparsely populated area, this sub-catchment holds more than its fair share of development: Portesham and Abbotsbury together accommodate more than 1000 residents and numbers are bolstered substantially by tourists in the summer season. The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the coastal strip, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site. Additionally, The Fleet and some of its shoreline is a high profile SSSI.

River length	4.84 km
Catchment area	6.16 km^2
Geology	Rises at the junction between chalk and clay, flows over clay, ironstone and limestone

Land use	Mixed arable and pastoral
Principle towns and villages	Portesham, Abbotsbury

Environment Agency status assessment

The Environment Agency have not included the Upper Portesham Stream in the latest round of the Water Framework Directive so there is no up-to-date assessment. In 2009 it was classed as Good Status. It was predicted to be Good Status in 2015.

Key	Classifications
High status	
Good status	
Moderate status	
Poor status	NONE FOR 2015
Bad status	
Does not require assessment	
No data	

OVERALL STATUS IN 2009:	**GOOD STATUS**
AMBITION FOR 2015:	**GOOD STATUS**

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Point source pollution [phosphates]	Abbotsbury
Complex rural runoff issues	Throughout catchment

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. No actions for the Upper Portesham Stream catchment were identified.

PORTLAND HARBOUR

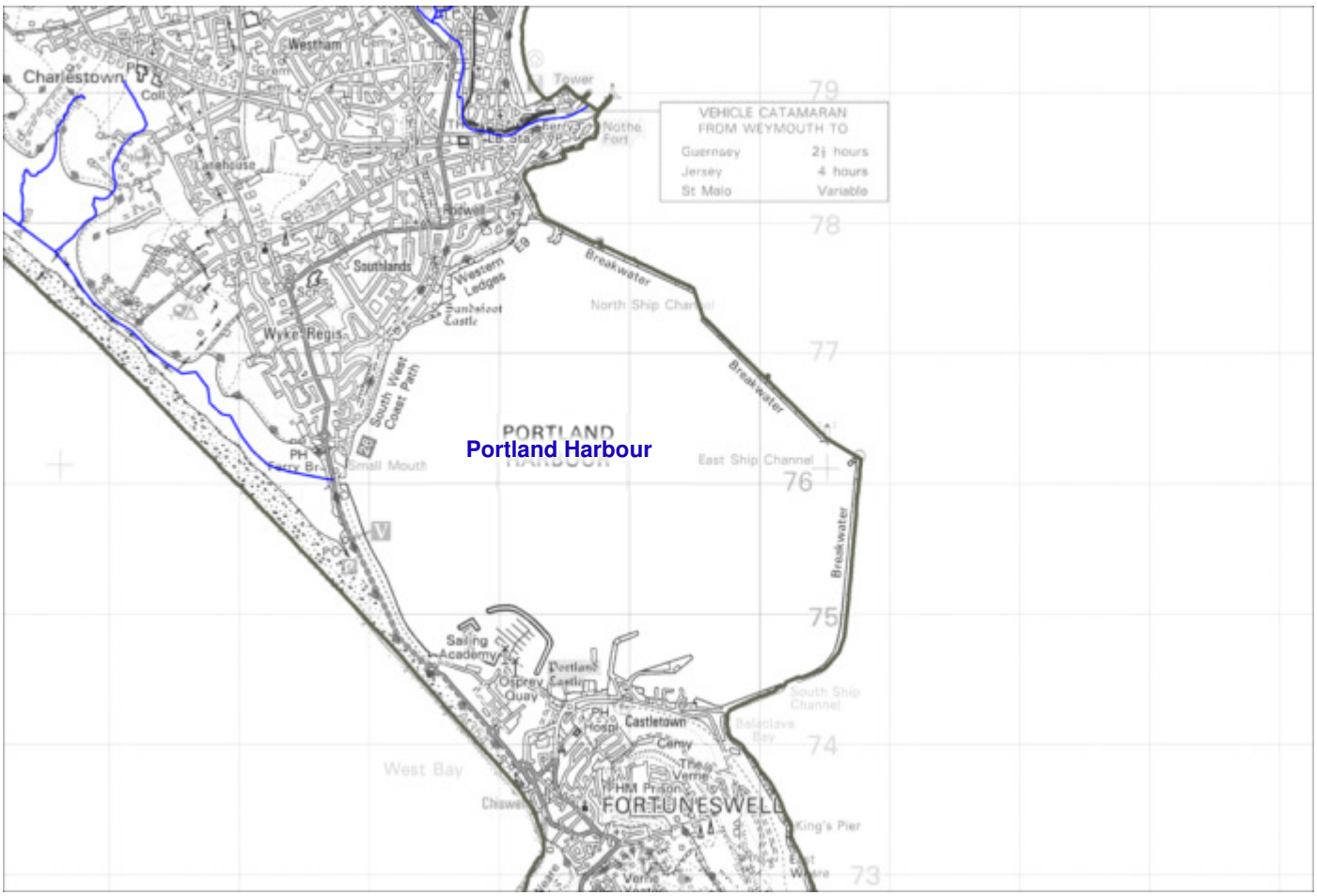


Figure 10: Map of the Portland Harbour sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

Portland Harbour is one of the largest man-made harbours in the world and is approximately 520 ha. It hosts a commercial port, Weymouth & Portland National Sailing Academy as well as a thriving shellfishery industry and high numbers using it for recreation. As well as surface water inputs, the Fleet Lagoon also discharges into the harbour.

Harbour size	520 ha
Geology	Clay.
Use	Harbour
Principle towns and villages	N/A

Environment Agency status assessment

Using the best available data, the Environment Agency have classified the river using their WFD hierarchy. It is a 'one out – all out' approach, so the classification is based on the lowest classification of the 10 individual elements.

Key Classifications

High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Ecological	Chemical	Phytoplankton blooms
Invertebrates	Fish	Seagrass
Saltmarsh	Flucoid extent	Opportunistic macroalgae
Rocky shore macroalgae	Dissolved oxygen	Dissolved inorganic nitrogen
Hydrological regime	Specific pollutants	Other

OVERALL STATUS:	GOOD STATUS
AMBITION FOR 2027:	GOOD STATUS

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Point source pollution [phosphates]	Portland Harbour
Diffuse pollution [phosphates]	Portland Harbour

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture monitor sites

PORTLAND STREAMS

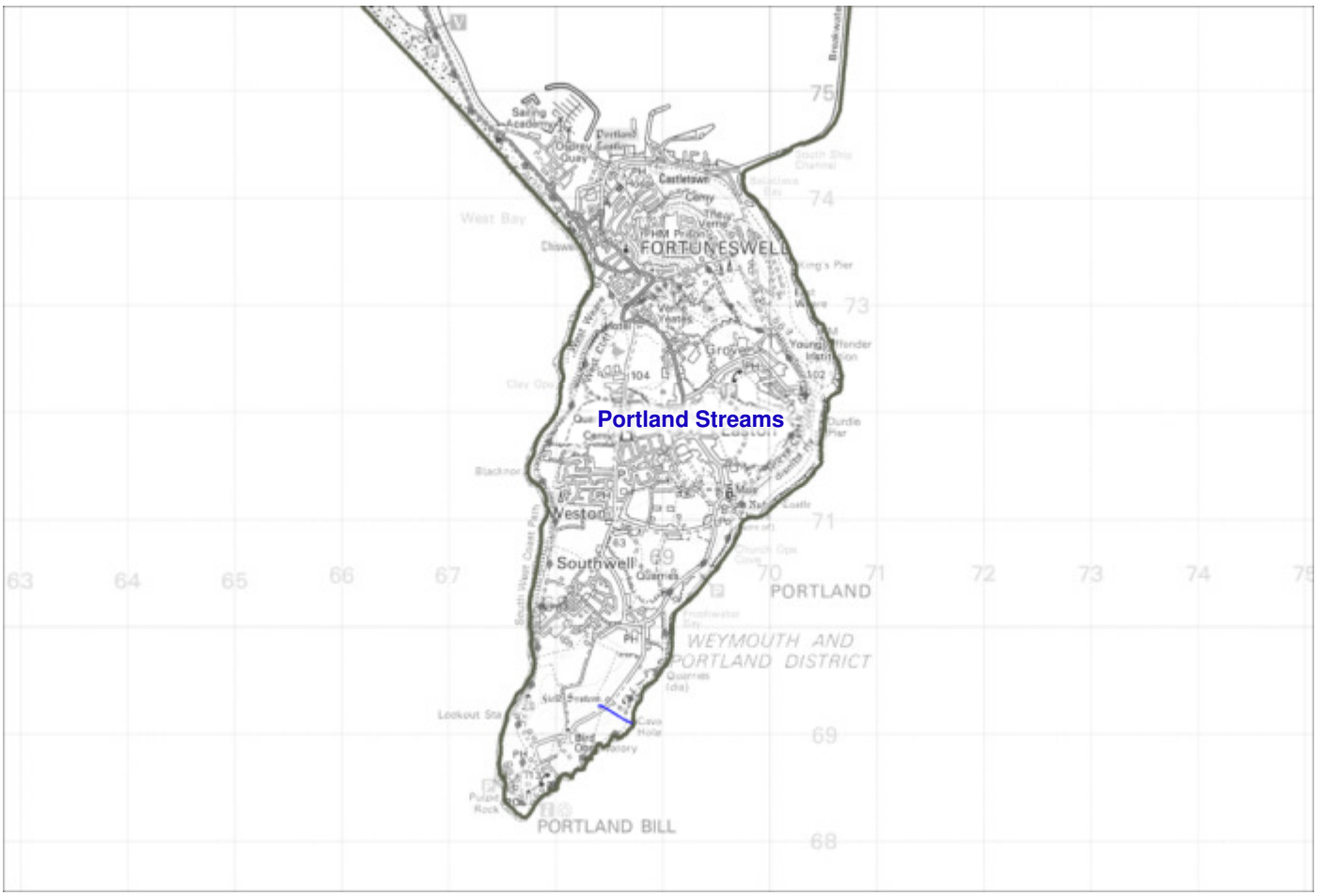


Figure 11: Map of the Portland Streams sub-catchment

Key

River

Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary

West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The Isle of Portland is a tied island, connected to the mainline by Chesil Beach. It is approximately 6km long by 2.4 km. It is renowned for its building stone and the landscape is dominated by quarrying activities. A small stream discharges directly to the sea.

The coastal, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

River length	0.3 km
Catchment area	11.19 km^2
Geology	The island is dominated by limestone
Land use	Industrial and urban
Principle towns and villages	Fortuneswell, Southwell, Chiswell, Easton

Environment Agency status assessment

The Environment Agency have never included the Porltand Streams in their assessments, so there is no up-to-date condition assessment.

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Point source pollution [nitrogen]	Sea

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. No actions for the Portland Streams catchment were identified.

RINGSTEAD STREAM

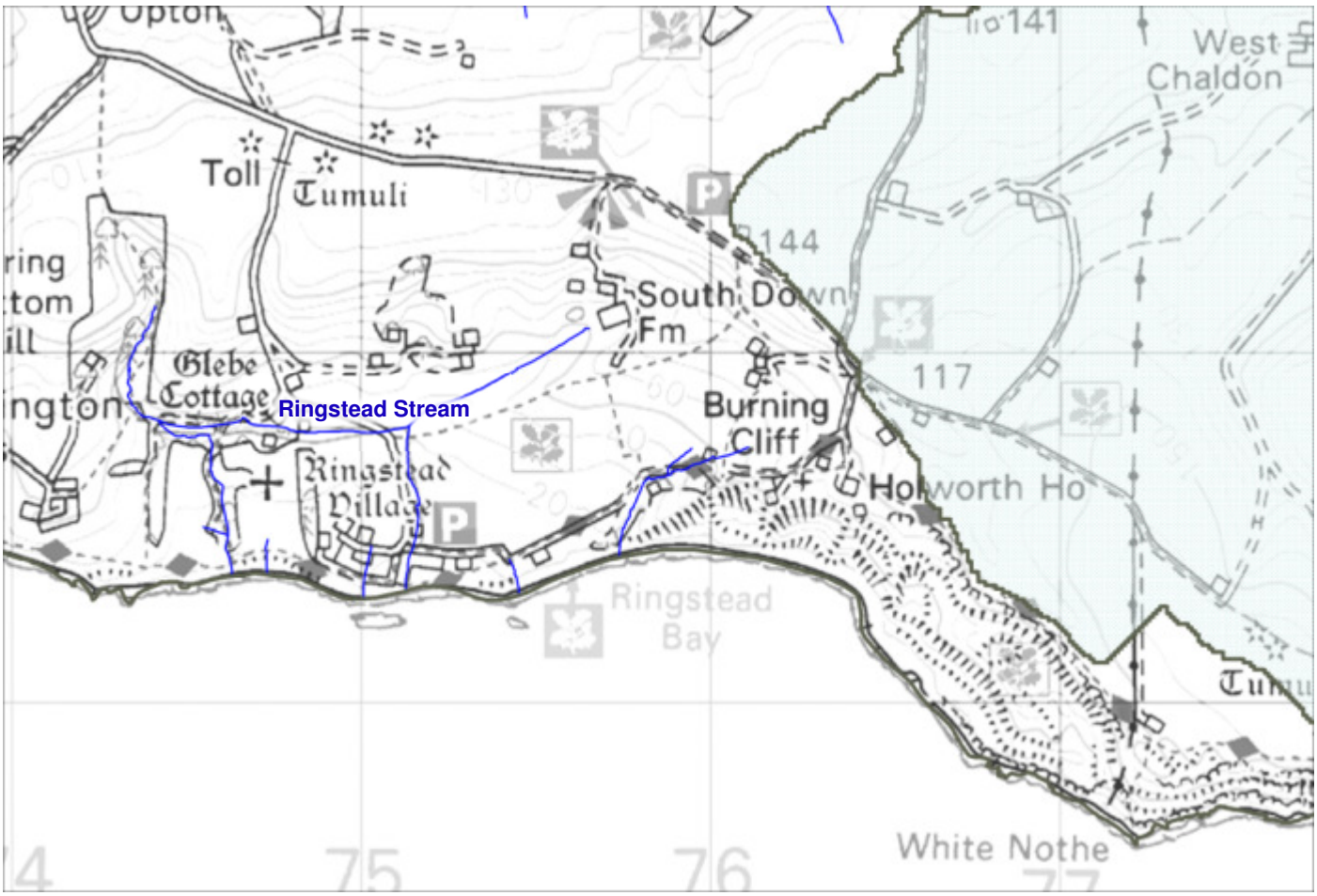


Figure 12: Map of the Ringstead Stream sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The Ringstead Stream rises at South Down Farm and runs a short distance to the sea at Ringstead Bay. It is pastoral, with the medieval village of West Ringstead near the mouth. It is only one km long. There is a sewage pumping station within the catchment.

