

Comhairle Contae Chorcaí Cork County Council

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Corcaigh, Éire.

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28 MAR 2011

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Administration,
Environmental Licensing Programme,
Office of Climate, Licensing & Resource Use,
Environmental Protection Agency,
headquarters, POBox3000,
Johnstown, Castle Estate,
County Wexford.
Your Ref.: A0439-01



Our reference: MS/Clon/11

15th March 2011

Sub.: Clondrohid Agglomeration (Register No. A0439-01) Regulation 25(c)(ii) Further Information Response

Dear Sir/Madam,

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

- 1 Original of the Clondrohid Agglomeration (Register No. A0 439 -01) Regulation 25(c)(ii) Further Information Response & Attachments.
- 1 Copy of the Clondrohid Agglomeration (Register No. A0 439 -01) Regulation 25(c)(ii) Further Information Response & Attachments.
- 1 CDROM with the Further Information Response & Attachments in PDF Format.

Yours faithfully,

Noel O'Keeffe,
County Engineer & Director of Water Services,
Cork County Council,
County Hall, Cork.
Yours faithfully,



Clondrohid 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)".

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

September 2010

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?	NO
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? The Gearagh SPA 004109 12 Km and ,The Gearagh SAC 000108, 10.70 KM	YES
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/species2?	No
5. Is the development in the surface water or groundwater catchment of salmonid waters? River Lee : 32 Km	YES
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

1 Introduction

1.1 Clondrohid is a small village in County Cork, located four miles north of Macroom town. Population is estimated to be 250 people living in the village, with a further 100 living

nearby. Local amenities include Clondrohid National School , community hall , number of shops, pubs , Small ware house (furniture business) and services. The village is situated within an area comprising considerable natural and scenic amenities. In the overall strategy of this Local Area Plan, Clondrohid is designated as a village in East Cork which has experienced significant development in recent years.

The sewerage networks comprises of two catchments, The Northern Catchment and the Southern Catchment. Waste water from both Catchments flows by gravity to two septic tanks which discharge into the Foherish River, of the River Lee catchment. The Foherish is a tributary of the River Sullane. Both catchments are served by sewer systems made up of 225 mm believed to be clay pipes .

The system which is serving the village is comprised of the following :

2 Septic Tanks (dimensions 5mx2.5mx2.5m deep)

2 Outlets to the Foherish river

1200 m of 225mm pipe networks covering the main route through the village and operating as two separate networks.

When the tanks were built in 1965 the PE contributing to them was far less than at present. The current PE contributing to the two septic tanks is approximately 250. The passage of sewage through a septic tank helps in the removal of suspended solids but there is very little biological activity and the removal of BOD is not significant.

Both septic tanks currently do not have any sampling regime in place.

The sources of emissions from the waste water works.

The population load for Clondrohid agglomeration arises from the following sources:

Domestic Population

Commercial Premises (2 outlets)

School

Infiltration

The final discharges of the two catchments are to the Foherish River .The average outflow from the northern Catchment septic tank is in the order of 23 m³/day , which is equivalent to a PE of 100. The average outflow from the Southern Catchment is in the order of 35m³/day , which is equivalent to a PE of 150.

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 of the two septic tanks at Clondrohid on the designated sites within the catchment area.

There is a SAC/SPA – The Gearagh – Located on River Lee the SAC is approx 10.7km and the SPA is approx 12 Km from the locations of discharges.

Based on the preliminary flow chart already carried out, the need for an assessment is solely to assess whether the Clondrohid septic tanks discharges have an impact on the salmonoid waters of the Lee. As mentioned previously the two septic tanks discharge into the Foherish River, of the River Lee catchment. The Foherish is a tributary of the River Sullane. The Foherish/Sullane Confluence is approximately 4 km downstream of Clondrohid village. The Sullane meets the Lee approx 7km downstream of the sullane/foherish confluence.

