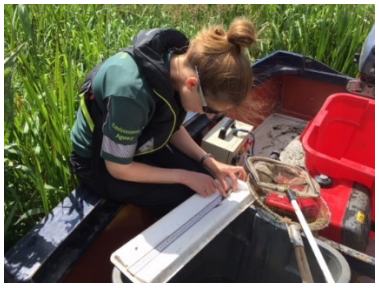
Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

Interreg Atlantic Area

Catchment Based Approach Partnerships for Action

Environment Agency

Reporting, monitoring and evaluating the DEFRA funded Natural Flood Management projects



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1 Introduction

A key requirement of the DEFRA funded Natural Flood Management (NFM) projects is that projects and structures are both fully recorded (to enable us to report to DEFRA how funds have been used) and monitored (to help evaluate the impacts and benefits of different NFM structures, interventions and projects). DEFRA expects all projects to report back to them to identify to what extent they:

1. reduced flood or coastal erosion risk to homes
2. improved habitats and increased biodiversity
3. supported and developed partnership working with and between communities
4. contributed to research and development

This document provides information for both the community and catchment scale projects about the data they are expected to record to satisfy the funding agreement. and guidance about techniques to monitor and evaluate how effective projects have been
.

The report is split into three sections:

- Section 2. Planning your recording and monitoring and where to put your data.
- Section 3. Data all projects are expected to record to be input to an online tool.
- Section 4. Metrics required from all projects to be input to the template spreadsheets

The data should be collected at two scales:

- **NFM Structure or intervention (Referred to in this document as the "NFM Asset".** A miniumum level of data is required for every individual NFM asset that is built or undertaken. Data associated with individual assets can inform a natural capital assessment approach which will be important if NFM is to have a long-term role in the management of our catchments.
- **Project.** Some data relates to the evaluation of the whole project and identifies the multiple benefits of work that has been delivered.

The data required and tools that have been developed for the DEFRA program have been co-designed over the last two years by groups who are building and maintaining NFM. The approach outlined in the following three sections tries to minimise the resource required to do the recording and monitoring and maximise the usefulness of the of the data to guide future policy development. **However,**

Projects are not expected to re-visit work they have already recorded using the original data collecting protocol in earlier versions of this guidance.

If you have yet to collect data on structures or interventions, please use this document and the tools provided to maximise the value of the data collected. Guidance about techniques to monitor how effective projects have been is provided in technical Annex 1

2 Collecting monitoring data

2.1 Introduction

In order to record and monitor NFM projects effectively it is best to plan these activities in advance. To support future policy on NFM, data from all the projects will be collated and analysed to inform the future decision making about the role that NFM might have in flood and coastal risk reduction and the wider improvement and resilience of our catchments. To support these aims each project should use the three tools described in this section.

2.2 Recording, Monitoring and Evaluation plans

Every project should have a plan to ensure that the right sorts of data are being collected to enable us to understand if your project has achieved its original objectives

A template monitoring plan, which has been filled in for a typical NFM project, is included in Annex 2. This is the same as that used by CaBA partnerships and is based on the PRAGMO guidance developed by the RRC for the Environment Agency. This monitoring plan example should help you ensure you are collecting the right data at the right time.

The example template includes draft monitoring plans for a typical Catchment Scale Project and a smaller Community Scale Project. Each example shows the type of monitoring that might be appropriate for each of the eight areas of monitoring identified in Table 1. This is just an example, you can develop a plan in your own format if it is more suitable.

2.3 An Online tool to

The ArcGIS Online Tool (AGOL tool) Link provides a simple and consistent way to collect and record basic data for each **Project** and each **NFM asset** within the project. It will create a single database for the whole program that can be analysed to provide summary statistics. Only data that can be meaningfully presented or summarised at a national scale is incorporated into this tool. It is important we collect this data as a minimum requirement to allow us to report to DEFRA how funds have been used, but also to inform future analysis of monitoring and evaluation data.

