CaBA Northern Becks Catchment Management Plan

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Hosted by:
Lincolnshire Chalk Streams Trust

LINCOLNSHIRE CHALK STREAMS TRUST

Cover photographs: River Freshney at Grimsby (© LCST)

NORTHERN BECKS CaBA PARTNERSHIP

Catchment Based Approach

Chalk Stream Of Lincolnshire

Lincolnshire Chalk Streams Project

Contents

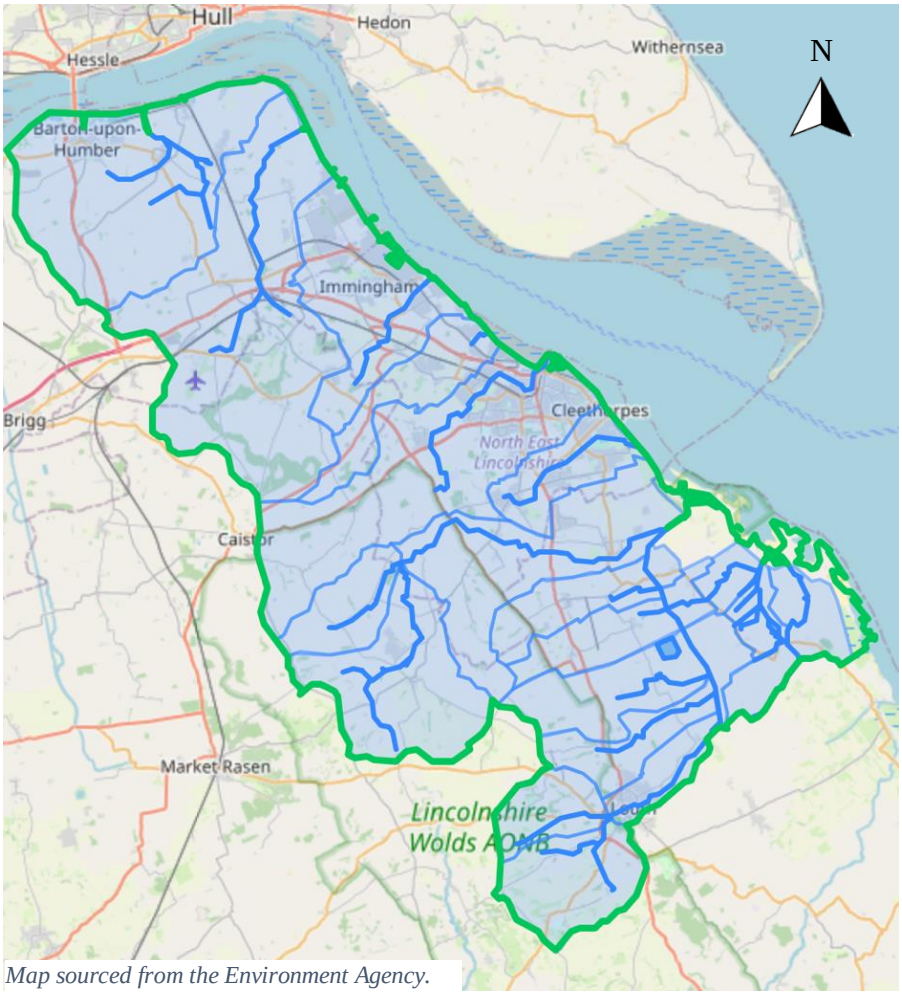
1.0 Purpose of this document

This document is designed to provide a set of aims agreed by the catchment partnership to improve the Northern Becks catchment. The importance of this catchment is defined by its rare chalk streams, which are a fundamental resource for wildlife and human activity. To protect and improve our catchment we need to offer management solutions that support our aims mentioned in this plan. This document describes the Northern Becks catchment and the issues that need to be tackled by using relevant data to determine future projects, as well as providing a collection of completed projects.

