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Defra

Evaluation of the catchment-based approach – pilot stage

30 May Catchment Learning Event Record

July 2012

In Association with

Collingwood Environmental Planning

eftec

YJRees Consulting

Client: Defra

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Defra
Evaluation of the Catchment-based Approach – Pilot Stage
30 May Catchment Learning Event Record   ***Draft Final***

CASCADE

Contents

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.

This is the Workshop Record for the regional learning event held in Manchester on 30 May 2012.

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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   CONTEXT FOR CONSIDERING CATCHMENT PLANS

Nigel Watson explained the focus on catchment plans. Previous meetings of the catchment pilots identified a need to better understand:

- how to sustain pilots into the future

- communication with different publics

- how to engage with local authorities

- working across boundaries (organisations; working cultures; practices etc)

- the catchment management plan

The regional learning events in March and April addressed the issue of working across boundaries. In deciding what to focus on for this round of regional learning events, it was recognised that producing catchment management plans is a key goal and activity of the pilots.

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Evaluation of the Catchment-based Approach – Pilot Stage
30 May Catchment Learning Event Record   **Draft Final**

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1.4   AIMS AND PROGRAMME OF THE 30 MAY MANCHESTER WORKSHOP

The aim of the workshop is to help pilot hosts to develop their understanding about catchment management plans. Specifically, the workshop is intended to:

- Develop a shared understanding of what catchment planning covers and how it differs from other catchment management activities;

- Think through the purpose and function of participants' catchment plans and what changes are needed in the catchment;

- Consider how the process for developing the catchment plan can contribute to achieving its purpose;

- Recognise the range of potential types and formats of catchment plans and assess how appropriate these are to different catchment conditions or challenges;

- Understand how the purpose, process and product of catchment planning are linked and how they can contribute to wider benefits such as building trust, promoting learning and effective action, etc.

The programme is shown in Appendix 1.

1.5   EVENT PARTICIPANTS

A total of 10 people attended the Learning Event, 8 of whom were from the pilot catchments.

The full list of participants is presented in Appendix 2.

1.6   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: INTRODUCTIONS

Paula Orr welcomed participants and explained the purpose of the day.

Paula invited participants to introduce themselves and describe one significant thing about their catchment pilot. The table below shows the participants' presentations.

Table 2.1 Participants, pilots and one significant thing about them

Participant	Catchment Pilot	One significant thing about the Catchment Pilot
Ben Williams	Douglas	Domestic wrong connections
Katherine Causer	Irwell	It's big and dirty, init!
Susan Mackirdy	Tyne	The catchment is very big!
Michael Canning	Bradford Beck	The enormous diversity of the stakeholders
Emma Buckingham	Teme	Already a significant amount of work happening and past and present reports, how to link these up for joint working
Helen Dix and Joanne Spencer	Ribble	It's been a pilot catchment many times before
Stuart Jenkinson	Don and Rother	internal and external stakeholders are willing but too busy.
Kieran Conlan	Evaluation Project	Barriers to successful governance

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Evaluation of the Catchment-based Approach – Pilot Stage
30 May Catchment Learning Event Record   **Draft Final**

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3   SESSION 2: DEFINING CATCHMENT PLANNING

3.1   DEFINING CATCHMENT PLANNING

Nigel provided definitions to clarify the differences between catchment planning and catchment management:

Catchment Planning:

Broadly speaking, catchment planning is about identifying desirable future conditions that are better in some way than the present situation, and outlining viable ways of making the desired conditions a reality.

Catchment Management

Decisions and actions regarding how catchment resources and the environment are used and protected.

3.2   DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN CATCHMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The participants divided into three groups. Each group was given a set of cards with short descriptions of different types of activity in the catchment. The groups were asked to sort the cards into 3 piles: 'planning', 'management' and 'both'.

Once the groups had finished, they shared their results. There was agreement on most of the activities, but not all. In discussion it was recognized that in different contexts, the same activity can be used for different purposes, therefore the classification into planning and management should not be seen as a rigid exercise. The distribution of the activities into the three types that came out of the plenary discussion is shown below.

