

Significant Water Management Issues

Faughan Local Management Area Action Plan and Update

December 2013

- These LMA action plans are working documents which will evolve as new projects are committed to over time during the River Basin Planning cycle
- This summary provides an update on operational actions in the LMA. Many actions are based on implementation meetings with Lower Foyle Catchment Stakeholder Group members in 2012/2013
- If you, as an individual or organisation, can input additional information on actions or projects in the Faughan Action Plan please contact margaret.gourley@doeni.gov.uk or telephone 028 92 623223

	LMA Action	Progress Report
1	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.	Data scrutiny completed by WMU water quality planners resulting in a comprehensive desktop study and risk analysis. Analysis of local data from different WMU teams, including historical monitoring data (biology/chemistry), occurrence of pollution incidents land use, run-off risk, soil type, soil cohesion
2	Carry out monitoring and assessment to identify and address pressures throughout the Faughan LMA. Conduct biological investigations to assess aquatic invertebrates	2 areas were identified and additional Biological sampling was undertaken in the summer of 2012 Foreglen River – 6 sites Burngibbagh – 6 sites. River walks were identified in these areas
3	River Walks – 7 1. Foreglen River 2. Foreglen Upper reaches 3. River Faughan Park 4. Cullion Burn 5. Burn Tollet River (Ness Woods) 6. Loughermore 7. Burngibbagh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 6km walked – fly tipping, fencing, overgrowth of bushes in river, localised pollution from septic tank - resolved 2. 2km walked – overgrowth of bushes in river, bank erosion, fly tipping, overhanging branches 3. 3km walked – spot checks carried out, nothing significant found. 4. 1km walked - spot checks carried out, nothing significant found. 5. 2km walked - spot checks carried out, nothing significant found. 6. 3 km walked – issue with peat abstraction. 7. 4 km walked – storm water management issues
4	Carry out compliance assessment at Industrial Consented sites, WWTW and Cross - Compliance inspections at selected farms within the Faughan LMA.	LMA Cross Compliance inspections by WMU Agricultural Regulations Team On-going monitoring and compliance.

	LMA Action	Progress Report
5	Carry out agricultural advisory site visits were identified as an issue through river walks and spot checks or as identified by stakeholders	On-going monitoring.
6	Carry out fish monitoring and assessment for annual report on catchment status and WFD fish monitoring programme.	Loughs Agency – completed on an annual basis http://www.loughs-agency.org/fs/doc/publications/river-faughan-and-foyle-south-catchment-status-report-2011.pdf
7	Carry out fish habitat improvement works at identified areas within the LMA.	Loughs Agency improvement works - 2010, Lamrocks Burn tributary of the Bonds Glen, bush trimming/de tunnelling. 2011 Bonds Glen, soft low level deflector creation, gravel introduction, bank stabilisation and stock proof fencing. 2012 River Faughan at Millbrook gravel loosening/regrading and bank protection.
8	Assess road schemes such as the A6 to ensure pollution prevention measures are in place at all stages of construction	Major Project Client Interface Group set up to oversee all major projects. Water Framework Directive Assessment Paper developed to ensure that the WFD is fully taken account of in the planning stages.
9	Conduct a water resource assessment to inform an ongoing review of abstraction licences within Northern Ireland.	Completed – report available on request in TRIM link DO1/13/61726 – Faughan LMA.
10	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.	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 regime. All licences are assessed through a combination of factors which will determine whether a scheme is environmentally acceptable; however, each scheme is assessed on a site specific basis. The guidance document is linked below: http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/guidance_for_run_of_river_hydropower_schemes_in_northern_ireland_.pdf46okb_.pdf

	LMA Action	Progress Report
11	Create an inventory of physical structures within the river channel and bank structures to ensure required standards are met	<p>NIEA staff have been trained in the use of this tool and are beginning to carry out assessments. If you are aware of any barriers in the Faughan and would like to have this assessed using the UK Fish Passability Tool please contact your Catchment Officer.</p> <p>Loughs Agency surveyed the Faughan for barriers and invasives in 2008. This data was used for the development of the WFD 111 barrier assessment protocol and re-surveyed using this methodology.</p>
12	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.
13	Review of groundwater abstraction and planning applications where necessary.	On-going. The groundwater team is a regular consultee on groundwater abstractions and planning applications for all of Northern Ireland.
14	Review Rivers Agency's annual watercourse maintenance program within the Faughan LMA	<p>Quarterly meetings with Rivers Agency and DCAL to discuss maintenance programme and any other projects.</p> <p>Works were carried out on the Burnagibbagh, Glendermott Stream, Trench Drain, Ardnabrocky Drain and the main Faughan itself, downstream of Faughan bridge. More information available on the Rivers Agency website.</p> <p>http://www.dardni.gov.uk/index/rivers/rivers-our-projects/rivers-maintenance/annual-watercourse-maintenance-programme.htm</p>
15	Encourage riparian zone management with an aim to improve biodiversity and minimise sedimentation through practical management measures on farms.	A measure within the Nitrates Action Programme is that all farms must carry out crop and soil management to minimise soil erosion and nutrient runoff. This is verified during cross-compliance visits.

