



**TWEED  
FORUM**



**GALA WATER, EDDLESTON WATER AND  
BOWMONT WATER.**

working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



**TWEED  
FORUM**



**Hugh Chalmers, Collaborative Action Coordinator,  
Tweed Forum**

working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



## Integrated Catchment Management.

What are the issues? Reduced resilience to extreme weather events, flooding, increased sediment movement, loss of stability, straightened rivers, loss of habitat.

Can ICM or Natural Flood Management provide a solution?

Pragmatic approach to funding. Facilitation. Using SRDP, SEPA Restoration Fund, SBC partnerships.



**Bowmont – two very large floods in 2 years, 2008  
and 2009**



**Bowmont. Ex-silage field at Woodside**



Climate Proofing the Cheviot Hills – Royal Haskoning report	March 2008
Major Flood on the Bowmont/Glen	Sept 2008
Major Flood on the Bowmont/Glen	July 2009
SEPA post flood impact hydromorphology report	August 2009
Meeting of landowners and agencies at Sourhope. Flood Committee formed	17 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2009
Bowmont Valley Post Flood Impact Report – Halcrow	Sept 2009
1st meeting of the Bowmont Flood Committee. Agreed to look into long-term solution to flooding – find money to engage consultants. ‘Road Map’ produced.	5 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2009
Bowmont Valley Farm reports – Twed Forum	Nov-Dec 2009
MNV Consultants produce 1 <sup>st</sup> Draft of report and do presentation in the Borders Hotel.	March 2010
Visits by Tweed Forum staff to all farms in the Bowmont to see how interim report ideas can be carried out.	March 2010 onwards
One to one visits to farmers with Jossellin Rouillard of Dundee University to discuss socio-economic impact	March 2010 onwards
Tracy Hall joined Tweed Forum as a Project officer in January 2011 with the Cheviot Futures 2 project. – increasing rural resilience to Climate Change	January 2011
Final detailed designs report from MNV March 2011	March 2011
SEPA Restoration Fund submission,	September 2011

# BOWMONT – GLEN CATCHMENT INITIATIVE.

## TIMELINE OF EVENTS

TASK	By Whom	When	Funding	
			Scotland	England
<b>Increase understanding</b>				
Geomorphological - modelling, sediment budgeting etc.	Consultants, agencies.	Dec-Feb 09	SEPA, SBC, Roxburghe Estate, Tweed Forum	Natural England, Environment Agency
Economic-land use mapping	Bowmont Committee, Consultants, Tweed Forum.	Dec-Feb 09	"	"
Harnessing local knowledge	Bowmont Committee, Tweed Forum, consultants	Nov - Feb 09	"	"
<b>Draw up Management Plan</b>	Tweed Forum, Bowmont Committee, Agencies	Feb - May 09	"	"
History	Consultants, Bowmont Committee	"	"	"
Mapping of high/sensitive points	Consultants, Bowmont Committee	"	"	"
Future scenarios	Consultants, Bowmont Committee	"	"	"
<b>Management options</b>	Consultants, Bowmont Committee	"	"	"
<b>Cost benefit Analysis</b>	Consultants, Bowmont Committee	"	"	"
<b>Costed Action Plan</b>	Consultants, Bowmont Committee	"	"	"
<b>Regulation - Consents</b>				
Discuss - negotiate short term consents for 2009	Land managers & agencies	Feb - March 2010	NA	NA
Draw up long term/open ended consents.	Land managers & agencies	Feb - March 2010	NA	NA
Decide ground rules	Land managers & agencies	Feb - March 2010	NA	NA
<b>Implementation</b>				
<b>Short term fixes - bank revetment, road/bridge protection etc</b>	Land managers, contractors, SBC	July-Sept 2010	SBC, Land owners, SEPA Restoration	EA, HLS, Flood levy, land owners
<b>Long term - land use changes (planting - hill slopes, cleuchs, floodplain, retention/dissipation areas, washlands, wetlands etc)</b>	Tweed Forum with land managers	2010 - 2012	SRDP, SEPA Restoration Fund, SBC. land owners.	EA, HLS, Flood levy, land owners

