



# Catchment Based Approach

## Monitoring & Evaluation

2018/19

CaBA Benefits Assessment Working Group  
January 2020

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# Catchment Based Approach

Celebrating the benefits of a collaborative approach for people and wildlife



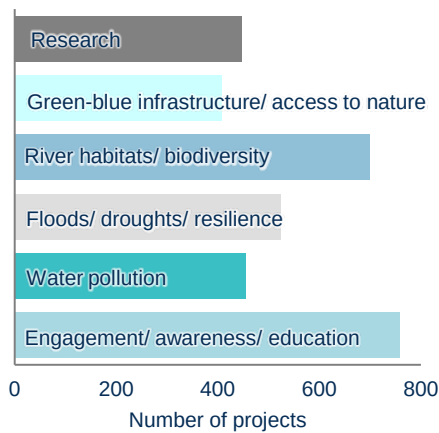
## Action and Activities in 2018/19

# 23,379

primary stakeholders engaged in 2018/19



# 939

 projects tackling:


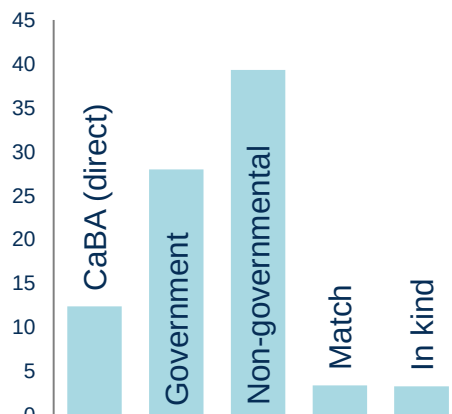
# £1 : £3.2

For every £1 directly invested by the Government, CaBA partnerships have raised £3.2 from non-governmental funders

plus

# £28 million

of wider government funding invested via a collaborative catchment approach



Note: the funding reporting process has changed since last year, particularly with respect to EA WEIF and WEG funds, which are now more consistently recorded and included as host funding. This has therefore affected the funding ratio. Total amount of non-governmental funding reported has increased.

## Project outcomes in 2018/19:



# 30,898

volunteers & citizen scientists actively involved



# 5,424ha

habitat created



# 99 barriers

to fish migration mitigated



# 208

projects tackling diffuse pollution & improving water quality



# 298

projects tackling ecological quality of waterbodies



# >100km

riverbank controlled for specific invasive species



# 13,417

farmers engaged, often with on-farm measures implemented

All CPs work with their local water company and

# 69%

have the water company involved in funding and/or delivery

# 487

 CaBA meetings across the country

# Executive Summary

## Background

The Catchment Based Approach (CaBA) promotes collaborative working at a river catchment scale to realise environmental, social and economic benefits. In early 2017, the CaBA Benefits Working Group designed a monitoring and evaluation assessment process to better understand the benefits arising from CaBA, to determine the general direction of travel of partnerships and to target capacity building. The first analysis addressed and aggregated information from the first four years of CaBA, up to Spring 2017. A second report published in September 2018 captured information for 2017/18. This third report summarises the key outcomes of the national-scale evaluation of partnership working for the financial year 2018/19. The adoption of a broadly harmonised reporting structure between years allows for some broad observations to be drawn with respect to trends over time.

## Engagement

CaBA partnerships are actively engaging with an increasingly diverse range of stakeholders. Seventy-two partnerships are actively engaged - i.e. involved in delivery and/or are funded by - their local water company, with 48 partnerships actively engaged with Local Authority Environment Teams. Twenty-one partnerships are actively engaged with businesses (excluding farms) that encompass large multi-nationals, airport and port authorities, hotels and the leisure sector, food and drink companies and housing developers. Four partnerships report active engagement with a Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP). Relative to 2017/18, an increase in active engagement with several key stakeholders has been observed including; Local Authorities encompassing Councillors, Planners, Environment and Highways Teams; Water Companies, Businesses, landowners, LEPs and Local Nature Partnerships.

## Data and Evidence

Partnerships continue to take an evidence-led approach to catchment management, drawing upon EA datasets, those from academia and their own local monitoring programs. Seventy-two partnerships actively use the CaBA Data Package to identify shared priorities, target and design actions and support project proposals. All partnerships have developed a Catchment Plan, and these illustrate progress over the last year in their level of maturity with respect to several elements including; the incorporation of a vision; terms of reference; a strategy for using data and evidence and; plans for delivery, monitoring and evaluation and communication and engagement.

## Delivery

Partnerships undertook 939 projects during 2018/19 encompassing a wide range of objectives, with engagement and education, addressing rural water pollution, protection and restoration of habitats – including addressing physical modifications – and investigative monitoring being some of the most common categories of delivery. Other projects included flood risk management, including the implementation of natural solutions, water scarcity and low flows, urban diffuse pollution and the control of invasive non-native species along more than 100 km of riverbank. CaBA projects deployed 31,000 volunteers and citizen scientists in a variety of ways including Riverfly monitoring (ecological health of a river), river walkover surveys and water quality monitoring. In addition, more than 13,000 farmers have been engaged, often resulting in the implementation of on-farm measures. Diffuse rural projects included a variety of on-farm activities including soil, nutrient and pesticide management advice to farmers, riparian management including buffer strips and fencing, sedimentation ponds and slurry management and infrastructure improvements. Most partnerships raised awareness of the 'Farming Rules for Water' when engaging the farming community.

## **Socio-Economic Benefits**

In addition to environmental outcomes, various social and economic benefits were reported for work undertaken during 2018/19. These included; the provision of training schemes for those living within deprived communities, the development of green space to enhance community health and wellbeing, improvements to farm business through more sustainable land management practices, the creation of a farming community group that is self-supportive and self-financing, creation of a riverside boardwalk to enhance engagement with the rivers and to provide a safer walking route for school children, increased peace of mind for people at risk of flooding and improved aquatic habitat leading to an increase in angling revenue.

## **Funding**

During 2018/19, for every £1 directly invested by Government, CaBA partnerships have raised £3.2 from non-Governmental funders including water companies, EU funds including LIFE, Interreg and Horizon2020, waste companies and landfill taxes, and lottery funds. This ratio is lower than the 1:6 figure reported for 2017/18. The decrease, however, primarily reflects an improvement in this year's reporting process, particularly with respect to Environment Agency Water Environment Improvement Fund and Water Environment Grant funds that are now more consistently recorded and included as host funding.

## **Next Steps**

Partnerships engagement with stakeholders continues to grow and diversify, including business liaison, facilitated by the CaBA Water Stewardship project manager. Substantial potential exists, however, to expand this engagement further still, particularly with Businesses, Local Authorities, LEPs and Health Authorities. National level activity by the CaBA National Support Group (NSG) can help to facilitate this wider engagement.

Environmental delivery by CaBA Partnerships continues to grow, however, projects addressing Groundwater and Transitional and Coastal Waters remain relatively limited. The Marine Management Organisation funded project 'Wholescape Approach to Marine Management' (WAMM) aims to address the latter issue through driving closer collaboration between CaBA and Coastal Partnerships, supporting them to accelerate environmental delivery in the Coastal and Estuarine environment. Whilst CaBA water scarcity projects are not predominant, their number has increased since last year and this trend is expected to continue with the recent release of funds for partnerships targeted to this issue.

More support to partnerships is required to help them to undertake and improve the monitoring and evaluation of their projects. Similarly, whilst reporting of the social and economic benefits arising from CaBA projects continues to improve there is scope for enhancement; further support to partnerships on this issue is desirable.

CaBA Partnerships can play a key role in the delivery of the Government's 25-year Environment Plan and the NSG is well placed to help drive this process across all of the policy goals embedded in the Plan. Additionally, this 2018/19 report shows that CaBA partnerships have begun to engage with the next cycle of RBMPs, with targeted support through the CaBA NSG now accelerating this process.

# Summary by River Basin District

|  | Anglian   | Dee          | Humber   | North West  | Northumbria | Severn     | Solway Tweed | South East | South West    | Thames    | Total       |        |
|--|---|--------------|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|--------|
| <b>No. partnerships in RBD</b>   | 11  | 2            | 16       | 11          | 4           | 8          | 3            | 9          | 10            | 30        | 104         |        |
| <b>Engagement</b><br>(total no. in RBD)                                | 1° Stakeholders<br><i>Mean Average</i>              | 1,985<br>180 | 50<br>25 | 3107<br>194 | 2405<br>219 | 500<br>125 | 1,587<br>198 | 907<br>302 | 9,125<br>1014 | 923<br>92 | 2,790<br>96 | 23,379 |
|  | New Organisations<br><i>Mean Average</i>            | 49<br>4      | 15<br>8  | 55<br>3     | 63<br>6     | 94<br>24   | 24<br>3      | 4<br>1     | 41<br>5       | 27<br>3   | 148<br>5    | 520    |
|  | New Active Partners<br><i>Mean Average</i>          | 24<br>2      | 0<br>0   | 48<br>3     | 74<br>7     | 17<br>4    | 43<br>5      | 22<br>7    | 67<br>7       | 131<br>13 | 305<br>11   | 731    |
| <b>Total Projects</b>  | 64  | 7            | 136      | 105         | 48          | 113        | 18           | 90         | 106           | 252       | 939         |        |
| <b>Primary Project Objective</b> (/ = and/or)<br>(no. projects in RBD) | Engagement/<br>Awareness/<br>Education              | 43           | 6        | 111         | 84          | 43         | 80           | 14         | 75            | 83        | 220         | 759    |
|  | Water Pollution                                     | 27           | 6        | 62          | 60          | 28         | 39           | 8          | 31            | 63        | 131         | 455    |
|  | Flooding/Drought/<br>Resilience                     | 38           | 6        | 62          | 77          | 32         | 52           | 14         | 39            | 71        | 134         | 525    |
|  | Restoration/<br>Biodiversity/<br>Physical Mod.      | 48           | 6        | 107         | 84          | 34         | 77           | 15         | 61            | 77        | 191         | 700    |
|  | Recreation/ Access/<br>Green-Blue<br>Infrastructure | 16           | 3        | 58          | 66          | 24         | 50           | 3          | 21            | 45        | 122         | 408    |
|  | Investigation                                       | 27           | 5        | 57          | 77          | 31         | 39           | 5          | 36            | 55        | 115         | 447    |
| <b>Funding</b> (total<br>reported in RBD)                              | Direct Funding<br>(millions)                        | 1.0          | 0.44     | 4.57        | 6.79        | 7.79       | 12.63        | 0.25       | 1.08          | 42.98     | 4.98        | 82.51  |
|  | Match Funding<br>(thousands)                        | 3            | 0        | 167         | 220         | 2,085      | 666          | 8          | 12            | 94        | 128         | 3,382  |
|  | In-Kind (thousands)                                 | 126          |          | 267         | 395         | 1,257      | 239          | 13         | 79            | 410       | 562         | 3,348  |
| <b>Outcomes of project</b><br>(total reported in RBD)                  | Volunteers/Citizen<br>Scientists Engaged            | 565          | 50       | 6,117       | 2,588       | 1,448      | 11,256       | 79         | 493           | 1,306     | 6,996       | 30,898 |
|  | Farmers Engaged                                     | 908          | 21       | 2125        | 1144        | 766        | 3,278        | 205        | 399           | 2,353     | 2,218       | 13,417 |
|  | Fish Migration<br>Barriers Mitigated                | 0            | 0        | 18          | 10          | 9          | 16           | 2          | 8             | 14        | 22          | 99     |
|  | Habitat Created (ha)                                | 16.9         | 1.4      | 653.3       | 206.4       | 103.7      | 26.1         | 5.9        | 6.6           | 119.3     | 4,284       | 5,424  |