Table 3.1 Distinguishing between catchment planning and catchment management activities

Planning	Management	Both
Understanding interactions between land and water Evidence gathering Conflict resolution	Reporting on programme Monitoring Results Monitoring actions Implementing actions Conflict resolution	Dialogue with members of the public Evaluation Knowledge and information management

4 SESSION 3: EXPLORING THE PURPOSE OF YOUR CATCHMENT PLAN

4.1 SHARING INFORMATION ABOUT THE PURPOSE OF CATCHMENT PLANS IN DIFFERENT PILOTS

Participants were invited to discuss the following questions in pairs:

- What is the purpose of your catchment plan?

- Where and in what form is(are) the purpose(s) of the plan set out?

- Are key stakeholders formally signed up to the purpose of the plan? If not, to what extent would they identify with the purpose?

The worksheets recording this paired activity are shown below.

PAIR 1

Participant 1

- To build a consensus for action
- Outputs from stakeholder workshops. To be confirmed in guidance to working groups
- "Formally signed up" not about formal agreement – but support verbally / principle.

Participant 2

- (A) Ideally actions which will lead to improvements
  (B) To put Rivers Trusts and other in best position to secure funding
- Not yet – but will be in the first strategy group meeting – to be reported on website
- No – verbally in agreement to the need

PAIR 2

Participant 1

- A) Pulling together actions which have undertaken already and those that are happening
  B) Assessing where resources can be shared / grouped and how the C.P. is a repository and where gaps can be assessed.

C) To make a step change in water quality, which is the foundational principle (aims and vision)
- Information exchange achieved through website
- No formal sign-up as yet

Participant 2

- Conform with WFD – ultimate purpose + to restore the river as an asset
- Set out on blog – eventually become an interactive website
- No

*Definition of "formal sign up" – all signed up in slightly different way according to their own agenda.

PAIR 3

Participant 1

- A) Tool to get others to engage and come on board: "Calling Card"
  B) Gave the group direction – aligning agendas (different for people across group)
  C) Lever for funding – support for future funding > fits into bigger picture - like a letter of support from every participant.
- Set out in the plan (will be)
- Discussions have been held with Stakeholder Steering Group > happy with purpose. There is wider engagement needed with stakeholders that aren't part of the steering group

Participant 2

- A) To draw together and coordinate actions proposed for stakeholders on the catchment
  B) To identify the gaps where things aren't happening
  C) To enable stakeholders to align agendas
- Will be set out in plan (not done yet)
- Feedback from launch event suggested this is what people wanted. No formal sign off as yet. Stakeholder Exchange yet to be formed.

PAIR 4

Participant 1

- A) Identify areas of unmet need where partnership working can have an impact

B) Provide a framework for securing additional investment to catchment
- Set out - in my head and a very draft document
- Stakeholders not signed up – many would identify, but some challenges expected!

Participant 2

- To identify action on the ground to help achieve GES* for WFD – generalised!
- Purpose of plan set out:
  - Stakeholder groups
  B) Community groups
- Yes-ish. All are willing, but need to clearly define our purpose and agree commitment to taking this forward.

*Good Ecological Status

4.2   PURPOSES OF CATCHMENT PLANS IN DIFFERENT CATCHMENTS

The pairs joined together to form two groups of four. Each group reviewed the conclusions from the paired discussions and explored the following questions:

1.   How do you expect to use your catchment plans? What are the similarities between the uses of your plan? What are the differences?

2.   Are the purposes of the plans set out in a way that reflects these uses? In what way?

The groups recorded their discussions on worksheets, which are presented below:

TABLE 1

- How do you expect to use your catchment plans?
  A) To help get funding
  B) To make connections between current and future projects
  C) Be adopted by Local Authority
  D) Basis for creating and support for projects
- What are the similarities between the uses of your plans?

  DELIVERY

- What are the differences?
  Due to geography of catchment / waterbody

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Evaluation of the Catchment-based Approach – Pilot Stage
30 May Catchment Learning Event Record   **Draft Final**

CASCADE

TABLE 2

- How do you expect to use your catchment plans?
- Calling card to engage stakeholders
    o Attract funding
    o Align agendas
- Identify gaps in terms of actions – un-met need and where can the partnership approach be used to fill this?
- Demonstrate importance of environment to other stakeholders (e.g. AGMA need to see economic / social benefits to engage)
    o Giving people relevant information
    o Not at stage where purposes and plans are set out yet

4.3   REFINING THE PURPOSE OF CATCHMENT PLANS

The two groups described the main purposes of the Catchment Plans that emerged from the earlier discussions. These were to:

- Attract stakeholder interest in catchment

- Identify issues and problems that don't "fit" and need collaborative solutions

- Getting others to adopt / sign up to

- Identify what is already happening

Nigel asked whether the Plans' purposes could be achieved given institutional / political context? The main points that came up in the discussion of this question were:

- Will the plans be delivered? [this is a pilot stage]

- Is there enough time to get other organisations to sign up?