The program team have prepopulated the database with the information that each project provided in their application. The tool allows each project to input information at the NFM asset scale, as they are built, and at the project scale as the work is completed. The information required is summarised in section 3.

To edit and re-use this data in their own online mapping project teams will need to join the ArcGIS Online group that has been set up. The public view of the data will be restricted so that it is not possible to see the asset scale information unless you are part of the online group.

The AGOL tool includes a built in User Guide and a feedback form. If you encounter any issues please record these in the feedback form and submit the form so that the tool and User Guide can be refined. As the tool develops all the data that you have entered will be retained There will be a series of webinars and workshops to help groups use this tool.

2.4 A template spreadsheet

Some of the information that is required does not fit into the AGOL tool. A template spreadsheet will be provided to each project with a series of worksheets which have been co-designed by groups who are delivering NFM to capture the wider benefits of NFM projects. The data required in this template are summarised in section 4. Most of the data required for these templates can only be input once the project is near completion, however, it will be important to collect baseline data as soon as possible.

2.5 Summary of the information required and when it should be submitted

Table 1 below sumarises all the data that is required, when it should be submitted and which tool to use.

Objective	NOW	By 2021
Monitoring plan	Template or bespoke plan	
FR1. Locations & types of each NFM project and all NFM assets. A register of natural capital assets	AGOL	AGOL + Template
FR2. NFM asset performance. Is it working as designed?	-	AGOL + Template
FR3. Hydrological changes as a result of the NFM asset & the overall project	AGOL	AGOL + Template
FR4. Maintaining the benefit of the NFM project		AGOL + Template
HAB1. Pre- and post-project mapping of habitat created/restored & improvements in ecological functioning	-	AGOL + Template
ES1. What are the multiple benefits of the NFM Project ?	-	AGOL + Template
PAR1. What partnerships have been created by the project & what additional funding secured ?	-	AGOL + Template
RES1 - 5. Research grade information collected to fill knowledge gaps	-	AGOL + Template

Table 1: Summary of the monitoring data required from all projects

3 AGOL tool: What data is required from each project

3.1 Introduction

The AGOL tool allows projects to record data needed to report to DEFRA on the NFM assets that have been created. For each of the metrics some information is required for the whole ***project*** while other information is required for each ***asset.***

3.2 FR1 - Locations & types of each NFM projects and measures

Asset level information
As you implement your project, it is important to record (using the AGOL tool) basic information about each new NFM asset that you have constructed. This will create a database of natural assets, ideal for natural capital accounting and also similar to the approach already used by the RMAs to track and maintain conventional engineering assets. Some of the data fields in Table 3 below will only appear if you have selected a relevant NFM type e.g. you will not be asked for the diameter of the timber logs unless you have selected 'Leaky Barrier' as the NFM asset type.

Data required	(Unit)	Comment
Name of project (Local)	Text	This is selected from a dropdown. Every asset must be associated with a project.
Unique Id	Text	This is generated by the tool
Easting	-	Entered either from mobile App or on the map
Northing		As above
Type	Text	The type of NFM asset from a picklist e.g. riparian tree planting, Leaky Barrier etc
Asset description	(Text)	Free text, so each asset can be identified from descriptive data as well as it's location and Unique ID.
Date installed	Date	This will be useful for assessing the lifespan of the assets.
Downstream photo	Photo	Taken facing downstream. If asset is not associated with the river then add two photos from different directions
Upstream photo	Photo	Taken facing upstream. As above
Cost	£	Estimated cost of the asset. If the 'asset' is soil improvement work on a specific area, give the cost of the initial treatment. Subsequent treatments can be recorded in the maintenance section under FR4
Main or Ordinary water course, coastal or catchment	(M/O/Coast /Catch)	This shows where assets are being installed within the catchment and who is approving them, the EA or the LA. (M – Main; O – Ordinary; Coast – Coast and Catch – Wider catchment)