The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the coastal strip, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

River length	1.07 km
Catchment area	3.58 km^2
Geology	The stream rises at the junction between chalk and mudstone. It flows over mudstone for the entire length.
Land use	It flows entirely within a pastoral agricultural system.
Principle towns and villages	Ringstead

Environment Agency status assessment

The Environment Agency have never included the Ringstead Stream in their assessments, so there is no up-to-date condition assessment.

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Coastal erosion	Ringstead Beach
Stream blockages	Ringstead
Litter	Ringstead Beach

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Currently in talks with Weymouth & Portland Borough Council about beach re-nourishment.

RIVER ASKER

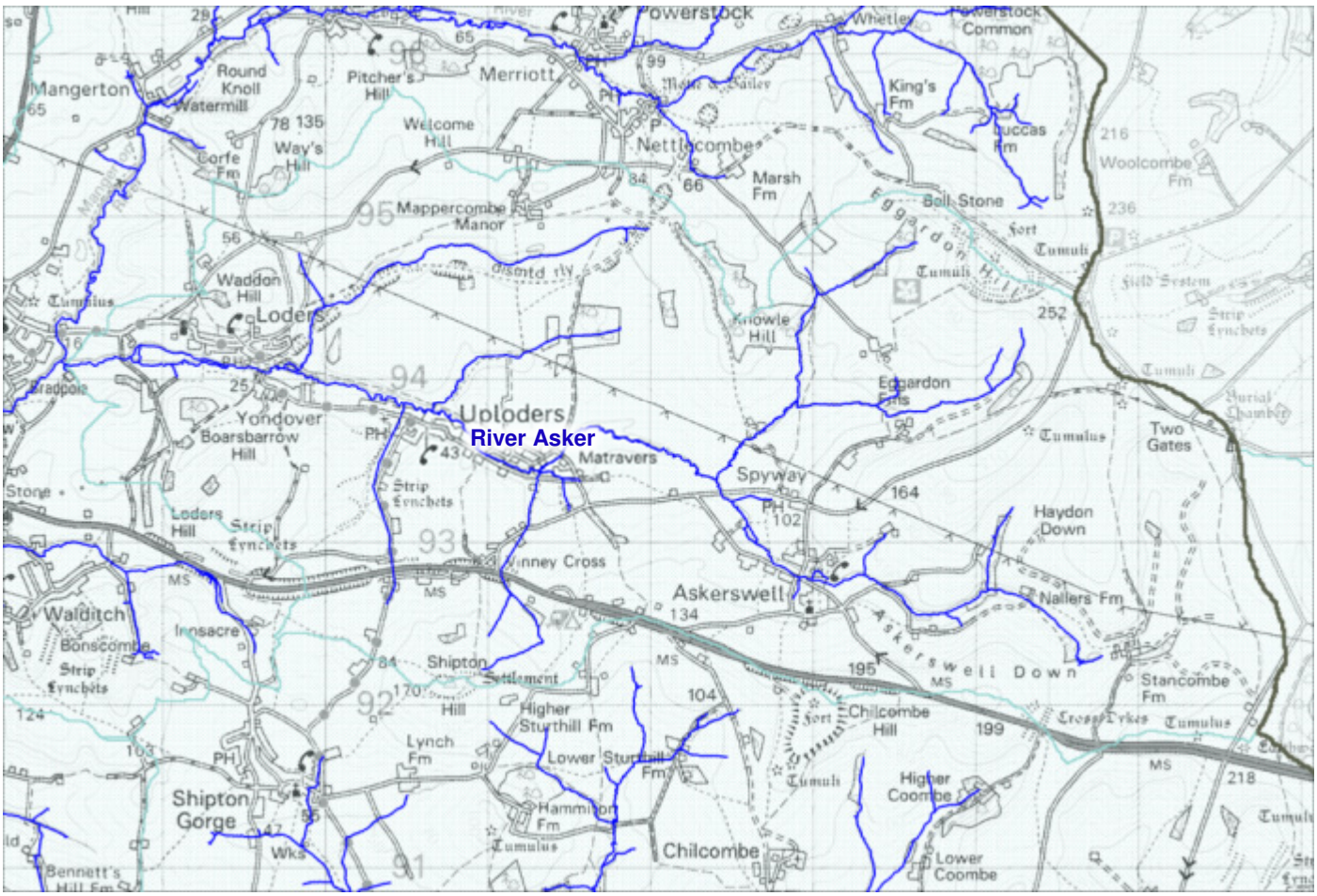


Figure 13: Map of the River Asker sub-catchment

Key

River

Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary

West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The River Asker rises under Eggardon Hill at the meeting between greensand and mudstone and flows over mudstones, clays and sandstones west to Bradpole where it meets the Mangerton Brook, before flowing south into Bridport where it joins the River Brit. Farming is mixed, with dairy units and their associated permanent and temporary grassland along maize as well as some arable.

The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

River length	11.74 km
Catchment area	23.71 km^2
Geology	Greensand in the upper catchment, leading through calcareous mudstones, limestone to sandstone and clays at the confluence with the Brit
Land use	Small livestock units and permanent grassland. Urban at the confluence with the Brit.
Principle towns and villages	Loders, Uploders, Askerswell, Walditch with suburbs of Bridport; Bradpole and Bothenhampton

Environment Agency status assessment

Using the best available data, the environment Agency have classified the river using their WFD hierarchy. It is a 'one out – all out' approach, so the classification is based on the lowest classification of the 10 individual elements.

Key

High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

Ecological	Chemical	Invertebrates
Fish	Phytobenthos	Macrophytes
Phosphates	Ammonia	Dissolved oxygen
pH	Other	

OVERALL STATUS:	POOR STATUS
AMBITION FOR 2021:	GOOD STATUS

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Diffuse agricultural pollution	Throughout catchment
Point source pollution [agriculture, industry & storm drains run black in storm conditions]	Throughout catchment
Invasive species [Himalayan balsam & signal crayfish]	Throughout catchment
Habitat degradation	Throughout catchment
Low flows	Throughout catchment
Flooding [caused by blocked drains]	Bradpole
Complex rural runoff issues	Askerswell
Complex rural runoff issues	Loaders
Sediment runoff	Throughout catchment

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Habitat enhancement is being delivered in places
Walk over surveys to identify sediment pathways
Fish pass installation
Condition assessments for specific habitat enhancement projects
Some work has taken place in Burton Bradstock by DCC Ranger Service to slow flows

RIVER BRIDE

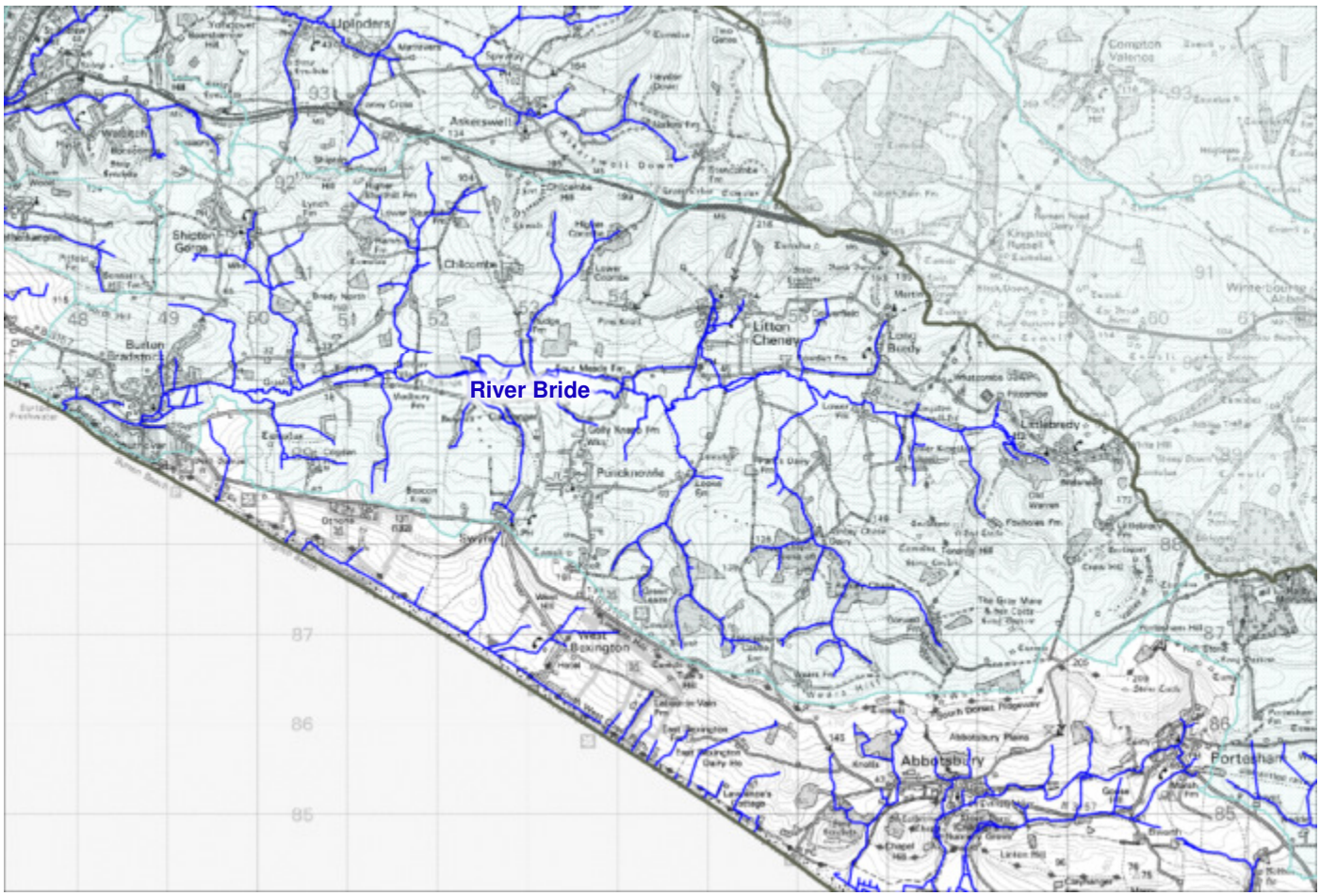


Figure 14: Map of the River Bride sub-catchment

Key

River

Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary

West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The Bride rises in a lake in hills at Bridehead near Dorchester, and flows west through an increasingly wide and gently sloping valley to Burton Bradstock. The river is approximately 14km long. The area contains numerous designated environmental sites and the whole of the area is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The coastal strip, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

The unique environmental and landscape features of the area attract many tourists to the area. Tourism is important in terms of population and business, particularly in the coastal communities. Inland, the agriculture is predominately small livestock units and permanent grassland as the steep slopes and intricate geology have discouraged intensive agriculture.

River length	14.52 km
Catchment area	54.79 km^2
Geology	Chalk in the upper catchment, leading through sandstones to mudstones and clays
Land use	Small livestock units and permanent grassland
Principle towns and villages	Burton Bradstock, Shipton Gorge, Chilcombe, Puncknowle, Litton Cheney, Long Bredy, Littlebredy

Environment Agency status assessment

Using the best available data, the Environment Agency have classified the river using their WFD hierarchy. It is a 'one out – all out' approach, so the classification is based on the lowest classification of the 10 individual elements.

The Bride has been classified by the Environment Agency as a Heavily Modified Waterbody due to the historic mill structures that have altered the layout of the river. Because of this modification, the Bride is unable operate as a natural system and this impacts on achieving a status of good ecological condition.