- Are the pilots being expected to solve a problem of lack of joined up governance that exists at national scale?

- Some pilots are therefore choosing to focus on hard actions at the local level which will then require national funding – if not can't be done.

- Not just about money, also problem of mechanisms which get in the way of effective catchment management.

- Is this something that needs to be spelt out in plans?

    o   e.g. regulatory obstacles - these need to be flagged within this pilot process.

- Careful that these issues don't get put in the "too hard" box

- Concern that some national players within Defra not convinced of benefits of integrated planning and management.

- Need for learning session on

    o   How we can embed the plans?

    o   How can we improve the plan?

Recognise that people will have reactions (not all positive) to the plan. This is part of the purpose.

Nigel asked how many pilot hosts had been successful in engaging with Local Authorities (LAs). Only one pilot host felt that their pilot had been successful. The main points that came up in the discussion of this question were:

- Very difficult – need to influence higher up people

- One person in the pilot sits in the LA drainage department. Deals with Council colleagues but doesn't have access to same information.

- It's about establishing relationships.

- Tip: There is an organisation that work with LAs on climate change – they can be a good way in

- Importance of articulating issues in ways that are LA-relevant – e.g. flood risk, water availability for development.

- Could be useful to have "top tips" on engaging LAs.

- Need to make it obligatory for LAs to participate.

- In one catchment pilot the partners agreed that the overarching objective was support regeneration.

Defra
Evaluation of the Catchment-based Approach – Pilot Stage
30 May Catchment Learning Event Record   ***Draft Final***

CASCADE

- Also need to think about engagement with utilities companies.

- Importance of defining scope of plan – risk of pitching plan wrongly – sometimes more interest in land than water.

Finally, Nigel asked where participants felt that their Catchment Plan sits in relation to the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP).

It was agreed that it is idealistic to hope that the Plan will include all interests, especially given the timescale (1 year). This means that failure to achieve could backfire on the pilot host.

Many stakeholders are aware of time limitation and are going for producing a plan quickly but recognising it will have deficiencies.

5   SESSION 4: GOING FROM PURPOSE TO PROCESS

5.1   TYPOLOGY OF PLANS

Nigel presented a typology of types of plan which reflect different purposes:

- **Normative** – outlining what *should* happen

- **Strategic** – indicating what *could* happen under different circumstances and choices.

- **Operational** – specifying what *will happen* (possibly including when, how and by whom)

Planning also involves defining questions about scope, content and framing of the 'catchment' in a plan.

For example, is there a shared understanding of the catchment and its boundary?

5.2   LINKING PURPOSE WITH THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING CATCHMENT PLANS

Nigel described how a matrix (shown below) can be used to think about where the catchment partnership is in terms of the degree of consensus over the goals of the Plan and how much knowledge and understanding there is of the means by which goals can be achieved.

Where the partnership group is on this matrix is likely to influence the process of developing the Plan. The focus of the process for each box is shown in the matrix below:

The focus in turn influences the characteristics of the planning process, as shown:

5.3   LOCATING PILOT PROCESSES IN TERMS OF CLARITY AND CONSENSUS ON MEANS AND ENDS

Participants were invited to locate their pilot on the matrix.

6 SESSION 5: CATCHMENT PLANNING PROCESSES

6.1 FACILITATING PLANNING PROCESES

Participants were asked to divide into two groups, reflecting where the participants thought their pilots were in terms of the focus of the process. One group focussed on Experimentation and the other on Visionary Leadership. Both groups considered three questions:

1. What are your organisations doing to facilitate the type of process described?

2. What works well? What works less well?

3. To what extent will successful management of the situation enable you to achieve your purpose(s)

The notes of the discussions of the two groups are presented below.

Group 1: Experimentation

1. What are your organisations doing to facilitate the type of process described?

    a. 1:1 engagement workshops

    b. Habitat walkovers

    c. Evidence mapping

    d. Different approaches depending on community of interest / place.

