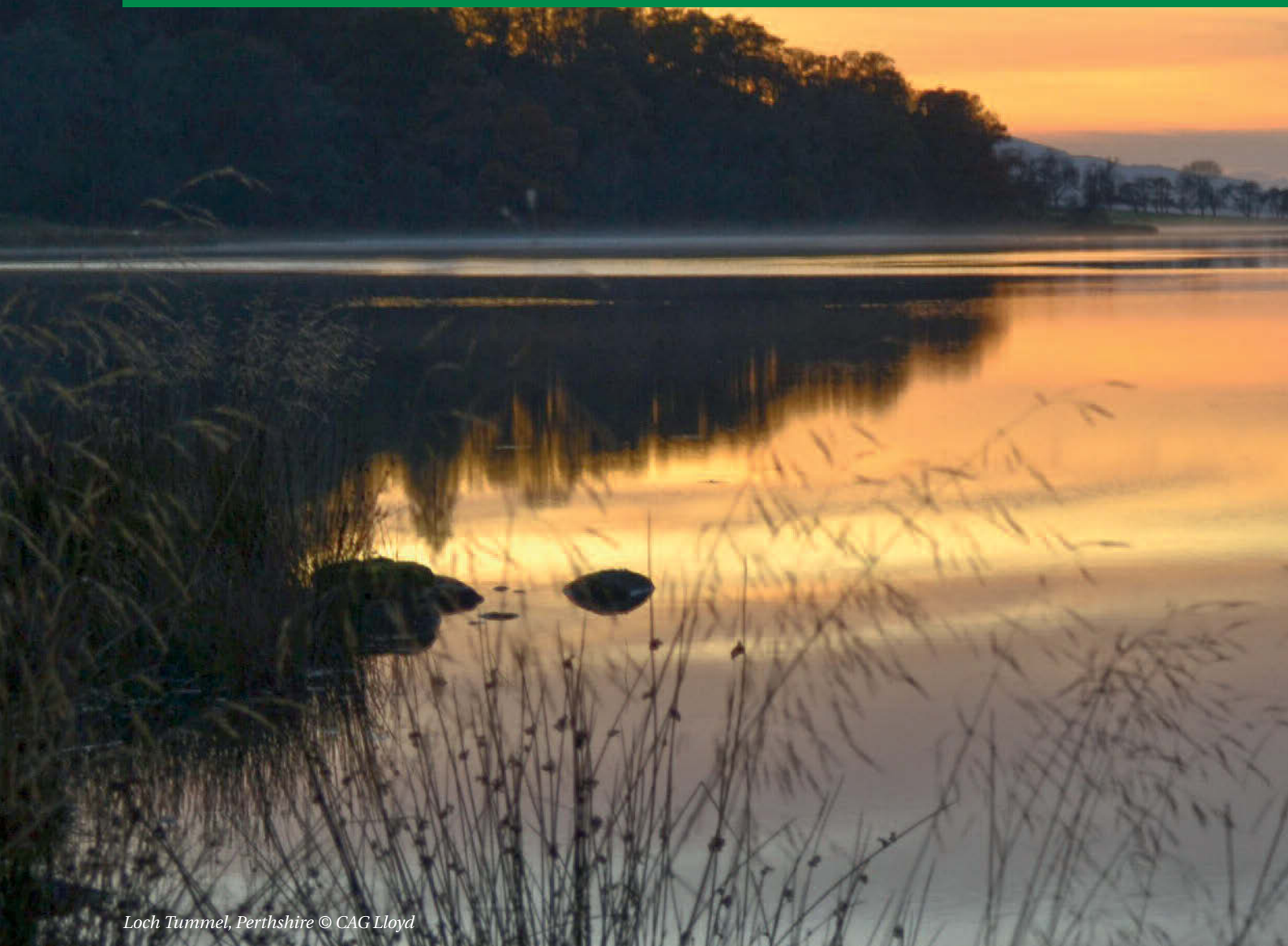


# 1

## Water & Wetland Ecosystems



*Loch Tummel, Perthshire © CAG Lloyd*

### **Background**

Tayside has a rich heritage of water and wetland habitats and their associated species. This diversity is due in large part to a complex geology and varied landscape. The division of the area by the Highland Boundary Fault is one feature which gives rise to some of the most valuable habitats in the region. Tayside is dominated by the River Tay catchment which drains the largest area of any river in Scotland. It has the largest mean average annual flow of any river in the UK in terms of volume at nearly 200 cubic metres per second.

