

## 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.