# CaBA Introduction

The Catchment Based Approach (CaBA) is an inclusive collaborative water management initiative that works in partnership with Government, NGOs, Local Authorities, Water Companies, businesses and more, to maximise the natural value of our environment. CaBA partnerships are actively working in all 100+ river catchments across England and cross-border with Wales, directly supporting the achievement of many of the targets under the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan.

The CaBA National Support Group (NSG), whose members represent many of the organisations engaged in CaBA, plays a key role in supporting CaBA activity and promotes the initiative across all key sectors including water industry, business, agriculture and Local Government. This engagement aims to strengthen the diversity of the wider initiative and help it access new sources of funding.

The NSG also works to support partnerships across England through identifying gaps in knowledge or process and resolving barriers to delivery. Many members of the NSG engage directly with partnerships and have on-the-ground knowledge of CaBA in action. Communication with the partnerships is undertaken via national conferences, workshops, newsletters, webinars and the CaBA website that incorporates a discussion forum.

A series of CaBA working groups, overseen by the NSG, each has a set of objectives specific to a particular theme or issue. Each group includes a primary focus to support the building of capacity and expertise across catchment partnerships nationwide, with respect to their theme. The focus areas of the working groups include data and monitoring, urban water management, abstraction, biodiversity, flooding, agriculture, coastal and estuarine waters, integrated wetlands and the evaluation of benefits arising from CaBA's collaborative approach.

The programme of mentoring overseen by the NSG is focused upon building knowledge capital throughout catchment partnerships nationwide. A small team of experienced practical catchment scientists support partnerships in a wide range of technical areas including the application and interpretation of modelling tools, spatial analysis through Geographical Information Systems and practical project delivery across a range of issues including water quality, flood risk management, and habitat restoration. Also operating under the NSG, a dedicated CaBA Water Stewardship Service raises awareness of CaBA amongst businesses, highlighting the opportunities it provides to support business water stewardship strategies, providing support to catchment partnerships to engage with business and developing collaborative projects.

The CaBA partnerships are also supported by funding for each host organisation from the Environment Agency. As part of this hosting, each partnership must meet a number of targets for the year, known as 'National Success Measures'. In 2018/19 the National Success Measures were:

- A) Engagement - As part of the widening remit of catchment partnership working, where relevant we expect catchment partnerships to be able to demonstrate they have supported:
  - Engagement for River Basin Management Planning
  - Engagement in Defra Abstraction Plan work during 2018/19
  - Roll-out of Defra's New Farming Rules for Water during 2018/19
  - Local Water Companies shape their business plans for the Price Review 2019
- B) Self-sustaining partnerships - We expect catchment partnerships to be able to demonstrate active and inclusive continuous improvement towards good governance.
- C) Monitoring and reporting - Complete accurately and in a timely manner the Statement of Account and annual CaBA Monitoring and Evaluation assessment process which will commence in the final quarter of the 2018-19 financial year.

The third of these success measures is to complete a form to record the ways of working and activities of the partnership. The results of this self-reporting process are detailed in this report.

# CaBA Monitoring Results - 2018/19

The CaBA Monitoring & Evaluation process for 2018/19 took place in spring 2019. The partnerships were asked to self-report details about the work and activities of their partnership that took place between March 2018 and March 2019.

The following symbols can be used to give an indication of changes since last year. They should be used as an indication only, as this large and complex self-reported dataset is affected by multiple factors over varying timescales. This includes the learning process of those completing the form (for what is now the third time) as well as improvements and adjustments to the monitoring system itself. Key to the Catchment Based Approach is a cycle of partnership building, planning, delivery and improvement, a cycle within which the partnerships will be at various stages, and which brings forward different aims, focuses and outcomes over time. It is also important to note that the normal 'ebbs and flows' in funding sources and work streams (e.g. the appearance of short-term funding opportunities such as the Water Environment Grant and the 5-Year cycle of the Periodic Review process in the water industry), will have an effect on the outputs and activities of the partnerships in any particular year.

Please note that in 2017/18 101 partnerships took part in the monitoring, whereas in 2018/19 104 partnerships took part. Therefore, total numbers have not always been given a symbol to compare to last year's value, and instead the symbol may be shown for a median value or for a percentage figure.

■ - Response which will generally have a **positive** effect for CaBA

▲ - **Increase** since last year. Generally, an increased value for this variable will have a **positive** effect for CaBA. *Eg. more organisations involved is typically a positive increase.*

▼ - **Decrease** since last year. Generally, a decreased value for this variable will have a **positive** effect for CaBA. *Eg. fewer partnerships who have not yet started their action plan is a positive decrease.*

■ - Response which will generally have a **negative** effect for CaBA

▲ - **Increase** since last year. Generally, an increased value for this variable will have a **negative** effect for CaBA. *Eg. more partnerships who have not engaged with their water company is a negative increase.*

▼ - **Decrease** since last year. Generally, a decreased value for this variable will have a **negative** effect for CaBA. *Eg. fewer partnership meetings is typically a negative decrease.*

■ - Response which will **not necessarily have a positive or negative** effect for CaBA

▲ - **Increase** since last year. Generally, an increased value for this variable will have **not necessarily have a positive or negative** effect for CaBA. *Eg. more partnerships focusing on urban diffuse pollution is an increase, but it does not necessarily indicate a positive or negative impact for CaBA as a whole.*

▼ - **Decrease** since last year. Generally, a decreased value for this variable will have **not necessarily have a positive or negative** effect for CaBA. *Eg. fewer people working on hosting CaBA partnerships is a decrease, but it does not necessarily indicate a positive or negative impact for CaBA as a whole.*

There has not been a statistical analysis of the significance of changes. However, to make larger changes easier to pick out, if percentages have changed by less than 5 percentage points they are shown in pale grey.

■ - No change since last year.

○ - New question this year or question has been altered so results are not comparable between years



# Part 1: Partnership Details

Part 1 of the Monitoring & Evaluation process investigated partnership hosting, overall partnership communication and engagement with groups of stakeholders, the use of the various elements of support from the CaBA National Support Group, and the level of development of partnership plans.

## Hosting

Each CaBA partnership has one or more host partners. These organisations receive funding from the Environment Agency for this work and may receive or raise additional host funds from other sources.

### Number of people working on hosting of Catchment Partnerships

Total: 302

Median per partnership: 3 (-)

### Time spent on hosting (FTEs)

Total: 67

Median per partnership: 0.5 (-)

## Meetings & Communications

### Number of partnership meetings in 2018

Total: 487

Median per partnership: 4 (-)

### Active core group/ steering group/ project board

86 of the partnerships have a steering group. This is 83% of the partnerships (▼1% from 84%).

### Number of core group meetings in 2018

Total: 357

Median per partnership: 4 (-)

## Communication with partnership

|                  | No. partnerships<br>% of partnerships<br>Increase/decrease from 2017/18 percentage |                           |                           |                           |                           |       |
|------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
|                  | Newsletter   | Meetings                  | Email                     | Website                   | Social Media              | Other |
| More than weekly | 0<br>0%<br>(-)   | 0<br>0%<br>(-)            | 8<br>8%<br>(▲ from 6%)    | 1<br>1%<br>(▼ from 6%)    | 10<br>10%<br>(▼ from 13%) | 1     |
| Weekly           | 0<br>0%<br>(-)   | 1<br>1%<br>(▲ from 0%)    | 17<br>16%<br>(▼ from 17%) | 4<br>4%<br>(▼ from 7%)    | 15<br>14%<br>(▲ from 8%)  | 2     |
| Monthly          | 3<br>3%<br>(▲ from 2%)   | 8<br>8%<br>(▼ from 10%)   | 51<br>49%<br>(▲ from 44%) | 20<br>19%<br>(▲ from 18%) | 17<br>16%<br>(▼ from 25%) | 6     |
| Quarterly        | 14<br>13%<br>(▼ from 16%)  | 67<br>64%<br>(▲ from 68%) | 19<br>18%<br>(▼ from 26%) | 24<br>23%<br>(▲ from 20%) | 12<br>12%<br>(▲ from 9%)  | 8     |
| Biannually       | 11<br>11%<br>(▲ from 9%)   | 15<br>14%<br>(▲ from 13%) | 3<br>3%<br>(▼ from 4%)    | 11<br>11%<br>(▲ from 10%) | 3<br>3%<br>(-)            | 3     |
| Annually         | 10<br>10%<br>(▼ from 13%)  | 9<br>9%<br>(▲ from 6%)    | 1<br>1%<br>(-)            | 12<br>12%<br>(▲ from 11%) | 0<br>0%<br>(▼ from 3%)    | 1     |
| Not used         | 58<br>56%<br>(▼ from 58%)  | 2<br>2%<br>(▼ from 3%)    | 3<br>3%<br>(▲ from 2%)    | 27<br>26%<br>(▼ from 27%) | 43<br>41%<br>(▲ from 36%) | 10    |
| No response      | 7  | 1                         | 1                         | 4                         | 3                         | 72    |

# Engagement

## Number of new individual people engaged in 2018/19

Total: 25,190 (▼43% from 44,280 in total in 2017/18)

