

3rd Cycle Draft Foyle Catchment Report (HA 01)



Catchment Science & Management Unit

Environmental Protection Agency

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Preface

This document provides a summary of the water quality assessment outcomes for the Foyle Catchment, which have been compiled and assessed by the EPA, with the assistance of the Local Authority Waters Programme (LAWPRO), local authorities and RPS consultants to inform the draft 3rd Cycle River Basin Management Plan. The information presented includes status and risk categories of all waterbodies, details on protected areas, significant issues, significant pressures, source load apportionment modelling and load reduction assessments for nutrients where applicable, an overview of the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action and a list of proposed 3rd Cycle Areas for Action. These characterisation assessments are largely based on information available to the end of 2018, including the WFD Status Assessment for 2013-2018. Protected Area assessments are based on water quality information up to 2018 for Natura 2000 and Salmonid Waters; 2019 for Drinking Water; and 2020 for Nutrient Sensitive Areas and Bathing Waters.

The purpose of this draft report is to provide an overview of the situation in the catchment, draw comparison between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3, and help support the draft River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027 consultation process. Once the consultation process is completed the report will be finalised to reflect any changes and comments made as a result of the consultation process.

Water Framework Directive – key dates and terminology	
Cycle 2 – EPA Characterisation and Assessment	Characterisation and assessment to inform the Cycle 2 RBMP was largely based on 2010-2015 WFD monitoring data.
Cycle 2 Catchment Assessments	Catchment Assessments based on the Cycle 2 characterisation and assessment were published in September 2018.
2 nd Cycle River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) 2018-2021	This plan was for WFD Cycle 2 which runs from 2016-2021. This RBMP was published late, with this plan covering 2018-2021.
2 nd Cycle Areas for Action	These 189 Areas for Action were selected under the RBMP 2018-2021
Cycle 3 -EPA Characterisation and Assessment	Cycle 3 runs from 2022-2027. Assessments to inform the Cycle 3 RBMP is largely based on 2013-2018 WFD monitoring data. This is the latest WFD monitoring assessment period for which all data are available.
Cycle 3 Catchment Assessments	Catchment Assessments based on the Cycle 3 characterisation and assessment were published in August 2021.
3 rd Cycle River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027	This draft RBMP is for WFD Cycle 3 which runs from 2022-2027. Public consultation on this plan by the DHLGH and LAWPRO is taking place in late 2021 and early 2022.
3 rd Cycle Recommended Areas for Action – Protection/ Restoration/Projects	These recommended Areas for Action have been identified in the draft RBMP 2022-2027 and feedback can be given in the public consultation on this plan. They fall into 3 categories – Areas for Protection, Areas for Restoration and Catchment Projects.

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1 Introduction

This report aims to provide an overview of the water quality status, risk, key issues and significant pressures for all waterbodies in the catchment based on the Characterisation Assessment undertaken for the 3rd Cycle River Basin Management Plan. In addition, a comparative overview of the water quality in the Foyle catchment between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 characterisation is provided along with a summary of the progress made in the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action. The recommended list for the 3rd Cycle Areas for Action is also provided.

To provide context, the Foyle catchment includes the area drained by the River Foyle and by all streams entering tidal water between Culmore Point, Co. Derry and Coolkeeragh, Co. Derry. This is a cross border catchment with a surface area of 2,919km², 914km² of which is located within the Republic of Ireland (RoI) (Figure 1). The largest urban centres in the catchment are Ballybofey and Stranorlar. The population (in the RoI) is approximately 29,650, with a population density of 32 people per km². The eastern half of the catchment, located in Northern Ireland, drains most of County Tyrone and a small part of north western County Derry. The part of the catchment located in Donegal is largely mountainous and is underlain by granites and metamorphic rocks of various types that are relatively poor aquifers.

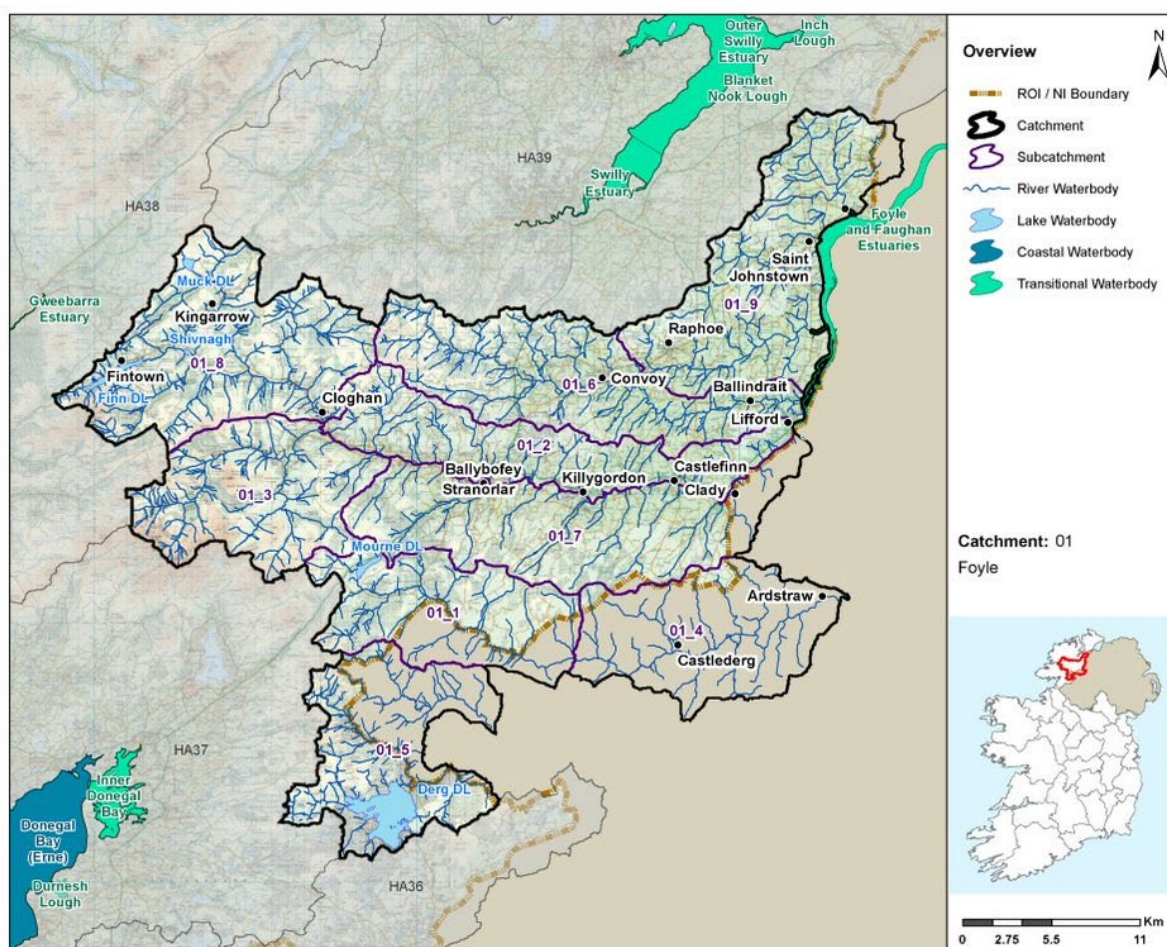


Figure 1: Overview of subcatchments in the Foyle catchment

The Foyle catchment is divided into nine subcatchments (Figure 1) with 41 river waterbodies, five lakes, one transitional waterbody and 14 groundwater bodies (Figure 2).

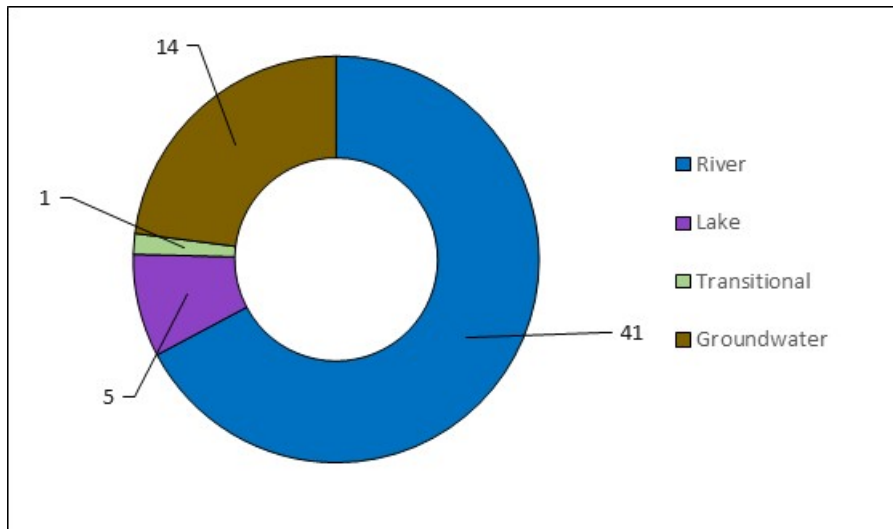


Figure 2: Waterbody types and numbers in the Foyle Catchment.

2 Waterbody Overview

2.1 Waterbody Status

- ◆ This assessment, to inform the 3rd Cycle RBMP, is largely based on WFD monitoring data for the period 2013-2018, which is the latest WFD monitoring assessment period for which all data are available.
- ◆ For this assessment to inform Cycle 3, there are 20 achieving Good Status, four achieving Moderate Status (Cloghroe_010, Finn (Donegal)_020, Finn (Donegal)_040 & Stranagoppoge_010) and 21 achieving Poor Status. There are 16 waterbodies that do not have status assigned for Cycle 3. All waterbodies must achieve at least Good Ecological status.
- ◆ There are no waterbodies that must achieve High Ecological Status (HES) in this catchment.
- ◆ There has been a decline of three waterbodies (all rivers) achieving Good Status between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3. There has been a decline of five waterbodies (all rivers) achieving Moderate Status and an increase of eight waterbodies (all rivers) achieving Poor Status. There are no waterbodies achieving Bad Status (Figure 3 & Table 1).

