

## Argyll and Lochaber area management plan catchment summaries

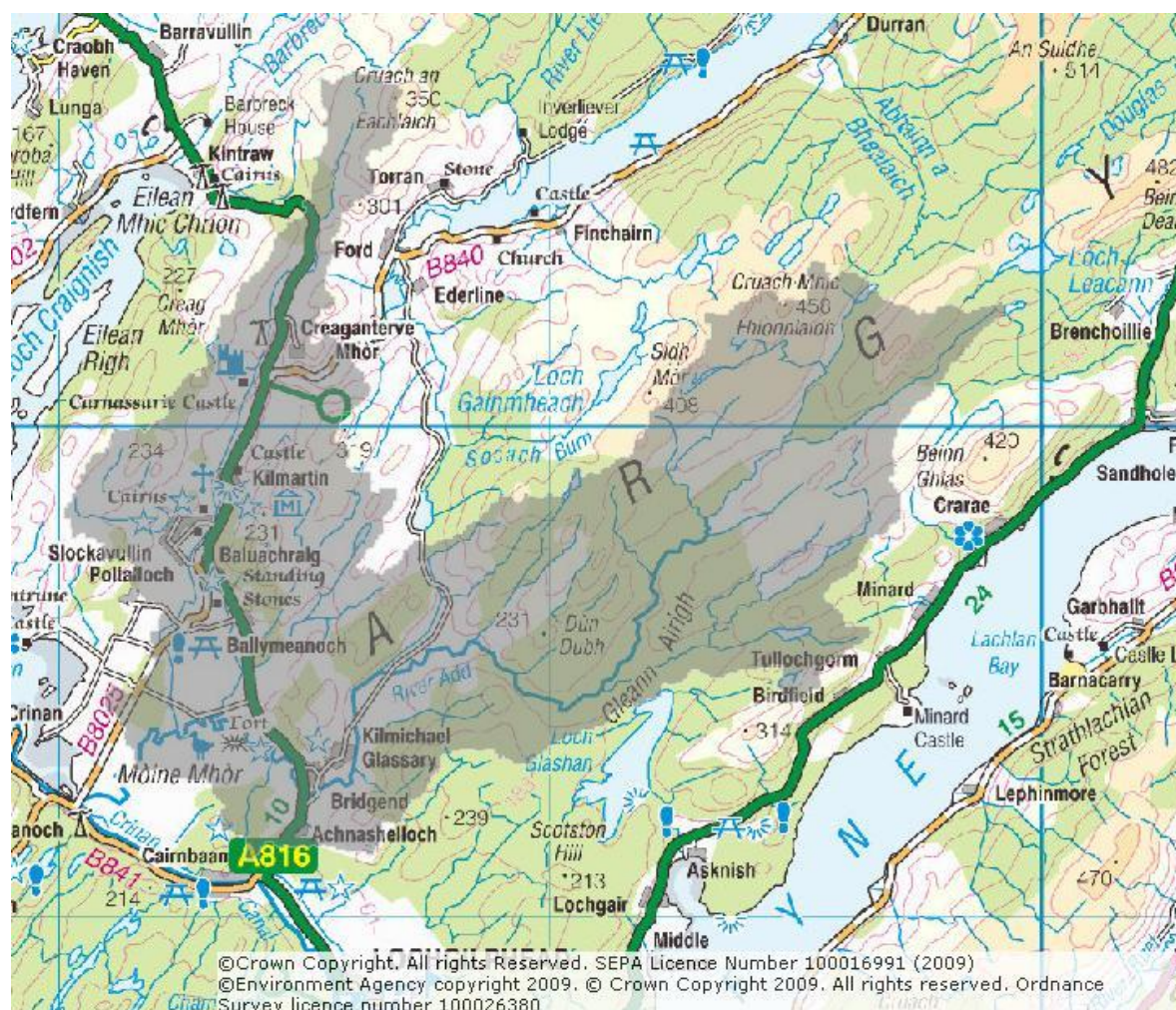
### River Add catchment summary

#### Introduction

The River Add catchment covers 121km<sup>2</sup> and includes the land along the River Add and Kilmartin Burn as shown by the grey shading in Map 1. The main land and water uses are forestry and hydropower generation. Kilmartin Glen is particularly important for its concentration of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeological sites, including Temple Wood (a henge monument), several burial cairns, chambered cairns, standing stones and cup and ring marked rocks. At the south end of the glen lie the remains of Dunadd Fort, believed to be the capital of the ancient kingdom of Dál Riata.

The catchment contains six water bodies, two of which are heavily modified water bodies (HMWB). It also contains two protected areas, a Special Area of Conservation and a fresh water fish designated area.

Further information on River Add catchment can be found on the river basin planning interactive map – [www.sepa.org.uk/water/river\\_basin\\_planning.aspx](http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/river_basin_planning.aspx)



Map 1: Area covered by River Add catchment shown in grey

## Classification summary

Ecological status (ES) or potential (EP)	WB ID	Name	WB category
High ES	10264	River Add (d/s Kilmartin Burn)	River
Good ES	10265	Kilmartin Burn/Allt Ath Mhic	River
	10267	Rhudil Burn	River
	150075	Loch Awe and Glenorchy	Groundwater
Good EP	10266	River Add/Abhainn Bheag an Tunns (u/s of Kilmartin Burn)	River (HMWB)
Moderate EP	10268	River Add (u/s Abhainn Bheag an Tunns confluence)	River (HMWB)

## Protected areas

Protected area (PA) designation	Condition	PA ID	Name
Freshwater fish	Meeting required standards	UKS786591	River Add
Special area of conservation (SAC) for (amongst other non-water dependent features) Atlantic salt meadow	Favourable recovered <sup>1</sup>	UK0019839	Moine Mhor

## Pressures, measures and objectives summary

### No pressures – no deterioration objectives

No pressures exist on the water bodies at high and good ecological status. The objective for these is no deterioration in status by 2015.

### Heavily modified water bodies (HMWBs)

River Add/Abhainn Bheag an Tunns (u/s of Kilmartin Burn) (10266) is at good ecological potential because the abstraction and flow regulation pressures have been mitigated for by adequate compensation flows being provided by Scottish and Southern Energy. The objective is no deterioration in status by 2015.

<sup>1</sup> In some cases, other non-water dependent features are in unfavourable condition, but these are not discussed further here. If a water-dependent feature is unfavourable due to a non-water related pressure it is also not discussed further here. Included within sites in "favourable condition" are sites that are "unfavourable recovering". This is because some features will take a long time to recover even when all appropriate measures are in place. When a feature is reported as "unfavourable recovering", everything has been done to allow a feature to recover, but more time is needed before it could be reported as being in favourable condition. The target for Natura 2000 sites is therefore to reach "favourable" or "unfavourable recovering" condition.

The forestry adjacent to the River Add (u/s Abhainn Bheag an Tunns confluence) (10268) is scheduled to be restructured by the Forestry Commission by 2020 which will alleviate the morphology pressures which are causing moderate ecological potential. The abstraction and flow regulation pressures contributing to its designation as HMWB have been mitigated for by adequate compensation flows being provided by Scottish and Southern Energy. The objective is therefore to be good ecological potential by 2021.

**Protected areas**

Both protected areas are meeting their required standards and the objective is no deterioration by 2015.