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Administration,
Environmental Licensing Programme,
Office of Climate, Licensing & Resource Use,
Environmental Protection Agency,
Regional Inspectorate,
Ininiscarra,
County Cork.



18 November 2010

Re: Ballycotton Agglomeration (Register No. D0516-01) Regulation 18(3)(b)
Further Information Response

Dear Sir/Madam,

With reference to your letter of the 20th of August 2010, please find the following attached:

- 1 Original of the Ballycotton Regulation 18 Further Information Response
- 1 Copy of the Ballycotton Regulation 18 Further Information Response
- 1 CDROM with the Further Information Response in PDF Format

Yours faithfully,

Colm Brennan
Executive Engineer



Ballycotton Regulation 18 Further Information Response

Question 1 Assess the likelihood of significant effect of the waste water discharges from the above agglomerations on the relevant European sites by referring to Circular L8/08 “Water Services Investment and Rural Water Programmes – Protection of Natural Heritage and National Monuments” issued by the Department of Heritage and Local Government. In particular, the flow diagram in Appendix 1 should be completed and the results of each section recorded. Provide details of the results of this assessment within one month of the date of this notice and provide a reasoned response for the decision. If significant effects are likely then and appropriate assessment must be carried out and a report of this assessment forwarded to the Agency by the date specified below. You are advised to provide the requested information in accordance with the “Note on Appropriate Assessments for the purposes of the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations, 2007 (S.I. 684 of 2007)”.

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Wastewater Discharge Licence Application: D0516-01 Ballycotton

Circular L8/08 2 September 2008

Water Services Investment and Rural Water Programmes – Protection of Natural Heritage and National Monuments