How easy was it to get land drainage consent	(H/M/E/na)	Hard (more than 40hr work > £2.5k) Moderate (16-40hr work, £0.5 to £2,5k) Easy (<16hr work ~£0.5k). This will help drive improvements in the application and permitting process. If one permit granted for a number of assets then divide the time equally.
How easy was it to get permit to work (SSSI etc) from NE or EA?	(H/M/E/na)	Hard (more than 40hr work > £2.5k) Moderate (16-40hr work, £0.5 to £2,5k) Easy (<16hr work ~£0.5k). This will help drive improvements in the application and permitting process. If one permit granted for a number of assets then divide the time equally.
Width of stream	(m)	This is only available for the 'Leaky Barrier' and 'River Restoration' NFM types. This is the width of the channel being 'roughened' or for river improvement showing size of river being improved. This helps identifies the scale of the asset.
Length of average wooden member	(m)	This is only available for the 'Leaky Barrier' NFM type. This is the average length of the wooden member used in the leaky barrier. The aim of this metric is to identify a 'rule of thumb' that can be used by delivery organisations when installing leaky barriers.
Minimum Height of Leaky Barrier above river/stream bed	(m)	This is only available for the 'Leaky Barrier' NFM type. The aim of this metric is to identify a 'rule of thumb' that can be used by delivery organisations when installing leaky barriers.
Maximum effective Height of leaky barrier above bank	(m)	This is only available for the 'Leaky Barrier' NFM type. The aim of this metric is to identify a 'rule of thumb' that can be used by delivery organisations when installing leaky barriers.
Average Diameter of wood used in leaky barrier	(m)	This is only available for the 'Leaky Barrier' NFM type. This is diameter of main structural member to identify minimum size for leaky barriers.
Wood species used in leaky barrier	(Text)	This is only available for the 'Leaky Barrier' NFM type. The aim is to identify which types of wood last the longest. From picklist.
Height of bund	(m)	This is only available for the 'Off line storage areas' NFM type. This will provide typical dimensions for future NFM projects.
Width of bund	(m)	This is only available for the 'Off line storage areas' NFM type. This will provide typical dimensions for future NFM projects.
Length of bund	(m)	This is only available for the 'Off line storage areas' NFM type. This will provide typical dimensions for future NFM projects.
Material of bund	(Text)	This is only available for the 'Off line storage areas' NFM type. This will provide typical design information for future NFM projects.

Equipment/technique used (soil improvement only)	(Text)	This is only available for the 'Soil and land management' NFM type. To identify relative use of sub-soiling vs min till vs green manure/cover crops. From picklist.
Width of gully blocking	(m)	This is only available for the 'Headwater drainage' NFM type. This will provide typical design information for future NFM projects.
Length of gully blocking	(m)	This is only available for the 'Headwater drainage' NFM type. This will provide typical design information for future NFM projects.
Material used for gully blocking	(Text)	This is only available for the 'Headwater drainage' NFM type. This will provide typical design information for future NFM projects.

Table 2: Asset level data entered into the AGOL tool and editable by the partnership

Project level information

This has been put in from your application. You can edit this information once you have joined the AGOL group.

Data required	(Unit)	Comment
Name of project (Defra)	(Text)	This is the Defra project name
Name of project (Local)	(Text)	This is the local project name which will be the same as above unless it is a sub-project
Easting	(Text)	Easting of Local Project
Northing	(Text)	Northing of Local Project
Short description	(Text)	From application
Summary of measures	(Text)	From application
Ha of habitat created	(Ha)	From application
Km of river improved	(Km)	From application

Table 3: Project level data all pre-populated from application and editable by the partnership

3.3 FR2 - NFM project performance - is it working as designed?

Asset level - Each asset will have a 'value' in terms of flood risk reduction, based on it's observed performance and it's predicted performance (from modelling if this is available). It is useful to be able to identify the relative value of the NFM assets so that we can focus our maintenance on those with a high 'perceived' value. This is especially important as we move away from the opportunistic delivery of NFM to a more strategic approach, placing assets in the parts of the landscape which will provide the greatest benefit.

