Warwickshire Avon Catchment Plan: 2025-2030

The River Avon, near Sherbourne | Image: Imogen Rutter

Catchment Based Approach

Contents

1. Our Vision 3
   1.1 Terms of Reference 4
2. The Warwickshire Avon Landscape 5
3. Environmental Challenges 6
   3.1 Anthropogenic and land use pressures are driving low water resilience 6
   3.2 Water resilience 6
   3.3 Riparian Ecology & Connectivity 9
4. Strategy & Priorities 2025-2030 11
   4.2 Growing the Partnership to Achieve these Aims 12
   4.3 Mechanisms for Delivery 13
   4.4 Priority Sub-Catchment Areas 14
   4.5 Data Collection and Evidence 18
5. Key Partners & Stakeholders 20
   5.1 Steering Group 20
6. Community engagement 20
   6.1 Partnership meetings 20
   6.2 Local Flood Action Groups 21
   6.3 Citizen Science 22

1. Our Vision

Our long-term vision is for a transformed landscape, with the River Avon not just a waterway but an artery of life, buffered by green corridors, bringing nature and water to the rich cultural heart of Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

The river nurtures both rural and urban green ambitions, creating peaceful corridors through urban spaces. Local communities across these towns - Leamington, Redditch, Alcester, Stratford, Coventry, Evesham and others - embrace a new relationship with the river, enjoying sustainable farming, eco-tourism, and shared stewardship.

From the bustling town of Rugby, through to its confluence at Tewkesbury, the Avon's banks fringed with native vegetation and restored floodplains, where wetlands, meadows, and woodlands are full of life.

To achieve this, we want:

A healthier River Avon

Our rivers at good ecological status and with significantly reduced pollution.

River flow uninhibited by barriers.

Regenerative and sustainable farming practices

Farming empowered and supported across the catchment helping to enrich the soil with organic matter, reduce runoff, and create wildlife corridors.

Farmers using their historic connection with the land to actively steward the catchment with practices like rainfall capture and harvesting, which help replenish groundwater, reduce irrigation needs, and boost resilience to drought, all while providing them with greater yields and a more sustainable livelihood.

Increased water and climate resilience,

Reduced impacts from flooding, water availability and quality provide water resilience for all. Fish and wildlife thrive in cleaner, cooler, connected waters, and the Avon adapts to the challenges of climate change, offering sanctuary and abundance.

Nature recovery across the catchment

Landscape scale recovery reintroducing species and revitalising habitats.

An informed and engaged catchment

Improved capability within the CaBA partnership and a more engaged general population informed about the environmental challenges we face and the role they can play in addressing them.

1.1 Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference—Warwickshire Avon Catchment Partnership

AREA

The whole Warwickshire Avon catchment, from the source in Rugby to its confluence with the Severn in Tewkesbury including all of its tributaries.

VISION

- A healthier River Avon
- Regenerative & sustainable farming practices
- Increased water and climate resilience
- Nature recovery across the catchment
- An informed and engaged catchment

STATUS

- Voluntary, non-statutory body mandated by the EA
- Unincorporated, not a legal entity
- Does not hold or expend funds

MEMBERSHIP

- Membership lists held by the catchment hosts.
- Free participation
- Members are invited where their organisation is synergistic with the aims of the catchment partnership.