Key

High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

Ecological	Chemical	Invertebrates
Fish	Phytobenthos	Macrophytes
Phosphates	Ammonia	Dissolved oxygen
pH	Other	

CURRENT OVERALL STATUS:	MODERATE STATUS
AMBITION FOR 2027:	GOOD STATUS

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Flooding	Burton Bradstock
Point source pollution [Sewage Treatment Works, septic tanks, farm & domestic fuel, fish farm, filling stations]	Throughout catchment
Habitat degradation	Freshwater Beach
Complex rural runoff issues	Burton Bradstock
Complex rural runoff issues	Littlebredy
Complex rural runoff issues	Long Bredy
Invasive species [mink]	River Bride
Shading	River Bride
Diffuse agricultural pollution	Throughout catchment

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Some work has taken place in Burton Bradstock by DCC Ranger Service to slow flows
Burton Bradstock Parish Council will continue to press for improvements in flood prevention, particularly in relation to rainwater runoff from North Hill and sewage overflows
Burton Bradstock volunteer group clear unmanaged ditches alongside Common Lane
Environment Agency manage the shingle bank at Freshwater
Mink rafts x c.12 distributed throughout Brit & Bride catchments by British Association for Conservation and Shooting
Catchment walkover survey has been undertaken to assess morphological, riparian, obstacle, diffuse/point source pressures and make recommendations to high risk areas. The survey also noted areas of biodiversity interest. The survey will be followed up with a wet weather survey. Develop follow up actions to resolve any issues identified

RIVER BRIT

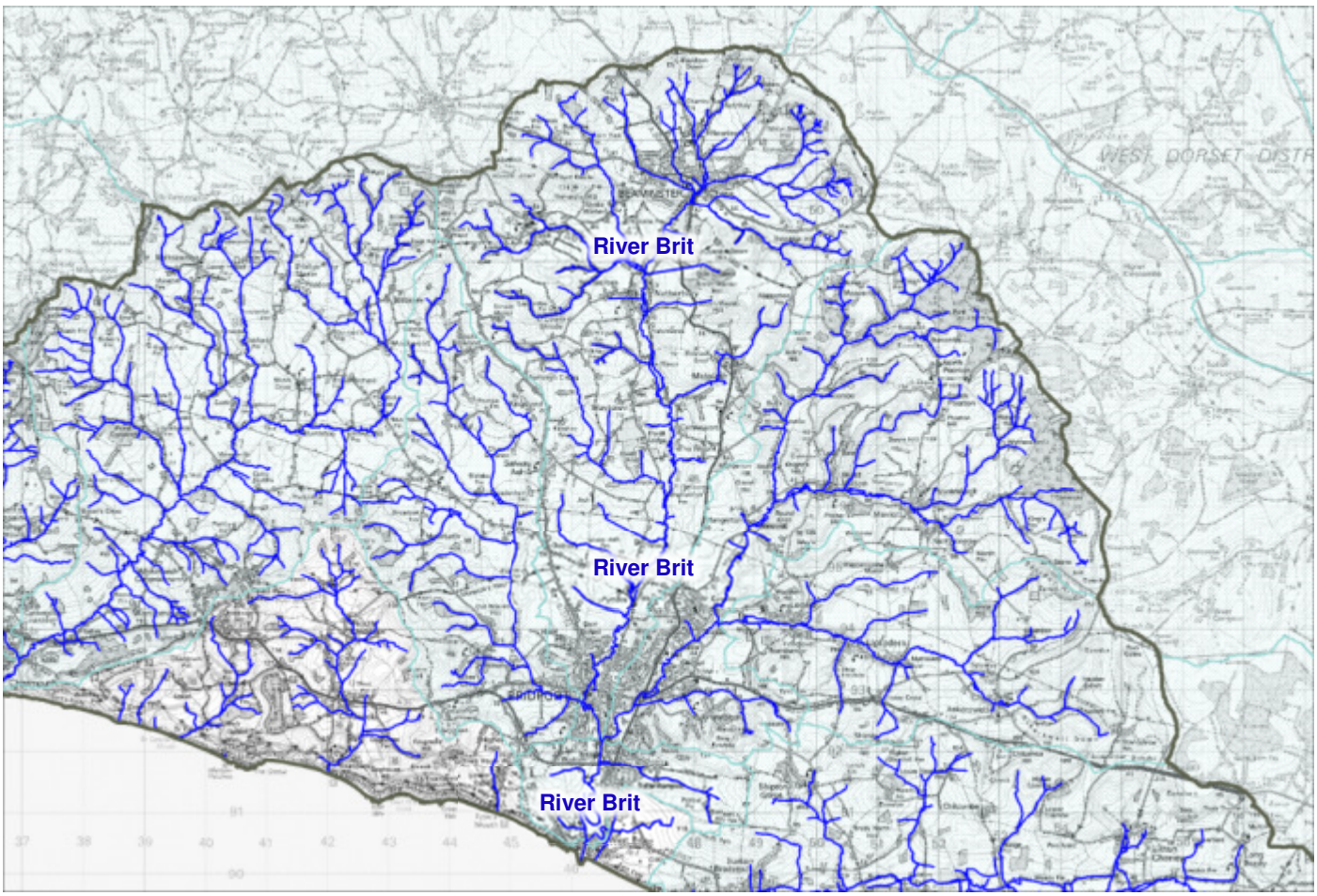


Figure 15: Map of the River Brit sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The source of the Brit is springs in woodland to the north east of Beaminster and it flows south for approximately 18km to the harbour at West Bay. Throughout its length it is joined by smaller streams, several in Beaminster and most notably Stoke Water at Netherbury and the Simene at Bridport. The river flows through a predominantly pastoral and wooded agricultural landscape, passing through several villages and towns, the largest being Bridport. Farming is mostly dairy, beef and sheep, with small amounts of arable, with maize and cereals as part of mixed farms. It lies within the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. West Bay is a man-made harbour which has had several modifications, and even been moved. Fishing is limited to small boats, local anglers and tourist trips.

River length	18.02 km
Catchment area	47.17 km^2
Geology	Rises in greensand and flows over clay, mudstone and sandstone.
Land use	Pastoral agriculture with several urban centres
Principle towns and villages	Beaminster, Stoke Abbott, Netherbury, Waytown, Salway Ash, Bridport, Bothenhampton, West Bay

Environment Agency status assessment

Using the best available data, the environment Agency have classified the river using their WFD hierarchy. It is a 'one out – all out' approach, so the classification is based on the lowest classification of the 10 individual elements. The Brit is divided by the Environment Agency into three: Brit (upper), Brit (lower and Brit (downstream of confluence with Simene). The table below is an amalgamation of all three classifications based on the 'one out – all out' principle.

Key

High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

Ecological	Chemical	Invertebrates
Fish	Phytobenthos	Macrophytes
Phosphates	Ammonia	Dissolved oxygen
pH	Other	

OVERALL STATUS:	GOOD STATUS
AMBITION FOR 2021:	GOOD STATUS

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Invasive species [mink, Himalayan balsam & giant hogweed]	Throughout catchment
Shading	Throughout catchment
Stream blockages	Throughout catchment
Sedimentation	Throughout catchment
Low flows	Throughout catchment
Diffuse agricultural pollution	Isolated incidents throughout catchment
Diffuse pollution [phosphates]	Isolated incidents throughout catchment
Flooding	Bridport
Lack of awareness	Throughout catchment
Habitat degradation	Throughout catchment

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Observation and reporting of in-river obstacles / fallen trees, etc. at Pymore
Pulling of Himalayan balsam with volunteers at Pymore
Within Beaminster parish plan: Excellent service delivered by the volunteer flood warden scheme, much appreciated by residents and vital to the successful management of such emergencies.
British Association of Shooting and Conservation have approximately 12 mink rafts distributed throughout Brit & Bride catchments
Spreading the word amongst landowners to encourage control of Mink
Environment Agency respond to pollution reports
Environment Agency have been dredging around Bridport in response to local pressure.
Project specific walkover surveys
The majority of barriers to fish migration have been tackled with installations of new fish passes at Jessops

(EA), Gundry's (EA) and Palmers (WRT & FPWDFA) and improved tidal flap management at West Bay. WRT carried out improvements to Pymore fish pass to improve efficacy of the existing pass
A catchment partnership for the River Brit is being explored by the Westcountry Rivers Trust, building on the work achieved through the barrier removal group.

RIVER CHAR

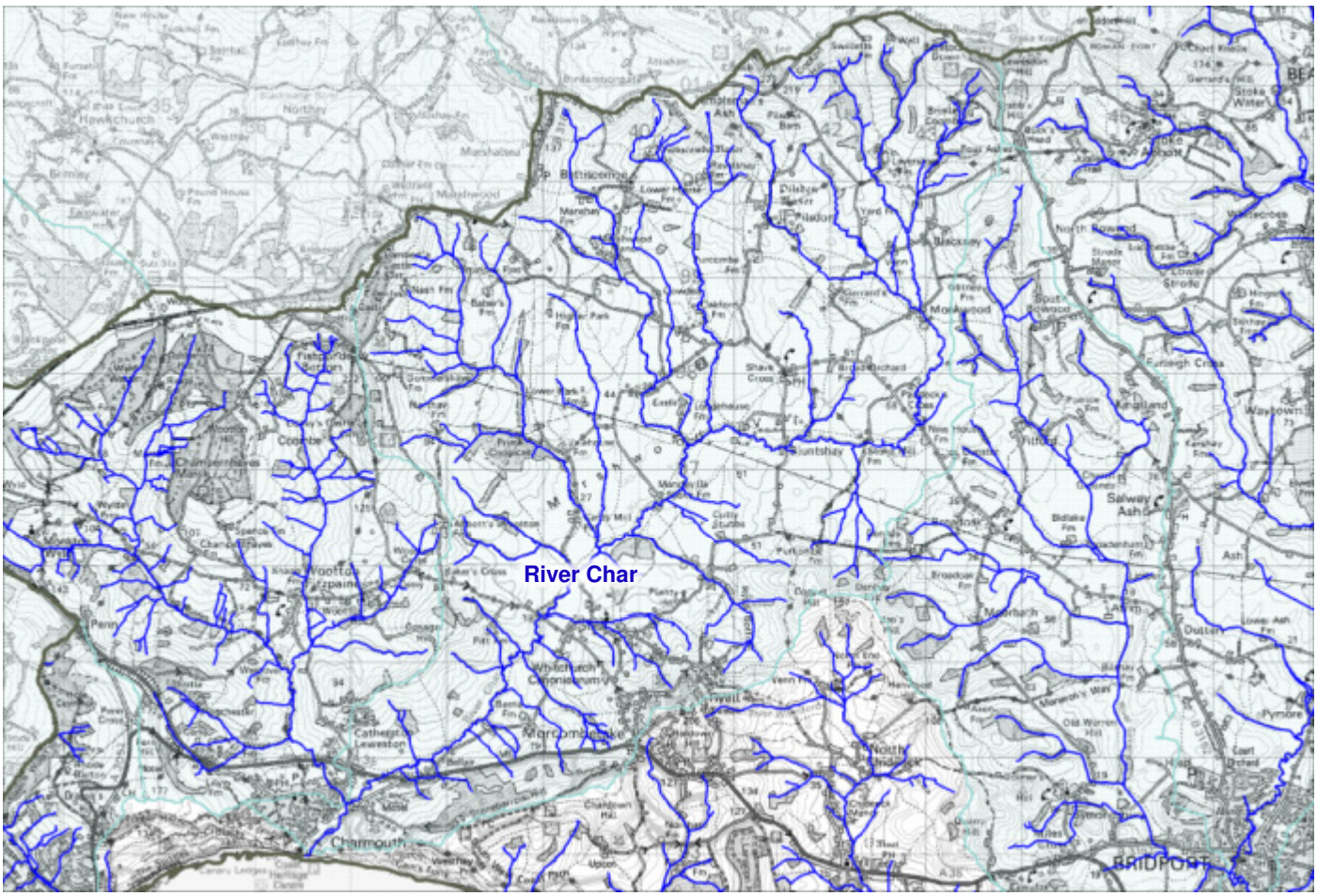


Figure 16: Map of the River Char sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The source of the Char is said to be on the flanks of Lewesdon Hill but other tributaries run down from Bettiscombe and Marshwood village. Its valley quickly broadens to become the Marshwood Vale which, as its name suggests, is characterised by clay soils and lies wet for much of the year. It is a 'flashy' catchment with rapid run-off, and the river itself is widely acknowledged to be a natural, unadulterated water course. The Char is approximately 16 km long. The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the coastal strip, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Medium to large dairy units dominate much of the area with agricultural land use in the catchment being nearly all permanent and temporary grassland. The exception to this is maize cultivation, the extent of which varies from year to year. It is a renowned pastoral landscape with bountiful hedges and hedgerow trees, and the catchment is rimmed with characterful hill forts. The river is not formally fished and, it is believed, has never been stocked resulting in an unusually 'natural' brown trout population of high conservation value.

River length	16.91 km
Catchment area	38.15 km^2
Geology	It rises on clay and flows through mudstone for the majority of its course.

Land use	Intensive dairy dominates land use
Principle towns and villages	Pilsden, Bettiscombe, Marshwood, Fishpond Bottom, Whitchurch Canonicorum, Morecombelake, Charmouth

Environment Agency status assessment

Using the best available data, the Environment Agency have classified the river using their WFD hierarchy. It is a 'one out – all out' approach, so the classification is based on the lowest classification of the 10 individual elements.

