

Significant Water Management Issues

Belfast Lough Local Management Area Action Plan and Update

December 2013

LMA Action	Progress Update
<p>Highlight external funding opportunities for water management projects to local partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIEA has piloted a dedicated competitive grant scheme which will be used to allocate funds to voluntary 'not for profit' bodies and local councils to support their operational work in the delivery of agreed water focused environmental objectives identified in the DOE and NIEA business plans. In the current financial year the pilot scheme is focused on the WFD objectives as identified in the River Basin Management Plans. The total funding available for this grant aid in 2012/13 and 2013/14 is a maximum of £100k, with individual projects capped at £10K. The Water Quality Improvement Grant has been promoted through NIEA website and mailing lists. Further information available at; http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/water-home/wfd/water_quality_improvement_grant.htm • NIEA Challenge Fund (2012 & 2013) promoted through CSG meeting, NIEA website and mailing lists. Further information available at http://www.nienvironmentlink.org • Water Environment Community Awards promoted through CSG meeting, NIEA website and mailing list.
<p>Promote public participation by organising two Catchment Stakeholder Group meetings per year to provide an open forum for discussion on water issues. Encourage involvement in developing and implementing the Belfast Lough Action Plan</p>	<p>CSG Meetings held</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25th November 2010 - 25th May 2011 - 17th November 2011 - 17th May 2012 - 8th November 2012 - 22nd May 2013 - 12th November 2013 <p>Presentations and notes of meetings can be found at http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/water-home/wfd/public_partic_3/catchment_stakeholder_groups/belfast_lough_and_lagan.htm</p>
<p>Promote public participation by encouraging local projects through the Water Environment Community Awards</p>	<p>Water Environment Community Awards promoted through CSG meeting, NIEA website and mailing list.</p> <p>Environment Minister Alex Attwood presented nine community groups £1,000 each for their environmental improvement projects on 26th May 2011. The winner in the Belfast Lough & Lagan area was the Cairde Páirc na bhFál (Friends of Falls Park) for their 'Uiscí Reatha' (Running Waters) project.</p> <p>The 2012 winner in the Belfast Lough & Lagan area was Saints Youth Centre for their project to improve water environment awareness among the local community through river clean-ups, picture project, and production of an outdoor art piece.</p>
<p>Promote the NIEA Water Pollution Hotline through increased advertising, promotion and waterside signage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official launch of new signage initiative by NIEA Chief Executive, Enler Anglers and Castlereagh Borough Council Countryside Access Officer – Monday 18th April. • 5 signs erected in LMA - locations suggested by Water Quality Inspectors, District Councils, Local Anglers. • 'NIEA & Water Pollution - Improving water quality' postcards produced to raise awareness on what NIEA Regional Operation team do and who to contact should a pollution incident be found. These have been distributed at a number of events and shows.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotline number is promoted frequently on NIEA facebook page and Twitter website. • Following discussions with Three Mile Water Conservation & Angling Association, Newtownabbey about possible sign locations along Three Mile Water, 2 signs were erected. <p>Stakeholders are requested to forward their suggestions for sign locations to Jo Campbell.</p>
Encourage riparian zone management with an aim to improve biodiversity and minimise sedimentation through practical management measures on farms	Under the Nitrates Action Programme all farms must carry out crop and soil management to minimise soil erosion and nutrient run-off. This is verified during cross-compliance visits. Farms are now selected for inspections under Cross Compliance using a combination of risk factors; these include soil type, hydrology, and water bodies not meeting their objectives.
DARD Countryside Management and NIEA to develop leaflets and articles to promote effective farm nutrient and waste management	Articles on Nitrates and Phosphorous Regulations published within the 'Helping You To Comply' booklets, circulated to farmers and published on DARD website. 5 press articles published during 2011/2012 which provided guidance on issues relating to Nitrates and Phosphorous Regulations. ' <i>Water quality plans in action</i> ' article published in Farming Life in October 2010 Posters produced and distributed by DARD.
Carry out freshwater fish monitoring with the aim of completing WFD monitoring at programmed surveillance monitoring stations	Fisheries meeting held on 2nd October 2012 with Ulster Angling Federation, NIEA, DCAL, Loughs Agency and AFBI to discuss fish monitoring, data and to agree potential sites for improvement work to contribute towards improving water bodies with fish classifications of poor and bad.
Complete desktop study and risk analysis using available catchment data to identify areas under pressure and allow further investigations on the ground to be carried out	Desktop study and risk analysis to assess potential pressures from landuse completed June 2011. Analysis also produced a list of sites which required further biological monitoring and identified river walks for areas requiring further information.
Complete the phosphorus nutrient budget work for Northern Ireland to establish nutrient inputs from different sectors	Nutrient budgets are being analysed alongside SIMCAT (SIMulation of the water quality of CATchments) models developed to represent the behaviour of flow and pollutants in rivers. This will inform actions to address diffuse and point source nutrient inputs to the water environment.
Conduct an impact assessment on all hydro power applications submitted to NIEA to ensure that only schemes that are ecologically sustainable are licensed under the Abstraction and Impoundment Licensing Regulations.	The Water Abstraction and Impoundment (Licensing) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 came into operation on 1 February 2007. The purpose of the Regulations is to control the abstraction and impoundment of water by means of a licensing scheme. The controls are necessary to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive and the Habitats Directive. Licence conditions are set to ensure flows in the river downstream of the abstraction point during operation, so as to maintain the river and groundwater ecosystems. See 'Guidance for run-of river hydropower schemes in NI' which is available at http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/guidance_for_run-of_river_hydropower_schemes_in_northern_ireland.pdf
Conduct a water resource assessment to inform an ongoing review of abstraction licences within Northern Ireland	Initial water resource assessment for Belfast Lough LMA has been completed and a report is available on request. NIEA are planning to expand the groundwater surveillance network the Lagan Valley aquifer to better characterize the impacts of abstraction on long term groundwater levels.
Develop leaflets and articles to promote effective farm nutrient and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Landowner Awareness – Improving water quality in your local area' leaflet developed jointly with Loughs Agency, UFU and DARD to raise awareness amongst landowners. • Presentation to CAFRE students on Water Framework Directive and water quality issues related to agriculture. • 'NIEA & Water Pollution – Improving water quality' postcards produced to raise awareness on the role of the NIEA Regional Operations team and who to contact if water pollution is observed. • All applicants to DARD agri-environment schemes receive farm waste management advice as part of their application to the scheme. DARD has produced a 'Code of Good Agricultural Practice' which

