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FOREWORD

Learning to live with Covid-19 is the new mantra and our Partnership has certainly done that in achieving more positive environmental, social, and economic outcomes for the Derwent catchment over the past year. My thanks on behalf of the Board for the support of our partners, for the enthusiasm, skills, and dedication of our staff and volunteers and for the support of the many landowners, farmers and communities that we work with. We achieve more by working together and the overall impacts of our work continue to build each year bringing both immediate and longer-term benefits and a legacy we can be proud of.

The Board, supported by the Delivery Group, met remotely during the year and this will continue to be how we operate. We welcomed John Cave to the team recently to cover for Kate’s maternity leave.

Core funding continues to present challenges, but it is the means by which we are able to employ core staff and bid for and secure project funding. Our thanks to all our funders and to those who give other benefits in kind.

We are excited to be part of the Derwent Lowland Waders project, funded by Yorkshire Water’s Biodiversity Enhancement Programme. This project, delivered by YDCP across three sites in the middle and lower reaches of the catchment, will improve lowland wader habitat and connectivity. One of many partnership projects we will be working on this year.

David Rooke
Chair YDCP
1. ENGAGEMENT

Meetings and Events

With new ways of working following the outset of the Covid-19 pandemic, virtual meetings continued to dominate in 2020/21. This included all three of our Delivery Group and Board meetings which were all scheduled online and were well-attended by partners. YDCP was also represented at a wide range of external meetings, specific highlights include presenting at iCASP’s Natural Flood Management (NFM) Community of Practice Group, attending Ryedale District Council members workshop and Ryevitalise steering group meetings. Our Chair, David Rooke, spoke on behalf of the partnership at the North York Moors Association Conference in October 2021, promoting our work to a wide range of stakeholders.

The partnership also inputted directly into the COP 26 affiliated event ‘Zero Carbon Tour’ facilitated by the Hull and East Riding Local Economic Partnership. It was important for our team to communicate the strength of nature-based solutions in tackling the climate emergency and demonstrate this through new and existing partnership projects in the Derwent Catchment.

Photo 1. Poster shared at COP 26 ‘Zero Carbon Tour’ event. YDCP showcasing partnership projects supporting climate resilience in Derwent catchment.

Social Media and Communications

This year, social media has been more important than ever as an engagement tool, where a lot of face-to-face meetings and events were not possible. Weekly posts and updates on our social media platforms have allowed us to share our work and the work of our partners across the Derwent Catchment, connecting with various stakeholders and members of the public.

![Twitter Stats](image)

Figure 1. Comparison of Twitter Statistics from 2020-2022

Our Twitter page (@YorksDCP) proved very successful in 2021, attracting 106 new followers- an increase of 25% on the previous year. Visits to the page have grown exponentially with 15,790 visits in the last 12 months.

Nature and Climate Change

Our climate is changing, and we are already feeling the impacts in East Yorkshire. The rate of change is much faster than our wildlife can adapt to. However, investing in our threatened natural world now can help to balance the pressures and build a more sustainable future.

Working together for a sustainable future

These projects are finding nature-based solutions, supporting wildlife, reducing the impacts of climate change, creating jobs and creating healthier communities.

Thanks to the following partners for their contributions to this display:
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, University of Hull, Yorkshire Water, Birds Eye Foods, ECCA, Heritage Trust Network and East Riding Councils; Local residents and farmers.

Key Partners:
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For more information, visit: www.ywt.org.uk
- an increase of 86%. It’s brilliant to know that we are engaging so many people with YDCP projects and conservation messaging. Our most recent social media account, Instagram (@yorkshire_derwent_partnership), has also seen a 25% increase in followers, currently at 120. Our Facebook page has 201 followers, a 34% increase from last year. Our most successful Facebook post, a video produced for World Rivers Day, saw 60 people click the link through to our CaBA page for more information about the partnership’s work.

YDCP’s CaBA page (https://catchmentbasedapproach.org/get-involved/yorkshire-derwent/), which is targeted towards stakeholder organisations, has been revised throughout the year and contains downloadable versions of our Annual reports and bi-annual newsletter. If you would like to sign up to our mailing list for the YDCP newsletter, please email info@ydcp.org.uk.

Furthermore, as Partnership host, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust (YWT) has created a new webpage on the YWT website targeted to the general public to provide user friendly information about the Derwent Catchment and to share our wider project work. https://www.ywt.org.uk/yorkshire-derwent-catchment-partnership.

