

Catchment partnerships: working together, getting things done

Susan Cooksley, Dee Catchment Partnership



eriach (1309m) : the source of the Dee

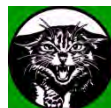
km, 17 tributaries, 2100km²





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NORTH EAST SCOTLAND
BIODIVERSITY

SCOTTISH
WATER



Aberdeenshire
COUNCIL



The River Dee Trust



The National Trust for Scotland



Aberdeen Harbour



Forestry Commission
Scotland



The James
Hutton
Institute



East Grampian
Coastal Partnership

CAIRNGORMS
NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY



Scottish Environment
Protection Agency



SCOTTISH
NATURAL
HERITAGE
DUALCHAS
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na h-ALBA



ABERDEEN
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FISHERIES RESEARCH SERVICES



Scottish
Land & Estates
Landowners Working for the Countryside



Scottish Enterprise



Dee District Salmon Fishery Board



SCOTTISH
WILDLIFE TRUST



Cairngorms
Outdoor
Access Trust





orland

Forestry

Farming

Water supply

Harbour

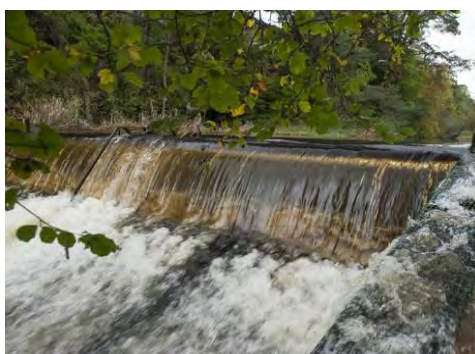


Wildlife



Housing

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ducing
fuse pollution



storing beds and
nks



restoring beds and banks



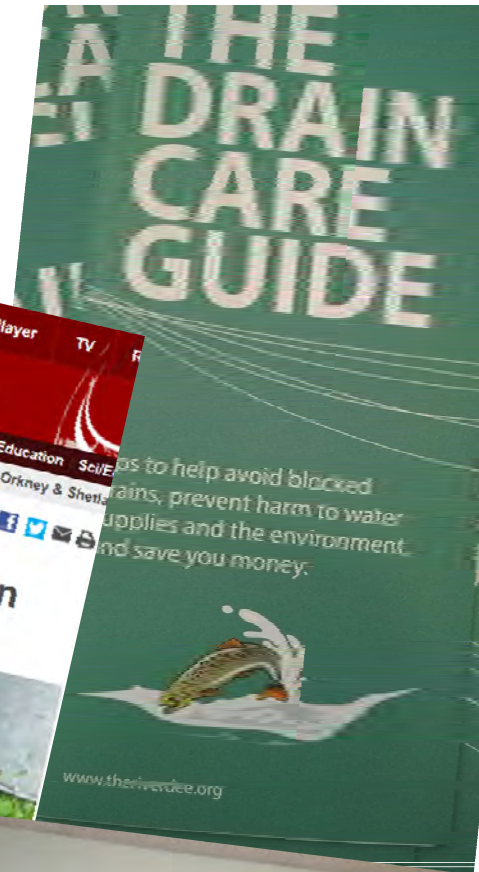
reating riparian woodland




ckling invasive plants



Education and awareness





What are the
main
problems?

Where's the
money going to
come from?

How can this
be tackled?

How much will
it cost?

What will the
benefits really
be?

Will it work?

Who needs to
be involved?



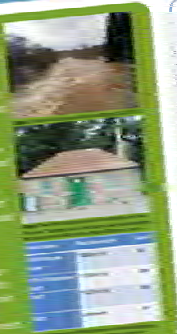
Initial assessment of channel changes associated with the 30th of December 2015, 'Storm Frank' flood event.

Geophiles Ltd¹, Arco Environment² and Tyline Ltd³
 The above names are the registered companies of the authors.
 1. Geophiles Ltd, 2. Arco Environment, 3. Tyline Ltd



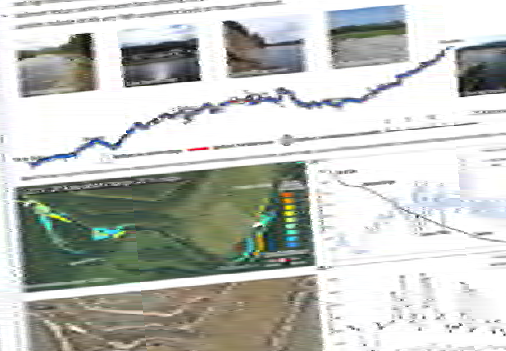
Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide an initial assessment of the channel changes associated with the 30th of December 2015, 'Storm Frank' flood event. The report is based on a series of field visits to the study area, which were carried out by the authors in the weeks following the flood event. The report aims to provide a summary of the observed changes to the channel and to discuss the potential causes of these changes. The report also includes a series of photographs and diagrams illustrating the changes observed.



