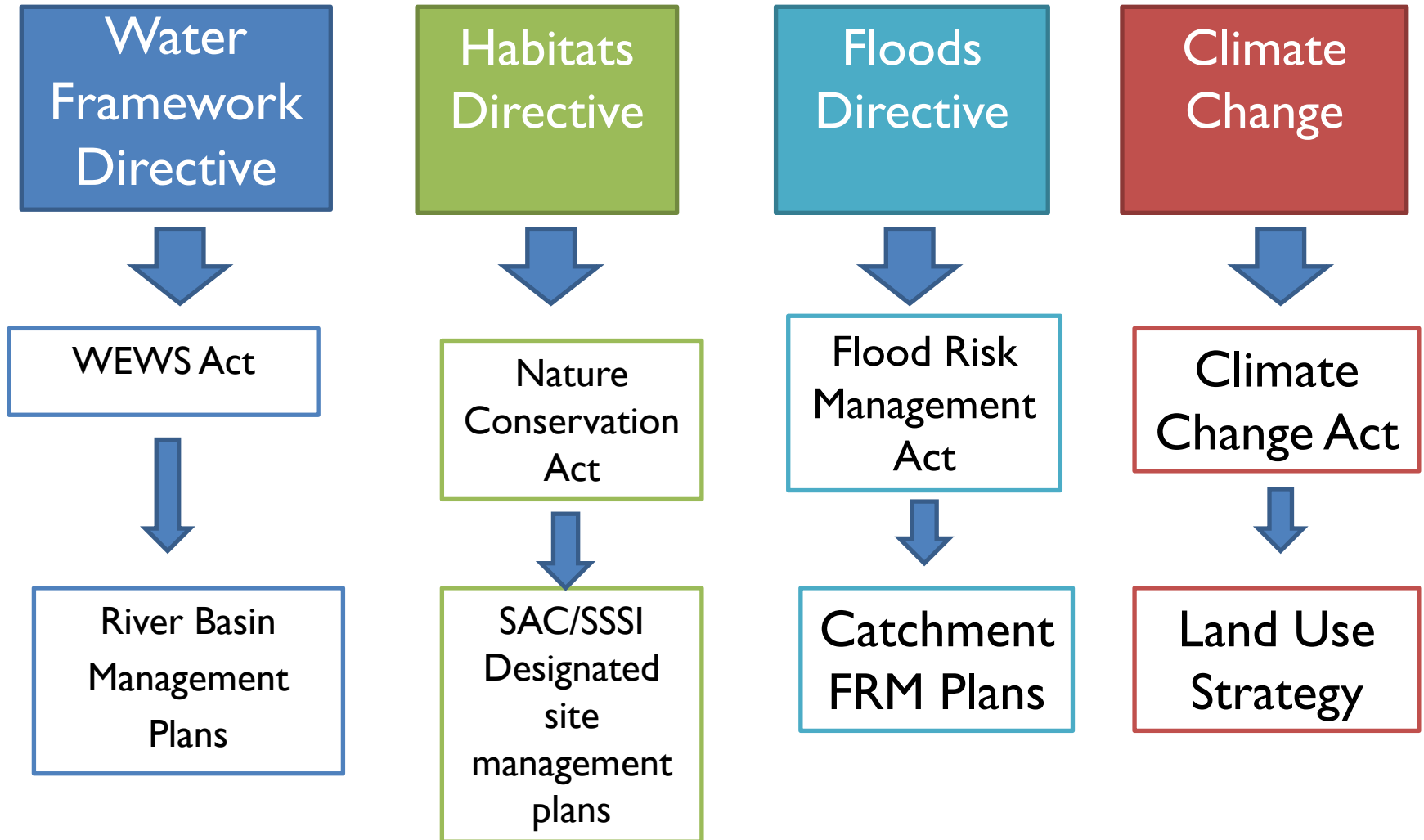


Bridging the gap between policy and practice - the role of the trusted intermediary



Relevant legislation and policies



Associated mechanisms

Regulatory controls

- GAEC/ Cross compliance
- Planning consents
- Controlled activities
- Designated site consent
- Etc

