

**Water Environment Fund
Annual Report to Scottish Government
April 2016 – March 2017**

Table 1: Detail of projects and environmental improvements supported by the Water Environment Fund in 2016/17

Project name	Applicant	Costs – WEF contribution	Type – scope/design/works	Summary of project/environmental improvement
<i>Improving urban rivers</i>				
Lyne Burn	Fife Council	£240,000	Works – Morphology improvements	Scoping of entire River body completed in 2015/16. Funding has been provided via a Memorandum of Understanding. Project will ultimately result in status upgrades for 1 water body, and the restoration of approximately 1.2km of urban water course.
Bathgate	River Forth Fisheries Trust	£315,046	Works – morphology improvements	A detailed design has been produced for 1.6km of channel in a heavily modified section of river in central Bathgate. This is the most significant work required to achieve good condition on the water body and will provide significant amenity improvements, as well as helping to reduce flood risk locally. Funding has been provided via a Memorandum of Understanding.
White Cart Tributaries	East Renfrewshire Council	£1,264,000	Design & Works – morphology improvements	Funding has been provided via a Memorandum of Understanding agreement for design & works stage for one tributary on the water body. Project will ultimately result in status upgrades for 1 water body, and the restoration of approximately 1.2km of urban water course.
Garrel Burn	North Lanarkshire Council	£45,000	Scoping & Options development – morphology improvements	Scoping and options development into ground conditions around the burn in advance of design for an urban river and wetland restoration project. This is a partnership project between the council and SEPA, facilitated by a joint MoU. Restoring the burn will improve 1.5 km over river channel condition from poor to good ecological potential.
Glazert – Upper Glazert	SEPA	£1,995	Landowner engagement – morphology improvements	Funding was provided for landowner engagement and options development. This project is part of the EU EcoCo Life+ project (2014-2018) and the Scottish Government funded Glazert Water pilot catchment project. The restoration site covers part of two failing water bodies: Glazert Water/ Finglen Burn and Kirk Burn.
Glazert – Pow/Finglen	SEPA	£27,600	Options development – morphology improvements	

<i>Improving rivers for fish migration</i>				
Sevenacres Weir	Ayrshire River Trust	£50,972	Works– fish barriers	Site investigations and ground preparations for a two flight Larinier fish pass at Sevenacres weir that will open up over 45km of river including 18km of good habitat to salmonids. Together with actions at Garden weir, ecological status for fish barriers will be raised to good.
Morsgail	RAFTS	£27,657	Works – fish barriers	Works completed on fish barrier removal. 3km of channel has been opened up to migratory fish and the water body will achieve high status.
Tarff Creamery Weir	RAFTS	£226,617	Works – fish barriers	Works complete to remove a barrier to allowing fish to access 10km of river and this will achieve the WFD objective of reaching good ecological potential.
Avon Water Barriers – Phase 3	RAFTS	£1,284,273	Works – fish barriers	Works now complete for this project, it has opened up 100km of river habitat to migratory fish species and will improve the overall status of 6 water bodies, with 5 going to high status and 1 going to moderate status.
Garden Weir	North Ayrshire Council	£42,700	Design & Works – fish barriers	Installation of a Larinier fish pass and an eel pass at this site will restore fish passage and create a visitor feature within Eglington Country Park. Combined with actions at Sevenacres weir this will open up over 45km of river and ecological status for fish barriers will be raised to good.
Diebidale Dam Easement	Kyle of Sutherland Fisheries Trust	£13,838	Design – fish barriers	Completion of surveys and outline designs in preparation for full dam removal. Removal of the dam would allow access for fish into 5km of high quality habitat upstream. The waterbody would improve from poor to good Ecological Status as a result of this work.
River Almond	River Forth Fishery Trust	£5,140	Design – fish barriers	This project produced visualisations of the fish passage designs at 2 redundant weirs, to enable future engagement with local communities and communications materials. The almond project is an ongoing catchment approach to multiple fish barriers in West Lothian. Easement or removal of 7 fish barriers will allow over 100Km of access to upstream rivers and could improve 12 water bodies to good for fish passage status. Overall the project will improve 3 water bodies to good ecological status, and 7 to moderate ecological status.
Lower Tyne barriers	SEPA	£60,384	Options development – fish barriers	Review of constraints and development of options for three historic barriers on the River Tyne. Eventual easement at these structures combined with regulatory action on additional 2 barriers will restore migratory access to over 225km of river across 12 waterbodies which would improve from moderate to good for fish passage, 4 of which would also move to good overall ecological status.