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	<p>contains practical management advice on how farm wastes can be collected, stored and spread with minimal risk to the environment. DARD has also developed an agri-environment training course for farmers dealing with farm wastes and nutrient management planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticide Flyer – developed by the Pesticide Working Group [NIEA, NIW, UFU, DARD, CAFRE, AFBI, Rivers Agency and Loughs Agency]. A Group set up to raise awareness of the problem of pesticide detection in Drinking Water Catchments. • NIW also produced a ‘Stop and Think about the water you drink’ leaflet under the Pesticide Working Group.
Observation of nitrate trends in groundwater and liaison with research partners for further investigation	Nitrates are part of the surveillance and operational monitoring carried out by NIEA. As NIEA does not fund any research directly it can only encourage research institutions in certain topics. At present NIEA is not aware of any groundwater nitrates research projects.
Promote public participation by raising awareness of catchment management issues by release of relevant press release articles and web publication of Belfast Lough and Lagan e-zine	Three editions of the Lagan e-zine and three editions of the Belfast Lough & Lagan e-zine have been published on the NIEA website and circulated to the Belfast Lough & Lagan CSG electronic mailing list. E-zines can be viewed at http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/water-home/wfd/public_partic_3/lma_e-newsletters.htm
Promote public participation by raising awareness of The Rivers Trust	Six Rivers Trusts have been set up in Northern Ireland – Ballinderry, Six Mile Water, River Roe, Blackwater, Maine and River Lagan. Discussions are on-going with other organisations that have expressed an interest in setting up Trusts. A Partnership Agreement was formed between the Rivers Trust and NIEA in 2010, and NIEA continues to fund a Northern Ireland Development Officer, Mark Horton. Mark can be contacted at The Rivers Trust, c/o Ballinderry River Enhancement Association, 231a Orritor Road, Cookstown, BT80 9ND. Telephone: 028 867 61515. E-mail: mark@theriverstrust.org
Promote the control of invasive alien species on farmland	Control is promoted through the DARD Northern Ireland Countryside Management Scheme (NICMS). Funding is available to progress around 1000 applications for admission to the scheme in January 2012, with a further 1300 joining in January 2013.
Provide advice on protected area designations such as drinking water protected areas, rivers and lakes identified as salmonid and nutrient sensitive areas	NIEA require application in writing of notifiable operations on a designated site e.g. ASSI, SPA or SAC.
Raise awareness and promote the benefits of effective farm nutrient and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Landowner Awareness – Improving water quality in your local area’ leaflet developed jointly with Loughs Agency, UFU and DARD to raise awareness amongst landowners. The issues included in this were initially raised through implementation meetings e.g. gravel removal, river litter & plastic litter. • Presentation to CAFRE students on Water Framework Directive and water quality issues related to agriculture- April 2011. • ‘NIEA & Water Pollution – Improving water quality’ postcards produced to raise awareness on the role of the NIEA Regional Operations team and who to contact if water pollution is observed. • All applicants to DARD agri-environment schemes receive farm waste management advice as part of their application to the scheme. DARD has produced a ‘Code of Good Agricultural Practice’ which contains practical management advice on how farm wastes can be collected, stored and spread with minimal risk to the environment. DARD has also developed an agri-environment training course for farmers dealing with farm wastes and nutrient management planning. • LMA Cross Compliance inspections and referrals carried out by NIEA Agricultural Regulations Team. • ‘Water Quality Plans in Action’ article published in Farming Life October 2012.
Review of groundwater abstraction and planning	The NIEA Groundwater Team is a regular consultee on groundwater abstractions and planning applications

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<p>applications where necessary</p> <p>Support local environmental initiatives by working with local groups in raising awareness of environmental issues and projects. Seek to identify solutions to water management problems and develop and promote the Belfast Lough Action Plan. Support local community environmental events.</p>	<p>for all of Northern Ireland. However, our statistics are not broken down by groundwater bodies.</p> <p>NIEA staff support a number of local groups, providing advice and guidance when required and attended a number of events;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIEA staff attended Balmoral Show and demonstrated the use of the River Basin Planning Webmapper 2011, 2012 & 2013. • NIEA provided and supported a stand at the Loughs Agency Angling Fair, Newtown Stewart, Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd May 2011 • NIEA provided and supported a stand at the Antrim & Newtownabbey Councils' sponsored South Antrim Fishing Festival at Mossley Mill, Saturday 21st & 28th May 2011. Stand included information on River Basin Management Plans, LMA Action Plans and a demonstration of 'good bugs/bad bugs'. • Attended River Bush Salmon Station Open Day on 2011, 2012 & 2103. • NIEA provided and supported a stand at the Newtownabbey Shoreline Festival at Loughshore Park, Newtownabbey, Sunday 28th August 2011. • WMU & Marine Conservation Society Beach Watch Beach clean at Hazelbank Beach, Newtownabbey, Saturday 17th September 2011 • NIEA provided and supported a stand Spring Fair, Malone House, Belfast, Saturday 21st & Sunday 22nd April 2012. The theme was nature recording. • NIEA WMU staff provided and supported a stand at the Greenmount Centenary event 16th & 17th June 2012 – demonstrated the recording of water invertebrates and the link to water quality & classification. • NIEA WMU staff provided kick sampling demonstrations to the public and assisted with freshwater invertebrate species identification at the Bioblitz event held at Crawfordsburn Country Park, 18th & 19th June 2012 • NIEA staff had a strong presence at the Clipper Event, 5th – 8th July 2012 – where we focused mainly on key marine issues. • NIEA provided the Horticulture 2012 event at Greenmount on 19th September 2012, where our main focus was pesticide awareness and water quality issues. • NIEA WMU assisted with freshwater invertebrate species identification at the Bioblitz event organised by Belfast Hills Partnership, 24th & 25th May 2012
<p>Support pollution prevention campaigns such as 'Reduce Reuse Recycle', 'Bag It & Bin It', 'Stop and Think (Not Down the Sink)'</p>	<p>Promote awareness at fairs and shows.</p> <p>Encourage support through publishing '<i>Householder Awareness - Improving water quality in your local area</i>' and '<i>Landowner Awareness</i>' leaflets.</p> <p>Raise awareness of NIW '<i>Dirty Dozen</i>'.</p> <p>NIEA supports the inclusion of pollution prevention messages in information leaflets and other literature e.g. '<i>Using Pesticides – Stop & think about the water you drink</i>'. NIEA, in conjunction with Northern Ireland Water, have produced an information leaflet to highlight the dangers of pesticides around waterways and the potential impacts on wildlife and drinking water.</p>
<p>Assess forestry operations. Ascertain felling programme in the catchment and engage with forestry technical field staff to ensure measures are in place to</p>	<p>Met with Forestry personnel to highlight importance of water quality. Forestry Service follows industry guidelines re: water quality.</p>

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<p>mitigate risks from felling</p> <p>Assess sources of organic pollution including agriculture, NIW, septic tanks (domestic and private) and misconnections.</p>	<p>WMU water quality planners completed a comprehensive desktop study and risk analysis. Data analysis included historical monitoring data (biology/chemistry), occurrence of pollution incidents, land use, run-off risk, soil type and soil cohesion. Areas for additional LMA monitoring were identified. 21 additional monitoring sites were sampled and analysed. The results of this additional monitoring helped to identify river walks.</p> <p>To date river walks have been carried out in the following water bodies: Three Mile Water [March & April 2012], Woodburn River [March 2012], Crawfordsburn River [February & March 2012] and Ballyholme River [October 2012, April & May 2013]. The main issues identified include bank erosion, poaching by livestock, agricultural discharges, polluting discharges from septic tanks and cross connections and alien species. These issues are being addressed using follow up visits from Agricultural Regulations and Regional Operations teams. Alien species are collated and reported to Invasive Species Ireland (http://invasivespeciesireland.com). Further river walks are planned to obtain more information as required.</p> <p>LMA Cross Compliance inspections continue to be carried out by WMU Agricultural Regulations Team.</p> <p>Inspections have been carried out at Ballycrochan & Murdock's Lane WWTW. Ballysallagh WWTW is Out of Service.</p>
<p>Carry out a river walks to determine and address sources of organic pollution affecting aquatic invertebrates and resulting in low biotic scores and/or observed sewage fungus</p>	<p>Riverwalks have been carried out in the following water bodies: Three Mile Water [March & April 2012], Woodburn River [March 2012], Crawfordsburn River [February & March 2012] Ballyholme River[October 2012, April & May 2013].</p>
<p>Conduct biological investigations to assess aquatic invertebrates.</p>	<p>Additional biological monitoring has been completed at 16 sites in the Belfast Lough LMA: Three Mile Water – 5 sites Woodburn – 4 sites Copeland Water – 3 sites Crawfordsburn – 4 sites</p>
<p>Review the current abstraction licence to finalise maximum abstraction volumes, take account of seasonal variations and ensure the ecological need for compensation flows are fully considered at Lough Mourne and Copeland Reservoir</p>	<p>NIEA, NIW & DRD are currently involved in ongoing discussions.</p>
<p>Obtain data on reservoir / lake levels, catchment flows and transfers of water from other water body sources to inform the review of the current abstraction / impoundment licence at Lough Mourne and Copeland Reservoirs. Agree monitoring plans and include</p>	<p>NIEA, NIW & DRD are currently involved in ongoing discussions.</p>
<p>Maintain current regulatory controls as water body status is Good or better</p>	<p>Continue to maintain current regulatory controls.</p>
<p>Carry out compliance assessment by investigating</p>	<p>Compliance assessments have continued to be carried out.</p>

