# Defra

# Evaluation of the catchment-based approach – pilot stage

Second National Catchments Learning Event Record

August 2012

In Association with



Collingwood Environmental Planning

eftec

YJRees Consulting

**Client: Defra**

**Title: Evaluation of the catchment-based approach – pilot stage (First Participant Survey)**

**Project No:   CC472**

**Date of Issue: August 2012**

**Status: Draft Final**

**Version No: 1**

**Produced By**                                    **Authorised for Release By**

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# 1    INTRODUCTION

## 1.1    BACKGROUND TO THE CATCHMENT PILOTS LEARNING STRAND

A series of catchment-level partnerships is being developed through a pilot phase (May 2011 – December 2012) to test these new approaches as set out in the recent Water White Paper[1].  Ten of these partnerships are being hosted by the Environment Agency (EA) and a further 15 pilots are being hosted by stakeholders such as the Water Industry, Rivers Trusts and Wildlife Trusts.

Defra have commissioned a consortium lead by Cascade Consulting to evaluate the pilot stage of the new catchment-based approach for delivering the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) and to provide support for learning. The aim of the learning support is to:

•      Provide the pilot hosts and other partners with opportunities to share, reflect on and learn from the experience of other pilots as they develop;

•      Work up examples and tools as a handbook that catchment hosts and partners can draw on in when the catchment-based approach is adopted more widely from 2014;

•      Establish a process for on-going learning for the post-pilot phase.

## 1.2    DESCRIPTION OF THE LEARNING EVENTS

A total of nine learning events are being held during the course of the Catchment Pilots Project.  Six of these are regional or virtual events aimed at small groups of pilots and three are national events.  The table below shows the dates and venues for the nine events.

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[1] Defra (2011) Water for Life. http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm82/8230/8230.pdf

**Table 1.1** Catchment Pilots Project: Programme of Learning Events

| Date | Event Name | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| **MARCH** | | |
| 13 March | Regional Learning Event | CEP Office, London (nr Waterloo) |
| **APRIL** | | |
| 18 & 19 April | Learning Webinar | 9.30 – 10.30 am each day |
| 24 April | National Learning Event - London | Venue: Charity Centre, London (nr Euston) |
| 25 April | Defra CIWEM Event - London | http://www.ciwem.org/events/events-calendar/2012/apr/25/the-catchment-based-approach.aspx |
| **MAY** | | |
| 30 May | Regional Learning Event | Manchester |
| 31 May | Regional Learning Event | Virtual event - morning |
| **JULY** | | |
| 17 July | National Learning Event | London |
| **SEPTEMBER** | | |
| 12 Sept | Regional Learning Event 1 | South of England – Venue to be confirmed |
| 13 Sept | Regional Learning Event 2 | North of England – Venue to be confirmed |
| **OCTOBER** | | |
| 03 Oct | National Learning Event | London |
| 17 Oct | Defra CIWEM event | Leeds |

1.3    **AIMS AND PROGRAMME OF THE SECOND NATIONAL LEARNING EVENT**

The second national Learning Event was held on 17th July 2012.

The overall aims of the event were to:

- Understand where pilots are in terms of securing ongoing funding and resources and explore what works in terms of developing funding strategies.

- Review learning from the first stage of evaluation and contribute to thinking on how the catchment-based approach could be improved.

- Share experiences and learning about effective ways of using information and evidence at the catchment level, focusing on the role of information in encouraging commitment to  action and change in the catchment.

- Provide an opportunity for pilots to share information and learning around key issues they are currently focusing on.

The programme is shown in Appendix 1.

## 1.4     EVENT PARTICIPANTS

A total of 31 people attended the Learning Event, 22 of whom were from the pilot catchments.

The full list of participants is presented in Appendix 2.

## 1.5     STATUS OF THE LEARNING EVENT RECORD

This record describes the discussions, conclusions and actions from the first national Learning Event. The aim is to provide an aide memoire for participants and therefore notes recorded during the day (on worksheets, flipcharts and sticky notes) are presented verbatim. Worksheets and flipchart notes are presented as they were recorded on the day, rather with a consistent format, in order not to change the meaning.

Please note: where information or additional points have been added to the record this is are indicated.

# 2   SESSION 1: APPROACHES TO FUNDING CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT & INITIATIVES

## 2.1   INTRODUCTION

Paula Orr explained that a number of pilots had asked for fundraising to be covered in the learning event as this is a challenge that they are facing now.

Paula introduced Laurence Couldrick, Project Manager of the Tamar Pilot. The West Country Rivers Trust, one of the hosts of the Pilot, has been doing fundraising for many years with considerable success.

The presentation is included in Appendix 3.

Following the presentation there was a short Q&A session, which began with the clarification of two terms used in the presentation:

\* Clarifications:

1) The Biodiversity Action Reporting System (BARS) is an online mapping tool which could be useful to map activity within catchments in the future. It has recently been refreshed by Defra and is likely to be promoted as a way to communicate biodiversity action.

2) The Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) is a grant scheme for National Parks. For those catchments that include National Parks, it may be possible to utilise this grant scheme to provide funding for catchment initiatives.

Questions:

Q1: Who produces all the maps you use in the Tamar?

A1: The Rivers Trust, but this has been agreed by stakeholders – conduit for each working group (WG) which comprises a wide range of stakeholders. WG make assumptions about what is important.

Q2: When will Defra fund the process – the 'broker' role which is integral and takes time?

A2: Yes, that would be great <u>but</u> sometimes when organisations are given a lot of money then their drive can go; but they can also lose momentum at times because of the need for funding. Not sure if the Catchment Restoration Fund (CRF) would fund anything other than direct improvements.

Q3: How long did the mapping take – what cost?

A3: It's not the GIS stuff that takes a long time, it is getting to the rules. The next round we are doing based on group decisions. 95% of the cost of pilot is going on this.

Q4: The rules for the CRF seem to say that funding is not available for pilot hosting.

A4: You can apply and do work – you can build a project to do that but build in space to support groups.

