



# Welcome to the Farmers Workshop

Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> March 2010  
Commercial Hotel, Tarland



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# Aim of Workshop

- To get important information about working with farmers from farmers themselves, in relation to farmers as water managers;
- To get feedback on the draft flood risk maps used to assess possible natural flood management options; and
- To update local stakeholders on the ‘Aquarius: Farmers as Water Managers’ project



# Agenda

- 18:00** **Soup and sandwiches**
- 18:30 Welcome and Introduction
- 18:45 Feedback from Questionnaires
- 19:00 Flooding Tarland in catchment
- Tea, coffee, biscuits during exercise**
- 20:15 Potential climate change in area
- 20:45 Introduction to Natural Flood Mgmt
- 21:25 Next steps for the project
- 21:30** **Close meeting**





# Aquarius Project

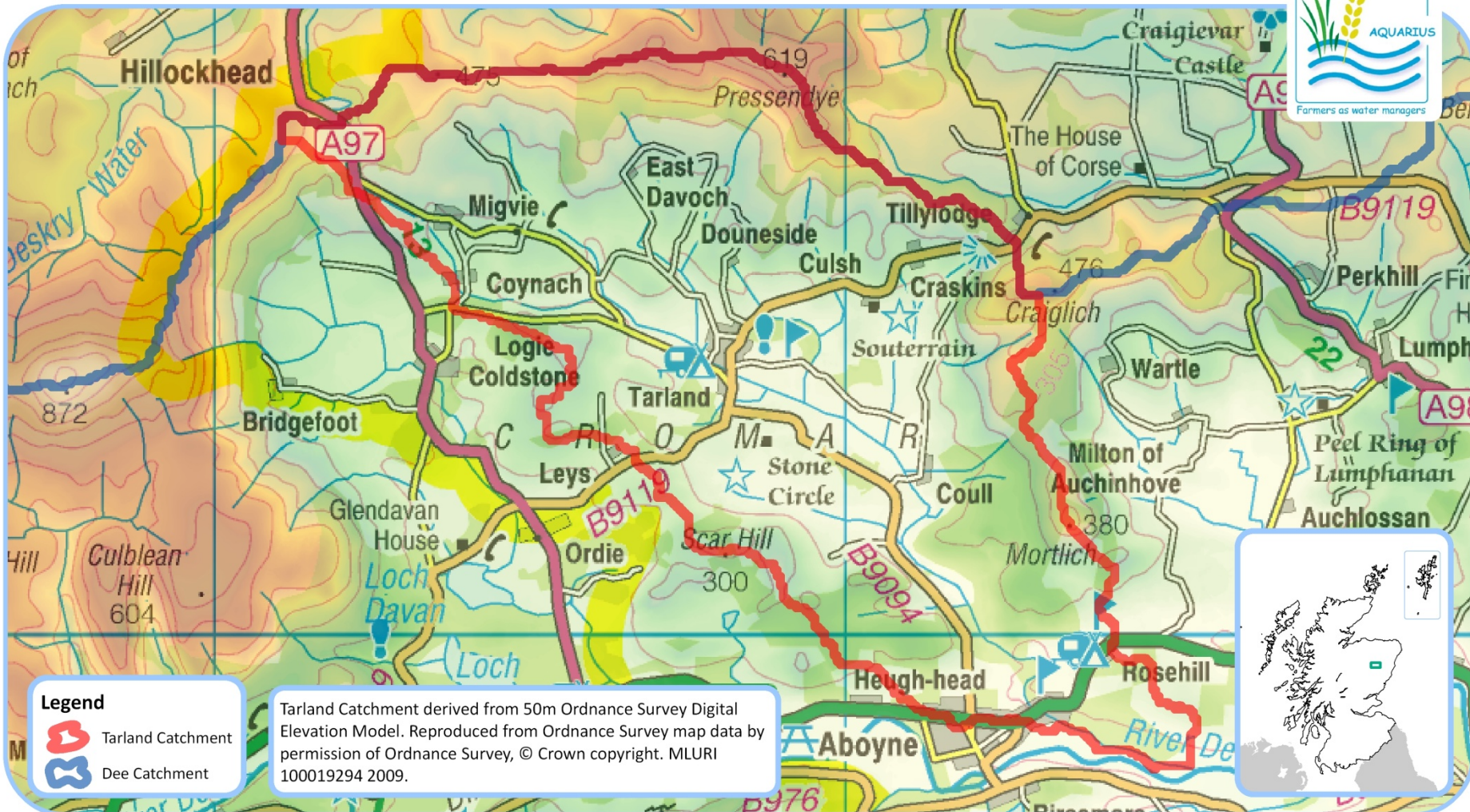
- European North Sea Region Interreg programme to stimulate transnational cooperation
- Trans-national Project
  - working with Denmark (Lead Partners), Norway, Sweden, Germany, Delfland & Drenthe in Netherlands
- Enabling farmers to act as water managers in changing climatic conditions
- Implementing EU policies e.g. WFD, Floods Directive
- Produce a manual for farmers and recommendations on future land and water management planning.
  - <http://www.northsearegion.eu/ivb/projects/details/&tid=90>



