



**Scottish
Water**
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Drinking Water Protection Scheme (DWPS)

Financing Measures for the Protection of Drinking Water Sources

Technical guidelines for eligible items



Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Eligible items	4-17
3. Additional contacts and information	18
4. Contact us	19

1. Introduction

This document describes the items currently available under the Drinking Water Protection Scheme (DWPS), along with the technical specifications for these items. This list is kept under review and may be subject to change during the lifetime of the DWPS. Any changes to the list of eligible items will appear on our website.

To reduce the administrative burden, standard rates have been set for certain capital items. For other items, detailed quotes may be required.

Land managers must obtain any necessary planning or consents and abide by any relevant statutory requirements (e.g. Building Regulations). It is also important to check that proposals do not break any water byelaws or obstruct rights of way.

The standard of construction must meet the agreed technical specifications outlined below. Health and safety requirements must be met for both the installation of the item and the item itself.

The financing available from Scottish Water is compliant with provisions under State Aid rules. Item 1.1 is available under Article 22 of Commission Regulation (EC) 702/2014. Gross aid intensity under this article is €1,500 per advice.

Items are available in accordance with Article 14, 3(d) of Commission Regulation (EC) 702/2014. Gross aid intensity will be provided at a rate 100%, where investments result in extra costs to the farmer for the achievement of agri-environmental climate objectives.

2. Eligible Items

Item	Description	Payment Rates
	Land Management	
1.1	Nutrient Management Plan	Circa £1,100
	Pesticide Control	
2.1	Substituting Metaldehyde with Ferric phosphate	Negotiable
2.2	Pesticide sprayer loading area	Negotiable
2.3	Biobed	Negotiable
2.4	Biofilter	Negotiable
	Stock Fencing	
3.1	Stock Fencing	£5.50 per m
3.2	Scare Fencing	£2.46 per m
	Livestock Watering	
4.1	Water trough	£195 per trough
4.2	Base for water trough	£100 per base
4.3	Cattle operated pasture or nose pump with base	£375 per pasture pump
4.4	Supply pipe	£3 per m
4.5	Water pump systems	Negotiable
4.6	Water storage tanks	Negotiable
4.7	Thrust boring for supply pipes	Negotiable
4.8	Mains connection to water supply	Negotiable
	Field Management	
5.1	Loosen compacted soil layers	Negotiable
5.2	Cultivate and drill along the slope contour	£15 per hectare
5.3	Manage over-winter tramlines	£10 per hectare
	Reducing Surface Flow	
6.1	Gate re-location	£230 per gate
6.2	Re-surfacing of gateways	£150 per gateway
6.3	Cross drains under farm tracks	£140 per drain
6.4	Grass swales	£21.75 per m ²
6.5	Check dams	£110 per dam

	Peatland Restoration	
7.1	Grip blocking	Negotiable
7.2	Application of nurse crop	Negotiable
7.3	Heather brash spreading	Negotiable

Land Management

Item 1.1 Nutrient Management Plan (NMP)
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Payment rates: Circa £1,100¹ (paid directly to the advisor)

The NMP is produced by a qualified advisor who is chosen by the applicant. The NMP has been designed to act as a management plan for the farm with regard to nutrient management. Soil samples will be taken between September and February, depending on timing of fertiliser applications. The samples will be analysed for pH and nutrients.

The NMP will identify areas of land that would benefit from additional measures that could be implemented to protect drinking water sources. These measures must exceed regulatory compliance.

Scottish Water may finance a maximum of £1,100 towards a NMP, with payment made directly to the approved advisor. Any additional costs must be paid by the applicant.

A specification document has been produced giving more detail on all of the requirements of the NMP. This is available on our website.

¹Please note that the maximum payment rate cannot exceed the equivalent of €1,500 using the exchange rate on the day the NMP is authorised. For example, the Bank of England exchange rate on 22/02/17 was £1=€1.17. This is for the total cost, including VAT.

Pesticide Control

Item 2.1 Substituting Metaldehyde with Ferric Phosphate
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Payment rates: Difference in cost between metaldehyde and ferric phosphate

We finance the increased cost incurred by using ferric phosphate.