Key

High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

Ecological	Chemical	Invertebrates
Fish	Phytobenthos	Macrophytes
Phosphates	Ammonia	Dissolved oxygen
pH	Other	

OVERALL STATUS:	POOR STATUS
AMBITION FOR 2021:	MODERATE STATUS

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Flooding [due to clay soils]	Throughout catchment
Point source pollution [phosphates]	Whitchurch Canonicorum
Point source pollution [agriculture]	Throughout catchment
Low flows	Whitchurch Canonicorum
Diffuse agricultural pollution	Throughout catchment
Sedimentation	Throughout catchment
Complex rural run-off issues	Pilsdon & Bettiscombe
Sediment runoff	Throughout catchment
Stream blockages	Lower catchment
Bank erosion	Charmouth
Habitat degradation	Charmouth
Invasive species [Himalayan balsam & giant hogweed]	Throughout catchment
Shading	Throughout catchment
Lack of awareness	Lower catchment

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Environment Agency respond to pollution incidence
Char Valley Parish Plan: 'keep streams free from domestic pollution' including local volunteer monitors
Project specific walkover surveys
Char Valley Parish Plan: press Dorset County Council and West Dorset District Council for improved highway maintenance
Pasture pumps installed (x 4) by Dorset Wildlife Trust to remove need for livestock to drink from river, near Whitchurch Canonicorum
On-farm capital projects coordinated by Dorset Wildlife Trust, implemented & funded to reduce sediment,

e.g. gateway renewal
Dorset Wildlife Trust partnership with Natural England / Catchment Sensitive Farming offering advice, events, small scale funding throughout catchment, 2011-15
Dorset Wildlife Trust have undertaken in-river large woody debris redistribution to relieve erosion and create habitat, 2012 - 2015
Bankside coppicing and in-river habitat restoration 2012-15 undertaken by Dorset Wildlife Trust (on-going)
Himalayan balsam pulling parties run by Dorset Wildlife Trust and local volunteers (on-going)
Dorset Wildlife Trust giant hogweed control project on Wootton Fitzpaine tributary (on-going)
Dorset Wildlife Trust ran a river wildlife 'celebration' / education event in 2014 aimed at landowners
Dorset Wildlife Trust river fly surveys 2012 - 2014 – kick sampling on gravel sections

RIVER JORDAN

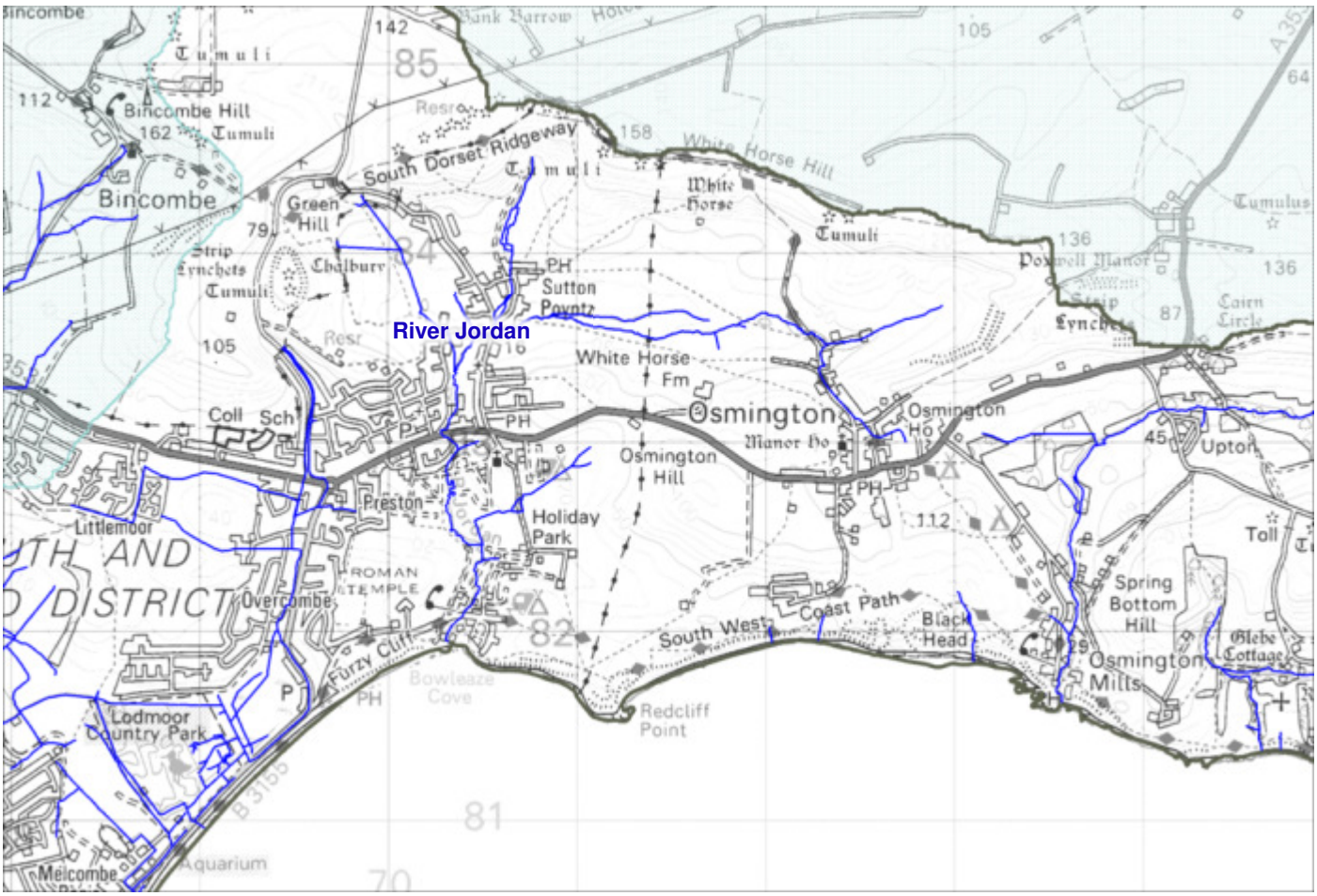


Figure 17: Map of the River Jordan sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The River Jordan rises under the South Dorset Ridgeway, near the Osmington White Horse. It flows westerly for a short distance before turning south to flow through Sutton Poyntz and Preston. A Water Treatment Works is situated at Sutton Poyntz. It discharges into Bowleaze Cove. It is approximately 5 km long.

The headwaters are in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the coastal strip, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

River length	5.2 km
Catchment area	12.14 km^2
Geology	The stream rises at the junction between chalk and sandstone before flowing over clay for the for the majority of its length
Land use	The headwaters are predominantly agricultural, with the downstream reaches being more urban. Several holiday parks are situated near the mouth.
Principle towns and villages	Sutton Poyntz, Preston, Osmington

Environment Agency status assessment

The Environment Agency have not included the River Jordan in the latest round of the Water Framework Directive so there is no up-to-date assessment. In 2009 it was classed as a Heavily Modified Watercourse with Moderate Potential. It was predicted to be Moderate Potential in 2015.

Key
High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

NONE FOR 2015

OVERALL STATUS IN 2009:	**MODERATE POTENTIAL**
AMBITION FOR 2015:	**MODERTATE POTENTIAL**

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Habitat degradation	Throughout Catchment
Diffuse agricultural pollution	Throughout Catchment
Invasive species [Himalayan balsam]	Throughout Catchment
Failing bathing water quality standards	Bowleaze Cove

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Environment Agency collect data on water abstraction and low flows
Environment Agency respond to pollution incidents
Some Higher Level Stewardship agreements are in place concerning Nitrogen pollution
Environment Agency conduct regular bathing water quality tests
Giant hogweed control carried out, 2013 – 15
Scoping work for Return of the Natives project in 2014
The Wessex Water Catchment Management Programme for the Sutton Poyntz Public Water Supply catchment overlaps much of the River Jordan catchment

RIVER LIM

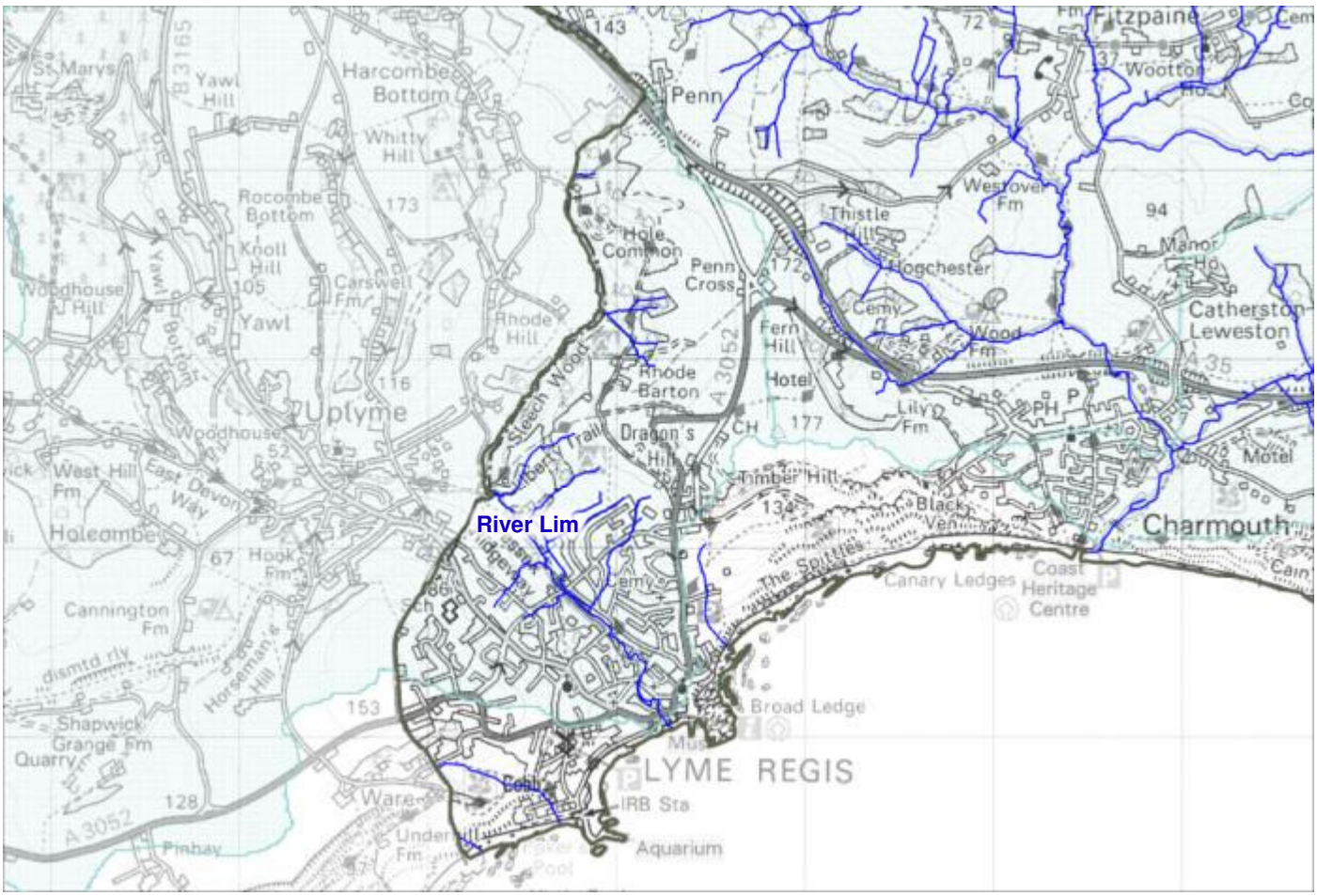


Figure 18: Map of the River Lim sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The River Lim falls by 200m as it runs over 5km from its source at Raymonds Hill to the sea at Lyme Bay. In heavy rainfall the river carries a lot of water and the catchment is prone to flooding, with some severe floods affecting Lyme Regis. Historically there were 13 water mills along its stretch generating power from all this water, one Town Mill, has been restored and is producing flour.

Land use is predominantly pastoral, with woodland, scrub and bracken, suiting the steep slopes.

The entire catchment is either in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty or East Devon Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The coastal strip, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

The catchment falls with the East Devon Management Catchment for the Environment Agency. However many of the potential solutions will be delivered by Dorset based organisations, including the County Council, so it has been included within this report.

River length	4.6 km
Catchment area	4.79 km^2 (within the county of Dorset)
Geology	Greensand running into limestone and mudstone
Land use	Pastoral with woodland.

Principle towns and villages	Raymond's Hill, Uplyme, Lyme Regis

Environment Agency status assessment

Using the best available data, the Environment Agency have classified the river using their WFD hierarchy. It is a 'one out – all out' approach, so the classification is based on the lowest classification of the 10 individual elements.

