

Supporting guidance for Rural Sustainable Drainage Systems – Wetland

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Introduction

Constructed wetlands are normally shallow ponds and marshy areas covered almost entirely in aquatic vegetation. They are designed to accept run-off that currently discharges direct to a watercourse and to hold it for long enough to allow sediments to settle and for pollutants to be removed through plant uptake and breakdown in the soil.

Designs for wetlands vary widely and can range from single-celled wetlands to systems with multiple stages incorporating other rural sustainable drainage systems features such as swales and ponds.

Benefits

A constructed wetland can improve water quality by treating run-off from a steading or from fields, and can also provide significant biodiversity benefits. They can help to reduce levels of pollutants such as nutrients, bacteria and sediment.

In regards to steadings, wetlands are useful for accepting and treating run-off from clean or lightly contaminated yard areas, as part of a treatment train approach where the wetland accepts run-off from another feature such as a sediment trap and / or a swale.

Wetlands can also be used in-field as part of soil erosion risk management. For example, to capture down slope run-off along field boundaries or alongside farm tracks or roads.

What needs to be done

Drainage from a steading

Where it is proposed that the wetland will take drainage from a steading the first step should be to carry out a diffuse pollution steading assessment. The principle aim of this is to illustrate which parts of the yard areas will be suitable to be discharged to the wetland and to assess the current diffuse pollution risk.

See Annex: Identifying run-off types.

It is important that the assessment clearly identifies where the run-off originates from where it currently discharges to and how it currently gets there.

Where a new Rural SuDS or surface water drainage system is to be created it is important to ensure that these are not located within 10 meters of any slurry store, effluent tank, silage clamp or silage bale storage area.

It is important to note that wetlands are not appropriate for accepting more contaminated types of run-off, such as slurry.

The Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) (Scotland) Regulations 2003 as amended does, however, allow certain types of run-off that have been contaminated with slurry, such as midden run-off, to be conveyed to a constructed farm wetland.

See Annex: Identifying run-off types.

Such wetlands must be designed in accordance with the [Constructed Farm Wetland Design Manual for Scotland and Northern Ireland, 2008](#).

All other types of steading wetlands which have not been designed in accordance with the manual must only accept run-off from clean areas.

For concrete yards/ tracks and farms buildings constructed after 1 April 2007 there is a statutory requirement (Controlled Activities Regulations GBR10) that any water runoff should be discharged via a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUD).

This excludes areas draining to a silage tank or slurry store.

Therefore applications for any RSuDS options may be considered as ineligible for cases where the entire farm steading or new buildings adjacent to the original steading have been built since 1 April 2007 without the benefit of any associated SUD.

Similarly, where a large proportion of the original steading has been redeveloped since 1 April 2007 it may be considered ineligible. If the redevelopment does not involve significant changes to the surface water drainage system and/ or increasing the amount of runoff discharging to a water course then the case may well be eligible.

Cases involving substantial changes to surface water drainage etc. with no associated RSuDS are likely to be ineligible.

Field run-off

For arable situations, the principle aim of the wetland will be to collect overland run-off to allow sediment to drop out. In grassland situations, the purpose may be to capture run-off from a track or road used by livestock or machinery and to discharge it to grassland away from watercourses.

For in-field wetlands, it will be necessary to carry out a simple diffuse pollution risk assessment to determine where the wetland should be created to be most effective:

1. using a map, such as a copy of the IACS map, highlight all ditches, burns and rivers on the farm or area of land in question
2. the next step is to consider where the potential for soil erosion is greatest and where this can pose a risk to the water environment

This assessment should be based on:

- proximity to nearby watercourses – the closer the area is to a watercourse, the greater will be the risk
- slope of the land will be one of the most significant factors – the steeper the downward slope towards the watercourse the greater will be the risk. Slopes of over three degrees (1 in 14) should be considered moderate risk and those above eight degrees (1 in 7) considered high risk. Fields with slopes which tend to converge or fall to a specific low point or corner of the field near to a watercourse will have a particular high risk of causing pollution. Long, uninterrupted slopes are also of greater risk of erosion
- past experience – consider where it has previously been noted that run-off has entered a watercourse or soil erosion has occurred
- soil texture – light soils with a high sand content are at greater risk of erosion

Once the assessment has been completed, identify on the map those areas that are of risk of soil erosion and which may potentially impact on a watercourse. Mark on the map where the wetland system would be best located to intercept the run-off and where it should discharge to.

Design guidelines

Design depends on the type of wetland to be constructed and will be specific to the particular location. As stated above, constructed farm wetlands that are to be used to treat run-off that may be contaminated with slurry must be designed in accordance with the [Constructed Farm Wetland Design Manual for Scotland and Northern Ireland, 2008](#).

For smaller wetlands which are designed to manage run-off from clean yard areas or fields the recently published (December 2016) guidance document - [Rural Sustainable Drainage Systems - A Practical Design and Build Guide for Scotland's Farmers and Landowners](#), should be referred to.

This guide was written with the Scottish Rural Development Programme in mind and will help you to select, size, design, and build the most suitable Rural SuDS for your farm.

Maintenance

Importantly, the above guidance document also explains how to look after the systems and maintain them which is essential in order to optimise their effectiveness.

It also promotes the wider benefits such as coping with extreme weather related to climate change, localised flood prevention and enhancing biodiversity.