2.0 The Northern Becks Catchment

The Humber River Basin District has 18 management catchments of which one is the Louth Grimsby and Ancholme. Within this there are two operational catchments the Ancholme and the Northern Becks. The Northern Becks catchment is located in Greater Lincolnshire with urbanised areas towards the north and rural areas in the south. The north comprises of the industrial areas of Immingham, North Killingholme and Stallingborough. The south encompasses the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the market town of Louth. Figure 1 shows the outlined area of the Northern Becks catchment with all 20 waterbodies including rivers, canals and surface water transfers. It also highlights a lake towards the south-east of the outlined catchment, Covenham reservoir.

Figure 1: The distribution of water bodies in the Northern Becks Catchment.



Map sourced from the Environment Agency.

The Chalk Stream Restoration Strategy 2021[1] lists 283 chalk rivers and streams in the UK. Chalk streams often provide services for local communities which are developed into protected areas. These include drinking water protected areas, safeguard zones, important bathing waters and urban wastewater directive sensitive sites. The Northern Becks catchment includes numerous chalk streams of national significance due to their rarity. It is estimated that 85% of the global resource of chalk streams are found within England, with a proportion located in the Northern Becks catchment. These freshwater habitats support some of the UK's most threatened plant and animal species such as water vole and brown trout.

[1] https://catchmentbasedapproach.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/CaBA-CSRG-Strategy-MAIN-REPORT-FINAL-12.10.21-Low-Res.pdf

Figure 2: Ranunculus aquatilis growing in the River Bain chalk stream bed. Source: LCST

Figure 3: Water vole feeding on vegetation in a river. Source: iNaturalist.org

Many chalk streams are located within the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB. The conservation of chalk streams and rivers within this protected area are crucial to the identity of the Lincolnshire Wolds, providing services to its agricultural landscape and community groups. The Wolds management plan describes its chalk streams and rivers, and outlines actions for the chalk streams of Lincolnshire: https://www.lincswolds.org.uk/our-work/management-plan

Blow wells are also important features of the Northern Becks catchment. These are a rare form of artesian spring habitat that are only found in the northeast of England. Blow wells occur from deep underground water sources that are forced up by pressure through gaps in the clay. These hydrogeological features provide the catchment with a higher habitat diversity, as well as biodiversity. Tetney Blow Wells in Lincolnshire is designated as an Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Far Ings blow well, also located in Lincolnshire, is particularly unique for a national BAP species[2], the bryozoan *Lophopus crystallinus* which is only found here and one other location in the UK.

The chalk streams are subject to numerous threats as outlined by the LCSP Strategic Action Plan 2019-24 (SAP).[3] These comprise of:

- abstraction
- agriculture
- development
- effluent discharge

[2] BAP species are species identified on the UK BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) as being most threatened
[3] https://lincolnshirechalkstreams.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/lcspsap20192024.pdf

- fisheries management
- flood defence
- land drainage and inappropriate water-level control
- non-native and invasive species.
- recreation

These issues can be complex and will only be mitigated against effectively by working together on a catchment scale. To sustain the Northern Becks chalk streams, the establishment of a collaborative partnership is essential for the creation of management strategies.

3.0 The Catchment Based Approach

The Catchment Based Approach (CaBA) is a civil society led initiative established by Defra in 2012. CaBA encourages organisations to manage land and water in a balanced way, by recognising the stresses on the water environment whilst encouraging collaborative working to achieve a common objective. By promoting collaboration between stakeholders, many benefits will arise from accomplishing a single initiative.

4.0 The Northern Becks CaBA Partnership

The Northern Becks CaBA Partnership is hosted by the Lincolnshire Chalk Streams Trust (LCST), co-hosted by Lincolnshire Chalk Streams Project (LCSP), along with its 12 supporting partners, Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service (LWCS), the Environment Agency (EA), Natural England (NE), Anglian Water Services (AWS), Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust (LWT) and the Wild Trout Trust (WTT), Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP), North East Lincolnshire Council (NELC), North Lincolnshire Council (NLC), East Lindsey District Council (ELDC) and West Lindsey District Council (WLDC). It was established to make sustainable improvements to chalk streams in Lincolnshire to protect its wildlife, improve our knowledge of these habitats and promote community engagement with the local water environment.

