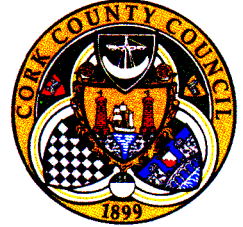
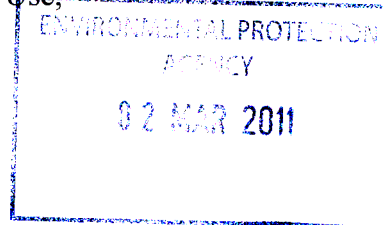


Comhairle Contae Chorcaí Cork County Council

Halla an Chontae,
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Web: www.corkcoco.ie



Administration,
Environmental Licensing Programme,
Office of Climate, Licensing & Resource Use,
Environmental Protection Agency,
Headquarters,
PO Box 3000,
Johnstown Castle Estate,
County Wexford.



February 17th 2011

A0442-01

Re: Notice in accordance with Regulation 25(c)(ii) of the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations 2007.

Dear Ms English

With reference to your letter of the 14 of December 2010, please find the following attached:

- 1 Original plus 1 copy of the Cill na Martra Agglomeration (Register No. A0432-01) Regulation 25(c)(ii) Further Information Response.
- 1 CDROM with the Further Information Response in PDF Format.

Yours Sincerely

Mairead Lucey
Substitute Director of Service
Cork County Council
Area Operations South
Floor 5
Co Hall

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Cill na Martra Regulation 25 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 Environment, 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 an 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)”.

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

February 2011

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Cill na Martra Wastewater Certificate of authorisation application covers the Cill na Martra agglomeration. The village of Cill na Martra is located approximately 10km west of Macroom in the Muskerry Gaeltacht. The village is served by a network of combined sewers which convey storm and wastewater to the WWTP located to the North of the Village. The plant was constructed in 2008 and has a design capacity of 600PE and currently serves a 227PE. The WWTP is a Sequence Batch Reactor (SBR) type which treats the effluent to a high standard and it is then discharged to the Sullane River. The Sullane River is a tributary of the River Lee which is a Salmonoid River. The Cill na Martra discharge enters the Sullane River approximately 11km upstream of its confluence with the Lee.
- 1.2 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 the WWTP at Cill na Martra on the Salmonoid River Lee.

Based on the preliminary flow chart already carried out, the need for an assessment is solely to assess whether the Cill na Martra discharge has an impact on the salmonoid waters of the Lee. The WWTP discharges into the Sullane River which is in the Upper Lee Catchment Area. The Sullane meets the Lee approx 11km downstream of the discharge location.

2 Appropriate Assessment Screening Matrix

2.1 Description of project	
Location	Cill na Martra WWTP. See Location map – part A original application.
Description of the key components of the project	Cill na Martra WWTP was constructed in 2008. It serves a population of approx 230 and is designed to treat waste for a 600population equivalent.
Distance from designated sites in potential impact zone	11km from Salmonoid river (River Lee),

2.2 Description of the Natura 2000 sites within the potential impact zone ¹	
Name	None within impact zone
Site Code	N/A

2.3 Assessment Criteria	
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 Salmonoid River.	<p>Discharge from Cill na Martra WWTP <i>Treated effluent is discharged into the Sullane river. The discharge consists of secondary treated effluent which is treated to Urban Wastewater Directive standards. The quality of the effluent is high with results on average far less than those set down by the directive.</i></p> <p>Other Discharges in the vicinity: Clondrohid – Two septic tanks discharging to the Foherish tributary of the Sullane. The Foherish/Sullane confluence occurs approx. 5km downstream of Cill na Martra</p> <p><i>Coolcower septic tank (approx. pe 100) discharges directly into the River Lee downstream of the Lee/Sullane confluence.</i></p> <p>Macroom WWTP discharges into the Sullane River. The lee and the Sullane combine approx 1km downstream of the Macroom discharge point.</p>