Data required	Unit	Comment
Flood reduction efficacy	(H/M/L)	High/Moderate/Low; a semi-quantitative estimate based on observation and/or modelling. If an asset has been located using WWNP opportunity maps or other spatial targeting approaches it will have 'H' predicted efficacy. If a project location has been determined by landowner opportunity it may well be non-optimal, this is not a problem, just the reality of NFM. The purpose of this metric is to prioritise the maintenance of assets with the highest perceived flood benefit.

Table 4: Semi-quantitative asset level data on the efficacy of each asset

Project level information - Until the whole project is completed, we are unlikely to know how it is performing however, the photos in Table 4 can be taken during the development of the project and uploaded towards the end.

Data required	(Unit)	Comment
Name of project (Local)	Photo	This is selected from a dropdown.
Photo before construction	Photo	These photos show the development and functioning of the project as a whole. They are useful for engagement and publicity.
Photo during construction	Photo	As above
Photo after construction	Photo	As above
Photo during a flood	Photo	As above

Table 5: Project level data on the performance and design of the project

3.4 FR3 - Estimate the hydrological changes created by the project

Asset level

This is required for all projects. Each NFM asset can provide up to five benefits for flood risk reduction; increased roughness; increased storage; increased permeability/evapotranspiration; breaking a flow pathway and reducing erosion risk. The quantification of this benefit can only ever be an estimate because the 'real benefit' is dependent on the hydrological conditions at each site and in each event. The reason we record the benefit at an asset level is so that we can sum the benefit of the work at a project; catchment and program scale. For community schemes these estimates will be based on very simple approaches. For catchment scale projects the estimates will be based on the more complex monitoring highlighted in the previous section, however, it is important to ensure that the benefit is not double counted. For example if the project level monitoring provides a good estimate of the storage created by a cascade of LWDDs then this total storage should be devised equally between each asset to avoid double counting.

Data required	Unit	Comment
Area of roughness created (Ha)	(Ha)	- Estimated area of rougher vegetation or - Area of catchment draining to single in-river feature or - Area of catchment draining to lowest in a series of in-river features divided by the number of features or - Area of land draining to a river improvement scheme.
Volume of attenuation/storage created (m3)	(m3)	- Estimated/measured for the feature from DTM or local survey or - Measured for a similar feature e.g. leaky barrier in a cascade or - Estimated from LiDAR for a river improvement scheme
Area of increased permeability or increased interception (Ha)	(Ha)	- Area over which soil structure has been improved to increase permeability or - Area over which interception of rainfall has been increased by tree planting or - Area draining to rural or urban SuDs - Area of increased inundation for a river improvement scheme
Change to runoff pathway	(Y/N)	- Yes, runoff flow-path which causes flooding has been altered - Coastal schemes where risk of inundation has been reduced.
Reduced risk of erosion	(Y/N)	- Coastal schemes mainly but available to all.

Table 6: Asset level data on hydrological change

Project level

This is not required for Community projects. It is extremely difficult to effectively monitor whether any project has reduced flood risk at a C@R unless the project is intercepting a flow pathway or is reducing flows from a very small (<1km2) upstream catchment. It is possible to show that the project has effected hydrological change either by:

- showing that it has stored water that would have contributed to peak discharge or by
- showing that the project has delayed the propagation of peak flow through the project site.

Both of these measurements are difficult to achieve and require very careful monitoring design which is capable of differentiating the hydrological 'signal' caused by the project from natural variability and measurement error.

Due to the complexity of identifying the hydrological changes created by the project the only meaningful output for this metric is likely to be a report or academic paper. All that the project team need to know is whether you have produced a report or paper as this could provide useful improved evidence for the WWNP evidence base. Each project should identify whether there is a report available.

Data required	Unit	Comment
FR3 – Template completed	(Y/N)	Only required for the catchment scale projects

Table 7: Indicate whether the template has been completed.

