

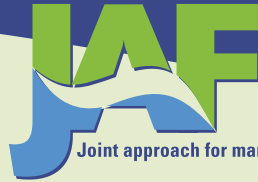


Farming Water

Through Somerset County Council, the Environment Agency and partner organisations the Parrett Catchment Project (PCP) is piloting projects to manage the risk of the River Parrett and its tributaries flooding. These include the creation of reservoirs for the temporary storage of excess water in the upper and middle catchment. In certain locations intensive agricultural land will be reverted to grassland or woodland to enable the soil to retain more water, reduce soil loss and slow down flows. In addition, the Parrett Catchment Project, together with farmers, is developing and promoting best practice land management.

Riparia II - Eschweiler

Over the years, the river Rur in Germany and its tributaries have been made straighter and narrower in various places. Under the Riparia project, the Eifel-Rur water board has increased the storage capacity in various locations in the catchment area. In this demonstration project along the river Inde at Eschweiler the water board is reconstructing the old dyke land inwards. The removal of the three weirs will once again create an almost natural river course with a greater storage capacity.



Joint approach for managing flooding

five partners in three different countries

International cooperation is crucial in flood management. Within the Joint Approach for Managing Flooding (JAF) five water management authorities are working together, exchanging experience and expertise.

Regge & Dinkel Water Board (The Vecht River)

Postbus 5006
7600 GA Almelo, The Netherlands
tel. 0031 546 - 83 2525
fax 0031 546 - 82 1176
e-mail: info@wrn.nl
website: www.wrn.nl

Velt & Vecht Water Board (The Vecht River)

Postbus 330
7740 AH Coevorden, The Netherlands
tel. 0031 524 - 59 2222
fax 0031 524 - 59 2200
e-mail: info@veltenvecht.nl
website: www.veltenvecht.nl

Groot Salland Water Board (The Vecht River)

Postbus 60
8000 AB Zwolle, The Netherlands
tel. 0031 38 - 455 7200
fax 0031 38 - 453 0111
e-mail: info@wgs.nl
website: www.wgs.nl

Somerset County Council (River Parrett and tributaries)

Parrett Catchment Project, County Hall
Taunton, Somerset TA1 4DY
tel. 0044 1823 355281
fax 0044 1823 355106
e-mail: pcp@somerset.gov.uk
website: www.somerset.gov.uk/enprop/pcp

Wasserverband Eifel-Rur (The Rur River)

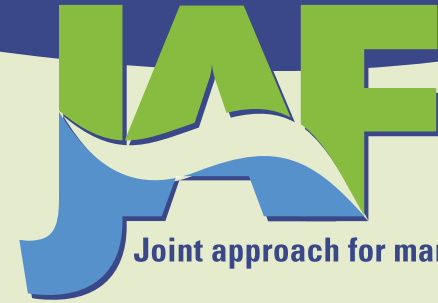
Postfach 102564
52325 Düren, Deutschland
tel. 0049 24 21 494-0
fax 0049 24 21 494-1508
e-mail: kontakt@wver.de
website: www.wver.de

Support from Brussels

The European Community recognises the importance of a joint approach to flooding. For this reason the JAF receives a subsidy for its projects from the European Regional Development Fund.



THIS PROJECT HAS RECEIVED
EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDING
THROUGH THE INTERREG III B COMMUNITY INITIATIVE



Joint approach for managing flooding

A joint approach for managing flooding



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A joint approach for managing flooding

Due to climate change the risk of flooding is increasing. A new form of water management is needed to reduce the likelihood of flooding in the future. Towards this aim five authorities, in the field of water management, have joined forces in the Joint Approach for Managing Flooding (JAF).

Within JAF, five partners from the Netherlands, UK and Germany are developing new strategies and measures to be better able to manage river water levels and to increase safety. Water management was always aimed at the fastest possible drainage of water from land. However, when rainfall is extreme, rivers are no longer able to remove the volume of water and the result is flooding. This has happened more and more often in recent years.

Within JAF we have therefore decided on a different approach where we actually try to hold water longer in the catchment basin of the river and then discharge it in managed amounts to the sea.

In this new form of water management there are a number of focal points:

- **Multifunctional land use.** With the agreement of landowners we make use of nature reserves or agricultural land to increase the storage capacity within the river basin.

- **River restoration** to increase storage capacity in combination, where possible, with wildlife enhancement.
- **Developing new techniques, strategies and technology** to control flooding.
- **Increasing public awareness** of the causes of flooding and demonstrating the measures that can provide a safer future.

Five demonstration projects

In order to show that our vision of water management also works in practice and in order to learn from one another, the partners in JAF are developing five different demonstration projects. These are:

Project Doorbraak (Breakthrough) Mokkelengoor

The Regge is a major tributary of the Overijssel Vecht in the east of the Netherlands. In the past large areas of the catchment area of the Regge were cut off. The Regge & Dinkel water board has made a start on re-connecting this area to the Regge by engineering a new stretch of river. This 'breakthrough' which is 13 km in length will also serve to accommodate excess water and as an ecological connection zone.



Durchbruch - Mokkelengoor

Flooding



Project Waterlood (Flooding)

When rainfall is extreme in the western catchment area of the Overijssel Vecht the area is prone to flooding, however during dry summers the land dries out. Water is imported in order to prevent major damage to agriculture and nature. At four locations the Groot Salland waterboard is reshaping the watercourses, whilst using the low lying adjacent areas to retain water. The improved design is based on the natural characteristics of the water system. In general the aim of the project is to get more storage and less discharge. This way of thinking, designing and handling water based on the water system is called 'Waterlood'.

Project Uilenkamp

In the past, the Uilenkamp meander was cut off in order to accelerate the drainage of the Vecht river. The Velt & Vecht water board is going to reunite this cut-off bend with the Vecht, increasing the river's length by one kilometer. There will be more capacity for the storage of water when water levels are high and more opportunity for nature conservation and recreation.



Meander Uilenkamp