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# Tarland Burn Catchment Area





# Scottish Case Study

- Options to alleviate flooding problems in the catchment
- Contribution Natural Flood Management could make
- Understanding the costs and benefits for land managers
- Consider multiple objectives
  - Resilience of rural land based industries;
  - Biodiversity;
  - Water quality; and
  - Landscape character as well as flood alleviation.
- Contribution to the Tarland Flood Prevention Scheme





# Project Timetable

## Phase 1 BASELINE: Mar – Dec 09 - *completed*

- current conditions, predictions for climate change and its impacts, survey preferences of local stakeholders;

## Phase 2 OPTIONS: Jan – Dec 10

- explore possible options, their feasibility and identify a possible pilot demonstration site;

## Phase 3 PILOT: Sep 10 – June 11

- implementation of option in a pilot site

## Phase 4 EVALUATION: July 11 – Jan 2012

- evaluate the pilot in order to inform policy and funding mechanisms for Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act.



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# Roles

## Your Role:

- Feed in information and opinions
- Tell others about what we are learning
- Tell us what you need to know in future

## Our Role:

- Share information and ideas
- Listen to your views
- Feedback to Scottish & European policymakers



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# Questions?

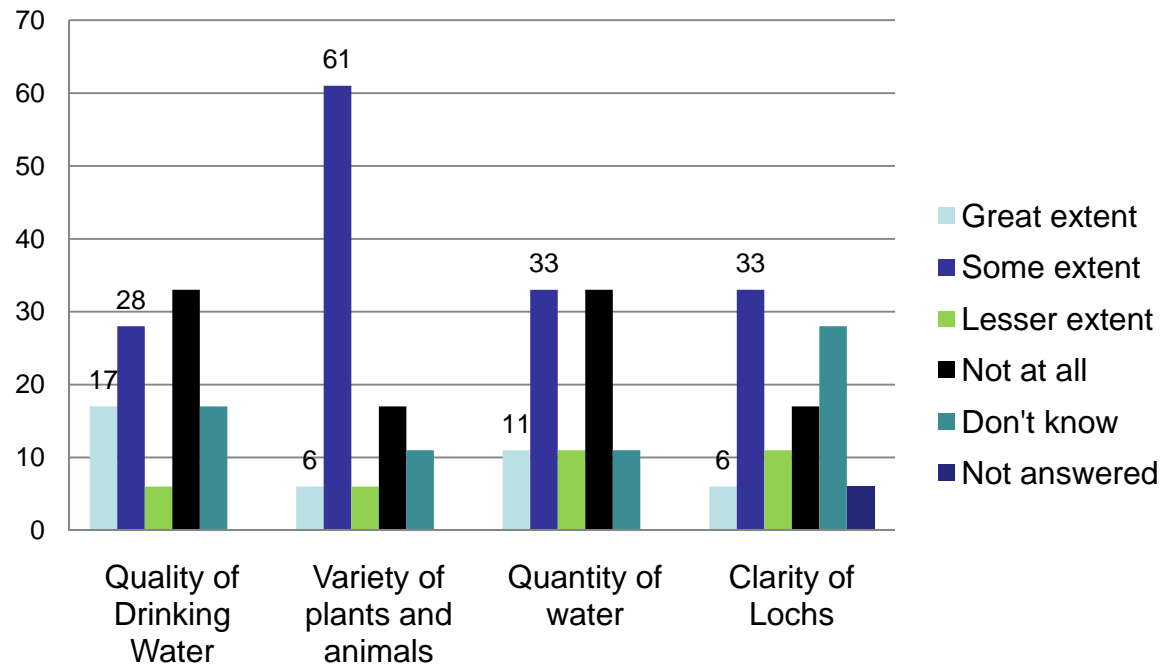




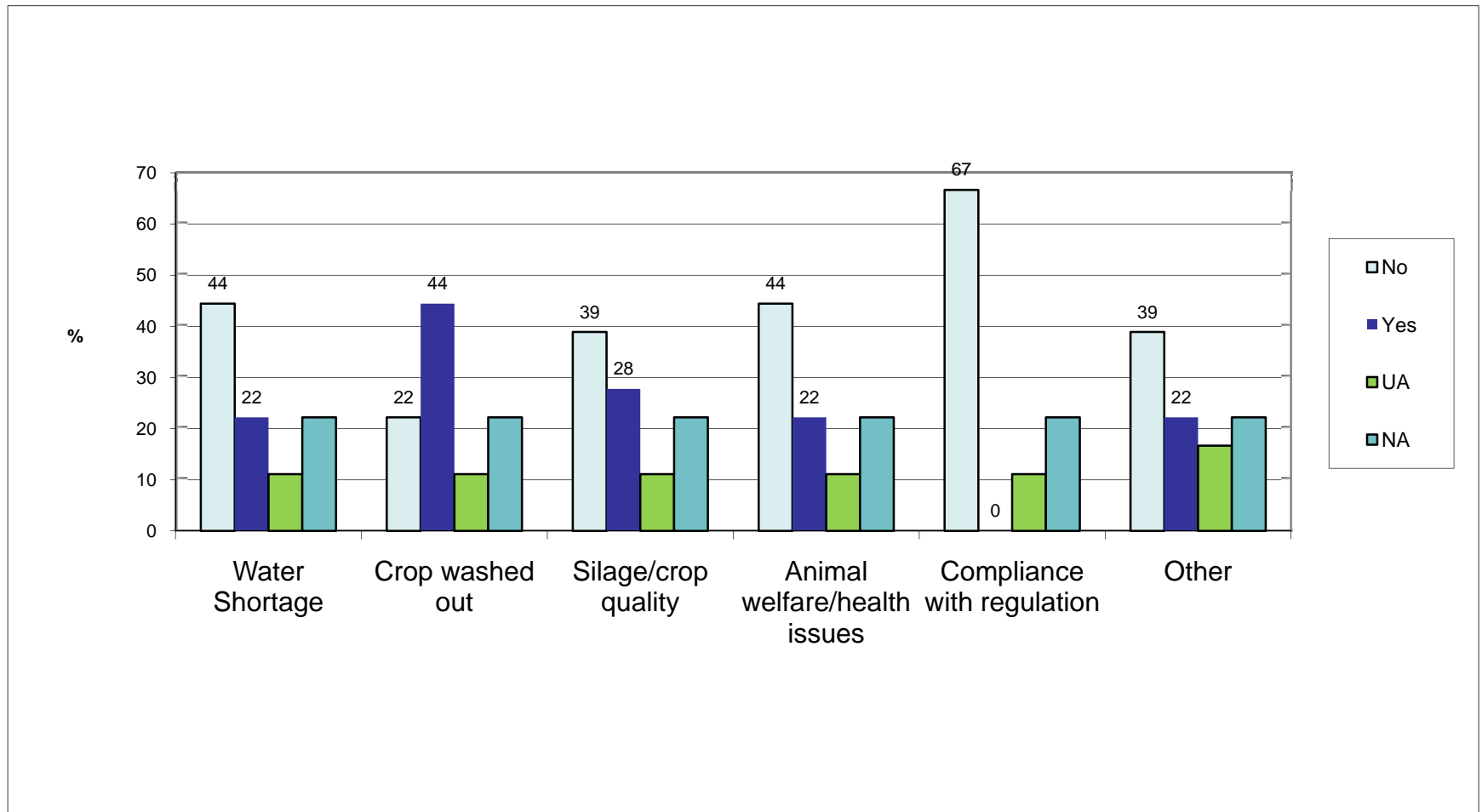
# Questionnaire

- 83% believe farmers have important or very important role as water managers

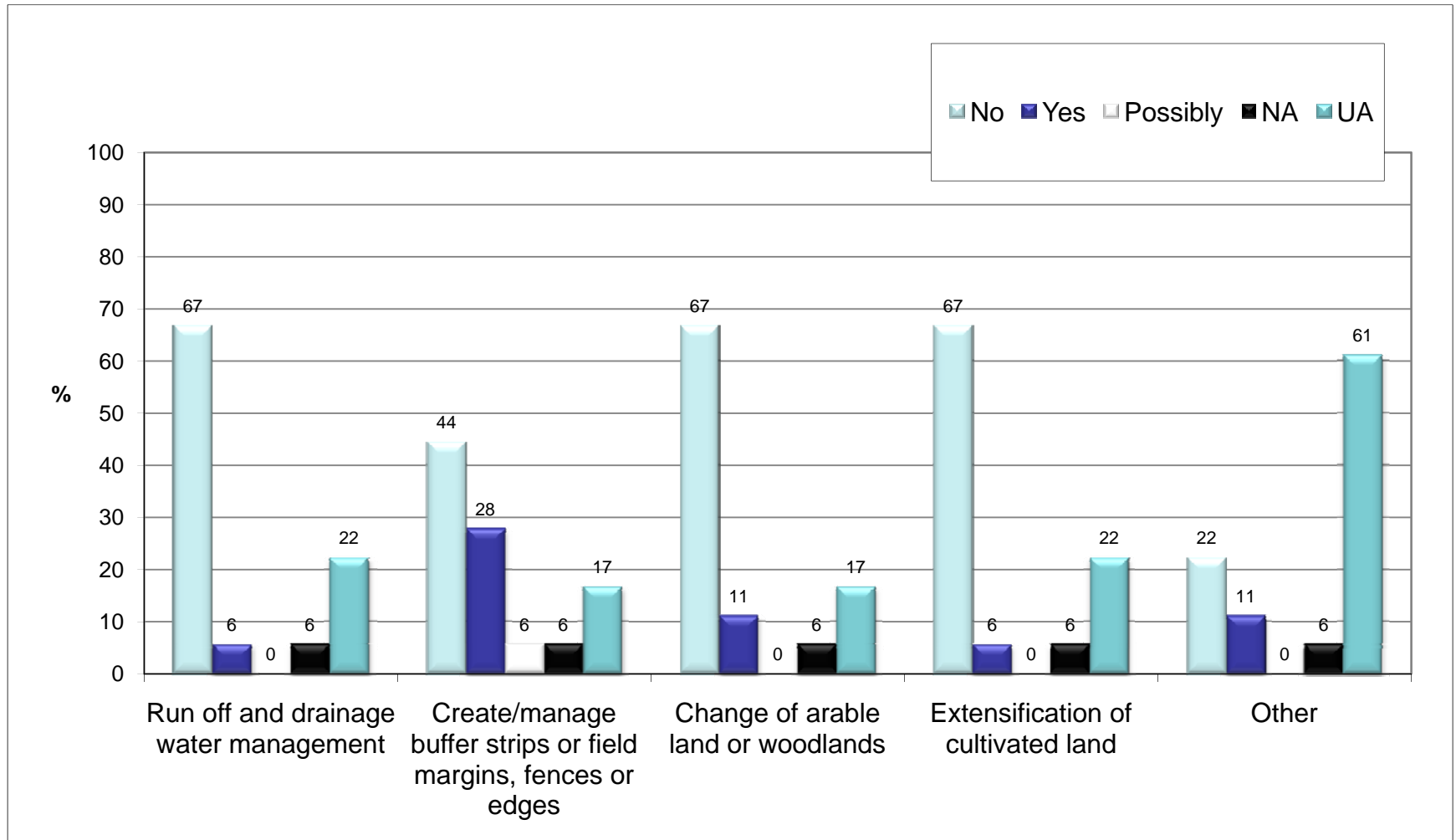
## Land Manager Impacts



# Impact of too much or too little water on farming



# Intentions





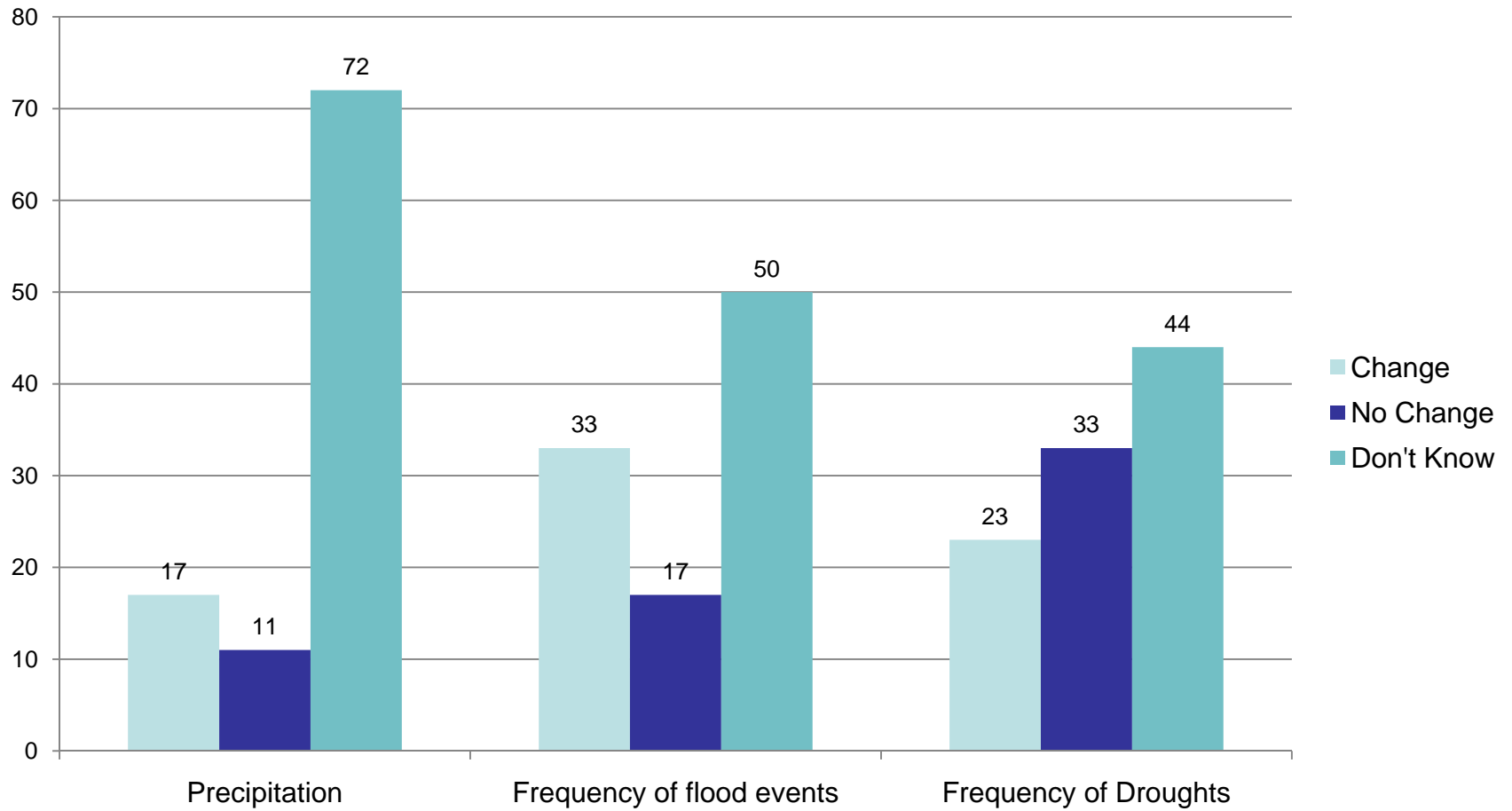


# Views on Climate Change

- 44% believe climate change affected area
- 72% thought climate change had **not** affected their businesses
- 72% not adjusted their farm management



# Views on Future Events





# Questions? Comments?





# What is Flooding?

(Temporary) covering of land by water

## Sources of flooding:

- overtopping from rivers / burns,
- high groundwater levels or saturated ground,
- surface water runoff,
- lack of capacity/obstructions in sewers or drainage
- coastal flooding,
- combination of the above

Affects property, infrastructure, agricultural land....