The following information is required for this item:

- Evidence of recent usage, or the next crop to be grown in the field.
- The area of land where the product is applied.
- The cost per hectare of metaldehyde and number of applications per year.
- The cost per hectare of ferric phosphate and number of applications per year.
- Any other information you think may be relevant e.g. proposed buffer strip.

Item 2.2 Installation of a pesticide sprayer loading area
--

Payment rates: Negotiable

A pesticide loading area provides a dedicated space where pesticides can be safely loaded into sprayers. It can also act as a safe wash down area.

It must be designed to meet the guidelines given in the Pesticide Handling Area and Biobed Manual (The Voluntary Initiative, March 2013). The design and location of the pesticide loading area must also meet approval by Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), (see page 21 of the manual). This Item can be linked to Items 2.3 and 2.4.

Construction of a concrete pesticide sprayer loading, or wash down area, for crop sprayers will require arrangements to be made for disposal of the washings and/or drainage water. You must contact SEPA for advice if you plan to dispose of the pesticide washings/drainage water to land. This item may include the installation of a new bunded concrete loading area, holding tanks, and any necessary fixed pumps and pipework for removing washings from the holding tank. It also includes all site preparation and excavation works.

Detailed quotes, excluding VAT, must be submitted for evaluation. For costs up to £5,000 two quotes are required, for costs exceeding £5,000 three quotes must be submitted. These quotes should provide information on the location and design of the sprayer loading area.

Bunded concrete loading area

The structure must be impermeable and not within 10m of any field drain, ditch, pond or watercourse or within 50m of any spring, well or borehole. A site should be chosen that is not affected by a high water table or liable to flooding. The topsoil should be removed and excavated as necessary (remove and block off any field drains).

The size must be adequate to contain all liquids that drop from the sprayer and allow the operator to work freely in all pesticide mixing, loading, wash down and water filling operations. The width and length of the concrete bunded area should be the sprayer transport width plus 2m and the sprayer length plus 1.5m. Table 1 gives typical sizes based on currently available equipment and work routines.

Table 1: Approximate size of concrete bunded area for different sprayer types

Sprayer Type	Overall Length (m)	Overall Width (m)
Self-propelled sprayer	7	5
Trailer	7	5
Mounted	4	5

Source: Pesticide Handling Area and Biobed Manual (The Voluntary Initiative, March 2013).

Storage/holding tank

A typical storage/holding tank should be sized according to the local site rainfall statistics and concrete area (if there is no roof or cover over the structure).

This tank should be constructed of seamless polyethylene or similar. Old single skin metal tanks are not suitable. The pump switch levels must be set to ensure that not more than 1500 litres of waste is deliberately stored.

Item 2.3 Installation of a biobed
Payment rates: Negotiable

Biobeds are designed to collect, retain and degrade pesticide residues in washings arising from pesticide handling activities and have the potential to reduce pollution to the water environment. They are not a substitute for best practice and every effort should still be made to avoid spills or splashes of pesticide concentrates.

Any biobed financed under the DWPS must be constructed, used and maintained in accordance with Pesticide Handling Area and Biobed Manual (The Voluntary Initiative, March 2013). Further information can be found at the Voluntary Initiative website (see page 18 of the manual).

The design and location of the biobed must also meet approval by SEPA (see page 18 of the manual).

A biobed is a mixture of peat free compost, soil and straw (biomix) covered with turf that is placed in a lined pit. The surface area of the biobed depends on the water loading, which is controlled by the nature and frequency of pesticide handling activities on the farm. A minimum depth of 1-1.5m is suggested. There are two types of biobed; indirect and direct.

Indirect Biobed

With this system all pesticide mixing and handling takes place on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system (Item 2.2). This directs run-off to an adjacent biobed (via gravity or a pump).

Direct Biobed

With a direct system the sprayer is parked, washed and filled on reinforced steel mesh grid over the biobed. Gravity helps with movement of liquids and the liquids are contained in one area. It is unlikely that any existing facility on the farm would be suitable for modification (unlike the indirect system), so a new construction will be needed.

