

# A UK River Basin: The River Tees

## Location

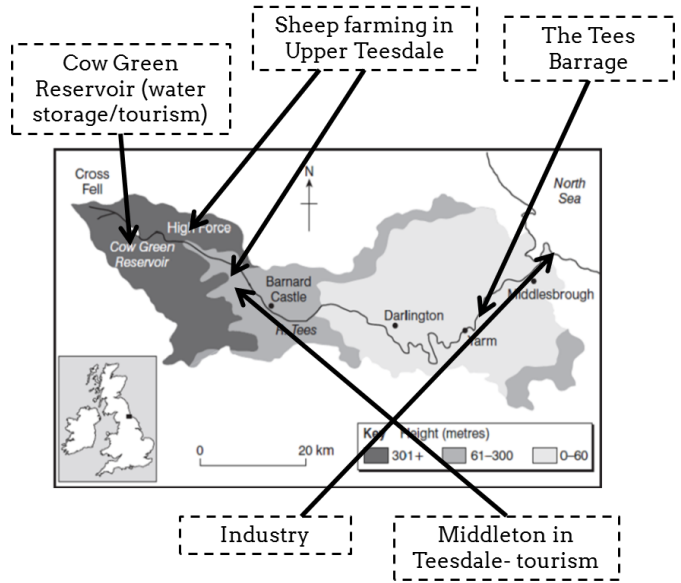


- At 137km long, the Tees is the longest river in North East England. Its source is at Cross Fell in the Pennines Hills and its mouth is between Redcar and Hartlepool.

## How has the River Tees been managed?



- Cow Green Reservoir is in the upper course/basin of the Tees.
- A reservoir is a manmade lake which stores large amounts of water.
- It was built in 1971.
- It is 2 miles long.



Largest reserves of wild brown trout in NE	Provides water to homes and industry	Can help stop flooding	Stores Water	Positives (+)
			Destroyed 10% of Teesdale Violet	Negatives (-)

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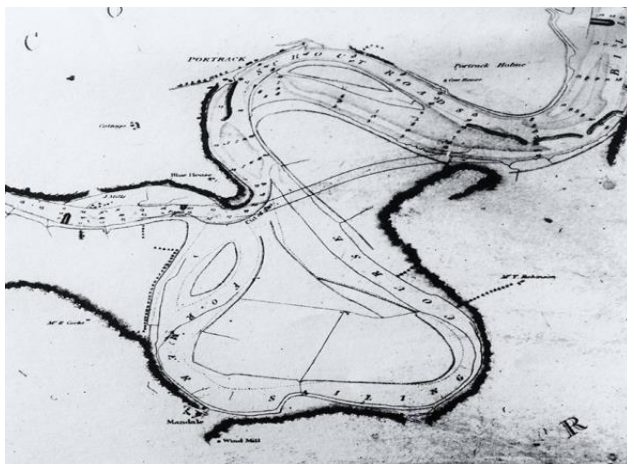
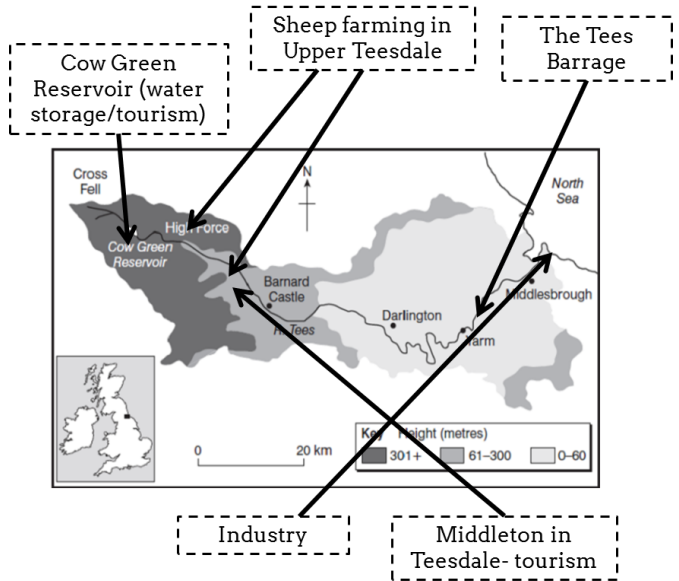
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## How has the River Tees been managed?



- Meander straightening took place in the lower course/basin of the Tees.
- From 1810, the river was straightened by cutting through the meanders.
- The first was the Mandale Loop, which shortened the Tees by 4km.



Positives (+)		Negatives (-)	
Reduced risk of flooding upstream	Flood waters can flow more quickly out to sea	Flooding may happen downstream as water travels there more quickly	More erosion downstream as the water travels faster.
		Dredging needs to be done more often	

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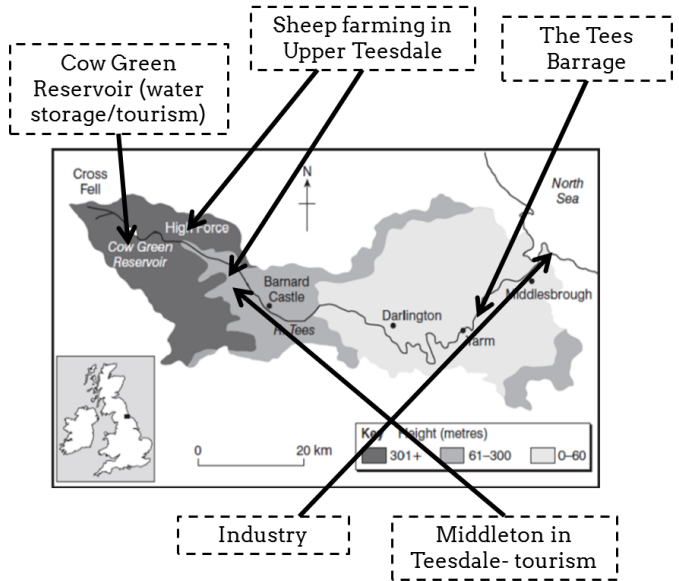


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## How has the River Tees been managed?



- The Tees Barrage was built in the lower course/basin of the Tees.
- It cost £54 million pounds to build.
- It controls the amount of water in the river.
- It was opened in 1995.



Positives (+)		Negatives (-)	
Stops tides from the North Sea travelling up the Tees.	Has a lock to allow boats to pass through and has a fish pass to allow fish to migrate.	Raised river/water levels upstream	Habitats at risk upstream as there is raised water levels.
Stops flooding- regulates water flow	Planting of 100,000 trees and shrubs nearby	Conservationists would argue it causes visual pollution (eyesore).	