Using a combination of RSuDS will be more effective than individual measures – the treatment train approach.

Factors affecting performance

- overloading and polluting with accidental spillage of chemicals or slurry. For steading wetlands, such risks can be reduced by taking actions such as effective clean and dirty water separation and good slurry management
- short circuiting and leakage can reduce effectiveness and should be considered at the design stage
- poor flow distribution such that the effective surface area is greatly reduced
- lack of treatment train approach – performance can be enhanced by using grass swales [7] to take run-off prior to the wetland
- wetlands that take run-off with a lot of dissolved soil, such as from arable fields, would benefit from use of silt traps first
- minimise the volume or level of contaminated run-off that the wetland must deal with. On a steading, several localised grass swales (or grass margins serving as a filter strip) may be a more practical option than creating one large feature. Within an arable field, steps such as running tramlines across slopes, relieving compaction etc will help to reduce the risk of soil erosion

Further information

[1] Cooper P (2007). The Constructed Wetland Association UK database of constructed wetland systems. Water Sci & Technol. 2007;56(3):1–6. Also [Constructed Wetlands Association](#)

[2] Avery LM (2012). [Rural Sustainable Drainage Systems \(RSuDS\)](#), The Environment Agency, Bristol. ISBN: 978-1-84911-277-2

[3] Carty A, Scholz M, Heal K, Keohane J, Dunne E, Gouriveau F and Mustafa A (2008). [Constructed Farm Wetlands \(CFW\) Design Manual for Scotland and Northern Ireland](#). Northern Ireland Environment Agency and Scottish Environment Protection Agency, 30.10.2008

[4] CIRIA (2007). [The SuDS Manual](#). CIRIA Report C697, CIRIA, London, and book format from www.ciria.org. ISBN: 978-0-86017-697-8

[5] SEPA (2000). [Ponds, Pools and Lochans](#). SEPA, Stirling

[6] Braskerud BC (2001). Sedimentation in Small Constructed Wetlands. Retention of Particles, Phosphorus and Nitrogen in Streams from Arable Watersheds. Doctor Scientiarum Theses 2001:10, Agricultural University of Norway, As, Norway. ISSN: 0802-3220

[7] Northern Ireland Environment Agency (2006). [Guidance for Treating Lightly Contaminated Surface Run-off from Pig and Poultry Units](#). Supplementary Guidance for IPPC Applications. Report prepared by Carole Christian, Environmental Consultant

[8] Mackenzie SM and McIlwraith CI (2013). Constructed farm wetlands – treating agricultural water pollution and enhancing biodiversity. Produced by Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust with Natural England. May 2013

[Farm and Water Scotland Know the Rules Guide](#)

Annex – Identifying run-off types

In general, farm steadings, particularly livestock farms, produce a wide range of run-off ranging from relatively clean roof water to highly contaminated run-off and slurry.

Roof run-off can be considered relatively clean and may already directly discharge to a watercourse. Exceptions may include poultry or pig house roofs with roof vents. Also, any buildings or areas constructed after 1 April, 2007 must be drained by a sustainable drainage system, and roof water can discharge to a closed soakaway or to a watercourse via an infiltration trench or swale.

Yard run-off tends to vary to a greater degree in its polluting load. Therefore, for the purpose of producing the plan for this option, run-off should be classified as:

Slurry and silage effluent

The Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) (Scotland) Regulations 2003 as amended (SSAFO) defines slurry as excreta produced by livestock while in a yard or building and includes a mixture of run-off containing excreta, bedding etc, from yards and buildings used by livestock and middens, weeping wall structures etc.

Silage effluent is defined by SSAFO to include effluent produced from any forage crop which is being made or has been made into silage.

This will also include any mixture consisting wholly of or containing such effluent or run-off emanating from a silo or silage effluent collection system.

Run-off from such areas requires to be collected in a suitable storage system. However there is a provision to allow certain types of slurry and silage effluent to be conveyed to a constructed farm wetland that has been designed in accordance with the [Constructed Farm Wetland Design Manual](#). The types of slurry that can be conveyed to such constructed farm wetlands for treatment includes run-off from:

- areas used by livestock occasionally, but excluding areas where livestock regularly move on and off to be milked, housed, fed or gathered
- silos within the period 1 November to 30 April, unless a crop has been added to the silo within this period. This excludes run-off from silos where livestock have access, such as self-feed silos
- an outdoor midden containing farmyard manure

Lightly contaminated run-off

This could include drainage from yards and areas where livestock do not frequently have access, which are not contaminated with oils and pesticides. It is accepted that such areas will build up a degree of contamination from passing machinery and other activities carried on nearby. In the majority of cases this run-off would be suitable for treatment via a rural sustainable drainage system or alternatively could discharge to local grassed areas.

Dairy washings

This includes washings from the milking parlour and rinsings from the milk storage tank(s), milking machine and ancillary equipment. These types of effluent can be highly polluting and should be collected in a slurry storage facility or a dedicated storage tank.

Pesticide contaminated run-off

Drainage from pesticide handling and loading areas must not be allowed to discharge into a surface water drainage system or a rural sustainable drainage system. There is a capital item available for [upgrading pesticide handling facilities](#).

Recent changes

Section	Change
What needs to be done - drainage from steading	Addition of advice
Annex A - slurry and silage effluent	Section title ammended Additional advice added

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