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>Describe any likely direct, indirect or secondary impacts of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) on the Salmonoid river 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 the River Lee. Increased nutrients could have a negative impact on the fish life in the river.</p>
<p>Describe any likely changes to the site arising as a result of:</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>Reduction in habitat area: N/A</p> <p>Disturbance to key species: <i>Increased nutrients in the Sullane river and the river Lee downstream of the discharge location could have a negative effect on fish numbers in the Lee. However there is no evidence to support this.</i></p> <p>Habitat or species fragmentation: <i>No water dependent species in the surrounding SAC's SPA's.</i></p> <p>Reduction in species density: N/A.</p> <p>Changes in key indicators of conservation value eg water quality: <i>The South Western River Basin District have carried out a Water Management Unit Report on the Upper lee Catchment. This includes all the tributaries to the Lee upstream of Macroom. The Sullane is classified as having good water quality as is the upper Lee. The intention of the SWRBD is to preserve this good quality.</i></p>

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	<p><i>The EPA water monitoring sites in the vicinity give a consistent Q rating of 4 upstream of the discharge location. Downstream of the discharge location has a Q rating of 4-5. (last available data 2008)</i></p> <p><i>As part of the Application process Cork County Council carried out limited sampling of water immediately upstream and downstream of the discharge point (depending on safe access)</i></p> <p><i>There is no evidence of deterioration of water quality associated with these results.</i></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.	No significant impacts are predicted.

3. Finding of No Significant Effects Report Matrix

3.1 Project Description	
Name of project or plan	Cill na Martra WWTP discharge
Name of salmonoid River	River Lee (WWTP discharges into Sullane river which is a tributary of Lee)
Description of the project or plan	The WWTP treats wast from the Cill na Martra agglomeration and discharges it to the Sullane River.
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.	<i>If the discharge from Cill na Martra WWTP is high in nutrients, and in combination with other discharges of poor quality it could possibly have a negative effect on the aquatic life in both the Sullane and the Lee.</i>
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	<p>The Lee confluence is 11km downstream of the discharge location.</p> <p>The Sullane river downstream of Cill na Martra has a consistent Q value of 4-5 which means the river is not eutrophic. Therefore the discharge cannot be having an impact either on the fish life in the river. If the Sullane is unaffected by the discharge it follows that the discharge is not impacting negatively on the Lee river.</p> <p>The effluent quality from the Cill na Martra discharge is of a high standard and is consistently less than the limits set down by the UWW treatment directive.</p>

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
Madeleine Healy, Cork County Council	Cork Co Council EPA water quality monitoring data	Desktop review of cited data.	This report.

Question 2. -

Please provide the name of the agglomeration to which the Waste Water Discharge Licence Application relates.

This application is for the Cill na Martra agglomeration.

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Upper Lee WMU

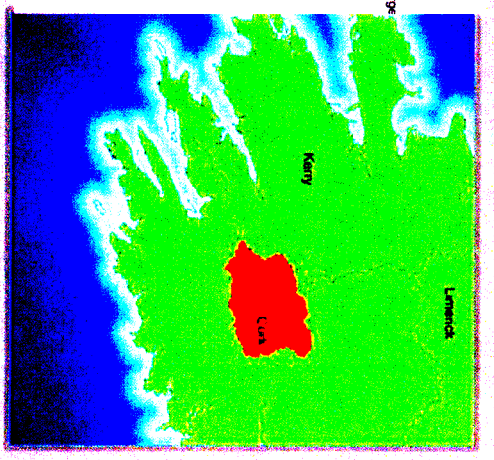
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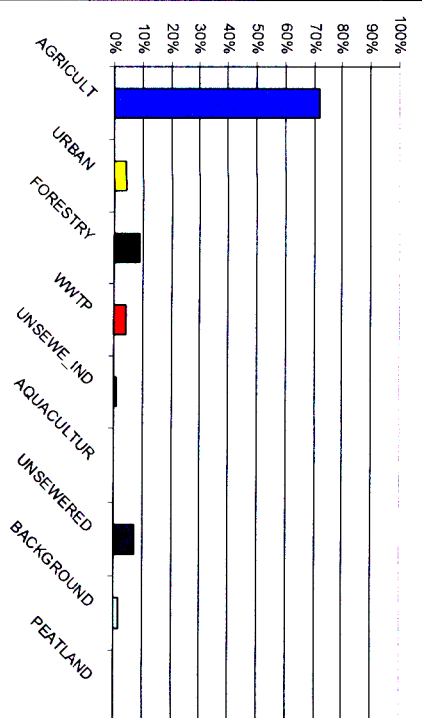
- Legend**
- Towns and Villages
 - EPA Licensed Facility (IPPC)
 - Local Authority Licensed Discharge
 - Wastewater Treatment Plants
 - Water Treatment Plants
 - County Boundary
 - River Water Body Boundary
 - River Status
 - High
 - Good
 - Moderate
 - Poor
 - Bad
 - Lake Status
 - High
 - Good
 - Moderate
 - Poor
 - Bad