## •THE ROAD MAP. Oct 2009

working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



# BOWMONT – GLEN CATCHMENT INITIATIVE.

SEPA licensed sediment management

working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries

## Bowmont - Glen Catchment Initiative



*Fluvial sediment dynamics, river channel adjustment and flood risk management in the Bowmont - Glen Catchment*

*Report 2: Main Report*

*October 2010*



**River Restoration and SFM techniques (R= Riparian, F=Floodplain, C=Catchment-wide)**



Technique	Example	R	F	C	Potential locations	Key goals	Notes
Wetland restoration		✓	✓	✓	Flat upland areas, hillfoots and floodplains prone to waterlogging	To enhance flood storage capacity throughout the catchment	Can be online (i.e. physically linked to watercourse) or offline (e.g. on flat hilltops)
Gully woodland planting		✓		✓	Upland gullies	To impede rapid runoff entering steep channels and to contribute LWD to channel	May require livestock fencing
Native mixed woodland on hillslopes				✓	Deforested and drained hillslopes	To intercept rainfall and enhance soil storage capacity, and to reduce erosion	Planting on north-facing slopes, gullies and corries can enhance snow-pack retention, desynchronising winter flood peaks
Floodplain 'leaky barriers'			✓		Key floodplain zones (not close to buildings or important infrastructure)	To intercept overland flows and enhance floodplain storage potential for both water and sediments	Living walls of woven willow spiles can be constructed to disrupt flow paths over floodplains
Planting riparian buffer zones, or water margins		✓			All watercourses, particularly heavily modified watercourses and those within artificially drained areas	To impede overland flow, enhance soil storage capacity and intercept mobilised debris and sediments	May require fencing and provision of alternative water sources for livestock

Technique	Example	R	F	C	Potential locations	Key goals	Notes
Hedgerow planting and management			✓	✓	Planted across-slope along existing field boundaries	To enhance infiltration and storage within soils, and to impede overland flow of water and sediments	Perhaps suited to more intensive agricultural landscapes

working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



**Cheviot Futures 2.** Innovative bank Protection works.  
Protecting valuable arable land. Before...

working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



TWEED  
FORUM



**Cheviot Futures 2.** Innovative bank Protection works.  
Protecting valuable arable land. After. **FILTREXX**

working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



**Cheviot Futures 2.** Innovative bank Protection works. Protecting valuable arable land. Traditional Bank Protection Log Jam with willows.



**Cheviot Futures 2.** Innovative bank Protection works. Protecting key infrastructure. Engineered Log Jam based on MNV suggested design..  
Before



**Cheviot Futures 2.** Innovative bank Protection works. Protecting key infrastructure. Engineered Log Jam based on MNV suggested design.  
After.

working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



Cheviot Futures 2. Stabilisation of erodible river corridor. Venchen.

