

# Principles of good practice in catchment management



Enhancing Water Quality

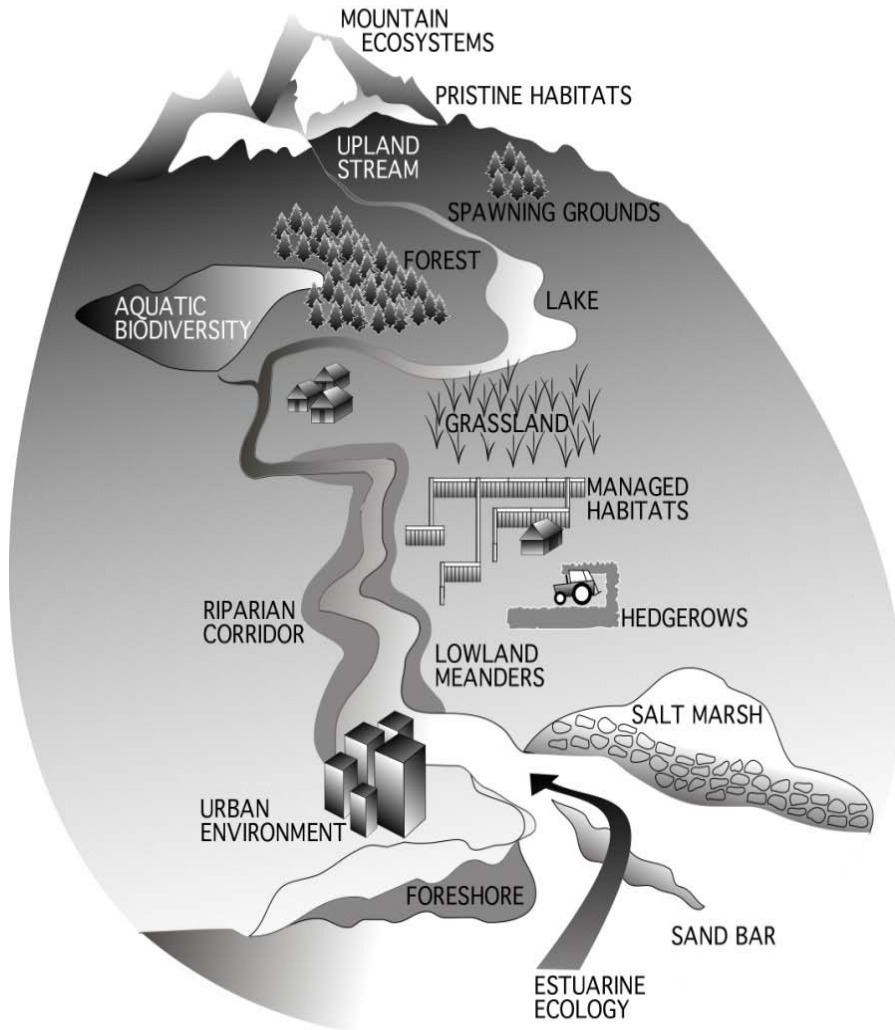