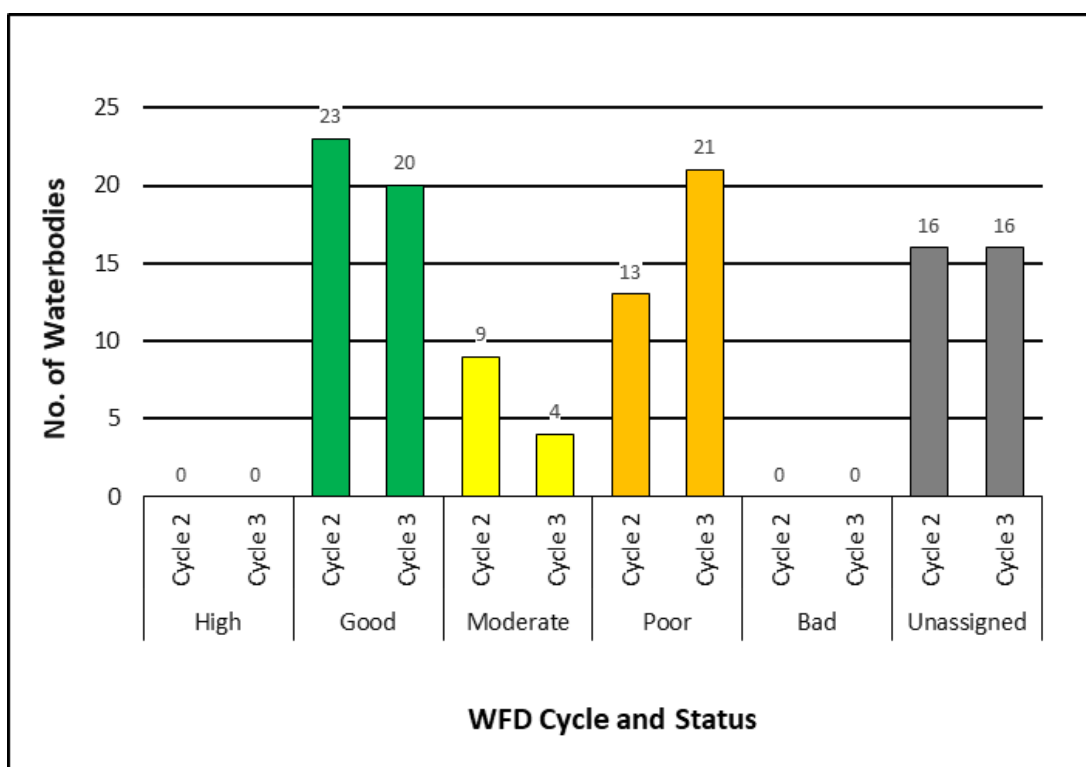


Figure 3: Waterbody Status Breakdown (All waterbodies)

Table 1: Waterbody Status Breakdown Table (All Waterbodies)

2013-2018 Status	River		Lake		Transitional		Coastal		Groundwater		Total	
	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 2	Cycle 3
High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Good	7	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	13	14	23	20
Moderate	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4
Poor	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	21
Bad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned	13	13	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	16	16
Total	41	41	5	5	1	1	0	0	14	14	61	61

- ◆ Figure 4 illustrates the change in status between Cycle 2 (assessment based largely on 2010-2015 WFD Monitoring data) and Cycle 3 (assessment largely based on 2013-2018 WFD monitoring data).
- ◆ Over this period four (9%) waterbodies have improved in status, 29 (64%) waterbodies have remained unchanged and 12 (27%) waterbodies have declined in status.¹

¹ Unassigned waterbodies have not been considered in this Status class change assessment and therefore are not represented in Figure 4. Percentage displayed in Figure 4 are in relation to the total number of waterbodies with status assigned in both cycles, as opposed to total number of all waterbodies.

- ◆ There is an overall decline in the status of eight waterbodies across the catchment since the Cycle 2 assessment.

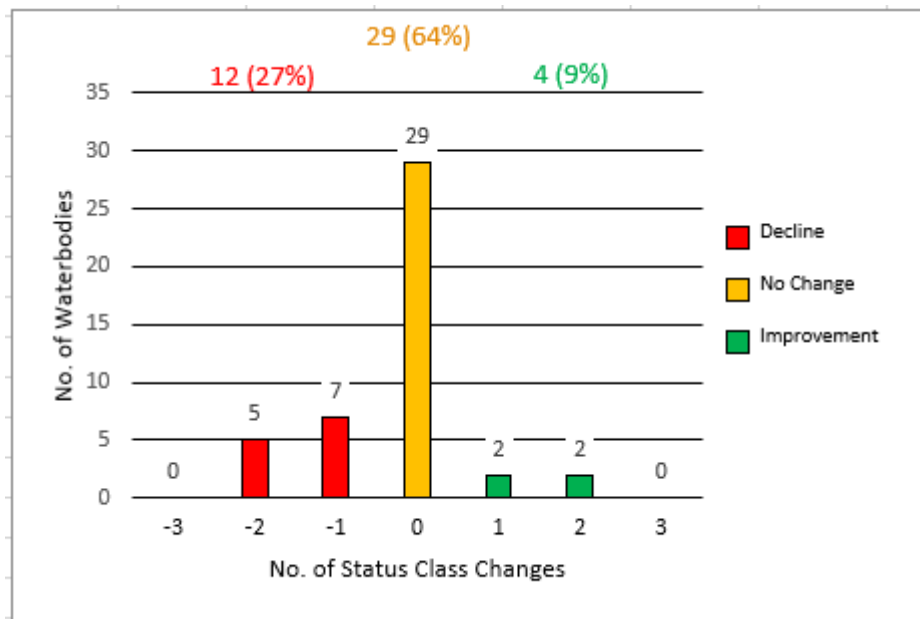


Figure 4: Status Class Changes between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3

2.2 Protected Areas

2.2.1 Drinking Water

- ◆ There is one surface waterbody (Mourne DL) in the catchment identified as Drinking Water Protected Areas (DWPA) based on water abstraction data on the abstraction register and from other sources in 2018. All groundwater bodies nationally are identified as DWPA. DWPA layers can be viewed at [https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/Water- see Protected Areas - Drinking Water](https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/Water-see%20Protected%20Areas%20-%20Drinking%20Water).
- ◆ The waterbody met the DWPA objective in 2019.
- ◆ For more detailed information please see the EPA reports on drinking water quality in 2019 for [Public Supplies²](#) and [Private Supplies³](#).

2.2.2 Bathing Waters

- ◆ There are no bathing waters in the catchment identified under the Bathing Water Regulations 2008.
- ◆ For more detailed information please see the EPA report on [bathing water quality in 2020⁴](#).

²<https://www.epa.ie/publications/compliance--enforcement/drinking-water/annual-drinking-water-reports/drinking-water-quality-in-public-supplies-2019.php>

³<https://www.epa.ie/publications/compliance--enforcement/drinking-water/annual-drinking-water-reports/focus-on-private-water-supplies-2019.php>

⁴<https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/bathing-water-quality-in-ireland-2020-.php>

2.2.3 Shellfish Areas

- ◆ There are no designated shellfish areas in the catchment.

The locations of Drinking Water Protected Areas (DWPAs), bathing water and shellfish areas relative to the catchment are illustrated in Figure 5 below.

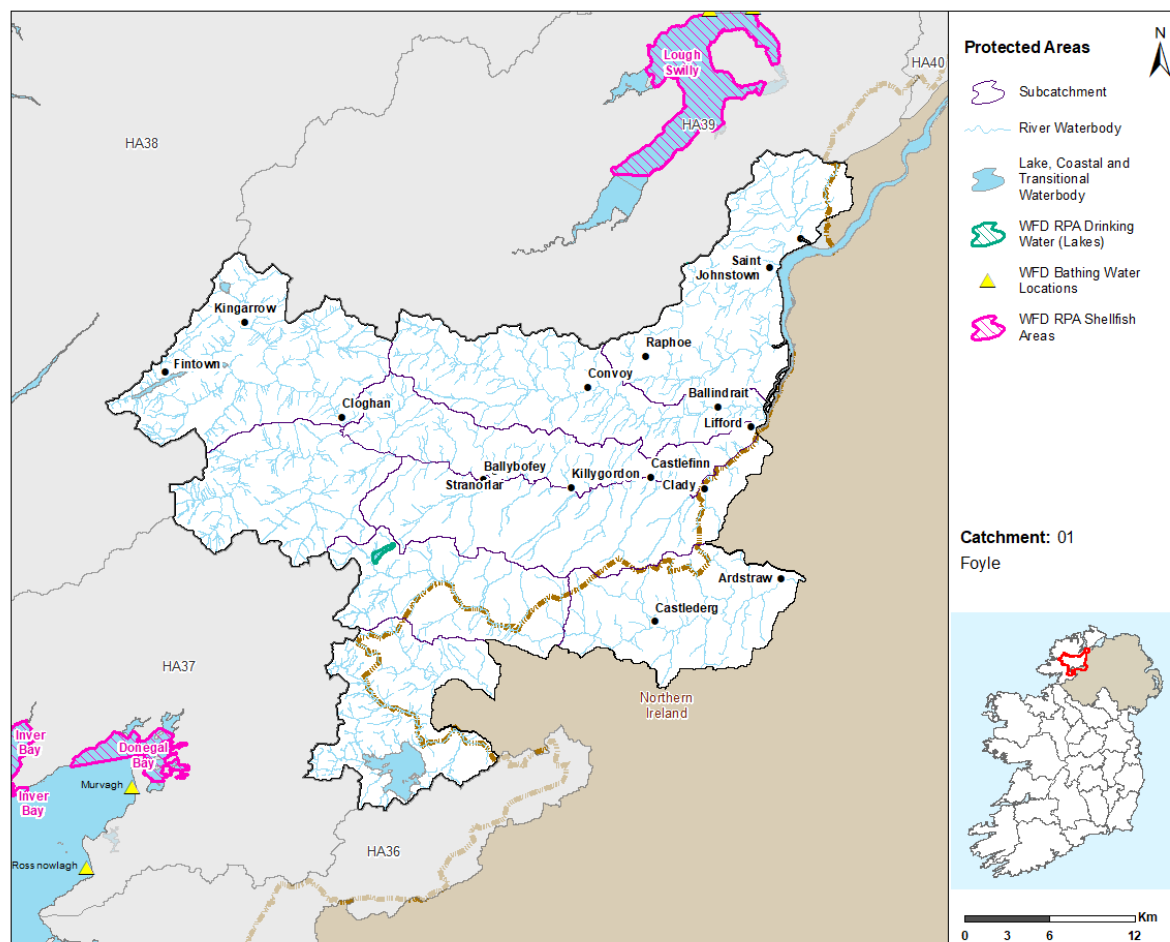


Figure 5: Surface Drinking Water, Bathing Water & Shellfish Protected Areas

2.2.4 Natura 2000 Sites

- ◆ Many of the habitats and species listed for protection in the Birds and Habitats Directives are water dependent. The Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) with water dependent habitats or species in this catchment are presented in Figure 6, along with waterbodies designated as salmonid waters (S.I. No. 293 of 1988) and waterbodies with Fresh Water Pearl Mussel habitat, where identified.
- ◆ There are 6 SACs in this catchment all of which have water dependent habitats or species. The waterbodies within these SACs were assessed for associated water dependent habitats and species and if they met the supporting requirements for habitats and species using their 2013-2018 WFD status. For the purposes of the assessment, it was assumed that Good ecological status is adequate to meet the supporting conditions of all habitats and species with the exception of the Freshwater Pearl Mussel, which has additional requirements for supporting conditions set out in the Freshwater Pearl Mussel Regulations (S.I. No 296 of 2009) for macroinvertebrates, filamentous algae, phytobenthos, macrophytes and siltation.

- ◆ Specific water supporting conditions have not been identified for the dependent bird species in the SPAs and so waterbodies associated with SPAs are not included in this assessment.
- ◆ Results of the overall assessment for this catchment are outlined in Table 2 below with information at a waterbody level can be viewed at [Catchments.ie](https://www.catchments.ie).⁵

Table 2: Natura 2000 Network Assessment Summary

Water Body Type	Total No.	Meeting the Requirements	Did not meet the Requirements	Unknown*
Rivers	24	2	14	8
Lakes	4	3	1	0
Transitional & Coastal	0	0	0	0

**As the waterbody status was unassigned.*

- ◆ There are no Fresh Water Pearl Mussel (FWPM) habitats present in the Foyle Catchment.
- ◆ There are no groundwater bodies delineated and assessed as Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems for this catchment.
- ◆ Water dependent SACs/ SPAs (including FWPM SAC sub-catchments) and salmonid waters in the catchment are illustrated in Figure 6.