The rivers and burns in Tayside tend to be fast flowing and nutrient poor and hold a wealth of habitats and rare wildlife. As important wildlife corridors, they enable dispersion and migration of species, interconnecting fragmented populations. They are particularly valuable in Tayside with a total length of over 5,000km not only making them essential to wildlife but also a familiar and important part of everyone's environment. Nine of these important waterways have been labelled "Freshwater Fish Protected Areas" under the Water Framework Directive.



Associated with these river networks are a large number of standing waters from the very large, deep highland lochs to small ponds and lochans and flood plain habitats such as wet woodlands, swamp and marshes, flood meadows and reedbeds. Wetlands, and particularly running waters, contribute to valuable habitat mosaics with thousands of kilometres of burns linking wildlife corridors between other terrestrial habitats. The margins of rivers and standing waters form the transitional zone between the aquatic and terrestrial environment.

## Objectives

- 1 Endeavour to reduce the direct pressures on water and wetland ecosystems by implementing projects to protect and restore ecosystem health.**
- 2 Safeguard water and wetland ecosystem species and genetic diversity by enhancing connectivity and where possible preventing their decline.**
- 3 Mainstream biodiversity conservation action by raising awareness and the enjoyment of water and wetland ecosystems.**

## Priority Habitats

- Rivers and Burns
- Lochs and Standing Water
- Ponds and Pools
- Wetlands
- Lowland and Raised Bogs
- Transition Fen



## Key Sites

### Rivers and Burns

North Esk  
River Tay (SAC)  
South Esk (SAC)  
Craighall Gorge (SSSI/SAC)  
The Den of Airlie (SSSI)  
The Lunan Burn system (SSSI, SAC)  
Meikleour (SSSI)  
Shingle Islands (SSSI, SAC)  
Montrose Basin (SSSI/SPA & RAMSAR)

### Lochs and Standing Open Water

Loch Laidon  
Loch Tay  
Loch Brandy  
Carsebreck Lochs (SAC)  
Loch Con  
Dunalastair Water  
Dun's Dish (SSSI)

### Mesotrophic Lochs

Loch Moraig (SSSI)  
Black Loch, Cleish (SSSI)  
Loch of Craiglush  
Loch of Lowes (SPA,SSSI)  
Butterstone Loch (SSSI, SPA)

Loch Clunie (SSSI, SPA)  
Loch of Drumellie or Marlee (SSSI, SPA)  
Loch of Lintrathen (SSSI)  
Long Loch of Lundie (SSSI)  
Crombie Reservoir  
Loch Monzievaird  
Drumore Loch (SSSI)  
Laird's Loch (SSSI)  
Loch Leven (SSSI, SPA, SAC)  
Rescobie Loch (SSSI)  
Balgavies Loch (SSSI)  
White and Fingask Lochs  
Monk Myre  
Loch Kinnordy (SPA)

### Ponds

Lochindores (SSSI)  
Kingoodie Quarry Ponds  
Vane Farm Ponds  
Bloody Inches/Meiklour (SSSI)  
Barry Mill Ponds  
Barrie Buddon Ponds  
Pitmedden Forest

### Wetlands (all are part/whole SSSIs)

Carsebreck Lochs  
Dunalistair Reservoir

Dun's Dish  
Loch Leven  
Loch of Craiglush  
Loch of the Lowes (SPA)  
Butterstone Loch  
Loch Clunie (SPA)  
Loch of Drumelli or Marlee (SPA)  
Loch Moraig  
Laird's Loch  
Rescobie Loch  
Restenneth Moss (SSSI)  
Balgavies Loch  
Meikleour Area  
Monk Myre  
Loch of Kinnordy  
Lochindores

### Raised Bogs

Cairnleith Moss  
Glenquey Moss  
Portmoak Moss  
Methven Moss  
Shelforkie Moss  
Crook of Devon Moss  
Balloch Moss  
Egnomoss



## Key Species

- Salmonid species
- Riparian mammals
- Wading, wetland and diving birds
- Freshwater invertebrates
- Riparian, peatland and wetland plants

# Integrated Catchment Management in Practice

The River South Esk Catchment Partnership leads in the delivery of ecosystem scale environmental improvement initiatives in the Angus area. One of only a handful of river catchment partnerships in Scotland, the partnership has implemented innovative work in this relatively new strategic partnership approach.