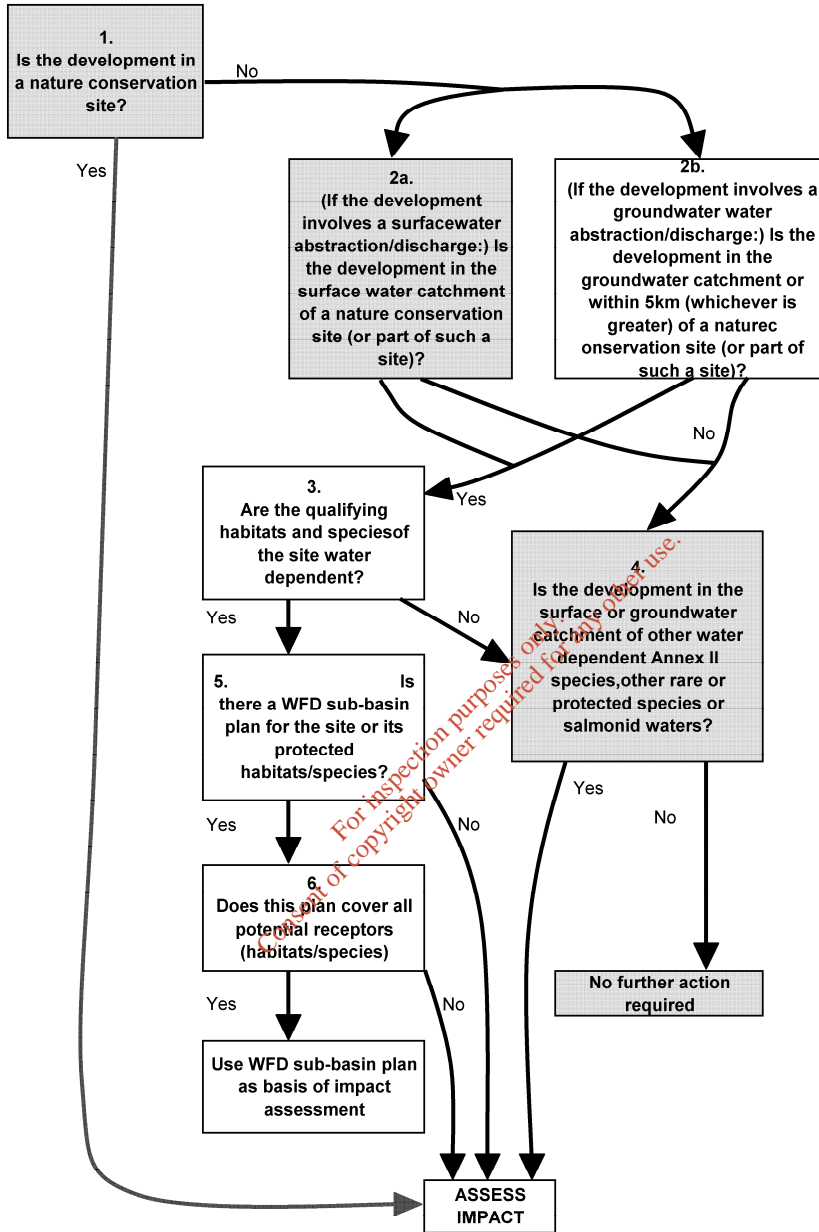
APPENDIX 1

Water Services Schemes - Natural Heritage Checklist for Local Authorities

What projects must be screened?

For new projects and significant changes to any existing operations, if the answer is 'yes' to any of the following, the project (i.e. construction, operation and maintenance) must be screened for its impacts:	
1. Is the development in or on the boundary of a nature conservation site NHA/SAC/SPA?	Yes
2. Will nationally protected species be directly impacted? Wildlife Acts (1976 and 2000), Flora Protection order (S.I. 94 of 1999)?	No
3. Is the development a surface water discharge or abstraction in the surface water catchment, or immediately downstream of a nature conservation site with water dependant qualifying habitats/ species?	No
4. Is the development a groundwater discharge or abstraction in the ground water catchment or within 5 km of a nature conservation site with water-dependant qualifying habitats/species?	No
5. Is the development in the surface water or groundwater catchment of salmonid waters?	No
6. Is the treatment plant in an active or former floodplain or flood zone of a river, lake, etc?	No
7. Is the development a surface discharge or abstraction to or from marine waters and within 3km of a marine nature conservation site?	No
8. Will the project in combination with other projects (existing and proposed) or changes to such projects affect the hydrology or water levels of sites of nature conservation interest or the habitats of protected species?	No

Flow Diagram with Questions relating to the Agglomeration of Ballycotton Shaded Red



Conclusion: An appropriate assessment is required for Ballycotton

Habitats Directive Assessment (Screening Report) in respect of Application by Cork County Council to the EPA for Wastewater Discharge License for Ballycotton Agglomeration.

October 2010

1 Introduction

1.1 Ballycotton Septic Tank and its outfall are located in the centre of the Ballycotton Agglomeration adjacent to the slipway. The separate untreated effluent outfall is located at the eastern end of the Agglomeration, on the Pier. Ballycotton is situated approximately seventeen kilometres southeast of Midleton and four kilometres south of Shanagarry village. The septic tank was built in the 1950s, and as part of the application its capacity in terms of PE has been estimated at 50-60. Currently a PE of 463 is treated by the septic tank and a PE of 344 is discharged untreated. This gives a total PE of 807. However the total PE figure given in the application is 971, which allows for some future development over the lifetime of the licence. The only waste water that enters the septic tank receives primary treatment. Both the septic tank outfall and the untreated effluent outfall discharge to Ballycotton Bay (Water Body Code IE_SW_040_0000), the adjoining coastal area.

1.2 The septic tank outfall is located within 50m of Ballycotton Bay SPA (site code 004022). There also are 2 proposed Natural Heritage Areas near Ballycotton. The septic tank outfall is located 350m to the East of Ballycotton, Ballynamona and Shanagarry pNHA (site code 000076). The untreated effluent outfall is located immediately adjacent to Ballycotton Islands pNHA (site code 001978). The Ballycotton Bay SPA is designated under the **EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)** as transposed into Irish Law under the European Union (Natural Habitats) Regulations SI 94/1997. As this is the case, and in accordance with requirements under this Directive, the potential impacts of proposed developments that have the potential to impact on Special Protection Areas must be assessed. The procedure to do this is called a **Habitats Directive Assessment**. The purpose of such an assessment is to identify whether there may be potential for elements of the project to have a significant impact on nature conservation sites within its impact zone, and if so, to predict the potential for such impacts to affect the overall integrity of such nature conservation sites. The European Union has provided guidance as to how to make a Habitats Directive Assessment which identifies four main stages in the process as follows:

Stage One: Screening

The process which identifies the likely impacts upon a Natura 2000 site of a project or plan, wither alone or in combination with other projects or plans, and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant.