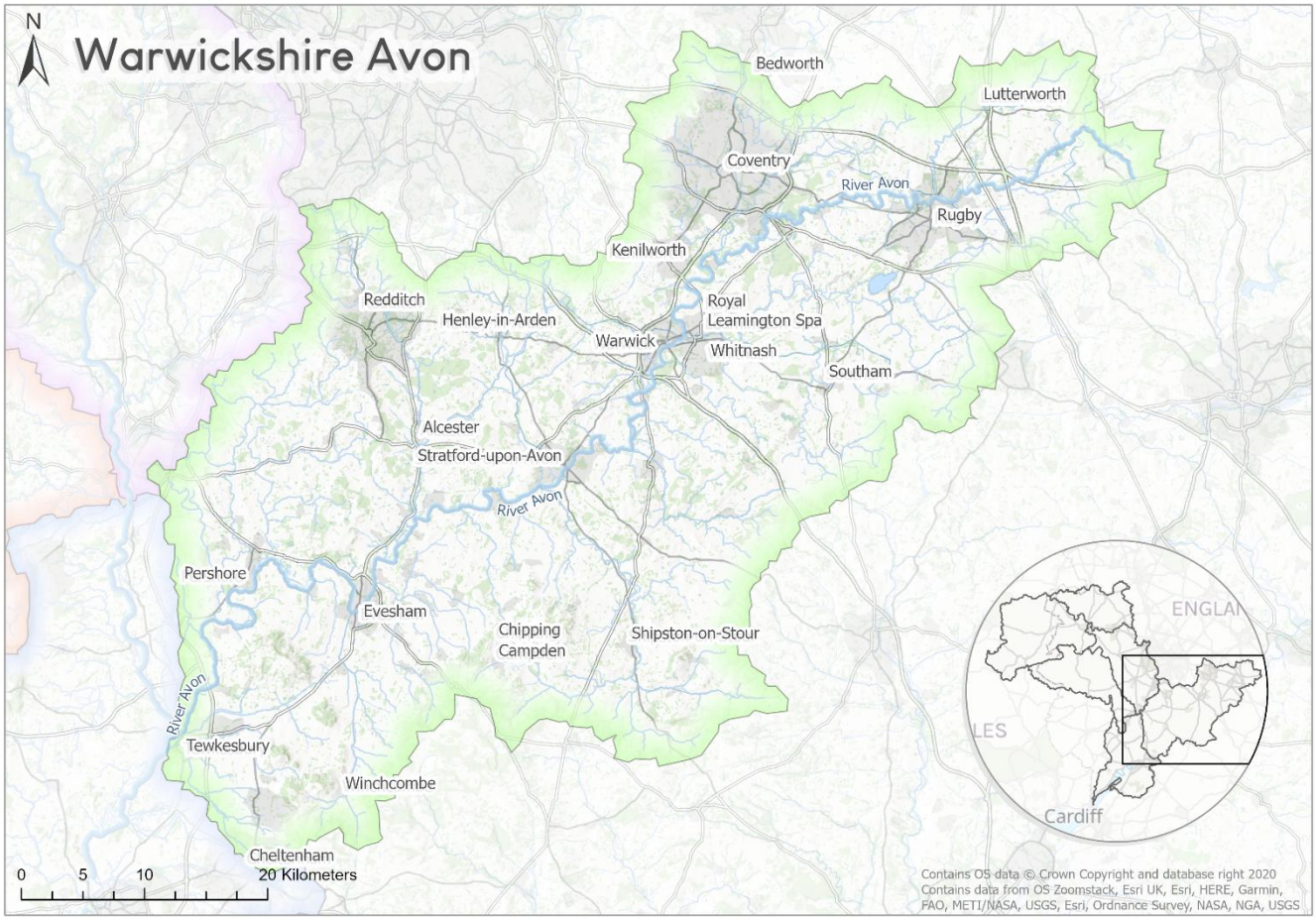
REMIT

- Bring together relevant organisations
- Provide a forum for discussion & coordination
- Agree strategic catchment priorities
- Support the EA in developing River Basin Management Plans
- Recommend and support appropriate actions via delivery organisations

GOVERNANCE

- Two co-hosts
- Seven further steering group members
- At least three partnership meetings per year.
- Issue-based working groups may be set up

2. The Warwickshire Avon Landscape



The Warwickshire Avon catchment, part of the River Severn Basin, spans a diverse landscape of rural and urban areas, shaped by three key National Character Areas: the Arden, Dunsmore & Feldon, and Severn & Avon Vale. The catchment also includes the edge of the Cotswold National Landscape upstream of Shipston on Stour, as well as small parts within the Leicestershire Vales and Northamptonshire Uplands. The catchment features gently rolling farmland, semi-natural woodlands, and fertile floodplains, with notable outliers in the Cotswolds and Northamptonshire. Major tributaries, such as the Sowe, Leam, Dene, Stour, Alne, and Arrow, create vital green and blue corridors that support wildlife and enhance ecological connectivity. The catchment includes towns like Coventry, Warwick, Leamington Spa, Stratford-upon-Avon, Evesham and Redditch, which blend into a predominantly rural setting, with agriculture - particularly market gardenin g around Evesham - playing a significant role in both the economy and landscape.

The area is rich in natural habitats, with several nature reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), such as Brandon Marsh near Coventry and Feckenham Wylde Moor, which is one of the last remaining remnants of fen peat in the region.

3. Environmental Challenges

3.1 Anthropogenic and land use pressures are driving low water resilience

The Warwickshire Avon catchment faces significant anthropogenic pressures, from both rural and urban activities. High-input livestock agriculture, as well as higher risk arable cropping (eg. maize, fodder beet, potatoes, and on wetter, steeper, compacted soils) contribute to soil erosion and create pathways for nutrients and sediments to enter the river catchment. This nutrient enrichment can lead to issues such as algal blooms, siltation and decreased oxygen levels, adversely affecting aquatic ecosystems. Additionally, physical modifications like historically straightened rivers and barriers hinder fish passage and disrupt natural river processes, further impacting biodiversity.

Urban areas within the catchment, including Coventry, Leamington Spa, and Stratford-upon-Avon, introduce pollution from combined sewer overflows and surface runoff, exacerbating water quality and treatment challenges. The region's infrastructure will increasingly have to cope with wetter winters, drier summers and urban expansion, resulting in more frequent sewage spills and flooding incidents.