Name	Upper Lee Water management Unit
Area	617km ²
River Basin District	SWRBD
Main Counties	Cork
Protected Areas	4 Surface Drinking Water Rivers - Sullane, Lee, Unnamed stream at Toorenduff and Unnamed stream at Gorteadrolane (both tribs of Lee) 3 SAC's: ST. GOBNET'S WOOD; THE GEARAGH, MULLAGHANISH BOG. 1 SPA: The Gearagh SPA

Calculated in accordance with OSPAR HARP Guidelines.
Not an indication of risk, rather an indication of potential to cause risk.

Sectoral Total Phosphorus Sources



Upper Lee Water Management Unit Action Plan

STATUS/IMPACTS	
Overall status	There are 47 water bodies in this WMU. They are mostly High Status (14) with 27 Good Status, 2 Moderate status and 4 Poor status.
Status elements	Fish and hydromorphology dictates status of the poor waterbodies. Physchem is good or high, where monitored. High and Good water bodies are generally dictated by Q scores.
Possible Impacts - EPA Water Quality	<p>LEE (CORK): SW_19_944; SW_19_928; SW_19_1901 2002 - EPA noted the protected pearl mussel has apparently become scarce in the river in the past two decades.</p> <p>2005 - there was major disruption to fauna at first location, upstream of Gouganebarra Lake (0010), where salmonid parr and other age classes had been killed. The pH of the water was 10.66 on the day, outside the limit of tolerance for these fish, which resulted from concreting work on a small bridge upstream of the sampling site.</p> <p>2008 - the site was assigned Q score 4-5 (high) - RECOVERY SW_19_944 Status of WB 2009: Moderate Status dictated by hydromorph SW_19_1901 Status of WB 2009: Good Status dictated by Q status SW_19_928 Status of WB 2009: Good Status dictated by Q status</p> <p>CUMMER SW_19_1875 2002 - The top and middle section of the river was polluted after having being high status in previous years. 2005 and 2008 - the water quality started to improve. The bottom section has remained at a good/high quality since records began. In 2002 and 2005 pollution was detected at the top section (site 0800). However the latest EPA data, collected in 2008, assigned site 0800 a Q score 4 (good). Status of WB 2009: Poor Status dictated by fishery status</p> <p>TOON: SW_19_1236; SW_19_1907 2002 - EPA found Toon river to be satisfactory throughout, for the first time since sampling began in 1990, when examined after flooding in September 2002. The pearl mussel still lives in part of the upper reaches. The lower reach, including the final location (0800), is hydromorphologically different than upstream following channelisation in the past 2005 - continuing satisfactory. SW_19_1236 Status of WB 2009: Good Status dictated by Q status SW_19_1907 Status of WB 2009: Good Status dictated by Q status</p> <p>LANEY: SW_19_885; SW_19_1800 2008 - Continuing satisfactory with high ecological quality at three of the site (0200, 0400, 0500) and good status a one site (0100). The top two sites surveyed (0100 and 0200) were assigned Q score 4 (good) whilst the bottom two sites were assigned Q score 4-5 (high). The protected pearl mussel lives in some stretches of the river. SW_19_885 Status of WB 2009: Good Status dictated by Q status SW_19_1800 Status of WB 2009: High Status dictated by Q status</p>
STATUS/IMPACTS	
Possible Impacts - EPA Water Quality (CONTINUED)	<p>SULLANE – SW_19_915; SW_19_1710 2002 - EPA noted the protected pearl mussel inhabits parts of the river. 2005 - EPA found the Sullane to be continuing satisfactory. A polluted stream enters the river, from right-hand side, downstream of Ballyvourney (0170). 2008 - All sites were assigned good status, except site 0300 which was classified Q score 4-5 (high). SW_19_915 Status of WB 2009: Good Status dictated by Q status, good fishery status and physchem status**** SW_19_1710 Status of WB 2009: Good Status dictated by Q score</p> <p>FOHERISH: SW_19_1049 ; SW_19_972; SW_19_1122; SW_19_907 All sites continue to be assigned Q score 4-5 (high). SW_19_1049 Status of WB: High Status dictated by Q status SW_19_972 Status of WB: High Status dictated by Q status SW_19_1122 Status of WB: High Status dictated by Q status SW_19_907 Status of WB: High Status dictated by Q status</p> <p>AWBOY - SW_19_679 Since records began the site has been assigned either good status or above. Status of WB 2009: Good Status dictated by Q score</p> <p>KEEL SW_19_310 Continuing satisfactory with good quality again recorded at the only location sampled on this tributary of the Fohenish. Status of WB 2009: Good Status dictated by Q status</p> <p>DOUGLAS (SULLANE) - SW_19_1420 The Douglas (Sullane) has consistently attained good/high status. The lower site (0200) continuously has been assigned Q score 4, whilst the upper site (0700) has continuously been assigned Q score 4-5. Status of WB 2009: Good Status dictated by Q status</p> <p>GARRANE (LEE) SW_19_972 Since records began this site has been assigned Q score of 4 or 4-5 (good or high). Status of WB: High Status dictated by Q status</p> <p>CUSLOURA – SW_19_679 Consistently assigned Q score 4 (good) except in 2005 when it was assigned moderate status. This was due to the river becoming overgrown with emergent vegetation in July 2005. In 2008 EPA recorded a reverse in the quality and it was assigned Q score 4 again. Status of WB 2009: Good Status dictated by Q status</p>