Volunteering

While volunteering was impacted by Covid-19 in 2021/22, the Partnership facilitated over 175 volunteer hours, carried out by 18 committed volunteers. 57 of those hours consisted of river survey work which saw trained YDCP volunteers cover 47km of watercourse as part of the Doing More for the Derwent INNS project. Our volunteers also played a big part in delivering our Lowland Waders Project. Specific mention goes to our volunteer team who supported the scrape restoration works at Barmby Marsh SSSI, transforming the site and providing refuge for nationally important wading birds once again. More details about this project can be found later in this report. We would like to say a huge thank you to all our volunteers for offering their time and support in what has been a difficult year. Their dedication and efforts have helped to drive forward our vision for a thriving river catchment abundant in wildlife, providing a quality environment for people to visit, live and work in.

2. DATA AND EVIDENCE

Data and evidence remain one of the central principles to YDCPs approach to nature conservation. For all projects delivered by the partnership data collection, monitoring and evidence is used to inform our approaches to projects, measure the impact of activities and to share learning with wider partners and stakeholders. In 2021 our evidencing approach was streamlined through the development of YDCP’s SMART targets (shown in Figure 5). The SMART targets will provide a measure of success for the wide-range of projects and activities facilitated by YDCP in 2021/22 and in the years ahead.

To further support accurate data gathering, the YDCP Partnership Officer attended training led by the Environment Agency (EA) to ensure km of watercourse enhanced and protected are calculated accurately. These key performance indicators are critical to environmental reporting by the EA and reliable recording will ensure YDCPs impact is shared accurately among government agencies and decision makers. By providing good data and evidence we hope that YDCPs projects can advocate for continued support and investment in nature-based approaches to catchment issues in the years ahead.

Data collection is undertaken each year. In 2021/22 over 47km of INNS surveys were conducted. Together with INNS treatment data, this was shared to the national INNS recording database INNS Mapper (https://ywt-data.org/innsmapper/home). INNS Mapper is a national, open access webtool which allows data collection, sharing and analysis of INNS data across river catchments in England. One of the advantages of the tool is that through the sharing of survey locations and species data, presence and absence of INNS can be identified. This data has supported YDCP’s efforts to effectively coordinate survey, engagement and control activities in 2020/21.
3. PROJECT DELIVERY AND OUTCOMES

Figure 2. 2021/22 Project locations Derwent catchment

- Derwent Lowland Waders - Barmby Marsh SSSI
- Derwent Lowland Waders - Low Carr Farm
- Derwent Lowland Waders - Wheldrake Ings
- North Yorkshire ARC Project (Yorkshire Wildlife Trust)
- North Yorkshire Beaver Trial (Forestry England)
- INNS Treatment (giant hogweed)
- Ryevitalise operational area
- Derwent Upland streams priority waterbodies
- DMFTD Sediment reduction waterbodies
Figure 3. A summary of outcomes from partnership led work across the catchment in 2021/22

**PROJECT DELIVERY 2021/22**

- **41km** of watercourse treated for giant hogweed
- **742** followers on social media
- **1.35km** of NFM measures installed
- **1km** of riparian fencing installed
- **112** volunteer task days
- **52km** of watercourse enhanced
- **60** landowners engaged
- **5ha** of river reconnected with the floodplain
Derwent Lowland Waders Project

In September 2021 we started work restoring two existing scrapes and creating two brand new wader scrapes within the catchment. The project funded by Yorkshire Water’s Biodiversity Enhancement Fund aims to improve habitat for severely declining breeding lowland wading birds and improve the connectivity between wetland sites. Three priority sites were selected in catchment: Low Carr Farm, Wheldrake Ings and Barmby on the Marsh.

This year we have been busy delivering work to create new scrapes for lowland waders to use. The waterbody fills up in the winter with floodwater at Barmby and surface water at Low Carr and then slowly dry out during spring into summer. The soft mud that develops around the scrape edges as the water draws down is ideal for waders and their chicks when foraging for insects and worms.

Site 1: Barmby on the Marsh Wetlands SSSI

In Autumn 2021 we strimmed and cleared this Environment Agency SSSI in preparation for the scrapes, and volunteers helped clear this vegetation into habitat piles. Contractors then used diggers to scrape off the vegetation and landscape the scrapes in a series of shallow depressions. An earth island in the centre of the scrapes was constructed using the excavated material.

