

water matters

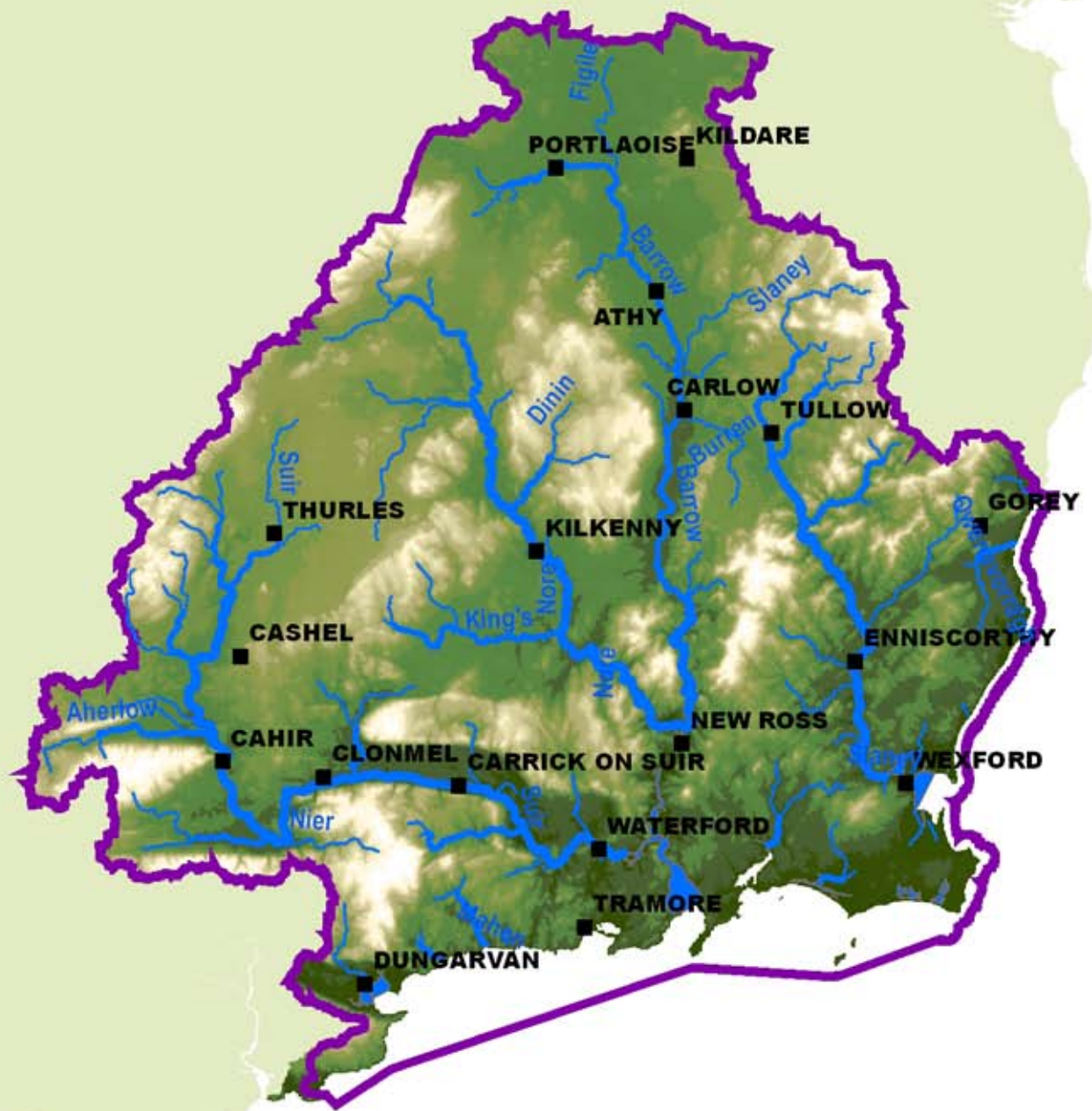
"Help us plan!"



Summary Leaflet

Draft River Basin Management Plan for the South Eastern River Basin District

December 2008



The Draft River Basin District Management Plan

The European Union Water Framework Directive was adopted in 2000. It requires governments to manage all of their waters: rivers, canals, lakes, reservoirs, groundwaters, wetlands, estuaries and coastal waters. Member States must ensure that their waters achieve at least good status by 2015 and that their status doesn't deteriorate.