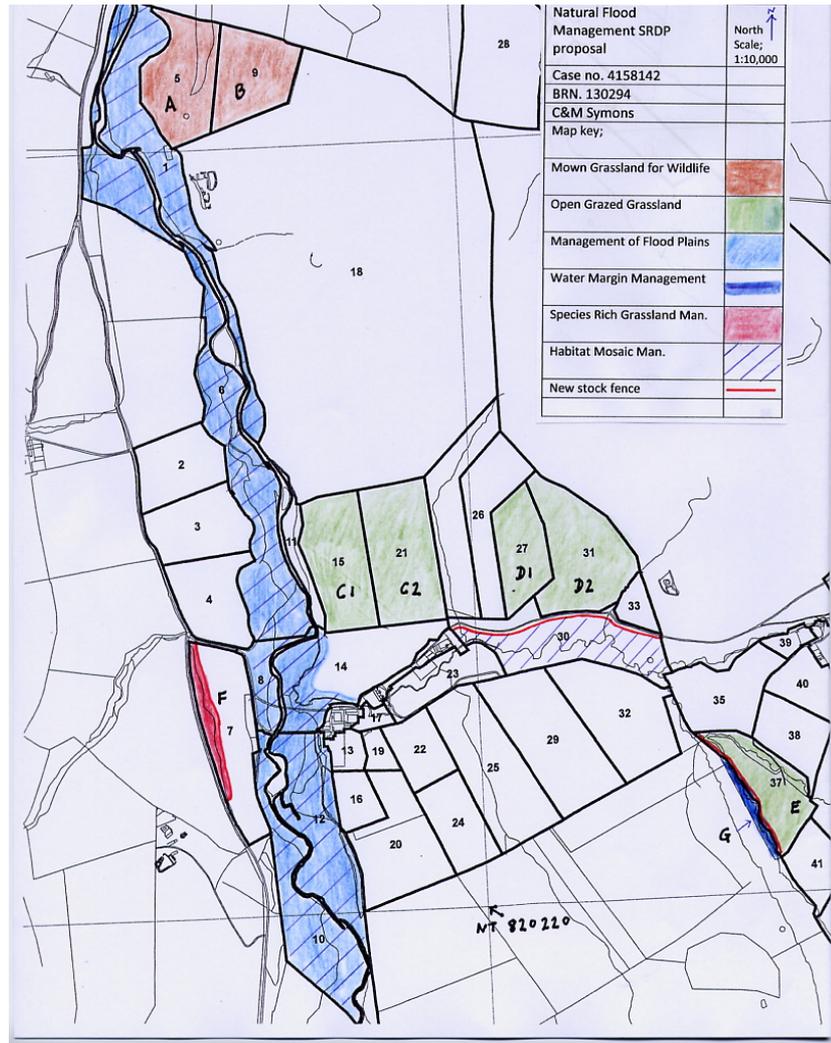


TWEED  
FORUM



Cheviot Futures 2. Stabilisation of erodible river corridor. Venchen.

working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



Tweed Forum. Application to SRDP. Floodplain Management.