	LMA Action	Progress Report
16	Raise awareness and promote the benefits of effective farm nutrient and waste management.	<p>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. Production of 'Improving Water Quality' leaflet for Landowners.</p> <p>This leaflet has been developed jointly with Loughs Agency, UFU and DARD to raise awareness amongst the agricultural sector. The issues were initially raised through the implementation meetings eg gravel removal, river litter.</p> <p>DARD has developed an agri-environment training course for farmers dealing with farm wastes and nutrient management planning.</p> <p>Water Framework Directive awareness talk given to CAFRE students in April 2011. Farm Nutrient and Waste Management Planning talk given to CAFRE students April 2012.</p> <p>Joint leaflet published.</p> <p>'Water Quality Plans in Action' article published in Farming Life Oct 2012</p>

	LMA Action	Progress Report
17	Develop leaflets and articles to promote effective farm nutrient and waste Management.	<p>Pesticide Working Group – NIW, UFU, DARD, CAFRE, AFBI, Rivers Agency, Loughs Agency and NIEA and they raise awareness of the problem with pesticide detections in Drinking Water Catchments.</p> <p>Through the 'Pesticide Working Group' have developed a Pesticide flyer. NIW published 'stop and think about the water you drink' under the same group. UFU sourced pesticide awareness leaflets from the Voluntary Initiative.</p> <p>'Landowner's Awareness – Improving Water Quality in your local area' leaflet developed in conjunction with DARD, UFU and Loughs Agency.</p> <p>NIEA attended the Horticultural Show at Greenmount to promote Pesticide issues.</p> <p>SCaMP NI -The Water Catchment Partnership - Representatives from the Water Catchment Partnership have recently attended a number of agricultural shows, farm grassland events, open days at Derg WTW and farm visits have begun in the Derg catchment area to raise awareness and provide best practice guidance on grassland pesticide use. This is a partnership between the Ulster Farmers Union (UFU), Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), Northern Ireland Water (NIW) and The College of Agriculture, Food & Rural Enterprise (CAFRE). Our aim is to proactively work together to promote and raise awareness of best practice when using pesticides in the garden or on the farm, through a voluntary approach to improve water quality. Our initial focus is in the Derg catchment and if the project is successful the scheme will be rolled out to other drinking water catchments. The response to date has been excellent and CAFRE are reporting an increase in applications for training in the safe use of pesticides which is a good indicator that the message is getting across.</p>
18	Highlight external funding opportunities for water management projects to local partners.	<p>Stakeholders informed about NIEA's Water Quality Improvement Grant Scheme http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/water-home/wfd/water_quality_improvement_grant.htm</p> <p>Minister Mark Durkan announced Challenge Fund on 18th October 2013. Provides funding for communities and organisations to develop local environmental projects. £1.2 million being funded (NIEA and Forest Service) http://www.nienvironmentlink.org/projects/nieachallengefund.php</p>

	LMA Action	Progress Report
19	Continue to monitor mitigation measures through Drinking Water Inspectorate regulatory processes within this catchment	<p>Faughan River Abstraction: This abstraction serves Carmoney WTWs and in meeting the risk assessment requirement of the drinking water quality regulations a regulation 28 risk assessment report was provided to the DWI in December 2011. This assessment detailed the risks associated within the catchment, a copy of this risk assessment has been provided to WMU. An upgrade to the WTWs in 2011 is detailed as mitigating many of the risks associated with this abstraction. NI Water continue to liaise closely with NIEA and other stakeholders in monitoring pollution events within the catchment. NI Water undertake a risk based sampling programme of the raw water abstraction, as required under regulation 16A, to monitor trends within the incoming raw water and to inform the operational requirements in relation to the treatment process. There are no enforcement processes in place in relation to Carmoney WTWs or its associated catchment.</p>
20	Identification of contamination risks from 'source to tap' through the development of drinking water safety plans at Carmoney WTW.	The details on the Drinking Water Safety Plans (Regulation 28 Risk Assessments) are provided in the commentary to section (above).

	LMA Action	Progress Report
21	<p>Support local measures that will improve water quality, in particular, reduction in the presence of pesticides and the levels of organic matter in raw water which cause implications for water treatment at Carmoney WTW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DWI is supportive of local measures within individual catchments to maintain and improve water quality, including the development of SCAMP measures. This approach is detailed within recent guidance published jointly by DWI/WMU in July 2013 on 'The contribution of drinking water quality regulations to the implementation of the water framework directive in NI'. This guidance document identifies where the requirements of the Drinking Water Quality Regulations complement and support the implementation of the Water Framework Directive. It also provides guidance on practical steps that can be taken to ensure the long-term safety of drinking water supplies through establishing drinking water protected areas and safeguard zones. See http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/wfd_dwd_guidance_july_2013.pdf. Apart from the ongoing liaison between NI Water and key stakeholders within the catchment, there are currently no specific measures identified within the drinking water safety plan dealing with the reduction in the presence of pesticides and organic matter within the catchment • SCaMP NI - Pilot projects for Catchment Management Studies are currently being organised for 3 WTW catchments to be completed in 13/14 financial year if possible. The aim is to collate detailed information on the catchments, highlight concerns and identify interventions to reduce pesticide residuals, improve raw water quality and enhance the environment within the catchment areas. The recommendations will then be moved forward where possible as SCaMP projects. It is intended to organise Catchment Management Studies at a further five priority catchments in 14/15, with the remaining Catchment Studies planned to be completed in PC15. • NI Water is also supportive of local measures that will improve water quality which will help to improve the raw water quality abstracted to our Water Treatment works. We have recently appointed a Catchment Manager to develop and deliver SCaMP projects within our water catchments. This will involve working closely with key stakeholders to agree and deliver programmes of work to improve raw water quality and also to enhance and protect biodiversity. • Within the river Faughan catchment area under our SCaMP NI – River Faughan Riparian Tree Planting – A project is being planned, in association with The Woodland Trust, to fence off and plant river banks over a distance of approx 30 miles upstream of the intake to Carmoney WTW. The aim is to reduce pollution and stabilise river banks to enhance ecosystems and improve raw water quality.

