Consultation Response

SEPA River Basin Management Planning in Scotland

December 2018
Introduction

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Our Environmental Law sub-committee welcomes the opportunity to consider the Scottish Environment Protection Agency’s (SEPA) consultation on River Basin Management Planning in Scotland.¹ We do not seek to respond to the consultation questions. We have the following general remarks to make at this time and note that further opportunities will follow for consultation on the third river basin management plans in due course.

General comments

We consider it important that a holistic approach is taken by SEPA to the development of the third river basin management plans. It is important that consultation is undertaken as widely as possible, particularly with relevant stakeholders and those likely to be affected by the plans. There must be clarity on as many matters as possible within the plans.

The consultation document states that “we will continue to ensure alignment of river basin management planning with many related plans and policies”. We would welcome clarification at the time of consultation as to how this plan interacts with the wider planning process and other statutory strategies and duties, including the land use strategy, climate change, biodiversity, forestry strategy, and others.

We note the importance of consideration of the impact upon the rural sector of the plans. It is crucial that this is fully considered by SEPA, particularly in circumstances where individuals and businesses are expected to ‘go beyond’ compliance. There is the potential for some measures to have greater impacts upon rural communities and businesses than on other sectors.

The programme of measures of which the river basin management plans are part needs to be clear as to what is required of individuals and businesses. Individuals and businesses must be able to guide their

conduct based on clearly understandable and defined standards. The programme should be carefully considered in relation to the level of regulation and the expected impact of this. We are aware that cost impact is an increasing concern for businesses at the present time and the costs of regulation can be considerable. We consider it important that the programme of measures is carefully balanced between what can be competing interests, for example the interaction between marine and freshwater environments, taking account of sea lochs and estuaries.

We note that clarity is required as to the approach to derogations. In the context of environmental protection and economic use of water, we consider that further detail is required as to where derogations are justified.

We highlight the importance of the following matters being included within the management plans and look forward to commenting further on these matters in due course: treatment of transitional waters; consideration of marine water quality as natural capital as well as bathing water quality; and aquaculture beyond only salmon.

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