The Warwickshire Avon catchment rivers are in poor condition and face significant challenges in achieving 'Good' ecological status under the EU Water Framework Directive, primarily due to anthropogenic pressures affecting water quality, with 626 separate reasons for not achieving good status (RNAGs) identified across the catchment.[1]

3.2 Water resilience

Our water environment is already under pressure and new challenges presented by climate change and a growing population mean there is a real need to ensure our communities, and the environment are water resilient. Increased extreme weather events create too much water resulting in flooding, and not enough water resulting in drought. Both impact on the ecology of the river and exacerbate water quality impacts, resulting in impacts on our communities, economy, and food security.

[1] [1] The Environment Agency classifies the ecological status of water bodies in English river basin districts, and where their assessment is less than 'good', the issues preventing this are identified as Reasons for Not Achieving Good (RNAGs), with contributing sectors assessed for each watercourse (Environment Agency's Reasons for Not Achieving Good).

3.2.1 Water quality

Agricultural and rural land management are responsible for the largest proportion at 204 RNAGs (32.6%), contributing significantly to diffuse water pollution through runoff from fertilised fields and livestock areas that introduces excess nutrients and sediments[2].

Severn Trent Water is responsible for 89 RNAGs (14.2%), seven of which have been retired with a further 25 on track, and the company is working to address these through improvement schemes including phosphate and ammonia removal, with forecast costs of £4.4 billion between now and 2050.

A key concern nationally are combined storm overflows from combined sewerage systems that collected both wastewater and rainwater in single piped networks. Severn Trent Water is addressing these legacy issues, including through 20 improvement schemes in Warwickshire during their AMP7 investment cycle and has committed to spending over £384 million on improvements through current investment plans.

Urban and transport sectors contribute 45 RNAGs (7.2%), with urbanisation increasing surface runoff carrying pollutants such as heavy metals and oils into rivers, while expansion of impervious surfaces reduces natural infiltration and leads to higher volumes of polluted runoff during rainfall events.

Full RNAG data are published under the following link:
https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning

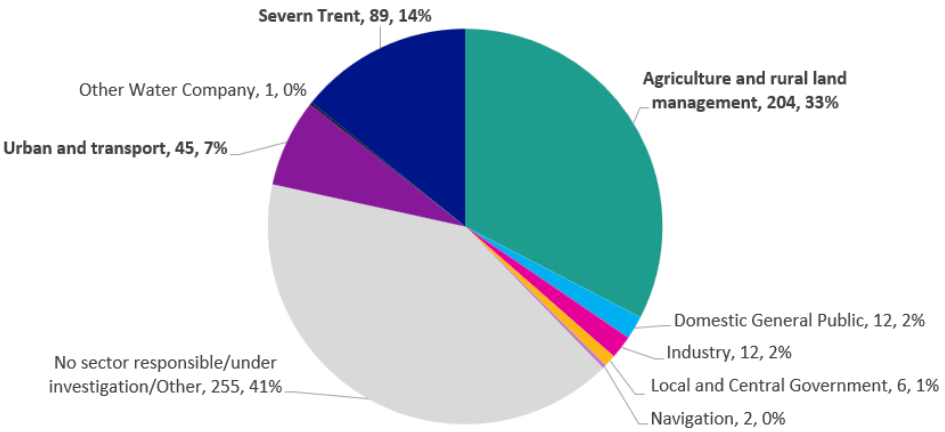


Figure 1. Responsibility by sector for rivers' reasons for not achieving good status in Warwickshire Avon based on an assessment of data downloaded in August 23 and using all classifications of certainty. Graph produced by Severn Trent Water

[2] DEFRA have estimated that UK farming accounts for 25% of phosphate, 50% of nitrate, and 75% of sediment loadings in the water environment. (Consultation on new basic rules for farmers to tackle diffuse water pollution from agriculture in England).

Figure 2. Farm tracks can be a source of run-off issues during high rainfall events- several projects within the catchment look at supporting farmers to intercept surface run-off. Image: Severn Rivers Trust

3.2.2 Flooding

Flooding is a natural process of healthy river catchments, but problems arise when this is flashier and less predictable, exacerbated in urban areas due to built-up impermeable surfaces within the floodplain, river disconnection, straightening, and dredging. Historic attempts to prevent flooding by pushing water further downstream faster through methods such as dredging only exacerbate the issue in the long run.

Significant areas associated with the Warwickshire Avon catchment are defined as Communities at Risk, with priority flood risk areas identified at widespread and dispersed locations. These include many small rural villages and populous areas such as Rugby, Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon, Evesham, and Tewkesbury, meaning approximately one in ten residential properties in Warwickshire are at risk of flooding from rivers and surface water.

Climate change is anticipated to exacerbate this challenge with more frequent and extreme weather events, while traditional flood defence schemes have often been financially unviable

due to the dispersed nature of flood risk. This makes nature-based solutions that deliver flood risk benefits through "slowing the flow" alongside wider water quality and biodiversity benefits increasingly important. Gathering sufficient evidence to demonstrate measurable flood risk benefits remains challenging for attracting support and funding.