Main areas of success have been improving community access to the river (an SAC for Atlantic salmon and Freshwater pearl mussels and an SPA and RAMSAR site for migratory birds) and the control of the spread of invasive non-native species including Japanese knotweed, Giant hogweed, Himalayan balsam and American mink.

River restoration projects to aid in flood mitigation for affected towns such as Brechin, economic audits

allowing sustainable development of the ecosystem services we derive from the catchment, landscape scale planning to mitigate the effects of climate change: all have played an important part in the success of the partnership.

The partnership carries out its objectives through the dedication of its stakeholders and increasing levels of community participation. Local and national PR and awareness raising, sharing good practice, citizen science and community volunteering raise the profile of the important species and habitats in the catchment. The work of a few improves the quality of the Angus environment for all of its residents.



*Rottal Burn © Kelly Ann Dempsey*

## Ecosystem Services & Ecosystem Scale Projects

### Ecosystem Services

- Flood management and natural attenuation
- Regulation and improvement of water quality
- Carbon sequestration (wetlands, bogs and tree planting)
- Water for irrigation
- Water and wetland-based recreation and tourism
- Climate regulation
- Health and wellbeing
- Renewable energy

### Ecosystem Scale Projects

- River South Esk Catchment Partnership invasive non-native species project.
- Glen Clova Contour Planting Project.
- Tayside Lochs Project - project improving the water quality of Tayside mesotrophic lochs.
- Tayside SUDS and Ponds Initiative – increasing wetland habitat connections.
- Scottish Mink Initiative - local organisations assuming responsibility for mink control.
- Tayside Amphibians in Drains - developing wildlife-friendly road systems incorporating amphibian ladders, wildlife kerbs and amphibian migration hotspot mapping.
- River Basin Management Plans - protecting and improving Tayside's water environment in a way which balances costs and benefits to the environment, society and economy.

## Pressures

### Acidification

Acidification happens in areas where there is little underlying alkaline bedrock (such as limestone) to neutralise acids. Unnatural causes include acid rain from dissolved sulphuric and nitric acid, livestock waste and nitrogen fertilisers. Natural causes include coniferous forests close to a water body or acid rain caused from CO<sub>2</sub> dissolving.

### Toxic or Organic Pollution

These types of pollutants can be point source or from diffuse sources. Organic pollution can increase the concentration of nutrients within a water body, often leading to eutrophication and algal blooms which can remove the oxygen in a water system; Slender Naiad, *Najas flexilis* is particularly susceptible to changes in nutrient levels.

### Drainage and Dredging

These activities can change the fluvial properties of water courses and surrounding habitat, forcing out key species.

### Abstraction of Water

Removing large amounts of water from a river or water body for use in arable farming and renewable energy schemes can endanger many protected and priority species.

### Sedimentation

As a natural phenomenon, sedimentation decreases the carrying capacity of rivers. However, unnatural levels can occur after activities such as river works which can destabilise banks. This can have a negative effect on the riparian zone particularly fish spawning habitat and Freshwater Pearl Mussels *Margaritifera margaritifera*.

### Climate Change

Changing patterns in weather will have far-reaching adverse effects on our wetlands. Countering this is a high priority.

### Invasive Non-Native species (INNS)

INNS pose a growing serious threat as they can out-compete native species, resulting in serious changes and imbalance in ecosystem processes.



Riverbank erosion and sediment transfer © Kelly Ann Dempsey

# SUDS and Biodiversity



*SUDS pond at the North Inch Community Campus in Perth © D Williamson*

SUDS, or Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, are legally required for new developments and assist in the active mitigation of flooding, erosion and pollution without compromising the downstream water quality. Swales, detention basins, wetlands and ponds, as well as rain gardens, are the more visible aspect of urban drainage management and can be easily designed to enhance biodiversity, as well as safeguarding existing populations. Other drainage includes manufactured permeable surfaces, filter strips and underground storage.