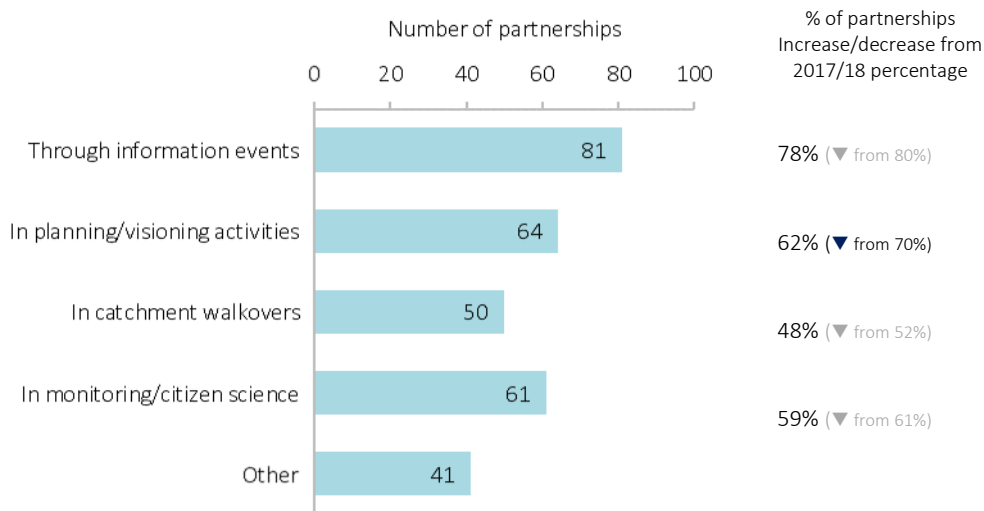
Median per partnership: 70 (▲33% from 52.5 median per partnership in 2017/18)

## Number of these individuals who were primary stakeholders

Total: 23,379 (▼16% from 27,846)

Median per partnership: 58 (▲45% from 40)

## Activities through which partnerships have engaged primary stakeholders



Other: Attending conferences/festivals/forums, volunteer days, consultation events, social media

## Number of new people actively contributing to hosting/planning/delivery/monitoring in 2018/19

Total: 731 (▼60% from 1,844 in 2017/18)

Median per partnership: 2 (▼33% from 3 in 2017/18)

## Number of new organisations engaged in 2018/19

Total: 520 (▼14% from 608)

Median per partnership: 3 (▼25% from 4)

## Stakeholder involvement

|  | No. partnerships<br>% of partnerships<br>Increase/decrease from 2017/18 percentage |                              |                                |                              |                           |                                  |   |                              |                           |                           |
|--|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|  | Local Authorities - Councillors  | Local Authorities - Planners | Local Authorities – Env. Teams | Local Authorities - Highways | Water Company             | Businesses (not including farms) | Landowners, land managers or farming & forestry community | Local Enterprise Partnership | Local Nature Partnership  | Flood Partnership         |
| ■ Actively engaged with delivery/funding | 9<br>9%<br>(▲ from 8%)   | 13<br>13%<br>(▲ from 9%)     | 48<br>46%<br>(▲ from 35%)      | 16<br>15%<br>(▲ from 10%)    | 72<br>69%<br>(▲ from 62%) | 21<br>20%<br>(▲ from 11%)        | 42<br>40%<br>(▲ from 32%)                                 | 4<br>4%<br>(▲ from 2%)       | 20<br>19%<br>(▲ from 9%)  | 26<br>-                   |
| ■ Regularly involved with planning       | 0<br>0%<br>(▼ from 6%)   | 10<br>10%<br>(▲ from 6%)     | 10<br>10%<br>(▼ from 16%)      | 4<br>4%<br>(▼ from 7%)       | 12<br>-                   | 3<br>3%<br>(▼ from 7%)           | 11<br>11%<br>(▼ from 15%)                                 | 2<br>2%<br>(▲ from 1%)       | 6<br>6%<br>(▼ from 16%)   | 10<br>10%<br>(▲ from 8%)  |
| ■ Have attended meetings                 | 21<br>20%<br>(▲ from 18%)  | 21<br>20%<br>(▼ from 27%)    | 23<br>22%<br>(▼ from 26%)      | 16<br>15%<br>(▲ from 14%)    | 16<br>15%<br>(▼ from 18%) | 23<br>22%<br>(▲ from 20%)        | 20<br>19%<br>(▼ from 28%)                                 | 7<br>7%<br>(▲ from 5%)       | 16<br>15%<br>(▼ from 18%) | 19<br>18%<br>(▲ from 17%) |
| ■ On contact list/receives comms         | 18<br>17%<br>(▼ from 22%)  | 18<br>17%<br>(▲ from 14%)    | 11<br>-                        | 12<br>12%<br>(▼ from 15%)    | 2<br>2%<br>(▼ from 5%)    | 8<br>8%<br>(▼ from 14%)          | 15<br>14%<br>(▲ from 10%)                                 | 6<br>6%<br>(▼ from 22%)      | 12<br>12%<br>(▼ from 17%) | 5<br>5%<br>(▼ from 14%)   |
| ■ Aware of partnership                   | 35<br>34%<br>(▲ from 30%)  | 28<br>27%<br>(▼ from 30%)    | 9<br>-                         | 28<br>27%<br>(▲ from 22%)    | 1<br>-                    | 25<br>24%<br>(▲ from 15%)        | 14<br>13%<br>(▲ from 11%)                                 | 31<br>30%<br>(▲ from 24%)    | 15<br>14%<br>(▲ from 12%) | 20<br>19%<br>(▲ from 14%) |
| ■ Not engaged                            | 18<br>17%<br>(▲ from 15%)  | 11<br>11%<br>(▲ from 10%)    | 2<br>2%<br>(▼ from 3%)         | 25<br>24%<br>(▼ from 29%)    | 0<br>-                    | 22<br>21%<br>(▼ from 29%)        | 2<br>2%<br>(▼ from 3%)                                    | 52<br>50%<br>(▲ from 41%)    | 32<br>31%<br>(▲ from 26%) | 17<br>16%<br>(▲ from 15%) |

### Engagement with farming and forestry community

*Examples of people/organisations engaged:* Individual farmers & landowners; National Farmers Union (NFU); Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) farmer facilitation groups; Forestry Commission; Woodland Trust; Farming Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG); City of Trees; Tree Wardens

*Examples of methods of engagement:* Walkover surveys; Facilitation Fund groups; engagement on specific issues (eg. Farming Rules for Water); engagement with National Farmers Union; business board with representatives from the agri-supply chain; project-specific engagement (eg. NFM projects; pesticide reduction schemes; beaver introduction projects; INNS clearance etc.); using SSSI restoration plan as an engagement tool; working with large estates; working with upland farmers; through farm advice; through project planning

### Engagement with businesses

*Examples of types of businesses engaged:* Supermarkets; financial businesses; farmers; environmental consultancies; water companies; airports; growers associations and horticulture businesses; airports; Water Level Management Boards; cosmetics businesses; housing developers; food companies; entertainment/tourism businesses; large landowners/estates

*Examples of methods of engagement:* CSR days; tree planting; clean up days; project development; water sensitive farming project; water stewardship - engaging businesses based on water quality issues arising from their activities; tackling invasive species; river work on land owned by businesses; sponsor an award/initiative; membership of a Business Improvement District; asking businesses to host meetings/workshops/events; yellow fish campaigns; support with public events

### **Farming Rules for Water** ○

As part of the funding from the Environment Agency, partnerships were requested to raise awareness of the Farming Rules for Water with their partners.

|                   | No. partnerships |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Key piece of work | 23               |
| To some extent    | 64               |
| No                | 16               |
| Don't know        | 0                |
| No response       | 0                |

### **Price Review 2019** ○

As part of the funding from the Environment Agency, partnerships were requested to engage with their local water company's business plan development for 2019.

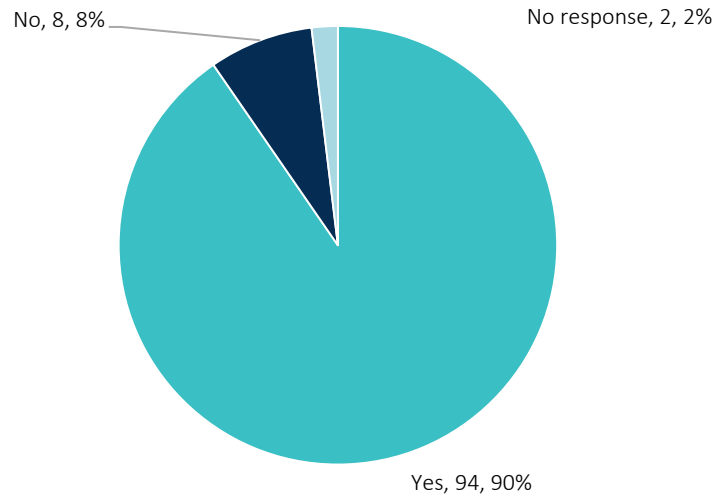
|                   | No. partnerships |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Key piece of work | 32               |
| To some extent    | 52               |
| No                | 18               |
| Don't know        | 0                |
| No response       | 1                |

# CaBA Support

CaBA have a number of working groups, resources and training schemes which support the partnerships across the country. This section investigated the engagement with and interest in these areas of support.

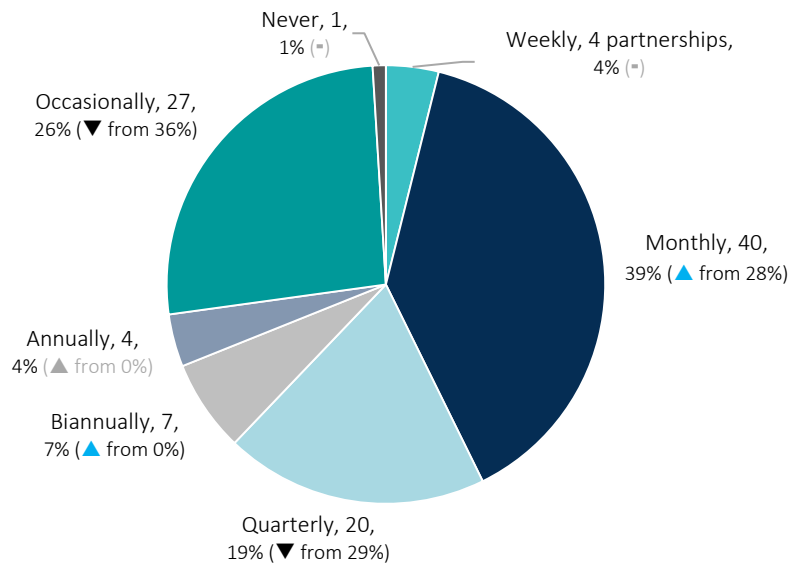
## CaBA newsletter

94 of the partnerships receive the CaBA newsletter (93% of partnerships, ▼ from 99%), 8 do not, and 2 did not give a response to this question.