Key

High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

Ecological	**Chemical**	**Invertebrates**
Fish	**Phytobenthos**	**Macrophytes**
Phosphates	**Ammonia**	**Dissolved oxygen**
pH	**Other**	

OVERALL STATUS:	**MODERATE STATUS**
AMBITION FOR 2027:	**GOOD STATUS**

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Invasive species [Himalayan balsam & giant hogweed]	Throughout catchment
Flooding	Throughout catchment
Point source pollution [phosphates]	Storm overflow at Sewage Treatment Works
Diffuse agricultural pollution	Throughout catchment
Sedimentation	Throughout catchment
Failing bathing water quality standards	Lyme Bay

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Regular testing of bathing water quality.
EA investigating the sewerage system and cross connections

RIVER SIMENE

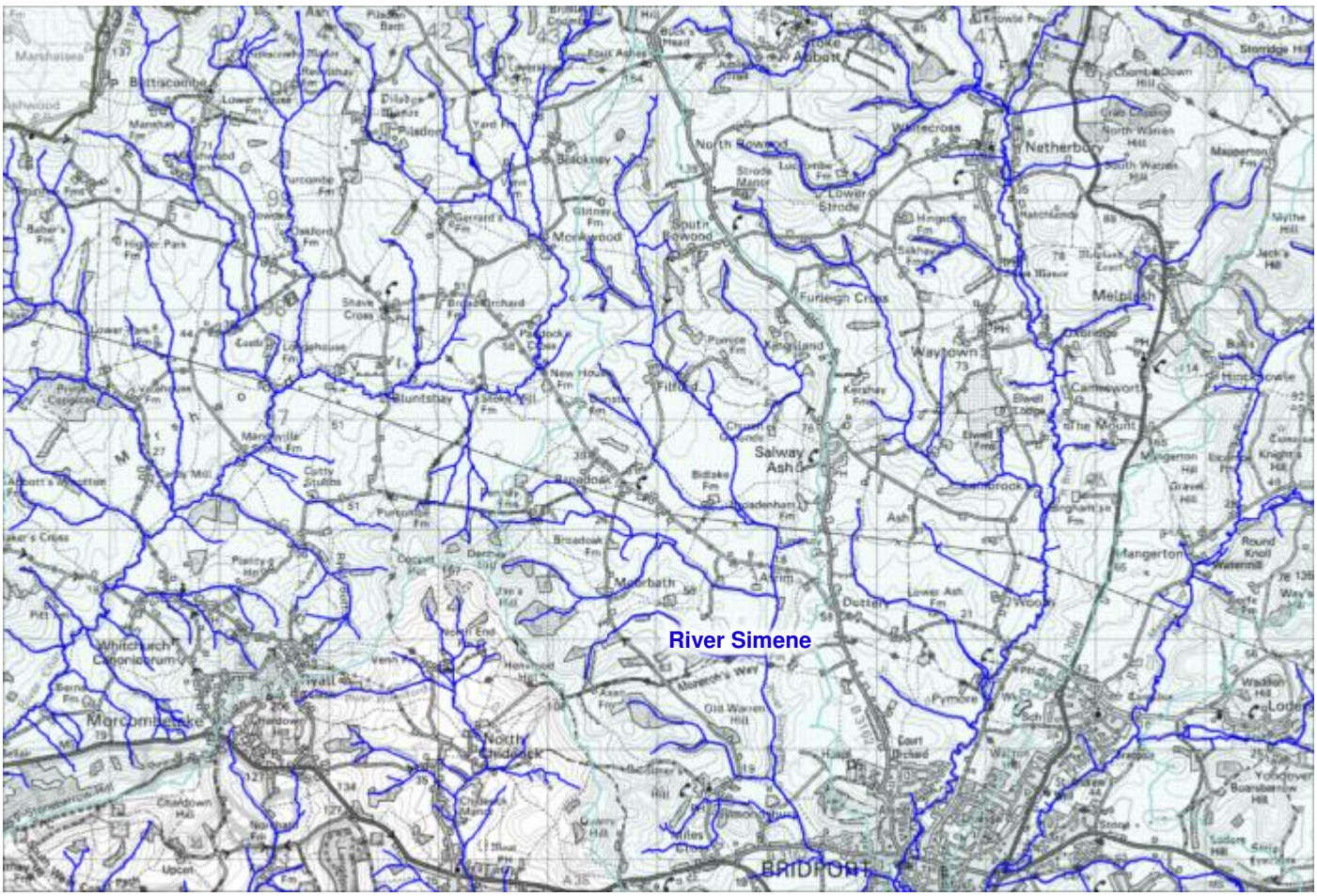


Figure 19: Map of the River Simene sub-catchment

Key

River

Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary

West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The River Simene rises near North Bowood on mudstone and flows over mudstones, clays and sandstones southwards to Bridport where it meets the River Brit. Medium to large dairy units dominate much of the area with agricultural land use in the catchment being nearly all permanent and temporary grassland. The exception to this is maize cultivation, the extent of which varies from year to year.

The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

River length	9.49 km
Catchment area	16.92 km^2
Geology	Mudstones, clays and sandstones throughout the catchment.
Land use	Significant areas of woodland in the headwater. Predominantly small livestock units and permanent grassland elsewhere.
Principle towns and villages	South Bowood, Broadoak, Symondsbury, Bridport

Environment Agency status assessment

Using the best available data, the Environment Agency have classified the river using their WFD hierarchy. It is a 'one out – all out' approach, so the classification is based on the lowest classification of the 10 individual elements.

Key
High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

Ecological	Chemical	Invertebrates
Fish	Phytobenthos	Macrophytes
Phosphates	Ammonia	Dissolved oxygen
pH	Other	

OVERALL STATUS:	GOOD STATUS
AMBITION FOR 2021:	GOOD STATUS

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Complex rural runoff issues	Chapel Beck (River Pool)
Complex rural runoff issues	Broadoak
Diffuse agricultural pollution	Throughout catchment
Flooding	Symondsbury
Bank erosion	Broadoak
Water level management	Throughout catchment

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Addressing high flows are within parish plans; Symondsbury Parish Councillors attended a session looking at flood plain definition and flood prevention measures.
Project specific walkover surveys
Himalayan balsam pulling carried out

RIVER WEY

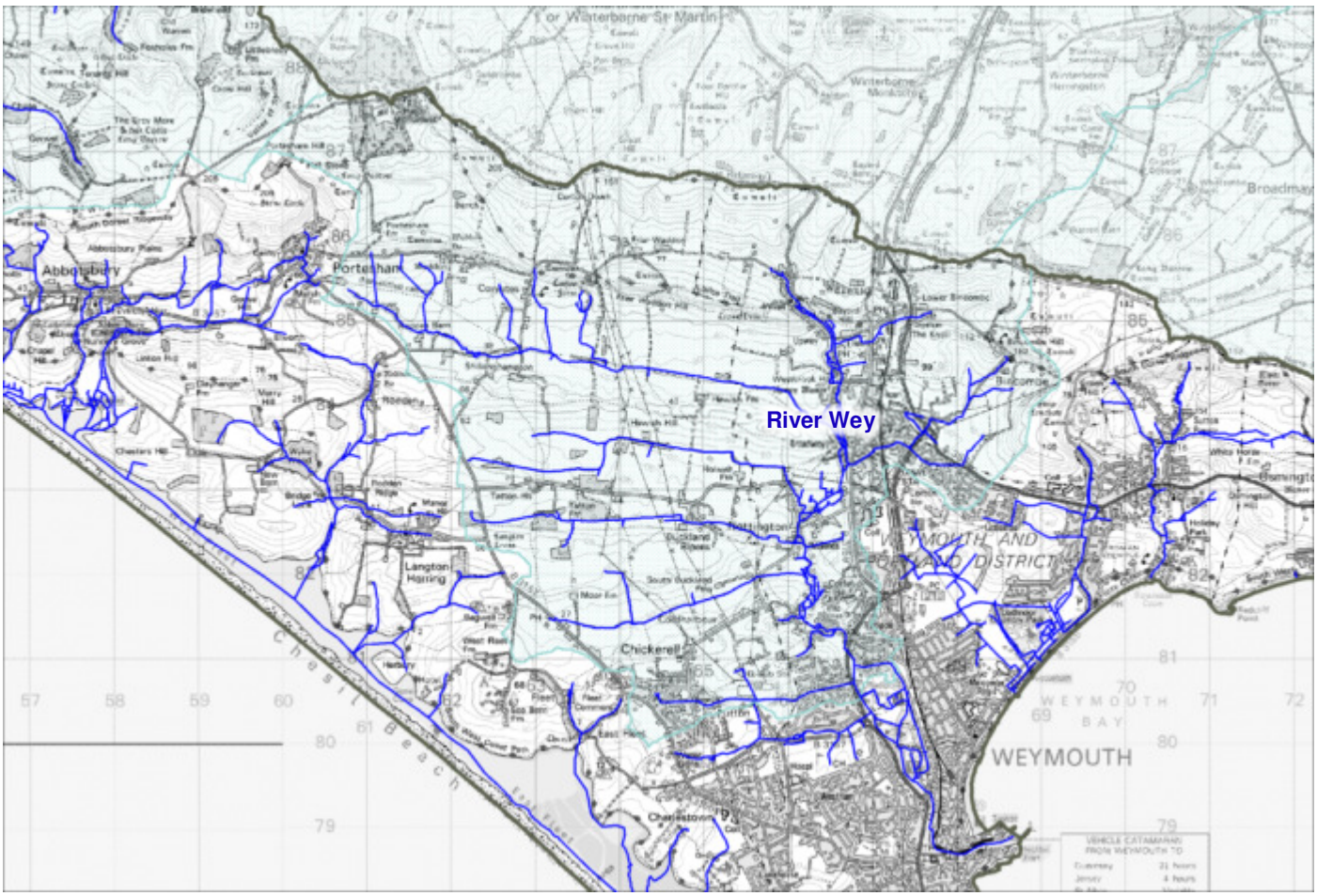


Figure 20: Map of the River Wey sub-catchment

Key

River

Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary

West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The River Wey rises near Portesham and flows eastward in a clay vale until Broadwey, where it turns sharply south and cuts through mudstone and sandstones until it discharges into Weymouth Bay. The upper reaches are mixed agricultural, but the lower reaches are dominated by the urban centre of Chickerell and Weymouth.

The headwaters are in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

River length	14.22 km
Catchment area	47.96 km^2
Geology	Rises in clay and flows over mudstone and sandstone.
Land use	Agricultural and urban
Principle towns and villages	Portesham, Bincombe, Upwey, Broadwey, Nottington, Chickerell, Weymouth

Environment Agency status assessment

Using the best available data, the environment Agency have classified the river using their WFD hierarchy. It is a 'one out – all out' approach, so the classification is based on the lowest classification of the 10 individual elements.

Key
High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

Ecological	Chemical	Invertebrates
Fish	Phytobenthos	Macrophytes
Phosphates	Ammonia	Dissolved oxygen
pH	Other	

OVERALL STATUS:	MODERATE STATUS
AMBITION FOR 2015:	GOOD STATUS

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Complex rural runoff issues	Chickerell
Complex rural runoff issues	Coryates
Complex rural runoff issues	Upwey
Sediment runoff	Bincombe streams
Complex rural runoff issues	Pucksey Brook
Diffuse agricultural pollution	Throughout catchment
Complex rural runoff issues	Radipole Lake
Abstraction	Throughout catchment
Habitat degradation	Throughout catchment, particularly Radipole
Algal blooms	Radipole Lake
Invasive species [Himalayan balsam]	Throughout catchment
Flooding	Chickerell
Point source pollution [phosphates]	Chickerell
Sedimentation	Pucksey Brook
Invasive species [non-native carp]	Radipole
Point source pollution [phosphates]	Radipole
Point source pollution [nitrogen]	Chickerell

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Investigations into low flows completed by Wessex Water 2014
Environment Agency flood risk management plan for Wey
RSPB cutting the resulting vegetation growth from nitrogen pollution at Radipole Lake
RSPB de-silted top end of Radipole Lake in 2010/11
Retarder put on tidal flats to let more fish in
Wessex Water Catchment Management Programme to prevent groundwater pollution in the Friar Waddon Public Water Supply catchment also covers some of the River Wey catchment
Project specific walkover surveys

RIVER WINNIFORD

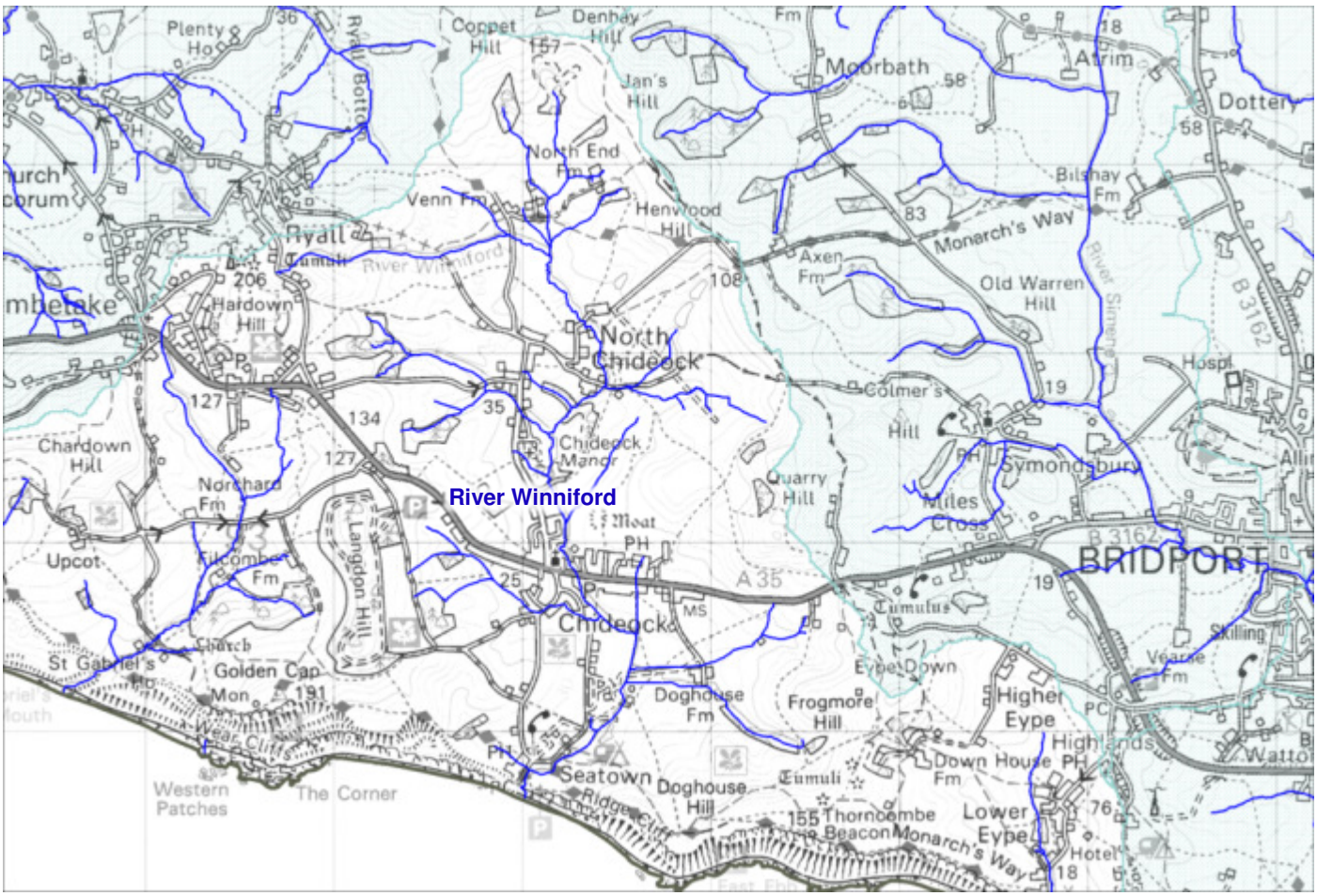


Figure 21: Map of the River Winniford sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The River Winniford rises on the flanks of Hardown Hill and flows eastwards to North Chideock where it turns south and flows through Chideock and meets the sea at Seatown.