working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries

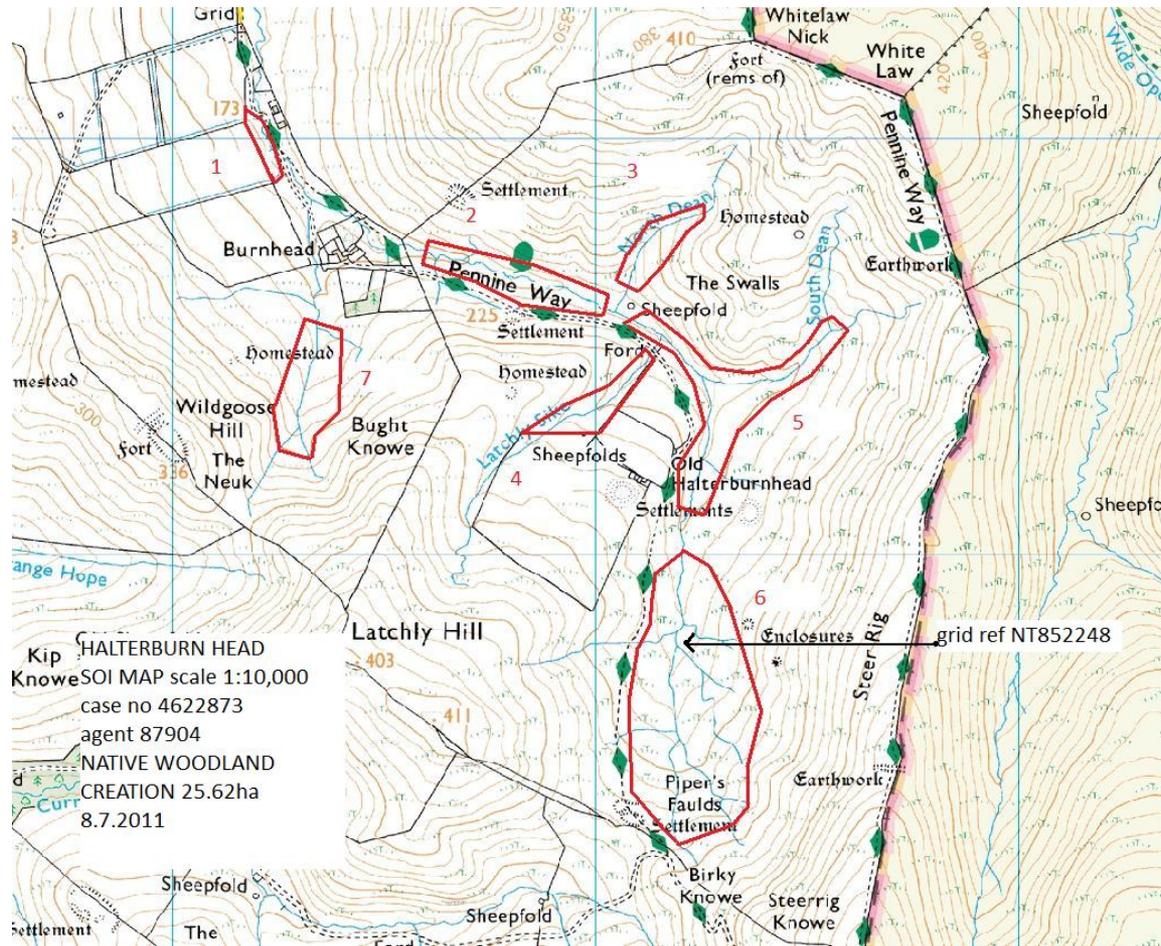


TWEED  
FORUM



Tweed Forum. Application to SRDP. Floodplain Management.

working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



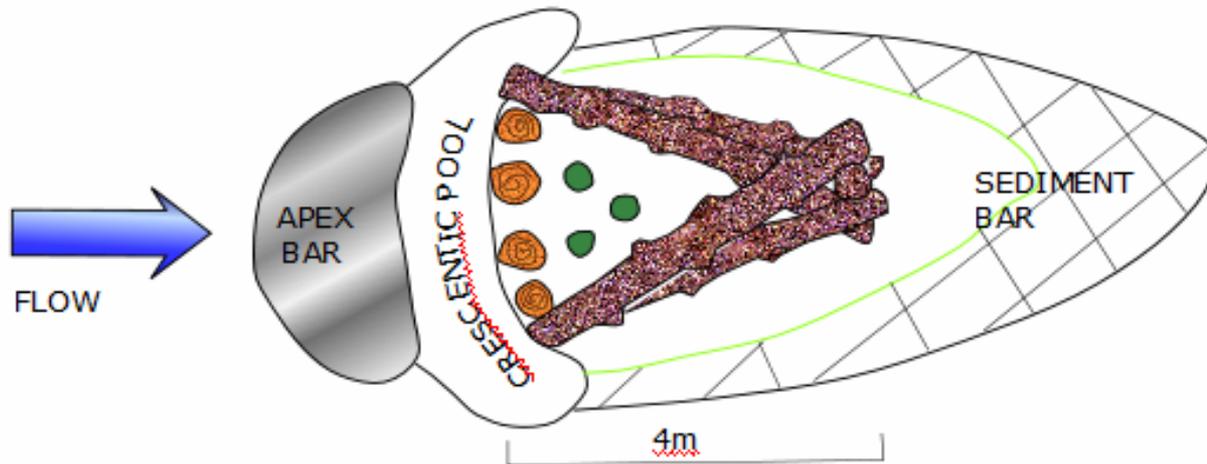
HALTERBURN HEAD  
 SOI MAP scale 1:10,000  
 case no 4622873  
 agent 87904  
 NATIVE WOODLAND  
 CREATION 25.62ha  
 8.7.2011

Tweed Forum. Application to SRDP. Upland gully planting.