ACTION: Get clarification from Defra on rules for CRF funding.

Q5: Could there be any benefit in doing this nationally? To give a starter for ten?

A5: Possibly – but people all want to be unique. It could be a straw man.


## 2.2    GROUP DISCUSSIONS: STRATEGIES FOR FUNDING CATCHMENT INITIATIVES

Participants were invited to work in small table groups. Each table completed a flipchart with the following questions:

1.  Have you got a strategy (formal or informal) for obtaining funding? If so, please summarise.

2.  What funding have you obtained so far? (apart from funding for pilot start up and public engagement from Defra/EA).

3.  What do you think has contributed to your success?

4.  If you have been unsuccessful, why do you think that is?

The worksheets completed by each table group are reproduced below.

TABLE 1

| Pilot | 1.  Have you got a strategy (formal or informal) for obtaining funding? Please summarise each strategy on the worksheet. | 2.  What funding have you obtained so far? (apart from funding for pilot start up and public engagement from Defra/EA). |
|---|---|---|
| Ecclesbourne | Informal strategy – look to AMP for point sources. Agri-env't, CRF for local population engagement. Advantage is being EA so existence not ltd. | WFD (EA), Severn-Trent Water |

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| Adur & Ouse | Developing objectives for a stand-alone group to apply for funds as a charity (network) | EA WFD, IFCA, Southern Water, CRF + … |
|---|---|---|
| Tidal Thames | a) Yes – shared strategy with Thames 21: Thames Water match pilot money to cover 3-month gap. b) Joining big projects, e.g. NEA and flood risk – TE2100 EA Plan | NIA Greater Thames Marshes WFD Pilot TE2100 Flood Risk MMO – Coastal Partnership |
| New Forest | No – CRF and other sources considered useful targets. Pilot doesn't just end – people on the ground to progress with smaller landowner grants. | • Match funding from host and NGO partner<br>• We have discovered that EA had already allocated some funding to a sub-catchment area + we are now working with them to target its delivery via engaging with stakeholders.<br>• Anticipate using agri-environment (ELS/HLS) to assist implementation in future in an integrated way.<br>• National Park Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) has funded a project on New Forest Ponds that was not prompted directly by the pilot but that contributes to its objectives. |
| Leam | No strategy – considering which funds could tap into. CRF bid going in, Severn Rivers Trust, Warwick LMP – opportunistic to keep it going | WFD (EA), Severn Trent Water, stakeholder staff time. + other funding being tapped into by Severn Rivers Trust/Severn Trent Water as part of pre-existing pesticide/phosphate-focused group. |

TABLE 2

| Pilot | 1. Have you got a strategy (formal or informal) for obtaining funding? Please summarise each strategy on the worksheet. | 2. What funding have you obtained so far? (apart from funding for pilot start up and public engagement from Defra/EA). |
|---|---|---|
| Adur & Ouse | Defra WFD GIA money spent on delivery of WFD. Important to note that EA now picks up resource for "broker" role. | |
| Thames | Funding strategy for organisation but projects (catchment level) still to be identified before funding strategy. Match projects with funders. | |
| Upper Tone | Identified what's done already by EA, what has to be delivered in collaboration. Then consider how this can be funded. | |
| Bradford Beck | No funding strategy going beyond 2012 pilots. Presume no public funding post 2012. | |

TABLE 3

| Pilot | 1. Have you got a strategy (formal or informal) for obtaining funding? Please summarise each strategy on the worksheet. | 2. What funding have you obtained so far? (apart from funding for pilot start up and public engagement from Defra/EA). |
|---|---|---|
| Bristol Avon | Plan for Rivers Trusts to take over hosting role. | |
| Cotswolds | Funding Working Grp is looking at national and EU funding for field advisors x 20 | |
| Tamar | As above, looking for funding from Defra / EA for broker role. | |
| Welland | No specific strategy but ⟶ | Secured funds for specific projects and for pilot maintenance for 3 years |

TABLE 4

| Pilot | 1. Have you got a strategy (formal or informal) for obtaining funding? Please summarise each strategy on the worksheet. | 2. What funding have you obtained so far? (apart from funding for pilot start up and public engagement from Defra/EA). |
|---|---|---|
| Wey | No funding strategy as yet; various funding ideas for the future. | |
| Lower Wear | To write a plan that is suitable for funding from multiple sources – not just CRF! | £10k from EA for logistical costs associated with developing a plan. This has also been used to fund a project. |
| Irwell | No funding strategy as yet. | £50 k EA funding for sub-catchment project – measures, evidence, action. |
| Tidal Thames | No strategy as yet | See comments on other sheets / table discussions |

TABLE 5

| Pilot | 1. Have you got a strategy (formal or informal) for obtaining funding? Please summarise each strategy on the worksheet. | 2. What funding have you obtained so far? (apart from funding for pilot start up and public engagement from Defra/EA). |
|---|---|---|
| Welland | [Pilot Officer is new in post] No plan for funding.<br>• Member who is a lecturer is on the lookout for funding for Masters and PhD studentships<br>• Looking out for other sources, linking to other organizations. | Masters & PhD Studentships<br>CRF |
| Nene | [Pilot Officer is new in post] Have sources of funding (see next column). Catchment walkover happening – this will identify areas & issues for funding. | SSSI project funded by the EA for 5 years Privately-funded carbon offsetting woodland planting funded as part of a large S106 agreement. |
| Teme | No strategy – trying to link with existing strategies. Part of catchment is SAC site. Current funding would not be enough to keep catchment group going. | CRF – SSSI funding – only for specific sub-catchment area |

| Tame | No strategy<br>Catchment characterized by extremes: 40% is urban (Birmingham and the Black Country), the rest is rural | B'ham & Black Country – nature improvement area (1 and 12)<br>New bids to come – October.<br>Local Nature Partnership funding – capacity building.<br>Central Rivers Initiative – EA funding (part)<br>Schemes, landfill tax supported projects<br>Invasive non-native species project funding<br>HLF project funds |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Irwell | No pilot strategies<br>Groups looking for funding – catchment group trying to steer other groups' bids for funding | Successful CRF awarded externally but delivering catchment outcomes.<br>Defra River Improvement Fund (RIF), awarded externally but delivering catchment outcomes. |

## 2.3 FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Lorraine Hutt of the Environment Agency explained the support that the Environment Agency could provide to pilots that are thinking of applying for external funding. She went through the guidance that is available on the Environment Agency's website: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33106.aspx. The following documents have been posted:

- Signposts to External Funds
- Advice Note 1: Preparing your project
- Advice Note 2: Applying to charitable trusts
- Advice Note 3: Applying for lotteries funds
- Advice Note 4: Applying for landfill communities fund
- Advice Note 5: Application checklist

Pilot hosts were also invited to call the Environment Agency to speak to a member of staff for advice.