The whole of the catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The coastal strip, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

River length	5.17 km
Catchment area	9.11 km^2
Geology	Rises in greensand and then flows over sandstone and clay to the sea.
Land use	Mixed agriculture with tourist parks at the mouth.
Principle towns and villages	Ryall, North Chideock, Chideock, Seatown

Environment Agency status assessment

The Environment Agency have not included the River Winniford in the latest round of the Water Framework Directive so there is no up-to-date assessment. In 2009 it was classed as a Moderate Status. It was predicted to be Moderate Status in 2015.

Key Classifications

High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

NONE FOR 2015

OVERALL STATUS IN 2009:	**MODERATE STATUS**
AMBITION FOR 2015:	**MODERTATE STATUS**

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Diffuse pollution [phosphates]	Throughout catchment
Habitat degradation	Throughout catchment
Failing bathing water quality standards	Chideock Beach
Invasive species [Japanese knotweed]	Throughout catchment
Point source pollution [phosphates]	Chideock
Flooding	Seatown
Flooding	Chideock
Sediment runoff	Chideock
Complex rural runoff issues	Throughout catchment

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

National Trust perform minimum tillage to prevent sediment runoff
Formed Chideock Flood group, community flood plan, piloting flash flood service and establishing sand bag store for flooding issues
Seatown management group established to address flooding issues
Dorset County Council flood risk running a pilot scheme to address issues through advice to landowners
Dorset Wildlife Trust are canopy raising along the river bank between Chideock and Seatown to help connect water vole habitat

RODDEN BROOK

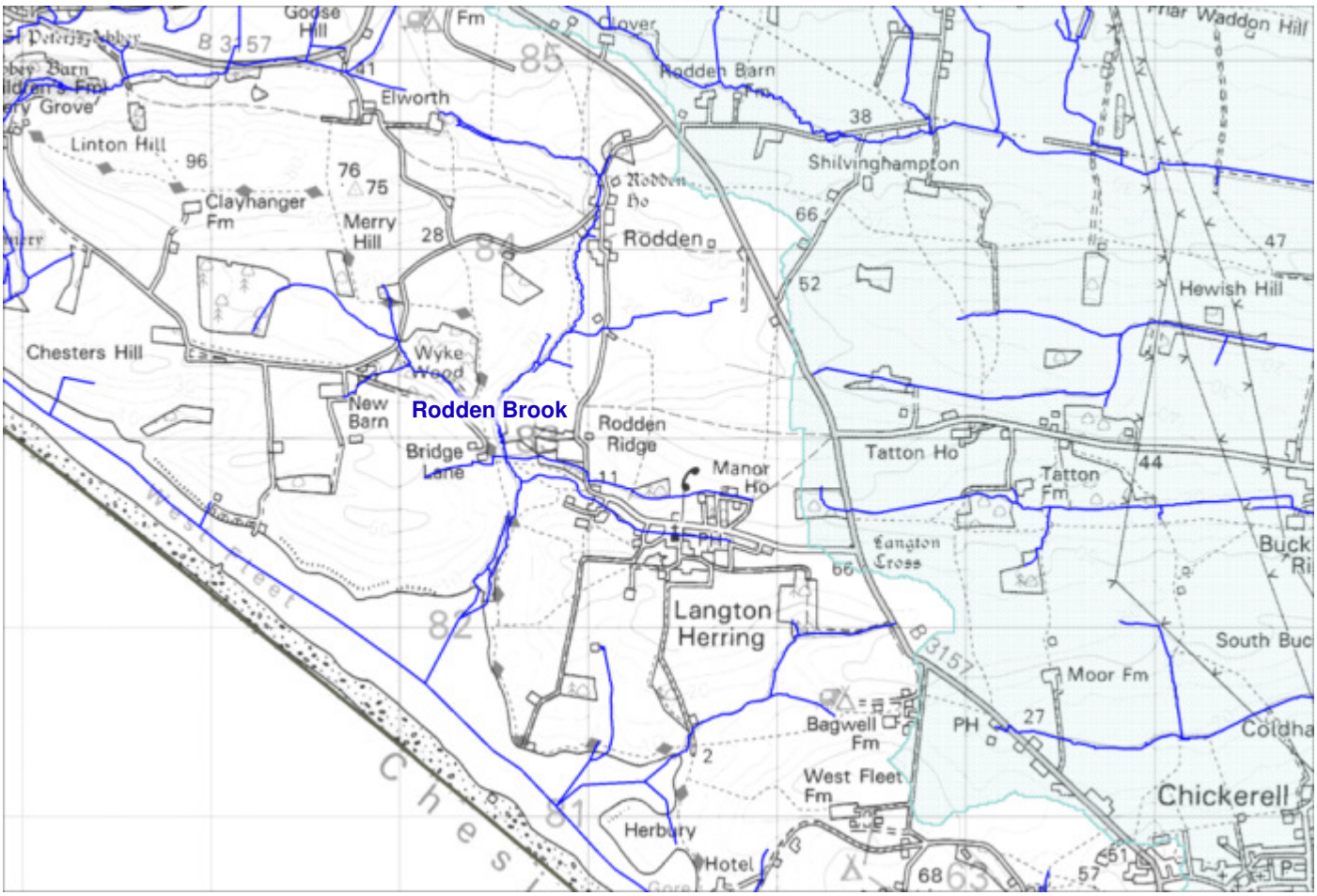


Figure 22: Map of the Rodden Brook sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The Rodden stream, known locally as 'Rodden Brook', at 4 km, is one of the longest streams feeding in to the Fleet Lagoon. It rises at West Elworth and runs east and then south through an area dominated by dairy farming, where there is a mix of improved grassland, maize and cereal production. There are four main tributaries joining the Rodden along its length.

The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the coastal strip, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

River length	4.11 km
Catchment area	11.27 km^2
Geology	Clay, limestone and mudstone
Land use	Mixed farming
Principle towns and villages	Langton Herring

Environment Agency status assessment

The Environment Agency have not included the Rodden Brook in the latest round of the Water Framework Directive so there is no up-to-date assessment. In 2009 it was classed as Moderate Status. It was predicted to be Moderate Status in 2015.

Key	Classifications
High status	NONE FOR 2015
Good status	
Moderate status	
Poor status	
Bad status	
Does not require assessment	
No data	

OVERALL STATUS IN 2009:	**MODERATE POTENTIAL**
AMBITION FOR 2015:	**MODERATE POTENTIAL**

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Complex rural runoff issues	Throughout catchment
Point source pollution [phosphates]	Langton Herring

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Wessex Water are scheduled to look at issues affecting the Sewage Treatment Works at Langton Herring

SAINT GABRIEL'S STREAM

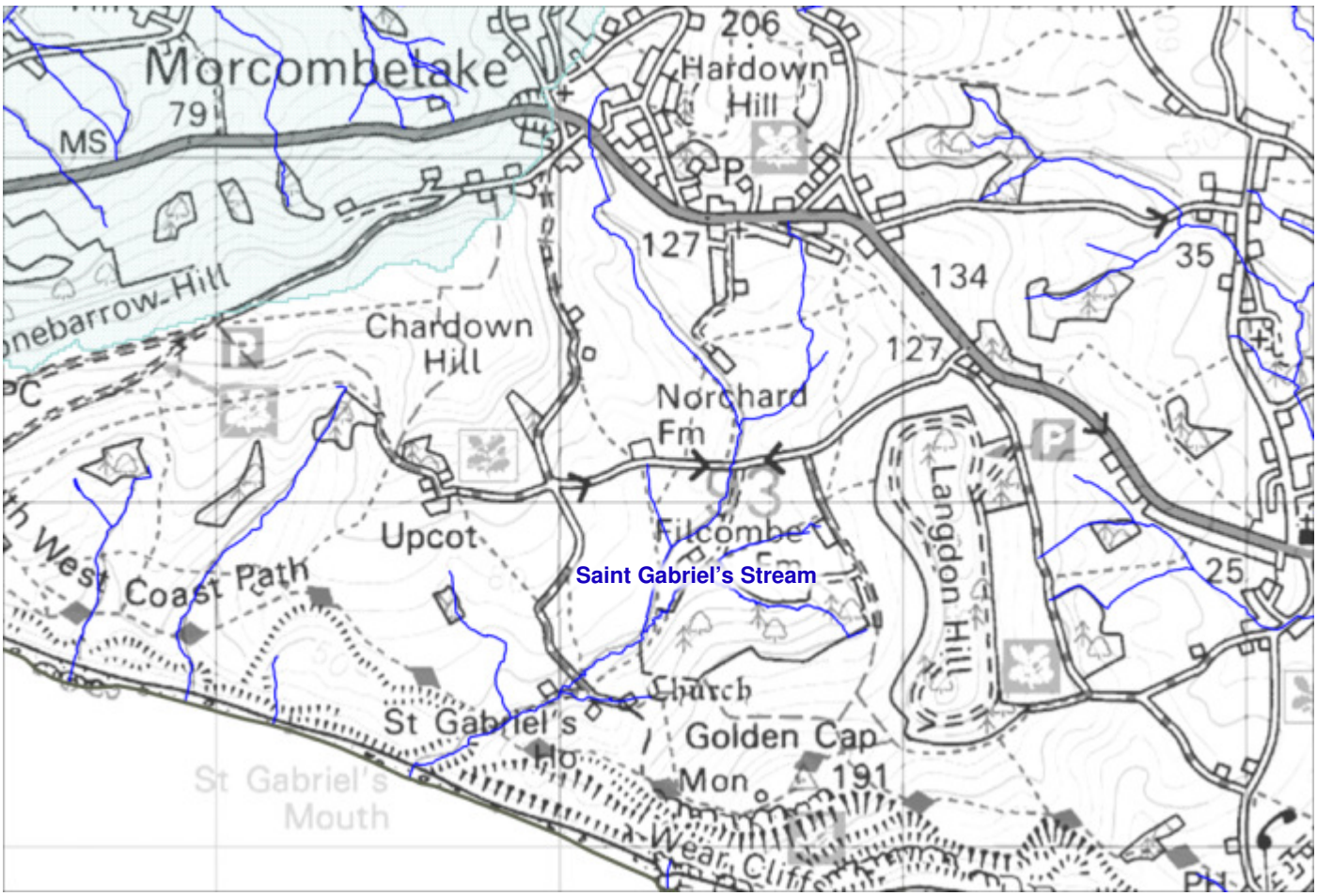


Figure 23: Map of the Saint Gabriel's sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The watershed of this very small catchment runs from Stonebarrow Hill in the west to the iconic Jurassic Coast peak of Golden Cap in the east, (the highest point on England's south coast) passing along the A35 through Morcombelake and the ridge of Langdon Hill. The steep sided catchment drops quickly to the coast where the water course exits to the sea via a deeply cut gully through unstable Liassic clay cliffs. The stream is just 2.8 km long.

The catchment is almost entirely in National Trust ownership managed for the most part as low input grassland. Excepting the perched settlement of Morcombelake, it is a sparsely populated, wild area with no caravan or camp sites. The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the coastal strip, known as the Jurassic Coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site. There are several Sites of Nature Conservation Interest in this tiny catchment and the West Dorset Coast SSSI extends 1.3 Kms inland in places, taking in extensive wild flower meadows.

River length	2.83 km
Catchment area	5.01 km^2
Geology	Rises on greensand and flows over clay to the sea
Land use	Pastoral, largely organic
Principle towns and villages	Morcombelake

Environment Agency status assessment

The Environment Agency have not included Saint Gabriel's Stream in the latest round of the Water Framework Directive so there is no up-to-date assessment. In 2009 it was classed as Moderate Status. It was predicted to be Moderate Status in 2015.