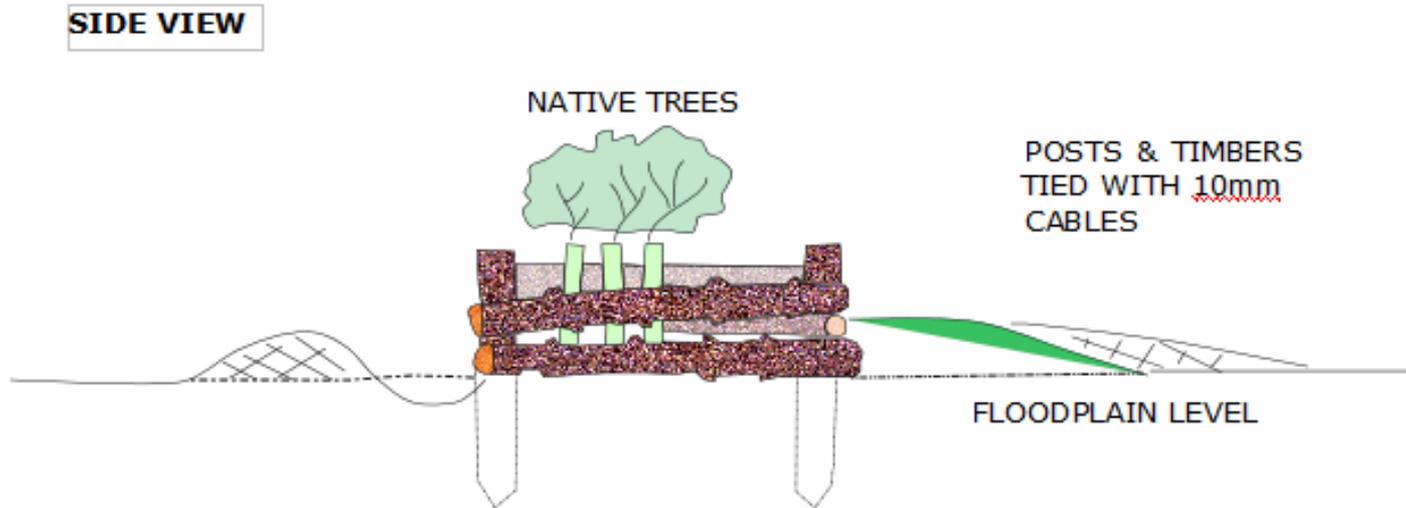
Tweed Forum. Application to SRDP. Upland gully planting. Under consideration by FC.