SUDS, swales, wetlands and ponds can create an oasis for wildlife in the middle of a development area. They are regularly populated by amphibians, including toads, frogs and newts, and can support a high abundance of invertebrates. These mini-ecosystems can therefore also support birds and

bats, making them an important haven for wildlife and a vital aspect in creating landscape-scale green corridors.

The SUDS allow for a natural drainage system that can also reduce the amount of roadside gullypots which need to be created, kept and maintained. These gullypots are natural traps for amphibians and other wildlife which are attracted to water. A Tayside study has shown that thousands of animals are entrapped over the course of a year. Whilst active mitigation in the study area helps where gullypots are present (in the form of wildlife kerbs and the experimental amphibian ladders), in just one local authority area there is still an estimated loss of 44,000 animals (mostly amphibians) from drain entrapment.

# Water & Wetlands Actions Schedule

**Key for timescale Short:** 1-3 yrs **Medium:** 4-6 yrs **Long:** 7-10 yrs

Actions will be input into the UK Biodiversity Action System (UKBARS) where Lead Partners will be outlined

## Maintaining & Improving Habitats

Action	Action breakdown	Who takes the action	Timescale
1 Support the creation, restoration or enhancement of ponds across Tayside to provide connectivity of this habitat across the region.	<p><b>Pond Doctor Community Projects</b> Create, restore and enhance 3 ponds or wetlands per year from 2017.</p> <p><b>Amphibian Management Plans</b> Collate SUDS audits, mapping of ponds/SUDS within 1km of roads.</p> <p>Map amphibian migration routes and hotspots to ensure wildlife kerb, dropped kerb/amphibian ladder installation is mainstreamed.</p>	<p>Tayside Biodiversity Partnership</p> <p>Perth &amp; Kinross Council</p> <p>Angus Council</p> <p>Scottish Green Infrastructure Group</p> <p>TayARG</p>	Short/ medium
2 Reduce nutrient enrichment and pollution.	<p>Improve or maintain the water quality classification of all lochs in Tayside.</p>	<p>Scottish Environment Protection Agency</p> <p>Scottish Water</p> <p>Perth &amp; Kinross Council</p> <p>Angus Council</p> <p>Landowners and land managers; developers; angling clubs.</p>	Long
3 Promote adoption of biodiversity-managed SUDS in developments.	<p>Encourage SUDS audit and proactive management of SUDS and swales for biodiversity.</p> <p>Increase terrestrial habitat for amphibian species.</p> <p>Decrease eutrophication and point source pollution.</p> <p>Provide habitats for other wildlife.</p> <p>Support a Tayside Community SUDS Pond project.</p>	<p>Scottish Water</p> <p>Perth &amp; Kinross Council</p> <p>Angus Council</p> <p>Scottish Environment Protection Agency</p> <p>Tayside Biodiversity Partnership</p> <p>Scottish Green Infrastructure Group</p> <p>ARC Trust</p> <p>TayARG</p>	Long
4 Minimise pollution of watercourses from toxic substances and organic enrichment from poor farming practice.	<p>Priority Catchment work – ensure best practice advice is available through dedicated projects and websites.</p>	<p>Scottish Environment Protection Agency</p> <p>Scottish Government Rural Payments and Inspections Directorate</p> <p>National Farmers Union Scotland</p> <p>Landowners and Land Managers</p> <p>Scottish Land &amp; Estates</p>	Long