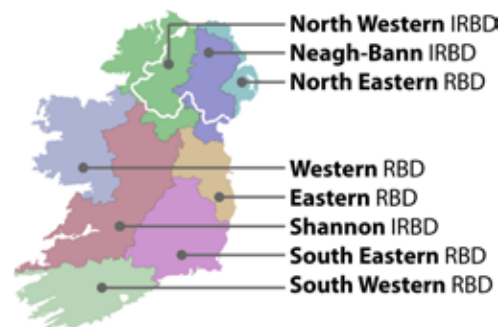
The Directive requires the preparation of a management plan for all of the waters in an area called a River Basin District. Some 400 river basins on the island of Ireland have been grouped and assigned to a total of eight River Basin Districts; one of these lies wholly in Northern Ireland, three are International River Basin Districts and four lie wholly in Ireland, one of which is the South Eastern District.

Since 2000, the District's local authorities have been working on the implementation of the Water Framework Directive. We have met all of the deadlines and our performance has been amongst the best in the European Union.

We have actively sought people's views at every stage of the implementation process. Management plans are considered by the District's Advisory Council. We produced a series of consultation documents and we discussed significant water management issues with interest groups, public authorities and local authorities at a series of public consultation events in 2007 and 2008.

The next stage is the production of a River Basin District Management Plan. It will cover the six-year period from 2009 until 2015; any remaining issues or new problems will be tackled in two further six-year plans, 2015–2021 and 2021–2027.

We have produced a draft of the plan and we are beginning a process of consultation to elicit views on the draft. The final version of this plan must be adopted by all local authorities in the district. The plan will come into effect at the end of 2009.



How the plan was developed

We followed a nine-step process in developing the plan. Our approach was structured: find out the issues, decide what action to take and make a plan.

What are our key water issues?

We investigated which water issues are causing problems, what actions we could take to solve them and where we should focus these actions.

What is the status of our waters?

Comprehensive monitoring established the condition of our waters; identifying where they are satisfactory and where they must be improved.

What do we plan to achieve?

We identified sustainable objectives for our waters.

What measures must we take?

The Water Framework Directive stipulates mandatory measures. We identified actions under these measures, setting out existing and new plans and programmes to ensure full and effective implementation.

What will these mandatory measures achieve?

We assessed how effective these mandatory measures will be in meeting our objectives and have identified cases where extra effort may be needed to improve our waters.

What further measures can we take?

We identified supplementary measures for the cases where the mandatory measures alone would not be sufficient to achieve our objectives.

What will supplementary measures achieve?

We assessed whether the combination of measures would achieve our objectives and how long it would take.

What are our objectives in the South Eastern District?

We outline the objectives we plan to achieve and specify where extended timescales or lower objectives are necessary.

What is our action plan for the South Eastern District?

The outcome of this planning process is a tailored action plan for the South Eastern District. We have proposed a detailed suite of measures setting out what, where and when actions are needed and who will do them.

South Eastern District: current status

The status of our surface waters and groundwaters is summarised in these two tables.

Surface water status in the South Eastern District

| Surface Water Category | High | Good | Moderate | Poor | Bad | Yet to be Determined |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------------------|
| River and canals | | | | | | |
| number (% of total) | 20 (3%) | 198 (30%) | 328 (50%) | 109 (17%) | 5 (1%) | 2 (<0.1%) |
| length km (% of total) | 297 (11%) | 1,262 (46%) | 889 (32%) | 294 (11%) | 1 (<0.1%) | 6 (<0.1%) |
| Lakes and reservoirs | | | | | | |
| number (% of total) | 0 (0%) | 7 (54%) | 4 (31%) | 1 (8%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (8%) |
| area km ² (% of total) | 0 (0%) | 0.35 (26%) | 1 (50%) | 0.27 (20%) | 0 (0%) | <0.1 (4%) |
| Estuaries | | | | | | |
| number (% of total) | 0 (0%) | 7 (27%) | | 19 (73%) | | 0 (0%) |
| area km ² (% of total) | 0 (0%) | 10 (13%) | | 68 (87%) | | 0 (0%) |
| Coastal | | | | | | |
| number (% of total) | 0 (0%) | 1 (11%) | | 3 (33%) | | 5 (56%) |
| area km ² (% of total) | 0 (0%) | 33 (3%) | | 43 (4%) | | 938 (92%) |

Groundwater status in the South Eastern District

| Groundwater | Good | Poor |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| Chemical Status | | |
| number (% of total) | 146 (97%) | 5 (3%) |
| area km ² (% of total) | 12,622 (98%) | 218 (2%) |
| Quantitative Status | | |
| number (% of total) | 149 (99%) | 2 (1%) |
| area km ² (% of total) | 12,784 (99%) | 109 (1%) |
| Combined Status | | |
| number (% of total) | 143 (95%) | 8 (5%) |
| area km ² (% of total) | 12,513 (97%) | 379 (3%) |