SEPA should be consulted regarding site-specific advice and regulatory matters. The treatment of pesticide washings in a biobed is covered by the Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Scotland) 2011. This will require registration for a waste exemption from SEPA, which is free of charge.

An exemption allows the waste biomix from the biobed (when it has come to the end of its working life) to be composted for a year and then spread to land. An exemption is also available to allow the re-use of the liquid residue from the biobed (e.g. for subsequent sprayer washing, irrigation).

Where the liquid residue is disposed of to land, an authorisation would be required from SEPA under the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended), more commonly known as the Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR).

The maximum cost for this item is negotiable and will vary according to the benefits it will bring to drinking water quality. Detailed quotes, excluding VAT, must be submitted. For costs up to £5,000 two quotes are required, for costs exceeding £5,000 three quotes must be submitted. These should provide information on the location and design of the biobed.

Item 2.4 Installation of a biofilter

Payment rates: Negotiable

This system acts in a similar way to a biobed and provides a chemical breakdown of pesticides. It would suit a farm where relatively low volumes of pesticide waste are produced or where little or no water enters the system (such as a covered pesticide sprayer loading area). This Item can be used in conjunction with Item 2.1.

Any biobed financed under the DWPS must be constructed, used and maintained in accordance with Pesticide Handling Area and Biobed Manual (The Voluntary Initiative, March 2013). Further information can be found at the Voluntary Initiative website (see page 18 of the manual).

The design and location of the biofilter must also meet approval by SEPA (see page 18 of the manual).

The system is made up of three IBCs (Intermediate Bulk Containers) in sequence which are filled with biomix (as detailed in Item 2.3). Washings from the pesticide sprayer loading area are pumped into the uppermost tank and filtered through the biomix as it moves through the tanks. The treated washings are then pumped to an irrigation area.

SEPA should be consulted regarding site-specific advice and regulatory matters. The treatment of pesticide washings in a biofilter is covered by the Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Scotland) 2011. This will require registration for a waste exemption from SEPA, which is free of charge.

An exemption allows the waste biomix from the biofilter (when it has come to the end of its working life) to be composted for a year and then spread to land. An exemption is also available to allow the re-use of the liquid residue from the biofilter (e.g. for subsequent sprayer washing, irrigation).

Where the liquid residue is disposed of to land, a CAR authorisation would be required from SEPA under the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011.

Stock Fencing
Item 3.1 Stock Fencing
Maximum payment rate: £5.50 per metre

Scottish Water will assist in the financing of stock fencing to support the establishment of buffer strips adjacent to watercourses. This fence must be fit for purpose, form a stock proof barrier and be kept in a good state of repair. It is the responsibility of the land manager to ensure that the fence stays in a good state of repair for a minimum of 20 years.

For stock fencing there must be a minimum of 6 line wires or 2 line wires and woven wire netting. In areas prone to flooding you may wish to consider Item 3.2 Scare fencing.

Barbed wire should not be used as a separate line wire where fallow deer are present.

Posts must be placed at intervals of no more than 3.5m from the post centres. For a high tensile pattern fence, the same requirements apply to the number of line wires or netting, but posts may be placed at up to 12m from the post centres (6m spacing if cattle are present). The minimum woodwork sizes for fencing against sheep and cattle are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Minimum woodwork sizes for fencing

	Length (m)	Top Diameter (cm)
Strainer/end posts	2.3	10-13
Posts	2.0	8-10
Stakes	1.7	8-10

When erecting a fence, consider installing gates where these are necessary to allow any appropriate management activities or husbandry operations. The finance for fencing does not cover the cost of any gates.

Item 3.2 Scare Fencing

Maximum payment rate: £2.46 per metre
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This item will only be financed in areas that are at repeated risk of flooding as an alternative to Item 3.1.

This fence must form a cattle proof barrier and must be electrified if installed in fields with sheep present. It is the responsibility of the land manager to ensure that the fence stays in a good state of repair for a minimum of 20 years. Posts must be placed at intervals of no more than 6m apart. Table 2 outlines the minimum woodwork sizes for fencing.