Key
High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

NONE FOR 2015

OVERALL STATUS IN 2009:	**MODERATE STATUS**
AMBITION FOR 2015:	**MODERATE STATUS**

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Invasive species [parrots feather in pond]	St Gabriel's

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Regular National Trust volunteer work parties to tackle *Myriophyllum*

STUDLAND STREAMS

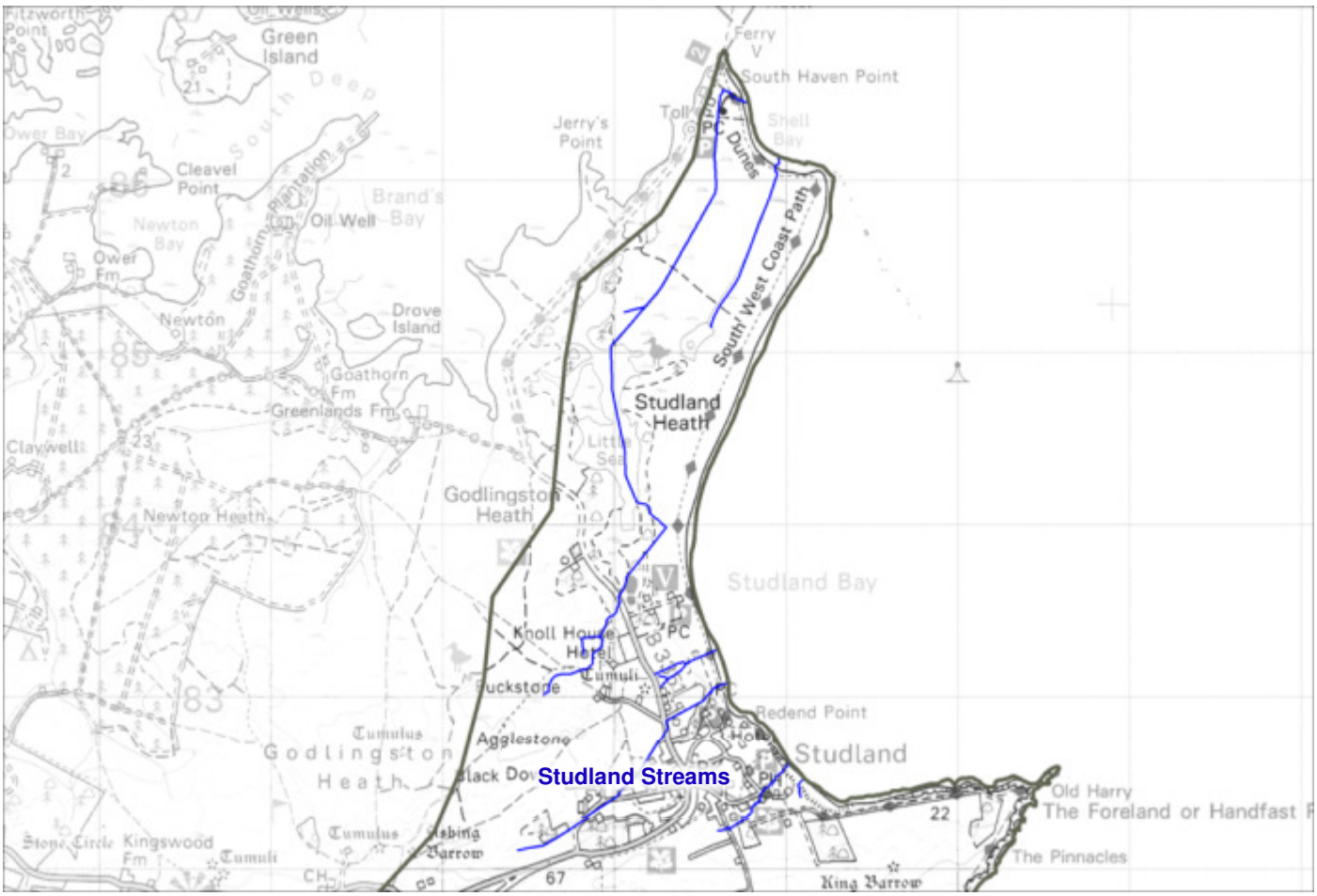


Figure 24: Map of the Studland Streams sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

This small catchment holds a short one km long stream running from Studland village to the sea at the south end of Studland Bay. For its entire length it flows between residential and agricultural development with the catchment holding mixed arable and pastoral land use. Other very small streams also exist running through the heathland and dunes in the vicinity of Little Sea.

Tourism is very important in this area: Studland Bay is famous for being the start (or end) point of the Southwest Coast Path. The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Additionally, the coastal strip comprises part of the Studland Cliffs SSSI.

River length	1.70 km
Catchment area	10.12 km^2
Geology	Clay and sandstone
Land use	Forest and heath
Principle towns and villages	Studland

Environment Agency status assessment

The Environment Agency have never included the Studland Streams in their assessments, so there is no up-to-date condition assessment.

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Sediment runoff	Studland

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. No actions for the Studland Streams catchment were identified.

SWAN BROOK

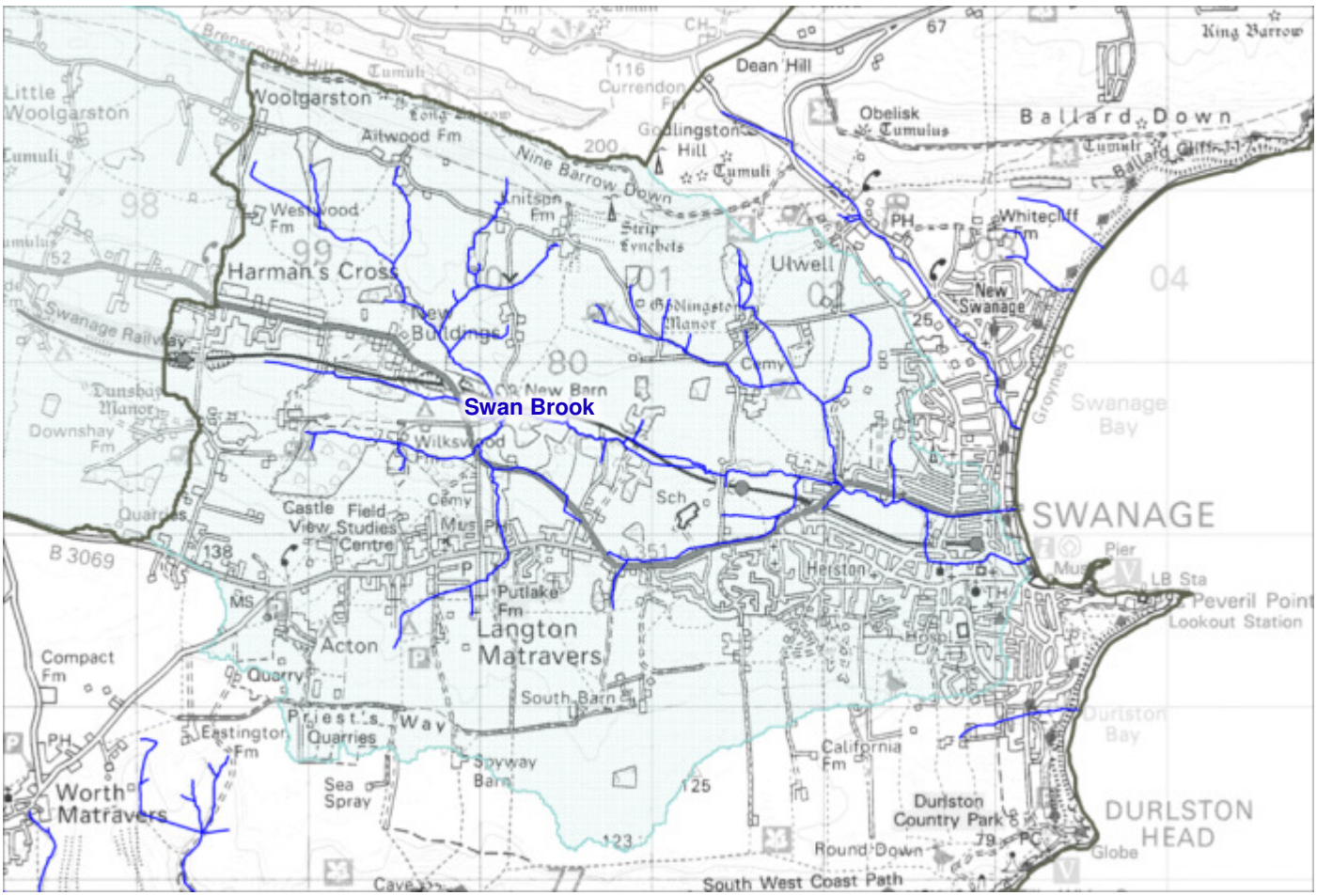


Figure 25: Map of the Swan Brook sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The Swan Brook rises under the Purbeck Ridge at the junction between chalk and the underlying mudstones, which it flows over the sea at Swanage. Part of the catchment is worked for the famed Purbeck Stone. Otherwise it is largely a rural catchment, with the exception of Swanage at the mouth, which is a very popular tourist destination.

The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the coastal strip, known as the Jurassic Coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

River length	6.02 km
Catchment area	21.08 km^2
Geology	Rises in chalk or limestone before running over mudstones to the sea.
Land use	Predominantly small livestock units and permanent grassland. Urban at mouth
Principle towns and villages	Langton Matravers, Swanage

Environment Agency status assessment

Using the best available data, the environment Agency have classified the river using their WFD hierarchy. It is a 'one out – all out' approach, so the classification is based on the lowest classification of the 10 individual elements.

Key

High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

Ecological	Chemical	Invertebrates
Fish	Phytobenthos	Macrophytes
Phosphates	Ammonia	Dissolved oxygen
pH	Other	

OVERALL STATUS:	GOOD STATUS
AMBITION FOR 2027:	GOOD STATUS

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Flooding	Swanage
Flooding	Langton Matravers
Complex rural runoff issues	Langton Matravers
Point source pollution [phosphates]	Throughout catchment
Failing bathing water quality standards	Swanage

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Investment in Sewage Treatment Works
Vision of Swanage Town Plan to improve aquatic environment, use water wisely and reduce pollution incidence

TYNEHAM STREAM

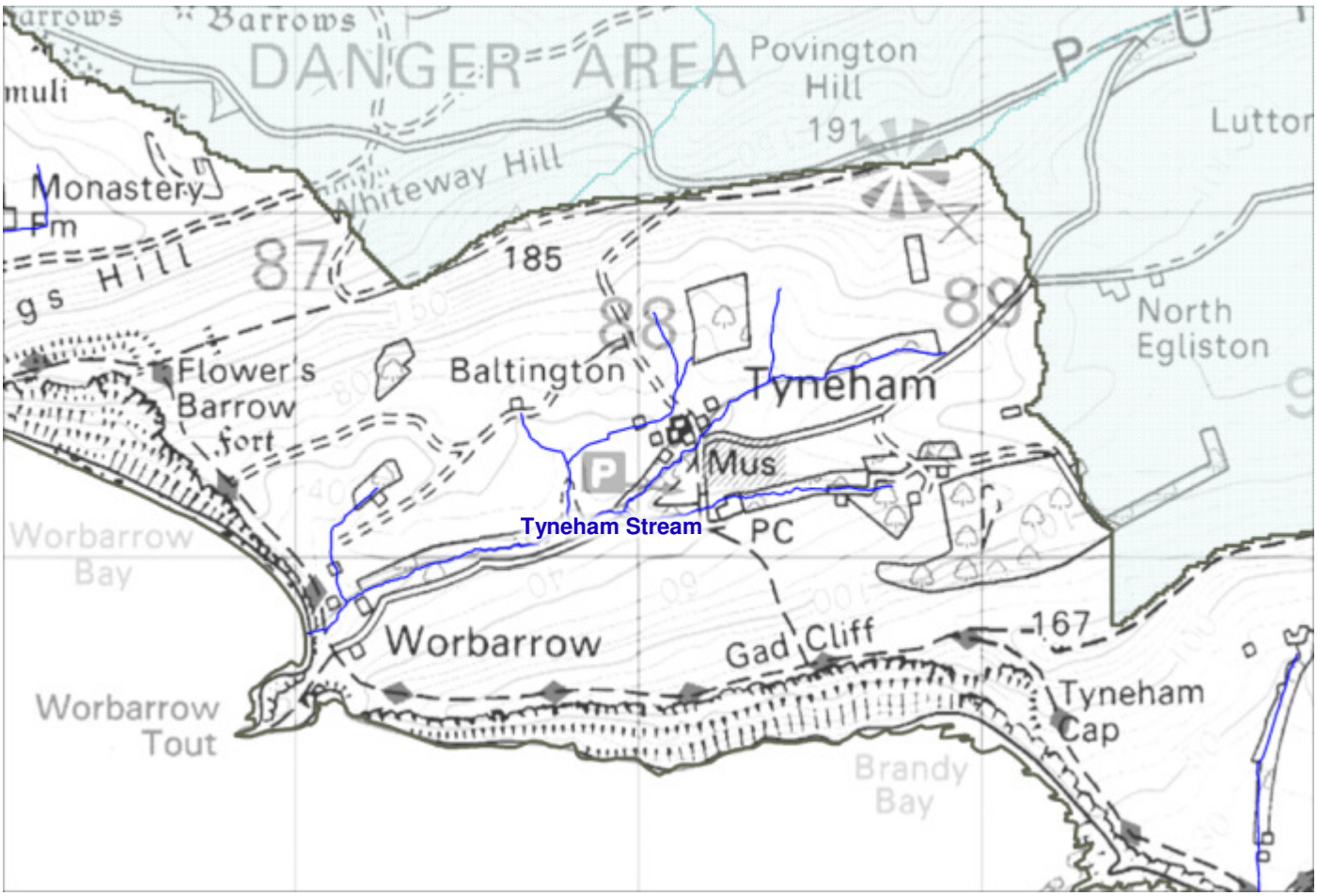


Figure 26: Map of the Tyneham Stream sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The Tyneham Stream rises near North Egliston and runs a short distance to the sea at Worbarrow Bay. It runs entirely through military ranges and is permanent grassland, The only settlement within the catchment is Tyneham, which was abandoned in 1943 to allow formation of the firing range. It is approximately 2 km long.

The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the coastal strip, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

River length	2.23 km
Catchment area	3.65 km^2
Geology	The stream rises at the junction between chalk and mudstone. It flows over mudstone and sandstone for the entire length.
Land use	It flows entirely within permanent grassland used as a firing range. The stream is fringed with woodland for the majority of its length.
Principle towns and villages	Tyneham (abandoned)

Environment Agency status assessment

The Environment Agency have not included the Tyneham Stream in the latest round of the Water Framework Directive so there is no up-to-date assessment. In 2009 it was classed as a Heavily Modified Watercourse with Good Potential. It was predicted to be Good Potential in 2015.