Protected Areas

Protected areas must achieve good or high status to support their designations, with specific targets for protection of priority species or habitats. All of the areas requiring special protection in the South Eastern District have been identified, mapped and listed in a register of protected areas (available from www.wfdireland.ie). They include drinking water sources such as the River Douglas and the River Burren, Muskry and Ballyscanlan Loughs, shellfish waters such as Bannow Bay, bathing waters such as Tramore and Curraclloe beaches, nutrient sensitive areas, such as stretches of the Barrow, Nore and the Suir and Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas such as Pollardstown and Hugginstown Fen and Lady's Island.

Pressures

The main pressures on our waters come from:

- wastewater and industrial discharges
- landfills, quarries, mines and contaminated land
- agriculture
- wastewater from unsewered properties
- forestry
- usage and discharge of dangerous substances
- physical modifications
- abstractions
- local and future issues. In the South Eastern District, they include climate change, aquaculture and invasive alien species, as well as the need to protect high quality areas.

We can achieve the greatest gain by concentrating our efforts on those issues that pose the greatest threat to our water environment. Two key sectors stand out, agriculture and the water industry. The Environmental Protection Agency has identified the need to take action in response to these sectors in the River Basin Management Plan. *“Discharges from municipal wastewater treatment works and from agricultural activities are the principal suspected causes of less than satisfactory water in the State. Industrial discharges and discharges from several other activities have also been identified as contributing to a lesser extent”.* (Environmental Protection Agency, 2008)



Measures and objectives

The measures to improve our waters fall into three categories:

- the implementation of 11 key directives, specified under the Water Framework Directive and already transposed into domestic legislation
- the implementation of other stipulated measures required by the Water Framework Directive
- the use of additional or supplementary measures.

Basic measures

The first two categories are referred to as **basic measures**. They are:

| The 11 key EU Directives | Other stipulated measures |
|---|---|
| Bathing waters | Cost recovery for water use |
| Birds | Promotion of efficient and sustainable water use |
| Habitats | Protection of drinking water sources |
| Drinking waters | Control of abstraction and impoundment |
| Major accidents | Control of point source discharges |
| Environmental impact assessment | Control of diffuse source discharges |
| Sewage sludge | Authorisation of discharges to groundwaters |
| Urban wastewater treatment | Control of priority substances |
| Plant protection products | Controls on physical modifications to surface waters |
| Nitrates | Controls on other activities impacting on water status |
| Integrated pollution prevention control | Prevention or reduction of the impact of accidental pollution incidents |

Supplementary measures

A range of possible supplementary measures has been identified by a series of technical studies. Some are already being taken: they include farm based environmental protection schemes and implementation of a suite of forestry good practice guidelines. Other possible measures are codes of practice, voluntary agreements, demand reduction and rehabilitation programmes and legal, administrative and economic instruments.

Supplementary measures range from **reducing** the pressure at source through **remediation** by technical or engineering solutions to **relocation** of the pressure. They have to be technically feasible; the combination of supplementary measures must be the most cost-effective and the cost of these combinations of measures must not be significantly greater than the benefits gained. The impacts of the supplementary measures on the wider environment have to be considered, through Strategic Environmental Assessment, to ensure that they are sustainable.

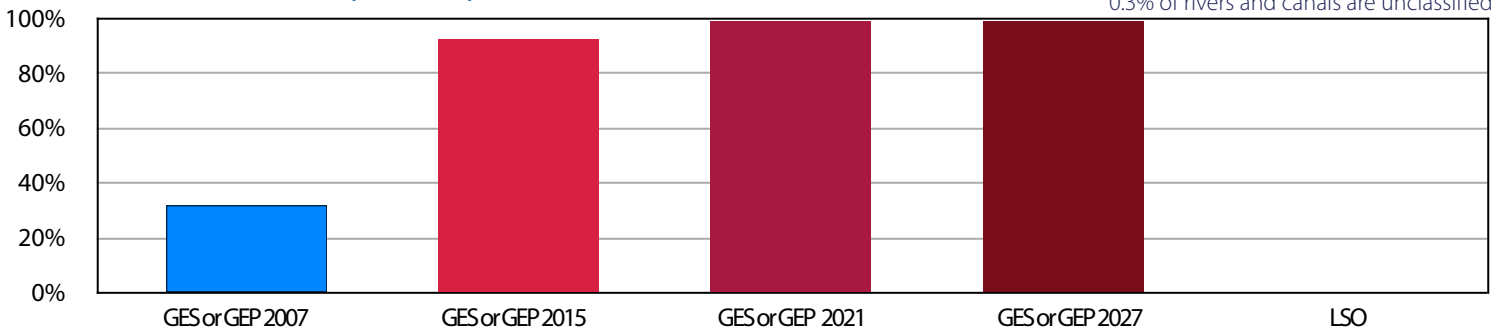
Our objectives for each category of waters

These charts show the improvements we expect in each category of waters over three cycles of the river basin district planning process.

