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**WAT-G-020**

**EASR Guidance:**

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**Registration Activity: Removal of Sediment in lochs affecting 50 square metres or less**

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# Purpose

This document provides information and guidance for anyone undertaking sediment removal from a loch affecting 50 square metres or less that requires an authorisation under The Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations.

This guidance does not cover any other permissions that may be required.

# What activity does this guidance apply to?

This guidance applies to engineering activities granted as a registration under the Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulation 2018 for:

Sediment removal from a total area of less than, or equal to, 50 square metres in a loch.

# Understanding the activity

This activity is limited to the removal of [sediment](#_Glossary) that is either submerged or exposed on the bed of a loch.

Removal of other materials, such as vegetation or debris, do not require authorisation. For further information please see our web page for activities that don’t require authorisation.

This registration includes the sediment removal activity and all associated construction works, such as access tracks, temporary works, crossings and structures.

Sediment can be removed from a single area with a total maximum extent of up to 50 square metres.

Ideally sediment should not be removed from an area of sediment deposited at or around the mouth of a stream flowing into the loch (a delta). Where this is proposed this can have a higher risk of issues including erosion and instability moving up the river channel.

The removed sediment cannot be reintroduced or added to any inland surface water without the appropriate authorisation. The reintroduction or addition of removed sediment would require a permit application for sediment management.

If your proposed activity exceeds any of the activity thresholds and/or you cannot comply with any of the standard conditions you should apply for a permit activity under ‘All other sediment management not otherwise described’.

# Understanding and minimising risks to the water environment

Carrying out this activity and any associated construction works can cause harm to the water environment. It is important to carefully consider your design and construction options to ensure risks to the water environment and other users are minimised and that you fully comply with your standard conditions.

Due to the intrusive nature of undertaking sediment removal activities careful consideration and planning should be done prior to conducting such activities as the bed and banks can be significantly impacted and become subject to erosion and instability that could also impact adjacent infrastructure.

Good practice should be followed in undertaking this activity to ensure environmental harm is minimised, design is sustainable long-term and maintenance requirements are low. To achieve good practice, you should minimise the footprint of the activity and consider the natural character and processes of the area you are working.

Further information on sediment management can be found in WAT-G-026 EASR Guidance: Engineering: Activity Guide: Sediment management.

## Risks to the Water Environment

The main risks to the water environment from carrying out this activity can be grouped as follows:

* **Harm to fish**
* Including impacts on fish migration, spawning and fry development, loss of habitat and direct impacts such as stranding or physical damage. For more information see WAT-G-032 EASR Guidance: Fish Protection.
* **Physical Impacts & Pollution**
* Physical impacts to the bed and banks of the watercourse which can lead to instability resulting in increased erosion or deposition, loss of habitats and increased flood risk.
* Pollution from sedimentation, leaking oil from machinery and the entry of potentially polluting materials into water such as unset concrete.

Further information on construction works and mitigation can be found in WAT-G-034 EASR Guidance: Construction works and mitigation.

* **Habitats and Species Protection**
* Spread of invasive non-native species**.** Further guidance can be found in EASR-G-001 EASR Guidance: Invasive non-native species (INNS).
* Impacts onspecies such as freshwater pearl mussels and otter. You should contact [NatureScot](https://www.nature.scot/) where your activity is in a [Protected area](#_Glossary) or may impact a protected species. For further information see WAT-G-008 EASR Guidance: Assessment of impact on Protected areas from inland water activities.
* **Impacts to other users of the water environment**

These risks to the water environment will vary according to:

* The size and composition of the sediment.
* The timing of the works.
* The working methods and mitigation.
* The reinstatement methods.

To minimise risks to the water environment and to help you comply with the standard conditions for this activity, you should follow the Do’s and Don’ts below.

## Do’s and Don’ts

**Activity Specific do’s and don’ts**

* Don’t create any steps or sudden changes in the gradient of the bed either within the worked section or where it joins any non-worked areas.
* Don’t place removed sediment on the banks such that [bank height](#_Glossary) is increase, or in an area that it can easily be washed back into the water.
* Don’t place removed sediment into any waterbody.