2 Appropriate Assessment Screening Matrix

2.1 Description of project	
Location	Clondrohid Septic Tanks
Description of the key components of the project	The system which is serving the village is comprised of the following : 2 Septic Tanks (dimensions 5mx2.5mx2.5m deep) 2 Outlets to the Foherish river 1200 m of 225mm pipe networks covering the main route through the village and operating as two separate networks.
Distance from designated sites in potential impact zone	11 km from Salmonoid river (River Lee), See above for Natura sites in the vicinity.

2.2 Description of the Natura 2000 sites within the potential impact zone¹	
Name	<p>None within impact zone.</p> <p>Designated sites within the area are :</p> <p>The Gearagh SAC/SPA is located on the River Lee approx 2km upstream of the Sullane/Lee confluence. The Gearagh SPA 004109 12 Km and ,The Gearagh SAC 000108, 10.70 KM down stream .</p>
Site Code	N/A

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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.

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 Salmonoid River.</p>	<p>Discharges from the Clondrohid Septic Tanks . The two septic tanks discharging to the Foherish tributary of the Sullane. 25 km from the River lee</p> <p>Other Discharges in the vicinity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coolcower septic tank (approx. pe 100) discharges directly into the River Lee downstream of the Lee/Sullane confluence. 2. Ballymakeera septic Tank. Wastewater from the septic tank is discharged into the Sullane river. The discharge consists of primary treated effluent from the septic tank The system is overloaded and the waste is not receiving proper treatment. 3. Macroom WWTP discharges into the Sullane River. The lee and the Sullane combine approx 1km downstream of the Macroom discharge point.
<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"> o Size and scale o Land-take o Distance from the Natura 2000 site or key features of the site: o Resource requirements (water abstraction etc.) o Emissions (disposal to land, water or air) o Excavation Requirements o Transportation Requirements o Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning o 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"> o Reduction in habitat 	<p>Reduction in habitat area: N/A</p> <p>Disturbance to key species:</p>

<p>area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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>If in times of low flow increased nutrients from untreated waste are discharged into the Foherish and sullane from a combination of discharges, this could in turn lead to increased nutrients entering the salmonoid river. This would have a negative effect on the fish life in the river. There is no evidence of this being a reality.</p> <p>Habitat or species fragmentation: No water dependent species in the surrounding SAC's SPA's.</p> <p>Reduction in species density: N/A.</p> <p>Changes in key indicators of conservation value eg water quality:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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) There is no evidence of deterioration of water quality associated with these results.</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 Project Description	
Name of project or plan	Clondrohid septic tanks discharge
Name of salmonoid River	River Lee
Description of the project or plan	2 Septic Tanks (dimensions 5mx2.5mx2.5m deep) 2 Outlets to the Foherish river 1200 m of 225mm pipe networks covering the main route through the village and operating as two separate networks
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.	Septic tanks provide primary treatment only. The passage of sewage through a septic tank helps in the removal of suspended solids but there is very little biological activity and the removal of BOD is not significant. Generally the septic tank removes 50% of the particulate BOD and none of the soluble BOD. Typically BOD in urban wastewater is 50% particulate and 50% soluble, hence the septic tank removes 25% of the BOD from the wastewater.
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	The Lee confluence is 11km downstream of the discharge location. All of the discharges upstream of the Sullane Lee confluence enter a well exchanged body of water before entering the lee where further dilution capacity is available. The Sullane river upstream and downstream of the foherish confluence 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.

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 & Mahmoud Shaladan Cork County Council	Cork Co Council EPA water quality monitoring data Cork County Council Salmonoid Waters Monitoring	Desktop review of cited data.	This report.

Question 2.

Provide a revised drawing clearly detailing the boundary of the agglomeration to which this application relates. Please note that the agglomeration boundary shall include all areas serviced by the sewer network and shall include the waste treatment plant. All areas of the agglomeration shall be connected by the agglomeration body.