Key
High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

NONE FOR 2015

OVERALL STATUS IN 2009:	GOOD POTENTIAL
AMBITION FOR 2015:	GOOD POTENTIAL

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Sediment runoff [from military activity]	Tyneham stream

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

Ministry of Defence have installed silt traps

WINSPIT BOTTOM

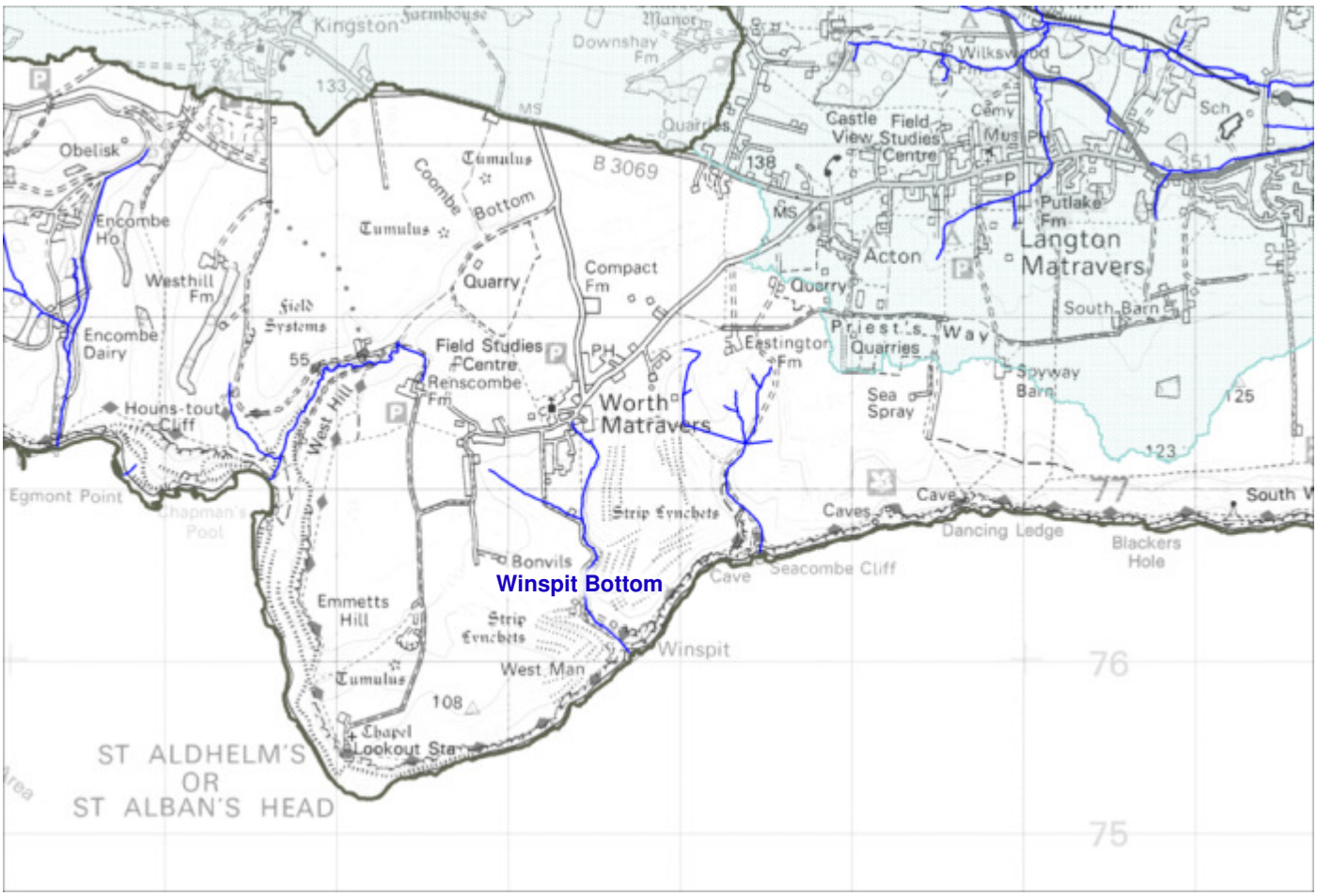


Figure 27: Map of the Winspit Bottom sub-catchment

Key

- River
- Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary
- West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

Winspit stream runs from two sources south of Worth Matravers for approximately 1.5 km to the coast between East Man and West Man. It crosses some improved dairy grazing but mostly runs through a narrow, steep sided unimproved pasture and scrub valley grazed by cattle and sheep. There is a sewage treatment works about halfway along its length.

The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the coastal strip, known as the Jurassic coast, has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

River length	1.63 km
Catchment area	4.06 km^2
Geology	Limestone
Land use	Permanent grassland
Principle towns and villages	Worth Matravers

Environment Agency status assessment

The Environment Agency have not included Winspit Bottom in the latest round of the Water Framework Directive so there is no up-to-date assessment. In 2009 it was classed as a Heavily Modified Watercourse with Good Potential. It was predicted to be Good Potential in 2015.

Key
High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

NONE FOR 2015

OVERALL STATUS IN 2009:	**GOOD STATUS**
AMBITION FOR 2015:	**GOOD STATUS**

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Flooding	Throughout catchment

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. No actions for the Winspit Bottom catchment were identified.

WOOTTON FITZPAINE

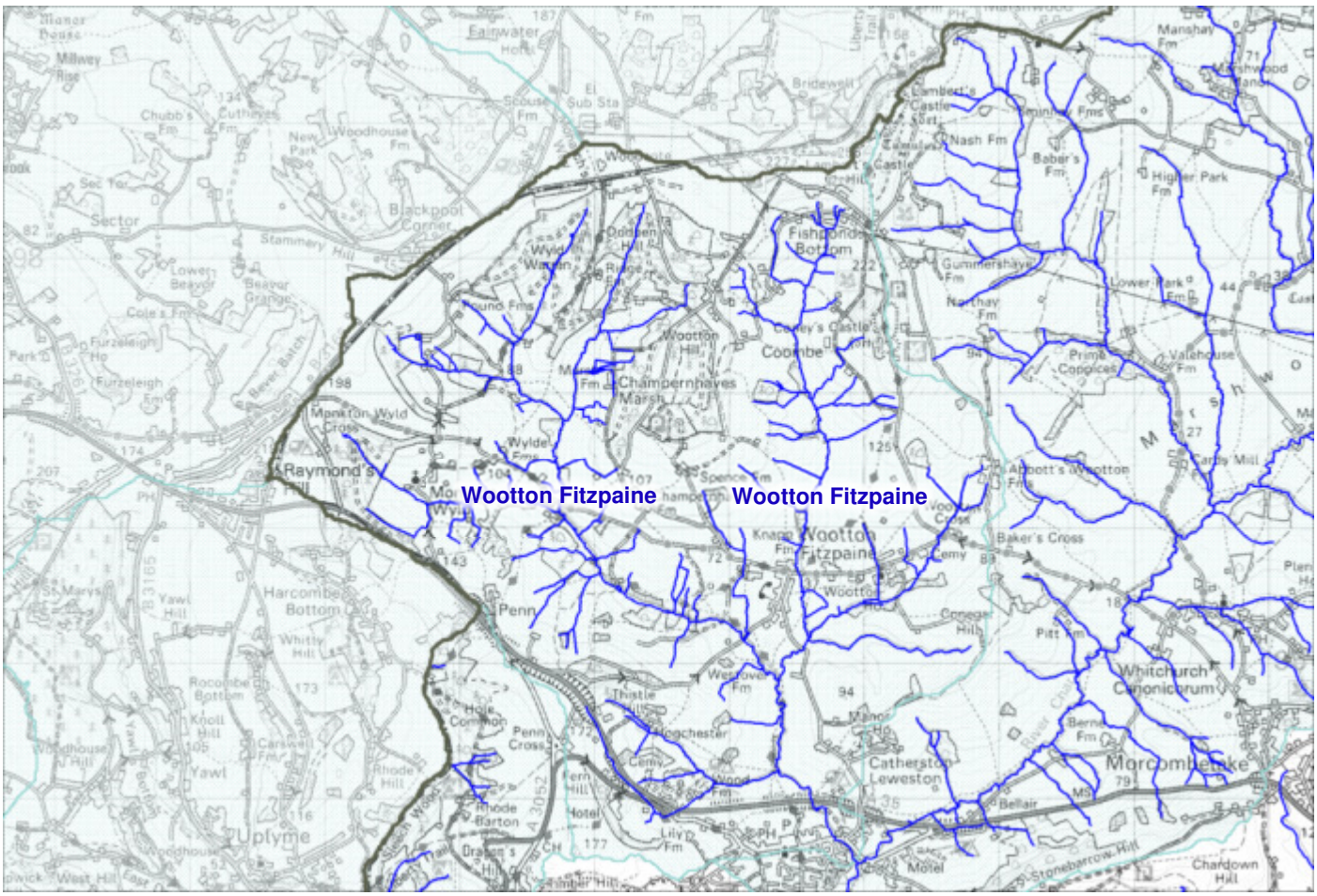


Figure 28: Map of the Wootton Fitzpaine sub-catchment

Key

River

Environment Agency WFD Cycle 2 waterbody boundary

West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Boundary

Description

The Wootton Fitzpaine catchment holds a number of channels, including those that flow from Monkton Wyld, Wootton Cross and Hogchester, as well as that from Wootton Fitzpaine. Agricultural land use in the catchment is nearly all permanent and temporary grassland. The exception to this is maize cultivation, though currently (2015) there is no maize in the catchment. There are significant patches of SSSI and SNCI grassland. In the headwaters there is also extensive coverage of woodland

The entire catchment is in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

River length	6.60 km
Catchment area	18.56 km^2
Geology	Rises in greensand and then flows over mudstone to the sea.
Land use	Significant areas of woodland in the headwater. Predominantly small livestock units and permanent grassland elsewhere.
Principle towns and villages	Wootton Fitzpaine

Environment Agency status assessment

Using the best available data, the environment Agency have classified the river using their WFD hierarchy. It is a 'one out – all out' approach, so the classification is based on the lowest classification of the 10 individual elements.

Key

High status
Good status
Moderate status
Poor status
Bad status
Does not require assessment
No data

Classifications

Ecological	Chemical	Invertebrates
Fish	Phytobenthos	Macrophytes
Phosphates	Ammonia	Dissolved oxygen
pH	Other	

OVERALL STATUS:	MODERATE STATUS
AMBITION FOR 2027:	GOOD STATUS

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Complex rural runoff issues	Throughout catchment
Flooding [due to clay soils]	Throughout catchment
Shading	Throughout catchment
Invasive species [giant hogweed]	Lower catchment

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below.

Dorset Wildlife Trust giant hogweed control project on Wootton Fitzpaine tributary (on-going)
Bankside coppicing and in-river habitat restoration 2015 undertaken by Dorset Wildlife Trust

OTHER CATCHMENT ISSUES

Description

During the course of the interviews, several threats were raised that were not catchment-specific, or covered a greater geography than just one catchment. These are summarised here.

Identified threats

Interviews with 34 organisations over the winter of 2014 were held to gauge the perceived threats to the water environment within the West Dorset Rivers & Coastal Streams Catchment. The summarised anecdotal information is listed below:

Threats	Location
Drainage pipes exposed on Chesil Beach. Where are they coming from? Possibly WWII coastal defences	Chesil Beach
Compaction and poaching along the SW coast path	South West Coast Path
Soil runoff onto minor roads in winter in the Purbeck area	Purbeck-wide
Parish plan: Reduce flooding and coastal erosion.	Chesil Bank parishes
Parish plan: Snow and flooding affect our lanes and a high proportion regard the response by the local authorities as being poor; The cleaning of drains is a particular issue which should be constantly addressed. The two prime locations for the risk of flooding are in Stoke Abbott and the road between Shave Cross and Broadoak	Upper Marshwood Vale Parishes
Parish plan: For too long the lanes themselves have been used as part of the drainage system, a situation exacerbated by council restrictions. As a result verges are eroded leading to the collapse of the road edge and potholes and even greater expense; We want more support for our farmers, especially traditional farmers and we would appreciate fewer chemicals being used. 68% out of 149 who answered are concerned about the run-off of agricultural chemicals (including hormones) into our water-sources.	Upper Marshwood Vale Parishes
Within West Dorset community plan: Climate change and the issue of peak oil is a key risk to our communities, including increased fuel and other product costs, flooding and coastal erosion, and more extreme forms of weather. We need to ensure that both existing communities and new developments are protected.	West Dorset
Weymouth and Portland community plan: Weymouth Town Centre, the Park District and the Chiswell area of Portland are particularly vulnerable to flooding. Weymouth Town Centre currently has 447 properties at risk from a 1 in 200 year tidal event with wave overtopping. This is predicted to increase to 1007 for the same event in 2035, and then 4042 properties in 2126.	Weymouth & Portland
Gill nets are catching auks, especially when it is stormy. There is meant to be an agreement that the fishermen don't go out in these conditions, but they do and just stay closer to shore.	Weymouth Bay
Septic tanks suspected as an issue in the short coastal streams in Purbeck	Purbeck

Existing management action

Information on existing measures was also gathered during the interviewing of 34 organisations. A summary of the actions are listed below:

RSPB working on gill netting issue across the South coast but not aware of any local action

Other catchments

Over the course of the interviews, no specific comments were received about the following waterbodies:

- Cowards Lake
- Horsepool
- West Fleet Stream
- Lodmoor

- Encombe
- Chapman's Pool
- Seacombe
- Little Sea
- Wey harbour

Though no specific mention has been made of these waterbodies, they will not be excluded from any future thinking on the future of the West Dorset Rivers and Coastal Streams catchment work.