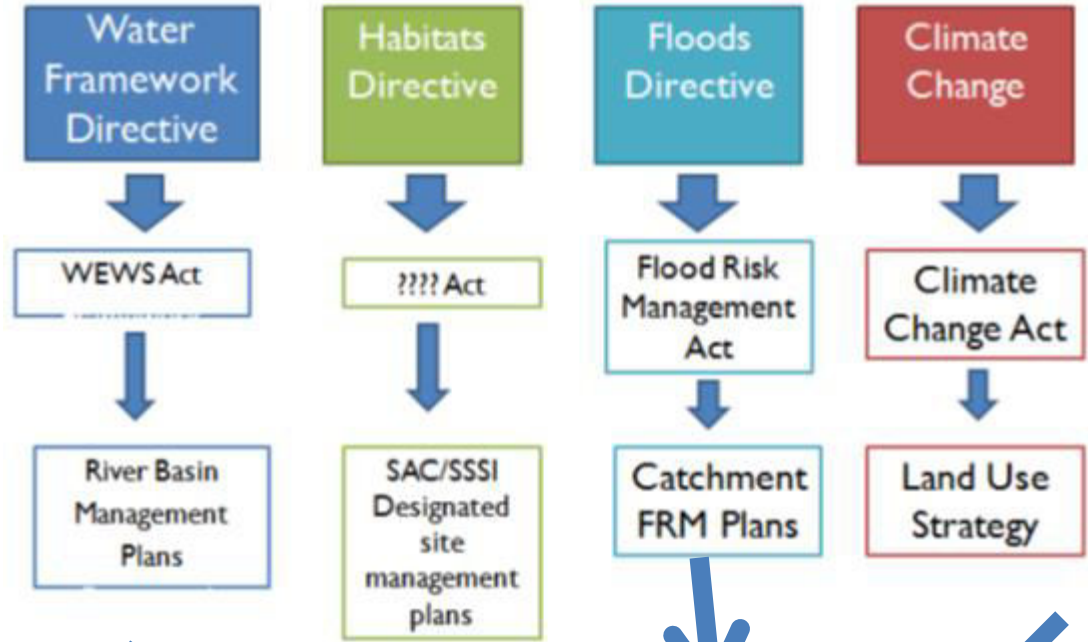
Incentive payments

- Agri-environment Schemes
- Water Environment Fund
- LEADER
- Carbon monies
- Biodiversity offsets
- Etc



Policy/plan overlap....and overload

Relevant legislation and polices



Associated mechanisms

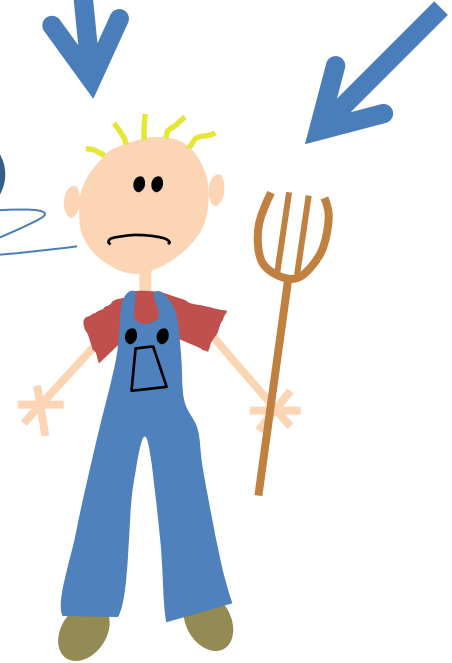
Regulatory controls

- GAEC/ Cross compliance
- Planning consents
- Controlled activities
- Designated site consent
- Etc

Incentive payments

- Agri-environment Schemes
- Water Environment Fund
- LEADER
- Carbon monies
- Biodiversity offsets
- Etc

!?!££**??



The role of Tweed Forum:

Who we are

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Department of the Environment Food
and Rural Affairs
Environment Agency
Forestry Commission Scotland
Natural England
Scottish Environment Protection Agency
Scottish Government
Scottish Natural Heritage
Scottish Water
Scottish Enterprise
Visit Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Northumberland County Council
Northumberland National Park Authority
Scottish Borders Council

PRIVATE / VOLUNTARY SECTOR

Borders Anglers Federation
Borders Forest Trust
Northumbrian Water
Northumbrian Wildlife Trust
River Tweed Commission
Royal Society for the Protection of
Birds
Scotland's Rural College
Scottish Land and Estates
Scottish National Farmers Union
Southern Uplands Partnership
Tweed Foundation

What we do



“to promote the wise and sustainable use of the whole Tweed catchment through holistic and integrated management and planning”