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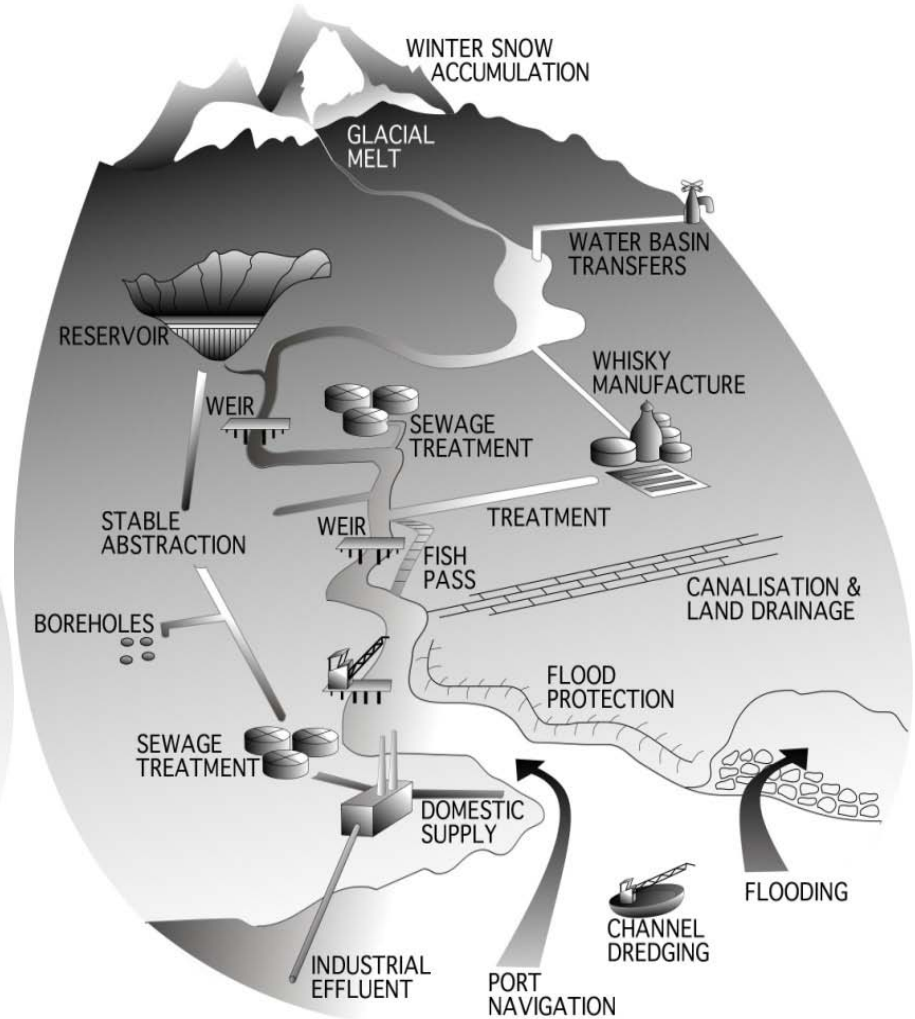