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downstream impacts of discharges from industrial premises where a problem has been identified to establish potential sources of pollution	
Carry out fish monitoring and assessment to investigate fish failure in this water body	AFBI monitoring carried out on Ballyholme / Cotton River in 2010.
Carry out full RHAT assessment in this water body to determine morphological condition and to assess for potential impacts on fish passage due to canalisation and straightening (River Hydromorphology Assessment Technique)	RHAT assessment completed for this waterbody – survey carried out at four sites in 2010.
Carry out monitoring and assessment to confirm evidence of trophic status	The new Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) aims to achieve Good Environmental Status in Europe's seas by 2020 and NIEA's & AFBI's joint 'State of the Seas' report is largely structured around the new requirements of this directive. Chapter 6 of the 'State of the Seas' contains the latest information on the trophic status of coastal waters around Northern Ireland. Trophic status is assessed by measuring the elements linked to enrichment by nutrients accompanied by an undesirable disturbance to plant or animal life. The report can be accessed at: http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/water-home/state_of_the_seas_ni_report.htm
Carry out monitoring and assessment to determine potential sources of faecal contamination and impacts on water quality.	<p>Investigative studies are ongoing at Ballyholme. Following a desktop study to identify potential microbial contamination seven monitoring rounds have been completed to date;;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 2011 - 18 sites • October 2011 - 16 sites • November 2011 - 16 sites • April 2012 - 16 sites & October 2012 - 10 sites • April 2013 – 7 sites • May 2013 – 11 sites <p>To date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 farm pollution issues investigated by NIEA. One on Ballycrochan Road was due to a slurry overflow to a waterway. Farmer breached under Cross Compliance end of Nov 2011 As a result of 2 stat samples taken, a warning letter was also issued to the farmer in July 2012. A silage effluent problem in upper reaches is also being dealt with. • Problematic septic tank at a nursing home at Six Road Ends has been replaced with a treatment unit (early October 2011). Consent application processed by NIEA Industrial Consents Team. Results of sample downstream of this in round 4 were markedly improved. • Misconnections - 6 properties at Greenland Drive misconnected to a storm drain, which flowed directly to beach. NI Water contacted and problem resolved. Microbial counts are still high suggesting that the problems identified at Greenland Drive aren't the only on this stream. Further investigations need to be carried in this area. A further misconnection issue relating to a downstairs toilet was discovered on western side of beach near bathing water monitoring point is currently being dealt with. • Further river walks through an urban area near Ballycrochan Road identified cross connection issues associated with a washing machine and a toilet. NIEA worked with the householders to resolve the problems. <p>Bathing water quality results are available at http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waterhome/quality/bathingqualityni.htm</p>

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	Bathing Water results for 2012 were formally announced by the Minister on 3rd October 2012.
Develop a profile of the designated bathing water.	Bathing water profiles for Groomsport, Ballyholme, Crawfordsburn and Helen's Bay bathing waters were published on the NIEA website on 24th March 2011. Revised profiles were published in May 2012 and can be viewed at http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/water-home/quality/bathingqualityni/bathing_water_profiles.htm
Provide advice on protected area designations including Groomsport, Ballyholme, Helen's Bay and Crawfordsburn bathing water protected areas	NIEA require application in writing of notifiable operations on a designated site e.g. ASSI, SPA or SAC.
Provide advice on protected area designations to maintain the condition assessment of Outer Ards Special Protection Area	NIEA require application in writing of notifiable operations on a designated site e.g. ASSI, SPA or SAC
Carry out monitoring and assessment to investigate ammonia levels	WMU water quality planners completed a comprehensive desktop study of data. This data analysis helped target further investigation and riverwalks.
Provide advice on protected area designations to maintain the condition assessment of Belfast Lough Shellfish Water	NIEA require application in writing of notifiable operations on a designated site e.g. ASSI, SPA or SAC
Provide advice on protected area designations to work towards improving the condition assessment of Belfast Lough Special Protection Area and Belfast Lough Shellfish Water	NIEA require application in writing of notifiable operations on a designated site e.g. ASSI, SPA or SAC
Further investigation of water balance for the groundwater body, taking into account abstraction volumes and review of recharge estimation	Review of recharge: There was an MSc project in 2010 at Queens and some of the work has just been finished off by the GSNI hydrogeologists working on behalf of NIEA. For accurate abstraction volumes we depend on the NIEA Abstraction and Impoundment Licensing Team, but it is difficult to obtain up-to-date numbers– hence any investigation into water balance is restricted

Abbreviations (Term Explanation)

AFBI - Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute
ASSI - Areas of Special Scientific Interest
CCG - Connswater Community Greenway
CAFRE – College of Agriculture, Food & Rural Enterprise
DARD - Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DOE - Department of the Environment
EP Ecological Potential – the status of a heavily modified water body measured against the maximum ecological quality it could achieve given the constraints imposed upon it by those heavily modified characteristics necessary for its use. There are 4 classes for the status of heavily modified water bodies : good ecological potential or better (GEP), moderate ecological potential (MEP), poor ecological potential (PEP) and bad ecological potential(BEP)
GSNI - Geological Survey of Northern Ireland
MSFD - Marine Strategy Framework Directive
NICMS - Northern Ireland Countryside Management Scheme
NIEA - Northern Ireland Environment Agency
PE – Population Equivalent
RHAT – River Hydro morphology Assessment Technique

SAC - Special Areas of Conservation
SPA - Special Protection Areas
WWTW - Waste Water Treatment Works

- Further details of the actions above can be obtained by contacting Jo Campbell, Catchment Management Officer, Belfast Lough & Lagan by emailing Jo.Campbell@doeni.gov.uk or by telephoning 028 9262 3006
- If you, as an individual or organisation, are running a project or carrying out work that will assist in protecting or restoring the water environment please let us know using the above contact details.
- If you become aware of a water pollution incident you can call the Water Pollution Hotline (0800 80 70 60) in confidence, and provide the location and a description of the nature of the pollution incident.

The Belfast Lough Local Management Area (LMA) Action plan published to NIEA website

http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/belfast-lough_lma_actionplan.pdf