PLAN VIEW



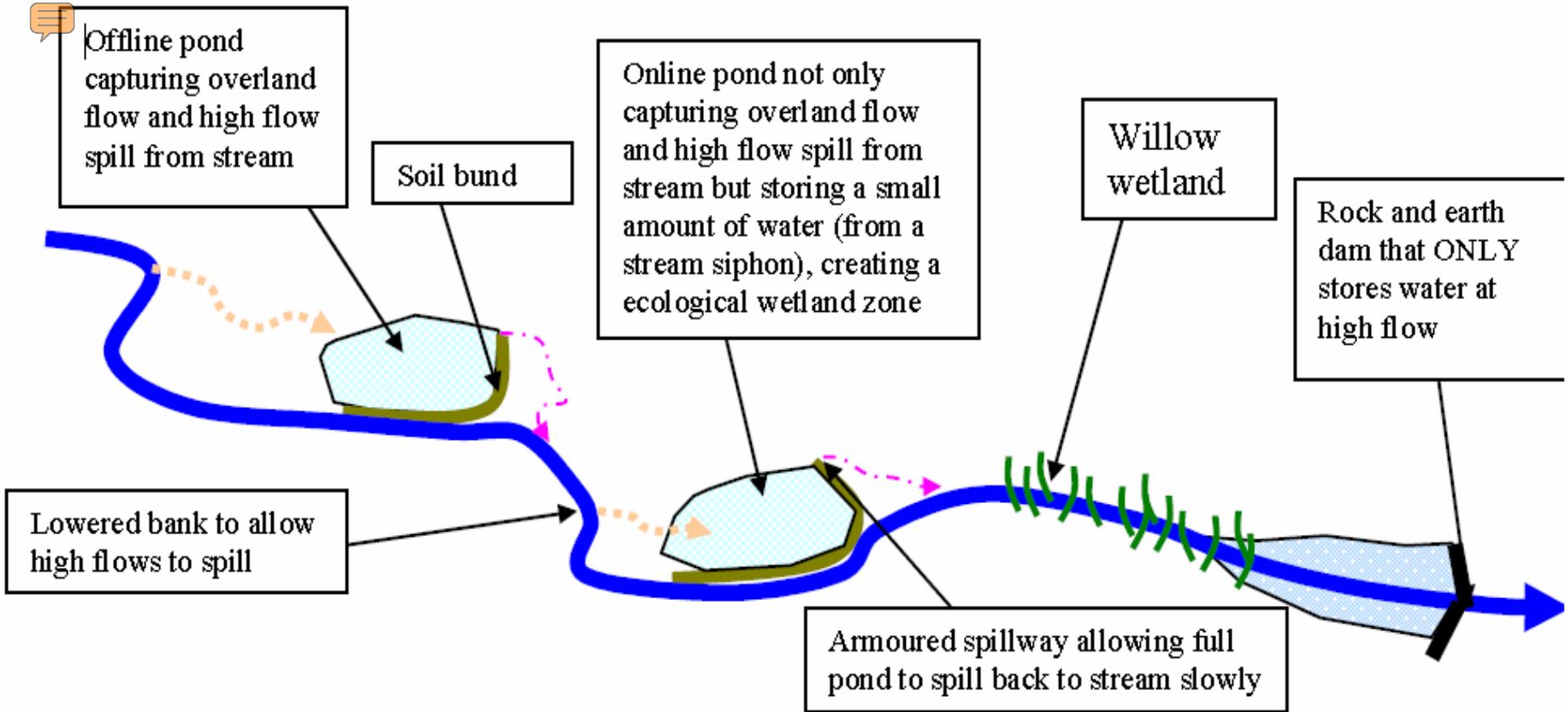
**Tweed Forum.** Application to SEPA Restoration Fund 2011.

Innovative techniques to reduce sediment movement and create natural habitat



**Tweed Forum.** Application to SEPA Restoration Fund 2011.

Innovative techniques to reduce sediment movement and create natural habitat



*Figure 6: A diagram of a series of flow attenuation features being planned at one site in the Belford catchment (trial site 2)*

**Tweed Forum.** What next? Demonstration sites. More of the same. Copy good examples, e.g. Belford in Northumberland.- such as proposals being developed at Elilaw



Off-stream flood storage pond at Belford, Northumberland.



TWEED  
FORUM

## GALA WATER – SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL.

### DUN LAW WINDFARM EXTENSION HABITAT COMPENSATION PROJECT

Using developers funds to install Natural Flood Management measures on the upper Gala Water.