PARTNER ORGANISATIONS





An ecological perspective



A resource management perspective

What is 'collaborative catchment management' about?

- Coordinating activities on land that drain to water
- Coordinating extractive & non-extractive water use
- Protecting the special qualities of a catchment
- Maximising the benefits from water use
- Minimising conflicts and negative impacts
- Integrative, collaborative, voluntary

## Why might we need collaborative catchment management?

- In order to solve or prevent problems
- Many heads are better than one (if coordinated well!)
- Issues and their solutions are integrated

Integrated catchment management should be:

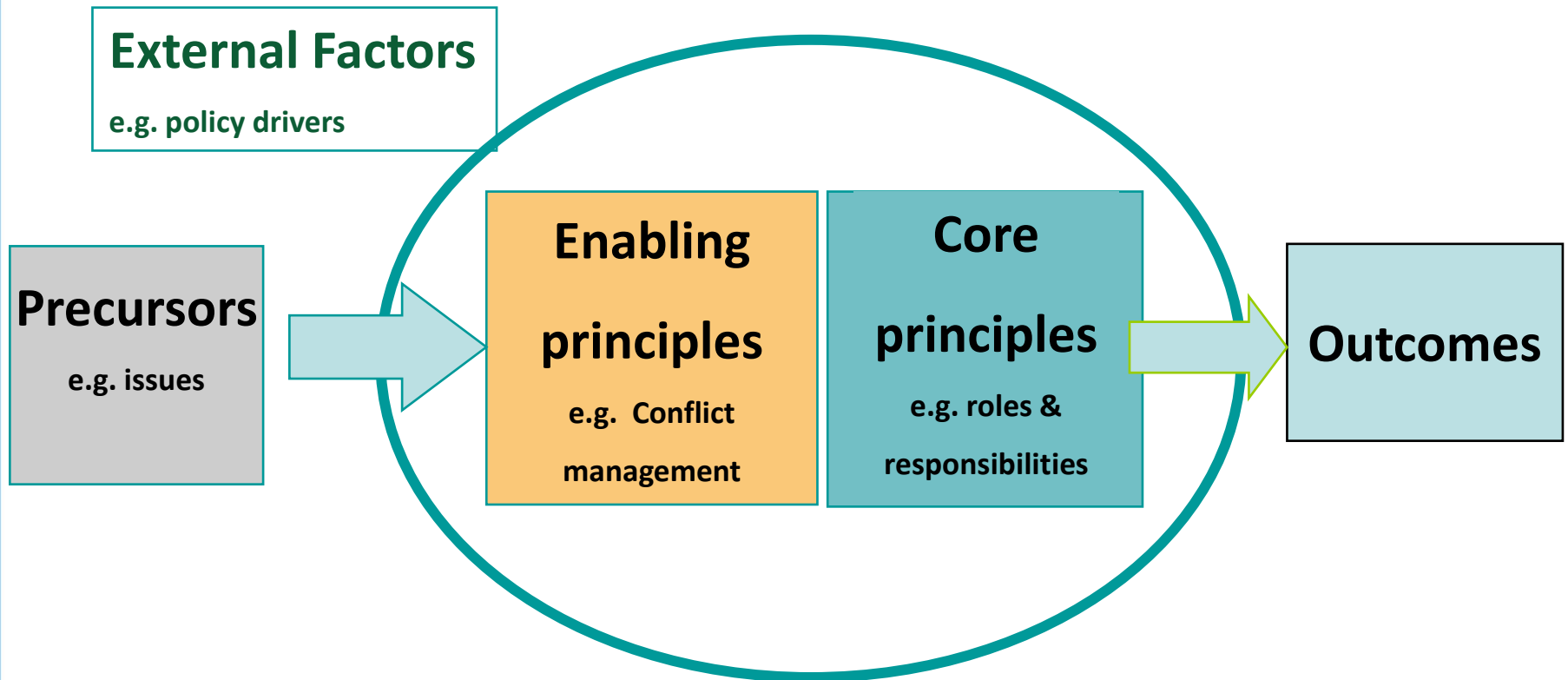
- Adaptive and dynamic
- Collaborative and inclusive



- Relatively new in Scotland
  - Less experience than in England & Wales
- 11 completed or ongoing CMPs
  - Almond, Annan/Nith, Dee, Dee-Ken, Devon, Endrick, Loch Leven, Loch Lomond, Spey, South Esk, Tweed & Ythan
  - 5 Coastal Partnership Plans
  - Fishery Management Plans, Local Biodiversity Plans

- What characterises successful catchment management & planning (CMP)?
- Studied principles of good practise in relation to 8 UK case studies (e.g. Mersey, Ythan, Dee, Tweed).
- Heterogeneity of CMPs precludes single definition of good practice
- A catchment management process is influenced by the context in which it operates (e.g. scale, location, issues, participants etc)...

- **Principles** for good practice leading to success are dependent on the **precursors** on which a CMP was set up and the **external factors** influencing it





1. **Catalyst** *Something or someone triggers the decision*
2. **Preparing** *Drawing together the people, information and resources required*
3. **Writing** *Formalising the material in a written document*
4. **Consulting** *with others to ensure the plan is understood and supported*
5. **Implementing** *Putting the plan into action*
6. **Monitoring** *to see if the actions are having their desired effect*
7. **Revising** *Renewing the plan and implementation process*



- Implications for **practice** in managing your catchment:
  - focus on objectives that you can influence and be alert to external opportunities & threats