Northern Ireland
Environment Agency

Action Plan 2009 - 2015

March 2012

BELFAST LOUGH Local Management Area

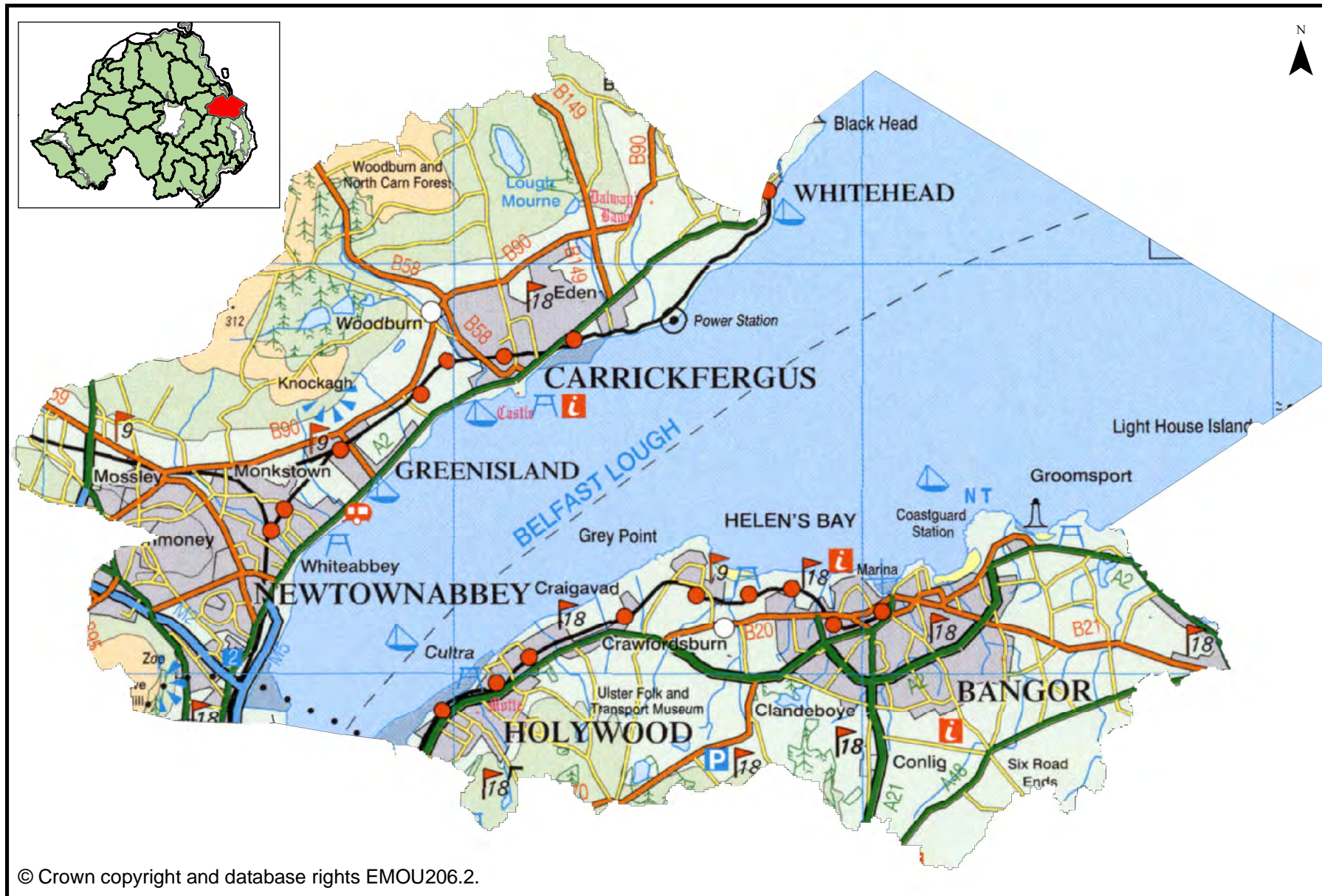


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Map 1: Belfast Lough Local Management Area



Introduction

River Basin Management Plans were published in December 2009. The plans describe where the water environment needs to be protected or improved, the timeframe to make these improvements and how that can be achieved. The plans will be implemented through Local Management Areas (LMAs) during the 2009 to 2015 planning cycle. This Belfast Lough Local Management Area Action Plan is one of a series of action plans that have been developed for the 26 LMAs across the Neagh Bann, North Western and North Eastern River Basin Districts. The action plan details local measures identified to improve the water environment.

Belfast Lough Local Management Area

Belfast Lough LMA (Map 1), part of the North Eastern River Basin District, is a semi-closed inter-tidal sea lough at the mouth of the River Lagan. The area covers approximately 399 km². Although the River Lagan has an influence on the Lough its catchment lies within the Lagan LMA. The other main rivers entering Belfast Lough are Woodburn River, Kilroot River, Ballyholme River, Crawfordsburn River and Three Mile Water. Numerous smaller streams exist throughout the area and enter the Lough at various points.

The inner region of the Lough contains an inter-tidal area comprising of a series of mudflats, while the outer area is mainly rocky shores, with some sandy bays. The mudflats provide a valuable habitat for a range of bird species and the shallow waters on either side of the main shipping channel, which runs through the middle of the Lough, sustains a growing shellfish industry.

The city of Belfast is located at the south western end of Belfast Lough and has one of the busiest ports in Northern Ireland.

The dominant land use is improved grassland (33%), suburban and urban development (18%), arable farming (13%) and dense dwarf shrub heath (7%).

The Belfast Lough LMA supports important habitats and wildlife. These areas have been designated under European Directives and require special protection. Details of the protected areas are summarised in Table 2 and illustrated in Map 3.

What is the status of the water environment in the Belfast Lough LMA

In 2009 88.8% of surface water bodies in the Belfast Lough LMA (Map 2) were classified as less than good status and half of these were identified as heavily modified. Most of the rivers and lakes failed to achieve good status due to impacts on invertebrate communities and elevated phosphorus levels.

In the case of the coastal waters the downgrading was due to elevated levels of inorganic nitrogen.

Groundwaters (underground water) interact with the surface waters around them, thus the quality and quantity of an area's groundwater can affect the surface waters.

One out of the three groundwater bodies contained within the Belfast Lough LMA is failing to achieve good status and this was due to water balance and nitrate levels.

There are a number of pressures that may prevent some waters reaching good quality.

In the Belfast Lough LMA the main impact was observed in invertebrate communities. This element is associated with organic enrichment. The rivers affected were: Three Mile Water, Woodburn River, Crawfordsburn River and Ballyholme River.

There was also evidence of nutrient enrichment within the catchment. The main impacts were observed in phosphorus levels and macrophyte and diatom communities. These elements are associated with nutrient enrichment. The rivers affected were: Three Mile Water, Crawfordsburn River, Ballyholme River and Woodburn River.

In Lough Mourne, the main impacts were observed in phosphorus levels and macrophyte and phytoplankton communities.

Evidence of nutrient enrichment was also observed in coastal water bodies. In Inner and Outer Belfast Lough the main impacts were observed in Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen levels.

Three river water bodies were identified as affected by changes to morphology (physical habitat) and this was also likely to affect the invertebrate element. Ballyholme River has been classified as a Heavily Modified Water Body. It has been affected by the presence of a weir and level gauge at Sandhurst, historical engineering, urbanisation, culverting and straightening along the Cotton River. Although Three Mile Water was not classified as heavily modified, it did show impacts from changes to morphology. These changes include historical engineering, culverting and an impoundment at Mossley Mill. The changes to morphology in the Kilroot River were not impacting sufficiently to downgrade the overall status. However, we will continue to monitor this river for any further changes.

One lake water body was identified as affected by changes to morphology, Lough Mourne, which has been designated as a Heavily Modified Water Body.

Inner Belfast Lough was also judged as subject to changes to morphology due to its use as a major shipping port.

Four river water bodies were identified as being impacted by abstraction and flow regulation. Three of these have been classified as heavily modified. These water bodies are Copeland Water, Woodburn River and Lough Mourne. Ballyholme River has been modified to allow for use in flood risk management. Although Crawfordsburn River was not classified as heavily modified, it did show impacts from abstraction and flow regulation.

One lake water body has also been impacted by abstraction and flow regulation, Lough Mourne, which has been classified as heavily modified.