3.2.3 Water availability

The Warwickshire Avon catchment faces significant pressures on water resources due to abstraction for agricultural, industrial, and domestic uses, with farmers and growers concerned about potential reductions in water availability for crop irrigation exacerbated by climate change and increasing competition for water.

The Environment Agency's Warwickshire Avon Abstraction Licensing Strategy indicates that certain sub-catchments are under stress with limited water available for new abstractions, while over-abstraction can lead to reduced river flows negatively impacting aquatic ecosystems and water quality, for example, in the Batchley Brook, an upstream tributary of the Arrow. Collaborative efforts are essential to balance water resource demands while ensuring the ecological health of the river system.

3.3 Riparian Ecology & Connectivity

The Warwickshire Avon catchment faces significant fish passage challenges due to numerous barriers constructed throughout the river system that hinder natural connectivity and limit fish movement. For example, the Broadway/Badsey Brook, a tributary of the Avon, contains approximately 30 barriers within a short distance from its confluence, obstructing fish movement and substrate transport, while the navigable Main River Avon between Tewkesbury and Stratford-upon-Avon has 17 locks that create barriers to fish passage. The arrangement at the Avon confluence at Tewkesbury also efficiently excludes all sea migrating fish species other than eel, currently. Elvers (young eels) have the ability to climb damp or wet barriers when arriving at the river, enabling them to utilise the Avon, which is a very important catchment for the species.

These physical modifications disrupt the river's biodiversity and impede the natural behaviours of aquatic species, with the historic and cultural importance of maintaining the Avon as navigable creating challenges in improving fish habitat connectivity. Addressing these issues requires concerted efforts to remove or modify barriers to enhance fish connectivity, whilst working with different stakeholders along the river.

Species and habitat priorities in the Warwickshire Avon broadly align with those listed in the Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Gloucestershire Local Nature Recovery Strategies.

Listed species and habitat assemblages of particular conservation relevance to this Catchment Plan include bittern, otter, beaver, osprey, snipe, water vole, white-clawed crayfish, black poplar, all fish species migration (especially endangered eel and ecologically important, brown trout, barbel and chub), freshwater invertebrates (and related foodplants), wetland and waterbirds (curlew, redshank, lapwing) and wet woodland birds (willow tit, marsh tit, and lesser spotted woodpecker).

Non-native and invasive species continue to pose significant threats to the Warwickshire Avon's ecological balance and native biodiversity. Signal crayfish outcompete the native white-clawed crayfish and damage riverbanks through burrowing. American mink predates upon water vole, native waterfowl and fish populations. Invasive plants such as Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed contribute to destabilisation and erosion of riverbanks whilst also outcompeting native vegetation and reducing habitat quality.

A more recent threat has been the appearance of floating pennywort along the lower reaches of the Avon. This dominating non-native plant forms large floating mats of dense foliage and smothers oxygen from reaching our waterways. A floating pennywort task group has been formed through the Environment Agency in this part of the catchment, with key actions for 2026 onwards.

Figure 3. Example of weir in Arrow Valley Country Park, Redditch. Redditch Borough Council aspire to remove or bypass all weirs within their landholdings, but there remain complicated factors, including a Public Right of Way, historic interests and Sewage Main. The ambition of the Catchment Partnership is to bring together interested stakeholders and unlock funding for projects such as this. Image: Severn Rivers Trust

Riparian corridors along the Avon are also essential blue-green infrastructure that connect aquatic and terrestrial habitats, providing vital ecological function for the catchment. Loss of riverbank vegetation and tree cover has fragmented these corridors, eliminating crucial habitat and shade for fish, birds, and other wildlife, while exacerbating issues like erosion and sediment ingress. Restoring and protecting continuous riparian corridors is essential for maintaining biodiversity, providing climate resilience through cooling effects, and ensuring the ecological integrity of the river system.

4. Strategy & Priorities 2025-2030

Addressing the complex and interlinked environmental issues in the Warwickshire Avon catchment requires integrated efforts involving wastewater infrastructure upgrades, sustainable agricultural practices, protecting existing biodiversity and urban planning that prioritises green infrastructure to manage runoff effectively.

The Warwickshire Avon CaBA aims to work with ongoing strategies and partnerships within the region, and link in with their objectives by doing the following:

Support delivery of catchment projects that deliver outcomes against our key areas:

1. To deliver practical enhancements at a minimum of four priority sub-catchments per year across the catchment and to use these as demonstration sites to encourage further action.

2. To endorse priority projects identified in the Project Pipeline which are delivering multiple benefits including enhancing ecological condition, addressing flood and water resources issues, improving water quality, and promoting involvement and education on catchment priorities.

3. To advocate for and empower farmers, landowners and growers, promoting access to appropriate advice & financial support to move towards regenerative and sustainable farming; through for example, working in partnership with the NFU, local Farm Clusters and the Rural Hub.