⁵<https://www.catchments.ie/download/catchments-assessments-protected-areas-supporting-documents/>

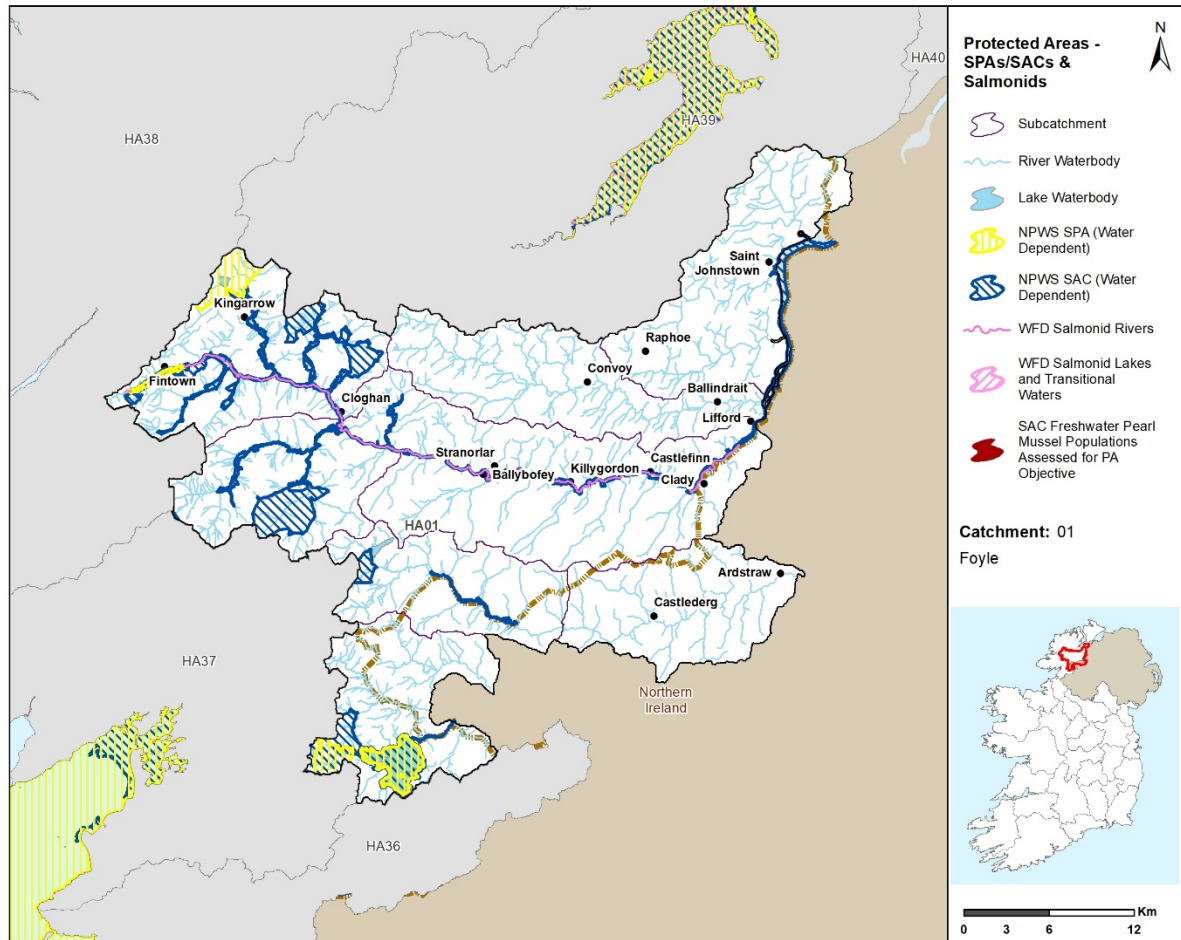


Figure 6: Water Dependent SPAs / SACs and Salmonid Waters

2.2.5 Nutrient Sensitive Areas

- ◆ The EPA carried out a review of nutrient sensitive areas downstream of large urban waste water discharges in 2020 and this assessment will inform the regulations. Once the regulations are in place, and nutrient sensitive areas have been identified, additional nutrient removal must be applied (if not already applied) to waste water treatment plants discharging to the sensitive area. If this treatment was in place the objective was deemed to have been met.
- ◆ There are no designated Nutrient Sensitive Areas in the catchment.

2.3 Heavily Modified Waterbodies

- ◆ Based on the 1st and 2nd RBMPs there are currently no heavily modified water bodies (HMWBs) in the Foyle catchment. There will be a consultation period on HMWBs for the 3rd Cycle RBMP and this will be completed for inclusion in the 3rd Cycle Final RBMP.

2.4 Artificial Waterbodies

- ◆ There are no artificial waterbodies (AWBs) present in the Foyle Catchment.

3 Waterbody Risk

3.1 Overview of Risk

- ◆ A waterbody that is *At Risk* means that either the waterbody is currently not achieving its Water Framework Directive (WFD) environmental objective of Good or High Ecological Status or that there is an upward trend in nutrients or ammonia and if this trend continues the waterbody Status will decline by the end of Cycle 3 and will fail to meet its environmental objective.
- ◆ A waterbody can be considered as *Review* for the following three reasons:
 - The waterbody does not have status assigned to it yet, it is referred to as an unassigned waterbody, and therefore there is not enough evidence to determine if it is *At Risk* or *Not At Risk*.
 - The waterbody has shown some slight evidence or improvement, but more evidence is needed before it can be considered as *Not At Risk*.
 - Measures are planned or have already been implemented for the waterbody and no further measures should be applied until there is enough time to assess if these measures are working.
- ◆ A waterbody is *Not At Risk* when it is achieving its environmental objective of either High or Good Status and that there is no evidence indicating that there is a trend towards status decline.
- ◆ In total there are 61 waterbodies in the Foyle Catchment and 30 (49%) are *At Risk*, 14 (23%) in *Review* and 17 (28%) are *Not At Risk*.

3.2 Surface Waters

- ◆ For the 41 river waterbodies in the catchment, one (2%) is *Not at Risk*, 11 (27%) are in *Review* and 29 (71%) are *At Risk*.
- ◆ For the five lake waterbodies in the catchment, three (60%) are *Not at Risk* and two (40%) are in *Review*.
- ◆ The only transitional waterbody (Foyle and Faughan Estuaries) in the catchment is in *Review*.
- ◆ The largest proportion of *At Risk* waterbodies are found in river waterbodies, accounting for 28 (97%) of 30 *At Risk* waterbodies. Figure 7 gives an overview of the breakdown of risk across waterbody types for both Cycle 2 and Cycle 3.
- ◆ Overall there is an increase in seven *At Risk* waterbodies, a reduction of one *Review* waterbody, and a reduction of 6 *Not At Risk* waterbodies between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3.

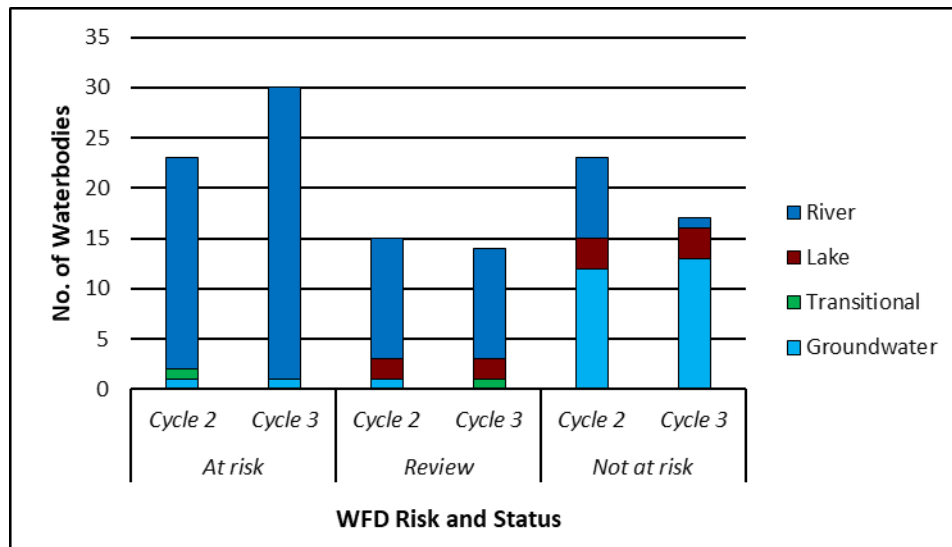


Figure 7: Number of waterbodies in each risk category

- ◆ The location of the *At Risk*, *Review* and *Not At Risk* surface waterbodies for Cycle 3 are shown in Figure 8 while the surface waterbodies that have experienced a change in risk between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 are shown in Figure 9.