## Maintaining & Improving Habitats

Action	Action breakdown	Who takes the action	Timescale
5 Encourage better biodiversity management and protection of watercourses on farmland and forestry.	<p>Explore follow on projects from the Pearls in Peril LIFE Project (Freshwater Pearl Mussel) within Tayside.</p> <p>Expand the UK Green Shoots initiative into Tayside.</p> <p>Support collaborative projects at all spatial scales which focus on riverine habitats and species.</p> <p>Promote awareness of appropriate tree planting approaches and best practice schemes.</p> <p>Maximise the use of social media to engage as wide an audience as possible.</p>	<p>Scottish Natural Heritage</p> <p>British Association for Shooting and Conservation</p> <p>Scottish Environment Protection Agency</p> <p>Scottish Rural University College</p> <p>Forestry Commission Scotland</p> <p>River South Esk Catchment Partnership</p> <p>National Farmers Union Scotland</p> <p>Scottish Land and Estates</p> <p>North East Green Network</p>	Long
6 Maintain current mesotrophic lochs in Tayside.	<p>Continue the Tayside Lochs Project, including the Lintrathen Loch Enhancement Project.</p>	<p>Scottish Environment Protection Agency</p> <p>Tayside Biodiversity Partnership</p> <p>Tayside Lochs Partnership</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage</p>	Medium
7 Support flood alleviation schemes that improve habitat connectivity through natural landscaping or native tree planting.	<p>Encourage strategic planting of broadleaf trees along watercourses to assist with flood attenuation and the creation of habitat corridors.</p> <p>Support ongoing projects e.g.</p> <p>Glen Clova Contour Planting Scheme</p> <p>Brechin Flood Prevention Scheme</p> <p>Almondbank Flood Prevention Scheme</p> <p>Strathallan Project</p> <p>Where appropriate, favour broadleaf against pine to reduce acidification of watercourses to safeguard Stonefly and Freshwater pearl mussel.</p> <p>Maintain an awareness of funding opportunities to instigate further projects.</p>	<p>Forestry Commission Scotland</p> <p>Angus Council</p> <p>Perth &amp; Kinross Council</p> <p>UK Scoter Steering Group</p> <p>Landowners and land managers</p>	Long
8 Minimise detrimental impacts of hydro-power schemes.	<p>Protect riverine habitats and species, especially Freshwater pearl mussel, salmonid species, Otters, Water voles and River jelly lichen.</p> <p>Where appropriate, provide fish ladders to allow migration of salmon.</p> <p>Ensure sufficient flows remain downstream of dams and use freshets to mimic natural spates.</p>	<p>Scottish Environment Protection Agency</p> <p>Southern &amp; Electric Scotland</p> <p>District Salmon Fishery Boards</p> <p>Angus Council</p> <p>Perth &amp; Kinross Council</p> <p>Cairngorms National Park Authority</p>	Medium/long



## Maintaining & Improving Habitats

Action	Action breakdown	Who takes the action	Timescale
9 Restore and enhance watercourse biodiversity.	<p>Safeguard existing riparian habitats and enhance wherever possible.</p> <p>Reduce overfishing of river stocks.</p> <p>Encourage the removal of weirs to aid fish migration.</p> <p>Encourage restoration of watercourses by enhancing urban water quality through community engagement (especially the Perth Lade and the Dighty Burn).</p> <p>Identify and facilitate ongoing opportunities for riparian planting, biodiversity improvements as part of all Tayside Flood Prevention Schemes.</p> <p>Support the setting up of the Tay Western Catchment Project.</p>	<p>Angus Council</p> <p>Perth &amp; Kinross Council</p> <p>River South Esk Catchment Partnership</p> <p>Tay Western Catchment Partnership</p> <p>Scottish Environment Protection Agency</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage</p> <p>Perth Lade Group</p> <p>Broughty Ferry Environmental Project</p>	Long
10 Protect shingle-bank habitats.	<p>Safeguard Priority Species from INNS.</p> <p>Control aggregate removal from rivers changing sedimentation.</p> <p>Explore fixed point photography opportunities in a range of wetland and riverine habitats.</p>	<p>Scottish Natural Heritage</p> <p>Scottish Environment Protection Agency</p> <p>Scottish Wildlife Trust</p>	Short/medium
11 Working in partnership, explore the implications of Eurasian Beaver <i>Castor fiber</i> in river catchments.	<p>Work with Fisheries Boards and Catchment Initiatives to incorporate flood attenuation into management plans.</p> <p>Expand local knowledge of management techniques and disseminate lessons derived from UK beaver reintroduction projects.</p> <p>Encourage studies into added biodiversity value from beavers, especially dragonflies and damselflies, amphibians, otter and water vole, wetland and riparian birds and native fish populations.</p> <p>Research the potential for riparian planting grants to mitigate for any beaver damage or the species entering crop fields, traditional or community orchards.</p>	<p>Forestry Commission Scotland</p> <p>Scottish Wild Beaver Group</p> <p>Tayside Biodiversity Partnership</p> <p>Tay Landscape Partnership</p> <p>Fisheries Boards</p> <p>Amphibian and Reptile Conservation</p> <p>Mammal Society</p> <p>International Otter Survival Fund</p> <p>British Dragonfly Society</p> <p>British Trust for Ornithology</p> <p>River South Esk Catchment Partnership</p>	Medium/long