How we do it – catchment management planning



Tweed Forum roles – adding value

➤ **Facilitating and Enabling**

- Mediator/Honest Broker – defuse potential conflicts
- promote integration, coordination and cooperation
- pool resources and secure funding

➤ **Seizing Opportunities**

➤ **Filling Gaps**

- encourage others to action, or
- taking direct action

➤ **Communicating**

- improve flow of information
- articulate and promote collective aims and objectives

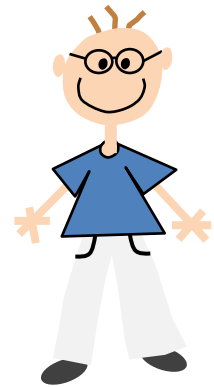


TWEED
FORUM





Policy makers and relevant agencies



Trusted intermediary



Land Managers
- Changes on the ground



Current focus - working with land managers to bring about.....

Helping achieve **good ecological status** through:

- Habitat restoration: wetland creation, riparian enhancements, morphological restoration, woodland planting, invasive species control etc.

But also.....

- Biodiversity, designated sites/species, landscape
- Woodland expansion
- Climate change adaptation – increasing resilience
- Natural flood management schemes
- Diffuse pollution control
- Fishery enhancement
- Access and recreation
- Education and interpretation
- Built heritage (BPT)

Targeted action and multiple benefits

Ensuring that the **right measures** are taken up in the **right places**, at the **right scale** – ensuring ‘bang for buck’

- Working with multiple landowners at the catchment scale – ensuring a **critical mass** to make a difference
- Achieving **multiple benefits on the ground** – e.g. diffuse pollution, flood attenuation, biodiversity, fisheries enhancement, soil conservation, carbon sequestration landscape, tourism etc..... but also farm business resilience.
-hitting Water Framework, Habitat, Flood Directives and climate change agendas.

Overcoming barriers to participation

Barriers to engagement

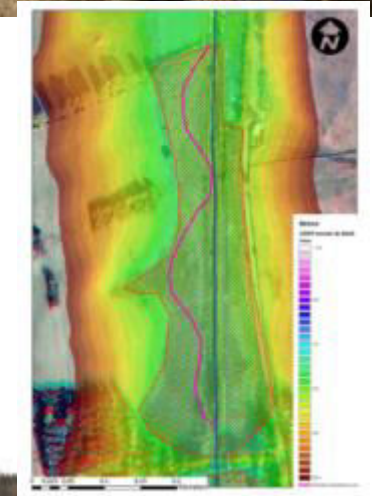
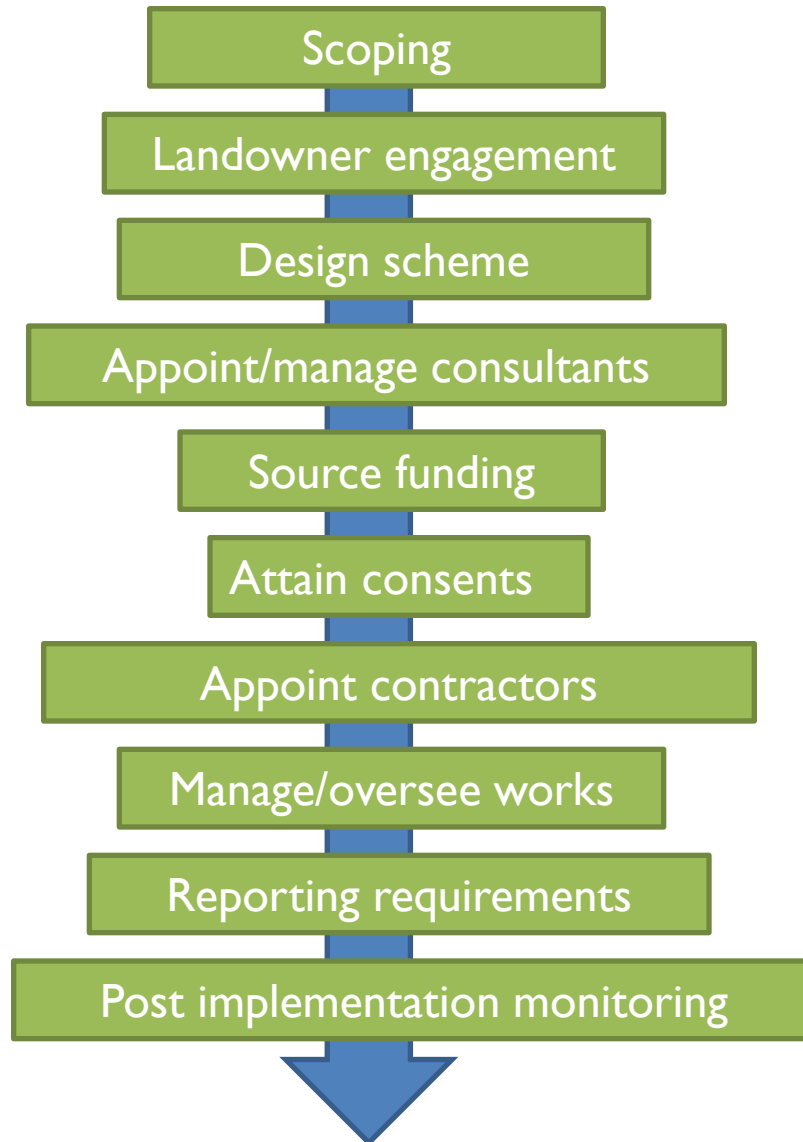
- Entrenched views on e.g. drainage, land management etc
- Duty to maintain productive land
- Loss of income
- Loss of capital value
- Loss of control & flexibility to adapt
- Bureaucratic hassle

