

# Rural Sustainable Drainage Systems – Swales

**This is an old version of the page**

**Date published: 24 November, 2017**

**Date superseded: 7 December, 2021**

For recent changes to this guidance, please see the [bottom of the page](#).

## Aim

The aim of this item is to improve water quality by creating a strategically placed swale to slow, treat and control run-off that currently discharges direct to a watercourse or freshwater drain and to direct flow to a point (e.g. a pond) where it can be safely discharged.

## Eligibility

Any land is eligible, provided that it meets all of the requirements set out below.

Where a swale receives run-off from a steading, you must combine this option with at least one of the following associated capital items (except where the swale only accepts roof run-off or is located on an intensive pig or poultry unit):

- [Rural Sustainable Drainage Systems - Pond](#)
- [Rural Sustainable Drainage Systems - Wetland](#)
- [Rural Sustainable Drainage Systems - Sediment, Traps and Bunds](#)

## Spatial targeting



[Map of target area – Rural Sustainable Drainage Systems – Swales \(PDF, Size: 901.4 kB\)](#)

doc\_external\_url: <https://www.ruralpayments.org/media/resources/87332-AECS-Review---2018-map---WQ-Rural-SuDS---Swales.pdf> This item is available within the target area shown on this map.

You can check if this item is available on your holding [here](#).

## Application requirements

You must prepare a plan which must include a map of the relevant fields / steading identifying the location of the rural sustainable drainage system feature and the point to which it discharges.

For rural sustainable drainage system features receiving run-off from a steading, the plan must include a calculation of the size of the rural sustainable drainage system feature(s) based on the amount of run-off draining to it (treatment volume).

You must also produce a diffuse pollution steading assessment.

It is important that the assessment clearly identifies the source of the run-off to be collected, where it currently discharges to (e.g. river) and the pathway - how the run-off gets from where it originates to the watercourse.

## Requirements

- only run-off which currently discharges direct to a watercourse or freshwater drain and which does not fall within the definition of slurry or silage effluent may be conveyed to a swale \*
- run-off from pesticide handling or washdown areas must not be conveyed to a swale

\* Unless the run-off is being conveyed to a constructed farm wetland designed in accordance with the Constructed Farm Wetland Design Manual – Scottish Environment Protection Agency / Northern Ireland Environment Agency – 2008.

## Payment

You can claim £21.75 per square metre (excluding fencing).

## Inspections

The inspectors will check:

- the location and extent of the swale
- that only run-off which does not fall within the definition of slurry or silage effluent is conveyed to a swale \*
- that run-off from pesticide handling or wash-down areas is not conveyed to a swale

\* Unless the run-off is being conveyed to a constructed farm wetland designed in accordance with the Constructed Farm Wetland Design Manual – Scottish Environment Protection Agency / Northern Ireland Environment Agency – 2008.

## Additional guidance

[Supporting guidance is available for this item.](#)

## Recent changes

Section	Change
<a href="#">Spatial targeting</a>	We've updated the target area map

## Previous versions

[Previous versions of this page](#)

## Download guidance

Click 'Download this page' to create a printer-friendly version of this guidance that you can save or print out.