Photo 3. Barmby on the Marsh SSSI area of scrape restoration prior to works

Photo 4. Barmby on the Marsh SSSI scrape restoration work complete
Site 2: Wheldrake Ings (part of the Lower Derwent Valley Special Protected Area)

This 156ha Yorkshire Wildlife Trust nature reserve is home to breeding curlew, lapwing, and snipe. This year we restored 2 existing scrapes and pollarded 8 large trees to reduce crow predation on wader chicks.

Site 3: Low Carr Farm

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust own and manage Low Carr Farm beside Costa Beck, where the old meanders of Costa Beck form seasonal pools in the field in winter providing some habitat for curlew. This autumn we created two new scrapes on the old courses to provide a longer-term food source for waders and their young, and we also felled two trees used as crow perches near the scrapes to reduce predation risk.
YDCP was successful at securing £20,000 of Water Environment Improvement Funding (WEIF) from the Environment Agency in 2021/22 to begin delivery of a sediment reduction project in the North of the Yorkshire Derwent Catchment. This 2-year project began in 2021 and focuses on eight waterbodies in the project area that are not achieving good ecological status, with failures attributed to rural land management practices such as agriculture and forestry.

In the first year we identified areas with sediment issues and opportunities for improvement measures through a combination of desk-based research and walkover surveys to ground truth issues and liaise with landowners. Walkover surveys were focussed along Levisham Beck, Hodge Beck, and Crosscliff Beck. Engagement with landowners and tenants has been effective in delivering initial quick win interventions and in pipelining future works for delivery in year 2.

820m of riparian fencing was installed along Hodge Beck after an initial walkover survey in the Bransdale Estate with the National Trust. New fencing will prevent livestock access to the beck and over time will allow the bankside vegetation to grow freely. Once established with this area of vegetation will have deeper and more varied root structures that stabilize banks, help soak up and hold water, and capture sediment, preventing it from entering the watercourse. The growing of a buffer strip will also improve riparian habitat connectivity along the beck.

Figure 4. Map showing 8 project catchments

Photo 9. Example of sediment issues along Levisham Beck
Environment Agency- Doing More for the Derwent (DMFTD) Project

Sediment reduction

This project aims to reduce sediment inputs into priority waterbodies, specifically tributaries flowing into the River Derwent Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Reducing the amount of soil getting into the watercourses at source has multiple benefits to the health of rivers, it reduces the need for dredging and removal of sediment from drinking water at Elvington and reduces agricultural chemicals and sediment from damaging the fish spawning areas and other wildlife in the river.

This year we have carried out practical delivery of the recommendations from last year’s walkover survey on land owned by the Buttercrambe and Settrington estates. We worked with the local land managers to install sediment reduction measures including sediment traps, livestock drinking points and buffer strip creation through riparian fencing and tree planting.

This work has reduced sediment input into Settringham and Evers Becks as well as improved habitats and connectivity along the river corridor. Furthermore, this project compliments sediment reduction work upstream delivered through the Derwent Upland Streams Project.

Photo 10. Riparian fencing along Hodge Beck creating a large buffer strip to capture sediment and improve riparian habitats

Photo 11. Sediment trap installed at Scrayingham village. Sediment which is mobilised by surface water run-off is captured and settled in the pond rather than being transported into the nearby watercourse
Invasive Non-Native Species control

Funded for a fourth year by the Environment Agency’s DMFTD project, our catchment scale strategy, employing a top-down approach to tackling INNS, has been a great success. The INNS treatment undertaken on areas affecting the River Derwent SSSI was carried out by YDCP/YWT staff and staff engaged, advised and worked with landowners from April to September 2021. Working together we treated 41km of watercourse (76km including retreatments) and surveyed a further 47km. YDCP engaged 46 landowners in 2021 raising £1337 in cash contributions through the Landowner Pay-In Scheme, £6825 of ‘In Kind’ treatment was also carried out by 8 landowners. The project is focused on the eradication of giant hogweed throughout the Derwent Catchment by 2030, however treatment also targets Japanese knotweed, and smaller outbreaks of INNS such as American skunk-cabbage. Eradicating these smaller outbreaks is essential before they become a larger issue and therefore more difficult to control. Several volunteer task days tackling Himalayan and orange balsam in the LDV were also undertaken.