Native riparian woodland 40ha, water margins, off-stream flood storage ponds, floodplain leaky barriers.

working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



Gala Water; SRDP drawdown c £240,000. SBC Partnership funding £42,000

working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



Eddleston Water (The Cuddy). Partnership with Scottish Government, SEPA, Dundee University, Forestry Commission, British Geological Survey. - Hydrometric network. Can we measure NFM?



working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



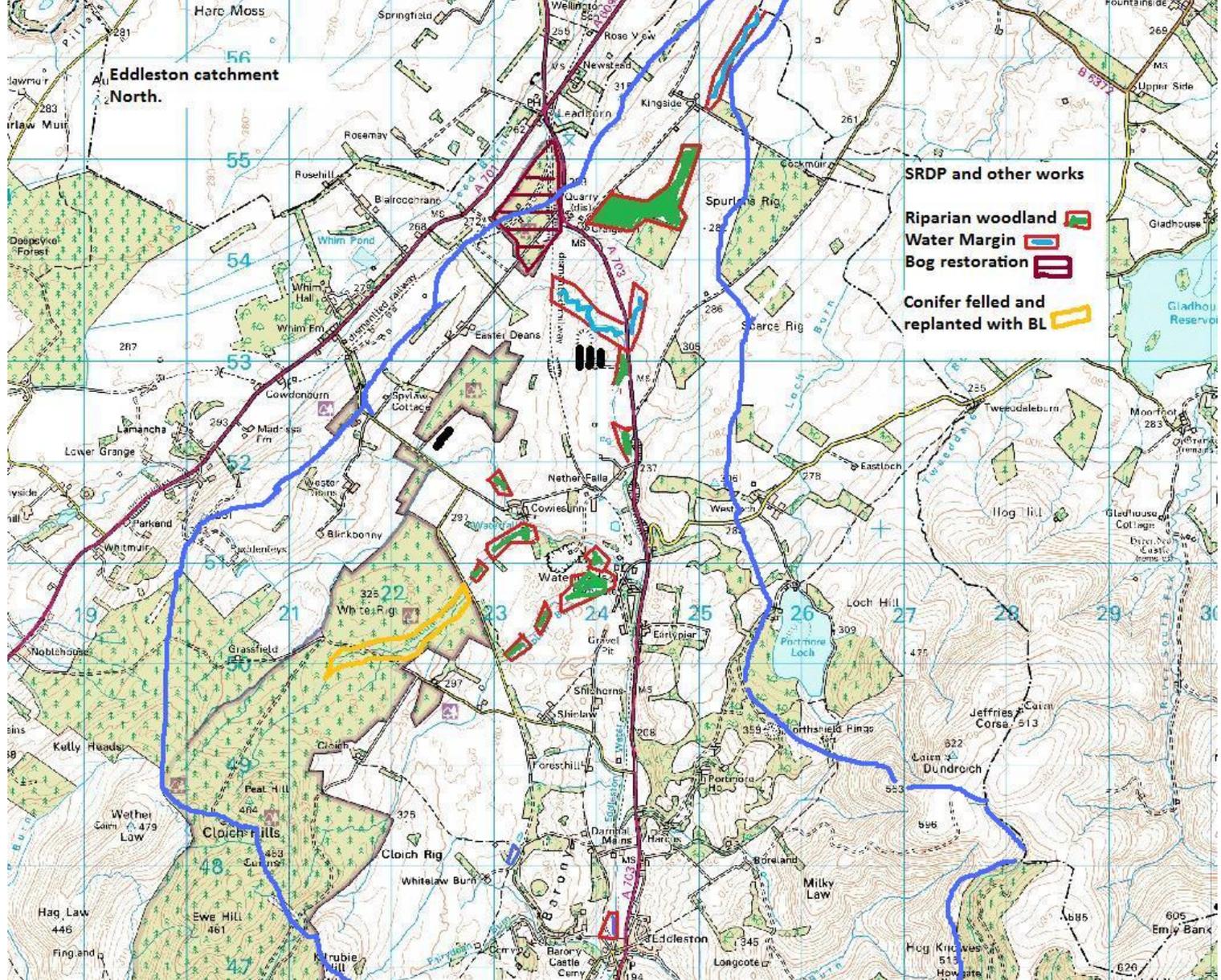
working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



Can we measure NFM? Planned measures include (so far) riparian woodlands, water margins, re-meandering, engineered log jams, wetland enhancement, flood storage ponds, peat bog restoration.