	LMA Action	Progress Report
22	Implement invasive alien species eradication in the Faughan catchment through the 'Controlling Invasive Species and Restoring Biodiversity' (CIRB)	A £2.6 million project is running from 2010-2014 and part-financed by the European Union's European Regional Development Fund through the INTERREG IVA cross-border programme (75%), DOE(NI) and DOEHLG (25%).
23	Support local environmental initiatives such as 'Controlling Invasive Species and Restoring Biodiversity' (CIRB) by QUB	Species targeted Giant Hogweed, Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed and Rhododendron. The project aims to halt the biodiversity loss by preventing further impacts on native biodiversity through effective control methods, a programme of stakeholder engagement and awareness-raising, policy development and dissemination.
24	Support local environmental initiatives such as the Faughan Valley Landscape Project	<p>The Faughan Valley Landscape Partnership consists of Rural Area Partnership in Derry~Londonderry, Derry City Council and the Woodland Trust. The total scheme funding is just over £2 million and covers an area of 170 km². Key areas include Invasive Species Control; Community Partnership and Education & Training.</p> <p>The partnership will be implementing an invasive species control programme over a three year period which will improve the biodiversity of our native woodlands by encouraging native flora and fauna in the wildlife corridors. Species include: Japanese knotweed, Giant hogweed, Himalayan balsam, Rhododendron, Snowberry and Grey squirrels.</p>
25	Support pollution prevention campaigns such as 'Reduce Reuse Recycle', 'Bag It & Bin It', 'Stop and Think (Not Down the Sink)', 'Stop and think (about the water you drink)'.	<p>NIEA incorporates the 'Reduce Reuse Recycle', 'Bag It & Bin It', 'Stop and Think (Not down the Sink)' messages in our information leaflets and promotes these philosophies during engagement with the public.</p> <p>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>These messages are promoted at events and functions.</p>

	LMA Action	Progress Report
26	Provide advice on protected area designations to work towards improving the condition assessments of the 'Faughan and tributaries' Special Area of Conservation (SAC).	<p>Natural Heritage regulates activities that may have an adverse impact on aquatic designated sites through the planning system as well as the consent/assent process. They do this through the implementation of the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 and the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended).</p> <p>Page 9 of the LMA information leaflet produced for Faughan states the existing and planned measures which will be implemented in order to maintain and improve the water environment. Many of these measures will be carried out by NH through the implementation of the aforementioned regulations.</p>
27	Promote the NIEA Water Pollution Hotline through increased advertising, promotion and waterside signage throughout the LMA.	The official launch of the LMA pollution hotline signage project took place on 18 th April 2011 with NIEA Chief Executive John McMillan. The pollution hotline number is promoted frequently by NIEA events, publications and relevant websites. Identifying locations for the pollution hotline signs in the Faughan LMA will take place in co-operation with angling clubs and local groups.
28	Assess forestry operations, felling and redesign plans to ensure appropriate measures are in place to mitigate risk to adjacent watercourses.	Discussions with Forest Service have taken place through regular meetings and appropriate measures are incorporated into felling operations to ensure minimal risk to adjacent watercourses. The Forest Service currently are carrying out planning reviews for the North West Planning unit.
29	Carry out full RHAT assessment (River Hydromorphology Assessment Technique) to assess the hydromorphological classification and produce recommendations at a water body scale.	Completed Reports available on request.

	LMA Action	Progress Report
30	<p>Upgrading of Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)</p> <p>Improvement works</p> <p>Visual inspection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park WWTW in River Faughan Park – Completed • Claudy WWTW in River Faughan Claudy – completed • Gosheden, Legaghory, Ardground, Killaloo and Drumahoe (pumped to Culmore WWTW) in River Faughan – completed • Knockbrack in River Faughan – completed • Mulderg WWTW in Foreglen River – visited 3 times in past 12 months – no issues.
31	<p>Carry out pollution prevention and enforcement measures, if necessary, at Altnagelvin Industrial Estate – Burngibbagh River water body.</p>	<p>NIEA staff investigated and nothing significant found.</p>
32	<p>Promote public participation by supporting local community events, raising awareness through press articles and the web publication of the Roe LMA e-zine.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenmount Centenary Show Sat 16th June 2012 – Greenmount • Clipper Event Sat 7th July 2012 – Londonderry City Council <p>All events attended were very successful. Positive feedback from the public re Action Plans, displays, Good/Bad bugs as indicator species of pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff also attended The Balmoral Show 15th July 2013 • Clogher Valley Show 31/07/2013 – Raising awareness of pesticides in our catchment and drinking water. • “Source of Dennet to Mouth” – awareness event publicity of Dennet angling group, walk and talk on litter. <p>Web-site updated on a regular basis.</p>
33	<p>Promote public participation by organising two Catchment Stakeholder Group meetings per year to provide an open forum for discussion on water issues and encourage involvement in developing and implementing the Local Management Area Plan.</p>	<p>The 2013 meetings were successfully completed and the Autumn meeting was held on 22nd October 2013 in Roe Valley Hospital, Limavady. Presentations and minutes of meetings can be found at http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/water-home/wfd/public_partic_3/catchment_stakeholder_groups/lower_foyle.htm</p>

FAUGHAN
Local Management Area



Map 1: Faughan Local Management Area



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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 are being implemented through Local Management Areas (LMAs) during the 2009 to 2015 planning cycle. This Faughan 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.