All survey data and treatment carried out this year was uploaded onto INNS Mapper (https://ywt-data.org/innsmapper/home). This open-source website, developed by YISF, promotes the sharing of information and collaboration of organisations tackling invasive species in Yorkshire. The catchment-wide control strategy was updated based on findings from survey work. This has allowed YDCP to provide recommendations on work to be carried out in 2022 based on our top-down approach. The up-to-date control strategy can be downloaded from the Yorkshire Derwent page of the CaBA website: https://catchmentbasedapproach.org/get-involved/yorkshire-derwent/

Photo 12: Project Assistant Sam Conway controlling giant hogweed at White Carr Beck
Regional Flood & Coastal Committee (RFCC) Funding

We continued our ongoing work with landowners to identify opportunities and install nature-based solutions to ‘slow the flow’ and contribute to reducing flood risk within our communities. The project has moved more towards interventions like buffer strips and arable reversion rather than installation of leaky dams as it tends to have longer term and multi-benefits, including slowing and stopping surface water run-off, trapping sediment and stabilising beck and riverbanks.

This year we installed 280m of fencing on Manor Farm on Settringham Beck which compliments the sediment reduction work we also carried out as part of Doing More for the Derwent. We also worked with Ryevitalize to look at Natural Flood Management (NFM) opportunities on the Rye. This has included appointing a consultant to undertake an NFM feasibility study along a section of Wath Beck, near Fryton. The feasibility study will assess and score options based on their ability to reduce flood risk to the village downstream of the site.

Photo 13 and 14. Fencing installed at Settringham Beck
**Partner led Projects**

**Ryevitalise Project Update**

A wide range of educational activities, events and river and wildlife restoration projects have been delivered in 2021/22, made possibly with support from the National Lottery Heritage Fund. The Ryevitalise team would like to say a huge thank you to everyone who has worked with them over the past year, from local schools, volunteers and land managers to project partners. This partnership work has seen 248 veteran trees surveyed, 28 oral histories collected for Rye Reflections and 1,189 volunteering hours undertaken by 40 dedicated volunteers. Rye Reflections captures the voices and memories of the River Rye’s long-term residents which are then used to look at species abundance, farm practice changes, local folklore and childhood games. 18 school activities have been carried out in 2021/22 in the form of classroom sessions, workshops and afterschool clubs. A total of 500 pupils have been engaged with the Ryevitalise Upstream, Downstream Schools Programme which sees students take part in activities such as river investigations and bug hunts.

Ryevitalise Conservation Agreements are vital to the project as they ensure important works such as hedge laying, species rich grassland creation and tree planting schemes are carried out across the Rye Catchment. 10 new agreements were set up in 2021/22. The Ryevitalise Project has also been carrying out numerous wildlife and habitat surveys, from bats to juvenile fish monitoring.
North Yorkshire Action for the Recovery of Crayfish (ARC) Project

White-clawed crayfish (WCC) are the only native species of freshwater crayfish in the UK and have suffered a large population decline in recent years, due to many factors including the introduction of signal crayfish into river ecosystems. North Yorkshire is a stronghold for the endangered white-clawed crayfish, but the population is under threat and could disappear completely if no action is taken.

The Yorkshire Wildlife Trust received funding from Yorkshire Water’s Biodiversity Enhancement Programme to implement an 18-month project across North Yorkshire on behalf of the North Yorkshire Crayfish Forum (NYCF) of which YWT are a member. Launched in April 2021, the project saw the appointment of a Crayfish Stakeholder Officer (Vanessa Barlow) who will implement work in line with the Forum’s North Yorkshire Crayfish Strategy. This work focuses on 5 river catchments: the Swale, Ure, Nidd, Foss, and Derwent.

Torchlight surveys were conducted on the main river in the Middle Derwent to monitor the upstream movement of signal crayfish. No signal crayfish were found during these surveys which could be a positive sign that they are not expanding upstream at a fast rate.

Out of survey season, the project has been busy developing barrier surveys to assess and predict the spread and future distribution of signal crayfish, to inform us on how threatened white-clawed crayfish populations are and suitable locations of ark sites. This is particularly important for the Derwent to determine the threat of signal crayfish movement upstream towards the WCC population in the Upper Derwent.

The project is also working on engagement material for members of the public and water users in partnership with other forum members and will deliver biosecurity training to recreational water users in targeted areas identified during crayfish surveys.

What’s next....

This summer Vanessa and the team will continue crayfish survey work. On the Derwent we will be surveying the Upper Derwent population which was last recorded in 2013 to see if the population is still present and if so, gain a better understanding of their distribution. We also plan to survey Scampston Beck which has unconfirmed reports of Signal Crayfish, if the invasive species is found it will be the first record in the Upper Derwent catchment.
Yorkshire Enclosed Beaver Trial

It is coming up to 3 years since 2 adult beavers from Scotland were released into an enclosure in Cropton Forest as part of a 5-year licensed trial. The site has changed beyond recognition, it is now filled with dynamism and the natural processes that are missing from much of our landscape and has become a complex mosaic of habitats. Deadwood, both standing and fallen has increased significantly, which will have a knock-on effect on the number of insects that the site supports and in turn the birds which feed on them.