The CaBA objective is to promote a greater awareness of the environment at a local level to achieve beneficial outcomes for river environments. A key driver for this is the requirements to improve our water environment as set out in the Water Framework Directive.

4.1 Water Framework Directive

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is a European Union (EU) directive that establishes goals for improving our rivers, streams, groundwater, lakes, and coastal water bodies by introducing a River Basin Management Plan (RBMP). It takes into account both the physical and chemical quality of the water as well as ecology. It considers constituents like ammonia, phosphate, and dissolved oxygen when determining the physical or chemical quality of river water. Fish, invertebrates, and plants are among the factors included in ecological data. The number of species found and their variety are all important factors in evaluating how healthy a river is. This emphasises the importance of frequent monitoring so that water bodies can be classified into bad, poor, moderate, good or high. This provides indications of

river health so we can create solutions to manage rivers effectively. The LCSP and LCST contribute towards implementing the Humber River Basin District RBMPs covering the Northern Becks catchment.

4.2 25-Year Environment Plan

The 25-Year Environment Plan (25 YEP) outlines government initiatives to ensure the natural environment is adequately managed and protected. It strives to offer cleaner air and water in our urban and rural environments, as well as the protection of endangered species and the creation of more diverse wildlife habitats. It advocates for a more environmentally friendly approach to agriculture, forestry, land usage, and fisheries. Its 'natural capital' perspective acts as a tool for decision makers to sustain and improve environmental projects. Regarding the water environment, the 25 YEP emphasises the importance of 'blue spaces' and 'blue infrastructure' (defined as rivers, streams, canals, lakes, ponds and coastal features).[4] The LCSP SAP outlines how the partnership will deliver the 25 Year Environment Plan.[5]

The areas of the 25 YEP which incorporate the Northern Becks CaBA partnership priorities include:

- Achieving clean and plentiful water by improving at least three quarters of our waters to be close to their natural state as soon as is practicable
- Conserving and enhancing the beauty of our natural environment, and make sure it can be enjoyed, used by and cared for by everyone
- Expanding the use of natural flood management solutions
- Farming can be a powerful force for environmental enhancement
- Respecting nature in how we use water by reviewing and informing approaches to water abstraction, water supply and water efficiency
- Using our land more sustainably and creating new habitats for wildlife

[4] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf
[5] https://lincolnshirechalkstreams.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/lcspsap20192024.pdf

5.0 Key issues

Issues that are detrimental to the status of water bodies within the Northern Becks catchment are defined by various sectors. Annex 1 highlights each sectors contribution to the low ecological status of water bodies within the catchment. The Chalk Stream Restoration Strategy Report 2021 offers a comprehensive analysis of the issues threatening chalk streams in England.[6]

Pollution

Rural and urban sources of pollution cause significant problems to the Northern Becks catchment. Figure 4 highlights the reasons for not achieving good status by business sector.