The Faughan Local Management Area (LMA)

The Faughan LMA (Map 1) is part of the North Western River Basin District and covers an area of approximately 311km². The River Faughan rises in the Northern Sperrins and makes its way north westerly, through rural countryside as it passes by Park and Claudy where it is joined by the Foreglen River and the Glenrandal River. The river slows as it approaches Drumahoe and enters a more urban setting and continues a North Westerly path where it returns to a rural landscape as it makes its way down past Campsie and on into Lough Foyle about 3 miles North of Derry City. The catchment supports a wide range of natural habitats several of which are protected. The River Faughan and its tributaries including the Burntollet River, Bonds Glen and the Glenrandal River and its tributary the Inver River are protected nationally and internationally due to the presence of Atlantic Salmon. Otters are a widespread and common occurrence in the LMA. Details of the protected areas are summarised in a table at the end of this report.

Londonderry is the largest urbanised area but there are numerous smaller towns and villages throughout the area e.g. Claudy. The land area is predominantly improved grassland with increasing arable horticulture moving north.

The southern part of the LMA is part of the Sperrin Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. There are a wide range of recreational activities in this area including walking, angling, golfing, canoeing and bird watching.

What is the status of surface waters in Faughan LMA?

60% of surface water bodies in Faughan LMA have been classified as less than good status (Map 2). Many of the rivers failed to achieve good status due to elevated levels of specific pollutants and impacted invertebrate and diatom communities.

All of the groundwater bodies in Faughan LMA are achieving good status.

One water body on the River Faughan was identified as being impacted by abstraction and flow regulation and this has been classified as heavily modified.

A number of biological and chemical water quality elements used in classification can be affected by both diffuse and point source pollution. In this LMA impacts were seen in diatom communities which are associated with nutrient enrichment. The main rivers affected were the Faughan Claudy and the Faughan.

Organic enrichment was observed in impacted invertebrate communities and the rivers affected were the Foreglen and the Burngibbagh.

Two rivers were observed to have high levels of specific pollutants – the Faughan and the Faughan Park. The Faughan Park had elevated levels of copper. This may be due to natural run-off from the Sperrin Mountains. Elevated metal levels tend to be associated

with upland acidic peaty soils and granite outcrops. This needs further investigation to determine the cause of the high levels of copper.

Seven water bodies were identified as being affected by changes to morphology (physical habitat). The main rivers affected were: Loughermore, Cullion burn, Foreglen, Faughan, Faughan Park, Burntollet and Glenrandal. Types of morphology pressures include channelization, embankments, water regulation, overgrazing and barriers to migration. In the Cullion Burn, Burntollet and Glenrandal Rivers, morphology changes were not impacting enough to downgrade the overall status. We will continue to monitor these rivers for any further changes.

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 Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*)
- Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*)

A programme of eradication to address this is already under way.

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Map 2: 2009 status of surface water bodies in Faughan LMA

