Interreg
North Sea Region
Building with Nature
European Regional Development Fund

EUROPEAN UNION

Eddleston Water Catchment Laboratory, Scotland

The Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

TWEED FORUM

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE

SEPA
Scottish Environment Protection Agency

Background – Why Eddleston?

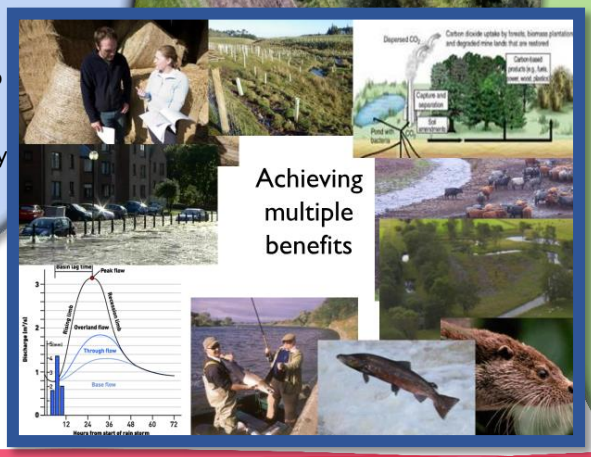
- Scale – 70 km2
- Variety of land use types
- Good source-pathway- receptor model
- Substantial modification over time – 'bad' status
- Flooding issues in Eddleston and Peebles

Core aims

- Investigate the potential of **reducing the risk of flooding** to the communities of Eddleston and Peebles by **restoring natural features** within 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 farm business productivity/profitablity**

Summary of practical outputs and outcomes

- 142 hectares of riparian woodland created
- 16,000 metres of fencing erected
- 2.2km of river re-meandered
- 2900m of floodbank removed
- 101 'flow restrictors' installed
- 22 leaky ponds created (8000 square metres)
- Over 200,000 trees planted
- **Waterbody status under WFD has gone from 'Bad' status to 'Poor', to 'Moderate'**
- Initial measured results show log jams causing a **delay in the flood peak** (by up to an hour); and **enhanced**



Monitoring network – establishing the baseline and measuring impact

- Surface water
- Groundwater
- Ecology – fish, invertebrates, macrophytes
- Ecosystem services
- Economic