2. What works well?

    a. Appreciating the constraints of stakeholders

    b. Reflection on how successful engagement has been

Group 2: Visionary Leadership

1. What are your organisations doing to facilitate the type of process described?

    a. Trying to agree a vision

2. What works well?

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Evaluation of the Catchment-based Approach – Pilot Stage
30 May Catchment Learning Event Record **Draft Final**

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a. Analyse stakeholders influential?

b. Haven't enough time

c. Cake!

d. Talking to the right people

e. Connect with a community

f. Have a "vision"

g. Language

h. Don – "working with others" process

6.2 PLENARY DISCUSSION

In plenary the two groups reported back on their discussions and considered how they could facilitate the process to develop the Catchment Plan

Group 1: Experimentation

What works

- Flexibility – having a process that allows internal feedback reflection

- Understanding the stakeholders

  o Who they are / their role

- Grouping stakeholders geographically

  o Demonstrating that you are adapting to meet their needs

- Stakeholders can be in different grouping

Group 2: Visionary Leadership

What doesn't work

- Time pressure

What works

- Cake / pub – bringing in stakeholders (risk of putting some groups off)

    o Importance of understanding stakeholders

- Tip: "Faiths for change" group can act as a conduit for working with faith groups

- Also third party

- Mosques can be big stakeholders e.g. Bradford

- Dealing with time pressures

    o Establishing stepped process

    o Disconnect pilot catchment (supported by Defra) and to improve river

    o This could be a finding of the pilot phase – what can be achieved, not achieving "expected" plan.

- Scale down expectations

    o Communicate carefully - through website.

    o Be clear about what else could be done with more time / resource.

- Awareness of pressure on stakeholder time

    o E.g. times of year when there are more demands on time.

    o When is influence planning cycles (you have to fit in with them)

Tip: look at EA "Working with Others" process [Stuart will send].

Tip: Catchment Change Network website is going live – opportunity for pilot to put info: http://www.catchmentchange.net/pilot-catchments

EA pilots are also being asked to put info on EA website and requested that these should be linked. Cascade to ensure this happens.

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Evaluation of the Catchment-based Approach – Pilot Stage
30 May Catchment Learning Event Record   **Draft Final**

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7   DIFFERENT TYPES OF CATCHMENT PLANS

7.1   REVIEW OF OTHER PLANS

In this session participants had the chance to review river plans from the UK and other countries in order to get ideas about how they might present their own plan. Working in pairs, the participants chose one or more of the following catchment plans:

- Dee Catchment Management Plan, Scotland (see Summary CMP and Action Cards)

  http://www.theriverdee.org/for-developers.asp

- Fraser Basin Council Charter for Sustainability, Canada http://www.fraserbasin.bc.ca/about_us/documents/FBCcharter.pdf

- Molonglo Catchment Strategy, Austalia

  http://www.molonglocatchment.com.au/Documents/Catchment_Strategy/MCS_ES.pdf

- Moray Firth Partnership Business Plan

  http://morayfirth-partnership.org/assets/files/zNew%20Site/MFP%20Business%20Plan%202011-

- Draft Ouseburn Catchment Plan

  www.colinpercy.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk/pure/pureouse_draft_jun06.pdf

- River Nith Catchment Management Plan, SEPA

  http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/water_publications/catchment_plans.aspx

- Yorkshire: A Platform for Water Innovation

  https://connect.innovateuk.org/c/document_library/get_file?folderId=97795&name=DLFE-26216.pdf

The pairs were asked to discuss the following points in relationto the Plans:

- What do you think of this plan – do you like it? Dislike it? Why?

- How do you think that your stakeholders would react to it?

- How usable is the plan as a product?

- What features of this plan would you like to include in your own catchment plan?

7.2 PLENARY DISCUSSION: LIKES AND DISLIKES

Participants listed the aspects of the plans they had looked at that they liked:

- List of acronyms (but better make "plainer" English)

- Missions statement explained in practiced terms

- Issues presented with maps and visuals

- Pictures

- Snappy titles / short sentences

- Socio-economic aspects

- Good length – 15 pages

- Insert boxes

- Case studies

- Use of graphics (if relevant)

- Bullet points – punchy presentation

- Action plan

  o Says what they hope to achieve

  o Budget

- Workman like

Participants then listed the aspects of the plans that they didn't like:

- Wordy / long

- Too long getting to the point

  o Process description not seen as necessary

  o Story should be about catchment and actions

- Actions not SMART

- Woolly – meaning less sentences, political buzzwords (but recognise may be aimed at particular audiences)

- Irrelevant pictures

- Content – bullshit

- Lack of evidence

- No pictures / maps, just words

- No clear purpose

- Limited audience (readers would need prior knowledge)

- Jargon

- Dull

7.3   LEARNING FROM THE REVIEW OF PLANS

- Be clear about the audience

  o + How you intend to influence them / how they will use it [e.g. persuading, cutting and pasting etc.].