The water environment in Northern Ireland has been impacted by the introduction of invasive alien species. Species which have already become established in this area include:

- Japanese weed (*Sargassum muticum*)
- Slipper Limpet (*Crepidula fornicata*)
- Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*)

Map 2: 2009 status of surface water bodies in Belfast Lough LMA

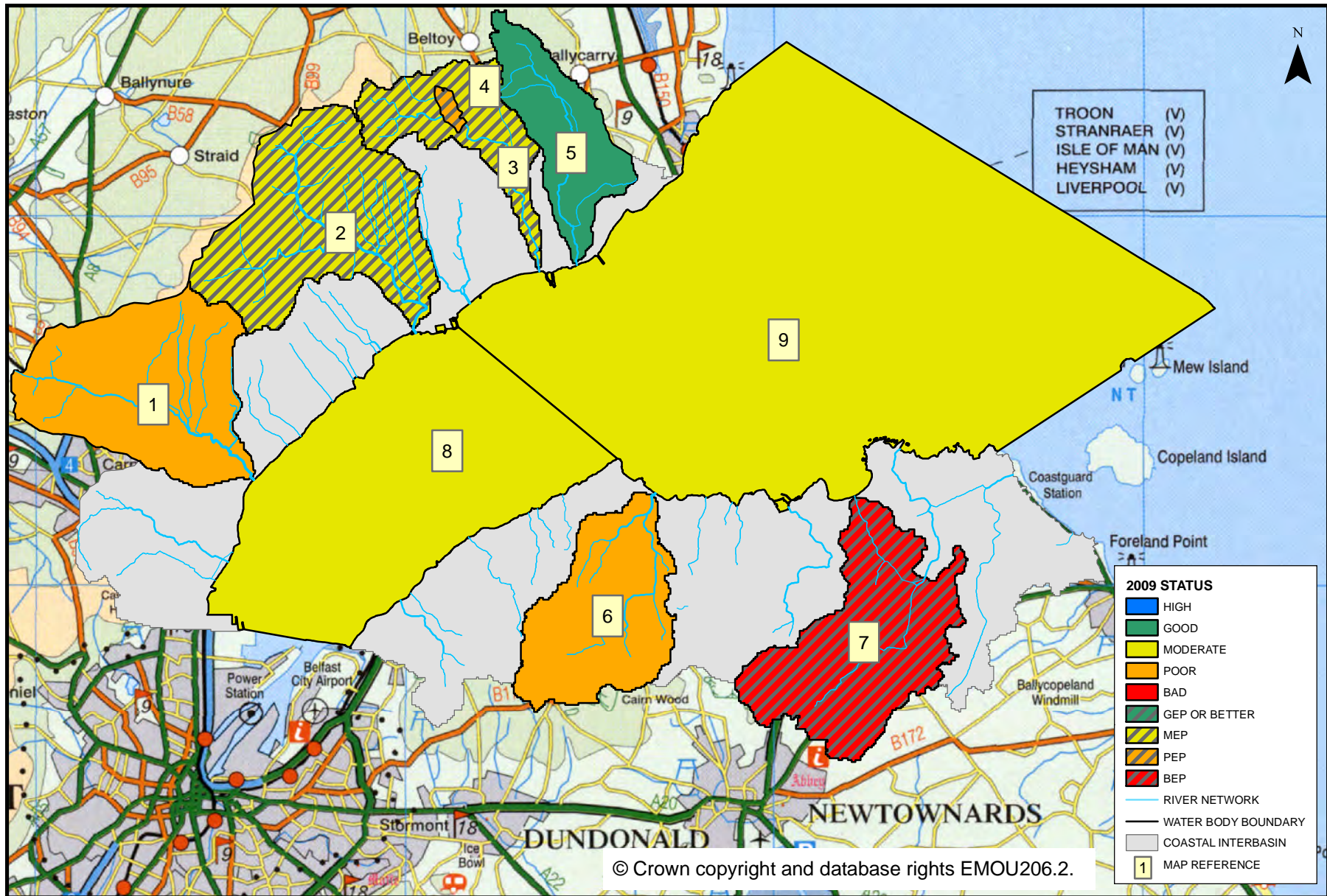


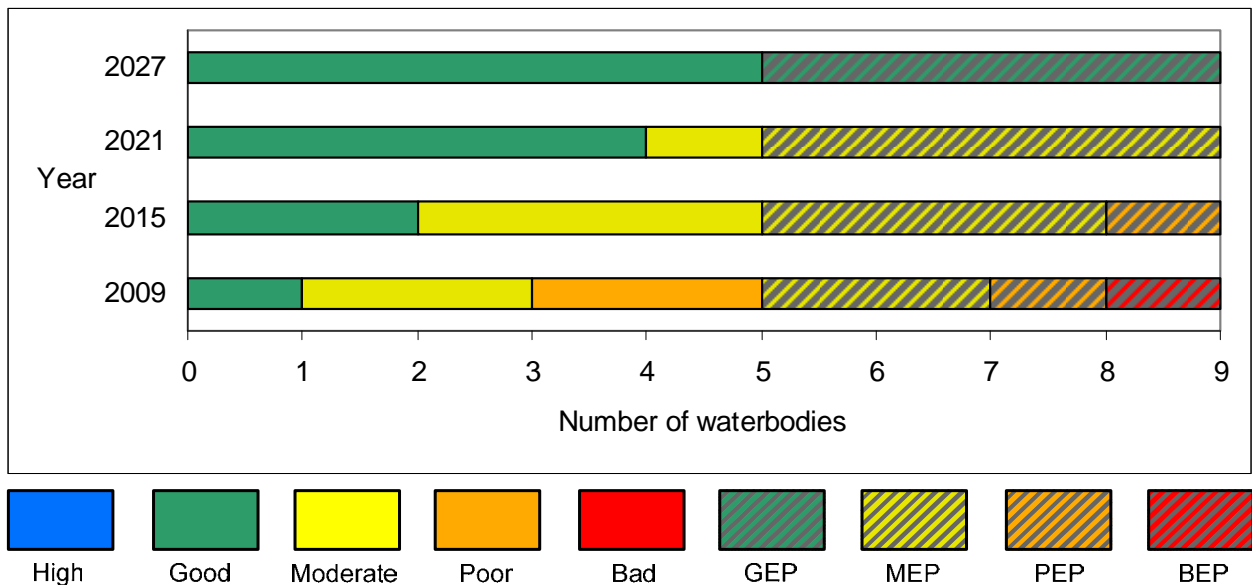
Table 1: 2009 status and proposed objectives

Map Reference	Water Body Code	Water Body Name	2009 Status	2015 Objective	Page Number
1	UKGBNI1NE050501118	Three Mile Water	Poor	Moderate	10
2	UKGBNI1NE050501120	Woodburn River	MEP	MEP	11
3	UKGBNI1NE050501004	Copeland Water	MEP	MEP	12
4	UKGBNI3NE0028	Lough Mourne	PEP	PEP	12
5	UKGBNI1NE050501082	Kilroot River	Good	Good	13
6	UKGBNI1NE050502083	Crawfordsburn River	Poor	Moderate	13
7	UKGBNI1NE050502084	Ballyholme River	BEP	MEP	14
8	UKGBNI6NE090	Belfast Lough Inner	Moderate	Moderate	14
9	UKGBNI6NE080	Belfast Lough Outer	Moderate	Good	15

What improvements do we plan to achieve?

We have set environmental objectives to deliver improvements as shown in Figure 1. We aim to achieve good status or better in 22% of our surface waters by 2015 and GEP (for Heavily Modified Water Bodies) in 44% of our surface waters by 2027. We aim to achieve good status in 100% of our groundwaters by 2027.

Figure 1: 2009 status and proposed objectives for surface waters in the Belfast Lough LMA



How are we going to maintain and improve the water environment in the Belfast Lough LMA?

There are a number of actions which will be implemented in the Belfast Lough LMA in order to maintain and improve the water environment. The list of actions that follows include actions that apply throughout the LMA and also actions that apply to individual water bodies.

The actions below apply throughout the LMA.