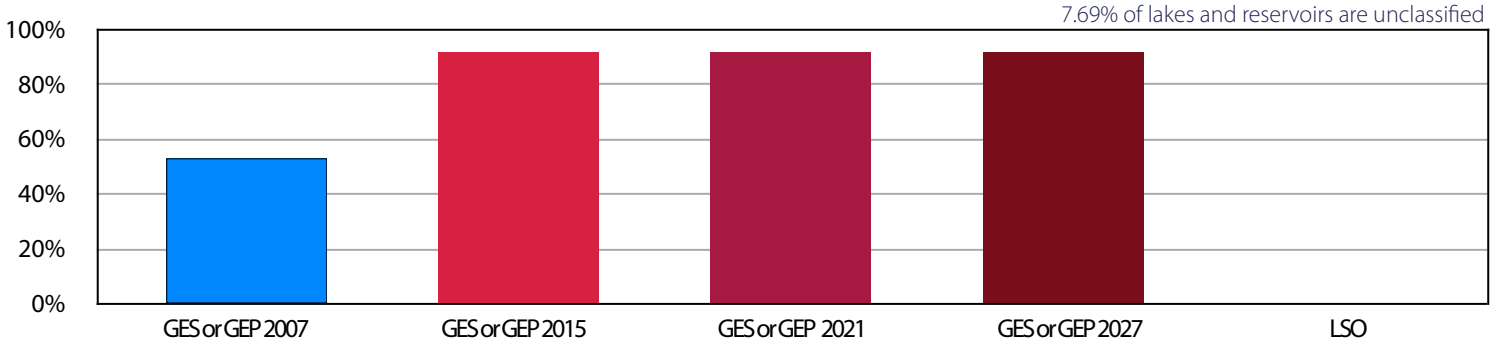
GES or **GEP** means **good ecological status** or **good ecological potential**, in other words compliant with the Water Framework Directive. The standard of good ecological potential is applied to artificial and heavily modified waters (such as canals and reservoirs) where the benefits to humans need to be retained.

LSO means **less stringent objective**, which means that the waters won't achieve good status or good potential before 2027.

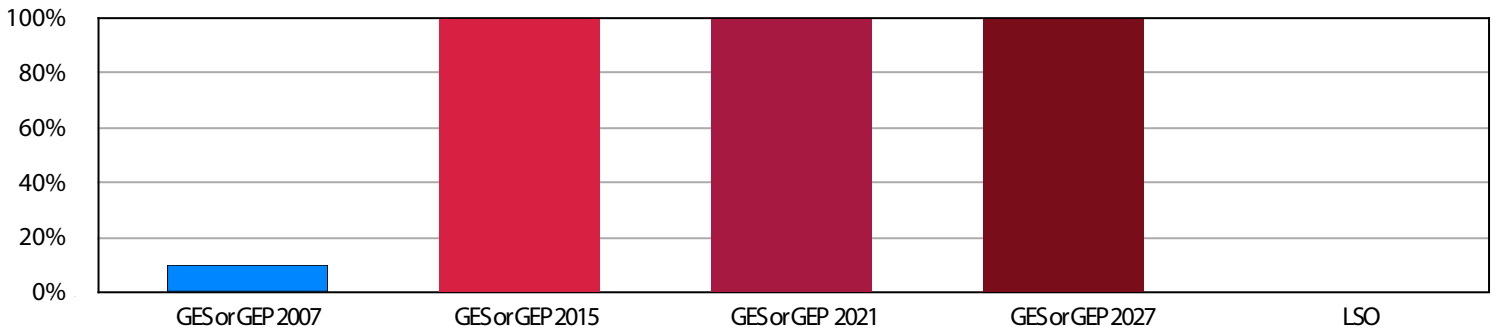
Rivers and Canals (number)