## CaBA website

The CaBA website was redesigned during 2018. The majority of partnerships use the CaBA website on a monthly or quarterly basis.



## Engagement with CaBA Support

|  | No. partnerships<br>% of partnerships<br>Increase/decrease from 2017/18 percentage |                           |                               |                           |                           |                            |                           |                             |                            |                           |
|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
|  | CaBA National Support Group  | Catchment Data User Group | CaBA Mentoring & GIS Training | Urban Working Group       | Citizen Science Handbook  | CaBA Workshops/Conferences | CaBA Data Package         | CaBA Benefits Working Group | CaBA Water Resources Group | CaBA Agri. Working Group  |
| ■ Actively involved in delivery        | 8<br>8%<br>(▼ from 9%)   | 12<br>12%<br>(▲ from 11%) | 10<br>10%<br>(▲ from 3%)      | 11<br>11%<br>(▲ from 7%)  | 4<br>4%<br>(▼ from 11%)   | 14<br>13%<br>(▼ from 18%)  | 18<br>17%<br>(▼ from 23%) | 3<br>3%<br>(▲ from 2%)      | 0<br>0%<br>(▼ from 2%)     | 4<br>4%<br>(▲ from 1%)    |
| ■ Engaged/used                         | 41<br>39%<br>(▲ from 31%)  | 32<br>31%<br>(▼ from 35%) | 30<br>29%<br>(▲ from 27%)     | 11<br>11%<br>(*)          | 37<br>36%<br>(▼ from 38%) | 67<br>64%<br>(▼ from 67%)  | 53<br>51%<br>(▲ from 49%) | 9<br>9%<br>(▲ from 7%)      | 8<br>8%<br>(▲ from 3%)     | 7<br>7%<br>(▲ from 3%)    |
| ■ Aware, not engaged/used              | 43<br>41%<br>(▲ from 37%)  | 44<br>42%<br>(▼ from 43%) | 41<br>39%<br>(▼ from 61%)     | 39<br>38%<br>(▼ from 43%) | 31<br>30%<br>(*)          | 18<br>17%<br>(▲ from 9%)   | 20<br>19%<br>(▼ from 20%) | 47<br>45%<br>(▲ from 42%)   | 43<br>41%<br>(▼ from 45%)  | 46<br>44%<br>(*)          |
| ■ Not aware                            | 1<br>1%<br>(▼ from 2%)   | 4<br>4%<br>(▼ from 9%)    | 11<br>11%<br>(▲ from 7%)      | 34<br>33%<br>(▼ from 38%) | 24<br>23%<br>(▲ from 15%) | 0<br>0%<br>(▼ from 1%)     | 5<br>5%<br>(*)            | 35<br>34%<br>(▼ from 38%)   | 37<br>36%<br>(▼ from 46%)  | 28<br>27%<br>(▼ from 41%) |
| ■ Would like to know more/ be involved | 8<br>8%<br>(▲ from 2%)   | 10<br>10%<br>(▲ from 1%)  | 9<br>9%<br>(▲ from 5%)        | 5<br>5%<br>(▲ from 0%)    | 3<br>3%<br>(▲ from 2%)    | 3<br>3%<br>(▲ from 1%)     | 5<br>5%<br>(▲ from 1%)    | 6<br>6%<br>(▲ from 5%)      | 12<br>12%<br>(▲ from 4%)   | 16<br>15%<br>(▲ from 10%) |
| No response                            | 2  | 1                         | 2                             | 3                         | 4                         | 1                          | 2                         | 3                           | 3                          | 2                         |

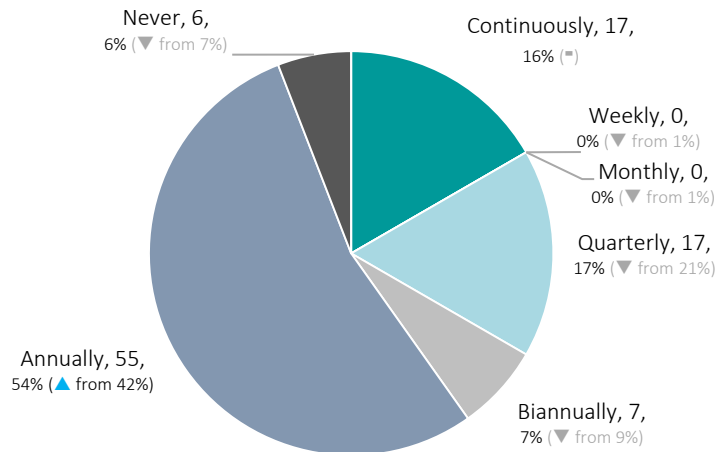
# Catchment Plan

All CaBA partnerships are encouraged to have a regularly reviewed Catchment Plan. These plans are made up of several elements, which may be at different levels of development. Partnerships are also encouraged to work with partner organisations to maximise benefits for the water environment.

## Level of development of Catchment Plan elements

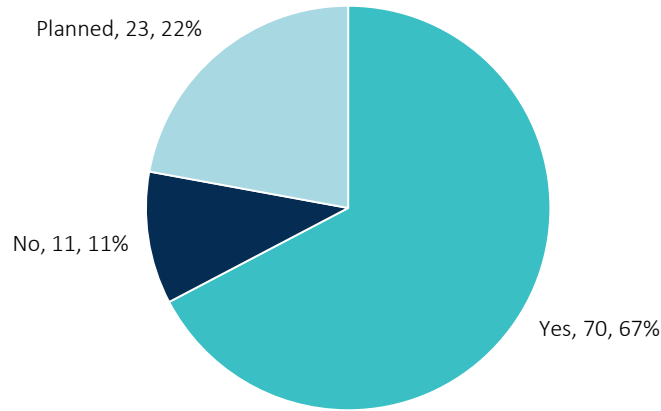
|                                    | No. partnerships<br>% of partnerships<br>Increase/decrease from 2017/18 percentage |                           |                           |                           |             |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
|                                    | ■ Sustainable  | ■ Growing                 | ■ Initial                 | ■ Not Started             | No response |
| Catchment Vision                   | 62<br>60%<br>(▲ from 53%)  | 31<br>30%<br>(▼ from 38%) | 8<br>8%<br>(▲ from 7%)    | 1<br>(-)                  | 1           |
| Terms of Reference                 | 60<br>58%<br>(▲ from 51%)  | 19<br>18%<br>(▼ from 26%) | 13<br>13%<br>(▼ from 15%) | 10<br>10%<br>(▲ from 7%)  | 1           |
| Strategy for using Data & Evidence | 18<br>17%<br>(▲ from 11%)  | 45<br>43%<br>(▼ from 50%) | 27<br>26%<br>(▼ from 30%) | 12<br>12%<br>(▲ from 8%)  | 1           |
| Delivery Plan                      | 30<br>29%<br>(▲ from 24%)  | 63<br>61%<br>(-)          | 8<br>8%<br>(▼ from 11%)   | 1<br>1%<br>(▼ from 2%)    | 1           |
| Monitoring & Evaluation Plan       | 11<br>11%<br>(▲ from 4%)   | 34<br>33%<br>(▲ from 30%) | 39<br>38%<br>(▼ from 48%) | 18<br>17%<br>(-)          | 1           |
| Communication & Engagement Plan    | 11<br>11%<br>(▲ from 6%)   | 50<br>48%<br>(▲ from 34%) | 27<br>26%<br>(▼ from 38%) | 14<br>13%<br>(▼ from 21%) | 1           |

## Catchment Plan - Review





Catchment Plan – Online ○



Influencing other plans

|  | No. partnerships<br>% of partnerships<br>Increase/decrease from 2017/18 percentage |                           |                           |                           |                           |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|  | EA Medium Term Plan  | Water Co. Business Plan   | NE Diffuse Pollution Plan | Flood Risk Plans          | Local Auth. Local Plans   |
| ■ Fully influenced to the extent we feel appropriate                 | 30<br>29%<br>(▲ from 15%)  | 12<br>12%<br>(▼ from 22%) | 6<br>6%<br>(▼ from 26%)   | 5<br>5%<br>(▼ from 28%)   | 5<br>5%<br>(▼ from 30%)   |
| ■ Moderate influence but would like it to go further                 | 39<br>38%<br>(▲ from 34%)  | 35<br>34%<br>(▲ from 27%) | 12<br>12%<br>(▼ from 14%) | 27<br>26%<br>(▲ from 13%) | 18<br>17%<br>(▲ from 12%) |
| ■ Some change from our influence but not as much as we would like    | 18<br>17%<br>(▼ from 27%)  | 20<br>19%<br>(▼ from 26%) | 8<br>8%<br>(▼ from 11%)   | 14<br>13%<br>(▼ from 24%) | 14<br>13%<br>(▼ from 21%) |
| ■ Tried to influence by responding to consultation but no change yet | 3<br>3%<br>(▼ from 4%)   | 15<br>14%<br>(▼ from 18%) | 6<br>6%<br>(▲ from 3%)    | 11<br>11%<br>(▼ from 12%) | 14<br>13%<br>(▼ from 14%) |
| ■ Tried to influence orally but not clearly successful yet           | 3<br>3%<br>(▼ from 8%)   | 8<br>8%<br>(▼ from 9%)    | 5<br>5%<br>(▼ from 8%)    | 6<br>6%<br>(▼ from 15%)   | 15<br>14%<br>(▲ from 9%)  |
| ■ Not tried to influence   | 7<br>7%<br>(▼ from 8%)   | 12<br>12%<br>(▼ from 13%) | 57<br>55%<br>(▼ from 57%) | 36<br>35%<br>(▲ from 33%) | 35<br>34%<br>(▼ from 40%) |
| No response  | 3  | 2                         | 9                         | 5                         | 2                         |

**Update to the River Basin Managements Plans (RBMPs) ○**

The partnerships were asked several questions about the upcoming update to the River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs).

