# RAFTS Barrier Prioritisation Programme, the Water Environment Fund and River Basin Management Planning

Rob Mitchell: rob@rafts.org.uk

Fish & Fisheries Advisory Group Perth 30/10/2013



## What is the problem?

- Legacy of the Industrial Revolution 'abandoned' weirs
- SEPA estimates 1800 unlicensed dams/weirs in Scotland
- Barriers to upstream/downstream migration of salmonids and other species
- Limits river connectivity and reduces habitat corridor linkage.

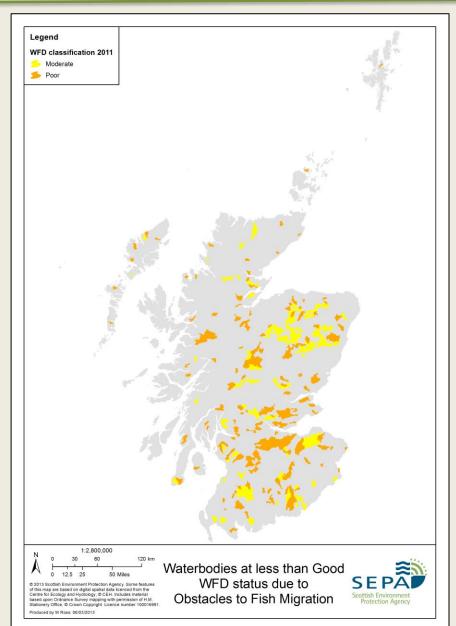






## Impact on WFD Classification

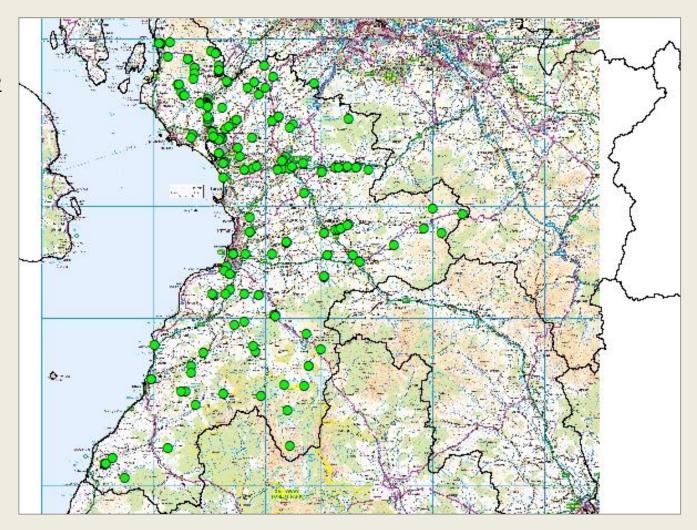
Map illustrating the effect of barriers on WFD Classification (SEPA)





## Scale of the problem: need to prioritise

Map showing
SEPA barriers
data for Ayrshire
Rivers Trust





## Aims of the Programme

- RAFTS/SEPA/Trusts to identify most important barriers/barrier combinations.
- Maximise improvements to WFD classification.
- Feed into development stage for second River Basin Management Plans.
- Ultimately, deliver a prioritised barrier assessment, easement and removal programme making best use of resources and organisational expertise.







## **RBMP Objective Setting**

The RBMP Restoration Plan states that prioritisation is taking account of the:

- improvement in ecological status of water bodies which would be achieved if the barrier was addressed;
- area of habitat which would become accessible;
- quality of that habitat for fish production;
- likely importance of the fish population concerned in environmental, social and economic terms;
- potential multiple benefits associated with the overall improvement in ecological status, including recreation, sport and amenity.



## **Prioritisation Steps**

#### Passability & Habitat Potential

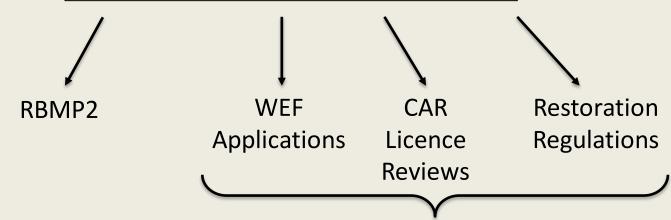
e.g. Stock/SNIFFER assessment, and habitat amount/quality.