## Social & Economic Impacts





# Tarland Burn Flood Prevention Scheme

- Commenced following flooding in 2002
- Focus on protection to settlements (Tarland and Aboyne)
- Some improvements already in place
- Past 12 – 18 months working with Atkins on Hydrology and River Modelling
- About to start the options appraisal stage





# Assessment of Flood Risk

- Analysis of rainfall and water level data collected in and around the catchment
- Identify and characterise main sub-catchments of the Tarland Burn
- Route rainfall into and through the catchment using a computer model
- Calibrate the model using real rainfall and water levels during high flow events



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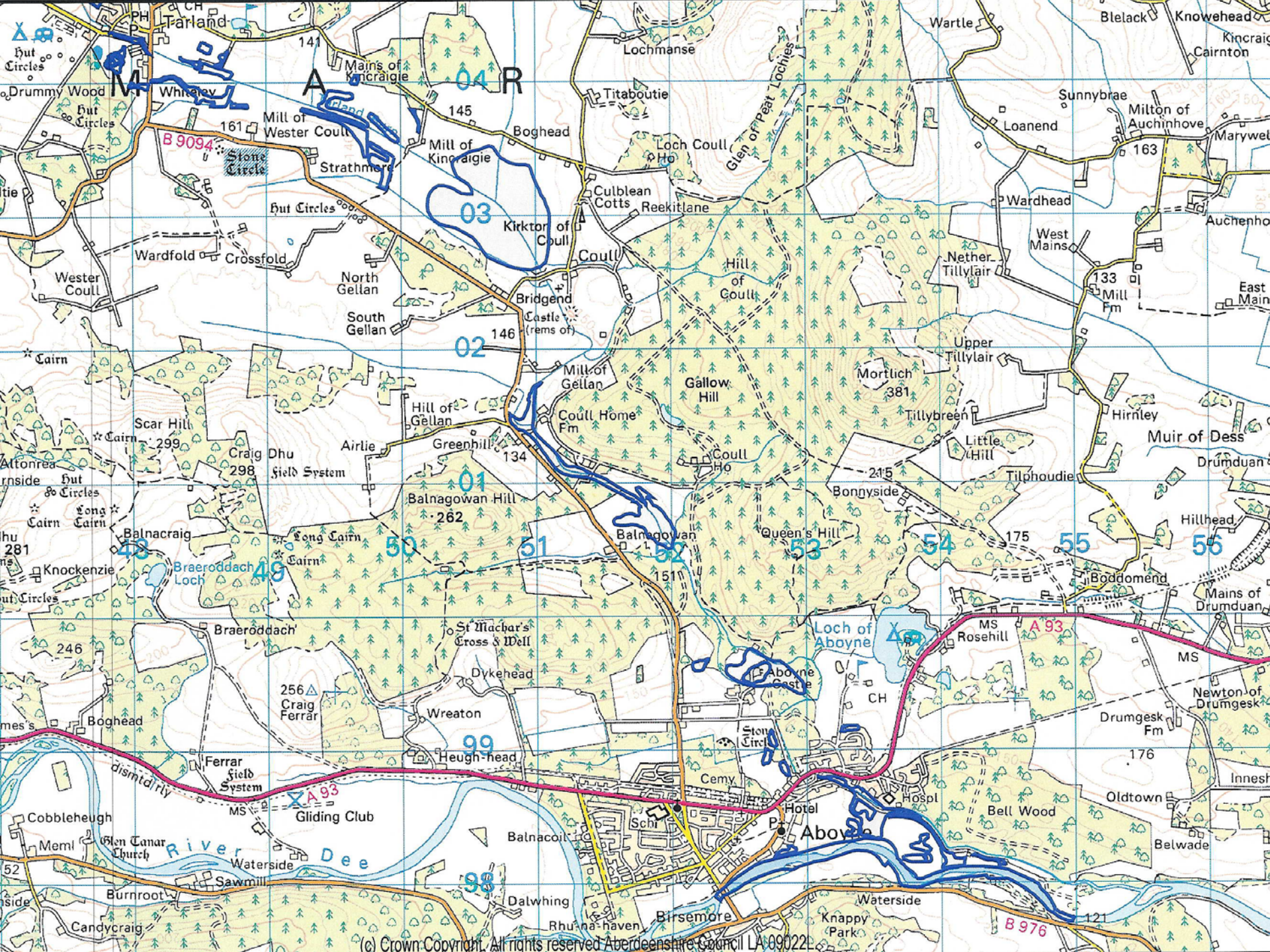