## Maintaining & Improving Habitats

Action	Action breakdown	Who takes the action	Timescale
12 Research status of Lamprey in Tayside.	<p>Research potential for Lamprey Pow Burn Project.</p> <p>Support habitat enhancement for Lamprey.</p> <p>Share good practice for the timing of river work where Lamprey is concerned.</p>	<p>District Salmon Fishery Boards</p> <p>Tayside Biodiversity Partnership</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage</p> <p>River South Esk Catchment Partnership</p>	Medium
13 Mainstream mitigation to safeguard amphibian populations across Tayside.	<p>Conserve and enhance amphibian populations by raising awareness of mitigation measures including amphibian ladders, wildlife kerbs, modified drains, etc.</p> <p>Expand Amphibians In Drains Projects across Tayside.</p> <p>Encourage the preparation, where appropriate, of Amphibian Management Plans at the design stage of new developments to incorporate dropped kerbs, modified drains and wildlife kerbs.</p>	<p>Tayside Biodiversity Partnership</p> <p>Tayside Amphibian and Reptile Group</p> <p>Friends of Angus Herpetofauna</p> <p>Perth &amp; Kinross Council</p> <p>Angus Council</p> <p>Amphibian &amp; Reptile Conservation</p>	Long

## Surveying & Monitoring

Action	Action breakdown	Who takes the action	Timescale
14 Survey and monitor the Tayside Water vole population.	<p>Investigate further the Water vole population in Glen Clova and support actions to protect and enhance habitat for the population.</p> <p>Investigate the possibility of fissoral Water vole populations in Tayside.</p> <p><b>Water Vole GIS Survey (Tayside)</b> Collate the Water vole data from SSE to share nationally (NBN and SNH) and locally (local authority GIS).</p> <p><b>Loch Leven Water Vole Survey</b> Continue regular surveys to ascertain status of Water vole in/around Loch Leven.</p> <p><b>Tay Landscape Partnership Riparian Mammals Survey</b> Undertake Mink control throughout TLP area.</p> <p>Ongoing coppice management and scrub clearance to increase light onto riverbanks.</p> <p>Control Himalayan balsam to improve favourable habitat.</p> <p>Ensure sympathetic pow and ditch management with biodiversity in mind.</p> <p>Create additional wetland habitat.</p> <p>Consider Water vole reintroduction and land management for natural reintroduction.</p> <p>Re-survey medium and low priority survey sites by 2025.</p>	<p>Scottish Natural Heritage</p> <p>Scottish Southern Energy</p> <p>Angus Council</p> <p>Perth &amp; Kinross Council</p> <p>River South Esk Catchment Partnership</p> <p>Tay Landscape Partnership</p> <p>Tayside Biodiversity Partnership</p> <p>Mammal Society</p>	Medium

## Surveying & Monitoring

Action	Action breakdown	Who takes the action	Timescale
15 Distribute national information to pond creation groups.	<p><b>Pooling Our Ponds</b> Support the setting up of a Tayside School and Community Ponds Project. Encourage 50 x community surveyors to undertake quarterly pond surveys and expand the project by 2020. Undertake regular amphibian and dragonfly surveys of Tayside ponds.</p>	<p>Tayside Biodiversity Partnership North East Scotland Biodiversity Partnership North East of Scotland Biological Recording Centre Tayside Amphibian and Reptile Group British Dragonfly Society</p>	Medium
16 Surveying for Unknowns in Tayside Rivers – eDNA national Research.	Undertake research to ascertain population status of Shad in Tayside rivers.	Scottish Natural Heritage Community groups	Short