## 2.4 REFLECTIONS ON FUNDING

- A lot of people in similar situation – quite hard to identify funding needs until you have strategy
  ↪ talking to people, getting a sense of needs requires resources itself.

- We're not at stage of being able to bid into funding
  - need to do action planning
  - won't be ready before December

- CRF is out of sync – making us put bids in – 'might miss the boat'.

- Sometimes need to have an idea of what funding is available when developing strategies.

- People fed up of developing strategies when no money available.

- Two funding needs:

  o Funding the actions that come out of plan

  o Funding the group that makes the strategy
     ↳need to work out what <u>core</u> is – have strategy to find that

  o CRF – tension of time of release – rumours that has been used up.

  o Framework of funding available for rural issues, including CAP etc.

# 3    SESSION 2: EMERGING LEARNING FROM THE EVALUATION OF THE CATCHMENT PILOTS

## 3.1    PRESENTATION OF EMERGING LEARNING

Clare Twigger-Ross discussed the issues that are emerging from the first and second Quarterly Review exercises.  Some of the key issues are:

- The majority of pilots have set up catchment groups. These groups evolve – some are still evolving after 11 months.

- A lot of effort has been spent on building catchment groups and working with stakeholders.  More effort is being spent on this than on engaging with the public.

- A lot of pilots like having a framework and guidance.  Guidance would be useful on aspects such as communications which is new to many pilot hosts. However, the initial framework of milestones was unrealistic.  It would be good to have a less prescriptive framework.

- A lot of engagement and collaboration is going on: this needs to be recognised and celebrated.

- Pilot hosts have appreciated opportunities to learn from peers.  They also need specific learning support on aspects such as:

    o   Project management.
    o   Understanding WFD.
    o   GIS and Mapping.
- Pilots are positive about the benefits of collaboration.

Clare's presentation can be found in Appendix 3.

## 3.2    TRANSLATING LEARNING FROM THE PILOTS INTO GUIDANCE FOR FUTURE ACTION

Nick Hopwood, an Environment Agency member of staff who has recently been seconded to Defra to prepare the next stage of catchment-based initiatives from 2013, described how Defra intends to build on the learning from catchment pilots to develop guidance for future action.  Nick explained that he was just starting this work

and that he was keen to understand from the pilots themselves what their experience has been and the learning they have gained.

Nick invited questions from participants.

Q1: At a meeting including members of the public, a member of staff from the Environment Agency expressed doubts about the role of catchment plans. This was a very negative intervention as it made others think that perhaps the catchment plan wouldn't have any role or use. It would be important to clarify the status of the catchment plans.

NH: There is no legal requirement for a catchment plan. But we are seeing that the way to create River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) – which are legally required – is via catchment plans. Currently the catchment plans are seen as taking up resources, but they need to show how they can add value.

Q2: I have been asked by a member of my steering group, whose plan is it?

A2: There are RBMPs and catchment plans. The EA is competent authority for the Water Framework Directive (WFD) but catchment plans can be hosted by anyone. There are legitimate questions about EA's role – should it be an instigator, agitator, or a 'sorting out' organisation of last resort? Need to make catchment plans relevant to RBMPs. They may need to have certain elements.

Q3: Our group does see the need to feed into the RBMP. But the timing is out – we need to feed in by November (NOTE: this is the deadline for responding to the Working Together consultation).

Pilot host comment: The Working Together consultation is more about how you want to be consulted, not the river basin planning process itself.

Pilot host comment: Third sector pilot hosts are easily undermined by conflicting information – stakeholders worry about what they engage with. So multiple initiatives and messages ('Love your River', Working Together consultations, etc) an be confusing and disruptive.

### 3.3 WHAT LEARNING SHOULD WE PASS ON TO OTHER CATCHMENT GROUPS?

In this session participants were invited to discuss the main learning topics coming out of the evaluation so far, as described in Clare Twigger-Ross' presentation. 5 topics were chosen:

1) Setting up a catchment steering group: (i) who gets involved; (ii) roles and responsibilities?

2) Steers from above: national frameworks, milestones or guidance.

3) Engaging and collaborating with stakeholders

4) Learning and skills development

5) Identifying and quantifying benefits

The session was divided in two, so that each participant could discuss two topics, which they chose themselves. For the second round of discussions, each group started by reviewing and adding comments to the work of the previous group.

Participants were asked to consider the following questions:

1. What have you learnt about this topic?

2. Recommendations regarding this topic for groups/organizations just starting catchment-based planning processes

The notes of the group discussions are shown below.