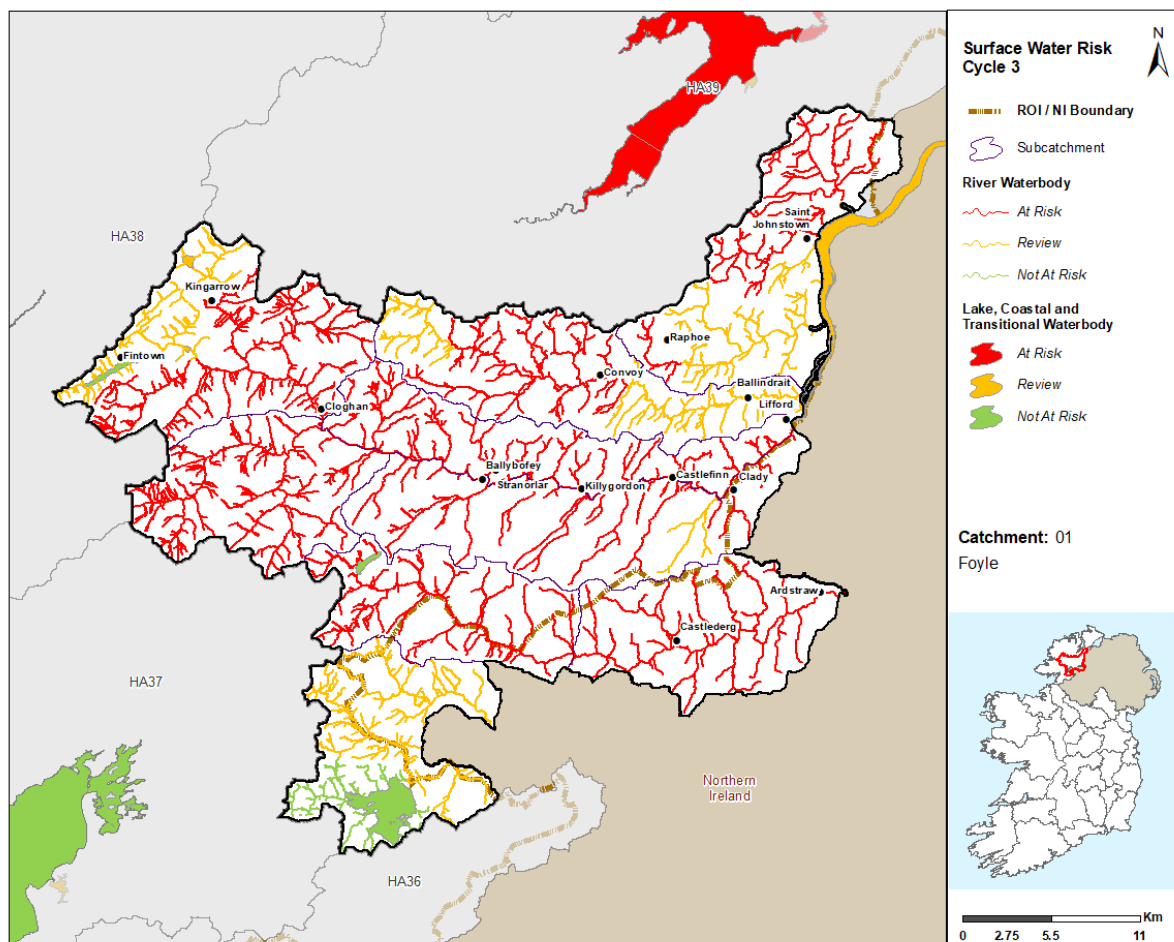


Figure 8: Surface Water Risk Cycle 3

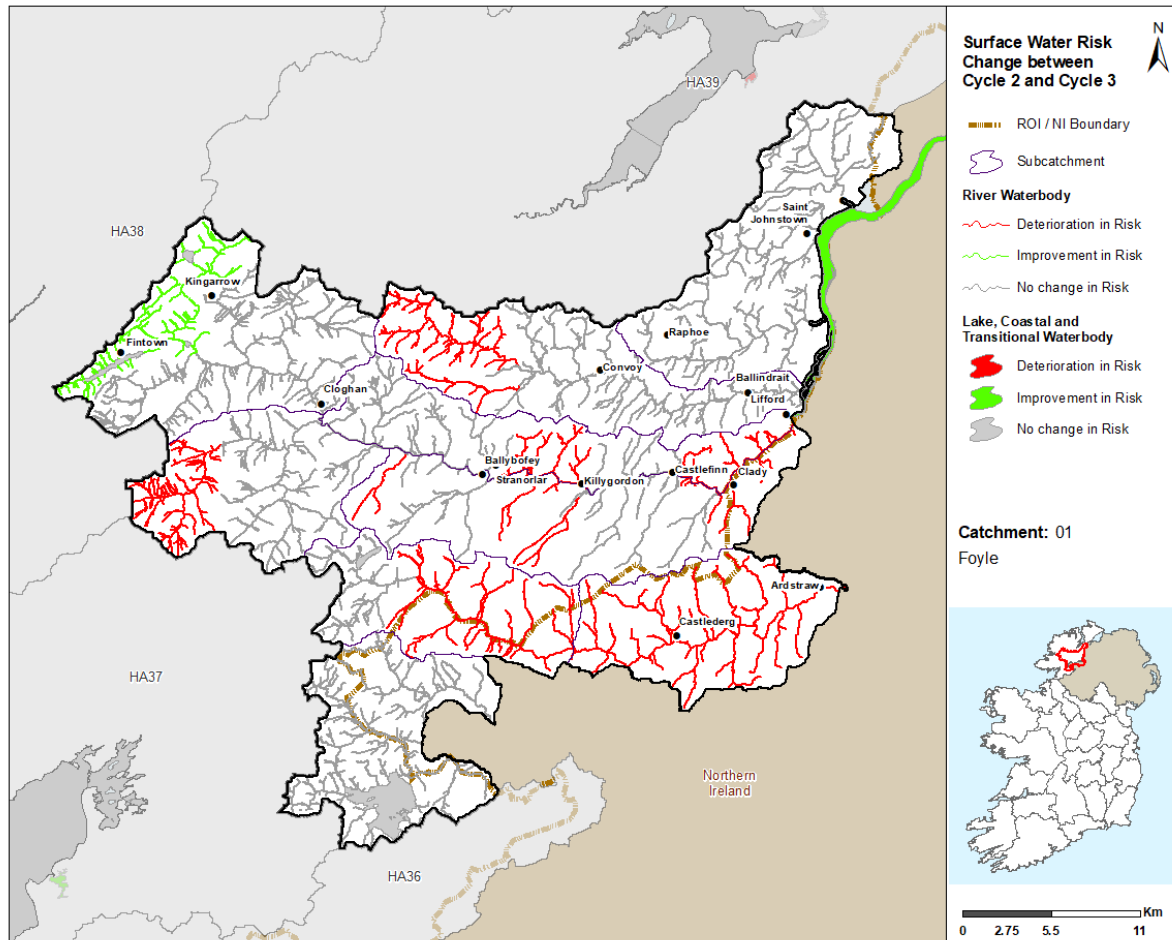


Figure 9: Surface Water Risk Change between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3

3.3 Groundwater

- ◆ For the 14 ground waterbodies, 13 (93%) are *Not at Risk* and one (7%) is *At Risk* (Waste Facility (W0062-01)). The Waste Facility (W0062-01) groundwater body underlies a very small proportion of the Foyle Catchment (HA01).
- ◆ In Cycle 2, there was one groundwater body (Waste Facility (W0062-01)) *At Risk* in this catchment, one *in Review* and 12 *Not At Risk*.

3.4 Heavily Modified Waterbodies

- ◆ There are currently no heavily modified water bodies (HMWBs) in the Foyle catchment. This may change once the Cycle 3 HMWB assessment has been completed and consulted on for the 3rd Cycle Final RBMP.

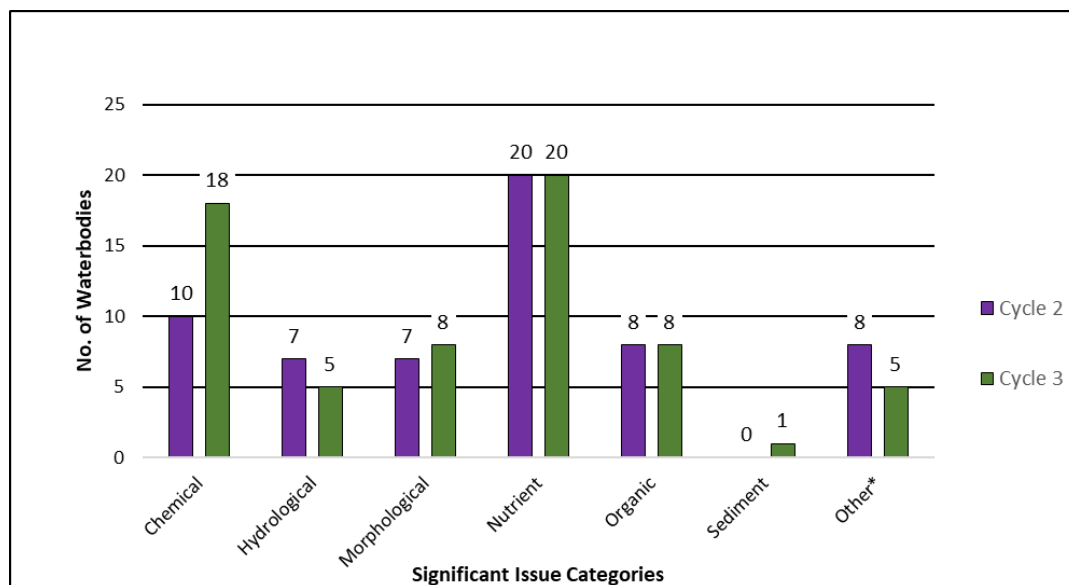
3.5 Artificial Waterbodies

- ◆ There are no artificial waterbodies (AWBs) present in the Foyle Catchment.

4 Significant Issues in *At Risk* Waterbodies

4.1 All Waterbodies

- ◆ Excess nutrients and chemical impacts remain the most prevalent issues in the Foyle catchment with excess nutrients impacting 20 waterbodies in Cycle 3 and chemicals impacting 18 waterbodies in Cycle 3 (Figure 10). Morphology is impacting eight waterbodies, organics are impacting eight waterbodies while hydrology and other⁶, are each impacting five waterbodies, respectively and sediment is impacting one waterbody.
 - For river waterbodies, the main significant issues are nutrient pollution (19), chemical pollution (18), morphological impacts (8), organic pollution (8), hydrological impacts (5), other impacts (5) and sediment impacts (1).
 - There are no significant issues impacting lakes or transitional waterbodies.
 - For the one *At Risk* groundwater body (Waste Facility (W0062-01)) the significant issue is nutrient pollution.
- ◆ Between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 the number of waterbodies impacted by chemical issues has increased by eight from 10 to 18.
- ◆ The number of waterbodies impacted by morphological issues has increased by one from seven to eight and the number of waterbodies impacted by sediment has increased by one from zero to one.
- ◆ The numbers of waterbodies with hydrological and other issues have reduced from seven and eight respectively in Cycle 2 to five in Cycle 3.



*Other - Acidification, saline intrusion, elevated temperature, litter, microbiological pollution and unknown impacts have all been grouped into the "Other" issues category for the purpose of this report

Figure 10: Significant Issues across all *At Risk* WBs between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3

⁶ Abstractions, aquaculture, atmospheric, anthropogenic pressures, historically polluted sites, waste, water treatment and invasive species have all been grouped into the "Other" pressure category for the purpose of this report

4.2 High Status Objective Waterbodies

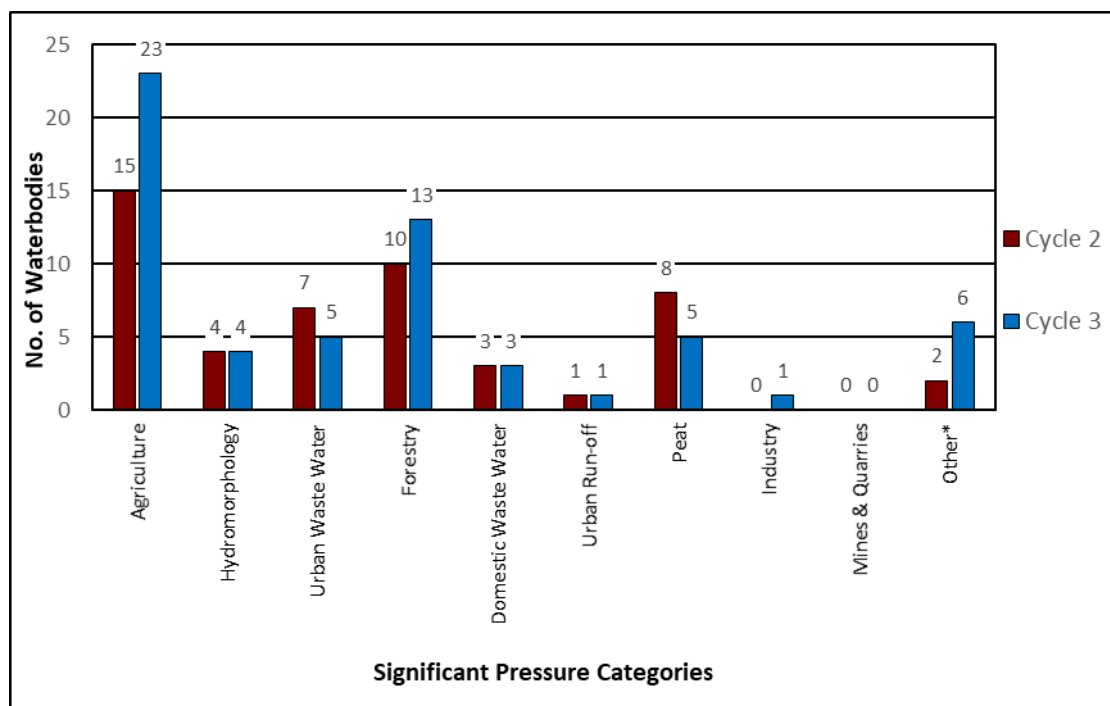
- ◆ There are no High Status objective waterbodies in this catchment.