Useful tactics/traits

- NGO status – not agency/regulatory/local authority
- Personable messenger
- Farming knowledge fundamental
- Target local ‘ambassadors’ first
- Know your target and what motivates them
- Talk ££££
- Cut through the paperwork
- Manage the delivery of the works

Intermediary/broker role

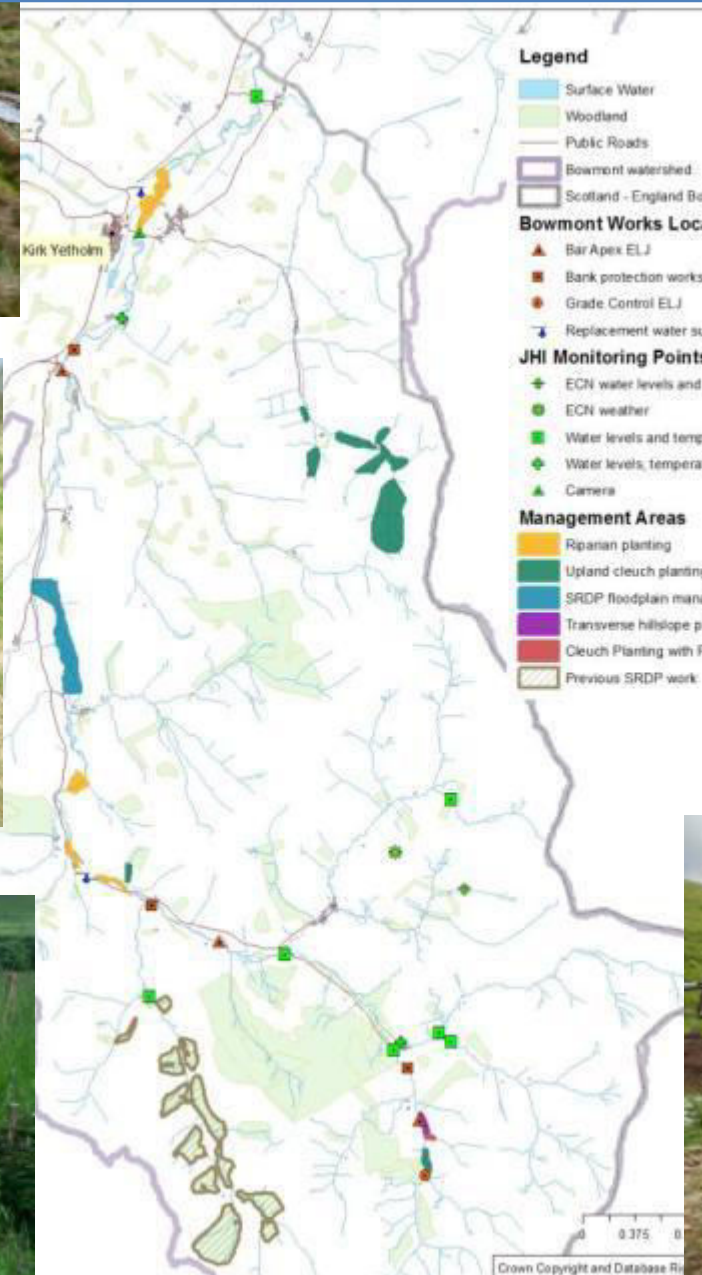
Scoping..... through to.....delivery.