Stage Two: Appropriate assessment

The consideration of the impact on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site of the project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. Additionally, where there are adverse impacts, an assessment of the potential mitigation of those impacts.

Stage Three: Assessment of alternative solutions

The process which examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site.

Stage Four: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain.

An assessment of compensatory measures, where in the light of an assessment of imperative reasons of overriding public interest, it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed.

- 1.3** This document brings together all of the information necessary to make determination as to whether there are likely to be significant impacts arising from the discharge from Ballycotton septic tank outfall and untreated effluent outfall on the adjacent Ballycotton Bay SPA and represents the first stage of this process (Screening).

Step 1:

Provide a description of the plan and other plans and projects that, in combination, have the potential to have significant effects on Natura 2000 sites within the potential impact zone;

Step 2:

Identify Natura 2000 sites which may be impacted by the plan, and compile information on their qualifying interests and conservation objectives;

Step 3:

Determine whether the plan needs to be screened for potential impacts on Natura 2000 sites;

Step 4:

Carry out an assessment of likely effects – direct, indirect and cumulative – undertaken on the basis of available information as a desk study or field survey or primary research as necessary;

Step 5:

Assess the significance of any such effects on the Natura 2000 sites within the impact zone.

- 1.4** The assessment has been prepared in accordance with the following guidance:

European Commission (2000) Managing Natura 2000 sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.

European Commission (2001) Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Articles 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.

Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland. Guidance for Planning Authorities. Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2009.

2 Appropriate Assessment Screening Matrix

2.1 Description of project	
Location	Ballycotton, Cork. (See A1_Map1 of the application).
Description of the key components of the project	<p>Ballycotton Septic Tank was built in the 1950s. The system is comprised of the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inlet • Storm Overflow Chamber • Septic Tank • Outlet <p>On average approximately 125m³/day is discharged from the septic tank into Ballycotton Bay.</p> <p>The untreated effluent outfall is comprised of an open pipe to the sea, which discharges 93m³/day into Ballycotton Bay.</p>
Distance from designated sites in potential impact zone*	50m

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2.2 Description of the Natura 2000 sites within the potential impact zone¹	
Name	Ballycotton Bay SPA
Site Code	004022
Site Description	<p>Situated on the south coast of Co. Cork, Ballycotton Bay is an east-facing coastal complex, which stretches northwards from Ballycotton to Ballynamona, a distance of c. 2 km. The site comprises two sheltered inlets which receive the flows of several small rivers. The southern inlet had formerly been lagoonal (Ballycotton Lake) but breaching of the shingle barrier in recent times has resulted in the area reverting to an estuarine system.</p> <p>The principal habitat within the site is inter-tidal sand and mudflats. These are mostly well-exposed and the sediments are predominantly firm sands. In the more sheltered conditions of the inlets, sediments contain a higher silt fraction. The inter-tidal flats provide the main feeding habitat for the wintering birds. Sandy beaches are well represented.</p> <p>Salt marshes fringe the flats in the sheltered inlets and these provide high tide roosts. A small area of shallow marine water is also included.</p> <p>More information on the Ballycotton Bay SPA is contained Appendix 1 of this document. Bird Count data for 1999-2004 has been included in Appendix 2 of this Document. Cork County Council has applied to BirdWatch Ireland for Bird count data for 2005-2010. Details are to follow.</p>
Qualifying Interests of Ballycotton Bay SPA.	<p>Ballycotton Bay supports an excellent diversity of wintering waterfowl species, and has nationally important populations of nine species as follows: Teal, Ringed Plover, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Lapwing, Sanderling, Bar-tailed Godwit, Curlew and Turnstone.</p> <p>While relatively small in area, Ballycotton Bay supports an excellent diversity of wintering waterfowl and has nationally important populations of nine species, of which two, Golden Plover and Bar-tailed Godwit, are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.</p> <p>Bird Count data for 1999-2004 has been included in Appendix 2 of this Document. Cork County Council has applied to BirdWatch Ireland for Bird count data for 2005-2010. Details are to follow.</p>
Other Notable Features of	The shingle beach is mobile and is influenced by storms,

¹ Natura 2000 sites within the potential impact zone of the proposed development have been identified in accordance with guidance provided in the NPWS circular L8/08.