5 Significant pressures in *At Risk* Waterbodies

5.1 All Waterbodies

- ◆ Where waterbodies have been classed as *At Risk*, significant pressures have been identified.
- ◆ Figure 11 shows a breakdown of the number of *At Risk* waterbodies in each significant pressure category.
- ◆ The significant pressure affecting the greatest number of waterbodies is agriculture followed by forestry, other⁷, peat, urban waste water, hydromorphology, domestic waste water, urban run-off and industry.
- ◆ When comparing Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 the biggest change is an increase of eight waterbodies where agriculture is a significant pressure (from 15 waterbodies in Cycle 2 to 23 waterbodies in Cycle 3). This increase is largely associated with increased chemical and nutrient pollution associated with agricultural activities such as sheep dipping and phosphorus loss from pastures to surface waters. Sheep dipping is still widespread throughout Co. Donegal.
- ◆ Urban waste water and peat are impacting less waterbodies in Cycle 3 than Cycle 2, suggesting there have been improvements in these sectors across the catchment since Cycle 2.

⁷ Abstractions, aquaculture, atmospheric, anthropogenic pressures, historically polluted sites, waste, water treatment and invasive species have all been grouped into the “Other” pressure category for the purpose of this report



*Other – abstractions, aquaculture, atmospheric, anthropogenic pressures, historically polluted sites, waste, water treatment and invasive species have all been grouped into the “Other” pressure category for the purpose of this report

Figure 11: Significant Pressure (All At Risk Waterbodies)

5.1.1 Pressure Type

5.1.1.1 Agriculture

- ◆ Agriculture is a significant pressure in 23 river waterbodies in Cycle 3. The issues related to farming in this catchment are predominantly due to chemical impacts and phosphorus loss. Phosphorus loss from pastures to surface waters is associated with for example, direct discharges; or runoff from yards, roadways or other compacted surfaces, or runoff from poorly draining soils. In terms of chemical pollution, impacts by pesticides is also an issue with sheep dip recorded in 14 river waterbodies, along with MCPA (2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, a selective herbicide) and pesticides noted for two river waterbodies (Finn River, Stranagoppoge_010). Sediment can also be a problem from land drainage works, bank erosion from animal access or stream crossings.

5.1.1.2 Forestry

- ◆ Forestry has remained a significant pressure in 13 river waterbodies in Cycle 3. The significant issues are arising primarily as a result of clearfelling and associated operations, which results in increased nutrient loads, acidification and sediment loads.

5.1.1.3 Other significant pressures

- ◆ *Unknown anthropogenic*
The significant pressures impacting four out of the five river waterbodies (Mourne Beg River (Lisnacloone), Mourne Beg River (Derrygoonan), Derg River (Millbrook) and Finn River) are unknown.
- ◆ *Abstraction*
Abstraction for Lough Mourne Public Water Supply was identified as a significant pressure in one river waterbody (Mourne Beg_010) with altered habitat due to hydrological changes identified as the issue.

- ◆ **Waste**
An EPA licensed facility was identified as a significant pressure in one groundwater body (Waste Facility (W0062-01) with nutrient pollution due to Ammonia identified as the issue.

5.1.1.4 Urban Waste Water

- ◆ Urban Waste Water Treatment Agglomerations have been identified as a significant pressure in five *At Risk* river waterbodies (Finn (Donegal)_030, Finn (Donegal)_060, Finn (Donegal)_070, Finn (Donegal)_080 and Swilly Burn_010) (Table 3). The Ballybofey-Stranorlar (D0120) agglomeration, which is impacting Finn (Donegal)_060, is due to be upgraded in 2022, according to Irish Water's Capital Investment Programme (CIP) data as of February 2021.
- ◆ There are no plans on the current Irish Water CIP for the remaining four agglomerations that are impacting four waterbodies.

Table 3: Urban Waste Water Treatment Agglomerations identified as significant pressures in *At Risk* waterbodies in Cycle 3

Facility name	Facility Type	Waterbody	2013-18 Ecological Status	Irish Water's Expected CIP Completion Date ⁸
Cloghan/Brockagh A0486	Agglomeration PE < 500	FINN (DONEGAL)_030	Poor	N/A
Ballybofey-Stranorlar D0120	Combined Sewer Overflows	FINN (DONEGAL)_060	Poor	2022
Killygordon D0518	Agglomeration PE of 500 to 1,000	FINN (DONEGAL)_070	Poor	N/A
Killygordon D0518	Agglomeration PE of 500 to 1,000	FINN (DONEGAL)_080	Poor	N/A
Curragh Housing Scheme A0364	Agglomeration PE < 500	FINN (DONEGAL)_080	Poor	N/A
Raphoe D0209	Agglomeration PE of 1,001 to 2,000	SWILLY BURN_010	Poor	N/A

- ◆ Urban waste water significant pressures impacted two less waterbodies than in Cycle 2 (a reduction from seven to five waterbodies impacted). The following Agglomerations were listed as pressures in Cycle 2 but have been removed from the list of significant pressures in Cycle 3:
 - Convoy (D0344)
 - Finntown No. 2 Housing Scheme (A0492)
 - Finntown No.1 Housing Scheme (A0484)
 - Castlefinn (D0514)
 - St Johnston (D0538)
 - Carrigans (A0307)
 - Killea (D0537)
- ◆ Cloghan/Brockagh (A0486), Killygordon (D0518) and Curragh Housing Scheme (A0364) have been added to the list of significant pressures in Cycle 3.

5.1.1.5 Extractive Industry

- ◆ **Peat**

⁸ Based on Irish Water's Capital Investment Programme (2020-2024) as of February 2021 and may be subject to change.

Peat drainage and extraction has been identified as a significant pressure in five river waterbodies (Cummirk_020, Finn (Donegal)_020, Stranagoppoge_010, Mourne Beg River (Derrygoonan) and Derg River (Millbrook)). This has resulted in elevated nutrient loads, organic impacts and increased sediment loads which alters habitats and morphology.

5.1.1.6 Hydromorphology

- ◆ Hydromorphology is a significant pressure in four river waterbodies (Finn (Donegal)_040, Finn (Donegal)_050, Swilly Burn_010 and Carrigans_010). Land drainage and channelisation is the dominant hydromorphology subcategory. Rivers in the catchment are being impacted by nutrient pollution and altered habitat as a result of hydrological and morphological impacts. Carrigans_010 is also impacted by channelisation and exists within the Cloonburn arterial drainage scheme within the Johnston Stream (01_9) sub-catchment.

5.1.1.7 Domestic waste water

- ◆ Domestic waste water has been identified as a significant pressure in three river waterbodies (Cummirk_020, Deelee (Donegal)_030 and Finn (Donegal)_080). The significant issues arise from inadequate domestic waste water systems, many of which are sited on areas of high pollution impact potential/poorly draining soils, that result in enrichment and potential for microbial/organic contamination. The Finn (Donegal)_080 is being impacted by the Curragh Housing Scheme and Killygordon WWTP.

5.1.1.8 Urban run-off

- ◆ Diffuse urban pressures, caused by misconnections, leaking sewers and runoff from paved and unpaved areas, has been identified as a significant pressure in the Finn (Donegal)_060 river water body. This is associated with the Ballybofey and Stranorlar agglomerations where there is a combined chemical and nutrient pressure.

5.1.1.9 Industry

- ◆ Industry has been identified as a significant pressure in one river waterbody (Cross Roads Stream_010). These point source discharges, causing nutrient and organic issues, arise from industrial discharges (Table 4).

Table 4: Breakdown of Cycle 3 Industry pressures in the Foyle Catchment

Waterbody Code	Waterbody Name	Waterbody Type	Emission Type	Name	Impact
IE_NW_01C040500	Cross Roads Stream_010	River	IE	Aurivo Consumer Foods Limited	Nutrient & Organic
IE_NW_01C040500	Cross Roads Stream_010	River	Section 4	N/A	Nutrient

Figure 13 - Figure 16 illustrates the locations of waterbodies for the four most common pressures in order of prevalence (agriculture, forestry, urban waste water and peat) within the catchment in Cycle 3.