Livestock Watering

Item 4.1 Water trough

Maximum payment rate: £195 per trough
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Water troughs can be financed when traditional watering points within a field are fenced off to exclude stock access to the watercourse. The troughs must be placed in a suitable location to minimise soil poaching and run off. This must be a minimum of 5m from a watercourse and any surface run off generated around the trough must not directly enter a watercourse.

The water trough should be checked on a regular basis to ensure that there is no water leakage.

The water trough must be a purpose-made unit constructed of galvanised steel, concrete, spray-moulded glass reinforced cement (GRC) or polyethylene and with a ballcock to regulate the water supply. If the trough is connected to the mains water supply, it must be installed in accordance with Scottish Water Byelaws 2014. It is recommended that the trough is permanently mounted on a suitable durable base to avoid soil poaching (see Item 4.2).

If using a water source, other than mains water, the supply of water to a trough may require permission from SEPA depending on the source of water. If water is taken from a bore hole, well or watercourse the landowner may require a registration or licence depending on the quantity abstracted:

- Less than 10 cubic metres (m³) per day - General Binding Rules (GBRs) apply;
- Between 10-50m³ a day – registration required;
- Above 50m³ a day – licence required.

Please contact your local SEPA office for further information (see page 18 of the manual).

Item 4.2 Base for water trough

Maximum payment rate: £100 per trough base

This item can be used in conjunction with a water trough and will help reduce soil poaching around the trough.

The following specifications should be met:

- The soil should be excavated to a minimum depth of 150mm or down to a naturally occurring hard surface, the depth of which will vary according to the type of ground;
- The excavated area around the water trough and the resulting base should extend to a minimum width of 2.5m in total;
- Prior to placing the hardcore; a geotextile membrane should be laid over the excavated area;
- The hardcore should be well compacted by rolling to a minimum depth of 150mm;
- The finished hardcore should be blinded with at least 50mm of suitable blinding material to allow drainage;
- Timber boards will provide an edge to the hardbase to help retain the hardcore.

Item 4.3 Cattle operated pasture or nose pump with base
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Maximum payment rate: £375 per installed pump
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This item can be financed when traditional watering points within a field are fenced off to exclude stock access to the watercourse.

A pasture or nose pump will provide water for approximately 20 cattle and must be placed in a suitable location to minimise soil poaching and avoid generating run off. This must be a minimum of 5m from a watercourse and any surface run off generated around the pump must not directly enter a watercourse.

The pump should be checked on a regular basis to ensure that there is no water leakage.

The pump must be designed to allow the animal to use its nose to push a lever that pumps water into a small water bowl or reservoir.

The pump should normally be of cast iron with a low wear level mechanism. The connection and valve are to be of a non-corrosive material. A metal splash pan can be positioned under the reservoir to catch spillage.

The pumps can be installed as a single unit, or in a cluster. General guidance for the installation of a single pump is as follows:

- The pump should be securely anchored to prevent movement.
- The hard standing area should consist of a minimum area around the pasture pump of 1m by 1m and excavated to a minimum depth of 150mm or down to a naturally occurring hard surface, the depth of which will vary according to the type of ground.
- Hardcore should be well compacted on a geotextile liner by rolling to a minimum depth of 150mm.
- The hard standing area should be edged with preserved timber (not smaller than 150mm by 50mm) to prevent the movement of the hardcore.

Permission from SEPA may be required for this item. It will depend on the source and quantity of water abstracted (see Item 4.1 for details) or if installation results in engineering activities in or around the watercourse. Please contact your local SEPA office for further information (see page 18 of the manual).

Item 4.4 Water supply pipe

Maximum payment rate: £3 per metre

This item can be used in conjunction with a water trough or pasture pump.

The water supply pipe may be of polyethylene or UPVC and must be laid underground at a minimum depth of 800mm.

Item 4.5 Water pump system

Payment rates: Negotiable

This item can be used in conjunction with a water trough. It is available when it is not possible to move water to the water troughs using gravity.

Item 4.6 Water storage tank

Payment rates: Negotiable

This item is available when a storage tank is required to allow water to be supplied to the water troughs.