Initial results

- Changes to the channel bed have been observed, with the bed being raised in some areas and lowered in others. This is likely due to the high flow of water during the flood event, which has caused the bed to erode in some places and deposit sediment in others.
- Changes to the channel banks have also been observed, with the banks being eroded in some areas and raised in others. This is likely due to the high flow of water during the flood event, which has caused the banks to collapse in some places and deposit sediment in others.
- Changes to the channel width have also been observed, with the channel being widened in some areas and narrowed in others. This is likely due to the high flow of water during the flood event, which has caused the channel to erode in some places and deposit sediment in others.



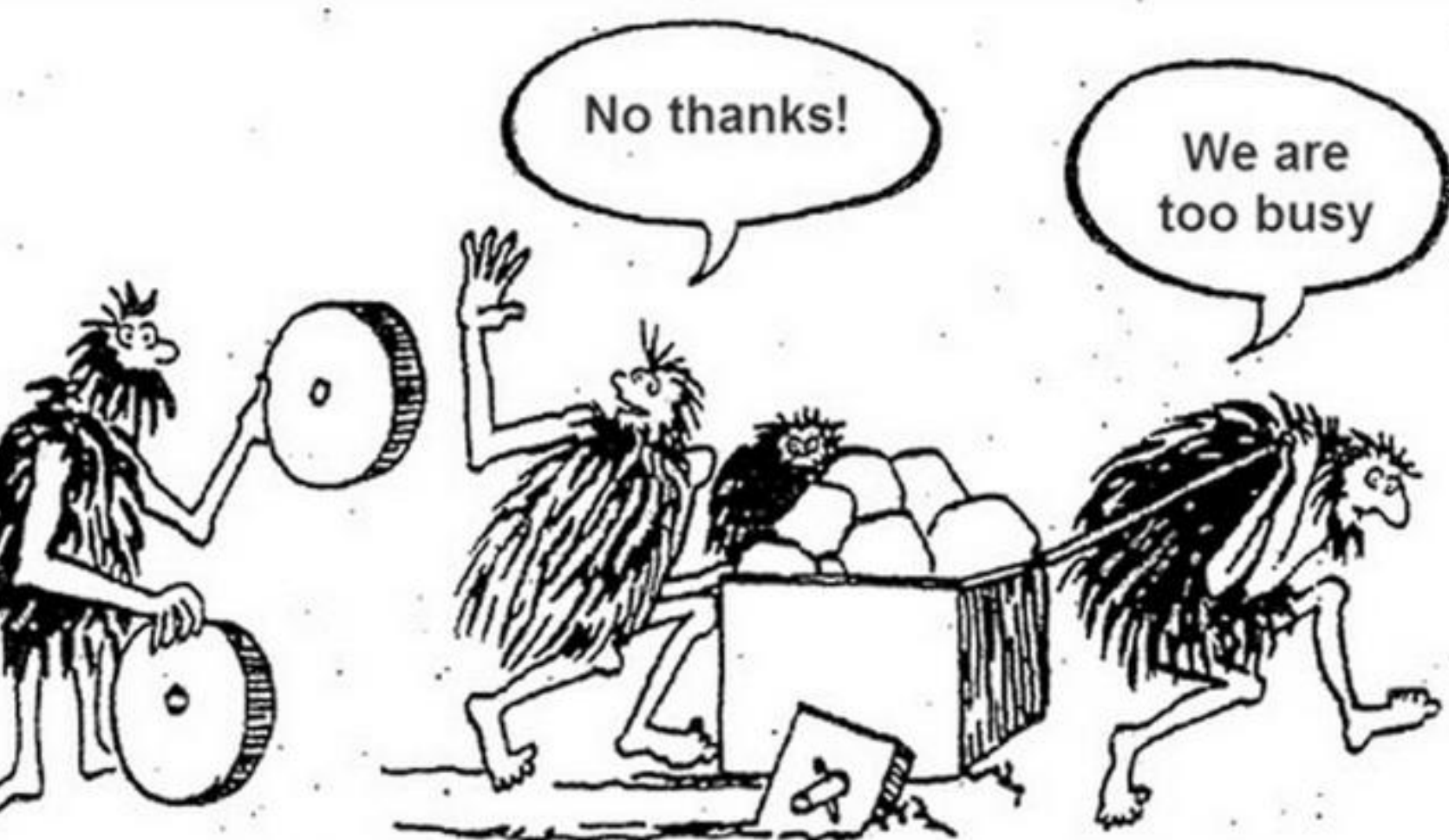
Methods

The methods used in this report include field visits to the study area, which were carried out by the authors in the weeks following the flood event. The authors also used a series of photographs and diagrams to illustrate the changes observed.

CP Delivery Plan 2016 – 2019

restoring natural processes

- NFM opportunity mapping**
- Catchment measures – bunds, woodland, leaky dams, channel realignment**
- Green infrastructure / sustainable drainage**
- Awareness, understanding, support - involvement**
- Access and recreation**
- Working with CMPs throughout UK and beyond**





deepartnership.org
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