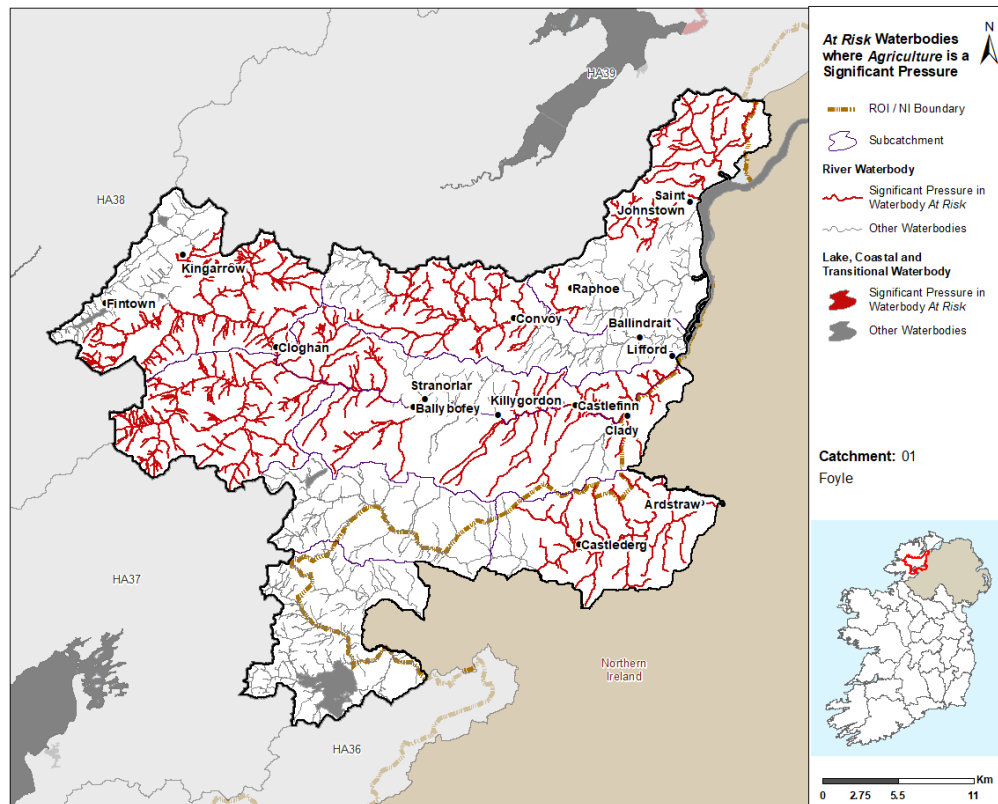


Figure 12: Locations of Waterbodies where Agriculture is a Significant Pressure

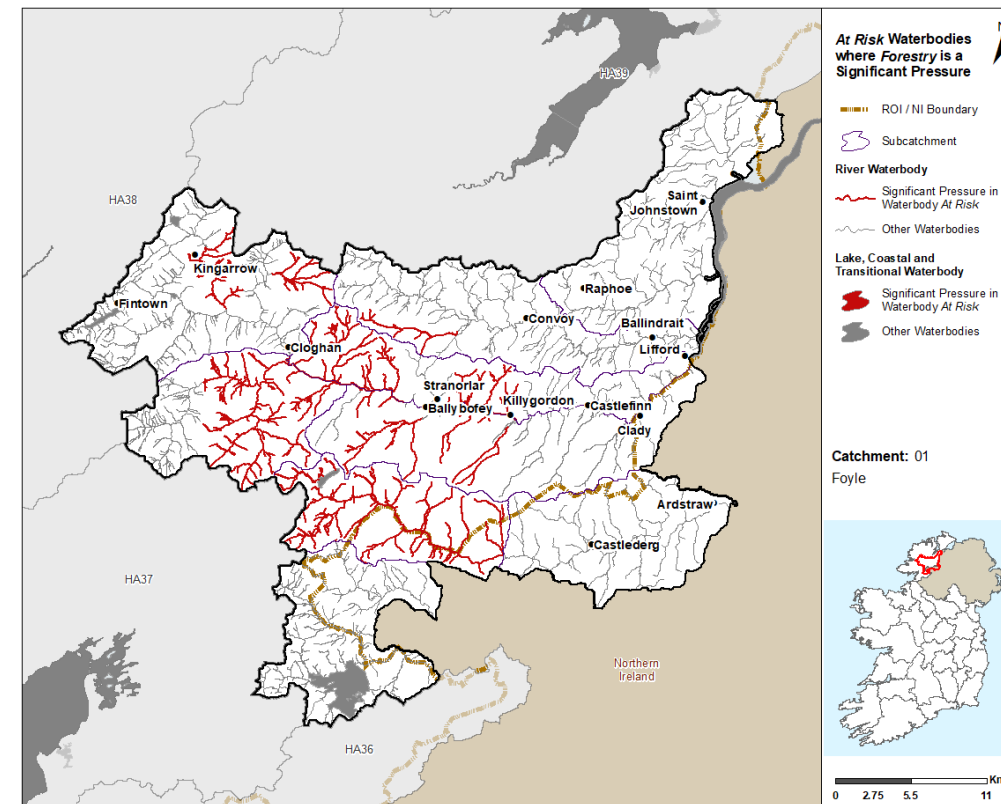


Figure 13: Locations of Waterbodies where Forestry is a Significant Pressure

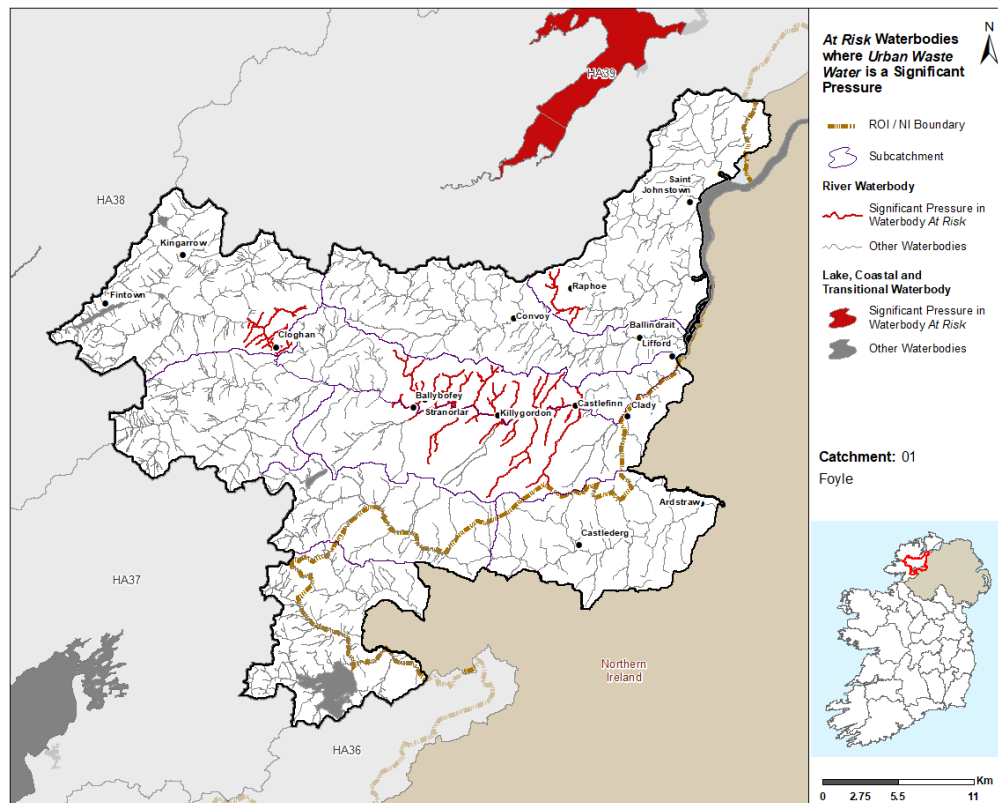


Figure 14: Locations of Waterbodies where Urban Waste Water is a Significant Pressure

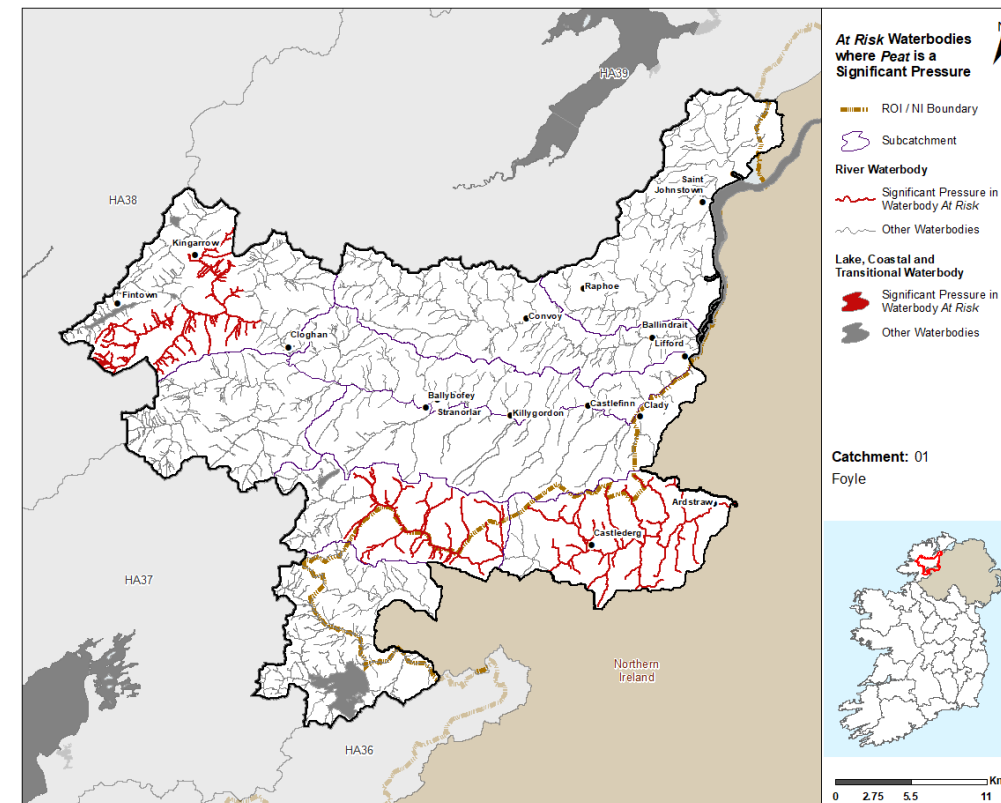


Figure 15: Locations of Waterbodies where Peat is a Significant Pressure

5.2 High Status Objective Waterbodies

- ◆ There are no High Status objective waterbodies in this catchment.

6 Source Load Apportionment Modelling (SLAM)

- ◆ The EPA has developed Source Load Apportionment Models (SLAM) for both P and N which estimate the proportion of the phosphorus and nitrogen inputs, respectively, to waters in each catchment that comes from each sector as illustrated in Figure 17.
- ◆ The main data inputs for the model for agriculture are the 2018 land parcel (LPIS) and animal (AIMs) data from the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine. The Urban Waste Water (UWW) data comes from Irish Water's discharge monitoring data. The model also calculates the inputs from a range of other sectors, including for example, forestry, septic tanks, peat, urban runoff and atmospheric deposition.
- ◆ In the catchment pasture, forestry and arable land is responsible for 62%, 11% and 10% of the nitrogen load respectively while land in pasture, forestry and peat contribute 29%, 26% and 17% of the phosphorus loadings for the catchment respectively (Figure 17).

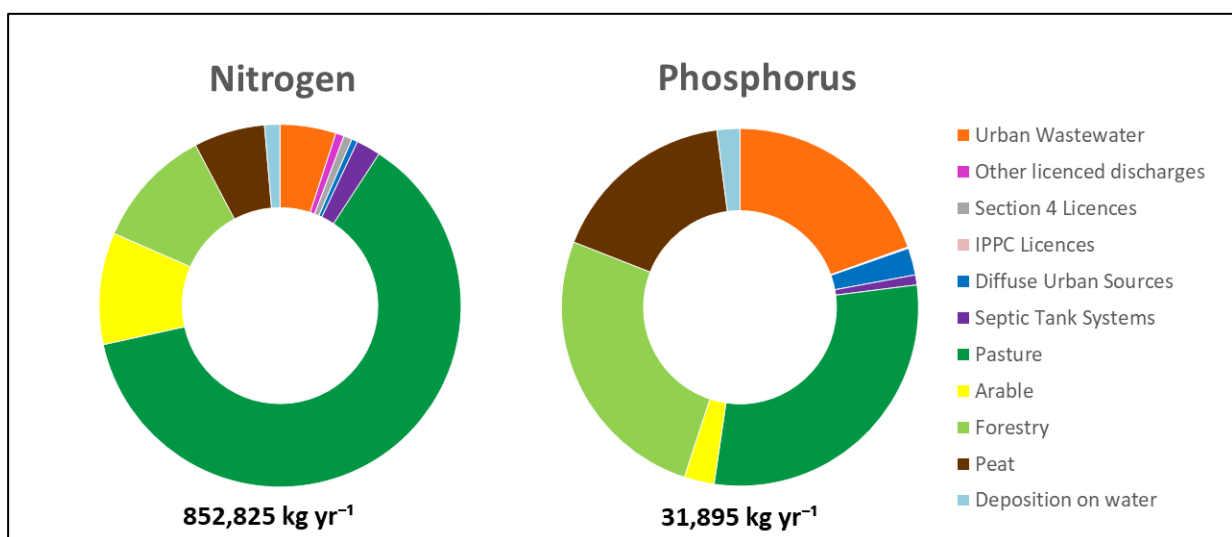


Figure 16: Estimated Proportions of N & P from Each Sector in the Foyle Catchment

7 Load Reduction Assessment

7.1 Nitrogen Load Reduction

- ◆ An assessment was undertaken to determine if nitrogen reductions in rivers, streams and lakes are required for Transitional and Coastal (TRACs) waterbodies to achieve their WFD environmental objective. The outcome of the assessment indicated that 10 of the 46 catchments require N reductions in our inland waters to restore some TRAC waterbodies. Nitrogen load reduction to meet TRAC WFD objectives are not required in the Foyle Catchment.

7.2 Phosphorus / Sediment Load Reduction

- ◆ Further modelling work is required to determine precisely what load reductions are required.

Figure 18 highlights areas where agricultural measures for nitrogen, sediment and phosphorus should be targeted. Waterbodies with orange fill are areas where nitrogen measures should be targeted, waterbodies with blue fill are areas where sediment or phosphorus should be targeted and waterbodies with orange and blue hatching highlight areas where multiple measures (phosphorus /sediment and nitrogen) are required. Pollution Impact Potential mapping for both phosphorus and nitrogen in the catchment are provided in Appendix 1.