Item 4.7 Thrust boring for supply pipes
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Payment rates: Negotiable

This item is available when it is necessary to cross a public highway or private road in order to place a supply pipe to a water trough.

Item 4.8 Mains Connection

Payment rates: Negotiable

This item is available when it is necessary to connect to a main water supply in order to supply water to a water trough.

Field Management

Item 5.1 Loosen compacted soil layers
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Payment rates: Negotiable

Compaction of fields increases soil erosion and surface flows and increases the risk of soil, manure, nutrients and pesticides reaching watercourses.

This item finances a contractor to reduce soil compaction for improved grassland or cultivated fields where there is a risk of surface flow reaching a watercourse. The type of machinery required depends on the soil type, texture and the depth of compaction, but would include shallow spiking or subsoiling.

To maximise the benefit and avoid any further soil compaction, only use machinery when the soil is dry at the depth that is to be managed. It is possible that this process may cause initial damage to the root system for grassland fields. Scottish Water is not responsible for any losses incurred from this action.

Item 5.2 Cultivate and drill along the slope contour

Maximum payment rate: £15 per hectare
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When land is cultivated and drilled along the contour it can reduce surface flow and reduce the risk of sediments, nutrients and pesticides reaching the watercourse.

This item is suitable for crops grown on gentle and moderate slopes with simple slope patterns, particularly for fields close to a watercourse. This option is not suitable for fields with complex slopes as it may not be practical to follow the contours accurately. Cultivation and drilling should not be carried out across very steep slopes, due to the risk of machinery overturning.

The item will finance the additional cost incurred by cultivating and drilling across the slope.

We will consider financing continued use of this item and advise that you contact us to discuss the site-specific requirements. Our contact details are given at the end of this document.

Item 5.3 Manage over-winter tramlines
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Maximum payment rate: £10 per hectare
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This item is available for fields close to watercourses and can be used to help prevent surface flow and sediment movement along compacted tramlines. This will reduce the amount of soil erosion across a field but also reduce the risk of sediment, nutrients and pesticides reaching the watercourse.

When applications are made during autumn and winter (October to February) a simple tine should be used to disrupt the tramline. This breaks up the soil compaction and encourages water to infiltrate into the soil.

We will consider financing continued use of this item and advise that you contact us to discuss the site specific requirements. Our contact details are given at the end of this document.

Reducing surface flow

Item 6.1 Gate re-location

Maximum payment rate: £230 per gate
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Moving a gate to a different location can reduce the risk of surface flow, caused by soil compaction around the gateway, reaching the watercourse.

Any run-off from the new gateway must not directly enter a watercourse. The new gate must:

- Be stock proof.
- Be either timber or galvanised steel, and must be at least 3000mm wide.
- Have gate posts (both the hanging and slam posts) of timber or galvanised steel; If timber is used the gate and gateposts must be pressure-treated softwood or untreated hardwood.

- Have posts that are firmly dug or driven into the ground and concreted in if required.
- Swing freely.
- Have appropriate latches, not wire, twine or rope.
- Be made of new materials.

The old gateway must be filled to form a semi-permeable barrier (can be applied for in conjunction with Items 3.1 and 3.2) and any associated tracks must be re-routed, ensuring that the disused sections do not generate any surface flow.

Any new gateways that give access onto highways will need planning permission.

Item 6.2 Re-surfacing of gateways
Maximum payment rate: £150 per gateway

Maximum payment rate: £150 per gateway

This item will protect the gateway area and reduce the risk of sediment, nutrients and pesticides reaching the watercourse.

The re-surfaced area should be at least the full width of the gateway multiplied by the length of the gate into the field (opened at 90 degrees). In many cases this area may need to be extended to accommodate specific circumstances and will relate to the type and frequency of vehicle and livestock movements.