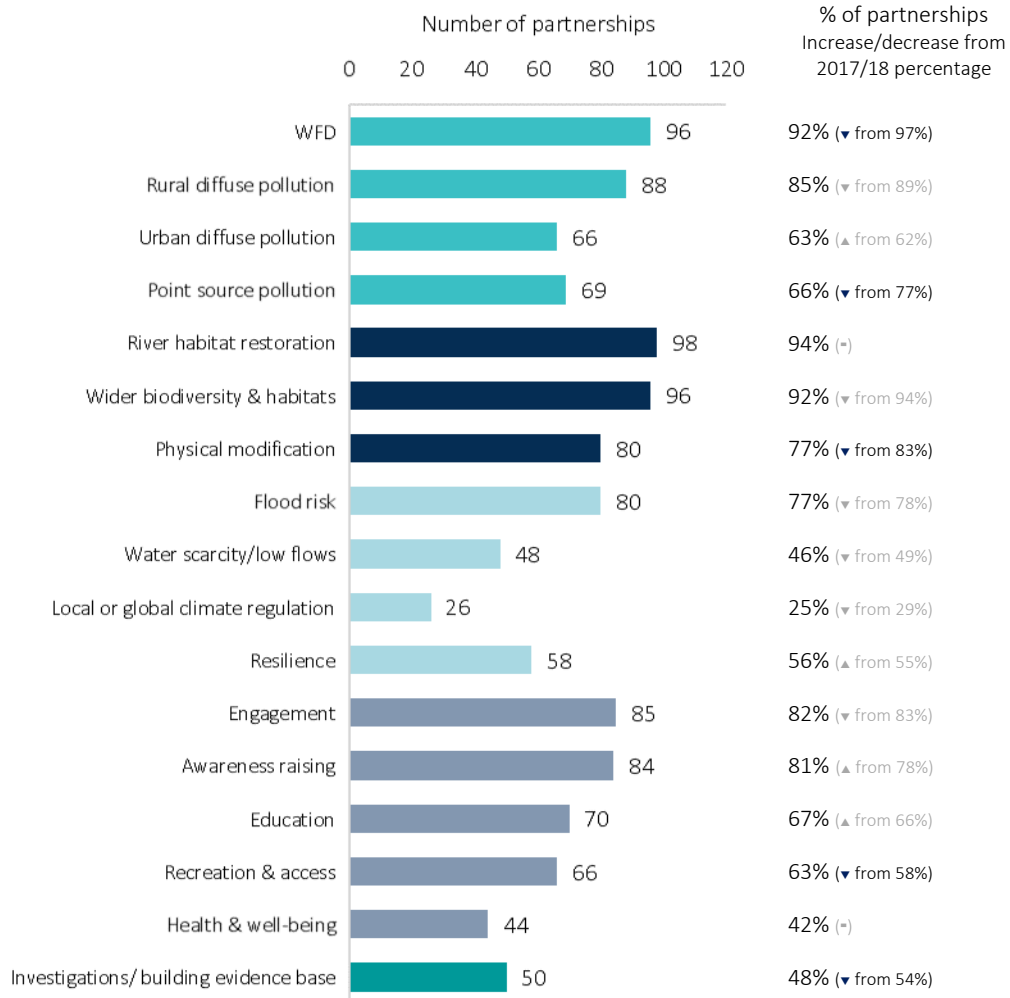
*Have you spoken to your EA catchment coordinator about the update to the River Basin Managements Plans (RBMPs) and any future engagement?*

|   | No. partnerships |
|---|------------------|
| Yes, and created a new specific engagement plan               | 3                |
| Yes, and plan to develop an engagement plan                   | 32               |
| Yes   | 51               |
| No - we have an engagement plan, but not yet considered RBMPs | 3                |
| No  | 13               |
| No response   | 1                |

*Would you like support in developing your engagement plan?*

|             | No. partnerships |
|-------------|------------------|
| Yes         | 78               |
| No          | 20               |
| No response | 6                |

## Key objectives in catchment plan

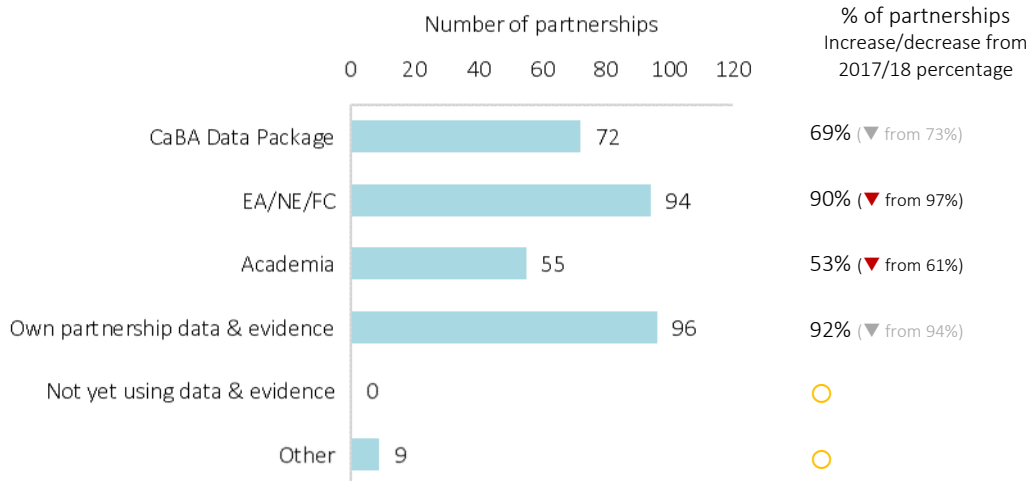


*Other objectives included:* Identifying a sustainable funding model for the partnership; improving soil condition; invasive non-native species; coastal habitat creation; working collaboratively, sharing information and communicating effectively; sustainable development.

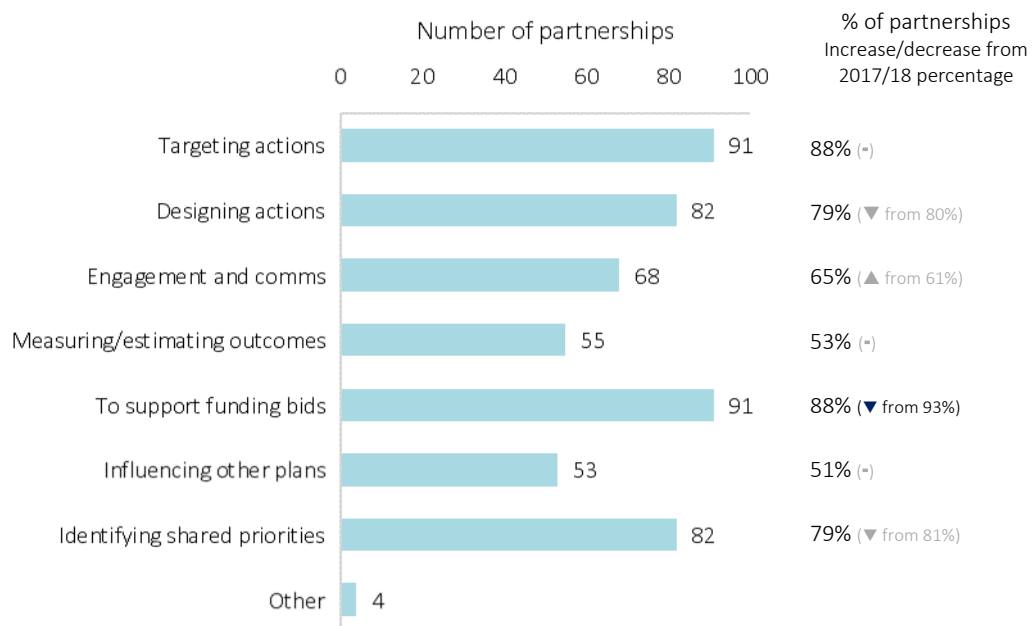
## Data & Evidence

Taking an evidence-led approach is key to CaBA, and partnerships use data from a variety of sources, including their own data. This data is used for a range of activities, in particular to identify catchment priorities, target activities in the catchment and to support funding bids.

### Sources of data and evidence



### Use of data and evidence



### Sharing data and evidence

83 partnerships currently share data within their partnership (80%, ▲ from 79%), while 17 reported that they currently do not.

# Part 2: Activities

The second part of the CaBA Monitoring and Evaluation process investigated the projects, activities and initiatives undertaken by the partnerships between March 2018 and March 2019.

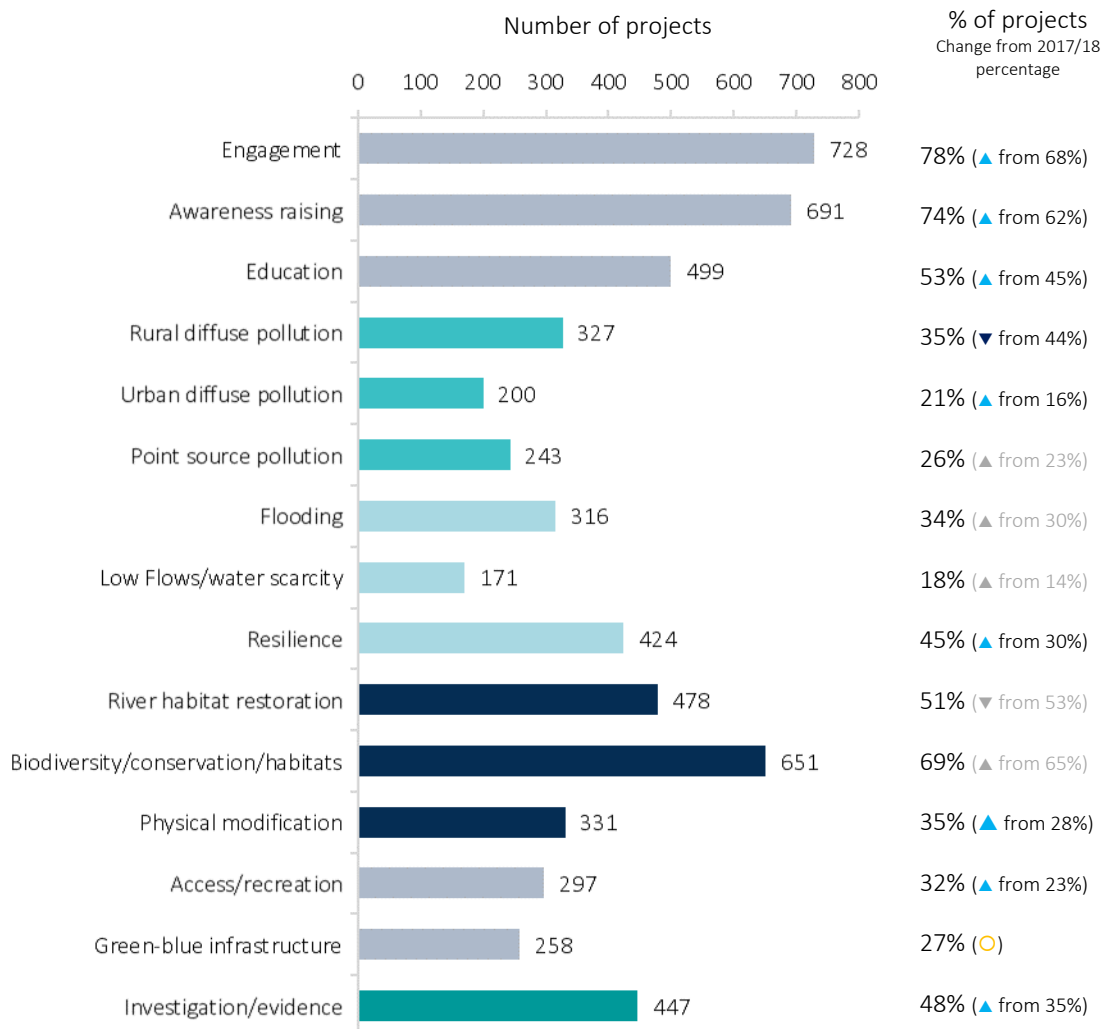
**Total number of projects: 939** (▲108% from 452)