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# Assessment of Flood Risk

- Use model to map out areas likely to flood (from the burn) during a range of possible flood events
- Compare flood extents from model with actual observations from high flow events
- Amend model to reflect observations
- Produce a range of theoretical flood maps which can be used to assess potential flood damage
- Derive economic impact data of existing situation









# Cost of Flooding

- Identify property or other assets within floodplain
- Assess probability and impact of flooding for each asset over range of design events (e.g. 5, 10, ....200 year)
- Average annual damage due to flooding from the Tarland Burn = a long term estimate of flood damage
- How much is the total flood damage cost from the Tarland Burn (100 year discounted)?



# Cost of Flooding - Tarland

- 21 properties affected, 7 above floor level in the 25 year event
- 30 properties affected, 14 above floor level in the 200 year event
- Provides average annual damage of £25k to £30k and total benefits of £800k for 100 years
- Not particularly high for justifying flood prevention works



# Cost of Flooding - Aboyne

- 72 properties affected, 18 above floor level in the 25 year event
- 101 properties affected, 36 above floor level in the 200 year event
- Provides average annual damage of £90k to £95k and total benefits of £2,400,000 for 100 years
- Provides some scope for flood alleviation but will need to allow for some flood damages even with scheme in place



# Questions? Comments?





# Annotating Flood Risk Maps





# Keith to present climate metrics





# Natural Flood Management

Utilises natural shapes in the landscape

Slow water to prevent downstream damage

A catchment approach

Range of shapes and sizes:

- Meandering
- Retention basins (temporary or permanent)
- Wetlands
- Combination of above







