- Lack of innovation overall

  o How can we be clearer

- Iterative

Tip: The Ribble is experimenting with other formats – they have looked at an example of an AONB

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Evaluation of the Catchment-based Approach – Pilot Stage
30 May Catchment Learning Event Record   **Draft Final**

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- Separate sections for different levels

- Costs

    o   Do pilots have budget to produce well-designed products?

    o   Take step back and think about the purpose

- Does it need to be a document?

- Risk of web-based format is that could disenfranchise some audiences

- Progress report / report card format can be useful

- Designer input is useful in thinking through presentation.

8 FRAMEWORK FOR THINKING THROUGH PLANNING WITH YOUR CATCHMENT GROUP

Nigel presented a framework of questions which participants could use to discuss some of the issues around the purpose, process and product of a Catchment Plan. The questions are intended to be used as 'prompts' to help hosts and their group members to think about the processes and the outcomes that are most appropriate for their catchment.

Q1. What is the intended purpose of your catchment plan?

Q2. What kinds of information and recommendations will the catchment plan include?

Q3. How wide or narrow does the scope of the plan need to be?

Q4. How can the current planning situation within your catchment be characterised?

Q5. How can the answers to the questions above be reflected in the catchment plan itself?

Q6. How can you show that the plan has been accepted or endorsed by all of the relevant groups and interests in your catchment?

Q7. How will you demonstrate in the future that the plan is being followed, and that actions are being implemented?

Q8. How will your group know (and convey to others) that the plan is working and that progress towards the goals and objectives for the catchment is being made?

APPENDIX 1: WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

CATCHMENT PILOTS LEARNING EVENT

WORKSHOP: YOUR CATCHMENT PLAN: PURPOSE, PROCESS, PRODUCT
Friends Meeting House, Manchester
Wednesday 30 May, 10.30 – 4 pm

Programme

10.00	Arrival and refreshments
10.30	Introductions
10.45	Defining catchment planning
11.05	Your catchment plan: exploring its purpose
12.00	Going from purpose to process
12.30	Lunch
13.15	Catchment planning processes
2.15	Different types of catchment plans
3.15	Framework for thinking through planning (purpose, process and product) with your catchment group
4.00	Close

APPENDIX 2: WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Catchment Pilots Project Learning Event
30th May 2012 – Manchester

Participants

Emma	Buckingham	Teme Catchment
Michael	Canning	Bradford Beck
Katherine	Causer	Irwell Pilot
Helen	Dix	Ribble Pilot
Stuart	Jenkinson	Don Pilot
Susan	Mackirdy	Tyne Rivers Trust
Jo	Spencer	Ribble Pilot
Ben	Williams	Douglas Pilot

Organisers

Clare	Black	Cascade Consulting
Kieran	Conlan	Cascade Consulting
Paula	Orr	Collingwood Environmental Planning
Nigel	Watson	Lancaster University

APPENDIX 3: SLIDES

Aim of the workshop

The aim of the workshop is to help you develop your understanding about catchment management plans.

In particular:

1. Understanding the differences between plans and management
2. Thinking through the purpose and function of your catchment plan
3. Making sense of where you are in the process
4. Recognising the diversity of plans and their outcomes
5. Identifying steps you need to take to progress your plan

1.1 The naming of the parts

Catchment Planning:
Broadly speaking, catchment planning is about identifying desirable future conditions that are better in some way than the present situation, and outlining viable ways of making the desired conditions a reality.

Catchment Management
Decisions and actions regarding how catchment resources and the environment are used and protected.

1.2 Types of planning and plans

• **Normative** – outlining what _should_ happen

• **Strategic** – indicating what _could_ happen under different circumstances and choices.