## Activity Details

### Objectives

Projects covered a wide range of objectives, with many focusing on engagement and education, rural water pollution issues, and habitats and wildlife.

Note: Multiple objectives could be selected for each project.



Number of projects which were endorsed by the partnership: 828 (88%, ▼ from 94%)

### Completed/Ongoing

249 (27%, ▼ from 32%) of the projects were reported as being completed this year, while 659 (70%, ▲ from 66%) are ongoing projects.

### Scale & target waterbodies

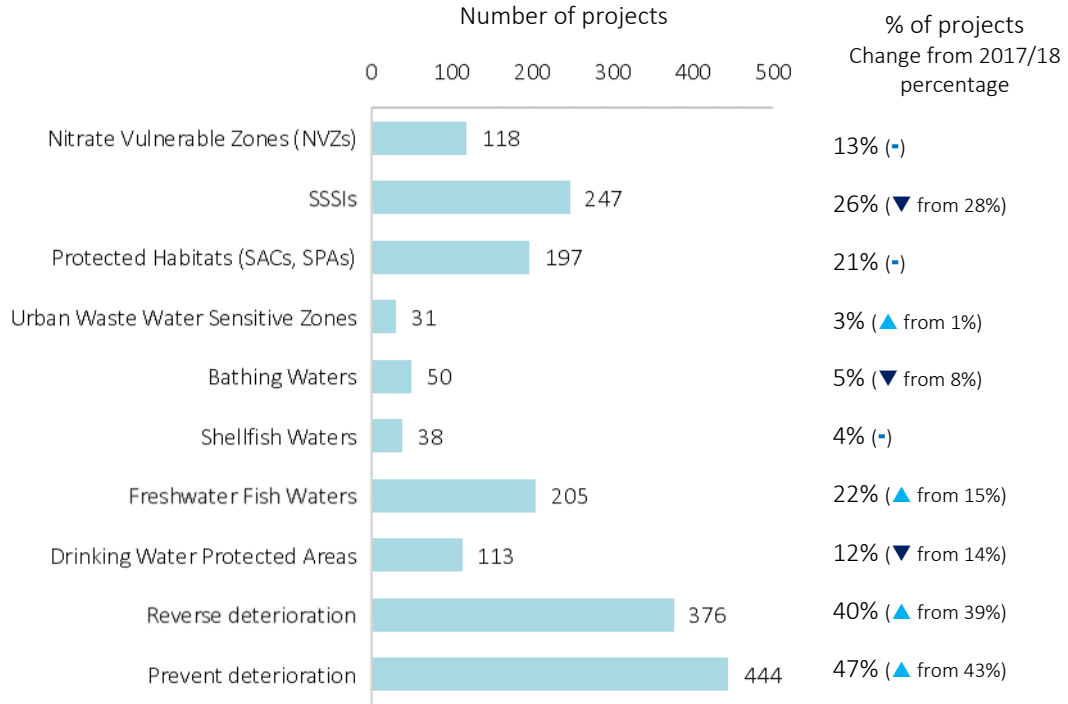
Projects most commonly targeted rivers and streams and were most often focused at the site, single waterbody, multiple waterbody or catchment scale. Projects focusing on reservoirs, groundwater and transitional and coastal (TraC) waters, or working at a landscape or regional scale, were less common.

|   | Number of projects<br>% of projects<br>Increase/decrease from 2017/18 percentage |                      |                     |                      |                                       |
|---|--|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
|   | River/<br>stream(s)  | Lake/ pond(s)        | Reservoir(s)        | Ground-<br>water     | Transitional<br>& coastal<br>water(s) |
| Site specific                               | 185<br>20% (▲ from 14%)  | 58<br>6% (-)         | 11<br>1% (-)        | 7<br>1% (-)          | 10<br>1% (▲ from 0%)                  |
| Single waterbody/<br>sub-catchment          | 203<br>22% (▼ from 29%)  | 19<br>2% (-)         | 5<br>1% (▲ from 0%) | 5<br>1% (▼ from 3%)  | 11<br>1% (▼ from 2%)                  |
| Multiple<br>waterbodies/ sub-<br>catchments | 183<br>19% (▼ from 31%)  | 19<br>2% (▼ from 4%) | 11<br>1% (-)        | 10<br>1% (▼ from 3%) | 11<br>1% (▼ from 3%)                  |
| Catchment                                   | 225<br>24% (▲ from 17%)  | 23<br>2% (▼ from 5%) | 5<br>1% (-)         | 28<br>3% (▼ from 4%) | 13<br>1% (▼ from 4%)                  |
| Landscape                                   | 35<br>4% (▲ from 3%)   | 10<br>1% (-)         | 2<br>0% (▼ from 1%) | 5<br>1% (▼ from 2%)  | 7<br>1% (-)                           |
| Region                                      | 15<br>2% (▲ from 1%)   | 2<br>0% (▼ from 1%)  | 1<br>0% (▼ from 1%) | 1<br>0% (▼ from 1%)  | 6<br>1% (-)                           |

### Protected areas & other drivers

Preventing or reversing deterioration of WFD status was a key driver for many projects, with protected habitats and natural flood management (NFM) also important drivers for many of the projects.

Note: Multiple drivers could be selected for each project.



## Partners

|                              | Number of projects      |                         |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                              | Lead Partner            | Other Partner           | Funding Contributor     |
| Environment Agency           | 76<br>8% (▼ from 16%)   | 284<br>30% (▼ from 35%) | 252<br>27% (▲ from 26%) |
| Natural England              | 38<br>4% (=)            | 199<br>21% (▼ from 23%) | 27<br>3% (▼ from 5%)    |
| Forestry Commission          | 4<br>0% (=)             | 55<br>6% (=)            | 2<br>0% (▼ from 1%)     |
| Other Government Department  | 23<br>2% (▲ from 1%)    | 54<br>6% (▲ from 5%)    | 33<br>4% (▲ from 2%)    |
| Local Authority              | 94<br>10% (▲ from 8%)   | 254<br>27% (▼ from 32%) | 36<br>4% (▼ from 5%)    |
| The Rivers Trust (national)  | 6<br>1% (=)             | 30<br>3% (▼ from 4%)    | 5<br>1% (=)             |
| Local Rivers Trust           | 261<br>28% (▼ from 33%) | 123<br>13% (=)          | 2<br>0% (▼ from 1%)     |
| Local Wildlife Trust         | 135<br>14% (▼ from 19%) | 204<br>22% (▲ from 19%) | 2<br>0% (=)             |
| Other Environmental NGO      | 104<br>11% (▼ from 18%) | 161<br>17% (▼ from 26%) | 13<br>1% (▼ from 3%)    |
| Civil Society Group          | 38<br>4% (=)            | 163<br>17% (▼ from 18%) | 3<br>0% (▼ from 1%)     |
| University or research group | 15<br>2% (=)            | 106<br>11% (▼ from 15%) | 0<br>0% (▼ from 1%)     |
| Water Company                | 35<br>4% (▼ from 7%)    | 147<br>16% (▼ from 20%) | 96<br>10% (▼ from 11%)  |
| Waste Company                | 0<br>0% (=)             | 14<br>1% (▼ from 2%)    | 3<br>0% (▼ from 2%)     |
| Business                     | 12<br>1% (▼ from 5%)    | 88<br>9% (▼ from 15%)   | 34<br>4% (▲ from 2%)    |
| Funding Body                 | 10<br>1% (▼ from 4%)    | 25<br>3% (▼ from 9%)    | 102<br>11% (▲ from 9%)  |

**Other partners** (some examples): Angling Trust; National Park Authorities; 'Friends of' groups; Royal Parks; Zoological Society of London; Canal and Rivers Trust; FWAG; environmental consultancies; Freshwater Watch; Natural History Consortium; Internal Drainage Board; Wild Trout Trust; British Trust For Ornithology; angling groups; sailing clubs; The Ramblers Association; Community Flood Forums; Highways England; National Trust; Network Rail; RSPB; Woodland Trust; local artists; Universities; Historic England; Groundwork; Biodiversity Records Centres; National Grid; local conservation groups; Keep Britain Tidy; City of Trees; Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust; Freshwater Habitats Trust; GB Non-native Species Secretariat; Riverfly Partnership; National Farmers Union; Field Studies Council; Princes Trust; Coal Authority



## Funding questions have been altered so results are not comparable between years

The funding of projects has come from a variety of sources from both the public and private sector.