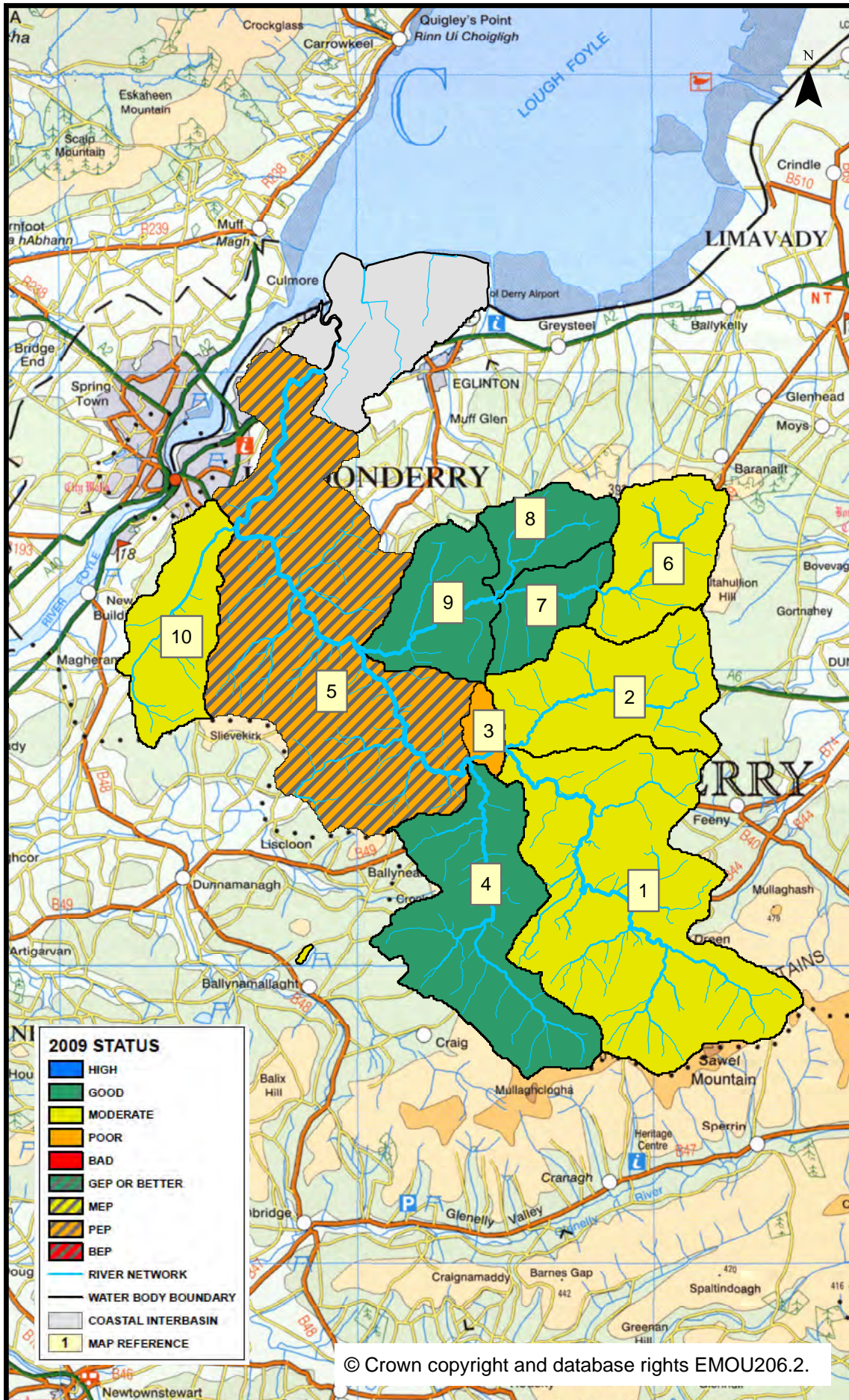


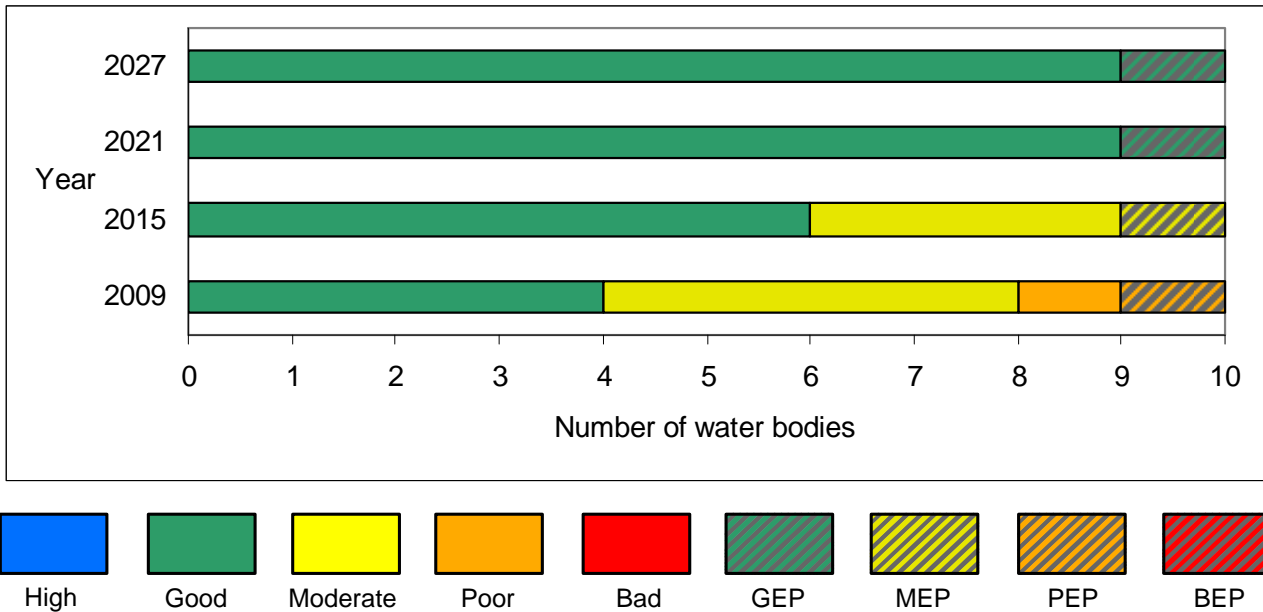
Table 1: 2009 status and proposed objectives

Map Reference	Water Body Code	Water Body Name	2009 Status	2015 Objective	Page Number
1	UKGBNI1NW020204033	River Faughan Park	Moderate	Moderate	10
2	UKGBNI1NW020204026	Foreglen River	Moderate	Good	10
3	UKGBNI1NW020204002	River Faughan Claudy	Poor	Moderate	11
4	UKGBNI1NW020204038	Glenrandal River	Good	Good	11
5	UKGBNI1NW020204031	River Faughan	PEP	MEP	12
6	UKGBNI1NW020204017	Loughermore River	Moderate	Good	13
7	UKGBNI1NW020204003	Burntollet River	Good	Good	13
8	UKGBNI1NW020204025	Cullion Burn	Good	Good	14
9	UKGBNI1NW020204035	Burntollet River	Good	Good	14
10	UKGBNI1NW020204034	Burngibbagh	Moderate	Moderate	15

What improvements do we plan to achieve?

We have set environmental objectives to deliver improvements as shown below. We aim to achieve good status or better in 60% of our surface waters by 2015 and GEP (for Heavily Modified Water Bodies) in 10% of our surface waters by 2021. We also aim to maintain good status in 100% of our groundwaters.

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



How are we going to improve the water environment in the Faughan LMA?