4. Communicate the Catchment Plan and projects to key audiences e.g. liaise with landowners to engage their active support with practical projects, and to facilitate the creation of more feasibility studies for larger scale flood risk reduction or river enhancement schemes.

5. Support the development of the Warwickshire Avon Nature4Water[3] programme and the wider LNRS for the catchment by supporting engagement with stakeholder groups within the CaBA partnership

6. To deliver enhancements through partnership working with major stakeholders, developers and businesses

7. To monitor and report on results achieved and progress across the catchment

[3] Co-designed portfolio of water resilience nature-based solution enhancement projects for the catchment between Warwickshire Wildlife Trust, Severn Trent, EA and Warwickshire County Council. The partners are seeking larger scale investment, CaBA will support with the on-the-ground stakeholder engagement Nature4Water | Warwickshire Wildlife Trust

Activity	A healthier River Avon	Regenerative and sustainable farming practices	Increased water and climate resilience	Nature recovery across the catchment	An informed and engaged catchment
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	✓	✓	✓		
4	✓		✓		✓
5	✓		✓	✓	✓
6	✓		✓	✓	✓
7					✓
8			✓		✓
9					✓

8. To host specific working groups on the key themes to develop skills and deployment of enhancements within the catchment

9. To inform and engage stakeholders and the public of priorities, planned actions and achievements; to gradually build engagement capacity with stakeholders

The table below summarises how each of these activities align with the overall vision for the catchment.

4.2 Growing the Partnership to Achieve these Aims

We recognise that we need to enhance and develop the skills of the CaBA partnership, to enhance governance and resource availability.

During autumn 2023, the Steering Group undertook a partnership maturity assessment supported by Stantec UK who have delivered similar assessments for other partnerships.

The assessment considered the current situation of the Partnership and its ambitions over the next five years against a range of aspects including collaboration, funding and resources, governance, data and monitoring and strategy.

The assessment suggested the Partnership currently works together without formal agreement to pool resources to deliver activity and has ambitions to act as a systems integrator that co-

ordinates activity through formal agreement across organisations and traditional silos. Moving towards a systems-thinking approach to work in the catchment will secure a firm foundation for funding and delivery.

The Steering Group identified a range of actions focused on skills, resources, governance and communications to advance the Partnership and recognised that the lack of resource and funding will make delivery of this plan challenging.

To address this we aim to secure long-term sustainable funding and resources to grow the Catchment Partnership's maturity to focus on coordinating landscape-scale solutions to catchment issues.

The Partnership has sought funding from philanthropic donors to employ a development officer to support this objective – whilst initial attempts have been unsuccessful, the CaBA partnership will continue to seek opportunities to fund this vital resource.

4.3 Mechanisms for Delivery

4.3.1 Local Nature Recovery Strategy

Local Nature Recovery Strategies are in development for each county (LNRS) and are currently in the consultation phase, with a draft strategy developed following initial public engagement in 2024 and a consultation that ran until November 2025. In Warwickshire this is led by Warwickshire County Council in partnership with the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Local Nature Partnership. A final strategy is expected in winter 2025/2026.

The strategies will identify priority locations in Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Gloucestershire to take nature recovery action and support habitat creation in areas such as Nature Improvement Areas, while also being used by local authorities when developing planning strategies, aligning closely with the Catchment Plan's objectives by providing a strategic framework for identifying priority areas for habitat creation and restoration. These will directly support goals of improving riparian corridors, enhancing fish connectivity, reducing diffuse pollution from agricultural land, and delivering natural flood management interventions. The LNRS will help guide future funding and delivery of nature-based solutions across priority sub-catchments such as the River Arrow, Alne, Leam, and Stour, ensuring that interventions within the Avon catchment contribute to the wider nature recovery network across the Midlands and England. It addresses both water quality challenges and biodiversity decline through connected blue-green corridors and improved land management practices.

4.3.2 Public funding for sustainable land management

Organisations within the partnership make annual use of public funding through mechanisms such as the Local Water Environment Grant (LWEG), which have been integral to delivery of land management and nature-based solutions. Many partners also work directly or indirectly with agri-environment advisors, who are best placed to advise farmers on stewardship schemes, of which there are many with potential to improve the water environment.

Unfortunately, there is currently a gap in Natural England resource within Warwickshire, which makes some of the higher tier options and Capital Grants items through Catchment Sensitive Farming difficult to access. The closure of the SFI 24 scheme in March 2025 has also led to a growing lack of confidence from farmers and growers in the accessibility of public schemes.

Other public funding mechanisms have included Community Infrastructure Levies, Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL), Water Restoration Fund and the Gloucestershire NFM Fund from Gloucestershire County Council.

4.3.3 Private financing for Nature-Based Solutions

With challenges facing the Avon catchment becoming more severe due to climate change, population growth and biodiversity decline – the question remains of how to find alternative mechanisms of funding to safeguard the catchment.