Diffuse pollution – Eye Water



Bowmont flood risk management



Tweed Invasives Project – demonstration of financial leverage

Control of non native species along 300 miles of river involving 100+ land owners. Over 25 sources amounting to over £1 million.



- Berwick Borough Council
- Cheminova
- Countdown 2010
- DEFRA
- East of Scotland Water
- Natural England
- Environment Agency
- Esmee Fairbairn Foundation
- Forest Enterprise
- Forestry Commission
- Heritage Lottery Fund
- Interreg
- Landfill Tax
- Landowner Cash Contributions
- Monsanto
- Natural England
- Northumberland County Council
- Northumbrian Water
- Scottish Borders Council
- Scottish Government
- Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
- SITA Trust
- Scottish Natural Heritage
- Tubney Trust
- In-kind contributions – farmers, landowners, ghillies, angling associations

Eddleston Water Project

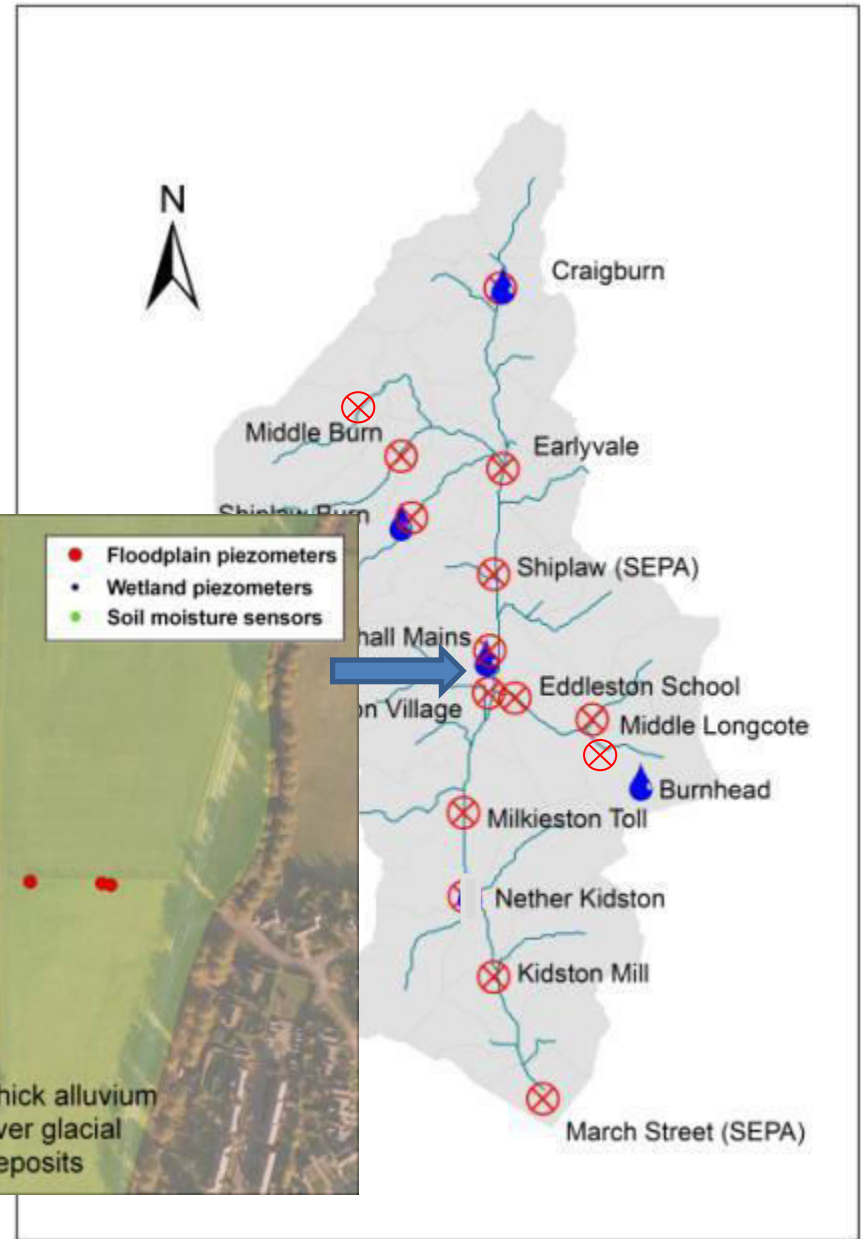
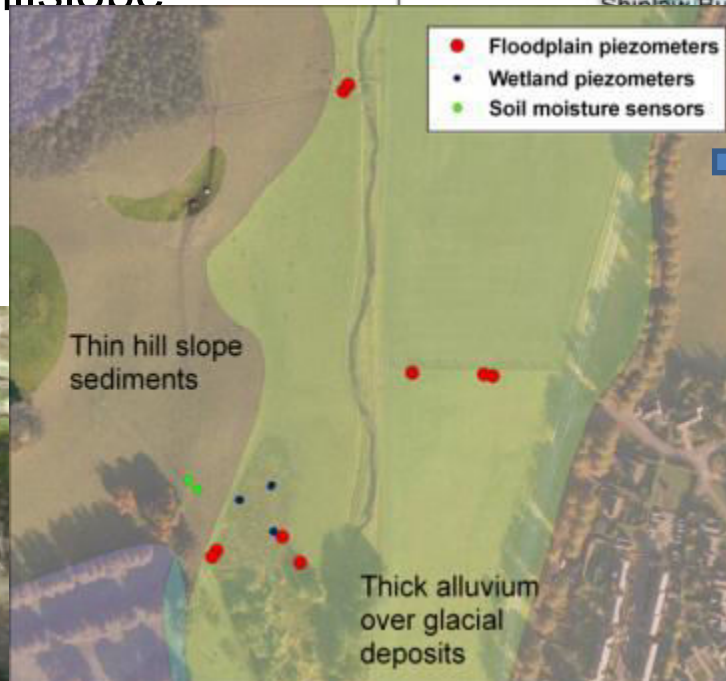