There are a number of actions which will be implemented in the Faughan LMA in order to maintain and improve the water environment. The list of actions below sets out details of actions to be applied throughout the Faughan LMA. This is followed by specific actions for individual water bodies.

The actions below apply throughout the LMA.

	Action to be taken	Action to be taken by	Target Date
1	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.	DOE NIEA	Completed
2	Carry out monitoring and assessment to identify and address pressures throughout the Faughan LMA.	DOE NIEA	Completed
3	Carry out compliance assessment at Industrial Consented sites, WWTW and cross-compliance inspections at selected farms within the Faughan LMA.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
4	Carry out agricultural advisory site visits where identified as an issue through river walks, spot checks or as identified by stakeholders.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
5	Carry out fish monitoring and assessment for annual report on catchment status and WFD fish monitoring programme.	Loughs Agency, DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
6	Carry out fish habitat improvement works at areas identified as requiring improvement and funding is secured.	Loughs Agency, River Faughan Anglers, DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
7	Assess road schemes such as the A6 to ensure pollution prevention measures are in place at all stages of construction.	DOE NIEA	Dec 2015
8	Conduct a water resource assessment to inform an ongoing review of abstraction licences within Northern Ireland.	DOE NIEA	Completed
9	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	Mar 2014
10	Create an inventory of physical structures within the river channel and bank structures where identified by stakeholders as an issue.	Loughs Agency, DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
11	Complete the phosphorus nutrient budget work for Northern Ireland to establish nutrient inputs from different sectors.	DOE NIEA, AFBI	Mar 2014
12	Review of groundwater abstraction and planning applications where necessary within the LMA.	DOE NIEA, Geological Survey NI	Mar 2014
13	Review Rivers Agency's annual watercourse maintenance program within the Faughan LMA.	DOE NIEA, DARD Rivers Agency	Mar 2014
14	Encourage riparian zone management with an aim to improve biodiversity and minimise sedimentation through practical management measures on farms.	DARD Countryside Management Branch	Mar 2014
15	Raise awareness and promote the benefits of effective pollution control and farm nutrient and waste management.	DARD Countryside Management Branch	Mar 2014
16	Offer a farm nutrient and waste management advisory visit to farmers following a pollution incident (on referral by NIEA).	DARD Countryside Management Branch	Mar 2014

	Action to be taken	Action to be taken by	Target Date
17	Develop leaflets and articles to promote effective farm nutrient and waste management.	DARD Countryside Management Branch, DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
18	Highlight external funding opportunities for water management projects to local partners including the NIEA Water Quality Improvement Grant.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
19	Implement invasive alien species eradication in the Faughan catchment through the 'Controlling Invasive Species and Restoring Biodiversity' (CIRB).	QUB	Dec 2014
20	Support local environmental initiatives such as 'Controlling Invasive Species and Restoring Biodiversity' (CIRB) by QUB.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
21	Support local environmental initiatives by participating in the Foyle Biodiversity partnership.	DOE NIEA	Nov 2012
22	Support local environmental initiatives such as the Faughan Valley Landscape Project.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
23	Support pollution prevention campaigns such as 'Reduce Reuse Recycle', 'Bag It & Bin It', 'Stop and Think (Not Down the Sink)', 'Stop and think (About the Water You Drink)'.	DOE NIEA, NIWL	Mar 2014
24	Provide advice on protected area designations to work towards improving the condition assessment of the 'Faughan and tributaries' Special Area of Conservation (SAC).	DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
25	Promote the NIEA Water Pollution Hotline through increased advertising, promotion and waterside signage throughout the LMA.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
26	Promote public participation by supporting local community events, raising awareness through press articles and the web publication of the Lower Foyle CSG e-zine.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
27	Promote public participation by organising two Catchment Stakeholder Group meetings per year to provide an open forum for discussion on water management issues and encourage involvement in developing and implementing the LMA Action Plan.	DOE NIEA	Mar 2014

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

UKGBNI1NW020204033		River Faughan Park	2009 Status: Moderate	
	Action to be taken		Action to be taken by	Target Date
1	Carry out a river walk in the upper reaches of this waterbody to determine and address sources of organic pollution affecting the aquatic invertebrates.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
2	Carry out agricultural advisory site visits where necessary, as identified on river walk.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
3	Upgrading of WWTW at Park.		DOE NIEA	Completed
4	Carry out monitoring and assessment of pesticides in this area.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
5	Assess forestry operations, felling and redesign plans for Learmount forest to ensure appropriate measures are in place to mitigate risk to adjacent watercourses.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
6	Investigate identified water quality impacts e.g. Dissolved Copper.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
7	Support local environmental initiatives such as 'adopt a stream' and provide guidance, support and training as required.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014

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

UKGBNI1NW020204026		Foreglen River	2009 Status: Moderate	
	Action to be taken		Action to be taken by	Target Date
1	Conduct biological investigations to assess aquatic invertebrates at areas identified as being under significant pressure to help identify sources of organic pollution.		DOE NIEA	Completed
2	Carry out a river walk to determine and address sources of organic pollution affecting the aquatic invertebrates.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
3	Carry out agricultural advisory site visits where necessary, as identified on river walk.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
4	Carry out a visual inspection of WWTW at Mulderg.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
5	Investigate identified water quality impacts and consider mitigation measures for road run-off.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014

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

UKGBNI1NW020204002		River Faughan Claudy	2009 Status: Poor	
	Action to be taken		Action to be taken by	Target Date
1	Carry out a river walk to determine and address sources of organic pollution affecting the phytobenthos in the lower reaches of this waterbody.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
2	Carry out agricultural advisory site visits where necessary, as identified on river walk.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
3	Upgrading of WWTW at Claudy.		NIWL	Completed