Members of our steering group are working on a collaborative approach called Nature 4 Water[3], in partnership with The Nature Conservancy and Pegasys, designed to accelerate a local response for water resilience for the Warwickshire Avon. This will be data led in targeting delivery of Nature-Based Solutions to deliver multiple outcomes while utilising the partnership approach to develop funding mechanisms for long-term sustainable delivery at landscape scale. This project is now seeking to scale up its investment and delivery, which the CaBA partnership will support.

4.4 Priority Sub-Catchment Areas

Priority Sub-Catchment Area	Partners	Main Catchment Challenges	Actions
Sherbourne Valley (Coventry Brooks & Rivers)	Warwickshire Wildlife Trust, National Lottery Heritage Fund, Sherbourne Valley Churches, Coventry City Council, Severn Trent, Environment Agency, Historic Coventry Trust, Citizen Housing, Coventry University	Urban run-off; historic alteration of watercourses including culverting and straightening;	5 barriers to fish passage mitigated/removed, 10.8 ha habitat created, 890m^2 bankside and in-channel features, 243 volunteer days; delivery of in-school education sessions for KS2 and GCSE ages.
River Stour catchment	Severn Rivers Trust, Stratford-on-Avon District Council, Environment Agency, Shipston Flood Action Group	Flooding	Since 2021: Produced over 100 recommendations through 25 farm visits/reports covering 3,129 ha. - Shipston Flood Action Group have

			installed over 860 Natural Flood Management interventions since 2014, maintaining at least a third annually. - 6 ha native woodland planting, > 3km riparian buffer strip, over 15 wetland ponds/scrapes created and restored.
River Arrow & Alne	Warwickshire Wildlife Trust, Heart of England Forest, Environment Agency, Stratford-on-Avon District Council, Redditch Borough Council	Flooding; phosphate run-off	As of July 2025: **Warwickshire Wildlife Trust** has engaged 22 landowners, created 4.93 ha of wetland, excavated 38 scrapes and 15 ponds, removed 320m of culvert, installed 20 large woody debris structures and planted 30 in-field trees (not including delivery on HoEF land). **HoEF** created 17 new scrapes, restored 4 scrapes, installed 23 leaky structures, created 550m wiggly channel and 300m braided channel. 300m river restoration scheduled for winter 25/26.
River Leam & tributaries (including Rains Brook)	Severn Rivers Trust, Severn Trent Water, Leam and Upper Avon Sustainable Farming Group, Rural Hub, Environment Agency	Phosphate run-off (Poor and Moderate status), sediment run-off, eutrophication, sedimentation, flooding. Poor ecological status for fish and invertebrates (Rains Brook).	Since 2020: over 30 farm walkover reports with habitat recommendations, and on-farm interventions delivered; > 20 x wetland scrapes and pools, 1km of hedgerow planted, > 1km of in-channel

			improvement, plus a 17 ha rewilding project. - Sustainable Farming Group established in 2021 with over 20 members. - Severn Trent Water agricultural advisors also operate under STEPS program.
Forest of Feckenham	Worcestershire Wildlife Trust, DEFRA, RPA, NFU	Water quality, habitat loss	**Countryside Stewardship Facilitation Fund** - Operated June 2022–November 2025 - Water Environment Grant funded wetland creation with quarterly events on best practice - Nature recovery action plans for members **A Network for Nature** Landscape project in development phase until 2026 (15 months). - Implementation if successful: 2028–32 (5 years) - Focus: habitat restoration, site purchase, advice/support - Aims: reconnect habitats, interpret cultural heritage
Lower Avon Tributaries (Isbourne, Carrant, Mary & Merry Brook)	FWAGSW, Worcestershire County Council, Regional Flood & Coastal Committee	Flooding	Partnership project until 2027 covering River Isbourne tributaries and Bredon Hill watercourses. Natural Flood Management, including leaky

			dams, bunds, tree/hedge planting, swales, and land use change. Project seeking additional landowners with direct links to target watercourses.

Figure 4. Highlights of work in Shipston from 2024 include a four-hectare buffer strip of riparian woodland planting, created along the Knee Brook. Image: Severn Rivers Trust

Figure 5. Floodplain enhancement works on land owned by Greenmech Ltd near Alcester, where three large pools were excavated within a paleochannel. Image: Warwickshire Wildlife Trust

4.5 Data Collection and Evidence

The Warwickshire Avon CaBA supports an evidence-based approach and adaptive management of the catchment. The adaptive management approach requires data to be collected to evaluate the effectiveness of current interventions and inform the choice and design of future interventions.