The following specifications should be met:

- The area should be excavated to a minimum depth of 150mm, or down to a naturally occurring sub-base, the depth of which will vary according to the type of ground.
- The excavated soil should be spread on the verges of the field track and profiled to permit drainage.
- A geotextile membrane should be laid over the excavated area.
- Aggregate/hardcore should be applied to a minimum consolidated depth of 150mm.
- The depth depends on the soil type but the depth of existing ruts can be used as a guide.
- If there is a requirement for a thicker depth of hardcore, successive layers (each 150mm thick) should be applied.
- The whole of the hardcore area should be well compacted.

Item 6.3 Cross drains under farm tracks
Maximum payment rate: £140 per installed drain

Maximum payment rate: £140 per installed drain

Tracks can act as a pathway for surface flow and can be a risk of transporting sediments, nutrients and pesticides to the watercourse.

An open channel is the most effective way of intercepting run-off from a track as it can be easily cleared of accumulated silt and debris.

This item includes excavating a channel across the width of the track to a minimum depth of 100mm and width of 100-250mm. The depth and spacing of these cross channels will depend on the volume of water that needs to be intercepted, which will depend on the track construction, the

slope of the track and the amount of rainfall. It may be appropriate to construct the channel in concrete with a gridded top which must be at least 150mm wide.

The water from the cross drains should be directed to a drainage outlet such as a ditch or culvert. Alternatively, these can be directed into grassed swales (see Items 6.4 and 6.5).

Item 6.4 Grassed swales

Maximum payment rate: £21.75 per square metre
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Grassed swales are linear areas of grass which are designed to allow surface flow to collect and soak away, trapping sediment. This item can be used in conjunction with cross-drains (Item 6.3), and ideally used with check dams (Item 6.5) to slow the flow of water.

It is not suitable for run-off that falls within the definition of slurry, or for run-off from a pesticide handling or wash down areas.

The item consists of site preparation and excavation of the swale. Please note that in calculating the area of the swale, measurement should start at the inside edge of the created bank. A long swale allows plenty of time for water to soak away and for sediment to settle.

The following specifications should be met:

- The swale should be constructed on the contour or at a longitudinal slope of normally no greater than 2 degrees.
- The layout of the swale should be marked on the ground and excavated to a depth of 50mm
- Topsoil should be stockpiled separately and used in the bottom of the swale and on the graded slopes.
- Side slopes should be graded to no more than 1:3.
- The floor of the swale should be excavated for a further 150-250mm and replaced with topsoil.
- A dense grass sward should be established on the sides and floor of the swale.

The formation of a swale could be considered to be an engineering operation and may require planning permission. The Local Authority should be consulted before any work commences.

Item 6.5 Check dams

Maximum payment rate: £110 per dam

Check dams slow down the flow of water within a swale and allow any sediment within the surface flow to be deposited. This improves the efficiency of the swale. They should be located at regular intervals along the swale; the steeper the slope the shorter the distance should be between each check dam.

The following specifications should be met:

- A trench should be excavated along the width of the swale; this should be 200mm deep and 3.3m long.
- The check dam should be built up to 75-150mm. This should be made of graded broken stone to a height of 500mm above the floor of the swale.
- Build the check dam at the down slope end of the trench; leave the upslope end of the trench empty.

- The side slopes of the check dam should be at a maximum gradient of 1 in 2.

Peatland Restoration
Item 7.1 Grip blocking
Payment rates: Negotiable

Scottish Natural Heritage should be contacted for further information and advice on peatland restoration. Contact information for Scottish Natural Heritage can be found in the Additional Contacts section on page 18 of the manual.

Moorland gripping is the practice of excavating ditches in an attempt to drain wet areas of heath and blanket bog. This practice has led to a deterioration of these habitats which can impact on source water quality. Grip blocking can help restore the natural drainage patterns, encourage re-vegetation and reduce erosion. It also has the ability to increase carbon storage.

SEPA should be contacted before work commences to advise whether the work requires authorisation under the Controlled Activities Regulations. Please contact your local SEPA office for further information (see page 18 of the manual).

Only use vehicles which will result in minimal damage to the ground vegetation.

There are two main methods to block grips; peat dams and plastic dams.

Peat Dams

The average distance between peat dams will be 25m and no more than 50m. The distance between dams should be such that there is one dam per 20cm drop in ground level.