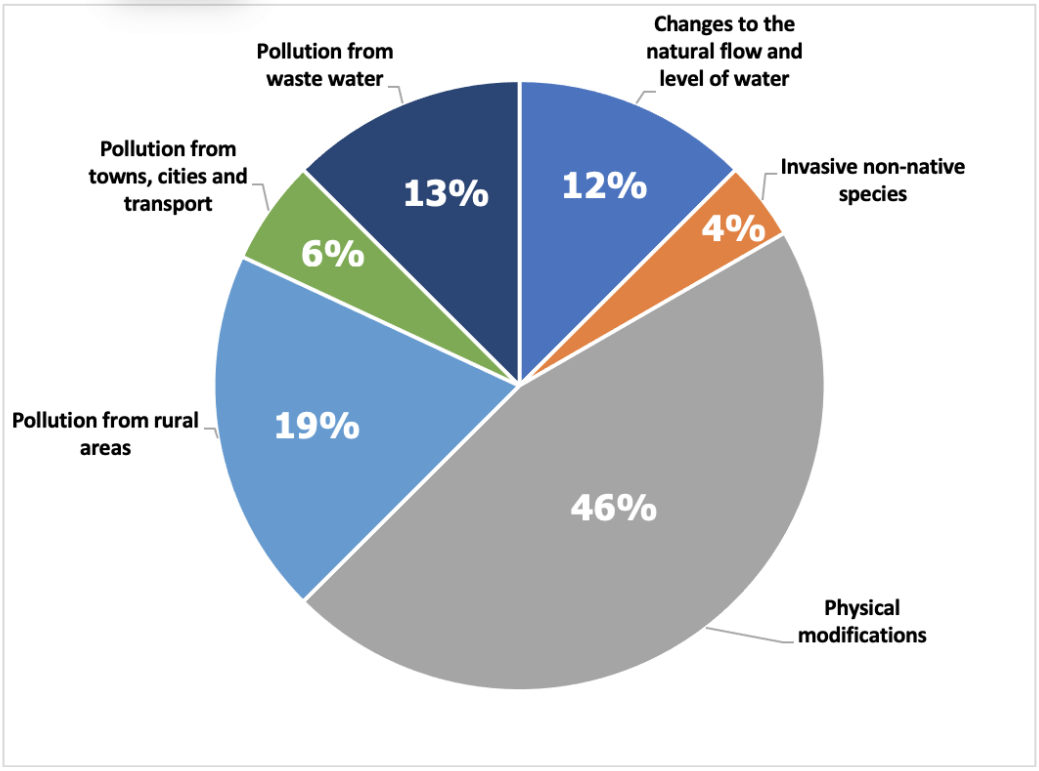


Figure 4: Percentages of the reasons for not achieving good status by business sector. Data obtained from Annex 1.

Diffuse pollution (see the glossary for an explanation of terms in bold) from rural areas, including agriculture, accounts for 19% of the reasons that water bodies are not achieving good status in the Northern Becks catchment. Runoff is one of the key causes of this pollution, facilitating the movement of chemicals and nutrients from fertilisers into the river systems. Livestock farming also causes trampling of riverbanks and enables the movement of sediment into streams, consequently compacting soil and reducing **infiltration**. This type of water pollution can change the ecosystems of our rivers by potentially causing secondary complications such as **eutrophication** from chemicals and nutrients, as well as primary issues including the direct harm to fish and other aquatic life. This also spoils drinking water sources due to the levels of certain chemicals.

[6] https://catchmentbasedapproach.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/CaBA-CSRG-Strategy-MAIN-REPORT-FINAL-12.10.21-Low-Res.pdf

To mitigate this source of pollution, Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) aims to counteract the impacts of diffuse water pollution from rural sources by promoting positive agricultural management techniques to farmers to reduce runoff from their land into rivers.

Wastewater pollution is also problematic in the Northern Becks catchment, accounting for 13% of the reasons for not achieving good status. This is a **point source** of pollution, largely from factories and sewage treatment plants, which release treated wastewater. The effects of wastewater pollution are similar to the impacts of rural/agricultural pollution in regard to the contamination of chemicals which can lead to agal blooms and the direct cause of mortalities of wildlife.

Urban pollution accounts for 6% of the total reasons for not achieving good status in the Northern Becks catchment. As the land-use the catchment area is primarily rural, this is not a significant issue, however urban pollution can still pose risks to river habitats and water quality.

Invasive Species

The introduction of invasive non-native species to the UK has a devastating impact on native biodiversity. Invasive species of concern in the Northern Becks catchment include signal crayfish (Pacifastacus leniusculus), American mink (Neovison vison) and plants such as Himalayan balsam (Impatiens glandulifera). These **alien species** impact negatively on the abundance of native species.