3.5 FR4 - Maintaining NFM measures

Asset level

Ideally each asset will be checked annually in the same way that LLFA audit their engineering assets. This will help the policy makers see the value of NFM assets and feed into the natural capital accounting approaches that will be required for the 25 Year Environment Plan.

Data required	Unit	Comment
Condition assessment	G/M/P/R	Good, Moderate, Poor or Removed. The project team will need to edit the asset level information. A webinar will be run to help partnerships do this..
Date assessed	Date	To identify when the asset was last assessed.

Table 8: Asset level data on hydrological change

Project level

The main information will be recorded in the template, see section 4. All we need in the AGOL tool is to know that the template has been completed.

Data required	Unit	Comment
Have you filled in the template?	Y/N	This highlights whether there is

Table 9: Indicate whether the template has been completed.

3.6 HAB1 - What are the habitat benefits of the project?

Project level

The main information will be recorded in the template, see section 4. All we need in the AGOL tool is to know that the template has been completed.

Data required	Unit	Comment
Have you filled in the template?	Y/N	This allows the program team to see whether there is detailed information available

Table 10: Indicate whether the template has been completed.

3.7 ES1 - What are the multiple benefits of the project?

Project level

This can only be done once the scheme is completed, however, it will be useful to collect some information during project development and construction. The available data and budget can only support a semi-quantitative assessment. This assessment will provide an overview of the multiple benefits of each project and can be summed to provide an overview of the multiple benefits of the program as a whole.

Data required	(Unit)	Comment
Name of project	Text	This is selected from a dropdown to ensure that the data can be linked to the right project
Water quality	(Score)	***Evidence e.g:*** Pos(+) Sediment trap Pos(+) Riverfly or similar survey Pos(+) Modelling e.g. SciMap shows intervention targeted Neg(-) Groundwater vulnerable to pollution
Habitat	(Score)	***Evidence e.g:*** Pos(+) from #Morph survey# Neg(-) from #Morph survey#
Climate regulation	(Score)	***Evidence e.g:*** Pos(+) Riparian shade provided Pos (+) Trees planted Pos(+) Peat or soil restored Neg(-) Increased evapotranspiration from trees or wetlands in water stressed areas
Low flows	(Score)	***Evidence e.g:*** Pos(+) Increased groundwater recharge Neg(-) Increased evapotranspiration from trees or wetlands in water stressed areas
Health access	(Score)	***Evidence e.g:*** Pos(+) Proximity to population & access Neg(-) Reduced access to site
Air quality	(Score)	***Evidence e.g:*** Pos(+) Trees in the 'right' place Neg(-) Trees in the 'wrong' place

Flooding SW & GW	(Score)	***Evidence e.g:*** Pos(+) From FR3 (correctly placed NFM) Neg(-) From FR3 (incorrectly placed NFM)
Flood fluvial	(Score)	***Evidence e.g:*** Pos(+) From FR3 (correctly placed NFM) Neg(-) From FR3 (incorrectly placed NFM)
Aesthetic quality	(Score)	***Evidence e.g:*** Pos(+) Positive feedback from community Neg(-) Negative feedback from community
Cultural activity	(Score)	***Evidence e.g:*** Pos(+) School visits Pos(+) Community visits Neg(-) Reduced access to site

Table 11: Project level data

3.8 PAR1 - What partnerships have been created by the project & what additional funding secured?

Project level

The main information will be recorded in the template, see section 4. All we need in the AGOL tool is to know that the template has been completed.

Data required	Unit	Comment
Have you filled in the template?	Y/N	This allows the program team to see whether there is detailed information available.

Table 12: Indicate whether the template has been completed.

4 Template spreadsheet: What data is required from each project?

4.1 Introduction

This is all the data that needs to be entered into the template spreadsheet. The spreadsheet collects information that is important for the evaluation of the sucsess of each project, and the overall sucsess of the program, but which cannot be incorporated into the AGOL tool. The templates have been co-designed with groups who are delivering NFM projects. Each of the sections below is covered by a separate worksheet within the template spreadsheet.