**DISCUSSION GROUP1**
**SETTING UP A CATCHMENT STEERING GROUP**

- Stakeholder analysis
  - o for EA agenda = deliver WFD
  - o non-EA: members of steering group representing wider remit
- Agreement of agenda within each organisation in steering group
- Define ToR early, including basic commitment by members
- Collective objective and mission and outcomes
- Agree realistic time frames and realistic process within time frame

**DISCUSSION GROUP2**
**STEERS FROM ABOVE:  FRAMEWORKS, MILESTONES OR GUIDANCE**

FRAMEWORKS

- Range of priorities (WFD, PAs, Biodiversity)
- Range of frameworks
  - o Planning
  - o Flood safety
  - o Health and wellbeing
  Historically CABA not linked
  Open minds that these can be used

- Require spider chart – EU → Nat → Local
                          ↘ Regulatory links → map stakeholders
- U/S → D/S links e.g. Tame example
- E.g. Teme local minerals plan

Local Nature Partnerships (50 PPPs)
 e.g. LNP, NIAs
* critical for strategic action

MILESTONES

- Provide direction → links to process – process is deficient
  Process v.s. <u>outcomes</u>
- E.g. RBMP, funding for POMs[2] ∴ critical points in time
- Pilots focusing on getting to a place where they can agree actions

GUIDANCE
- Docs on data sources – uses, expectations
- Workshop for vision – ripple process

## DISCUSSION GROUP3
## ENGAGING AND COLLABORATING WITH STAKEHOLDERS

1) Be careful about the language you use – inclusive language, no 'Agency-speak'
2) People's expectations – have clear discussions about roles and responsibilities very early in process.  Everyone brings their own priorities to the table
3) Don't be bound by process or templates, every catchment group is different
4) Partnership coordination is key.  Local evidence to understand existing forums/issues. Understand your catchment, use existing groups
5) Understand why you are engaging people, not engaging for engaging sake
6) Face to face meetings with key stakeholders, not everyone likes public forums.

## DISCUSSION GROUP4
## LEARNING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

1) Definition of pilot, purpose etc.  Aggregation of appropriate partners
2) Agreeing definitions & outcomes (future-casting) & challenges (environmental and social)
3) Approach project with open minds and avoid operational territoriality
4) Revisiting purpose regularly to keep actions 'fit for purpose'
5) Mapping as key for planning and communications
6) Make contacts with other catchments

## DISCUSSION GROUP5
## IDENTIFYING AND QUANTIFYING BENEFITS

- Quantitative vs Qualitative
- Difficulty in valuing benefits
    - Revealed preference
    - Stated preference
- Difficult to implement in time frame

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[2] POMS = Programmes of Measures

- No regrets decision and what evidence you need (cost & risk)
- Partners have some of these models to identify and quantify benefits
- Quantify the resilience of the group to make 'no regrets decisions'.
- Communication of benefits and co-benefits.


3.4    REFLECTION ON GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Kevin Collins asked whether participants had a sense that the pilots have a <u>process</u> for passing on learning.  How do catchments tell each other about their learning ? How do they communicate with other catchments?

Points raised in the discussion were:

- Unless you know what is out there, difficult to have the conversations.

- Web-sharing will be a way of having conversations

- Capturing learning more formally

- Evaluation should cover most of the learning

- At the moment the Quarterly Reviews don't feel so targeted or helpful – lots of boxes

ACTION: Cascade team to pass on the results of QR

- Difficult for pilots to give an objective view of what they are doing.
   Nick H could help by visiting catchments and sharing this info.

- Need for more qualitative  information to be shared – based on visits, case studies

- I learnt from doing an early presentation was that others are not doing the same as us – that's the value of sharing

Craig House (EA) commented that a lot of the learning doesn't feel like rocket science but is valuable to share it.  He asked pilots for their views on who the lessons should come from (the EA or non-EA pilots) and who it should be provided to.

Nick Hopwood said that he wants to get to a framework.  The framework should have options e.g. for where there are viable partnerships / where there are no viable partnerships.  This doesn't mean that lessons are only applicable to the types of catchments where they are generated.

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# 4 CATCHMENT PILOT ACTIVITY MAPPING

Paula Orr introduced the session, explaining that the purpose of looking at activity mapping. There are different definitions of activity mapping: the Environment Agency uses a particular method for activity mapping; a systems approach uses a different method.

## 4.1 ACTIVITY MAPPING CASE STUDY

Katherine Causer from the Irwell Pilot Catchment described how the pilot has used activity mapping to support the work. Katherine's presentation addressed the following questions:

1. Why did you do the activity mapping?

2. How did you do it?

3. What lessons did you learn from it?

4. How did the activity mapping change the pilot's work, if at all?

The presentation is shown in Appendix 3[3].

## 4.2 INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY MAPS

Kevin Collins discussed the different ways that activity mapping can be used. There are different kinds of information: historic, scientific, social, etc. People use different kinds of information for different purposes:

- Farmers may use economic information to make decisions about the crops they plant

- Local residents may be prompted to protect a river by observing wildlife

We can find out what information people are acting on by mapping activities.

In the context of catchment-based approaches, activity mapping can be used as a way of answering the question:

"What activities are going on in your catchment that affect Water Quality?"

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[3] Appendix 3 is in a separate electronic file to avoid making this Event Record file too big.

Here, "activities" =  all the things, CURRENTLY going on in the catchment - good or bad.

All the participants from catchment pilots were asked to draw an activity map for their own catchment, taking the following steps when drawing their model:

1) Select those which you consider to be having the most significant effects on water quality (positive and negative)

2) Describe each activity with a verb, e.g. 'discharging of waste from homes into river'; 'identifying domestic misconnections'

3) Include $7 \pm 2$ activities

4) Activities can be positive or negative for water quality.

Kevin showed an example of an activity map:

## Activity model example

Engaging water company to
reduce overflows

Initiating residents
river association

Ignoring field runoff from farm

Abstracting too much from
rivers for irrigation

Modelling and predicting
intense rainfall

Growing inappropriate
crops in wrong places

Installing
fencing of rivers

Building new treatment works

Implementing the NVZ

Dumping by local business park tenants

4.3     **GROUP DISCUSSION OF ACTIVITY MAPS**

Participants got together in groups of 3 or 4 to explain what they had shown in their maps and what they learnt from doing the map.  Each group completed a worksheet with the following questions:

- How are the maps similar or different?

- Why are they different?

- What opportunities or gaps can be identified by comparing the maps?

The worksheets are show below.