Management strategies to control American mink are underway to prevent the loss of key native species such as water vole (Arvicola amphibius) in the Northern Becks catchment. Partnership work on the protection of native white-clawed crayfish (Austropotamobius pallipes) is also taking place in the catchment in order to prevent population declines in this species caused by disease transmission from signal crayfish.

Figure 5: Himalayan balsam (Source: The Wildlife Trusts)

Figure 6: Signal crayfish (Source: insideecology.com)

Future objectives:

- Work with partners, where resources are available, to strategically reduce the impact of invasive species, in particular the management of Himalayan balsam, control of American mink and protection of native white-clawed crayfish.

Physical Modifications

Physical modification accounts for 46% of the reasons for not achieving good status in the waterbodies of the Northern Becks catchment. This is a critical issue for the catchment as physically modified rivers and streams cause "reduced natural functioning" as described by a report from the EA[7]. This highlights that river modification impacts the ecology and makes river environments inhabitable for many species. Dredging and vegetation removal are common examples of physical modifications to prevent flood events.

Figure 7: Louth Canal shows signs of physical modification. Louth Canal has a poor ecological status.

Physically modified rivers often have a straight, trapezoidal shape. Current EA data indicates that 44% of our estuaries and coastal waters have an ecological status identified at less than good because of physical modifications. A lack of natural processes (for example sediment movement, erosion, and deposition) in constrained waters can often lead to poor habitat quality; unable to recover from disturbances.

The management of this often interferes with the natural world, as there are trade-offs between human and natural priorities; for example, physically modifying rivers to protect against flooding and restoring rivers to their natural state to improve biodiversity. Management strategies could focus on nature-based solutions such as improving new

[7] https://consult.environment-agency.gov.uk/++preview++/environment-and-business/challenges-and-choices/user_uploads/physical-modification-challenge-rbmp-2021.pdf

developments and activities, removing redundant structures and modifications, whilst also providing a space for rivers and coasts to move and adjust.

Sedimentation

As the water flow slows, eroded material being transported by water settles out of the water column onto the surface, causing sedimentation. The sediments that make up the bed, banks, and floodplain of a river have been brought from higher up in the catchment and deposited. These varying depths of sediment can cause flooding and a decline in populations of fish species via compaction of eggs, as well as compacting invertebrates which are an important food source to fish. The Chalk Stream Restoration Strategy Report 2021 highlights the risk of sedimentation, particularly to fish.

6.0 Catchment Vision

The LCST partnership developed a set of aims, which were used to create a vision for the future of the Northern Becks catchment:

Promote the catchment, and to be recognised as a significant feature of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB by engaging the local community

Improve our chalk streams to create a suitable home for wildlife to thrive, by introducing new projects and mitigating the key issues within the catchment

Support our partners and their priorities, ensuring that the partnership is setting objectives collaboratively and that all views between stakeholders are considered

6.1 Catchment Aims

Improvement of biodiversity, habitats and restoring natural processes

- The Northern Becks are synonymous with vibrant, healthy, clean chalk streams resource supporting abundant wildlife.
- Widely known and well-respected network of becks that have helped to provide important opportunities for riparian restoration and enhancements, securing nature recovery in their entirety.
- "Nature Smart" system of springs and becks that can provide secure and safe havens for a landscape rich set of ecologically robust corridors – resilient and adaptative to future climate change and more extreme weather events.

Working with stakeholders and partners to achieve a collaborative vision

- A project partnership that operates as an exemplar for catchment-wide (landscape-scale) water management approaches with collaborative working between all key stakeholders and crucially landowners, tenants, and land managers; helping to ensure a viable and sustainable balance between water demands, flood management, commercial and nature conservation interests.
- Support and work with Anglian Water to develop and implement schemes through the AMP (Asset Management Plan) process.
- Work with landowners and land managers to reduce impact of land management on waterbodies within the catchment. Support landowners in the development of environmental schemes which will have a benefit for the water environment.