<p>Ballycotton Bay SPA</p>	<p>which create open conditions that favour a particular suite of species. Species found here include Grass-leaved Orache (<i>Atriplex littoralis</i>), Black Mustard (<i>Brassica nigra</i>), Sand Couch (<i>Elymus farctus</i>) and Lyme-grass (<i>Leymus arenarius</i>). Also growing on the shingle beach is Sea-kale (<i>Crambe maritima</i>), a rare species that is listed in the Red Data Book.</p> <p>Other species which occur in important numbers, and at times exceed the threshold for national importance, include Shelduck, Wigeon, Mallard, Oystercatcher, Dunlin, Black-tailed Godwit, Redshank and Greenshank. The population of Golden Plover is of particular note as it represents 2.8% of the national total, while the Grey Plover and Lapwing populations each represent 2.5% of their respective national totals. Ballycotton Bay was formerly of importance for Bewick's Swan but the birds have abandoned the site since the reversion of the lagoonal habitat to estuarine conditions. The site is also important for wintering gulls, especially Lesser Blackbacked Gulls in autumn and early winter. Common Gull and Great Black-backed Gull are well represented in winter.</p> <p>Bird Count data for 1999-2004 has been included in Appendix 2 of this Document. Cork County Council has applied to BirdWatch Ireland for Bird count data for 2005-2010. Details are to follow.</p>
<p>Conservation Objectives</p>	<p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species and species of special conservation interest, or significant disturbance to these species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained.</p> <p>To ensure for the qualifying species and species of special conservation interest that the following are maintained in the long-term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the population of the species as a viable component of the site; ○ the distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species; ○ the structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species; <p><i>Source – National Parks and Wildlife Service</i></p>

2.3 Assessment Criteria	
<p>Describe the individual elements of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) likely to give rise to impacts on the Natura 2000 site.</p>	<p>Discharge from Ballycotton Septic Tank: Effluent from the Ballycotton septic tank (Primary Discharge Point) is discharged to Ballycotton Bay, 50m from the SPA.</p> <p>Effluent from the untreated effluent discharge (Secondary Discharge Point) is discharged to Ballycotton Bay, 800m from the SPA.</p> <p>The discharges consists of minimally treated effluent from the Ballycotton Septic Tank and and untreated effluent discharge.</p> <p>Other Discharges in the East of the Harbour: Wastewater collected in the village of Garryvoe discharges via a septic tank into the Ballycotton Bay SPA.</p> <p>Wastewater collected in the village of Shanagarry discharges via a Private WWTP into the Ballycotton Bay SPA.</p>
<p>Describe any likely direct, indirect or secondary impacts of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) on the Natura 2000 site taking into account the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Size and scale ○ Land-take ○ Distance from the Natura 2000 site or key features of the site: ○ Resource requirements (water abstraction etc.) ○ Emissions (disposal to land, water or air) ○ Excavation Requirements ○ Transportation Requirements ○ Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning ○ Other. 	<p>Discharges could give rise to elevated nutrients entering Ballycotton Bay. Increased nutrient levels may impact on the ecology of an area by changing the composition of floral communities and reducing the ability of less robust plants to survive. Increased nutrient levels may also result in increasing the invertebrate populations in the estuary, thereby increasing bird population levels.</p> <p>However the potential for the treatment plant discharge to result in elevated nutrients within the harbour is reduced by two main factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. From the limited monitoring available there is no deterioration in water quality in Ballycotton Bay from the discharge. 2. The effluent enters the Ballycotton Bay is a large and well exchanged body of water with unlimited dilution capacity. <p>1 No deterioration in water quality in Ballycotton Bay According to the ambient monitoring already carried out as part of the WWDL application process, there is no deterioration in water quality associated with the Ballycotton discharge.</p> <p>2 Effluent discharges into Ballycotton Bay The treated effluent enters the Ballycotton Bay at its southern end. Ballycotton Bay is a large and well exchanged body of water with unlimited dilution capacity. This means that the discharge is properly diluted within the SPA.</p>
<p>Describe any likely changes to the site arising as a result of:</p>	<p>Reduction in habitat area: The effluent is discharging to a large well-exchanged body of water where dilution and dispersion potential is high. No</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduction in habitat area ○ Disturbance to key species ○ Habitat or species fragmentation ○ Reduction in species density ○ Changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc) ○ Climate Change 	<p>significant impacts are evident or predicted on habitats within Ballycotton Bay SPA arising from the operation of this facility.</p> <p>Disturbance to key species: The operation of the WWTP does not cause any disturbance to species within the SPA.</p> <p>Habitat or species fragmentation: No habitat fragmentation has been caused as a result of the operation of this facility.</p> <p>Reduction in species density: The effluent is discharging to a large well-exchanged body of water where dilution and dispersion potential is high. No significant impacts are evident or predicted on species for which the SPA is designated.</p> <p>Changes in key indicators of conservation value eg water quality: While there is no ongoing monitoring of water quality for Ballycotton Bay, some sampling and testing were done and submitted as part of the Wastewater Licence Application. This testing, while insufficient for a complete analysis indicates that there is no deterioration in water quality associated with the Ballycotton discharge.</p>
<p>Describe any likely impacts on the Natura 2000 site as a whole in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interference with the key relationships that define the structure of the site ○ Interference with key relationships that define the function of the site 	<p>Interference with the key relationships that define the structure of the site: The structure of the SPA is not impacted by the operation of this facility.</p> <p>Interference with key relationships that define the function of the site: The function of the SPA is not impacted by the operation of this facility.</p>
<p>Describe from the above those elements of the project of plan, or combination of elements, where the above impacts are likely to be significant or where the scale or magnitude of impacts is not known.</p>	<p>No significant impacts are predicted.</p>