Refer to Drawing No. B1_Map3 Revised

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include all attachments re bird counts, site synopses for the mentioned SPA/SACs Salmonid

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Upper Lee WMU



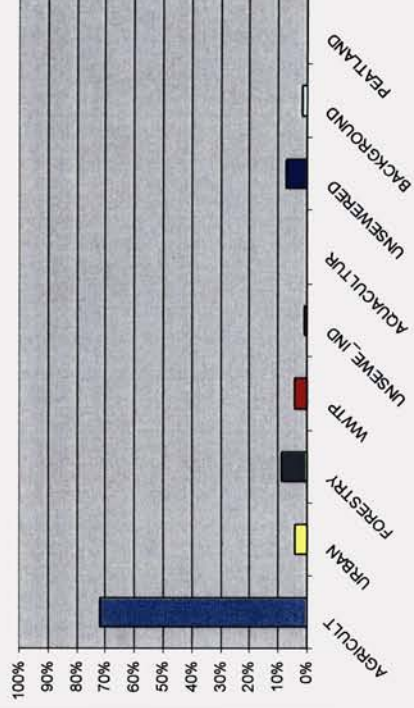
- Legend**
- Towns and Villages
 - EPA Licensed Facility (IPPC)
 - Local Authority Licensed Discharge
 - Wastewater Treatment Plants
 - Water Treatment Plants
 - County Boundary
 - River Water Body Boundary
- River Status**
- High
 - Good
 - Moderate
 - Poor
 - Bad
- Lake Status**
- High
 - Good
 - Moderate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



Cork



Upper Lee Water Management Unit Action Plan

STATUS/IMPACTS		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.	Possible Impacts - EPA Water Quality (CONTINUED)	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 Baillyourney (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
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.	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	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
Possible Impacts - EPA Water Quality	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. 2005 - there was major disruption to fauna at first location, upstream of Gouganebarra Lake (0010), where salmonid pair 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. 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	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	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
Possible Impacts - EPA Water Quality	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	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	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
Possible Impacts - EPA Water Quality	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		
Possible Impacts - EPA Water Quality	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		

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, Ballygeary, Ballymakera, Carranimmy, Clondrohid, Coolcower, Coolea, Inchigeela, Kilmurry, Kilnamartyra, Macrooom U.D.C); 1 WTP (Macrooom Pws); 4 Section 4 2 contaminated sites (Palfab Limited, Adhmaid Cill Na Martra Teoranta). 4 IPPC
Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP) and Industrial Discharges	Ballingeary - Insufficient existing capacity, evidence of impact, not a protected area Ballingeary - 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), evidence of impact, not a protected area Kilmurry - Insufficient future (2015) assimilative capacity (BOD), discharge not to a protected area Macrooom U.D.C. WWTP - Insufficient existing capacity, non-compliant effluent standard Macrooom U.D.C. WWTP - Insufficient existing capacity of treatment plant, no evidence of impact, not a protected area Macrooom 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 -Cummer and Buingea 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_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 - Carrigrohid Reservoir, which is designated as HMWB
Abstractions	None at risk
Other	

Future Pressures and Developments

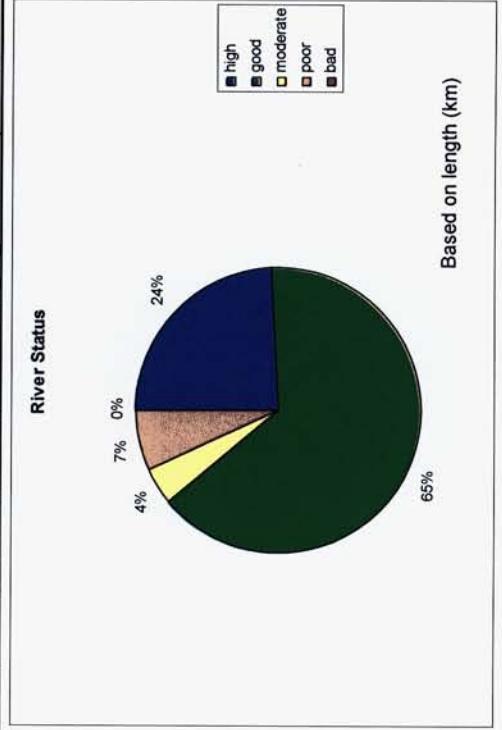
Throughout the river basin management cycle future pressures and developments will need to be managed to ensure compliance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive and the Programme of Measures will need to be developed to ensure issues associated with these new pressures are addressed.

