

FARMING & WATER SCOTLAND



Managing livestock

Poaching by livestock can remove grass and vegetation cover. This can make the land more susceptible to run-off, erosion and in severe instances may lead to bank collapse, especially during periods of wet weather. Increased field run-off can result in water pollution from silt, nutrients, pesticides and faecal bacteria.

Livestock **must not**:

- cause significant poaching or erosion within 5 metres of any surface water, wetland or shoreline (Figure 7.1)
- cause significant poaching or erosion within 5 metres of any springs where the water is used for human consumption, or uncapped wells or boreholes
- enter land within 5 metres of any springs where the water is used for human consumption, or uncapped wells or boreholes.



Figure 7.1. Removal of bankside vegetation by livestock poaching

Livestock Feeders **must not** be:

- sited within 10 metres of any surface water, wetland or shoreline
- sited within 10 metres of any springs where the water is used for human consumption, or uncapped wells or boreholes.

Watering points or feeders **must not** cause water pollution. Make sure any contaminated run-off from land where livestock congregate to access watering points or feeders can't enter any surface water, wetland, springs wells or boreholes.

Definitions:

Livestock – any animal kept for use or profit as part of a commercial enterprise