• **Operational** – specifying what _will_ happen (possibly including when, how and by whom)

Planning also involves defining questions about scope, content and framing of the 'catchment' in a plan.
For example, is there a shared understanding of the catchment and its boundary?

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1.3 Recognising catchment planning situations

- The following slides discuss different types of planning situations.

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GOALS (ENDS)

	Agreed	Not Agreed
TECHNOLOGY (MEANS) Known	A	C
Unknown	B	D

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GOALS (ENDS)

	Agreed	Not Agreed
TECHNOLOGY (MEANS) Known	*Focus of Process*: •PREDICTABILITY •EQUITABILITY •ACCOUNTABILITY •EFFICIENCY •EFFECTIVENESS	*Focus of Process:* •ACCOMMODATION OF MULTIPLE PREFERENCES
Unknown	*Focus of Process* •INNOVATION •PRO-ACTIVE RESPONSES	*Focus of Process:* •DISCOVERY OR CREATION OF ORDER

GOALS (ENDS)

Agreed   Not Agreed

TECHNOLOGY (MEANS)

Known

Characterised by:
PROGRAMMING

Characterised by:
BARGAINING

Unknown

Characterised by:
EXPERIMENTATION

Characterised by:
VISIONARY LEADERSHIP

2. Where are you in your process?

GOALS (ENDS)

Agreed   Not Agreed

TECHNOLOGY (MEANS)

Known

A

PROGRAMMING

C

BARGAINING

Unknown

B

EXPERIMENTATION

D

VISIONARY LEADERSHIP

3. Recognising the diversity of plans

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4. Questions as guidance for catchment planning

The following questions have been written as 'prompts' to help you and your group members to think about the processes and the outcomes that are most appropriate for your catchment.

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- Q1. What is the intended purpose of your catchment plan?

- Q2. What kinds of information and recommendations will the catchment plan include?

- Q3. How wide or narrow does the scope of the plan need to be?

- Q4. How can the current planning situation within your catchment be characterised?

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- Q5. How can the answers to the questions above be reflected in the catchment plan itself?

- Q6. How can you show that the plan has been accepted or endorsed by all of the relevant groups and interests in your catchment?

- Q7. How will you demonstrate in the future that the plan is being followed, and that actions are being implemented?

- Q8. How will your group know (and convey to others) that the plan is working and that progress towards the goals and objectives for the catchment is being made?
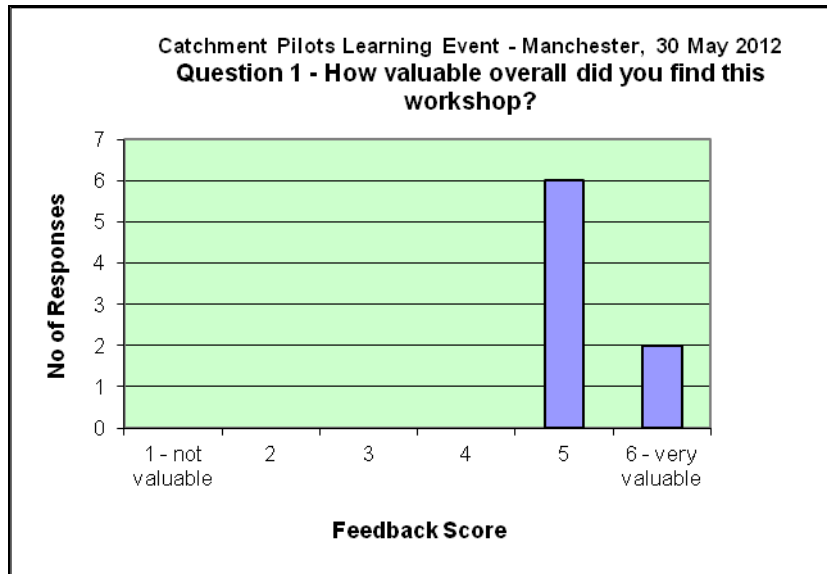
5. Where can I find out more?