**TABLE 1**

Similar
- Farming practices – promoting +ve and managing –ve
- Abstraction activities
- Rural interest
- Policy frameworks – funding

Different
- Saving fresh water pearl mussel
- High uptake of AES, CC, CFC
- Focus exclusively on +ve (Teme)
- Creating riparian stips
- Quite separate activities (Teme)
- Population growth
- Predominantly focus: urban vs. rural focus for actions (Tame, Anker, Mease)

Opportunity
- 'friends of' groups + existing
- "yellow fish" + save the kingfisher engage through schools
- Promoting connection with the countryside
- Projects connecting to admin parcels e.g. NIA

Gaps
- Not considering / engaging with religion and culture
- Hard to reach groups
- Specialist facilitation

**TABLE 2**

Similar
- Farming
- Discharging (WWTW)

Different
- Rural vs. urban
- Abstracting
- Coastal issues
- Existing plans e.g. NVZ etc

- Pesticides (farm + LA)

Why are they different?

- Different demands on resource (e.g. abstraction)

Opportunities and gaps

- Swapping good practice (adapting /not adapting)
- Misconnections – Ecclesbourne
- Coastal
- Estuarine

## TABLE 3

Similar

- Similar issues in rural catchments and similar activities ongoing
- Water companies are key to planning activities / understanding the catchment

Different

- Issues specific to catchment: activities reflect this i.e. boaters' impacts

## TABLE 4

Similar or different

- Agriculture
- Urban and roads      } Key themes
- Waste water treatment
- Flood defences
- Recreation (boating ) ->less common
- Abstraction
- Fly tipping / dumping of waste etc.
- Fish passes
- River fencing
- Farming infrastructure implementation

\*    -ves all very similar. Differences between catchments are the % contribution of each.  Pressures are the same.
\*    +ves also very similar as related strongly to righting the –ves. Beneficiaries differ.

Opportunities / gaps

- Sharing of information to help mitigation implementation
- Lessons learnt sharing
- Gap = identification of beneficiaries in catchment, outside of WFD -> everyone has a role to play and everyone is affected.

## TABLE 5

Differences

- Water abstraction – difference in one catchment may not be having an impact on water quality

- Sedimentation – cattle poaching only an issue in some catchments
- Use of sea toilets – lack of pump facilities – some catchments
- Reinstatement of riffles, meanders – only in some catchments
- Power stations discharging warm water
- Phosphate / nitrate run off from agriculture – not in urban catchments
- Drainage of wetland / marshes – some catchments only
- Abandoned mines which sometimes discharge toxic water

Similarities
- Contaminated land
- Development / growing water demand
- Mis-connection of drains
- Pollution from sewage works
- Disconnection of habitats
- Domestic business oils and fats (e.g. ghee) being dumped
- Oestrogen levels in water

## 4.4   INTEGRATING MULTIPLE OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES IN THE CATCHMENT: COMPARING APPROACHES

Participants were asked to use insights from the comparison of their activity maps to answer the following questions:

1) What needs to happen to enable existing activities to be better integrated so that Water Quality is delivered?

2) In what areas is there currently no activity happening?   What needs to happen to fill these gaps?

3) What opportunities have you identified for your pilots?

Each group summarized their discussion on a worksheet.  These are reproduced in Appendix 4.

The participants came together in a plenary session.  Each table summarised their discussions:

**TABLE 1**

1) Integration needs funding for actions and processes – time – knowledge
2) Gaps in data; in higher up government departments
3) Opps: Water companies – e.g. Severn Trent have 4 pilots -  should we put pressure or do education?  <u>Plus</u> S Trent prep. investment plan does not coincide with RBMPs  <u>BUT</u> catchments plans might well be useful. [OFWAT conference next week]
4) Useful process?? – yes brought out the opportunity with water companies.

**TABLE 2**

1) Issue of water quality = messy + different perspectives
   - when work collaboratively that comes out e.g. farmers & water company – work together for benefits.
2) How trust builds through small projects → larger projects.


**TABLE 3**

1) Better integration: farming – many people talk → farmers, this could be integrated.
2) Target funding to where it delivers.
3) Include water companies
4) Have a joined up approach across stakeholders
5) Think outside catchment & work with neighbours
6) GAPS: impacts of septic tanks; impact of rail network on phosphates
7) OPPS: one stop for farmers; limits of vol. schemes; planning process – getting the right people involved.


**TABLE 4**

1) Better integration: catchment walkovers – co-ordinating – take all round together and look at all
   : increased awareness of partnerships organisations
   : ? use volunteers for walkovers
2) Use of activity mapping – areas where nothing is happening + who is not engaged (e.g. golf courses) + places not monitoring
3) Map community dis-engagement – incentives?


**TABLE 5**

1) (Re)-educating people about the river – pollution issues etc.

# 5    SESSION 4: OPEN SPACE

The Open Space session provided the opportunity for participants to choose topics that they wanted to discuss with others.   The topics put forward were:

- Engaging the public
- Ecosystems services/CAP reform
- Mapping

Each topic group organized its own discussion and recorded the results on a flipchart. Participants were told that they could change groups during the session if they felt that they were not covering what they wanted.

The following points were raised in the Open Space sessions:

<u>Engaging the public</u>

- Not a lot of catchments doing this – want to get stakeholder group sorted first

- Volunteers to <u>monitor</u> – big response.  Educating children

- Know your demographic – don't assume people have internet access.  Engage through rent slips.

- Keep people engaged – keep contact up!

<u>Ecosystems services/cap reform</u>

-  Issue: reduction in price per hectare which means land will be opened up and likely to see most profitable crop = detrimental

-  Could we use ecosystems approach? Analyse and cost the impacts and then look at funding opportunities to get the best out of the ecosystem services? How to do this? Social Justice issues.

<u>Mapping</u>

- How to map? Use of third party – unpaid or paid – e.g. universities

- Data protection issues

- Need to be clear about priorities before starting mapping – could map for ever

- Case study from EA → get out earlier

ACTION: Put out case studies of mapping.

