

The Rural Diffuse Pollution Plan for Scotland

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The rural diffuse pollution partnership for improving Scotland's waters

www.sepa.org.uk



Diffuse Pollution Management Advisory Group (DPMAG)

 Members include NFUS, Scottish Tenant Farmers Association, Scottish Rural Property and Business Association, Forestry Commission, Scottish Environment LINK, Scottish Natural Heritage, RAFTS, Scottish Government

Aims

- Create a robust governance, decision-making and coordination framework for the effective delivery of rural diffuse pollution in Scotland.
- Ensure input from a cross section of rural, environmental and biodiversity interests.





Diffuse Pollution in Scotland

Scotland's water quality is generally good

Main pollutants; Nutrients N and P, SS, faecal bacteria, pesticides

Main Sources; Agriculture, Urban run-off, Forestry Coal mining, Septic tanks, Recreation

Rural Diffuse Pollution is now the largest pollution pressure

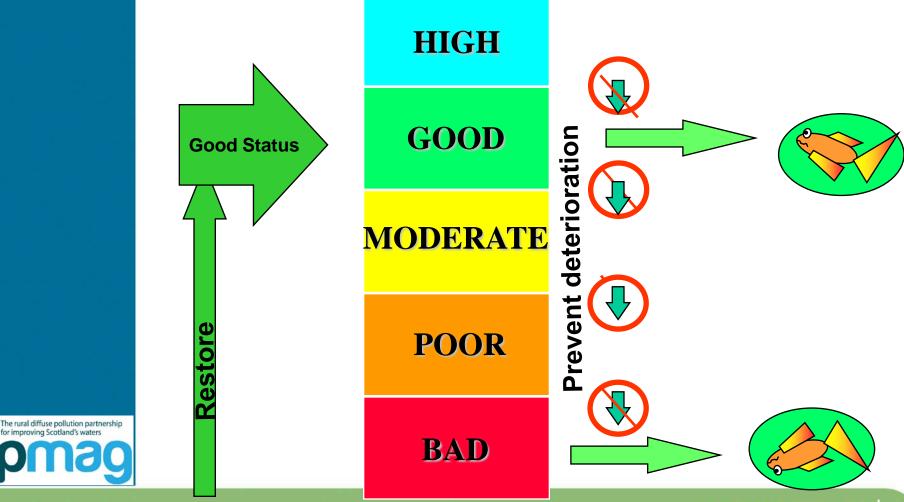
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Water Framework Directive

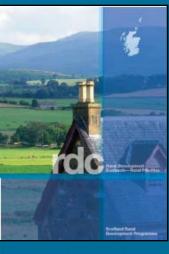
Aims - prevent deterioration and enhance status. Ambitious objectives – 97% of waterbodies in Scotland to be good by 2027





Op





Scotland Rural Development Programme

Rural Priorities

- fencing, water margins and riparian buffer strips, tracks, gates and river crossings, biobeds, constructed farm wetlands, arable reversion to grassland
- **Targeting** New National Target for water quality
- **Promotion** of SRDP water quality measures
- **Collaboration** wide catchment coverage required
- **Multiple benefits** biodiversity, climate change, flooding









Diffuse Pollution General Binding Rules (DP GBRs)

- Based on widely accepted standards of good practice e.g. PEPFAA, Forests and Water Guidelines
- Apply to all rural land use e.g. golf courses, parkland, forestry and agriculture
- Level playing field for all land managers
 - Agricultural Activities include; keeping of livestock, cultivation of land and storage and application of fertilisers



Scotland's approach to DP Mitigation

Managino maxim

Sound science demonstrate impact, pollutant source and pathways. **National approach** –awareness raising, guidance & training.



Priority catchment approach - a catchment management type approach – evidence gathering, awareness raising, one to one land manager inspections and advice, targeting measures and funding.

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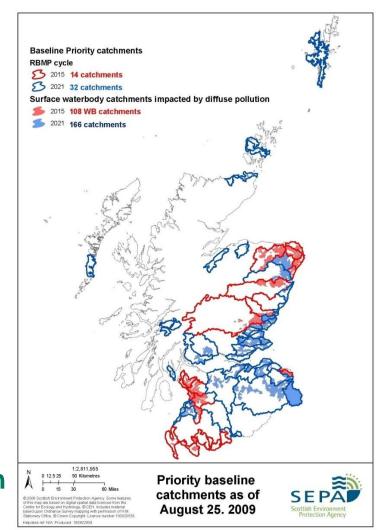
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What and where are Scotland's priority catchments?