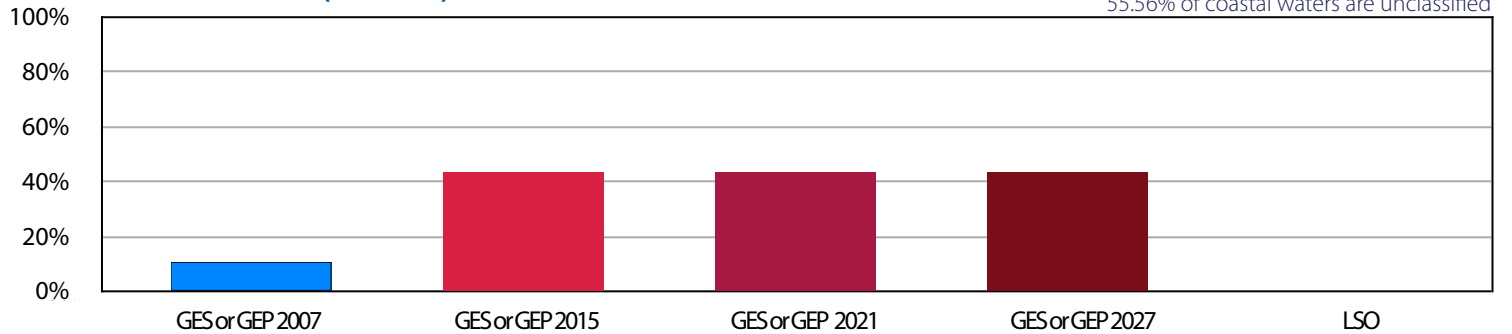
Lakes and Reservoirs (number)



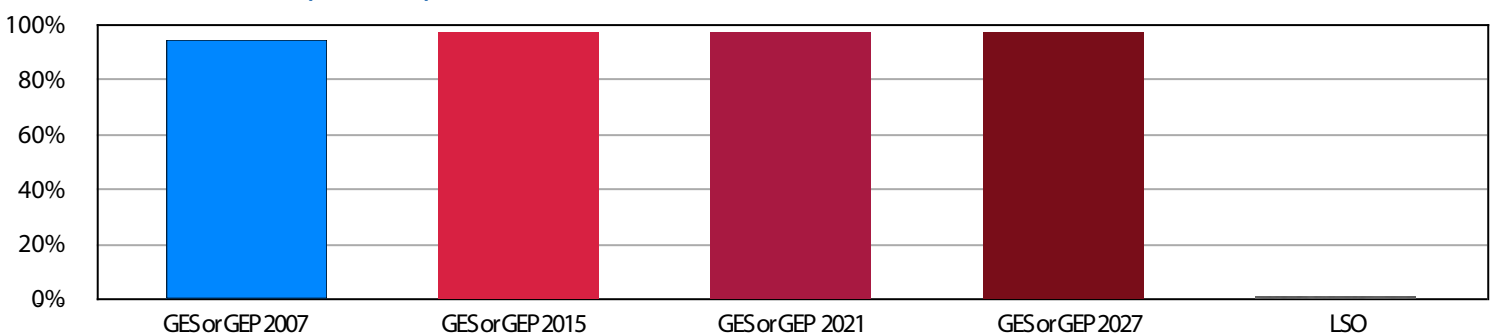
Estuaries (number)



Coastal Waters (number)



Groundwaters (number)



What happens next



The full text of the draft plan is available on www.wfdireland.ie, along with background documents including technical studies into our key water issues, our register of protected areas, and documents detailing monitoring programmes and status development, economics, objectives, programmes of measures and links to plans and programmes. There is also a list of the District's relevant authorities and stakeholders, as well as documents on climate change and Strategic Environmental Assessment. Our interactive webmap viewing tool can also be accessed at www.wfdireland.ie.

Comments, views and suggestions may be sent by 22 June 2009 to:

Mr. Ray Spain
South Eastern River Basin District Project Office
Carlow County Council
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Carlow
rspain@carlowcoco.ie

Early responses would be appreciated to allow more time to clarify and resolve issues that may arise.



We will comply with data protection requirements and will use information that you provide to compile a digest of responses. Please let us know if you wish your response to remain anonymous: if you do, we will include your comments in the digest without saying who made them. If you want to add new comments or information you can contact our website at any stage (www.serbd.com).

Implementation



This leaflet refers to the draft River Basin Management Plan for the South Eastern River Basin District, produced in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. The draft plan is issued by the county councils of Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Waterford, South Tipperary, Laois, North Tipperary, Kildare, Offaly, Wicklow, Limerick, Cork and Waterford City Council.

The task of implementing the management plans will fall mainly to the statutory authorities. In the case of the South Eastern District, it is envisaged that a unit will be set up by Carlow County Council to coordinate the work of Ireland's statutory authorities. Implementation of the plans will be coordinated by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, working together with the local authorities, the Environmental Protection Agency and other relevant public authorities.