Importance of community involvement and showcasing of the Northern Becks catchment

- Northern Becks are widely known and appreciated - locally, regionally and nationally – and recognised as being a focus for chalk stream priority habitat – inc. connecting people and place though a wide range of collaborative cultural and socio-economic initiatives.
- Water courses that are visibly prominent and adding value to the nationally protected Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the wider surrounding landscapes of the coastal grazing marshes.

Farming

- Support the farmers/landowners in agri-environment schemes as outlined in the Environment Land Management scheme.
- Encourage catchment sensitive farming to ensure that there is improvement of water quality in areas of high priority areas.

Investment/Industry

- Provide access to green financing. This will open doors for further potential projects, allowing more funding into nature-based solutions.
- Inclusion of green investment supports the 25 year Environmental plan in creating projects that can sustain the clean and plentiful water of the chalk streams.

This highlights the partnership catchment objectives. They have been separated by 5 individual categories based upon the nature of the specific aim. This has helped to create the vision for the catchment, along with annex 6.

7.0 Current Projects

7.1 Laceby Beck / River Freshney Catchment (to N Sea) Water Body

Background:

The Laceby Beck / River Freshney Catchment has bad ecological status, highlighting the need for habitat enhancements. The river restoration scheme aims to improve in-channel habitats as a solution to improve the ecological status.

Figure 8 and 9 shows two photographs of the River Freshney. The River Freshney has a bad ecological status.

Aims:

- Improve in-channel habitats

Plan:

1. Carry out a river restoration scheme to improve habitat and encourage natural river processes.
2. Carry out a community engagement programme to enthuse local communities about their local environment.

7.2 North Willingham River Rase Climate Change Mitigation

Background:

This is located outside of the Northern Becks range, however, can be used as a demonstration project for what partners could deliver in the Northern Becks CaBA.

The town of Market Rasen has experienced recent flooding following periods of heavy rainfall, prompting 365 properties to be at risk of a 1:100+cc event. Reducing peak flood water across agricultural land upstream will alleviate flood risk in Market Rasen. Flooding is susceptible to faster and greater variations due to climate change which poses threats to communities as well as biodiversity. With a grant from the Green Recovery Challenge Fund, a Natural flood management (NFM) consultant, LCST, LCSP and LCC were able to work with four landowners to successfully install 68 NFM interventions along with delivering several community events to educate the community about chalk streams.

Figure 10 North Willingham prior to works (before)

Figure 11 Three connecting ponds excavated at the base of the valley (after)

Aims:

- Install nature-based solutions in the river Rase catchment to help the chalk stream adapt to climate change

Outcomes:

- Reduced flood risk
- Contributes to improved Water Framework Directive (WFD) Status
- Water storage
- Increased resilience
- Stronger commitment from landowners and community to value their chalk stream

7.3 Blow Wells

Background:

A Blow Well is a type of groundwater spring, which is seldom (if at all) found across the British Isles except for the coastal margins of Lincolnshire. A Blow Well outflows in the coastal plain as opposed to a spring found at the bottom of a hill or slope.

Blow wells can offer a unique habitat:

1) with groundwater at a near constant temperature of around 11 °C;
2) with groundwater of consistent quantity; and
3) with groundwater of a consistent quality.

However, Blow wells are susceptible to adverse impact from:

- land and groundwater contamination;
- exploitation for fish breeding;
- invasive species;
- climate change;
- drought;
- groundwater abstraction;
- lack of management (both catchment land use and inappropriate physical modifications; and
- pollution

Figure 12 shows the blow well located at Far Ings National Nature Reserve. Photograph: LCSP

Figure 13 shows volunteers at the blow well in Kingston Gardens. Photograph: LCSP

Aims:

- To raise the profile of Blow Wells as direct link to the chalk aquifer and therefore the chalk streams
- To increase our knowledge, support nature recovery and build resilience of blow wells

