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Regulator and Operator Collaboration: Scotland's Approach to WFD Implementation

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Water Framework Directive





River Basin Management Plans



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Water resource features of Scotland

- Ecosystems in W & NW depend on high rainfall, high % designated & protected areas
- Rural public supplies often remote, little storage, vulnerable to short droughts
- Large hydro schemes aim to maximise abstraction/ generation....some significant environmental impacts
- Dry areas in east also best for irrigated agriculture....small over-licensed, over-abstracted catchments



Water Resources Provisions in 2006-2015 spending period

- For the first time, water resources funding to deliver
 - Compliance with WFD environmental standards for abstraction/ impoundment in 102 WRZs
 - Compliance with Birds and Habitats Directive (B&HD) for protected areas– 37 WRZs
 - Compliance with WFD environmental standards for fish passage at 12 locations



Water Resources Provisions in 2006-2015 spending period

 Collaborative process between Scottish Water and SEPA to agree best solutions

Improvements delivered at 38 sites

 Improvements planned at a further 18 sites between 2015 – 2021.



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Scotland's Water Resources

196 Water Resource Zones

238 Water Treatment Works

450 SOURCES!



RIVERS

Lochs

RESERVOIRS

BOREHOLES & SPRINGS

OCHS

Case Studies

- Edinburgh and Lothians WRZ
 - Talla / Fruid compensation flows
 - South Medwyn Weir modification
- Davidston Burn Fish Passage







Talla and Fruid Reservoirs – Compensation Flows



- Talla and Fruid Reservoirs supply the main Edinburgh Water Treatment Works, along with Megget Reservoir
- Original Licensed Compensation variable throughout the year
 - Talla May Sept only
 - Fruid all year round but volume dependant on month
 - Freshets at both sites
- Fruid and Talla reservoirs spill 91% and 51% of the time respectively
- New WFD Standards required increase in compensation at Talla Reservoir
- Existing compensation release for Fruid already > Q95 for 9 months of year



Talla and Fruid – Impact and Options

- To meet Q95 at Talla Reservoir all year round created a supply gap of 6.3 MI/d
 - Too large an impact of resilience of public water supply
- Options to restore this would have been high cost
 - Bringing redundant reservoirs into supply (c. £4m)
 - Pumping water at high cost from neighbouring areas



• Other alternatives were explored to achieve environmental benefit without impacting supplies





The Outcome

- Adjusting the Talla-Fruid compensation and freshet regime was agreed to be the most appropriate way forward
- Sensible outcome as water available within the system already
- Management /operating plan to make the best use of water available was developed through working with SEPA, SNH and Tweed Foundation
- Talla compensation flow put in place all year and Fruid compensation flow reduced to Q95 to free up water for this
 - Also modifications to freshet regime







South Medwyn – Variable Abstraction Limits



Old weir



New abstraction plate



Upgraded weir

- Under WFD; according to the typology of the South Medwyn Burn:
 - 25% of river flow may be abstracted when flows >Q60,
 - 20% when flows between Q60 and Q70,
 - 15% when flows between Q95 and Q70
 - 10% when flows less than Q95
- New weir constructed to passively control abstraction to meet these requirements



Davidston Burn Fish Passage

- In 2013 work was carried out to improve fish passage at the SW impoundment on Davidston Burn
- Fish passage/upstream migration by salmon and trout was impossible except in VERY high water conditions. During low/medium conditions in the autumn this was an obstacle to spawning fish, damaging fish populations of the River Isla





Davidston Burn – post improvement

- The stepped pools with small channels are ideal for upstream migration of adult fish and allow smolts to pass downstream by providing a focal point
- Fish are now able to swim through without any hindrance. Even lower water levels will allow upstream migration







Thank You