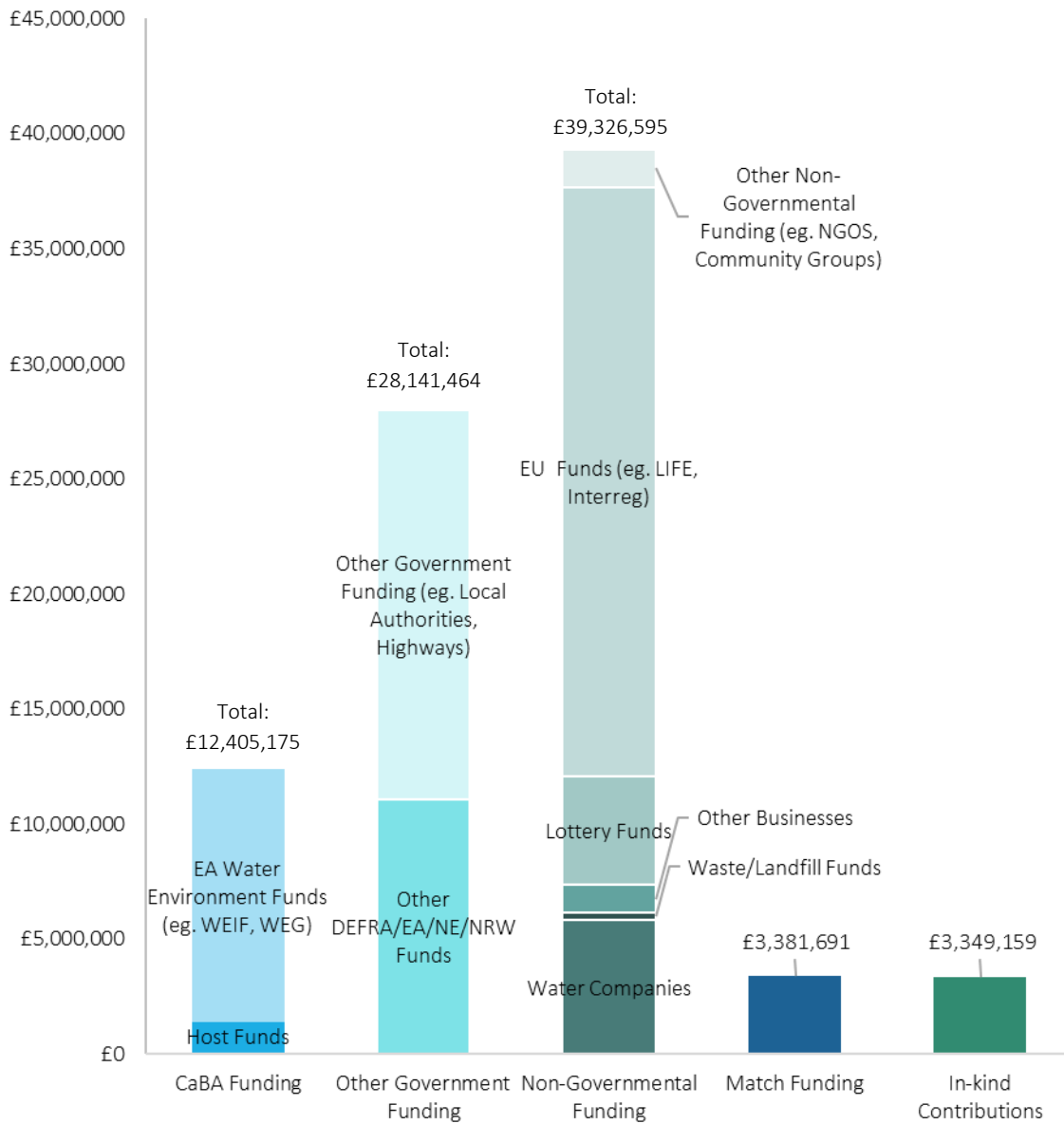
Firstly, CaBA partnerships receive funding each year to cover the costs of hosting and running the partnerships, which in 2018/19 totalled £1,402,500. In addition, partnerships are able to bid for funding from the Environment Agency (EA) for specific catchment-based funding, such as the Water Environment Improvement Fund (WEIF) and the Water Environment Grant (WEG). Due to improvements in the reporting system this year, this was more consistently reported and included as CaBA funding. WEIF funding totalled over £9 million and WEG funding for 2018/19 totalled more than one and a half million pounds.

Other DEFRA, EA and Natural England (NE) funding, and funding from other government sources such as local authorities, which totals nearly £28 million, has also been invested in the environment in a collaborative and targeted way via the Catchment Based Approach.

Funding from non-governmental sources is the largest source of funding for CaBA partnership projects. This includes funding from water companies, businesses, lottery funds, EU funds, NGOs and community groups. In 2018/19, more than £39 million came from these non-governmental sources.

Finally, partnerships were asked to report the amount of match funding and in-kind contributions invested in their partnership projects. These total over £3 million each.

*See next page for graph.*



**Ratio of CaBA funding to Non-Governmental funding is 1:3.2** (○ question has been altered so results are not comparable between years).

This ratio is based on the comparison between the first column above (direct CaBA funding) and the third column (non-governmental funding). This has changed from last years figure of approximately 6 to 1. The method of collecting data from such a large and diverse group as CaBA partnerships is continuously being refined. Due to the refinements in reporting process, Environment Agency Water Environment Improvement Fund and Water Environment Grant funds are now more consistently recorded and included as host funding. This has therefore affected the ratio. However, the amount of funding reported from non-governmental sources has increased from the previous year.

# Outputs & Outcomes

**Kilometres of River Protected/Enhanced** (⊙ question has been altered so results are not comparable between years)

## *Kilometres Protected*

126 projects, working on 986km of rivers and streams.

## *Kilometres Enhanced*

263 projects, working on 4,153km of rivers and streams.

*Descriptions of projects working to protect or enhance rivers* (some examples): NFM measures; INNS removal; coppicing; buffer strips; landowner advice and support; improved management of grasslands and meadows; fencing watercourses; livestock drinking points and crossings; installing pesticide handling areas; arable reversion; livestock removal; improving farm infrastructure; rainwater harvesting; aerating soils; in-ditch features; improving fish passage; reprofiling and creating meanders; bank erosion control

## Engagement

Volunteers/citizen scientists engaged: 30,898 (total number ▲119% from 14,105)

Farmers engaged: 13,417 (total number ▲117% from 6,189)

Other people engaged: 85,641 (total number ▲15% from 74,243)

## Habitat Creation

Habitat created (ha): 5,424 (total number ▲91% from 2,835)

## Barriers to Fish Migration

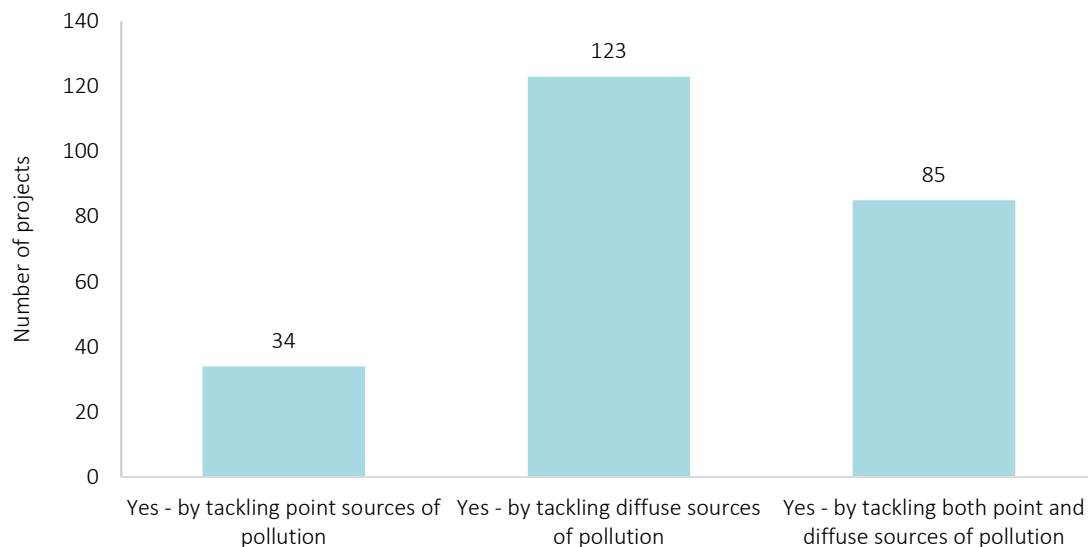
Barriers to fish migration mitigated: 99 (total number ▲5% from 94)

Kilometres opened up to migratory fish: 856 (⊙)

## Water Quality

Total number of projects tackling water quality issues: 242 (26% of all reported projects, ▼ from 46%)

The partnerships indicated the broad way in which their project tackled water quality (⊙):



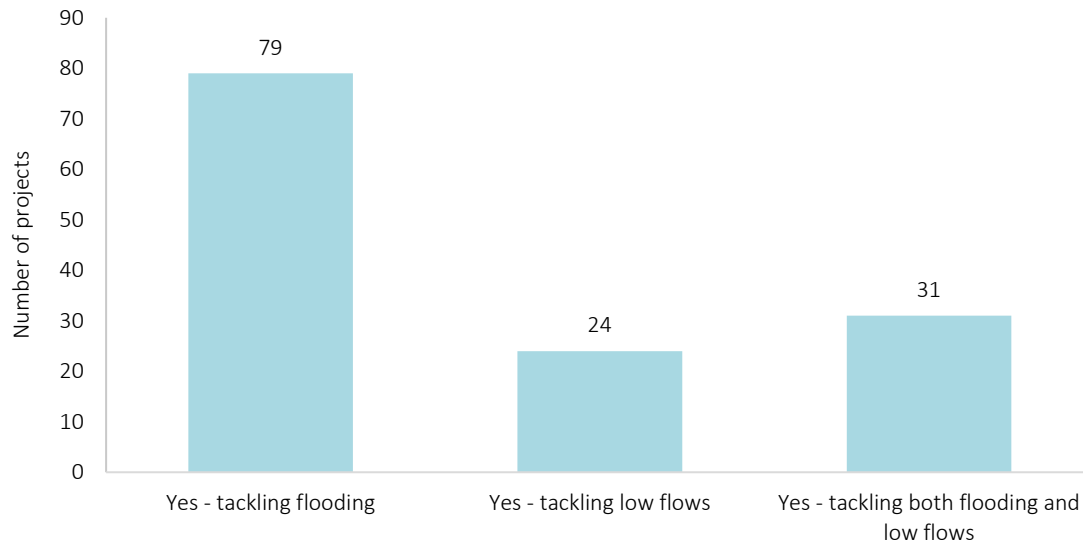
## Ecological Quality

Total number of projects working to improve the ecological quality of a waterbody: 298 projects (32% of all reported projects, ▼ from 46%).