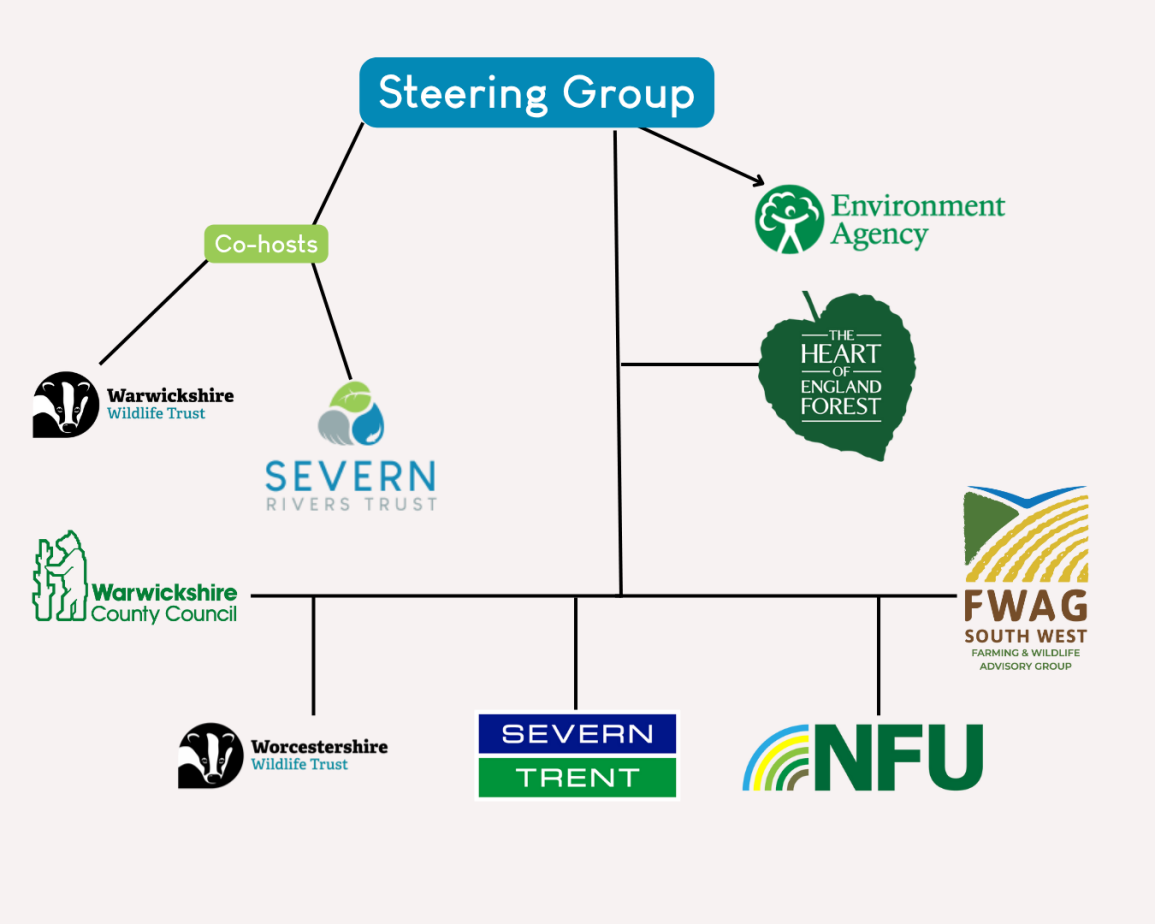
Current Actions	**Future Actions (2025-2030)**
Partners record interventions on the Rivers Trust's NFM Hub	Develop a live project tracker that can be extracted for CaBA reporting, is visible to the public, and incorporates monitoring and data collection features
Project data from across the catchment is collected by co-hosts and reported to the National CaBA database annually	Broaden partnerships involving universities, volunteers, and citizen science initiatives
Proactively taking part in opportunity mapping exercises, where funding allows	Strategically select locations for water quality testing and use this data to support funding bids and reports

Current Actions	Future Actions (2025-2030)
Keep internal databases with mapped projects (e.g. Survey123 to monitor delivery against long-term objectives)	Introduce more opportunity for technology skills sharing within Catchment Partnership meetings
Recommending that at least Steering Group members are signed up to the CaBA Support Team newsletter, and wider partners where considered necessary	Explore representation within the catchment partnership, considering cultural diversity, demographics, and inclusivity
	Create Ways of Working Templates using visual flowcharts to outline project planning steps and processes, improving clarity and alignment within the partnership
	Make processes easily accessible utilising the CaBA and Love Your Warwickshire Avon websites as central hubs to showcase maps, ongoing projects, and relevant data

5. Key Partners & Stakeholders

5.1 Steering Group

The steering group is currently comprised of the following partners and is aimed at covering a breadth of experience and geography across the catchment.



6. Community engagement

6.1 Partnership meetings

The wider partnership meets at least three times per year, across the breadth of the catchment area. The format typically consists of a morning meeting, and then an afternoon site visit. The steering group members also meet online at least three times per calendar year to discuss future agenda items and collaborative efforts.

Figure 6. Catchment Partnership meeting at Chipping Campden, Sep 2024. Image: Severn Rivers Trust

6.2 Local Flood Action Groups

Local Flood Action Groups are voluntary groups of local residents with a shared concern in tackling flooding within the local area. They normally meet on a regular basis to help try and reduce the impact of flood events. Each group will decide its own level of responsibility and actions taken. There are several flood action groups in Warwickshire carrying out direct interventions and attending CaBA meetings, including the Shipston Flood Action Group and the Wellesbourne & Walton Flood Action Group.