- Scale – 70 km²
- Variety of land use types
- Good source-pathway-receptor model
- Substantial modification over time – ‘bad’ status
- Flooding issues in Eddleston and Peebles



Monitoring network

- 11 stream gauging stations (Dundee)+ 2 (Forest Research) +2 SEPA
- 4 x Tipping Bucket Rainfall
- Groundwater and hillslope monitoring (BGS Darnhall Mains)



Achievements to date – practical works

Eddleston Water – Project Sites

Project aims

The three main aims are:

- investigate the possibility of reducing the risk of flooding to the communities of Eddleston and Peebles by restoring some of the original natural features of the catchment
- improve the river habitat for wildlife and fisheries
- work with landowners and communities in the Eddleston valley to maximise the benefits they would gain from such work, while maintaining the profitability of local farms.

The Eddleston Water is a small tributary of the River Tweed, flowing 23 km north to south before reaching the main river at the town of Peebles. Over time, the course of the river has been extensively altered and long sections were straightened in the early 19th century. Other changes to land management, both in the rural valley and on the surrounding hill slopes, have also altered how the land drains.

Together, these changes have resulted in an increase in flooding in Eddleston and Peebles, as rainfall and flood waters travel more quickly and directly from the hill slopes and along the river channels towards these communities. At the same time, these changes have also damaged the river environment itself, leading to the loss of over a quarter of the river's original length, and habitat loss for plants and animals, including salmon and trout, as well as rare and protected species such as otters and lampreys.



- 66 hectares of riparian woodland created
- 16,000 metres of fencing erected
- 1.8km of river re-meandered
- 56 'flow restrictors' installed
- 13 leaky ponds created (5000 square metres)
- Over 70,000 trees planted
- Waterbody status under WFD has gone from 'Bad' status to 'Moderate'.



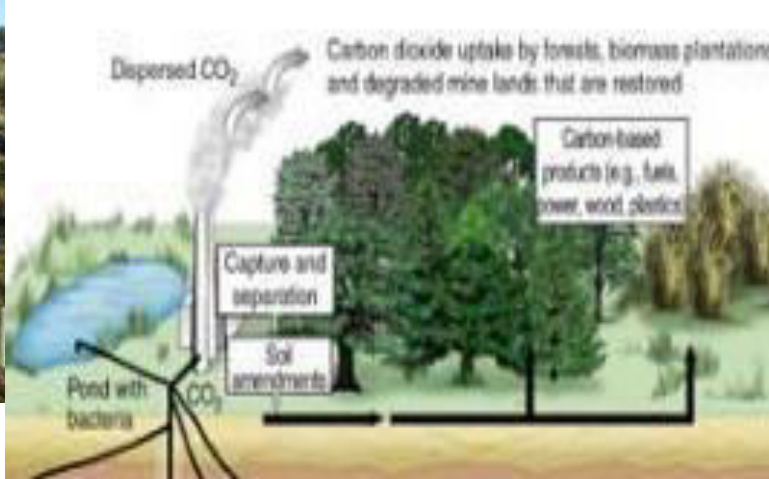
Wonderful Eddleston Water Wiggly Again!!