**General working in or near water dos and don’ts**

**Preventing Harm to Fish**

* Don’t undertake works if fish are likely to be spawning or young fish are still to emerge. In general, avoid the period between 1 October to 31 May. You should check the exact times with your local fishery board. Details are available from [Fisheries Management Scotland](https://fms.scot/#:~:text=Fisheries%20Management%20Scotland%20is%20the%20representative%20body%20for%20Scotland's%20District).
* Don’t impact fish migration.
* Do make sure all works such as temporary crossings, channel isolation or diversions, blasting, vibration or pile driving, sheet pilling or using artificial lighting at night do not adversely affect fish or migrating fish.
* Do carry out fish rescues, where appropriate etc.

**Preventing/ minimising physical and pollution Impacts**

* Do install and maintain suitable mitigation before, after and during the works. Including the points below.
* Do minimise the extent, location and duration of works in the wetted part of the channel or loch.
* Do keep vehicles, plant and other equipment out of water wherever possible.
* Do create and maintain a robust and secure dry working area of minimum size, where possible.
* Do minimise disturbance and reinstate banks, bed and vegetation as soon as possible.
  + Minimise vegetation removal and area of bare earth/exposed soil.
  + Re-seed or turf disturbed soil with native vegetation and ideally cover with biodegradable matting to provide temporary protection until vegetation is fully established.
* Don’t cause significant erosion.
* Do store all fuel, machinery and vehicles at least 10 metres from any watercourse, loch or permeable drain.
* Do have oil spill kits, drip trays and bunds on site and available to operators.
* Do prevent any pollutants entering the water environment.

**Habitats and Species Protection**

* Don’t spread invasive non-native species
  + Check the banks and in water for invasive species.
  + Use biosecurity measures.
* Do check what other species and habitats may be affected (e.g. otter).
* Don’t harm freshwater pearl mussels.

**Other Water Users**

* Do consider the potential impacts on other water users e.g. water supplies, fishing, kayaking etc.

# Glossary

A full list of terms is available in the main Glossary.

**Bank** is the side of a watercourse or loch between and including the bank toe and bank top.

**Bank height** is the height of the bank of a watercourse or loch measured vertically from the bank toe to the bank top, including any artificial heightening of the bank (e.g. embankments, retaining walls).

**Bank toe** is the lowest point on the bank of a watercourse or loch, where the bank meets the bed of the watercourse or loch.

**Bank top** is the first major break in slope in the bank or any watercourse or loch.

* This is considered the point beyond which cultivation or development is normally possible. Where there is no clear break in slope the bank top is considered to be the height of the average annual flood level in a watercourse,
* In relation to lochs where there is no clearly definable bank zone the bank top is the line along which terrestrial vegetation is present (this often equates to the average high-water level in a loch).

**Beach** is lower part of the bank of a loch (note in some cases the beach may form all of the bank)

**Bed of loch** is the base of the loch extending from the deepest part of the loch to the edge of the ‘normal’ loch water level.

**Beyond the vicinity** is the zone that exists beyond the “in the vicinity” zone away from the watercourse or loch.

**Boulder** is a rock with a width greater than 256 millimetres.

**High loch water level** is the average water level typically reached during wet periods.

**In the vicinity** for a watercourse this is the zone that extends away from the bank top for a distance of 10 metres or two channel widths (whichever is shorter). For a loch this is the zone that extends 10 metres away from the bank top.

**Loch** isa body of standing inland surface water.

**Normal loch water level is** the water level that occurs for a large part of the year when the loch is not experiencing high water levels. Higher than the minimum water surface elevation.

**Protected area** means an area designated under International (Ramsar sites), European (Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas) or National (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) legislation, to provide protection of their notable natural features or biodiversity. This legislation places duties on SEPA to assess whether activities we regulate would harm these sites.