Upper Lee Water Management Unit Action Plan

PRESSURES/RISKS	
Nutrient sources	Most TP is diffuse (92%) of which 72% comes from agriculture, 9% from forestry and 7% from unsewered properties, 8% of TP comes from Urban and WWTP.
Point pressures	11 WWTP: - Ballinagree, Ballingear, Ballymakera, Carranimmy, Clondrohid, Coolcower, Coolea, Inchigeela, Kilmurry, Kilnamartyra, Macroom U.D.C); 1 WTP (Macroom Pws); 4 Section 4 2 contaminated sites (Palab Limited, Adhmaid Cill Na Martra Teoranta). 4 IPPC
Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP) and Industrial Discharges	Ballingear - Insufficient existing capacity, evidence of impact, not a protected area Ballingear - Insufficient existing assimilative capacity (BOD), evidence of impact, not a protected area Ballymakera WWTP - Insufficient existing capacity, evidence of impact, not a protected area Ballymakera WWTP - Insufficient existing assimilative capacity (BOD), discharge not to a protected area Kilmurry - Insufficient future (2015) assimilative capacity (BOD), evidence of impact, not a protected area Macroom U.D.C. WWTP - Insufficient existing capacity, non-compliant effluent standard Macroom U.D.C. WWTP - Insufficient existing capacity of treatment plant, no evidence of impact, not a protected area Macroom U.D.C. WWTP - Insufficient future (2015) assimilative capacity (BOD), discharge not to a protected area Inchigeela - Insufficient existing capacity, evidence of impact, not a protected area Inchigeela - Insufficient existing assimilative capacity (BOD), evidence of impact, not a protected area
Quarries, Mines & Landfills	3 quarries and 1 landfill. None at risk.
Agriculture	1 WB at risk - SW_19_1875 -Curmer and Bungea Rivers
On-site systems	There are 4499 septic tanks in this WMU. 1518 of these are located in areas of very high or extreme risk.
Forestry	10 WB at risk from acidification - SW_19_1400, SW_19_617, SW_19_1357, SW_19_1503, SW_19_576, SW_19_1374, SW_19_1049, SW_19_1500, SW_19_1730, SW_19_1727.
Dangerous substances	None at Risk
Morphology	1 WB at risk - SW_19_1936 - Water Regulation and Impoundments - Carrigdrohid Reservoir, which is designated as HMWB
Abstractions	None at risk
Other	

