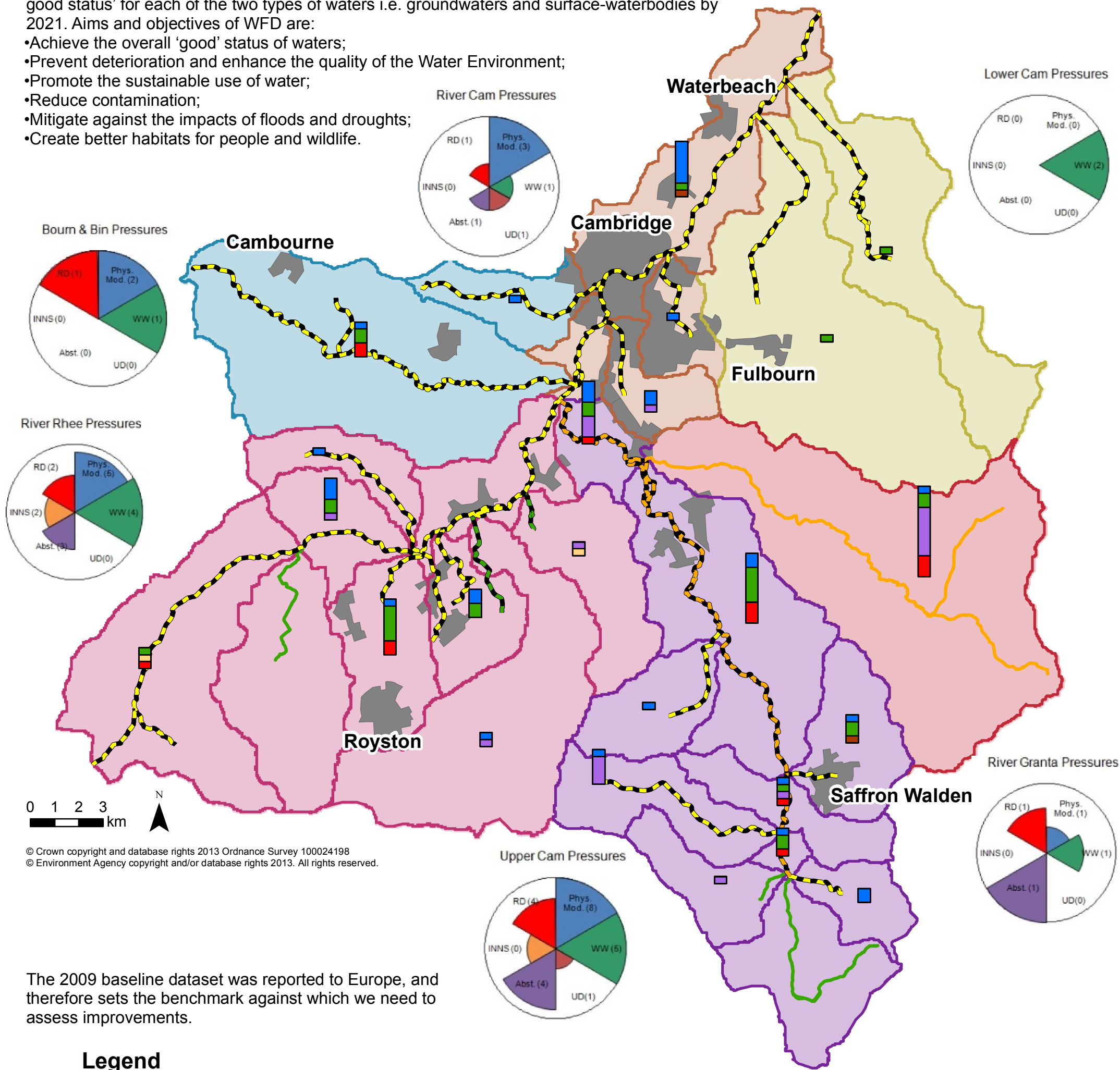


# Cam Corridor Strategy Challenges

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) became law in England in 2000. WFD requires 'overall good status' for each of the two types of waters i.e. groundwaters and surface-waterbodies by 2021. Aims and objectives of WFD are:

- Achieve the overall 'good' status of waters;
- Prevent deterioration and enhance the quality of the Water Environment;
- Promote the sustainable use of water;
- Reduce contamination;
- Mitigate against the impacts of floods and droughts;
- Create better habitats for people and wildlife.



The 2009 baseline dataset was reported to Europe, and therefore sets the benchmark against which we need to assess improvements.

## Legend

### WFD Rivers

#### 2009 EcoClass Baseline, Morphology Designation

- Good, Natural
- Good, Heavily Modified
- Moderate, Heavily Modified
- Poor, Natural
- Poor, Heavily Modified

#### Large Urban Areas



### Pressures on Waterbody

- Waterbody Bar Graph
- Physical Modification (Phys. Mod.)
- Pollution from Waste Water (WW)
- Urban Diffuse Pollution (UD)
- Abstraction (Abst.)
- Invasive Non-native Species (INNS)
- Rural Diffuse Pollution (RD)

### Sub-Catchments

- Upper Cam
- River Rhee
- River Granta
- River Cam
- Bourn & Bin Brooks
- Lower Cam

The Environment Agency has an investigations programme which is designed to look at the failing elements with the aim of improving our confidence that they are genuinely failing and to identify the main reasons of the failures (pressure). The pie charts show the pressures by sub-catchment and the numbers in the brackets represents the number of waterbodies with that pressure.

The height of the individual bars in the waterbody bar graphs represents the number of reasons of failure per pressure. One pressure can have a number of reasons for the failure, i.e. rural diffuse pollution can be as a result of arable fields, mixed agricultural run-off and farm infrastructure and would be displayed as three reasons of failures.