## Water Resource

Total number of projects tackling water resource issues: 134 (14% of all reported projects, ▼ from 21%)

The partnerships indicated the broad way in which their project tackled water resource issues (○):



## Tackling Farm Management Issues

The partnerships were asked to give written details about how their projects have tackled farm and land management issues and the outcomes of these interventions. The most common response was the provision of farm advice, but in addition the following gives some examples of responses:

- Buffer zones and fencing to exclude livestock
- Building a farm cluster that can work together to improve understandings and improvements in working practices to aid soil and water protection
- On-farm improvements to sediment management and awareness campaign amongst farmer groups
- Recognition of farm use of metaldehyde and working to find an alternative solution
- Slurry and soil testing, farm infrastructure assessments and soil structure surveys
- NFM advice
- Diffuse pollution measures - sedimentation ponds, banded ditches, scrub management, farm nutrient management advice
- Identifying suitable locations for developing constructed farm wetlands
- Hosting farm facilitation group - meetings include speakers and workshops on all aspects of farm and land management, e.g. use of pesticides, soil structure and quality, water friendly farms, nutrient management, NFM and others
- Awareness of presence on invasive species and methods of control
- Improved septic tank management

- Soil assessments carried out with landowners collating structure scores, OM levels, infiltration rates, SCIMAP risk etc to inform recommendations for changes to land management and NFM
- Working with landowners to assess the costs/benefits of particular changes to practices
- Upgrading infrastructure to ensure that clean and dirty water is managed correctly

### Invasive Species

Participants were asked to provide details of the types and amount (in hectares or kilometres) of invasive species controlled or eradicated through their projects.

|   | km    | ha    | Number |
|---|-------|-------|--------|
| Himalayan Balsam                                    | 22.25 | 31.75 |        |
| Japanese Knotweed                                   | 1     | 0.16  |        |
| Giant Hogweed                                       | 0.2   | 1     | 10,250 |
| Signal Crayfish                                     | 4     | 2     | 1,100  |
| Skunk Cabbage                                       | 9.5   |       |        |
| Pacific oysters                                     | 0.4   |       |        |
| Himalayan Balsam & Japanese Knotweed                | 22    | 37    |        |
| Giant Hogweed & Japanese Knotweed                   | 0.1   |       |        |
| Giant Hogweed, Japanese Knotweed & Himalayan Balsam | 41    |       |        |
| Unspecified   | 196.9 | 53    |        |

### Social Outcomes

Partnerships were asked to note the social outcomes from their projects, giving quantifications where possible. The following gives some examples of responses, followed by a word cloud of the words most commonly used in the descriptions:

- Building a farming community group that is self-supportive
- Volunteer opportunities created
- Improved awareness of water quality issues, surface water drainage and sewerage infrastructure, misconnections etc
- Improved amenity value of local river
- Improved and streamlined access for farmers seeking advice
- Working with a deprived community, the project has a specific focus on improving the green infrastructure which connects communities with the town centre - a source of commerce and jobs - as well as improving the safety of the park and reducing antisocial behaviour
- River wardens trained in bats, Riverfly monitoring, freshwater plant training, freshwater fish training
- Increased peace of mind for people with homes that can flood in the town
- Young people have a chance to learn new skills, advance their personal development, make new friends and spend time outdoors.
- 27 local people have been up-skilled and have access to support days and workshops along with access to our resource packs which include a variety of ID books, keys and microscopes
- Sailing club able to continue to use their water body safely
- Greener play environment
- 50 people regularly volunteering time, developing new skills and meeting other people whilst contributing to genuinely useful dataset
- Involvement of wide age range 5 - 88!

- Boardwalk and de-culvert project at local school enables greater accessibility and engagement with riverside habitat and safer walking routes for school children
- The project worked with hard to engage young people who helped with river improvements and created artwork based on their experiences which was displayed locally
- The link between the BioBlitz and the local general practice was evident during the event as participants were offered check-ups and referred to a GP if issues were spotted



### Economic Outcomes

Economic outcomes were assessed in the same way as the social outcomes, with the following some examples of responses:

- Reduced future maintenance and crisis management of flooded land
- Building a farming community group that is self-supportive and self-financing
- Improved the amenity value for visitors
- Improved quality of angling club asset

- More sustainable farm management makes farms more resilient to an environmentally-focused agriculture policy
- Optimised farm fertiliser inputs
- Softer measures instead of costly hard engineering solutions
- Improvements to landscape and recreational opportunities
- Use of local contractors and suppliers
- Generation of skills for long term unemployed people
- Reduced flood risk and damage costs
- Self-maintaining channel prevents the need for weed removal or dredging
- Reduced costs in dealing with INNS
- Working with local activity providers to enhance the visitor experience
- Reduced cost of dredging and road cleaning
- Maintaining the site in terms of management and litter control reduces the cost of this for local authority
- Reduced cost of water treatment
- Japanese knotweed controlled, reduced risk to infrastructure
- Improvements to farm business profitability and sustainability

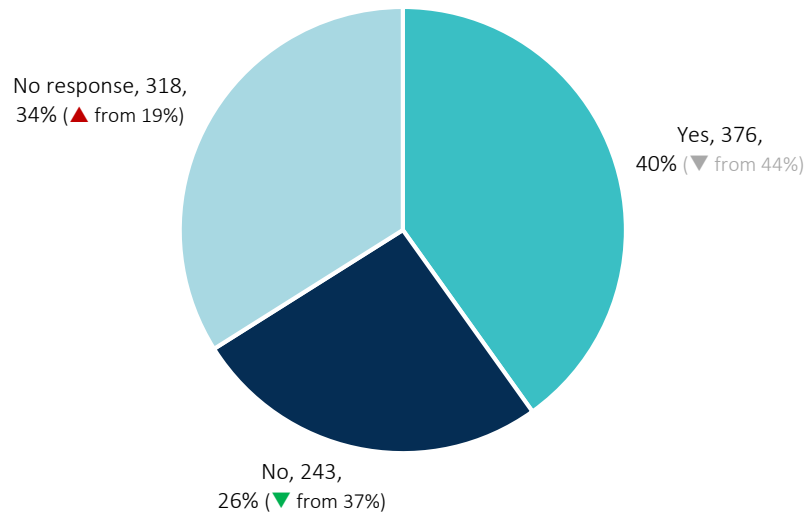


## Working with deprived communities

130 activities worked with people from deprived communities.

## Monitoring

### Monitoring of outcomes

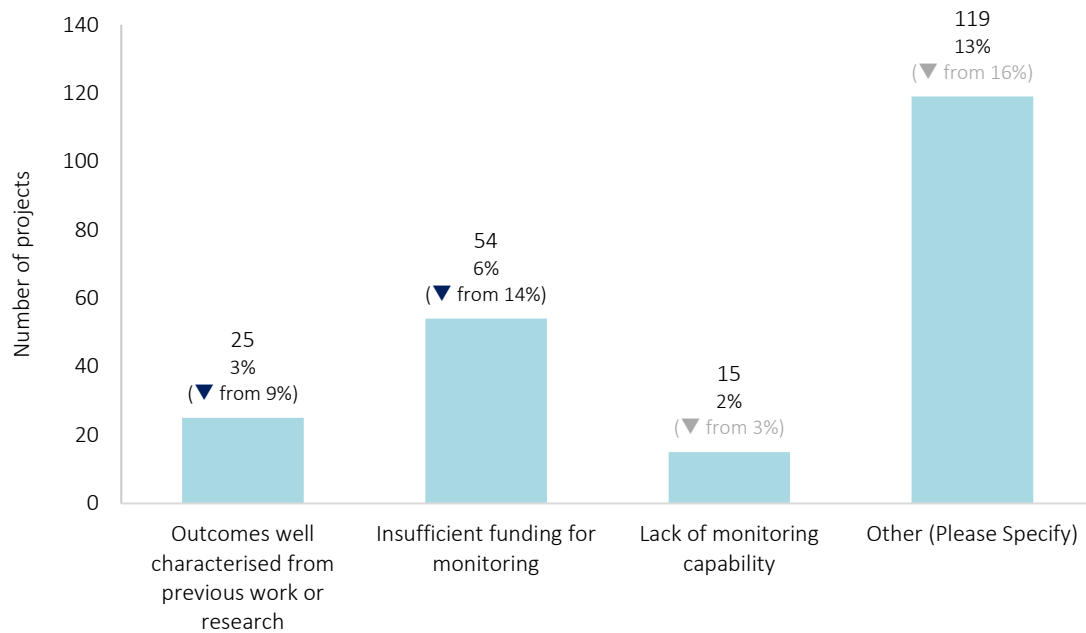


### Description of monitoring (some examples):

- Riverfly & other citizen science activities – both using the data collected and monitoring participation in the schemes
- INNS walkover surveys
- Questionnaires, feedback forms, monitoring attendance at events
- Fixed point photography
- Ecological surveys – bat, dragonflies, electro-fishing, worm counts, aquatic invertebrates, water voles
- Behaviour change monitored through uptake of schemes and advice
- Water quality monitoring – on-site, data-loggers, sondes, lab analysis
- River habitat surveys
- Farm audits
- Fishing catch returns
- Hydrological monitoring
- Website views
- Litter surveys
- eDNA surveys
- Archaeological surveys
- Water level gauges, flow loggers,
- Soil surveys



## Reasons for lack of monitoring



Other reasons (some examples): Project in initial stages or not yet at the stage for monitoring; monitoring not within funder remit; outcomes should be evidenced through routine EA monitoring

## Behaviour change following advice and guidance

Partnerships were asked to give details of how they have collected evidence of the outcomes, in terms of changes in behaviour, of advice and guidance provided through projects. Responses included:

- Working with an external evaluator to monitor outcomes
- Monitoring number of citizen science surveys or participants
- Adoption and implementation of suggested management plan or stewardship activities
- Return visits to audit action
- Follow-up interviews or questionnaires
- Independent survey of the farmers engaged in project
- Amount of litter monitored
- Applications for grants or stewardship schemes
- Water quality testing before and after yellow fish campaign