Other benefits, apart from Flood Peak Reduction;

Improving WFD MIMAS (Morphological Impact Assessment) scores, Habitat connectivity, landscape enhancement, farm business resilience, farm livestock health, fish habitat...



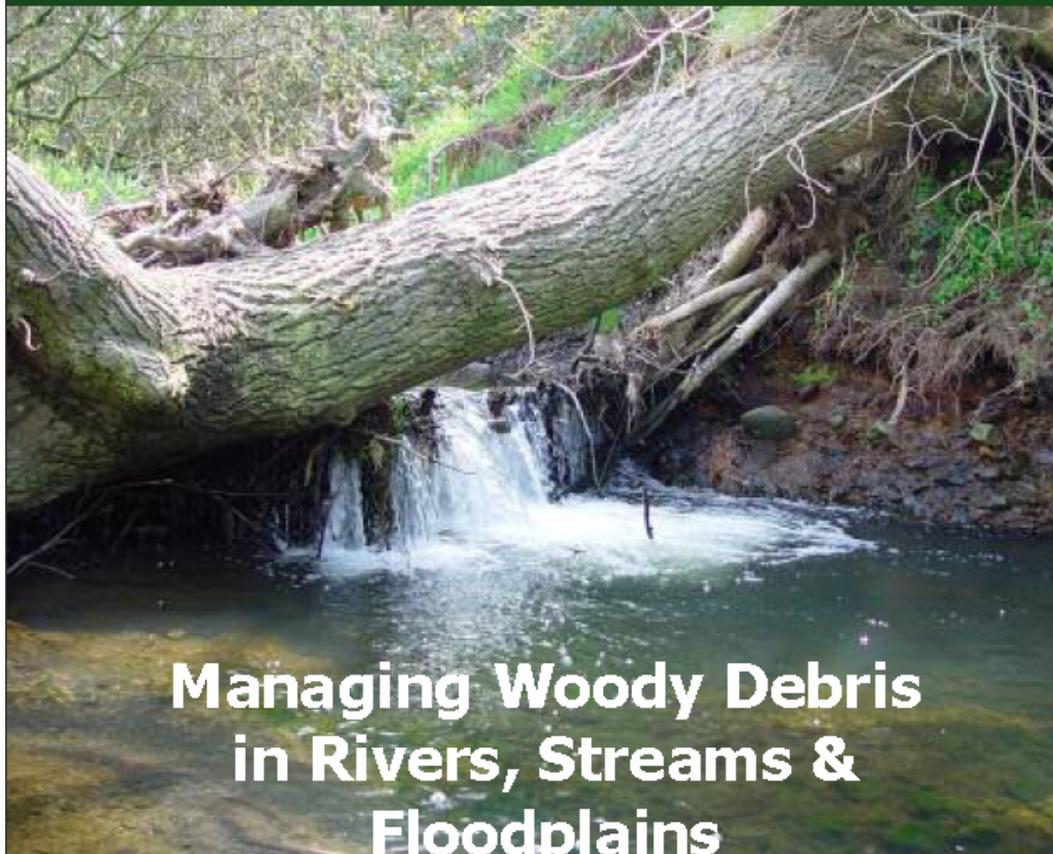
working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



water for wildlife



**Tweed Forum.** What next? Demonstration sites. More of the same. Copy good examples, e.g. Woody Debris

working together to protect the tweed and its tributaries



### *Provides habitat for fish*

LWD provides shelter from high velocity flows, shade, feeding, spawning and nursery sites, territory markers for migratory fish and refuges from predators. Research in the USA found that pools created by logs and branches provide over 50% of the salmonid spawning and rearing habitats in small streams.



**Tweed Forum.** What next? Demonstration sites. More of the same. Copy good examples. **Fish live in trees!**