Their dam is going from strength to strength and is becoming a living structure, with some of the willow sticks starting to sprout and the iris’s which the beavers ‘planted’ along the structure are starting to grow – their roots further strengthening the structure. It is thought to be one of the biggest beaver dams in England! The willow scrub which was taking over and dominating much of the lower pond has been much reduced by the beavers coppicing activities.

It was quite a surprise when the beavers dug a channel to partially drain the top pond in September last year – this has left beaver made water channels between the silt banks. Beavers normally try to increase water depths to aid their movement about the site (they move more efficiently in water and feel less threatened from predators) so this engineering was unexpected, and it will be interesting to watch how the habitat in this area develops going forward.

The volunteer wildlife monitoring is still ongoing, Spring 2021 saw another record number of amphibians and we are hopeful they will return this spring. Damselfly and Dragonfly numbers have increased. Bats activity has also seen an increase with more calls recorded on the static detectors and more bats being counted in the bat boxes. Daubentons the ‘water bat’ were recorded for the first time over the ponds in June last year before the water lilies came out.

There are currently 10 beavers on site with 2 kits born in 2019, 2 in 2020 and 4 kits last year. All are living as an extended family group and show close bonds with lots of mutual grooming being picked up on the trail cameras. It is hoped to pair the oldest juveniles with a Scottish partner and move them to new licensed enclosures elsewhere in the England this Spring.

4. PARTNERSHIP GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

We have held three Delivery Group and three Board meetings this year with a total of twenty-five attending representatives from partnership members. We have also gained a new business stakeholder on the Delivery Group with Flamingo land joining us at the end of the year.

Through the ‘in kind’ work of the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust Living Landscapes Manager, YDCP has secured enough funding to extend into another full year in 22/23 with some limited resources carried forward to 23/24. We also welcome the contribution from Ryedale District Council and the ongoing contributions from Yorkshire Water.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SMART Target</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>We will deliver 100 volunteer days each year</td>
<td>Progressing to plan</td>
<td>112 volunteer days delivered (28 YWT) (84 days Ryevitalise)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Each year, a minimum 70% of materials and contractors will be sourced ideally from the catchment locally or from Yorkshire</td>
<td>Progressing to plan</td>
<td>Local contractors used for scrape restoration work through Lowland Waders Project and to install riparian fencing through Derwent upland Streams project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>By 2026/27 we will have 800 ‘followers’ on our social media pages and subscribed to our newsletter</td>
<td>Progressing to plan</td>
<td>Total of 742 followers across our social media platforms (Twitter, Instagram and Facebook)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Each year, we will introduce natural flood management measures active over a minimum of 2km of watercourse</td>
<td>Target not met</td>
<td>1.35km of watercourse where NFM measures installed (riparian fencing) NFM schemes planned for 22/23 at Bonfield Ghyll and Hovingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>By 2026/27 we will re-meander, de-channelise or connect the river with its floodplain 15 ha</td>
<td>Progressing to plan</td>
<td>Total of 5Ha River connect to floodplain (2Ha Barmby on the Marsh, 2.5Ha Low Carr farm, 0.5ha Wheldrake. - connect river to floodplain Costa beck feasibility, Fryton NFM feasibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>We will enhance 50km of watercourse each year</td>
<td>Progressing to plan</td>
<td>52km of watercourse enhanced (49km YWT, 3km Ryevitalise)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>We will eradicate other minor INNS such as Japanese knotweed and Monkey flower (not HB) by 2025/26</td>
<td>Progressing to plan</td>
<td>In 22/23: Japanese knotweed will be controlled using rootwave technology by Ryevitalise team. Surveys for Japanese knotweed and monkey flower will be undertaken by YWT volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>By 2025/26, we will have reduced giant hogweed by a minimum 50% coverage within the catchment and eradicated orange balsam</td>
<td>Progressing to plan</td>
<td>Treated 41km of watercourse for GH in 21/22 Increasing capacity and retreatment this year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>By 2026/27, we will have enhanced/protected/created 20 ha and 25km for key species such as water vole, white-clawed crayfish, lamprey, and tansy beetle</td>
<td>Progressing to plan</td>
<td>0.8km of watercourse improved for watervoles Total of 5ha enhanced for Lowland Waders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>We will advise and support 50 people from stakeholder groups including angling clubs on correct biosecurity and INNS recognition by 2024</td>
<td>Progressing to plan</td>
<td>53 landowners engaged on INNS &amp; Biosecurity 7 (Ryevitalise) 46 (YWT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>30% of Derwent Catchment will be in ‘good management’ by 2030 as part of the Derwent Nature Recovery Network.</td>
<td>Additional resource needed</td>
<td>Nature Recovery Network still in preliminary development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>We will report annually to CaBA via the Statement of Accounts and produce an Annual Report on delivery for Partners and stakeholders.</td>
<td>Progressing to plan</td>
<td>Reports completed for CaBA, including the Statement of accounts. Annual report completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>We will review and update the Catchment Management Plan and projects prioritisation every two years</td>
<td>Progressing to plan</td>
<td>Not due until 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>We will update and circulate the Catchment INNS Strategy annually, based on monitoring of effectiveness of treatment</td>
<td>Progressing to plan</td>
<td>Have circulated annual report and the strategy and added onto our website</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 5. 2021/22 reporting against YDCPs Smart Targets*
5. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Income and expenditure

