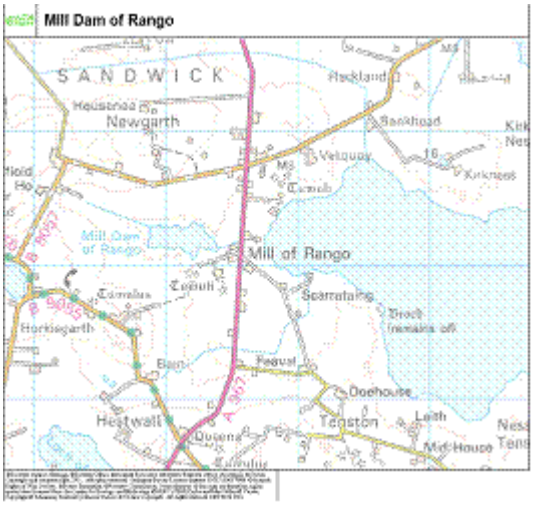
RBMP Small Water body information sheet – Orkney and Shetland

Mill Dam of Rango

General details and location

Name	Mill Dam of Rango
Area	8.4Ha
Catchment	Loch of Stenness
Site designations	proposed Local Nature Conservation Site
Associated protected areas	Lochs of Harray and Stenness SSSI; Loch of Harray UWWTD Sensitive Area
Heavily modified?	No
Artificial?	Yes
Typology	Duigan Group I: base rich lowland, with *Chara* spp., *Myriophyllum spicatum* and diversity of *Potamogetons*
Grid Reference	HY261181



Category

This small water body has been classed by Orkney and Shetland AAG as: **CATEGORY 1**, subject to **MULTIPLE PRESSURES**.

Pressures and measures

The following table outlines the pressures on this water body, their causes and measures which could reduce or remedy the effects of these pressures.

Pressure	**Point Source Pollution**	**Diffuse Pollution**
Arising from	Stream at NW end – ultimate origin of pollutants unknown	Livestock farming
How Assessed	2005 SEPA assessment[1]; vascular plant survey, August 2011[2]	2005 SEPA Assessment
Proposed measure	Identify source of pollution and take action to moderate	Take action to reduce and manage P inputs
Target date	2015	2021
Responsibility for Action	SEPA and relevant householders/landowners (depending on source)	SEPA and farmers through proactive application at a catchment level of GBR on diffuse pollution and other land management measures (e.g. SRDP)
Funding	Projected	Projected
Notes	Supplementary work required by SEPA to assess nature and primary source of pollution	Action may be linked to proposed wider catchment management plan for Loch of Stenness

Future targets for this water body

We have set the following environmental objectives for this water body over for the first, second and third River Basin Management Planning (RBMP) cycles.

Year	2012	2015	2021	2027
Pressures and Measures	PSP; DP	PSP (negligible); DP (reduced)	Both negligible	Both negligible

PSP: Point Source Pollution
DP: Diffuse Pollution

Future work

Additional work to identify pressures and to develop and implement measures to mitigate their impacts will continue over subsequent river basin cycles.

[1] J. Bowen, referenced by E. Meek
[2] N. Stewart & E. Everiss (pers comm. to K. Thompson)