Future Pressures and Developments

Throughout the river basin management cycle future pressures and developments will need to be managed to ensure compliance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive and the Programme of Measures will need to be developed to ensure issues associated with these new pressures are addressed.

Upper Lee Water Management Unit Action Plan

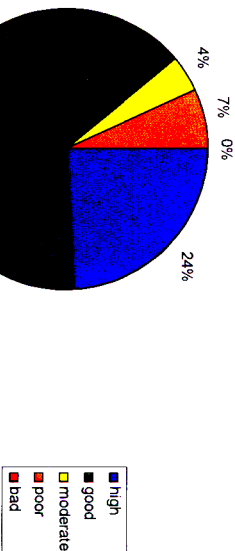
SELECTED ACTION PROGRAMME

NB All relevant basic measures and general supplementary measures/surveys apply

Point Sources	Refer to point source table below for WWTP action programme
Diffuse Sources	Section 4s & IPPCs- Review Discharge Licenses AGRICULTURE - Good Agricultural Practice Regulations and Enforcement FORESTRY - Measures to address acidification apply to the 10 water bodies at risk in the WMU. These are generally located to the west and south west of the WMU. Septic Tanks: At Risk septic tanks are to be prioritised for inspections. Subsequent upgrade or connection to municipal systems depends on inspection and economic tests. Protection of drinking water, abstraction control and future licensing. MORPHOLOGY – Impassable barriers investigation.
Other	

Discharge				Measures				Waterbody		
Point Source Discharge	County	Plants Requiring Capital Works	Agglomerations Requiring Further Investigation Prior to Capital Works	Plants Required to Commence Implementation of Pollution Reduction Programmes for Shellfish Waters	Plants Requiring the Implementation of an Appropriate Performance Management System	Plants Requiring the Investigation of CSO's	Plants Required to Ensure Capacity of Treatment Plant is not Exceeded	Extended Timescale for Measure Implementation	Waterbody Code	Extended Deadline to Achieve Waterbody Objective
Ballingeary	Cork South	Yes						Yes	SW_19_927	No
Ballynakerá WWTP	Cork South	Yes					Yes	Yes	SW_19_915	No
Inchigeela	Cork West	Yes					Yes	Yes	SW_19_1901	No
Kilmurry	Cork South						Yes	No	SW_19_1875	No
Macroom U.D.C. WWTP	Cork South	Yes					Yes	Yes	SW_19_1710	No

River Status



Transitional Status – Refer to separate transitional waters action programme
Groundwater Status – Refer to separate groundwater action programme

OBJECTIVES	
Good status 2015	Protect 41 waterbodies. Restore 3 waterbodies – by 2015
Alternative Objectives	Restore 1 waterbody by 2021 (SW_19_1875) – extended deadline for nitrogen losses to surface waters via groundwaters. Restore 1 waterbody by 2021 (SW_19_980) to allow recovery from poor/bad status Restore 1 waterbody (SW_19_1500) by 2027 for forestry.