- Environment Agency webpage to support the Catchment Pilots: A catchment based approach for a healthier water environment
  http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/131506.aspx

- Integrated Catchment Management Planning: A handbook for officers. (Macaulay Land Use Research Institute, 2009)

  http://catch.macaulay.ac.uk/sites/catch.macaulay.ac.uk/files/Catch%20Booklet%20Web%20Version_3.pdf

Defra
Evaluation of the Catchment-based Approach – Pilot Stage
30 May Catchment Learning Event Record   **Draft Final**

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APPENDIX 4: SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK FORMS

Question 1

Catchment Pilots Learning Event - Manchester, 30 May 2012
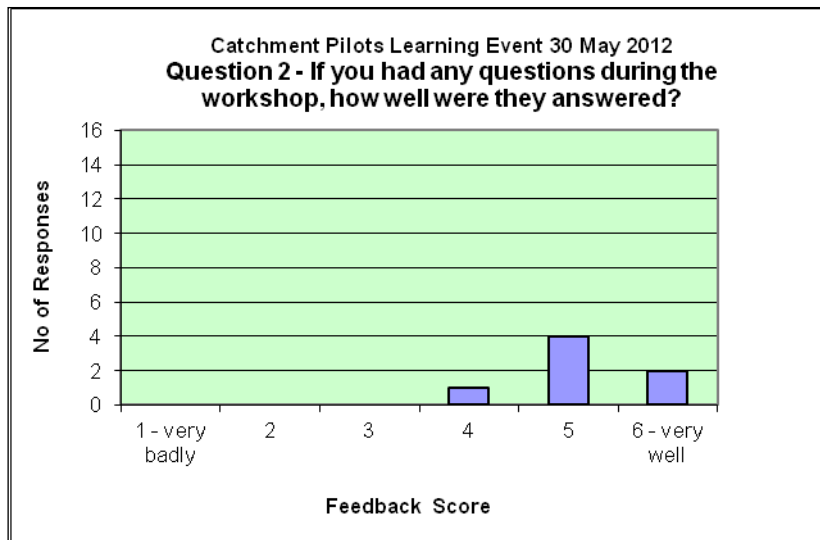**Question 1 - How valuable overall did you find this workshop?**

1 = not valuable....6 = very valuable

Comments

Good content and good to know challenges I am facing are not unique.

Question 2

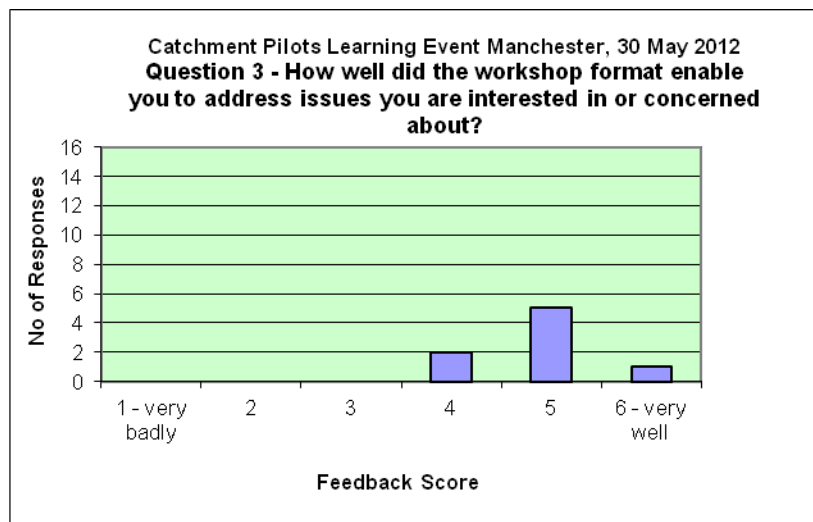**Catchment Pilots Learning Event 30 May 2012**
Question 2 - If you had any questions during the
workshop, how well were they answered?

1 = very badly….6 = very well

NB: 1 person did not answer this question

Question 3

Catchment Pilots Learning Event Manchester, 30 May 2012
Question 3 - How well did the workshop format enable
you to address issues you are interested in or concerned
about?