Eddleston Water has
been put back to
being wiggly
because 200

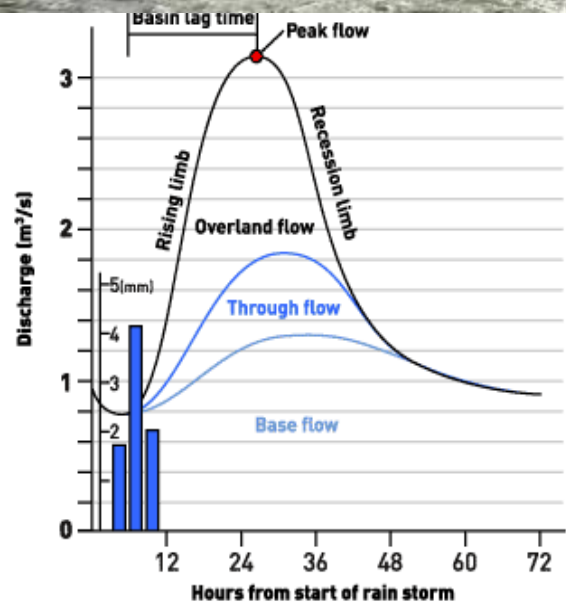
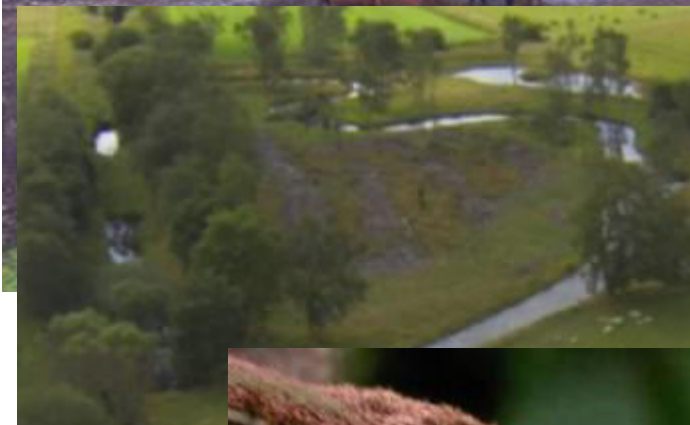
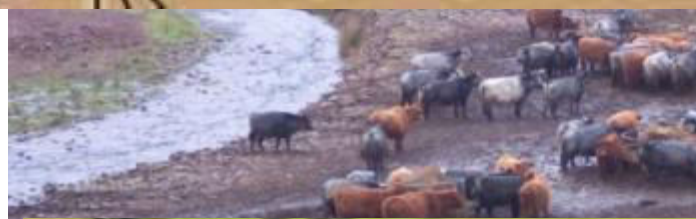
returned it to wiggly
and planted trees
further up the burns

be much better
because it will help
the farmers. the





Achieving multiple benefits



OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Tweed Forum has secured monies amounting to many millions of pounds in recent years. This has been spent directly on conserving and raising awareness of natural, built and cultural heritage assets. This map shows the spread of partnership projects across the catchment and highlights small key achievements.



Eddleston Water Project
A major partnership project to test the effectiveness of habitat restoration on reducing flooding