	Action to be taken	Action to be taken by	Target Date
1	Carry out freshwater fish monitoring with the aim of completing WFD monitoring at programmed surveillance monitoring stations.	DOE NIEA	Dec 2014
2	Complete desktop study and risk analysis using available catchment data to identify areas under pressure and allow further objective investigations on the ground to be carried out.	DOE NIEA	Completed
3	Complete the phosphorus nutrient budget work for Northern Ireland to establish nutrient inputs from different sectors.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2013
4	Ensure that licences for new and existing hydro power developments are compliant with the Water Framework Directive and Habitats Regulations to support good ecological status and carry out risk based compliance visits.	DOE NIEA	Dec 2015
5	Conduct a water resource assessment to inform an ongoing review of abstraction licences within Northern Ireland.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2012
6	DARD Countryside Management and NIEA to develop leaflets and articles to promote effective farm nutrient and waste management.	DARD Countryside Management Branch	Dec 2015
7	Develop leaflets and articles to promote effective farm nutrient and waste management.	DOE NIEA	Dec 2015
8	Encourage riparian zone management with an aim to improve biodiversity and minimise sedimentation through practical management measures on farms.	DARD Countryside Management Branch	Dec 2015
9	Highlight external funding opportunities for water management projects to local partners.	DOE NIEA	Dec 2015
10	Observation of nitrate trends in groundwater and liaison with research partners for further investigation.	DOE NIEA, Geological Survey NI	Dec 2012
11	Promote public participation by encouraging local projects through the Water Environment Community Awards.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2013
12	Promote public participation by organising two Catchment Stakeholder Group meetings per year to provide an open forum for discussion on water issues. Encourage involvement in developing and implementing the Belfast Lough Action Plan.	DOE NIEA, Catchment Stakeholder Group	Dec 2015
13	Promote public participation by raising awareness of catchment management issues by release of relevant press release articles and web publication of Belfast Lough and Lagan e-zine.	DOE NIEA	Dec 2015
14	Promote public participation by raising awareness of The Rivers Trust.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2013
15	Promote the control of invasive alien species on farmland.	DARD Countryside Management Branch	Dec 2015
16	Promote the NIEA Water Pollution Hotline through increased advertising, promotion and waterside signage.	DOE NIEA	Dec 2015

	Action to be taken	Action to be taken by	Target Date
17	Provide advice on protected area designations such as drinking water protected areas, rivers and lakes identified as salmonid and nutrient sensitive areas.	DOE NIEA	Dec 2015
18	Raise awareness and promote the benefits of effective farm nutrient and waste management.	DARD Countryside Management Branch	Dec 2015
19	Review of groundwater abstraction and planning applications where necessary.	DOE NIEA, Geological Survey NI	Dec 2015
20	Support local environmental initiatives by working with local groups in raising awareness of environmental issues and projects. Seek to identify solutions to water management problems and develop and promote the Belfast Lough Action Plan. Support local community environmental events.	DOE NIEA	Dec 2015
21	Support pollution prevention campaigns such as 'Reduce Reuse Recycle', 'Bag It & Bin It', 'Stop and Think (Not Down the Sink)'.	DOE NIEA	Dec 2015

The actions below apply to individual water bodies in the LMA. The 2009 status or ecological potential is shown for each water body.

UKGBNI1NE050501118		Three Mile Water	2009 Status: Poor	
	Action to be taken	Action to be taken by	Target Date	
1	Assess sources of organic pollution including agriculture, Sewage Pumping Stations (Whiteabbey), NIWL intermittent discharges, septic tanks (domestic and private) and misconnections.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2013	
2	Carry out a river walk on Cully's Burn, Pound Burn and upstream of Glenavna Hotel monitoring station on Three Mile Water River to determine and address sources of organic pollution affecting aquatic invertebrates and resulting in low biotic scores and/or observed sewage fungus.	DOE NIEA	Sep 2012	
3	Carry out compliance assessment by investigating downstream impacts of discharges from industrial premises where a problem has been identified to establish potential sources of pollution.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2013	
4	Conduct biological investigations to assess aquatic invertebrates at Ballynure Road, Manse Road Bridge, Bridge Road, Devenish Drive Monkstown and Glenavna Hotel to determine low biotic scores at Glenavna monitoring station.	DOE NIEA	Completed	

[A number of catchment wide actions also apply to this water body. These can be found on Page 8.](#)

UKGBNI1NE050501120		Woodburn River	2009 Status: MEP	
	Action to be taken	Action to be taken by	Target Date	
1	Assess forestry operations in Woodburn Forest. Ascertain felling programme in the catchment and engage with forestry technical field staff to ensure measures are in place to mitigate risks from felling.	DOE NIEA, DARD Forest Service	Mar 2013	
2	Assess sources of organic pollution including agriculture, NIWL Intermittent Discharges, Sewage Pumping Stations (Straid) and septic tanks (private and domestic).	DOE NIEA	Mar 2013	
3	Carry out a river walk upstream of North Woodburn Reservoir and upstream Courtaulds Factory monitoring station to determine and address sources of organic pollution affecting aquatic invertebrates and resulting in low biotic scores and/or observed sewage fungus.	DOE NIEA	Sep 2012	
4	Conduct biological investigations to assess aquatic invertebrates upstream of the Woodburn River at Courtaulds Factory monitoring station.	DOE NIEA	Completed	
5	Obtain data on reservoir / lake levels, catchment flows and transfers of water from other water body sources to inform the review of the current abstraction / impoundment licence at North and South (upper, middle and lower) Woodburn Reservoirs. Agree monitoring plans and include details on augmented flows returned to the waterway below North and South (upper, middle and lower) Woodburn Reservoirs.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2019	
6	Review the current abstraction licence to finalise maximum abstraction volumes, take account of seasonal variations and ensure the ecological need for compensation flows are fully considered at North and South (upper, middle and lower) Woodburn Reservoirs.	DOE NIEA	Dec 2019	

[A number of catchment wide actions also apply to this water body. These can be found on Page 8.](#)

UKGBNI1NE050501004		Copeland Water	2009 Status: MEP	
	Action to be taken	Action to be taken by	Target Date	
1	Assess forestry operations in Woodburn Forest. Ascertain felling programme in the catchment and engage with forestry technical field staff to ensure measures are in place to mitigate risks from felling.	DOE NIEA, DARD Forest Service	Mar 2013	
2	Assess sources of organic pollution including agriculture and septic tanks (domestic and private).	DOE NIEA	Mar 2013	
3	Carry out a river walk upstream of Lough Mourne and upstream of Copeland Reservoir to determine and address sources of organic pollution affecting aquatic invertebrates and resulting in low biotic scores and/or observed sewage fungus.	DOE NIEA	Sep 2012	
4	Conduct biological investigations to assess aquatic invertebrates at Carneal Road and upstream and downstream of Copeland Reservoir.	DOE NIEA	Completed	
5	Review the current abstraction licence to finalise maximum abstraction volumes, take account of seasonal variations and ensure the ecological need for compensation flows are fully considered at Lough Mourne and Copeland Reservoir.	DOE NIEA	Dec 2019	
6	Obtain data on reservoir / lake levels, catchment flows and transfers of water from other water body sources to inform the review of the current abstraction / impoundment licence at Lough Mourne and Copeland Reservoirs. Agree monitoring plans and include details on augmented flows returned to the waterway below Lough Mourne and Copeland Reservoirs.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2019	

[A number of catchment wide actions also apply to this water body. These can be found on Page 8.](#)

UKGBNI3NE0028		Lough Mourne	2009 Status: PEP	
	Action to be taken	Action to be taken by	Target Date	
1	Assess forestry operations in Woodburn Forest. Ascertain felling programme in the catchment and engage with forestry technical field staff to ensure measures are in place to mitigate risks from felling.	DOE NIEA, DARD Forest Service	Mar 2013	
2	Obtain data on reservoir / lake levels, catchment flows and transfers of water from other water body sources to inform the review of the current abstraction / impoundment licence at Lough Mourne Reservoir. Agree monitoring plans and include details on augmented flows returned to the waterway below Lough Mourne Reservoir.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2019	
3	Review the current abstraction licence to finalise maximum abstraction volumes, take account of seasonal variations and ensure the ecological need for compensation flows are fully considered at Lough Mourne Reservoir.	DOE NIEA	Dec 2019	

[A number of catchment wide actions also apply to this water body. These can be found on Page 8.](#)

UKGBNI1NE050501082		Kilroot River	2009 Status: Good	
	Action to be taken		Action to be taken by	Target Date
1	Maintain current regulatory controls as water body status is Good or better.		DOE NIEA	Dec 2015
A number of catchment wide actions also apply to this water body. These can be found on Page 8.				