- Impacted surface and groundwaters
- Over 100 catchments identified
- Selection based on protected area status and risks to human health
- Cover some of Scotland's most important waters for bathing, drinking, conservation and recreation

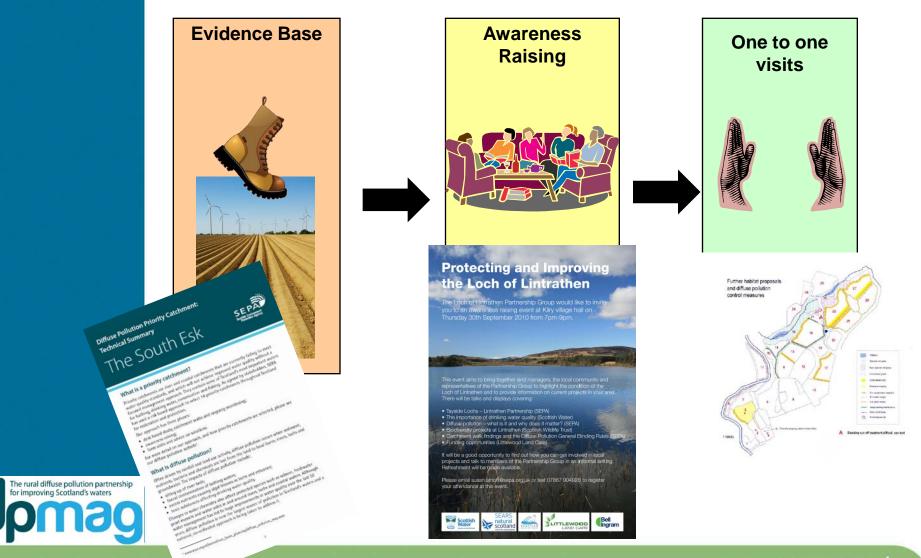


http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/river_basin_planning/dp_priority_catchments.aspx



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Priority catchment approach





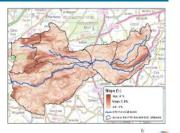
Multiple benefits

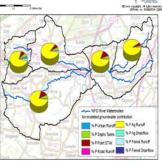
... cumulatively at the catchment/ landscape scale...

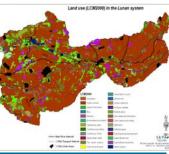


Biodiversity, habitat connectivity, landscape, river restoration





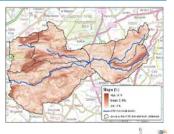


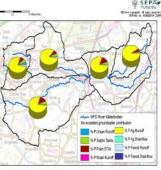


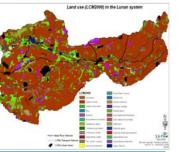
Where does the Lunan fit?

- Currently covered by national awareness raising
- Next basin planning cycle 2015-21 priority catchment
- Baseline against which to assess if measures effective
- Test of the voluntary approach
- Lessons learned will feed into process









Monitoring and Research

- Development a data collection framework to assess and understand the effectiveness of measures and mitigate rural diffuse pollution.;
 - Land managers attitude and engagement
 - Land use and management
 - Environmental quality
 - Costs
- Research to support plan delivery and understanding of effectiveness



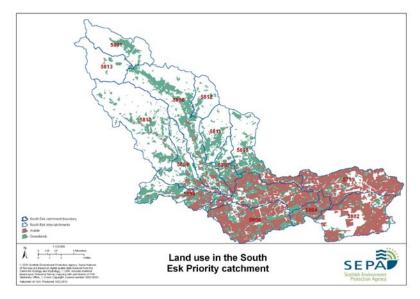
- Catchment walking almost complete, > 3000km walked to date
- Awareness raising events ongoing & well attended
 - 1:1 site visits due to start March 2011

Where are we now?