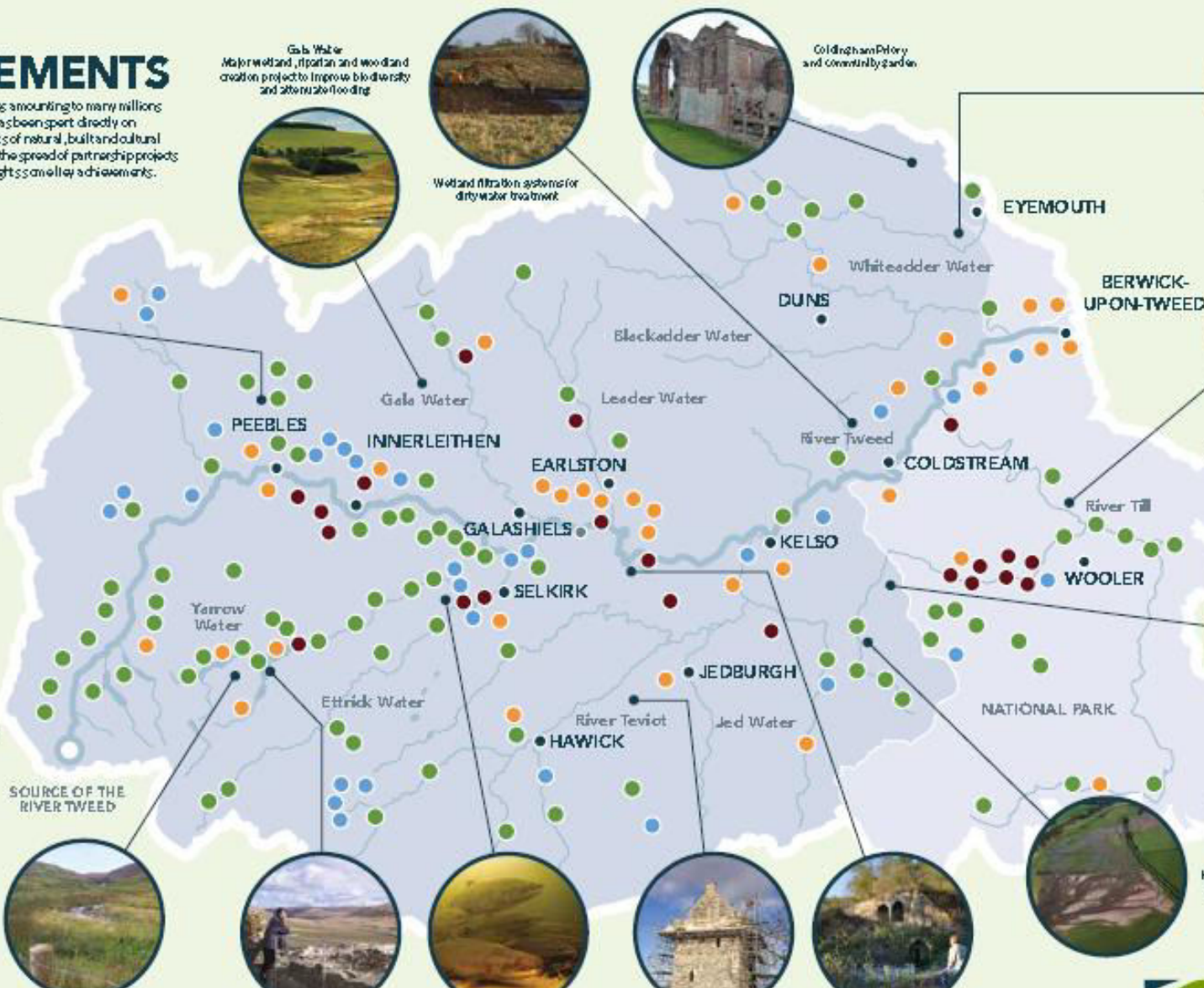
Invasive non-native species control
Eradication of Giant Hogweed and Japanese Knotweed along 300 miles of river



Headwater Improvements
Enhances flora and fauna, improve the spawning and nursery areas for salmon, slows down flows and reduces erosion

KEY

- Education and Interpretation
- Built and Cultural
- Access and Recreation
- Natural Heritage



Gair Water
Major wetland, riparian and woodland creation project to improve biodiversity and attenuate flooding



Wetland filtration systems for dirty water treatment



Goldingham Priory and Cemetery by garden



Eye Water
Working with farmers to reduce diffuse pollution from livestock through feeding and watering



Restoring the River Till
Reconnecting the river with the floodplain, creating wetlands and removing barriers to migratory fish



Chapel Burnes
Working with land managers and communities to build resilience to more extreme climatic events



Evenwood Valley
Habitat improvements and channel stabilisation after a series of very damaging flood events



Dryhope Tower
Saved from collapse



Philliphugh Salmon
Yielding Cambs
Underwater cameras offer an insight into one of nature's greatest migrations



Fallop Castle
Restoration of an iconic landmark overlooking the Teviot



Crystal Wall
Restoration project on St. Cuthberts Way