4.2 FR1 – Locations & types of each NFM projects and measures

The majority of the information on project location and NFM measures has been collected in the AGOL tool. The template simply allows each project to identify if they have written a specific report. This will enable the Environment Agency team to contact someone to get the report if it could be useful for their WWNP evidence base.

Data required	Unit	Comment
Have you written a report?	Y/N	This allows the program team to see whether there is detailed information available.
If there is a report who do we contact to obtain it?	Name	Contact details so the program team can get the report if they need to.

Table 13: Indicate whether a report has been written

4.3 FR2 – NFM project performance - is it working as designed?

Some information on project performance has been collected in the AGOL tool. However, 'reduction in fear' was identified by NFM project leads as the most important indicators of success. The template allows a simple qualitative assessment of the changing attitude to flood risk from the community at risk. It also allows each project to identify if they have written a specific report.

Data required	Unit	Comment
What difference has the project made to the C@R's fear of flooding?	S/M/N	Significant/Moderate or Non. This is a qualitative assessment based on post project engagement with the C@R.
Have you written a report?	Y/N	This allows the program team to see whether there is detailed information available.
If there is a report who do we contact to obtain it?	Name	Contact details so the program team can get the report if they need to.

Table 14: Assess whether the C@R has benefited and if there is a report.

4.4 FR3 – Estimate the hydrological changes created by the project

Some basic information on the hydrological changes caused by the project have been recorded in the AGOL system. However, this is such a complex technical challenge that the data collected to asses hydrological change is only meaningful as part of a report or academic paper. The template allows each project to identify if they have written a specific report or paper and who to contact. This will allow the Environment Agency Evidence team to obtain the report if it can be used to improve the evidence base for NFM

Data required	Unit	Comment
Have you written a report or paper?	Y/N	This allows the program team to see whether there is detailed information available.
If there is a report who do we contact to obtain it?	Name	Contact details so the program team can get the report if they need to.

Table 15: Assess whether the C@R has benefited and if there is a report.

4.5 FR4 - Maintaining NFM measures

Specify the type and interval period for your inspection or observation. This can only be done once the scheme is completed, however, it will be useful to collect some information during construction.

Data required	Unit	Comment
Name of project	Text	This is selected from a dropdown to ensure that the report can be linked to the right project
Frequency (Event/Annually/ Monthly/ Non)	(E/A/M/N)	The template allows this to be estimated before and after construction & differentiates between Gov. and Non Gov. maintenance work to identify how responsibility for maintenance is being shared.
Cost	(£/frequency)	As above
Adaptation required	(Y/N)	Y/N to flag up which projects have delivered sustainable change in hydrological processes
What adaptation was required?	(Text)	Short description of the adaptation required. It is important to note that the Environment agencies new flood strategy is based on adaptive management so adaptation is not an indicator that the project has failed.
Link to report	(Text)	

Table 16: Assess the maintenance requirements of the NFM.

4.6 HAB1 – What are the habitat benefits of the project?

This can only be done once the scheme is completed, however, it will be useful to collect some information before construction starts. The ‘value’ of habitat created, or lost, varies

according to the broad habitat type it replaces or enhances. This was the conclusion from a pilot natural capital project conducted in 2017. The metrics incorporated into the template below are based on the current Outcome Measures on which FCRM projects are assessed.