The South Esk Priority Catchment

- High value agricultural land
- NVZ designation
- Montrose basin SPA, SSSI & Ramsar site
- SAC for Atlantic salmon and Freshwater pearl mussels



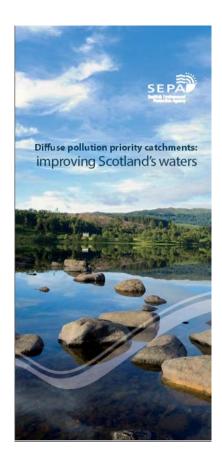


- Groundwater classed as poor
- Montrose Basin classed as moderate
- 7 out of 14 rivers classed as less than good status
- Natura 2000 site in unfavourable condition



South Esk Catchment walk

- Approximately 400km walked, identifying:
 - DP GBR breaches
 - Good practice
 - Land use in riparian zone
 - Point source issues, e.g. septic tanks
 - Invasive Non-native Species
 - Morphology pressures
 - Other issues e.g. fly tipping, fallen stock, farm tips





- Walks carried out by SEPA staff with assistance from Esk Rivers Fisheries Trust
- Project Officer for River South Esk CP also accompanied SEPA



What did we find??





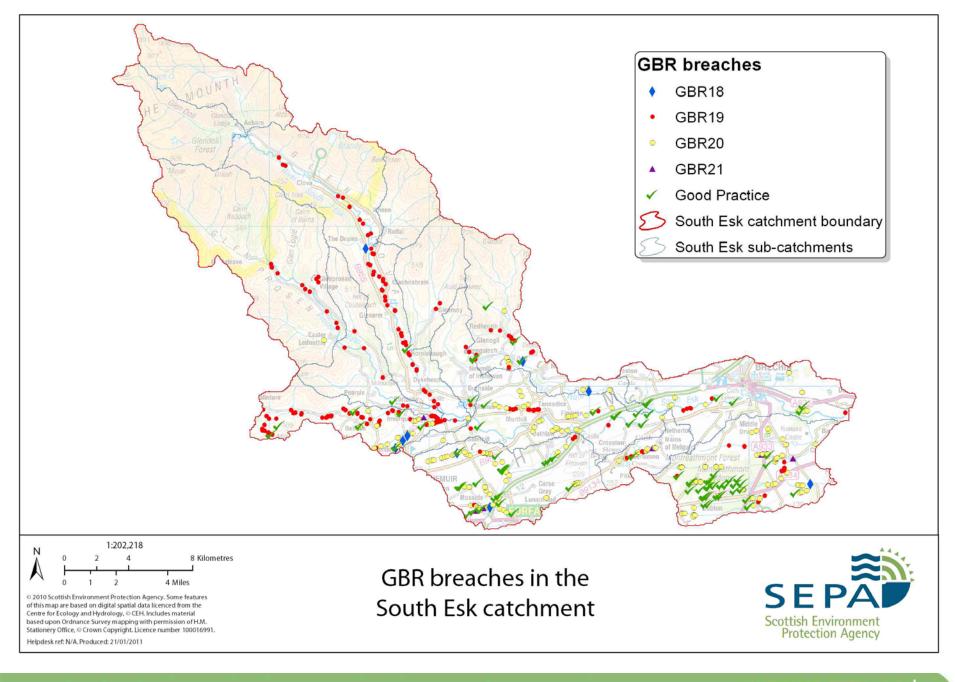
Findings (cont)





Good Practice also noted







Catchment walk findings – the national picture

Priority Catchment	River length (km)	Total no breaches	Fertiliser	Livestock	Cultivation	Drainage	Good Practice
Ayr	350	451	32	383	35	0	10
Doon	140	85	3	70	11	1	13
N Ayrshire coastal	45	66	1	59	5	0	3
Irvine	525	425	13	399	9	4	8
Garnock	252	335	4	331	0	0	2
Eye	130	286	1	263	18	4	7
Ugie	275	233	3	189	38	2	No info
Buchan Coastal	310	249	3	238	4	3	2
South Esk	400	507	10	257	234	6	95

• Total river length walked = 2425 km

• Total number of DP GBR breaches = 2637





Livestock poaching & erosion



Cultivation & runoff



Other Problems We Came Across





Next steps

- Awareness raising ongoing in all PC's
 - Good partnership working being developed
 - Successful, well attended farm workshops in Ayrshire and South Esk
 - Positive feedback received from recent S Esk event
 - National press, local newsletters, Scottish Farmer articles, e-news bulletins and PC web pages
- 1:1 site visits due to begin March 2011





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The highest concentration of problems has been in the identified along the relatively short course of the chem South Esk in Angus with South Esk in Angus with Bat nearly all were in two An

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Thank you!

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