1 = very badly….6 = very well

Question 4

Catchment Pilots Learning Event 30 May 2012
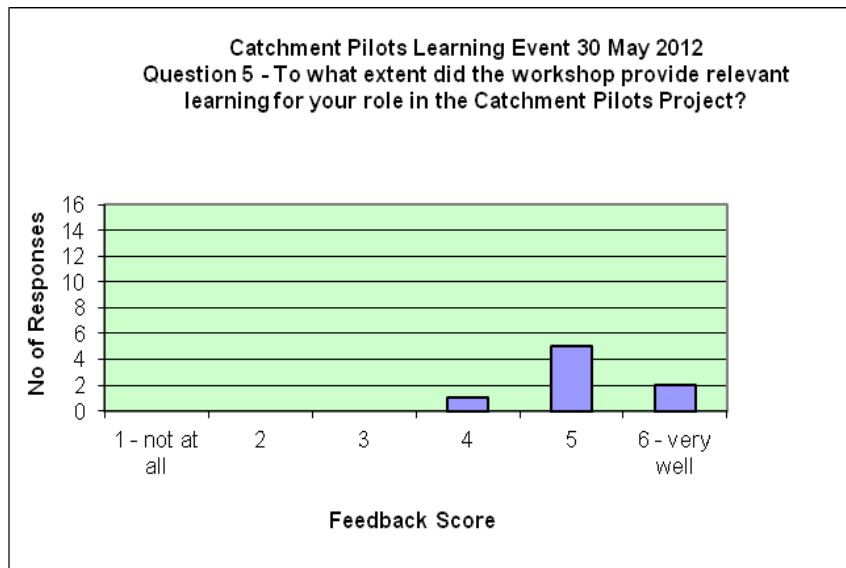**Question 4 - How effective were the facilitators?**
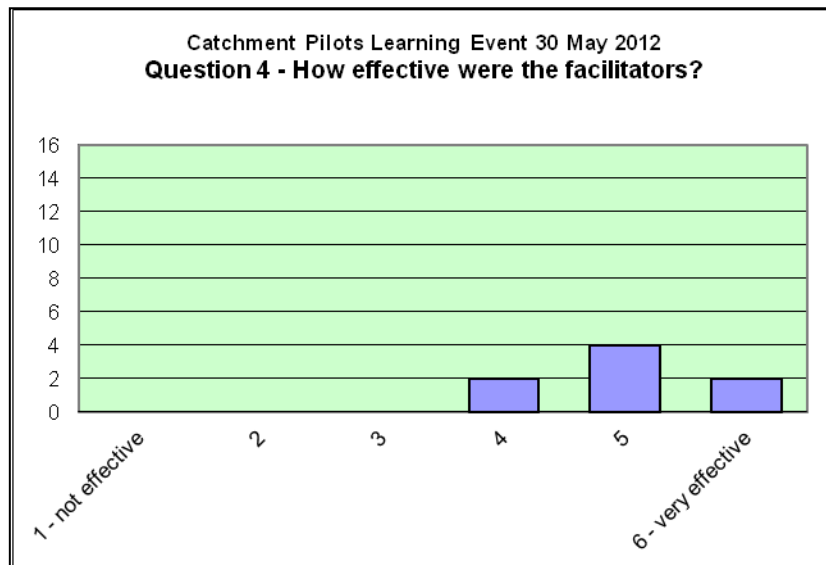
1 = not effective....6 = very effective

Comments

Very good but not up to date wit5h EA issues which is perhaps unavoidable.

Question 5

Catchment Pilots Learning Event 30 May 2012
Question 5 - To what extent did the workshop provide relevant learning for your role in the Catchment Pilots Project?

1 = not at all….6 = to a great extent

Comments

Good support to other ideas and frameworks I am using.

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

Comments

On the structure of reports: it proved very useful and I think we ran out of time somewhat to fully explore the different formats.

It is very difficult when we have so many people in different situations, but this is almost a key point of the workshops to explore each others success and failures in the Pilot. If we could have more time to discuss these issues it would help tremendously.

Discussion re: different types of catchment plans – content, layout.

Time on discussion of our own plans and where we are on them. I was prepared for more discussion on this.

All seemed to flow quite naturally.

I think it was a well-balanced programme.

Nothing – about right.

Reviewing other e.g.s of plans (to steal bits from others).

A session on IT / publishing options might be of help.

Fine, about right.

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

It all proved useful

It all seemed to flow quite naturally.

7. Any other comments?

I have found these workshops key in helping establish my own progress and sharing knowledge amongst others of their projects. It is a very useful networking tool and I would like to see more localised small groups possibly to enable brain storming or sharing ideas, as specifically with our own pilot it can feel very isolated in terms of 'How we are doing'. It was a very useful and informative day, so thank you very much.

Useful session at about the right time in the pilot for me.

Very useful day – gave plenty of good ideas.

4 box matrix on goals / technology was really useful.

Smaller numbers worked well – low attendance wasn't a problem.