Data required	(Unit)	Comment
Name of project	Text	This is selected from a dropdown to ensure that the data can be linked to the right project
Ponds created	(number)	Number of new ponds created within each broad habitat type.
Water dependent habitat created (OM4h)	(Ha)	Ha of water dependent habitat (WDH) created by the whole project. Record the area against the broad habitat type that it replaces. Record any loss in WDH as a negative number.
Water dependent habitat improved (OM4g)	(Ha)	Ha of water dependent habitat (WDH) improved by the whole project. Record the area against the broad habitat type that it sits in. Record any degradation in WDH as a negative number.
River length protected or improved (OM4d)	(Km)	This should include BOTH main and ordinary watercourses. Roughly apportion the length according to the broad habitat types as this will help to improve our estimation of the natural capital that is being created
River habitat enhanced or degraded (OM4f)	(Km)	This should include BOTH main and ordinary watercourses. Roughly apportion the length according to the broad habitat types as this will help to improve our estimation of the natural capital that is being created Use negative values to denote habitat degraded.
Water body reconnected by fish passage improvement (OM4e)	(Km)	This should include BOTH main and ordinary watercourses. Roughly apportion the length according to the broad habitat types as this will help to improve our estimation of the natural capital that is being created This is possible for bypass channels which are used to both reduce flood risk and improve fish passage.
Connectivity of habitat improved	(H/M/L)	This is a qualitative assessment which will be greatly enhanced if habitat opportunity mapping, available from many local authorities, is used to assess whether connectivity has been improved. Again estimating this by broad habitat type helps to improve the assessment of natural capital gained.
Management of habitat improved	(Y/N)	By broad habitat type. Areas can be inferred from previous data fields.
Increase in priority species	(Yes)	It is unlikely, but not impossible, that there will be a significant increase in priority species within the time frame of this project
Link to report	Template	

Table 17: The habitat benefits of the scheme.

4.7 ES1 – What are the multiple benefits of the project?

Some basic information on the multiple benefits achieved by the project have been recorded in the AGOL system. The template allows each project to identify if they have written a specific report or paper and who to contact. This will allow the Environment Agency Evidence team to obtain the report if it can be used to improve the evidence base for NFM.

Data required	Unit	Comment
Have you written a report or paper?	Y/N	This allows the program team to see whether there is detailed information available.
If there is a report who do we contact to obtain it?	Name	Contact details so the program team can get the report if they need to.

Table 18: Have you written a specific report?

4.8 PAR1 - What partnerships have been created by the project & what additional funding secured?

Project level

This can only be done once the scheme is completed. The template for PAR1 summarises the knowledge, economic and social capital that your project has delivered. This is a semi-quantitative assessment based on estimates of the 'capitals' that have been aligned to deliver your project. The final metrics is a little unusual, but is based on social science research that was carried out on flood defence projects in the Netherlands. Certain projects are recognised to deliver benefits far in excess of expectations. This X factor has been defined as the 'Art of consistency' and is captured by the final row of the template.

Data required	Where? (Unit)	Comment
Name of project	Template Text	This is selected from a dropdown to ensure that the data can be linked to the right project
Capital funding	Template (£k)	This is the capital funding that each organisation has brought to the project, either from their own core funds or from grants which they have been awarded.
In-kind funding	Template (£k)	This is the time resource, not paid for out of the capital funding above, that has been expended to deliver the project. A standard day rate of £300/day should be used for all time inputs to give a representative estimate of the value of the time that has been given.
Economic capital	Template (Score)	Q: Has the partnership been able to access more money (capital and in-kind) than you could have accessed on your own? ***Answer for your organisation only.*** (1=improved, 0=no difference & -1=reduced)
Knowledge capital	Template (Score)	Q: Has the project improved your flood risk knowledge experienced by the C@R? ***Answer for your organisation only.*** (1=improved, 0=no difference & -1=reduced)
Social capital	Template (Score)	Q: Has the partnership improved your communication with, & understanding of, local flood risk other interested groups? ***Answer for your organisation only.*** (1=improved, 0=no difference & -1=reduced)
The art of consistency	Template (Score)	Q: Do you feel like you are part of a catchment based approach which will leave the environment in a better condition for the next generation? ***Answer for your organisation only.*** (1=Yes, -1=No)
Link to report	Template	Provide a link to or contact details to access a report on the multiple benefits

Table 19: Asset level data on partnership and funding benefits