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	

Point Source	Discharge		Measures							Waterbody	
	Discharge	County	Plants Requiring Capital Works	Agglomerations Requiring Further Investigation Prior to Capital Works	Plants Requiring the Commence Implementation of Pollution Reduction Programmes for Shellfish Waters	Plants Requiring the Implementation of an Appropriate Management System	Plants Requiring the Investigation of CSOs	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
Ballymakera WWTP		Cork South	Yes						Yes	SW_19_915	No
Inchigeela		Cork West	Yes						Yes	SW_19_1901	No
Kilmurry		Cork South						Yes	No	SW_19_1875	No
Macroon U.D.C. WWTP		Cork South	Yes					Yes	Yes	SW_19_1710	No

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.



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

Upper Lee Water Management Unit Action Plan - Rivers

IE_SW_UpperLee																		
Member State Code	Monitored Y (Extrapolated N)	Donor Waterbody	Biological Elements					Supporting Elements				Chemical Status	Protected Areas			Objective	Date objective to be achieved	
			Macrinvertebrates (C)	FreshWater Pearl Mussel	Fish	Phytobenthos (Diatoms)	Morphology	Specific Pollutants	Physio-chemical	Ecological 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		G												Y		GES	2009
SW_19_1232	N	SW_19_915													Y		GES	2009
SW_19_1236	Y		G														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		G														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	2009
SW_19_1502	N	SW_21_4731															GES	2027
SW_19_1503	N	SW_21_4731															HES	2009
SW_19_1519	N	SW_19_915															HES	2009
SW_19_1562	N	SW_19_915													Y		GES	2009
SW_19_1710	Y		G												Y		GES	2009
SW_19_1715	N	SW_21_7068															GES	2009
SW_19_1727	N	SW_19_1420															HES	2009
SW_19_1730	N	SW_20_1491															GES	2009
SW_19_1741	N	SW_19_1420															GES	2009
SW_19_1875	Y		G														GES	2021

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Upper Lee Water Management Unit Action Plan - Rivers