# 6 SESSION 5: NEXT STEPS AND CLOSE

Paula Orr invited Nick Hopwood to comment on the next steps for his work, in the light of the day's discussions.

Nick Hopwood said that this work needs to start with a firm baseline. This is provided by the Quarterly Reviews. The focus is on delivery and how to build learning from the pilots into a framework.

The things that Nick would like to understand are:

i.     How hard can it be?

ii.    Extent of change and funding?

iii.   What <u>has to be</u> in place (needs)?

iv.    What <u>should be</u> in place?

v.     What helps?

It was suggested that Nick should contact all the pilot catchments about his work, because some of the pilots had not been able to attend the workshop but would want to know about this work.

Evaluation forms were provided to all the participants.

# APPENDIX 1: WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

**CATCHMENT PILOTS JOINT LEARNING EVENT**
**24 April 2012**
**Charity Centre**
**Directory of Social Change**
**24 Stephenson Way**
**London NW1 2DP**

**Programme**

| 9.30 | ARRIVAL AND REGISTRATION |
|------|--------------------------|
| 10.0 | Welcome and introductions |
| 10.15 | Approaches to funding catchment management & initiatives<br>- Case study - Tamar Pilot<br>- Breakout session on strategies for funding<br>- Sources of funding – Lorraine Hutt, Environment Agency |
| 11.00 | Key lessons for catchment-based approaches<br>- Emerging learning from the evaluation – Cascade team<br>- Translating learning from the catchment pilots into guidance for future action – Nick Hopwood, Defra |
| 11.30 | COFFEE |
| 11.40 | Carousel session with groups on key learning topics |
| 12.10 | Information and collaborative action: using activity mapping to identify information gaps and opportunities for collaboration.<br>- Case study – Irwell Pilot<br>- Mapping exercise: individual and group work |
| 12.50 | LUNCH |
| 1.45 | Activity mapping (continued) |
| 2.40 | TEA |
| 2.55 | Themed breakout sessions : group discussions addressing issues and challenges coming out of earlier sessions |
| 3.45 | Next steps |
| 4.00 | CLOSE |

# APPENDIX 2: WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

## Catchment Pilots Learning Event
## 17th July 2012

# Participants

| Name | Surname | Pilot |
|------|---------|-------|
| Ian | Barker | New Forest |
| Petrina | Brown | Bristol Avon |
| Emma | Buckingham | Teme |
| Michael | Canning | Bradford Beck |
| Katherine | Causer | Irwell |
| Rob | Clark | Adur and Ouse |
| Laurence | Couldrick | Tamar |
| Jez | Elkin | Nene |
| Cat | Fuller | Adur and Ouse Pilot |
| George | Gerring | Lower Wear Pilot |
| Jill | Goddard | Tidal Thames Pilot |
| Liz | Jameson | Welland Pilot |
| Debbie | Leach | Thames Pilot |
| Chris | Parry | Tame, Anker & Mease |
| Jenny | Phelps | Cotswold |
| Tim | Pickering | Ecclesbourne |
| Amy | Pryor | Tidal Thames |
| Rachel | Ranger | River Leam |
| Matthew | Schofield | Irwell |
| Sarah | Swift | Welland |
| Jeremy | Taylor | Upper Tone |
| Mike | Waite | Wey Catchment |

**Other participants**

| Kieran | Conlan | Cascade Consulting |
|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Kevin | Collins | Open University |
| Dave | Corbelli | Cascade Consulting |
| Nick | Hopwood | Defra |
| Craig | House | Environment Agency |
| Anna | Lorentzon | Environment Agency |
| Paula | Orr | Collingwood Environmental Planning |
| Clare | Twigger-Ross | Collingwood Environmental Planning |
| Bill | Watts | Environment Agency |

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*First National Catchments Learning Event Record*      *Draft Final*

# APPENDIX 3: PRESENTATIONS

**SEE SEPARATE DOCUMENT FOR APPENDIX 3**

# APPENDIX 4: TABLE DISCUSSION OF APPROACHES FOR INTEGRATING MULTIPLE OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES IN THE CATCHMENT

**Table 1**

1) What needs to happen to enable existing activities to be better integrated so that Water Quality is delivered?
Overall

- Specialist facilitators / brokers
- Funding  for projects and for brokers
- Time
- Knowledge skills
- Data / policy capture

2) In what areas is there currently no activity happening?   What needs to happen to fill these gaps?

- Up to date monitoring – inconsistency!
- Monitoring gaps
- Funding gaps – for joining up and where there is no activity
- Gap in integration of government departments – silos
- Public engagement – get doing (d/t funding, time etc.)
- Water companies – engaged / not engaged – lead by example i.e. in south-west / specialist / what responsibility
- Data coordinator
- Fulfil PES for each catchment

3) What opportunities have you identified for your pilots?
- Pressure / water companies
  - public face
  - share monitoring
  - invest in environment
  - reduce clean up costs!
  i.e. Severn Trent Water covers 4 pilots: rather than looking at individual pilots, should we gather together at river basin level or go up high to Ofwat?
- Parish – pay a little more on rates for improvements?  administrative parcels – precept.

**Table 2**

1) What needs to happen to enable existing activities to be better integrated so that Water Quality is delivered?
- Multiple visits from different people on broadly similar themes can be a challenge.  Issues need to be solved collaboratively (i.e. when they are messy or wicked problems) e.g. water quality and farming: who's problems is run off?  (see Ackoff)

- Sources of funding need to be identified
- Trust building, small -> big solutions (see Vorigen) - cement relationships.

2) In what areas is there currently no activity happening?   What needs to happen to fill these gaps?

- No activity and a gap maybe are 'unknown unknowns' the risk of gaps is reduced by engaging through a network with relevant stakeholders.
- e.g. incentives for local business. This gap maybe filled by identifying tangible solutions which contribute to the complex challenges: i.e. identify funds / actors
- Less activity around pressures / indicators when are not measured as part of WFD monitoring toolkit, particularly where the perceived pressure is great and GES / GEP differs from communities' understanding.