#### WFD Classification

e.g. Where are the 'wins' in terms of improving WFD ecological potential?

#### **Data Quality**

e.g. Does the evidence meet agreed criteria – accuracy, fish densities and age information, etc?





**Prioritisation Strategy** 

### **Prioritisation Process Flow**

SEPA barrier data used to produce initial trust 'obstacle map' (bridges, culverts, natural obstacles removed)

RAFTS and trust meet, run through data and cleanse map by removing duplicates/adding omissions

Trust enters biological data for each barrier, producing passability and habitat scores

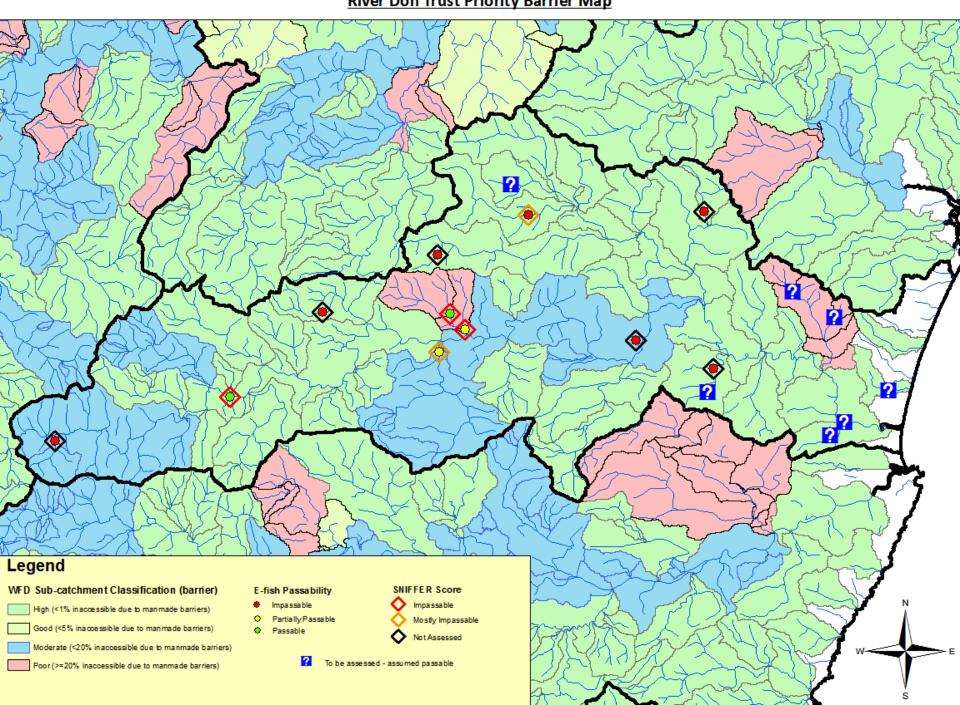
Data is analysed and mapped using GIS. SEPA provides catchment-level data. Trust/AAG/National prioritisation of barriers is produced, and sent to trusts for agreement.

RAFTS submits draft Barrier Prioritisation Strategy document to SEPA and trusts for comment, and then publishes document.

Prioritisation continually feeds WEF with evidence-based priority barriers, and trusts constantly update with additional information as it is obtained.



#### **River Don Trust Priority Barrier Map**



## **Next Steps**

- 3<sup>rd</sup> October RAFTS completed project roll-out across Scotland.
- At present Results being analysed and validated by trusts.
- November SEPA analyses top priority data in GIS layer form and provides 'affected catchment area' data by barrier.
- End of 2013 <u>draft</u> Barrier Prioritisation Strategy Document (incorporating methodology and all priority site results) distributed for comment. Final version in early 2014.
- Most importantly, move away from process to practicality......



## **Challenges**

- RAFTS and Trusts maintain a throughput of applications to the SEPA Water Environment Fund.
- RAFTS and SEPA work closely to harmonise the process with CAR licence reviews and vice versa.
- RAFTS and Trusts prioritise barriers ineligible for WEF or outside the scope of CAR: restoration regulations?
- Combine all of the above to assess, ease and/or remove the most important barriers in an ongoing programme delivering maximum environmental benefit in cost effective manner.



## **Questions/Discussion**