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

UKGBNI1NW020204038		Glenrandal 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
2	Carry out pollution prevention and enforcement measures if necessary at active quarries in this water body.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014

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

UKGBNI1NW020204031		River Faughan	2009 Status: PEP	
	Action to be taken		Action to be taken by	Target Date
1	Carry out a river walk to determine and address sources of organic pollution affecting the phytobenthos in the lower reaches of this waterbody.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
2	Carry out agricultural advisory site visits where necessary, as identified on river walk.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
3	Carry out pollution prevention and enforcement measures if necessary, at active quarries in the waterbody.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
4	Carry out monitoring and assessment of pesticides in this area.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
5	Upgrading of WWTW at Gosheden, Legaghory, Ardground, Killaloo and Drumahoe (pumped to Culmore WWTW).		NIWL	Completed
6	Carry out improvement works to the WWTW at Knockbrack.		NIWL	Completed
7	Carry out full RHAT assessment (River Hydromorphology Assessment Technique) to assess the hydromorphological classification and produce recommendations at a water body scale.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
8	Identification of contamination risks from 'source to tap' through the development of drinking water safety plans at Carmoney WTW.		NIWL	Dec 2015
9	Continue to monitor mitigation measures through Drinking Water Inspectorate regulatory processes within this catchment.		DOE DWI	Dec 2015
10	Support local measures that will improve water quality, in particular, reduction in the presence of pesticides and the levels of organic matter in raw water which cause implications for water treatment at Carmoney WTW.		NIWL, DOE DWI, DOE NIEA	Dec 2015
11	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 Carmoney WTW.		DOE NIEA	Dec 2015

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

UKGBNI1NW020204017		Loughermore River	2009 Status: Moderate	
	Action to be taken		Action to be taken by	Target Date
1	Carry out a river walk to determine and address sources of organic pollution affecting the aquatic invertebrates.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
2	Assess forestry operations, felling and redesign plans for Loughermore Forest to ensure appropriate measures are in place to mitigate risk to adjacent watercourses.		DOE NIEA, DARD Forest Service	Mar 2014
3	Investigate identified water quality impacts from peat cutting in this area.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
4	Investigate sources of sediment and carry out pollution prevention visit to wind farm in this area.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014

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

UKGBNI1NW020204003		Burntollet 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	Mar 2014
2	Carry out a river walk to determine and address sources of organic pollution affecting the aquatic invertebrates.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
3	Carry out agricultural advisory site visits where necessary, as identified on river walk.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014

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

UKGBNI1NW020204025		Cullion Burn	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
2	Carry out a river walk to investigate potential sources of invertebrate suppression (including sheep-dip).		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
3	Carry out agricultural advisory site visits where necessary, as identified through river walks.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
4	Assess significance of sheep dip usage and review groundwater authorisations where appropriate.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
5	Carry out monitoring and assessment of pesticides in this area.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
6	Carry out full RHAT assessment (River Hydromorphology Assessment Technique) to assess the hydromorphological classification and produce recommendations at a water body scale.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014

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

UKGBNI1NW020204035		Burntollet 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
2	Carry out monitoring and assessment of pesticides in this area.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
3	Carry out full RHAT assessment (River Hydromorphology Assessment Technique) to assess the hydromorphological classification and produce recommendations at a water body scale.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014

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

UKGBNI1NW020204034		Burngibbagh	2009 Status: Moderate	
	Action to be taken		Action to be taken by	Target Date
1	Conduct biological investigations to assess aquatic invertebrates at areas identified as being under significant pressure to help identify sources of organic pollution.		DOE NIEA	Completed
2	Investigate identified water quality impacts at the bottom of this waterbody and investigate improvement measures e.g. SUDS.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014
3	Carry out pollution prevention and enforcement measures, if necessary, at Altnagelvin Industrial Estate.		DOE NIEA	Mar 2014

[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 in the Faughan LMA in order to maintain and improve the water environment?

The Programme of Measures described in the Faughan River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) have 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 Drinking Water Directive (80/778/EEC) as amended by Directive (98/83/EC);
- The Sewage Sludge Directive (86/278/EEC);
- The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC);
- The Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC);
- The Plant Protection Products Directive (91/414/EEC);
- The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC);
- The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC);
- The Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (96/61/EC); and
- The Birds Directive (79/409/EEC).

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 and published as part of the RBMPs. 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 business, Waste);
- Freshwater Morphology and Marine Morphology;
- Invasive Alien Species and
- Other.

Progress on the implementation of these supplementary measures listed in the RBMPs has been reported to the European Commission in December 2012. This LMA action plan

forms one of the supplementary measures for the North West RBD and includes a number of others where relevant.