UKGBNI1NE050502083		Crawfordsburn River	2009 Status: Poor	
	Action to be taken		Action to be taken by	Target Date
1	Assess forestry operations in Ballysallagh Forest. Ascertain felling programme in the catchment and engage with forestry technical field staff to ensure measures are in place to mitigate risks from felling.		DOE NIEA, DARD Forest Service	Mar 2013
2	Assess sources of organic pollution including agriculture, WWTW (Ballysallagh ST), Sewage Pumping Stations (Crawfordsburn Country Park, Old Inn, Bridge Road South, Ballyrobert), NIWL intermittent discharges and septic tanks (domestic and private).		DOE NIEA	Mar 2013
3	Carry out a river walk downstream of Golf Club and downstream of Ballysallagh Upper Reservoir to determine and address sources of organic pollution affecting aquatic invertebrates and resulting in low biotic scores and/or observed sewage fungus.		DOE NIEA	Sep 2012
4	Carry out compliance assessment by investigating downstream impacts of discharges from industrial premises where a problem has been identified to establish potential sources of pollution.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2013
5	Conduct biological investigations to assess aquatic invertebrates at Cootehall Road, Ballyrobert Road, Bridge Road and Crawfordsburn Country Park to determine reasons for low biotic scores at Crawfordsburn Country Park monitoring station.		DOE NIEA	Completed
6	Obtain data on reservoir / lake levels, catchment flows and transfers of water from other water body sources to inform the review of the current abstraction / impoundment licence at Upper and Lower Ballysallagh Reservoirs. Agree monitoring plans and include details on augmented flows returned to the waterway below Upper and Lower Ballysallagh Reservoirs.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2019
7	Review the current abstraction licence to finalise maximum abstraction volumes, take account of seasonal variations and ensure the ecological need for compensation flows are fully considered at Upper and Lower Ballysallagh Reservoirs.		DOE NIEA	Dec 2019
A number of catchment wide actions also apply to this water body. These can be found on Page 8.				

UKGBNI1NE050502084		Ballyholme River	2009 Status: BEP	
	Action to be taken		Action to be taken by	Target Date
1	Assess sources of organic pollution including agriculture, WWTW (Ballycrochan Road, Murdock's Lane), NIWL Intermittent Discharges, Sewage Pumping Stations (Sandhurst Drive, Ashley, Cherrymount, CherrymountPS15), septic tanks (private & domestic) and misconconnections.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2013
2	Carry out a river walk upstream of Ballyholme Bay Stream/Cotton River at Ballyholme Bridge monitoring station to determine and address sources of organic pollution affecting aquatic invertebrates and resulting in low biotic scores and/or observed sewage fungus.		DOE NIEA	Sep 2012
3	Carry out compliance assessment by investigating downstream impacts of discharges from industrial premises where a problem has been identified to establish potential sources of pollution.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2013
4	Carry out fish monitoring and assessment to investigate fish failure in this water body.		DOE NIEA, DCAL	Mar 2013
5	Carry out full RHAT assessment in this water body to determine morphological condition and to assess for potential impacts on fish passage due to canalisation and straightening (River Hydromorphology Assessment Technique).		DOE NIEA	Mar 2013
6	Carry out monitoring and assessment to determine potential sources of faecal contamination and impacts on water quality at Ballyholme Bathing Water Protected Area.		DOE NIEA	Sep 2012
A number of catchment wide actions also apply to this water body. These can be found on Page 8.				

UKGBNI6NE090		Belfast Lough Inner	2009 Status: Moderate	
	Action to be taken		Action to be taken by	Target Date
1	Carry out monitoring and assessment to confirm evidence of trophic status.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2013
2	Carry out monitoring and assessment to investigate ammonia levels.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2013
3	Provide advice on protected area designations to maintain the condition assessment of Belfast Lough Shellfish Water.		DOE NIEA	Dec 2015
4	Provide advice on protected area designations to work towards improving the condition assessment of Belfast Lough Special Protection Area and Belfast Lough Shellfish Water.		DOE NIEA	Dec 2015
A number of catchment wide actions also apply to this water body. These can be found on Page 8.				

UKGBNI6NE080		Belfast Lough Outer	2009 Status: Moderate	
	Action to be taken		Action to be taken by	Target Date
1	Carry out monitoring and assessment to confirm evidence of trophic status.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2013
2	Carry out monitoring and assessment to determine potential sources of faecal contamination and impacts on bathing water at Ballyholme.		DOE NIEA	Sep 2012
3	Develop a profile of the designated bathing water at Groomsport, Ballyholme, Crawfordsburn and Helen's Bay.		DOE NIEA	Completed
4	Provide advice on protected area designations including Groomsport, Ballyholme, Helen's Bay and Crawfordsburn bathing water protected areas.		DOE NIEA	Dec 2015
5	Provide advice on protected area designations to maintain the condition assessment of Outer Ards Special Protection Area.		DOE NIEA	Dec 2015
A number of catchment wide actions also apply to this water body. These can be found on Page 8.				

UKGBNI4NE005		Belfast (Groundwater body)	2009 Status: Poor	
	Action to be taken		Action to be taken by	Target Date
1	Further investigation of water balance for the groundwater body, taking into account abstraction volumes and review of recharge estimation.		DOE NIEA, Geological Survey NI	Dec 2015
A number of catchment wide actions also apply to this water body. These can be found on Page 8.				

What other measures are being implemented to maintain and improve the water environment in the Belfast Lough LMA?

The Programme of Measures described in the North Eastern River Basin Management Plan has been categorised into two types of measures: existing and planned and supplementary. Existing and planned measures aim to ensure that existing water uses are appropriately managed and that the water environment remains at good status.

Existing and planned measures include those which have been put in place to meet legal requirements. Those which apply in this LMA include:

- The current Bathing Water Directive (76/106/EEC) and revised Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EEC);
- The Birds Directive (79/409/EEC);
- The Drinking Water Directive (80/778/EEC) as amended by Directive (98/83/EC);
- The Major Accidents Directive (96/82/EC);
- The Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC);
- The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC);
- The Plant Protection Products Directive (91/414/EEC);
- The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC); and
- The Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (96/61/EC).

A number of other existing and planned measures apply in this LMA:

- Cost recovery for water use and promotion of efficient and sustainable water use;
- Protection of drinking water sources;
- Abstraction and Impoundment Control;
- Point source and diffuse source discharge control;
- Controls on physical modifications to surface waters;
- Prevention or reduction of the impact of accidental pollution incidents;
- Authorisation of discharges to groundwater;
- Priority substances control;
- Controls on other activities impacting on water status; and
- Controls to avoid increase in pollution of marine waters.

Further information on existing and planned measures for each sector is available on the programme of measures section of the website.

Supplementary Measures are a number of Northern Ireland wide measures which were agreed by all relevant Departments and Agencies in Northern Ireland including DCAL, DARD, DOE, DRD, NIEA, Loughs Agency and NI Water Ltd. and published as part of the River Basin Management Plans. Supplementary measures have been identified for the following sectors:

- Abstraction and flow regulation;
- Diffuse and point source (Agriculture, Collection & treatment of sewage, Urban Development, Forestry, Industry and other businesses, Waste);
- Freshwater Morphology and Marine Morphology;
- Invasive Alien Species and
- Other.

Progress on the implementation of these supplementary measures listed in the River Basin Management Plans will be reported to the European Commission in December 2012. This LMA action plan forms one of these supplementary measures for the North Eastern River Basin District and includes a number of others where relevant.