Outcomes:

- Funding from Natural England has helped to designate more Blow Wells as Local Geological sites helping to raise awareness
- Volunteers are now specially trained to monitor and record data to help feed into future management plans
- Better collaboration with landowners and organisations

8.0 Future Objectives

To create our catchment vision (page 10), a list of aims was generated from the wider partner organisations. This has helped the partnership create a set of objectives for the future of the catchment, which could help direct further projects. Annex 6 showcases an example of what the Northern Becks catchment partnership need to do to meet targets set by Lincolnshire County Council. This table can be used as a template for developing project ideas in further partnership meetings.

9.0 Community Engagement & Monitoring

9.1 Riverfly Monitoring Initiative (RMI)

Since 2013 the LCSP has provided the means to professionally train and equip local volunteers to carry out surveys in the Northern Becks catchment. The scheme is part of a wider national initiative by the Riverfly Partnership and is designed to assess changes in water quality by regularly monitoring the abundance of key aquatic invertebrates.

In 2015 a new monitoring scheme was developed and piloted in Lincolnshire. Partners at the Environment Agency designed a system that augmented the previous RMI protocol, adding invertebrates that would highlight changes in sediment load and flow rate. A pilot project was then tested and developed by LCSP volunteers after training was provided by the Environment Agency.

Further collaborative work with Dorset Wildlife Trust, the Environment Agency, the Freshwater Biological Association, the Riverfly Partnership, independent experts, and the Natural History Museum has resulted in the development of a new national surveying methodology called Extended Riverfly.

Data collected through these citizen-science schemes help identify pollution issues quickly, and long-term will highlight areas on UK rivers that will benefit from improvement work to reduce flooding and safeguard our river ecology.

9.2 Freshney Video

In 2021, the Northern becks CaBA worked with the EA, NELC and LCSP staff directly to employ specialist help to produce a short film highlighting key species along the river Freshney, a chalk stream that runs through the town of Grimsby. The video emphasizes the amount of wildlife present on the river and suggests ways in which the local community can positively engage with their chalk stream.
The film is available to view on the LCSP YouTube channel:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4FbwePXlNSA

9.3 Community Engagement

The Northern Becks CaBA are always eager to collaborate with local communities who are keen to improve Lincolnshire's chalk stream habitat. Since 2013 the Northern Becks CaBA, in association with the LCSP, has supported many communities on Lincolnshire's chalk streams to maintain and enhance their chalk streams. Activities have included advisory visits, practical days, river clean-up days and, where possible, the provision of tools to help establish groups. To continue to maintain and improve Lincolnshire's chalk streams, the Northern Becks catchment relies on local communities and volunteers helping to maintain and monitor these fragile river habitats.

Figure 13 and 14 shows volunteers taking part in riverfly survey training offered by the LCSP.

9.4 Education

Education is a key factor in ensuring that future generations continue to restore and improve Lincolnshire's chalk streams and look after the wildlife that they support in the Northern Becks catchment. The LCSP has supported the catchment by working with local schools, from primary age up to university level, using a range of teaching activities to engage pupils and students in discovering Lincolnshire's chalk streams. All workshops are designed to integrate with the relevant topics and curriculum.

10.0 Data & Evidence

It is crucial to investigate a variety of sources of data and information in order to generate project ideas. Using a combination of local and national data ensures that the partnership's priorities are relevant and defined.

10.1 Local Evidence

Lincolnshire Chalk Streams Project Strategic Action Plan: This document was created in 2019 by the LCSP to produce a set of aims to improve Lincolnshire's chalk streams. It includes priority issues in the catchment as well as plans to mitigate them. https://lincolnshirechalkstreams.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/lcspsap20192024.pdf

10.2 National Evidence

Many different national resources are available for the partnership to review:

Catchment Data Explorer: https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/OperationalCatchment/3338

The WFD contributes to the Northern Becks catchment dataset on the catchment data explorer website. Annex 1 highlights the key issues that have compromised some of the water bodies for not reaching 'good' status. Annexes 2 and 3 describe the categories for ecological and chemical status for surface water. Annexes 4 and 5 demonstrate the targets set by the WFD for ecological and chemical status by 2027.