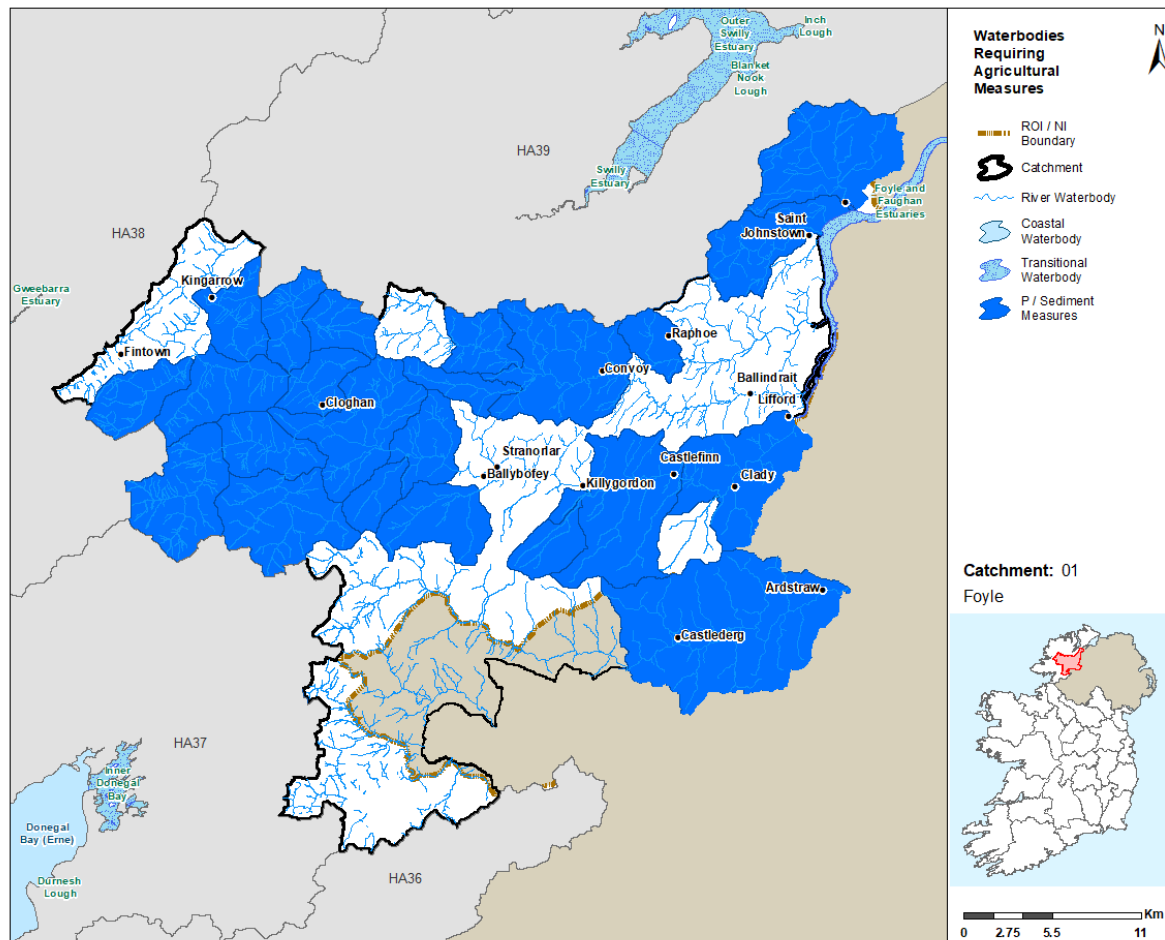


Figure 17: Waterbodies where Phosphorus and Sediment Agricultural Measures should be targeted

8 2nd Cycle Areas for Action

8.1 Area for Action Overview

- ◆ There were two Areas for Action, comprising of 21 waterbodies, selected for further characterisation and action in the catchment for the 2nd Cycle River Basin Management Plan. The Areas for Action in the catchment are listed in Table 5 and shown in Figure 19. LAWPRO, in conjunction with local authorities and stakeholders from the Borders Regional Operational Committee, have been working in these areas since 2018.

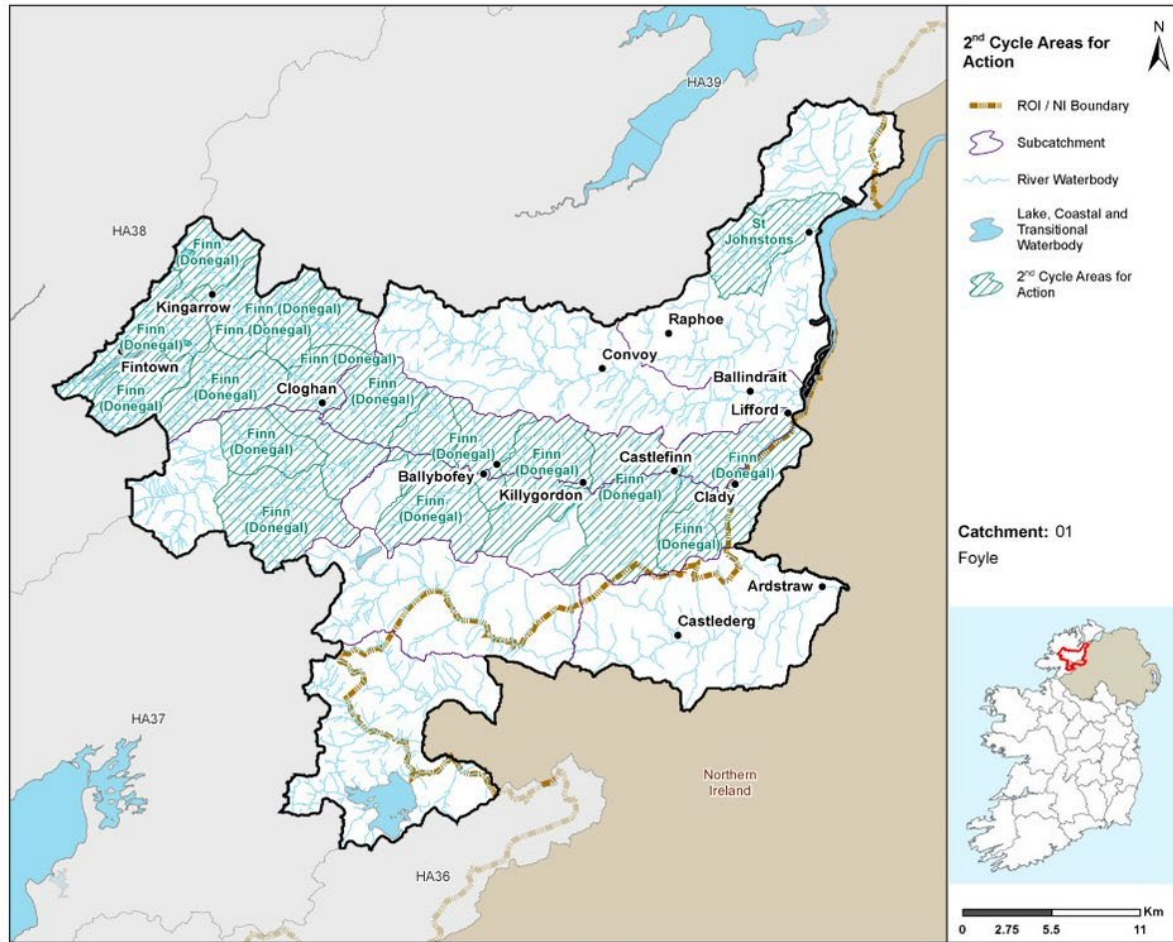


Figure 18: 2nd Cycle Areas for Action Locations

Table 5: 2nd Cycle Areas for Action

2 nd Cycle Area for Action	Number of waterbodies	Sub-catchment	Local Authority	Reason for Selection
Finn (Donegal)	20	01_2, 01_3, 01_7, 01_8	Donegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five deteriorated water bodies. Three water bodies on the main channel only dropped to less than Good status in the last monitoring cycle. Starts at the Headwaters. Supports salmonid and SAC protected areas. Build on planned improvements in Ballybofey/Stranorlar WWTP upgrade. Cross Border Partnership with Loughs Agency ongoing. Supports improvement of the Foyle-Faughan estuary.
St Johnstons	1	01_9	Donegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One deteriorated water body.

2 nd Cycle Area for Action	Number of waterbodies	Sub-catchment	Local Authority	Reason for Selection
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build on completed St Johnstons WWTP improvements, restore 1 deteriorated WB. Possible quick win. Supports improvement of the Foyle-Faughan estuary.

8.2 Status Change in 2nd Cycle Areas for Action

- ◆ For Cycle 3, of the 21 waterbodies in the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action, there are two waterbodies at Good Status, three waterbodies at Moderate Status, 11 waterbodies at Poor Status, no waterbodies at Bad Status and five waterbodies where status has not been assigned.
- ◆ There is an overall improvement in status of three of the 2nd cycle Areas for Action waterbodies across the catchment.⁹
- ◆ Of the 16 waterbodies within the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action which had status assigned, seven experienced no change in status between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3, three waterbodies experienced an improvement and six were subject to deterioration in status (Figure 20). Of the three waterbody improvements, all were across the Finn (Donegal) Area for Action.

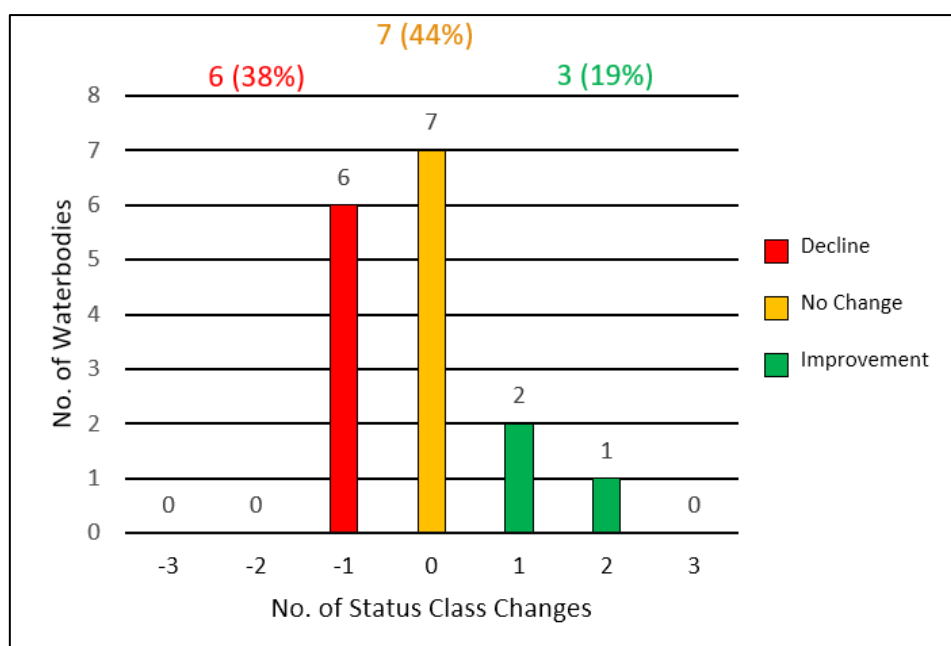


Figure 19: 2nd Cycle Area for Action Waterbody Status Class Changes between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3

⁹ Status class change cannot be calculated for waterbodies where status has not been assigned in either cycle 2 or 3 and therefore these waterbodies are not represented in Figure 15. Percentage displayed in the chart below are in relation to the total number of waterbodies with status assigned in both cycles, as opposed to total number of all waterbodies.