3. Finding of No Significant Effects Report Matrix

3.1 Details	
Name of project or plan	Ballycotton
Name and location of Natura 2000 site	Ballycotton Bay Special protection Area
Description of the project or plan	<p>Ballycotton Septic Tank was built in the 1950s. The system is comprised of the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inlet • Storm Overflow Chamber • Septic Tank • Outlet <p>On average approximately 125m³/day is discharged from the septic tank into Ballycotton Bay.</p> <p>The untreated effluent outfall is comprised of an open pipe to the sea, which discharges 93m³/day into Ballycotton Bay.</p>
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No

3.2 The assessment of significance of effects	
Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 Site.	Discharges from Ballycotton either alone or in combination with discharges from other sources could give rise to elevated nutrients entering Ballycotton Bay. Increased nutrient levels may impact on the ecology of an area by changing the composition of floral communities and reducing the ability of less robust plants to survive. Increased nutrient levels may also result in increasing the invertebrate populations in the estuary, thereby increasing bird population levels.
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The effluent is discharging to a large well-exchanged body of water where dilution and dispersion potential is high. No significant impacts are evident or predicted on species for which the SPA is designated.
List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and	National Parks and Wildlife Service – Natureconservation@environ.ie,

telephone or email address	cyril.saich@environ.ie BirdWatch Ireland – Data request.
Response to consultation	Draft Conservation Objectives were sent from NPWS. BirdWatch Ireland to send on Bird count data for 2005-2010.

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Data collected to carry out the assessment			
Who carried out the assessment	Sources of data	Level of assessment completed	Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed
Colm Brennan, Cork County Council	IWebs Bird Data supplied by BirdWatch Ireland; Water Quality Monitoring Data CCC; Ecological Report for the proposed Shanagarry, Garryvoe, Ballycotton Sewage Scheme, Co. Cork. Prepared by Limosa Environmental. (Submitted as part of the Licence application).	Desktop review of cited data.	This report.

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Question 2 Review the assessment of the impact of the discharge in relation to the requirements of the Environmental Quality Objectives regulations (S.I. No. 272 of 2009) and resubmit and update where relevant

The agglomeration discharges into Ballycotton Bay which has an “unassigned” status. Therefore the “good” standard contained in the surface water regulations was used for comparison purposes.

The ambient sampling results for 2009 at aSW-1a were compared to the relevant EQR/S from the surface water regulations in the following tables. The sample results and the EQR/S were included only if there were values for both, to allow comparison.

The ambient sample results incorporated in the following tables are those laid out in the ambient column of the Revised Table E. However many of these results are at the limit of detection, or are based on averages that include assumed figures. Therefore an additional ambient table, which incorporates actual results for analysis below the Limit of Detection have been included. This “Analysis below the Limit of Detection” is laid out on a separate column in the Revised Table E.