The operator must re-profile the grip edges and each individual peat dam installed to the full depth and width of the grip.

The dam must extend 10cm above the top of the grip and along the grip by at least two times the maximum width of the grip at that point. Where the dam is to be built, the face and base of the grip should be cleared back to unoxidised peat, to create a key for the dam. Any turf removed must be retained and replaced on top of the dam.

Plastic dams

Pre-formed recycled plastic piling can also be used to block grips. The material has considerable advantages over standard peat dams, it is light (making transport easier), durable (at least a 150-year life expectancy) and easy to work with (dams can be constructed very quickly). Care, however, should be taken to ensure that the plastic dam is sealed to avoid the formation of peat pipes at the edges of the dam.

Detailed requirements for the location and installation of plastic piling dams can be obtained from Scottish Natural Heritage.

Item 7.2 Application of a nurse crop
Payment rates: Negotiable

The need for regeneration of exposed peat is important; it reduces erosion, improves source water quality and creates a unique habitat.

A nurse crop is a fast growing grass species, which is applied to provide initial surface stabilisation of the exposed peat whilst heather establishes. This nurse crop will eventually die off after about 3-5 years by which time the heather should have established. The species used in the nurse crop should be native to the particular area of peat, or are known through trials to act as a good soil stabilising and nurse crop (they grow quickly and provide some protection and moisture retention to assist the slowly establishing native plants).

Item 7.3 Heather brash spreading

Payment rates: Negotiable

Heather brash can be applied onto exposed areas of peat. This process protects the surface of the peat, preventing further erosion, supplies fresh heather seeds within the brash and encourages germination and growth of the seeds (can be used in conjunction with Item 7.2).

The maximum cost for these items are negotiable and will vary according to the benefits it will bring to drinking water quality. Detailed quotes, excluding VAT, must be submitted with this application. For costs up to £5,000 two quotes are required, for costs exceeding £5,000 three quotes must be submitted.

3. Additional contacts and information

Additional contacts:	
For information on Licenced providers in Scotland:	www.scotlandontap.gov.uk
For information on local SEPA offices:	www.sepa.org.uk/about_us/contacting_sepa/regional_offies.aspx
For information on Scottish Water Byelaws:	www.scottishwater.co.uk/byelaws
Water Supply Systems: Prevention of contamination and waste of drinking water supplies - Water Regulations Advisory Scheme (WRAS):	www.wras.co.uk/downloads/public_area/publications/general/wras_agricultural_premises_2012.pdf/
For information on peatland restoration:	http://www.snh.gov.uk/contact-us/

Further information on diffuse pollution and Nitrate Vulnerable Zones can be found below:	
Controlled Activities Regulations: A practical guide:	www.sepa.org.uk/water/water_publications.aspx
Information on the diffuse pollution GBRs:	www.sepa.org.uk/water/diffuse_pollution.aspx www.sears.scotland.gov.uk
The SEPA guidance on best management practices, provides practical advice for reducing the risk of pollution from agricultural activities:	www.sepa.org.uk/bmp
Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Agricultural Activity (PEPFAA) guides:	www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/37428/0014235.pdf www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/46729/0024251.pdf
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones:	www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/Environment/NVZintro
The Voluntary Initiative website for further information on biobeds and biofilters:	www.biobeds.info/content/default.asp

4. Contact Us

Further details of Scottish Water's DWPS can be found at:

Visit

www.scottishwater.co.uk/protectdwsources

Email

protectdwsources@scottishwater.co.uk

Call

Customer Helpline free 24/7

0800 0778778 and ask to speak to one of our Catchment Liaison Officers.

Write

Sustainable Land Management Team

Scottish Water

PO Box 8855

Edinburgh

EH10 6YQ

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Alternative formats of this booklet can be made available free of charge. For information on Braille, large print, audio and a variety of languages, please call our Customer Helpline.

If you have a disability, medical condition or other reason where you may need special assistance from Scottish Water then please contact us and we can add your name, address and special requirements to our confidential Additional Support Register.

We record calls for quality and training purposes.

SW DWPS 03/17