**Riparian zone of a loch** is thearea of land extending from the bank top or the limit of terrestrial vegetation and capable of directly influencing the condition of the aquatic ecosystem (e.g. by shading and leaf litter input)

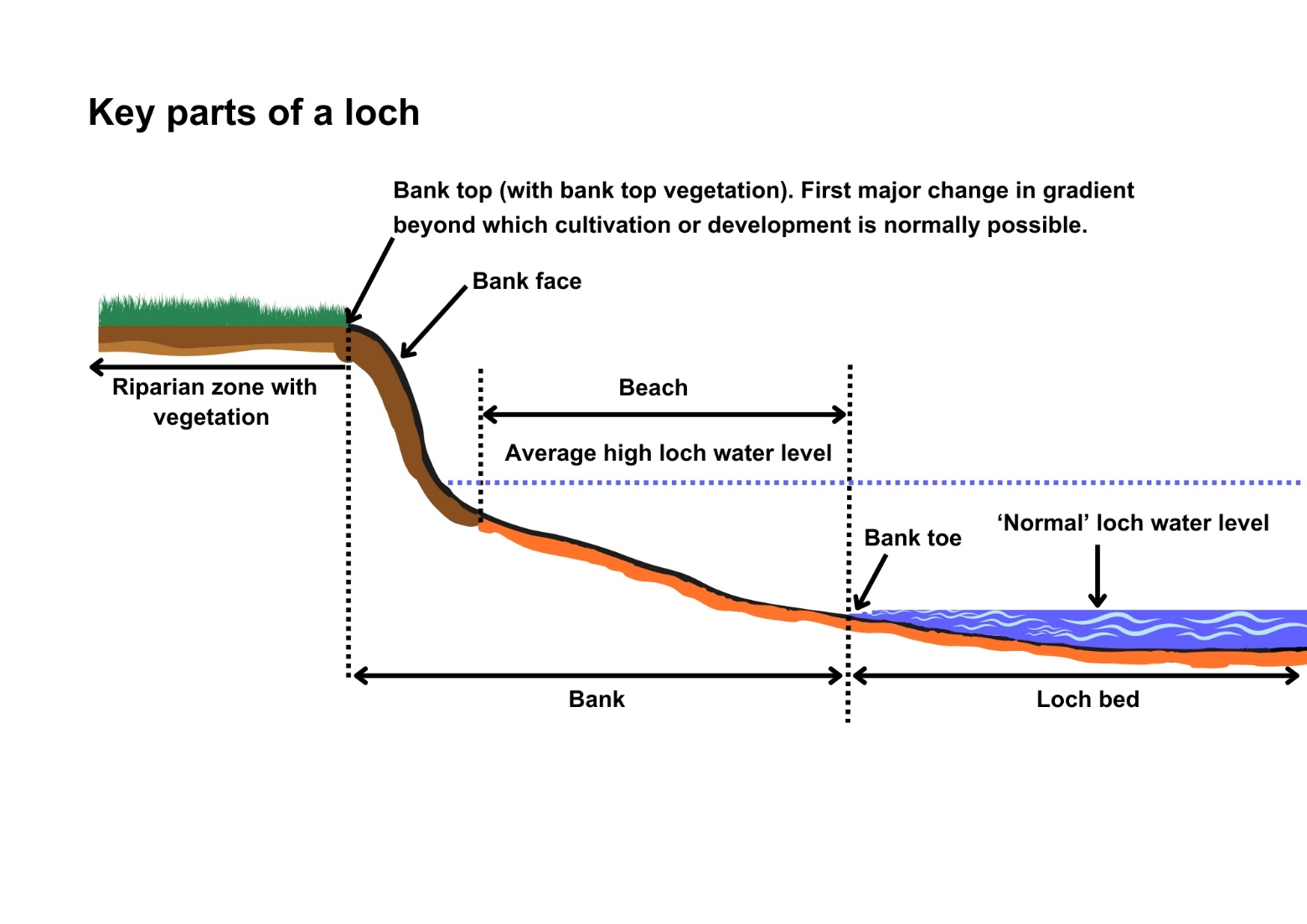
**Sediment** refers to the natural material of which the bed of a watercourse or loch is made (includes sand, silt, clay, gravel, cobbles and boulders).

**Temporary crossing** (Water Registrations and Permits) is a crossing which will be removed after the completion of the authorised activity.

**Temporary structure** (Water registrations and Permits) is a structure which will be removed after the completion of the authorised activity.

**Wetted part** is the part of any watercourse or loch that is wet while carrying out works in a watercourse or loch.

# Annex 1



**Figure 1:** **Key parts of a loch**

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