3) What opportunities have you identified for your pilots?
- Identification of resources (i.e. funding) but include the identification of who and what i.e. uptake of Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) may not be just awareness of the funding, but may be skills to complete applications and partnership for delivery.
- Facilitating multiple wins

**Table 3**

1) What needs to happen to enable existing activities to be better integrated so that Water Quality is delivered?
- Farming – land owner advice (different routes) targeting agri-environment funding
- Water flow issues – more cooperation  /  involvement of water companies
- Communications – joint approach by stakeholders

2) In what areas is there currently no activity happening?   What needs to happen to fill these gaps?
- Lack of knowledge – septic tanks
- Landfills
- Cooperation of catchments within River Basin

3) What opportunities have you identified for your pilots?
- One contact for farmers to find information instead of several from different organisations
- Less reliance upon voluntary actions
- How to 'sell' activities if money is not a motivator
- Planning – linking organisations in order to influence process

**Table 4**

1) What needs to happen to enable existing activities to be better integrated so that Water Quality is delivered?

- Better communication – both internal and external
- Joining forces to have one office approaching farms (CSF)
- Multiple attendees doing a joint walkover from various organisations to identify and agree issues and actions
- Increased awareness of partnership organisations and potential to deliver improvements (removal of blinkers focussing on one issue at a time)
- Drawing on all the range of tools available / experience
- Utilisation of voluntary sector e.g. river wardens undertaking walkovers

2) In what areas is there currently no activity happening?   What needs to happen to fill these gaps?
- Policing  of sea toilets or other specific pollution sources
- Areas with low access from general population / areas not policed or have low ownership
- Areas / sectors who are not interested in engaging e.g. golf course
  > look into mapping community disengagement to identify gaps
  > identify a method to engage with low interest sectors e.g. use of environmental benefits / points scheme
  > identify benefits to polluters of improving the water quality (e.g. monetary)

3) What opportunities have you identified for your pilots?
- Unite funding routes through joint working
- Focus on invasive species to increase public engagement but needs to be on a large scale.

**Table 5**

1) What needs to happen to enable existing activities to be better integrated so that Water Quality is delivered?
- Need to work with water companies, EA and business, looking at amount of water used and wasted
- Working with landowners / farmers to create buffer strips (HLF) to prevent / limit poaching
- Education about byelaws for boats regarding effluents to navigable waters
- Working with EA, landowners and stakeholders to deliver in-channel habitat improvements.

2) In what areas is there currently no activity happening?   What needs to happen to fill these gaps?
- Minewater discharge to river. Need to explore case studies (Irwell).

3) What opportunities have you identified for your pilots?
- Working with Local Authorities, waste disposal authorities and landowners during developments of contaminated land sites.
- Educating the public on resource to prevent pollution incidents
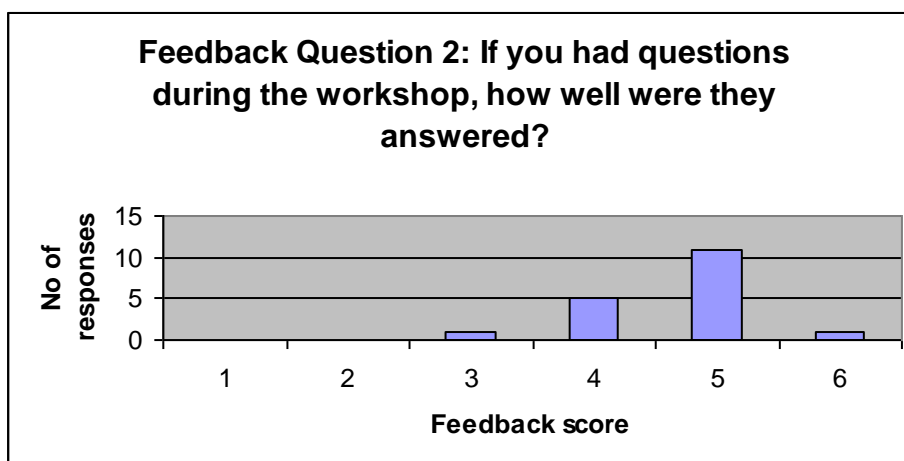
# APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK FORMS

## Question 1



**Feedback Question 1:**
**1. How valuable overall did you find this event?**
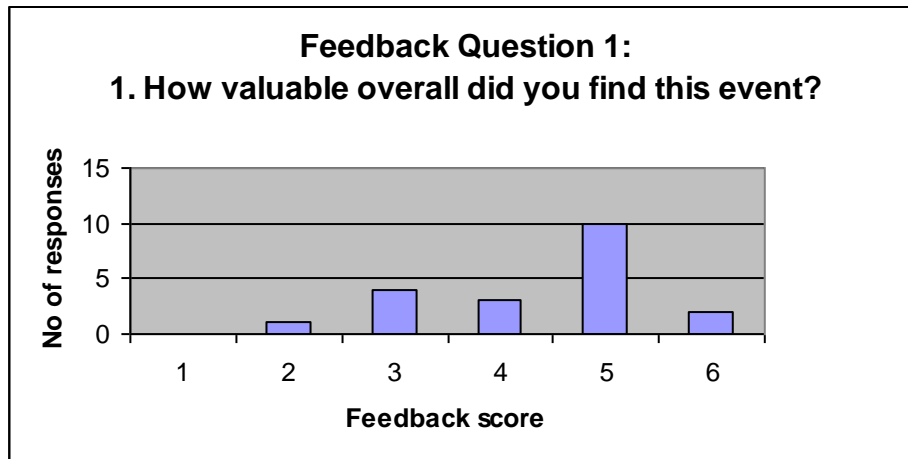
**1 = not valuable....6 = very valuable**

## Comments

Useful, although felt as an EA pilot that we are further ahead & need to focus on our plans.