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AMBIENT COMPARISON TABLE

<i>Physico-chemical conditions</i>	<i>Ecological quality ratio/standard</i>	<i>2009 ambient sampling results at aSW-1a</i>
	<i>Good boundary</i>	
	<i>Coastal Water Body</i>	
<i>Nutrient conditions Table 9</i>	<i>Coastal Water Body</i>	<i>Ambient sampling results</i>
Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen (mg N/L) (depending on water salinity)	0.25	0.6mg/L* Saline Interference
<i>Specific pollutants Table 10</i>	<i>Other surface waters AA-EQS</i>	<i>Ambient sampling results</i>
Phenol	8	<0.1µg/L
Toulene	10	<0.28µg/L
Xylene	10	<0.73µg/L
Arsenic	20	1.4µg/L
Total Chromium	0.6	Saline Interference
Copper	5	<20µg/L
Cyanide	10	<5.0µg/L
Flouride	1500	754µg/L Saline Interference
Zinc	40	<20µg/L
<i>Priority Substances Table 11</i>	<i>Other surface waters AA-EQS</i>	<i>Ambient sampling results</i>
Atrazine	0.6	<0.01µg/L
Dichloromethane	20	<1.0µg/L
Simazine	7.2	<0.01µg/L
Lead and its compounds	7.2	<20.0µg/L
Nickel and its compounds	20	<20µg/L
<i>Priority Hazardous Substances Table 12</i>	<i>Other surface waters AA-EQS</i>	<i>Ambient sampling results</i>
Cadmium and its compounds	0.2	<20µg/L
Mercury and its compounds	0.05	0.044µg/L

Note the following:

The black results are within the EQR/S.

The red results break the EQR/S.

The blue results may break the EQR/S.

The results highlighted grey are at the limit of detection.

The salinity of Ballycotton Bay is 34.5psu

*The sum of Ammonia, Nitrite and Nitrate sample result has been used for comparison purposes.

**AMBIENT COMPARISON TABLE
(ANALYSIS BELOW THE LIMIT OF DETECTION)**

Physico-chemical conditions	Ecological quality ratio/standard	2009 ambient sampling results at aSW-1a
	Good boundary	
	Coastal Water Body	
Nutrient conditions Table 9	Coastal Water Body	Ambient sampling results
Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen (mg N/L) (depending on water salinity)	0.25	<0.009
Specific pollutants Table 10	Other surface waters AA-EQS	Ambient sampling results
Copper	5	<1.0µg/L
Zinc	40	<1.0µg/L
Priority Substances Table 11	Other surface waters AA-EQS	Ambient sampling results
Lead and its compounds	7.2	<1.0µg/L
Nickel and its compounds	20	<0.75µg/L
Priority Hazardous Substances Table 12	Other surface waters AA-EQS	Ambient sampling results
Cadmium and its compounds	0.2	<1.0µg/L

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APPENDIX 1

SITE SYNOPSIS

SITE NAME: BALLYCOTTON BAY SPA

SITE CODE: 004022

Situated on the south coast of Co. Cork, Ballycotton Bay is an east-facing coastal complex, which stretches northwards from Ballycotton to Ballynamona, a distance of c. 2 km. The site comprises two sheltered inlets which receive the flows of several small rivers. The southern inlet had formerly been lagoonal (Ballycotton Lake) but breaching of the shingle barrier in recent times has resulted in the area reverting to an estuarine system.

The principal habitat within the site is inter-tidal sand and mudflats. These are mostly well-exposed and the sediments are predominantly firm sands. In the more sheltered conditions of the inlets, sediments contain a higher silt fraction. The inter-tidal flats provide the main feeding habitat for the wintering birds. Sandy beaches are well represented. The shingle beach is mobile and is influenced by storms, which create open conditions that favour a particular suite of species. Species found here include Grass-leaved Orache (*Atriplex littoralis*), Black Mustard (*Brassica nigra*), Sand Couch (*Elymus farctus*) and Lyme-grass (*Leymus arenarius*). Also growing on the shingle beach is Sea-kale (*Crambe maritima*), a rare species that is listed in the Red Data Book. Salt marshes fringe the flats in the sheltered inlets and these provide high tides roosts. A small area of shallow marine water is also included.