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

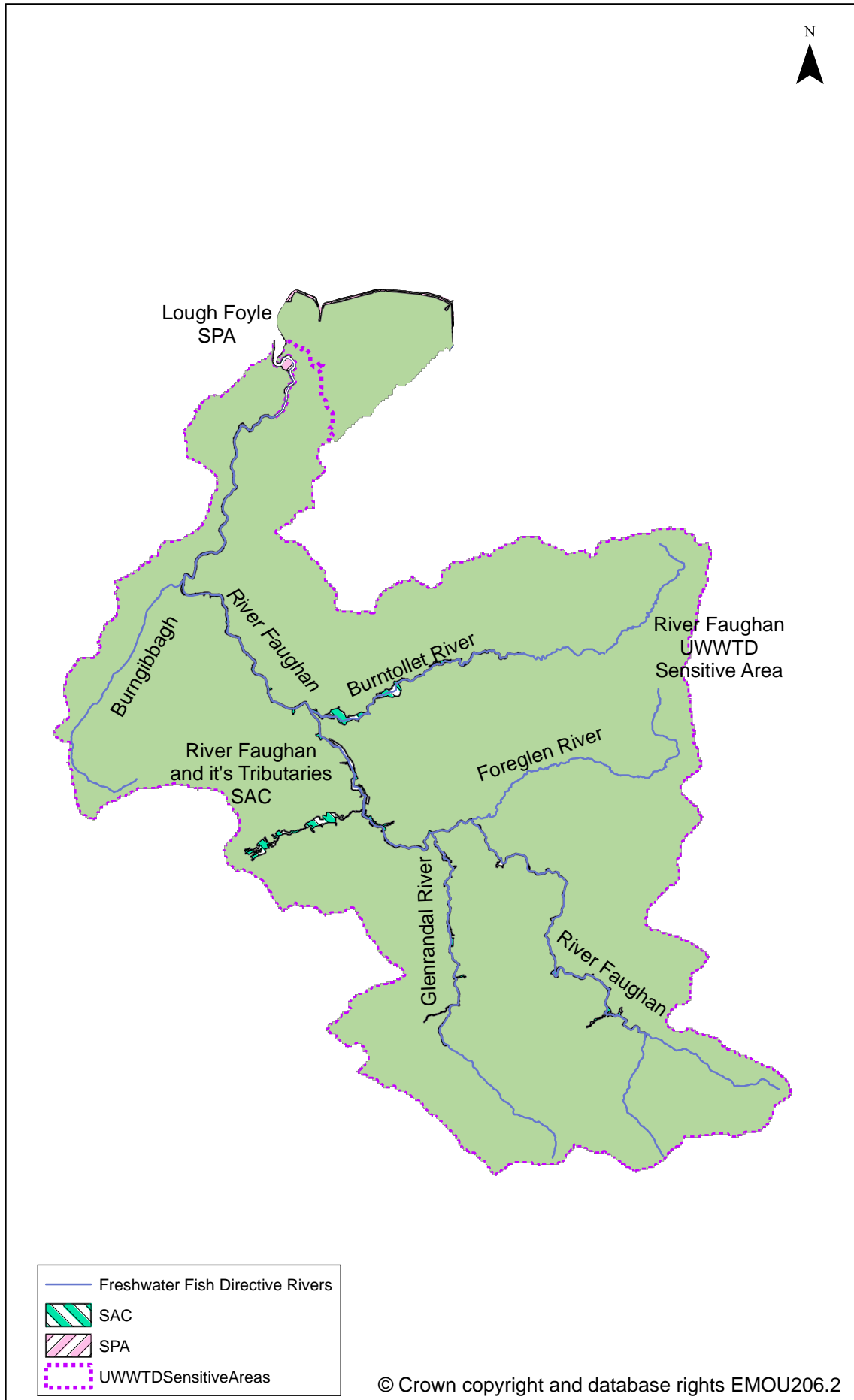
Special Areas of Conservation (Habitats Directive) and Special Protection Areas (Birds Directive) are assessed as being in favourable or unfavourable condition. These areas have been examined to determine if water dependent features are present. The Faughan River and Tributaries Special Area of Conservation has been assessed as favourable for otters and also favourable, but 'at risk' for salmon, due to uncertainty of the long-term trend in returning salmon adults.

The Lough Foyle Special Protection Area in this LMA 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 Faughan LMA are available in the protected areas section of the website.

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Map 3: Protected Areas in Faughan LMA



Protected areas in Faughan 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 the following table.

Table 2: Protected areas in Faughan LMA

Protected Area Type	Location
<p>Waters used for the abstraction of drinking water (drinking water protected areas)</p>	<p>There is 1 surface water protected area for drinking water. There is 1 groundwater protected area for drinking water.</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 102 km of rivers identified under the Freshwater Fish Directive, all designated Salmonid.</p> <p>There are no designated shellfish waters.</p>
<p>Bathing Waters These are bathing waters identified under the Bathing Waters Directives (76/160/EEC)</p>	<p>There are no identified bathing waters.</p>
<p>Nutrient Sensitive Areas</p> <p>Areas designated as sensitive under the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)</p> <p>Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</p>	<p>There is 1 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive sensitive area; River Faughan.</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) 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 is 1 water dependent Special Areas of Conservation; Faughan River and its tributaries.</p> <p>There are 1 water dependent Special Protection Area; Lough Foyle</p>

Abbreviations

Term	Explanation
AFBI	Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DCAL	Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure
DOE	Department of the Environment
DRD	Department of Regional Development
DWI	Drinking Water Inspectorate
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).
LMA	Local Management Area
MOSS	Management of Sensitive Sites
NICMS	Northern Ireland Countryside Management Scheme
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
NIWL	Northern Ireland Water Limited
RHAT	River Hydromorphology Assessment Technique
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
WTW	Water Treatment Works
WWTW	Waste Water Treatment Works

Working together to implement the Local Management 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 Lower Foyle Catchment Stakeholder Group meetings or by contacting the Catchment Management Officer, Joanne Livingstone.

Email: joanne.livingstone@doeni.gov.uk

Telephone: 028 9262 3248.

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