<i>Improving physical condition of rural rivers</i>				
Pow Burn	Esk Rivers and Fisheries Trust	£89,136	Works – morphology improvements	Phase one of works on the Pow Burn directly improved 400m of river with and additional 3km planned for Phase 2 in 2017. This will move the water body from bad to poor status.
River Peffrey	Highland Council	£50,000	Scoping, optioneering & outline design – morphology improvements	This project is part of the Highland Council integrated Peffery Flood Protection, Natural Flood Management and Morphology Study. It is a catchment scale project (1 waterbody, 16km) to reduce flood risk for Dingwall whilst improving the morphology and utilising natural flood Management techniques. It will achieve good status for morphology and moderate status overall.
Lemno - Bogindollo	SEPA	£21,233	Design – morphology improvements	The project was part of SEPA's pilot catchment project which is a strategic catchment scale approach to restore watercourses bringing about improvements for morphology and natural flood management.
Lemno - Melgund	Esk Rivers and Fisheries trust	£3,500	Design – morphology improvements	The project was in its final design phase focussing on a 1.1km reach between Colinshaugh and Netherton farms. This project is now on hold.
Dee - Bo Burn	Dee District Salmon Fishery Board	£1,169	Landowner engagement – morphology improvements	A 4km restoration design project, part of the pilot catchment approach to restore morphology and improve natural flood management. This landowner engagement is the final stage of creating a detailed restoration design which is expected to improve the waterbody from bad to at least poor status if taken forward.
Dee – Dess/Lumphanan	SEPA	£405	Landowner engagement – morphology improvements	As part of the pilot catchment approach, this project delivered engagement with 10 landowners on 14.5km of these waterbodies to ascertain their willingness to undertake morphological restoration and NFM measures. The project is currently paused.
Nith – Upper Nith	SEPA	£3,222	Landowner engagement – morphology improvements	The 6.1 km restoration project is part of SEPA's pilot catchment project which is a strategic catchment scale approach to restore watercourses bringing about improvements for morphology and natural flood management. Future works are expected to improve the water body from poor to good.
Nith – Upper Nith	SEPA	£16,009	Design – morphology improvements	
Nith – Scar Water	SEPA	£13,093	Options development – morphology improvements	The restoration project is part of SEPA's pilot catchment project which is a strategic catchment scale approach to restore watercourses bringing about improvements for morphology and natural flood management. Options development was done on two failing waterbodies – Scar

				<p>Water and River Nith (Dumfries to Sanquhar). It identified restoration options for a 2.3 km reach of the Scar Water and 4.1 km reach of the River Nith which would lead to improvements from bad to poor and from moderate towards good, but still moderate, respectively.</p> <p>These options are being progressed to detailed design in 2017/18.</p>
Other works				
RAFTS strategic INNS control	RAFTS	£81,156	INNS control	<p>Invasive non-native species (INNS) (Japanese knotweed, Giant hogweed and Himalayan balsam) were surveyed and controlled on around 100 waterbodies across 33 catchments in the south west and north of Scotland. The work was done by 10 fisheries trusts using volunteers and contractors. INNS awareness raising and training was also done.</p> <p>1177 km were surveyed on both banks. 1088 km were controlled on both banks.</p> <p>86 km were surveyed on one bank. 8 km were controlled on one bank.</p>
Tweed INNS	Tweed Forum	£9,422	INNS control	<p>14th year of targeted control of Invasive non-native species (INNS) (Japanese knotweed, Giant hogweed, Himalayan balsam and American skunk cabbage) in the Tweed catchment. INNS species were treated across 105km of river on 27 water bodies. The work was done by using volunteers and contractors, and involved integrated working relationships with landowners, managers and communities. INNS awareness raising and training was also done.</p>
Forth INNS	River Forth Fisheries Trust	£9,422	INNS control	<p>Invasive non-native species (INNS) (Japanese knotweed, Giant hogweed and Himalayan balsam) were surveyed and controlled on 51 waterbodies across 8 catchments in the Forth Fisheries Trust area. The work was done by using volunteers and contractors. INNS awareness raising and training was also done.</p> <p>173 km were surveyed on both banks. 72 km were controlled on both banks.</p> <p>20 km were surveyed on one bank. 7 km were controlled on one bank.</p>
TOTAL		£3,902,989		