Ballycotton Bay supports an excellent diversity of wintering waterfowl species, and has nationally important populations of nine species as follows (all figures are average peaks for the 5 winters 1995/96-1999/00): Teal (1,296), Ringed Plover (248), Golden Plover (4,284), Grey Plover (187), Lapwing (4,371), Sanderling (79), Bar-tailed Godwit (261), Curlew (1,254) and Turnstone (288). Other species which occur in important numbers, and at times exceed the threshold for national importance, include Shelduck (137), Wigeon (757), Mallard (366), Oystercatcher (362), Dunlin (812), Black-tailed Godwit (168), Redshank (149) and Greenshank (17). The population of Golden Plover is of particular note as it represents 2.8% of the national total, while the Grey Plover and Lapwing populations each represent 2.5% of their respective national totals. Ballycotton Bay was formerly of importance for Bewick's Swan but the birds have abandoned the site since the reversion of the lagoonal habitat to estuarine conditions. The site is also important for wintering gulls, especially Lesser Blackbacked Gulls (1,606) in autumn and early winter. Common Gull (310) and Great Black-backed Gull (324) are well represented in winter.

The site is a well-known location for passage waders, especially in autumn. Species such as Ruff, Little Stint, Curlew Sandpiper, Green Sandpiper and Spotted Redshank occur annually though in variable numbers. Small numbers of Ruff may also be seen in late winter and spring. Rarer waders, such as Wood Sandpiper and Pectoral Sandpiper, have also been recorded.

While relatively small in area, Ballycotton Bay supports an excellent diversity of wintering waterfowl and has nationally important populations of nine species, of which two, Golden Plover and Bar-tailed Godwit, are listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive. Bird populations have been well-monitored in recent years.
6.10.2004

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APPENDIX 2



Ballycotton Bay

Species name	1% national	1% International	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	Mean	Peak
Red-throated Diver	20	10,000	6	1				1	6
Great Northern Diver	20	50	1				1	0	1
Little Grebe	25	3,400	2					0	2
Great Crested Grebe	55	4,800	1				1	0	1
Cormorant	130	1,200	12	17	9	11	28	15	28
Grey Heron	30	2,700	15	13	9	10	15	12	15
Little Egret	20	1,300	2	3	4	3	7	4	7
Mute Swan	110	110					2	0	2
Pink-footed Goose			1					0	1
Greenland White-fronted Goose	110	330	1					0	1
Canada Goose			34	15	20	6	16	19	34
Barnacle Goose	90	540		1				0	1
Light-bellied Brant Goose	200	200	82	46	28	15	48	39	82
Shelduck	150	3,000	149	81	47	52	91	80	149
Wigeon	620	15,000	454	380	518	735	588	535	735
American Wigeon						1		0	1
Gadwall	20	600	2	6	2			2	6
Tail	450	4,000	747	758	512	726	509	650	758
Green-winged Teal			1					0	1
Mallard	380	20,000	161	85	159	213	216	167	216
Pintail	20	600				4	2	1	4
Shoveler	25	400	1			20		4	20
Ring-necked Duck						1		0	1
Scup	45	3,100	5					1	5
Moorhen		20,000	5	2	2	2	6	3	6
Water Rail			1		1	1		1	1
Oystercatcher	680	10,200	164	164	230	267	251	219	267
Ringed Plover	150	730	87	134	105	82	78	97	134
American Golden Plover				1				0	1
Golden Plover	1,500	9,300	123	630	860	2,000	2,200	1,481	2,600
Grey Plover	65	2,500	84	95	93	129	104	101	129
Lapwing	1,800	20,000	2,120	1,839	2,266	2,240	1,789	1,971	2,240
Knot	180	4,500	2	8		36	15	12	36
Sanderling	66	1,200	62	114	73	61	92	80	114
Little Stint								0	1
Baird's Sandpiper			1					0	1
Curlew Sandpiper				10				2	10
Dunlin	880	13,280	863	285	527	475	450	420	527
Buff-breasted Sandpiper				1				0	1
Ruff		10,000	3	8	1	2		3	8
Jack Snipe					1			0	1
Snipe		30,000	75	27	57	57	63	60	63
Black-tailed Godwit	140	380	171	158	188	243	207	193	243
Bar-tailed Godwit	160	1,200	123	99	96	158	101	115	158
Whimbrel			1					0	1
Curlew	530	4,200	744	494	588	678	540	608	744
Spotted Redshank		1,000	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
Redshank	310	1,900	180	154	128	133	214	152	214
Greenshank	20	3,100	13	8	21	18	14	15	21
Green Sandpiper					1			0	1
Turnstone	120	1,000	118	87	126	148	147	126	148
Mediterranean Gull			1		1	1		1	1
Black-headed Gull		20,000	370	848	643	1,033	1,000	779	1,033
Common Gull		16,000	551	2,205	1,300	1,630	364	1,210	2,205
Lesser Black-backed Gull		4,500	983	2,162	1,563	1,352	1,313	1,475	2,162