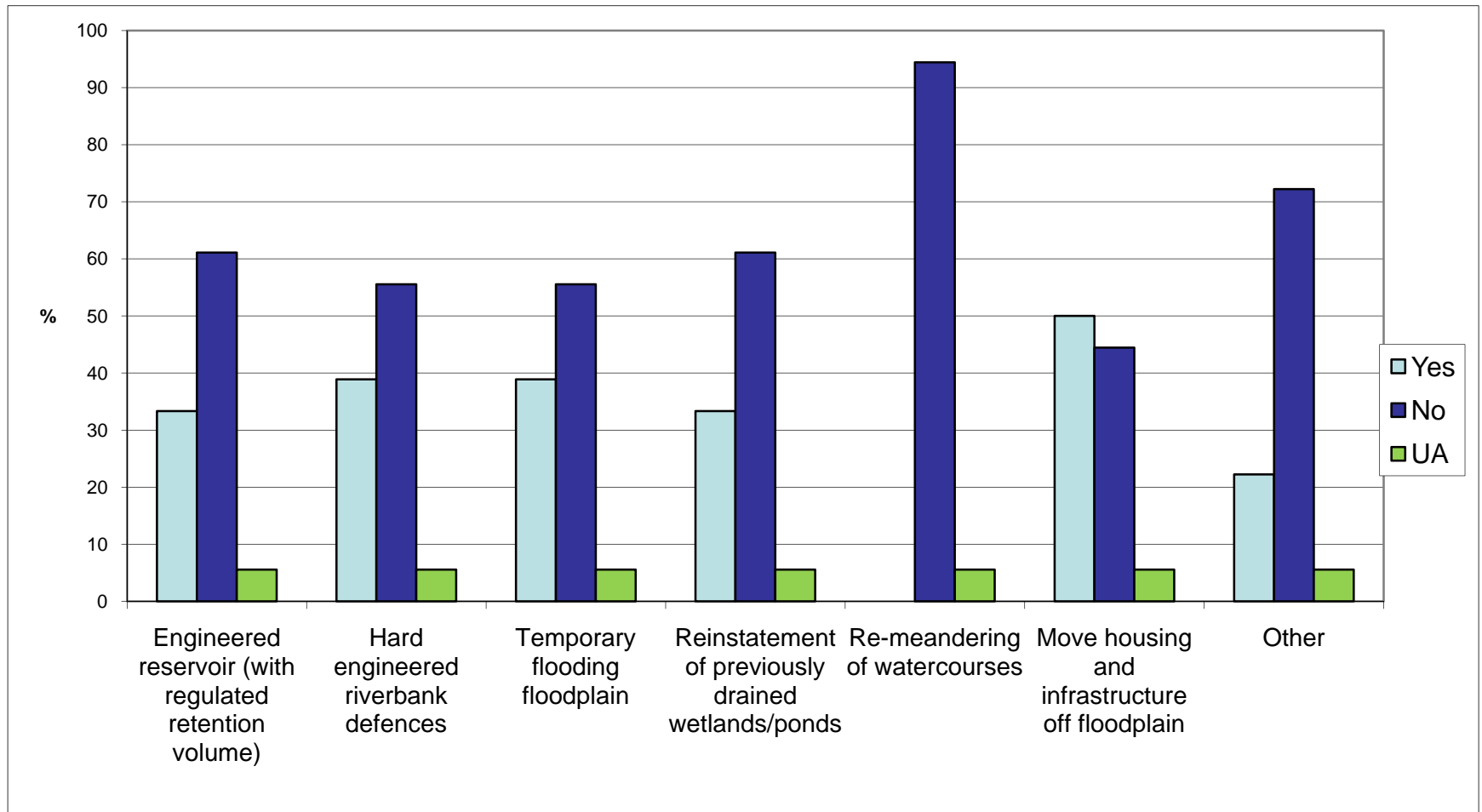


# NFM Characteristics

## Questions we are exploring:

- **Technical aspects**
  - how much, where, when, how often, how long, impact on water quality ....
- **Economic aspects**
  - impact on crop; restrictions on land management
- **Institutional aspects**
  - adoption issues; land ownership; health & safety; grants/insurance; impact on designations
- **Other benefits**
  - amenity value; conservation values; sporting/shooting benefits; eco-tourism

# Questionnaire responses to potential flood measures



# Questionnaire – NFM measures

## Incentives:

- financial gain (89% agreed)
- ability to tailor the measure to suit (72%).
- Farmer led approach, responsibility and avoid regulation (all > 33% agreed)

## Barriers:

- financial costs (94% agreed)
- disruption to farm management (78%) and
- Limited availability/suitability of ground (67%)
- dislike to the measure/approach taken (44%)





# NFM policy

## Questionnaire: Role for Agencies

- Facilitate a voluntary approach (67%)
- Finance measures on private land (78%)
- Not enforce a regulatory approach (78%)

## National Policy Driver:

- NFM integral part of new SG Floods Bill
  - Flood risk maps by 2012
  - Flood risk plans by 2016 (inc measures)



# Aquarius

## Need to know:

- How to alleviate of flood risk to communities
- Opportunities and constraints for farmers
- How NFM works - demonstration sites
- What are the appropriate processes & incentives

What are your views?



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# Discussion



The Interreg IVB  
North Sea Region  
Programme



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# What Next?

## Scottish next steps

- Workshop report circulated end March
- Factors meeting – March?
- One to one meetings with interested parties
- Further meetings? Mill of Gellan visit? Tweed visit?
- Update to Agencies, Community Council etc late summer
- Ongoing communication via newsletter and website or just ring us!

## Transnational next steps

- Transnational – share good practice about participation, market incentives, regulations, design etc.
- Workshops in June and November



# Questions?





# Thank you for your input!

## Please fill out our feedback form



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