## Education & Awareness Raising

Action	Action breakdown	Who takes the action	Timescale
17 Increase public awareness of water and wetland habitats and species.	<p>Engage residents groups, community councils and local environment groups in catchment-scale projects.</p> <p><b>Perth Lade Project</b> Update Management Plan. With the community, prepare a Site Biodiversity Action Plan. Undertake conservation tasks to enhance the Perth Lade. Undertake interpretation and habitat improvement along Perth Lade. Provide training opportunities for volunteers to enhance riparian habitat for priority species.</p> <p><b>Wildlife Ways Project</b> Enhance the landscapes where the rivers Tay and Earn meet. Reconnect residents and visitors with the natural, built and cultural heritage within the Tay Landscape Partnership area. Discuss future pow management with the Pow Commission.</p> <p><b>Dightly Connect</b> Continue and expand community biodiversity projects along the Dightly.</p> <p><b>River South Esk Catchment Partnership</b> Promote the value of wetland habitats and species in all ongoing projects and social media and develop restoration opportunities where possible.</p>	<p>Tayside Biodiversity Partnership Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Froglife Buglife Scotland Plantlife Scotland Tay Landscape Partnership Broughty Ferry Environmental Project Perth Lade Group River South Esk Catchment Partnership Local Community Angus Council Perth &amp; Kinross Council</p>	Medium/ long

## Education & Awareness Raising

Action	Action breakdown	Who takes the action	Timescale
18 Raise awareness about freshwater ecology and the role of the freshwater fishery in the local economy.	<p><b>Salmon in the Classroom</b></p> <p>Continue programme to 2-4 local schools per annum.</p> <p>Expand the project to include Angus schools.</p>	<p>Perth &amp; Kinross Council</p> <p>Angus Council</p> <p>District Salmon Fishery Boards – school field visits (electro-fishing and provision of eggs)</p> <p>SSE (advice only)</p> <p>Ranger Services, including Atholl Ranger Service</p>	Medium
19 Raise awareness of water and wetland issues to Local Authorities, Community Planning Partners and the wider stakeholder network.	<p>Report twice yearly to community planning thematic partnerships on project contributions to local and national Single Outcome Agreement objectives.</p> <p>Regularly provide biodiversity seminars and workshops to local authority staff on relevant legislation and good practice.</p> <p>Use social media and targeted websites to promote water and wetland issues to as wide an audience as possible.</p>	<p>Tayside Biodiversity Partnership</p> <p>Angus Council</p> <p>Perth &amp; Kinross Council</p> <p>River South Esk Catchment Partnership</p>	Long

## Invasive Non-Native Species

Action	Action breakdown	Who takes the action	Timescale
20 Endeavour to reduce the direct pressures on riverine and wetland biodiversity and ecosystem health from invasive non-native species.	<p>Encourage control and eradication of invasive non-native species (INNS) throughout Tayside:</p> <p>Support the Montrose Basin and River South Esk INNS Projects; expand the River Earn INNS projects.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of American Signal Crayfish in the Pow Burn and Dighty Burn and if found remove in accordance with INNS procedures.</p> <p>Keep up-to-date the Tay Catchment INNS map and roll out similar maps to other Tayside catchments.</p> <p>Reduce the risk of the introduction of new INNS.</p> <p>Encourage the use of Plant-Tracker and Riverwatch schemes to detect and monitor INNS.</p> <p>Promote new INNS initiatives across Tayside e.g. the Scottish Invasive Species Initiative.</p>	<p>Esk Rivers and Fisheries Trust</p> <p>Scottish Wildlife Trust</p> <p>River South Esk Catchment Partnership</p> <p>Cairngorms National Park Authority</p> <p>Angus Council</p> <p>Perth &amp; Kinross Council</p> <p>Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park</p> <p>Rivers And Fisheries Trusts of Scotland</p> <p>Landowners and land managers</p>	Long
21 Secure multiple adjacent river catchments as breeding mink-free areas to protect significant populations of water vole, salmonids, ground nesting birds and other native riparian biodiversity.	<p><b>Scottish Mink Initiative</b></p> <p>Continue to recruit and support volunteers who monitor for and subsequently trap American mink.</p> <p>Raise awareness of the negative impact American mink have on the environment.</p> <p>Survey and record native wildlife returning to previously unoccupied areas.</p>	<p>Scottish Natural Heritage</p> <p>Cairngorms National Park Authority</p> <p>University of Aberdeen</p> <p>Tay Landscape Partnership</p> <p>Rivers And Fisheries Trusts of Scotland</p>	Long