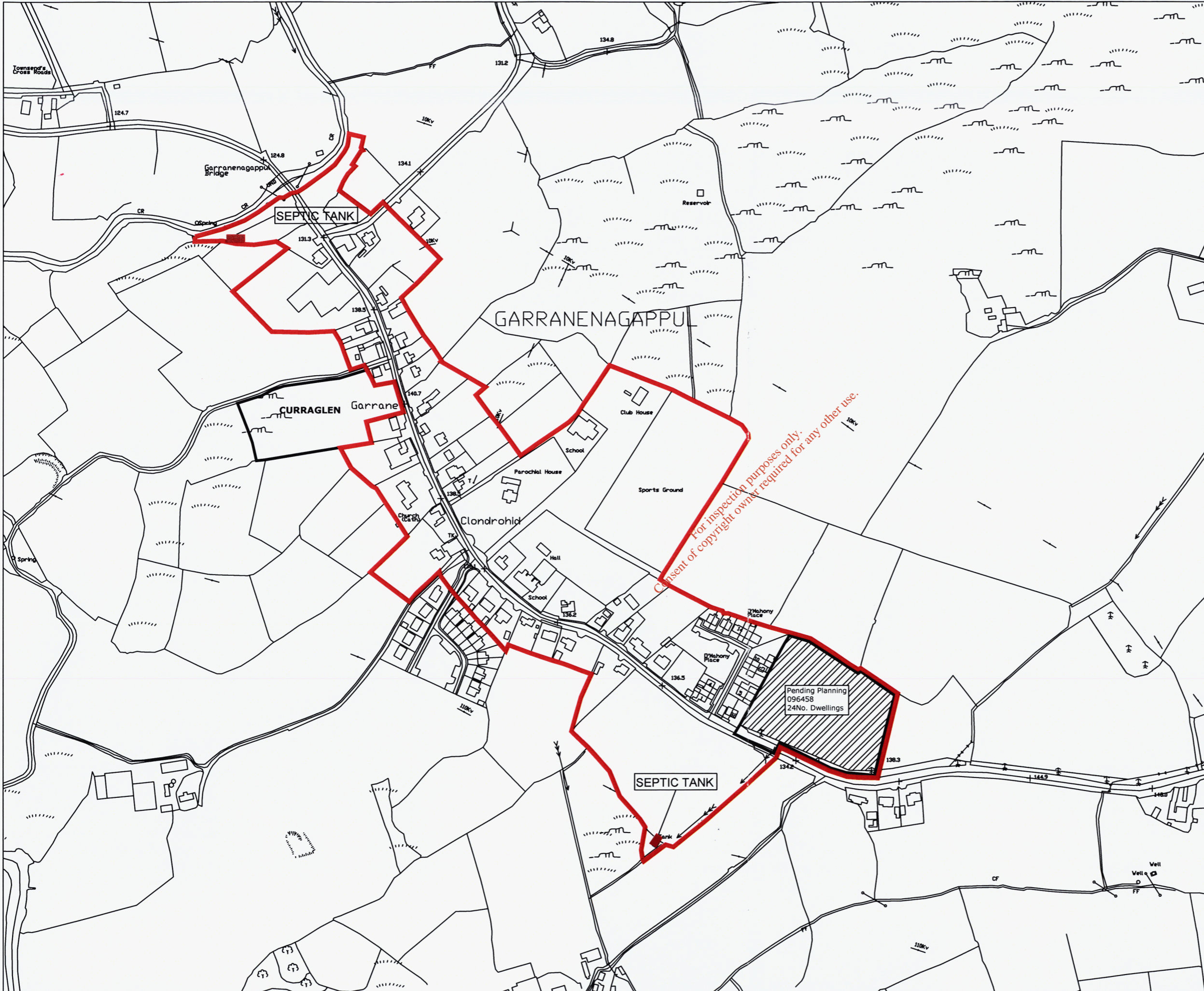
IE_SW_UpperLee																	
Member State Code	Monitored Y (Extrapolated N)	Donor Waterbody	Biological Elements					Supporting Elements			Protected Areas				Objective	Date objective to be achieved	
			Macroinvertebrates (Q)	FreshWater Pearl Mussel	Fish	Phytobenthos (Diatoms)	Morphology	Specific Pollutants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

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Upper Lee Water Management Unit Action Plan - Lakes

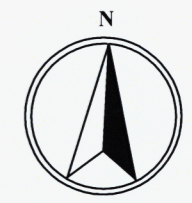
IE_SW_UpperLee		Protected Areas		Supporting Elements		Biological Elements		Monitored Y (Extrapolated N)		Date objective to be achieved								
Member State Code	Name	Drinking Water	Bathing Water	Nutrient Sensitive Waters	Special Protection Area	Special Area of Conservation	Chemical Status	Ecological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

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AGGLOMERATION BOUNDARY



Rev.	Date	By	Description
A	09.03.11	MM	Agglom bndy revised, Septic Tanks included.

CORK COUNTY COUNCIL SOUTHERN DIVISION

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Project: CLONDROHID WWTP
WASTE WATER DISCHARGE LICENCE APPLICATION

Title: Application Form
Attachment B1_Map3
Agglomeration Boundary Served By
Waste Water Treatment Works

Designed: ER	Checked: MH	Scales: 1:3,000 @ A3	Drawing No:
Drawn: MM	Approved: MH	Date: Nov '09	B1_Map3_A
File Path:	Status: -	Rev: A	

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