What measures are agreed for water dependent Natura 2000 sites in unfavourable condition?

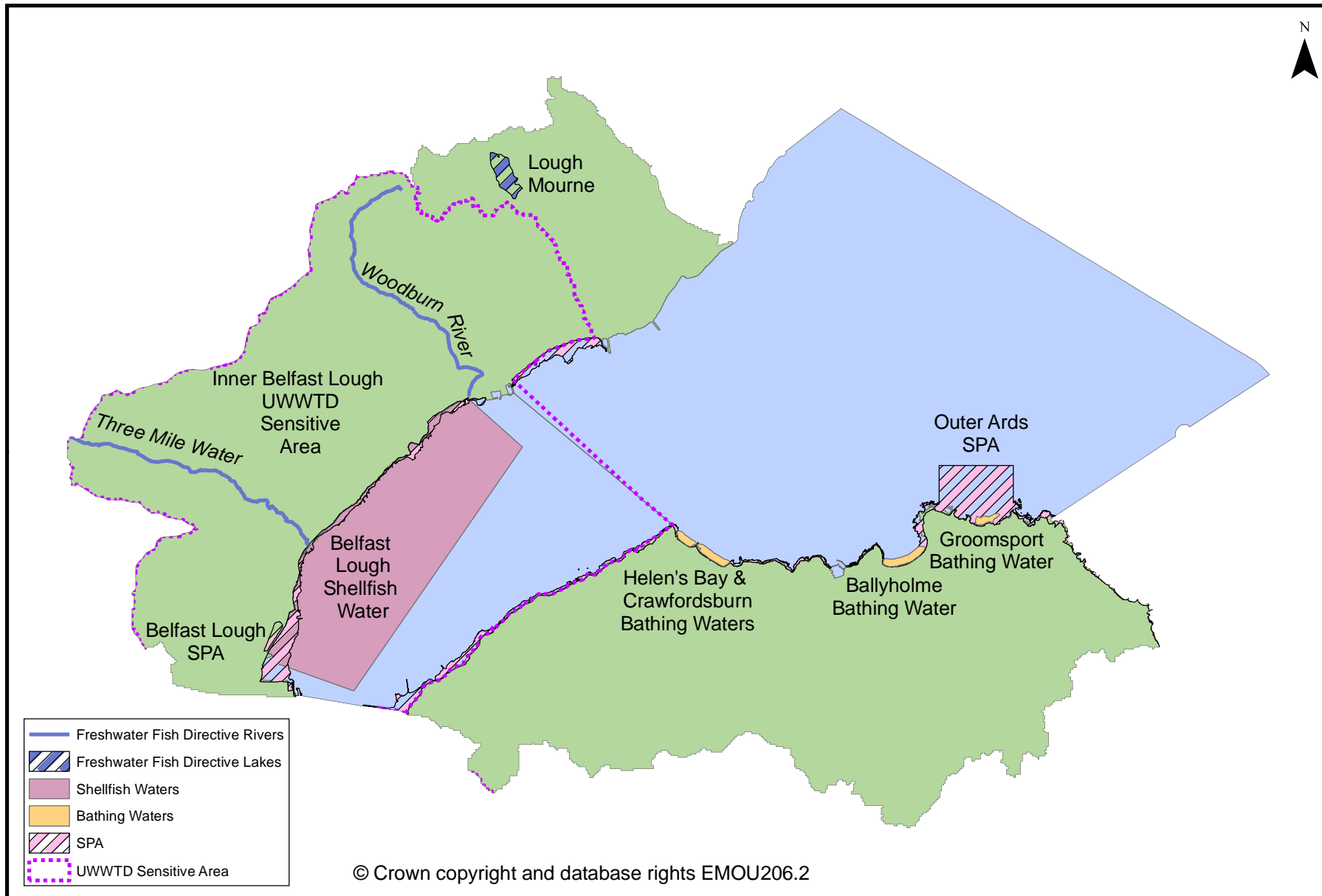
Special Areas of Conservation (Habitats Directive) and Special Protection Areas (Birds Directive) are assessed as being in favourable or unfavourable condition. These areas have been examined to determine if water dependent features are present.

There are no water dependent Special Areas of Conservation in the Belfast Lough LMA.

Outer Ards Special Protection Area is in favourable condition. Part of the Belfast Lough LMA lies within the Belfast Lough Special Protection Area, which is in unfavourable condition. Unfavourable Special Protection Areas require investigation to identify external and internal factors. The issues are unclear; may be changes in migratory patterns, disturbance to high tide roost sites, water quality and/or ecological factors. Further details on Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas in the Belfast Lough LMA are available in the protected areas section of the website.

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Map 3: Protected Areas in Belfast Lough LMA



Protected Areas in Belfast Lough LMA

The LMA supports important habitats and wildlife. These areas have been designated under European Directives and require special protection. The protected areas are summarised in Table 2 and illustrated in Map 3.

Table 2: Protected Areas in the Belfast Lough LMA

Protected Area Type	Location
<p>Waters used for the abstraction of drinking water (drinking water protected areas)</p>	<p>There are 5 drinking water protected rivers. There is 1 drinking water protected lake. There are 3 drinking water protected groundwaters.</p>
<p>Areas designed to protect economically significant aquatic species</p> <p>Freshwater Fish Directive (78/659/EEC)</p> <p>Shellfish Waters Directive (79/923/EC)</p>	<p>There are 17 km rivers and 0.5 km² of lakes identified under the Freshwater Fish Directive, all designated Salmonid.</p> <p>There is 1 designated shellfish water; Belfast Lough.</p>
<p>Bathing Waters</p> <p>These are bathing waters identified under the Bathing Waters Directives (76/160/EEC)</p>	<p>There are 4 identified bathing waters; Ballyholme, Crawfordsburn, Groomsport and Helen's Bay.</p>
<p>Nutrient Sensitive Areas</p> <p>Areas designated as sensitive under the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) and the</p> <p>Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</p>	<p>There is 1 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive sensitive area; Inner Belfast Lough.</p> <p>A total territory approach has been adopted in Northern Ireland for the Nitrates Directive.</p>
<p>Areas designated for the protection of habitats or species (Natura 2000 sites)</p> <p>These are areas designated for the protection of habitats or species where the maintenance or improvement of the status of water is an important factor in their protection.</p> <p>Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)</p> <p>Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)</p>	<p>There are no water dependent Special Areas of Conservation.</p> <p>There are 2 water dependent Special Protection Areas;</p> <p>Belfast Lough and Outer Ards.</p>

Abbreviations

Term	Explanation
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DCAL	Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure
DOE	Department of the Environment
DRD	Department for Regional Development
EP	Ecological Potential – the status of a heavily modified water body measured against the maximum ecological quality it could achieve given the constraints imposed upon it by those heavily modified characteristics necessary for its use. There are four classes for the status of heavily modified water bodies: good ecological potential or better (GEP), moderate ecological potential (MEP), poor ecological potential (PEP) and bad ecological potential (BEP).
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
NIWL	Northern Ireland Water Limited
WWTW	Waste Water Treatment Works

Working together to implement the Local Management Area Action Plan.

If you would like to get involved, find out more about the plans, or are carrying out work that will assist in protecting the water environment let us know at the Belfast Lough & Lagan Catchment Stakeholder Group meetings or by contacting the Catchment Management Officer, Jo Campbell.

Email: Jo.Campbell@doeni.gov.uk

Telephone: 028 9262 3006.

Further details are available at www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/ne-workingtogether

Water Pollution Hotline:

***Freephone 0800 80 70 60**

This line is manned 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

*Mobile calls are charged at standard network rates.

If you become aware of a water pollution incident please call the Water Pollution Hotline in confidence giving the location and nature of the pollution.



Our aim is to protect, conserve and promote the natural environment and built heritage for the benefit of present and future generations.

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Water Management Unit
17 Antrim Road
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