Based on length (km)

Upper Lee Water Management Unit Action Plan - Rivers

IE_SW_UpperLee																	
Member State Code	Monitored Y (Extrapolated N)	Donor Waterbody	Biological Elements				Supporting Elements				Protected Areas		Objective	Date objective to be achieved			
			Macroinvertebrates (Q)	Freshwater Pearl Mussel	Fish	Phytoplankton (Diatoms)	Morphology	Specific Pollutants	Physio-chemical	Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Special Area of Conservation			Special Protection Area	Nutrient Sensitive Waters	Drinking Water
SW_19_1020	N	SW_19_1221														GES	2009
SW_19_1049	Y		H												Y	HES	2009
SW_19_1103	N	SW_19_1420														GES	2009
SW_19_1122	Y		H												Y	HES	2009
SW_19_1221	Y														Y	GES	2009
SW_19_1232	N	SW_19_915													Y	GES	2009
SW_19_1236	Y															GES	2009
SW_19_1284	N	SW_20_250														GES	2015
SW_19_1357	N	SW_21_4731														HES	2009
SW_19_1370	N	SW_19_1710														GES	2009
SW_19_1374	N	SW_19_928														GES	2009
SW_19_1385	N	SW_19_907														HES	2009
SW_19_1400	N	SW_19_1236														GES	2009
SW_19_1420	Y															GES	2009
SW_19_1455	N	SW_19_928														GES	2009
SW_19_1490	N	SW_19_1420														GES	2009
SW_19_1500	N	SW_19_944														GES	2027
SW_19_1502	N	SW_21_4731														HES	2009
SW_19_1503	N	SW_21_4731														HES	2009
SW_19_1519	N	SW_19_915													Y	GES	2009
SW_19_1562	N	SW_19_915													Y	GES	2009
SW_19_1710	Y															GES	2009
SW_19_1715	N	SW_21_7068														HES	2009
SW_19_1727	N	SW_19_1420														GES	2009
SW_19_1730	N	SW_20_1491														GES	2009
SW_19_1741	N	SW_19_1420														GES	2009
SW_19_1875	Y															GES	2021

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Upper Lee Water Management Unit Action Plan - Rivers

IE_SW_UpperLee																		
Member State Code	Monitored Y (Extrapolated N)	Donor Waterbody	Biological Elements					Supporting Elements				Protected Areas				Objective	Date objective to be achieved	
			Macroinvertebrates (Q)	Freshwater Pearl Mussel	Fish	Phytoplankton (Diatoms)	Morphology	Specific Pollutants	Physio-chemical	Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Special Area of Conservation	Special Protection Area	Nutrient Sensitive Waters	Drinking Water			
SW_19_1880	Y		H									H			Y		HES	2009
SW_19_1886	Y														Y		GES	2009
SW_19_1901	Y											H			Y		GES	2009
SW_19_1907	Y														Y		GES	2009
SW_19_1908	N	SW_21_4731										H			Y		HES	2009
SW_19_1936	Y														Y		GES	2009
SW_19_310	Y														Y		GES	2009
SW_19_576	N	SW_21_4731															HES	2009
SW_19_617	N	SW_21_4731										H					HES	2009
SW_19_679	Y		M												Y		GES	2015
SW_19_885	Y														Y		GES	2009
SW_19_906	N	SW_19_1880										H					HES	2009
SW_19_907	Y		H														HES	2009
SW_19_915	Y														Y		GES	2009
SW_19_922	N	SW_21_7068										H					HES	2009
SW_19_927	N	SW_19_1420															GES	2009
SW_19_928	Y																GES	2009
SW_19_944	Y		P									H					GES	2015
SW_19_972	Y														Y		GES	2009
SW_19_980	N	SW_19_944															GES	2021

Upper Lee Water Management Unit Action Plan - Lakes

IE_SW_UpperLee																						
Member State Code	Name	Monitored Y (Extrapolated N)	Biological Elements				Supporting Elements				Protected Areas					Objective	Date objective to be achieved					
			Macrophytes	Chlorophyll	Fish	Morphology	Nutrient Enrichment	Physico Chemical	Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Special Area of Conservation	Special Protection Area	Nutrient Sensitive Waters	Bathing Water	Drinking Water							
SW_19_139	Carrigrohoid Reservoir	Y	M	M							M			Y	Y					GEP	2015	
SW_19_4	Alua (Lough)	Y	M	M							M										GES	2015

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