Figure 7. Key community actions suggested for flood groups. Image credit: The Flood Hub.

6.3 Citizen Science

Several citizen science-based groups are active around the Warwickshire Avon catchment area, and take part in data collection surrounding water quality, as well as attending catchment partnership meetings – currently, monitoring remains an underfunded aspect of projects. Current groups that are active in the area, and who have attended partnership meetings, are SafeAvon, Avonvale River Action Group, The Campden Society, Dene River Watch and River Arrow and Alne Revival, amongst others.

Appendix 1. Map of canal network within Warwickshire Avon

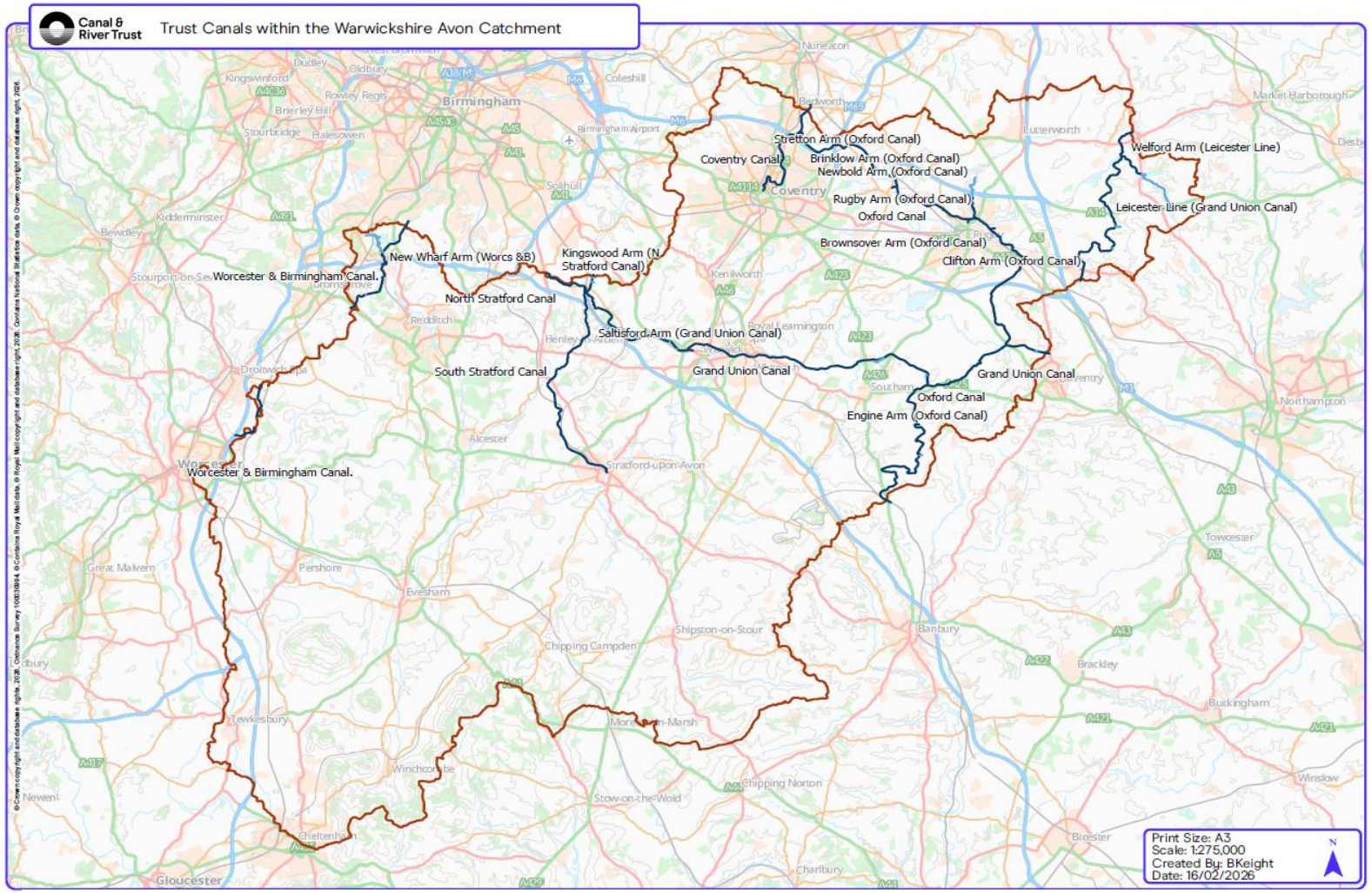


Figure 8. Map of canals in relation to Warwickshire Avon catchment. Several catchment projects have involved work involving canal & river networks, including tackling floating pennywort and creating improved habitat for water vole. Image: Canal & River Trust

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