In 2021/22, despite the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the YDCP Partnership Officer with support from the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust’s Living Landscapes Manager, raised £83,711 of income to deliver new and existing conservation work throughout the catchment and to support the running and development of the Partnership, detailed in Figure 6. In addition, £68,587 was carried over from 2020/21, giving a total of £152,337 and is detailed in Figure 7.

The majority of funding carried forward from 2019/20 was restricted to the ‘RFCC’ (Regional Flood Coastal Committee) category. £10,054 of the £49,755 of RFCC funding has been spent in 2020/21 leaving £39,700 to be carried forward and spent in 2021/22.

Socio-Economic Benefits

1.8 FTE local jobs were secured by YDCP through project management and delivery in 2020/21. In additional a large amount of work has been subcontracted to local businesses directly supporting the local and regional economy.

The Derwent Lowland Waders project saw £15,000 worth of investment in the local economy through subcontracting of environmental improvements to a number of local and regional businesses based in Yorkshire. An additional £9,000 was invested in local businesses through the Doing More for The Derwent sediment project through delivery of sediment improvement projects in the Derwent catchment.

Over £6,800 worth of in-kind INNS control work was undertaken by landowners within the catchment in 2021/22, coordinated by YDCP. Alongside clear environmental benefits, this work has secured additional beneficial social outcomes through improved aesthetic and amenity value of areas previously impacted by giant hogweed as well as reduced health risks to the public associated with the dangers of contact with giant hogweed plants.
6. FUTURE PROJECTS AND 2022/23

**Environment Agency- Doing More for the Derwent**

The partnership has secured funding from the Environment Agency to look at the next phase at Barmby on the Marsh after the successful restoration of two scrapes there last Autumn. We will be designing the next stage and seeking Flood Risk Approval with a view to securing more funding to deliver the work in 23/24 and also to look at replacing options for the current hide on site. The small grant will also look at the feasibility of establishing tansy plants there for translocating a tansy beetle colony in the future.

**Environment Agency- Environment Programme**

YDCP continue to have three projects on the EA Environment Programme’s Medium Term Plan ‘Derwent Tributaries and Coastal Streams’, ‘Upper and Middle Derwent Restoration Project’ and ‘Derwent Upland Streams’. Any funding allocated in 2022/23 will be prioritised for the Derwent Upland Streams project which already has business case approval. We hope additional WEIF funding will become available in future years to start developing the other two projects and in the meantime, we have been looking at other potential sites where river reconnection could be carried out.

**Living Derwent Ark Project**

YWT working on YDCP’s behalf submitted a bid to Yorkshire Water’s Biodiversity Enhancement Fund as part of our Living Derwent Species Recovery Programme. If successful this will fund local volunteers to help with work to conserve tansy beetle, willow tit, greater water parsnip, and narrow-leaved waterdropwort on the catchment.

**Fish Passage**

Proposals for a feasibility study to prioritise which non major fish barriers on the catchment we should target for modification or removal for submission to a specific Yorkshire Water fund.

**RFCC NFM opportunities**

We will be building on the opportunities we have identified to carry out design and implementation of more works to ‘slow the flow’ at Fryton and Bransdale on the catchment.