As usual, really helpful to catch up with all the other coordinators and share ideas.
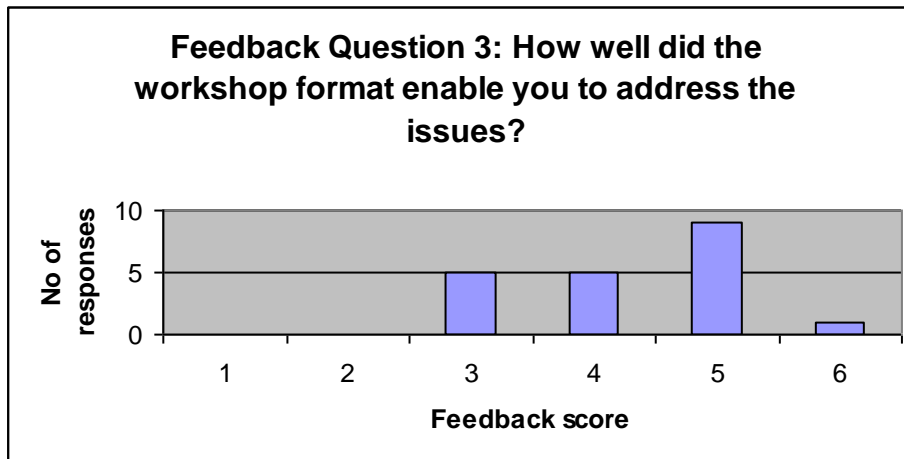
## Question 2



**Feedback Question 2: If you had questions during the workshop, how well were they answered?**

**1 = very badly....6 = very well**

*NB: 2 people did not answer this question*

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*First National Catchments Learning Event Record* — **Draft Final**

CASCADE

## Comments

Often turned into a discussion rather than answer.

## Question 3

**Feedback Question 3: How well did the workshop format enable you to address the issues?**



1 = very badly....6 = very well

## No comments received

## Question 4

**Feedback Question 4: How effective were the facilitators?**
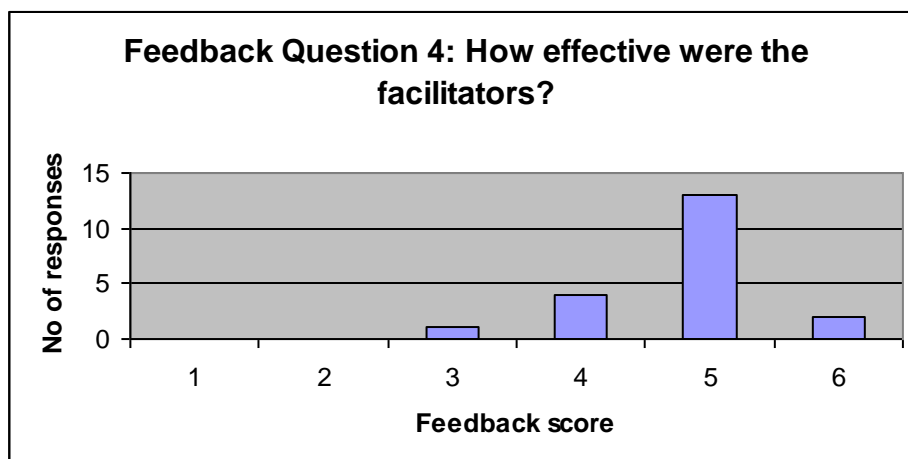


1 = not effective....6 = very effective

## Comments

Good, but too much to cover, so a difficult task!

## Question 5

Feedback Question 5: To what extent did the workshop provide the information you need for your role?
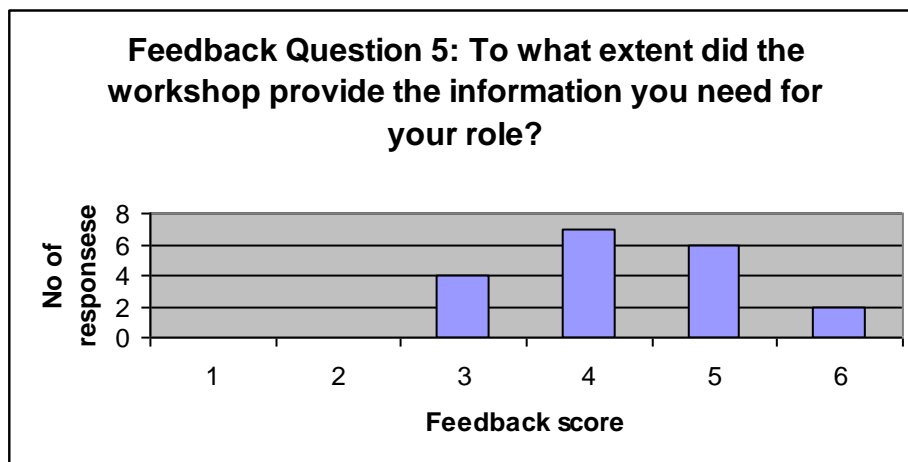


**1 = not at all….6 = to a great extent**

## Comments

Useful, although felt as an EA pilot that we are further ahead & need to focus on our plans.

## 6a. What would you have liked more time for?

## Comments

Ecosystem Services

Stakeholder engagement in coastal waters and highly urbanized areas

Discussion on how to resolve lack of resources for mapping and analysis

Some break-outs could have usefully gone on for longer (e.g. activity mapping)

Seeing others' examples

Catchment Plan focus

Getting to grips with activity mapping, but process was still useful to communicate the ideas.

More case studies

Learning about what other projects have done, through a few more presentations.

Activity mapping and ecosystem services

Understanding the different structures of the various pilots. Steering groups / partnerships.

Networking informally

Open Space and Activity Mapping

All well-balanced this session

Ecosystem Services – how to assess costs / benefits


## 6b     What would you have liked to spend less time on?

Activity mapping

Mapping

Carousel working groups (but only slightly less)

Key learning points

The train.

All relevant


## 7.  Any other comments?

Thank you

Too much to cover in one day – topics didn't really get given enough time, but an enjoyable and useful day.

It would be good to have an electronic sheet on what each pilot is doing.

Felt we tried to cover too much

Very good event.