The counts presented in the table refer to the peak counts of species in each I-WeBS season. Site peak and mean are calculated as the peak and mean of peak counts respectively over the five seasons specified. Blank columns indicate seasons for which no data are available, while blank cells within columns which contain positive values for one or more species constitute zero for those species.



Irish Wetland Bird Survey

Data Request Form

Please read the accompanying Guidance Notes before completing this form. Ensure all parts of the form are completed, and tick boxes where relevant. Please check that you have signed the form, indicating that you agree to the terms and conditions of the data use.

Organisation: CORK COUNTY COUNCIL Contact name: COLM BRENNAN

Address: FLOOR 5 Telephone (Home): _____
CO. HALL (Work): 021 4285287
CORK Fax: 021 4343255
 Email: _____

Project Details

Title: _____

In what capacity are you carrying out this work? Amateur Professional
 Is the work part of a commercial study? Yes No
 If yes, who is the study being carried out for? _____

Please give details of your study, including the analyses using I-WeBS data. Please also indicate if you wish to be considered for one of the following charging categories and give reasons for this:

Discount Rate Volunteer/Education rate Research License Rate I-WeBS partner

CORK COCO HAS APPLIED TO THE EPA FOR DISCHARGE LICENCES FOR ALL OF ITS MUNICIPAL DISCHARGE LOCATIONS. WHERE THIS DISCHARGE IS IN THE VICINITY OF A NATURA 2000 SITE, THE EPA HAS REQUESTED AN APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS OF THE DISCHARGE ON THE SITE. CORK COCO WILL BE LOOKING FOR THIS DATA FOR A NUMBER OF SITES. - HENCE THE DISCOUNT RATE

Please list sites for which data are required (with grid reference/county*) and enclose a map if possible:

Further details of sites and subsites covered are available at www.birdwatchireland.ie (see I-WeBS in Our Work/ Surveys & Projects)

<u>BALLYCOTTON BAY SPA</u>		

Please indicate data format required:

Format Monthly counts (Please specify years, e.g. 2001/02 - 2003/04);
 Tabulated five-year synopsis (data will be supplied for the most recent five seasons)
 Other (Please specify): 5 YR SITE SYNOPSIS 2005 - 2010

Data will be supplied within 15 working days of receiving a completed request form.

Data will be supplied electronically via email, in pdf format. Please indicate if you require a paper printout

Notes regarding interpretation will be provided with the I-WeBS data supplied. Please tick the box if you wish to purchase a copy of the recently published *Ireland's Wetlands and their Waterbirds: Status and Distribution*, which provides information on all sites covered in Ireland between 1994/95 and 2000/01 (cost EU35.00 + 6.50 p&p).....

I confirm that all information given here is correct. I agree to abide by the conditions of data use (see attached Guidance Notes) and understand that these Guidance Notes and this completed Data Request Form taken together form the basis of a legally binding contract with the I-WeBS partners (BWI & NPWS). As part of this contract, I agree to pay to the I-WeBS partners all charges and fees assessed by them as owing under the agreed terms of contract.

Signature Colm Brennan Date 18/11/10

Data given on this form will be entered onto a computer database for the purposes of mailing and record keeping and may be copied to all I-WeBS partner organisations.

* Continue on separate sheet if necessary

Please contact the I-WeBS Office on 01 2819878 if any queries, or email: ocrowe@birdwatchireland.ie
Please return the completed form by fax (01 2810997), or post to: I-WeBS Office, BirdWatch Ireland, Unit 20 Block D, Bullford Business Campus, Killoole, Co. Wicklow.