CaBA website: http://www.catchmentbasedapproach.org/
Online CaBA GIS data package: https://data.catchmentbasedapproach.org

The online CaBA GIS data package on the CaBA website allows access to various datasets and GIS layers concerning numerous concerns in each catchment.

Annexes for Catchment Management Plan

Annex 1:

Reasons for not achieving good status by business sector

Significant water management issue	Changes to the natural flow and level of water	Invasive non-native species	Physical modifications	Pollution from abandoned mines	Pollution from rural areas	Pollution from towns, cities and transport	Pollution from waste water
Agriculture and rural land management	2	0	17	0	14	0	0
Domestic general public	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industry	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Local & central government	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No sector responsible	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sector under investigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban and transport	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Waste treatment and disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Industry	7	0	1	0	0	0	9
Total	9	3	33	0	14	4	9

Annex 2:

Ecological status for surface waters

Ecological status or potential	Bad	Poor	Moderate	Good	High	Total
Number of water bodies	3	3	14	1	0	21
Number of water body elements	11	12	9	19	106	157

Annex 3:

Chemical status for surface waters

Chemical status	Fail	Good	Total
Number of water bodies	21	0	21
Number of water body elements	48	220	268

Annex 4:

Ecological status or potential objectives for surface water bodies

Including those with less stringent objectives and extended deadlines

Status	Bad	Poor	Moderate	Good	High	Total
By 2015	1	0	1	1	0	3
By 2021	0	0	0	2	0	2
By 2027	0	0	2	14	0	16
Total	1	0	3	17	0	21

0 of the "by 2027" objectives are low confidence

Annex 5:

Chemical status objectives for surface water bodies

Including those with less stringent objectives and extended deadlines

Status	Fail	Good	Total
By 2015	0	21	21
Total	0	21	21

Annex 6:

Strategy/Plan	How?
Lincolnshire County Council Corporate Plan - Support High Aspirations	By managing the risks to our environment from climate change to protect our natural built resources for future generations
Lincolnshire County Council Corporate Plan - Create Thriving Environments	By improving the safety of local communities and providing sufficient, high-quality and inclusive education places locally
Lincolnshire County Council Corporate Plan - Provide Good-Value Council Services	By engaging, listening and responding to our communities
Green Master Plan - Taking Pride and Responsibility Principle	By, for instance, leaving the natural environment in a better condition than found, causing no harm to the environment and potentially supporting and building resilience across Lincolnshire businesses to the impacts of climate change
Joint Lincolnshire Flood Risk & Water Management Strategy - Needs to assist / work towards the realisation of the strategies ambition being **"Working in Partnership for a Resilient Future"**	By aligning with Aim 1 – "To move from flood risk management to cover water management", which can be achieved by: (a) "having a greater emphasis on managing water in catchments, both locally and at a strategic scale"; and (b) "promoting a greater mix of measures including water retention and attenuation and natural flood risk management methods".

This information was provided by the Lincolnshire County Council to direct how the partnership could meet their priorities and generate project ideas based on their objectives.

Glossary

Alien species - Alien species are species that occur outside their natural range and dispersal potential.

Diffuse pollution - Diffuse pollution is the release of potential pollutants from a range of activities that, individually, may have no effect on the water environment, but, at the scale of a catchment, can have a significant effect. Problems occur in both rural and urban environments.

Eutrophication - Eutrophication is the process by which an entire body of water, or parts of it, becomes progressively enriched with minerals and nutrients, particularly nitrogen and phosphorus.

Infiltration - Infiltration is defined as the flow of water from aboveground into the subsurface.

Point source pollution - Any single identifiable source of pollution from which pollutants are discharged.