8.3 Waterbody Risk in 2nd Cycle Areas for Action

- ◆ For the 21 waterbodies in the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action, 16 (76%) of these are *At Risk* and five (24%) in *Review* (Figure 21).
 - For the 19 river waterbodies in 2nd Cycle Areas for Action, three (16%) are in *Review* and 16 (84%) are *At Risk*.
 - Of the two lake waterbodies in 2nd Cycle Areas for Action, both (100%) are in *Review*.
- ◆ The largest proportion of *At Risk* waterbodies are found in river waterbodies, accounting for 15 (100%) of 15 *At Risk* waterbodies.
- ◆ Overall, there were 16 waterbodies *At Risk* within 2nd Cycle Areas for Action in Cycle 2, in Cycle 3 there are 15 waterbodies *At Risk*.

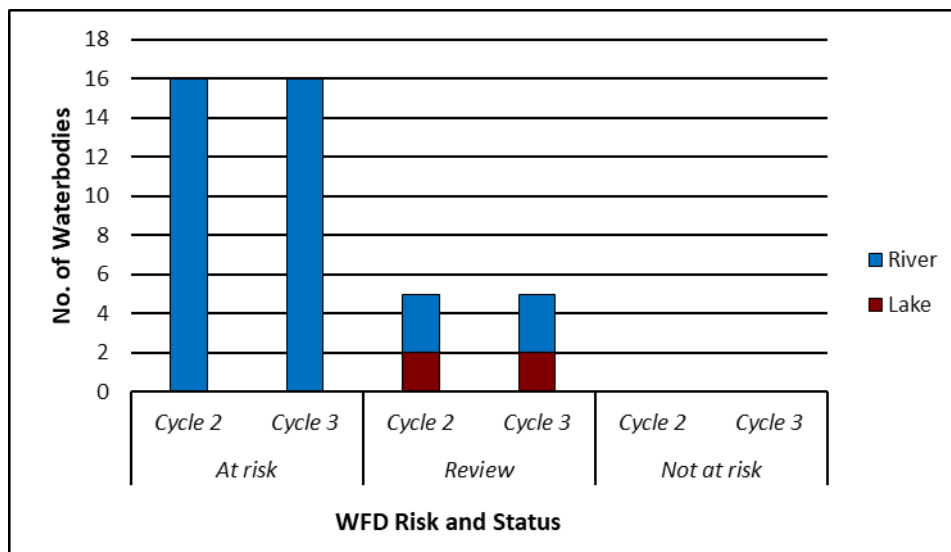
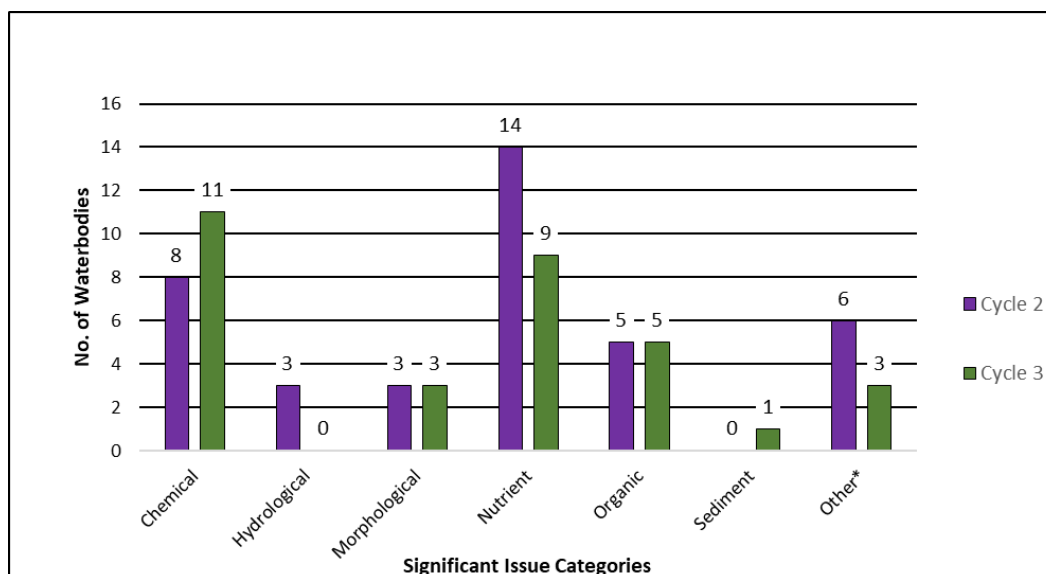


Figure 20: Significant Issues across all 2nd Cycle Areas for Action Waterbodies

8.4 Significant Issues in 2nd Cycle Areas for Action

- ◆ Based on the EPA assessment for Cycle 3, the significant issue in the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action the significant issues are nutrient and chemical pollution impacting eight and 11 waterbodies, respectively (Figure 22). This is followed by organic impacts which is impacting four waterbodies and other and morphological impacts, which are each impacting three waterbodies. Hydrological impacts are no longer a significant issue in Cycle 3.
- ◆ The number of 2nd Cycle Areas for Action waterbodies associated with each of the significant issues categories has reduced between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 except for chemical pollution which has increased from eight to 11 waterbodies and morphological impacts and organic pollution which have remain unchanged.

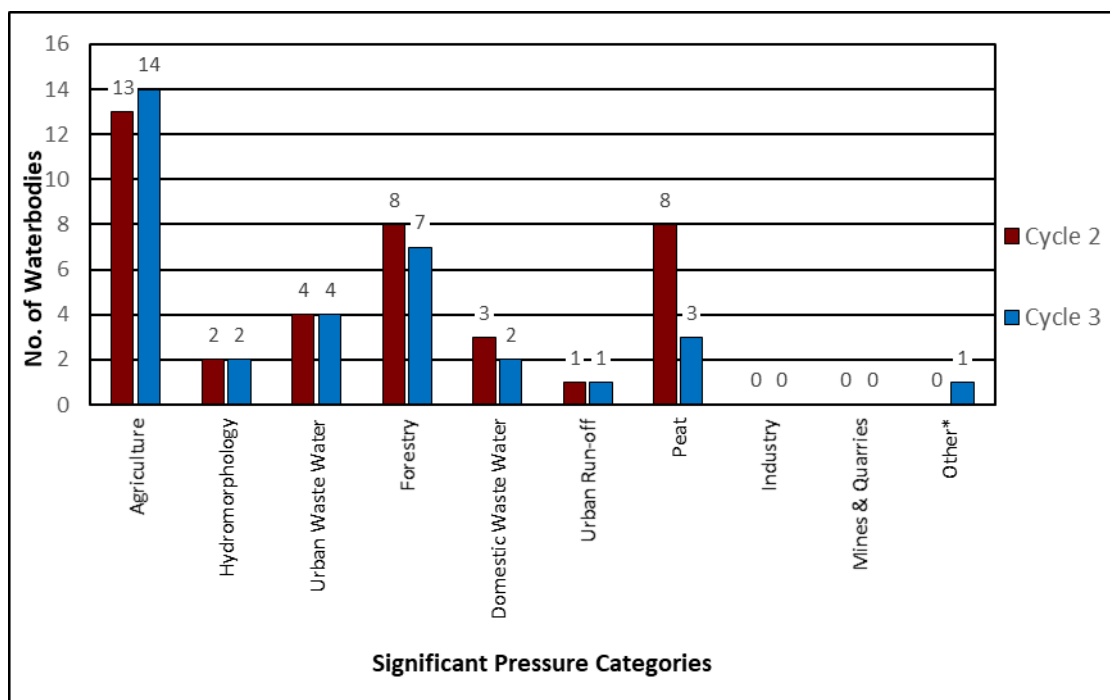


*Other - Acidification, saline intrusion, elevated temperature, litter, microbiological pollution and unknown impacts have all been grouped into the "Other" issues category for the purpose of this report

Figure 21: Significant Issues across all 2nd Cycle Areas for Action Waterbodies

8.5 Significant Pressure in 2nd Cycle Areas for Action

- ◆ For Cycle 3, in 2nd Cycle Areas for Action waterbodies in the catchment the dominant significant pressures are:
 - Agriculture – 14 waterbodies are impacted compared to 13 impacted in Cycle 2.
 - Forestry – eight waterbodies remain impacted in Cycle 3.
 - Peat – three waterbodies are impacted compared to eight impacted in Cycle 2.
 - Urban Waste Water Significant Pressures impacted one less waterbody in Cycle 3 than in Cycle 2, a reduction of four to three waterbodies impacted. The following Agglomerations were listed as pressures in Cycle 2 but have been removed from the list of significant pressures in Cycle 3:
 - Finntown No. 2 Housing Scheme (A0492)
 - St Johnston (D0538)
 - Domestic Waste Water – impacted one less waterbody than in Cycle 3 (Deele (Donegal)_030).
 - Urban Run-off – one waterbody (Finn (Donegal)_060) remains impacted in Cycle 3.
 - Hydromorphology – two waterbodies remain impacted in Cycle 3.
 - Other – one waterbody (Finn River) now deemed to be impacted in Cycle 3.
- ◆ When comparing the significant pressures in the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action between Cycle 2 and 3, there has been a decrease in all significant pressure categories in the catchment with the exception of agriculture (has remained a significant pressure), other (an increase of one waterbody impacted) and hydromorphology and urban run-off, which have remained unchanged.



*Other – abstractions, aquaculture, atmospheric, anthropogenic pressures, historically polluted sites, waste, water treatment and invasive species have all been grouped into the “Other” pressure category for the purpose of this report

Figure 22: Significant Pressures in 2nd Cycle Area for Action Waterbodies

9 3rd Cycle Recommended Areas for Action

9.1 Areas for Action Overview

- ◆ For the 3rd Cycle Draft River Basin Management Plan Areas for Action have been extended out to not only include Prioritised Areas for Action undertaken by LAWPRO which focussed on restoring waterbodies, but to also include restoration work undertaken by all agencies under Areas for Restoration. In addition, protection work is included under Areas for Protection and research, pilot schemes and community initiatives are included under Catchment Projects. The aim of the 3rd Cycle Plan is to capture all activity that is working to restore, improve and/or protect waterbodies.
- ◆ The Recommended 3rd Cycle Areas for Action list will be included in the Draft River Basin Management Plan and will be finalised after the consultation period.
- ◆ There are five Areas for Action, comprising of 37 waterbodies, recommended for further characterisation and action in the catchment for the 3rd Cycle River Basin Management Plan. 25 of the 37 waterbodies in the 3rd Cycle Recommended Areas for Action are *At Risk*, 11 are in *Review* and one is *Not At Risk*. The five Recommended Areas for Action consist of one Area for Protection and four Areas for Restoration. LAWPRO are the proposed lead organisation in three Recommended Areas for Action, Donegal County Council is the lead in one Recommended Area for Action and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) is the lead on the remaining Recommended Area for Action. The Recommended Areas for Action in the catchment are listed in Table 6 and shown in Figure 24. The reason for selection for each waterbody in the catchment included as part of a Recommended Area for Action is provided in Appendix 2.

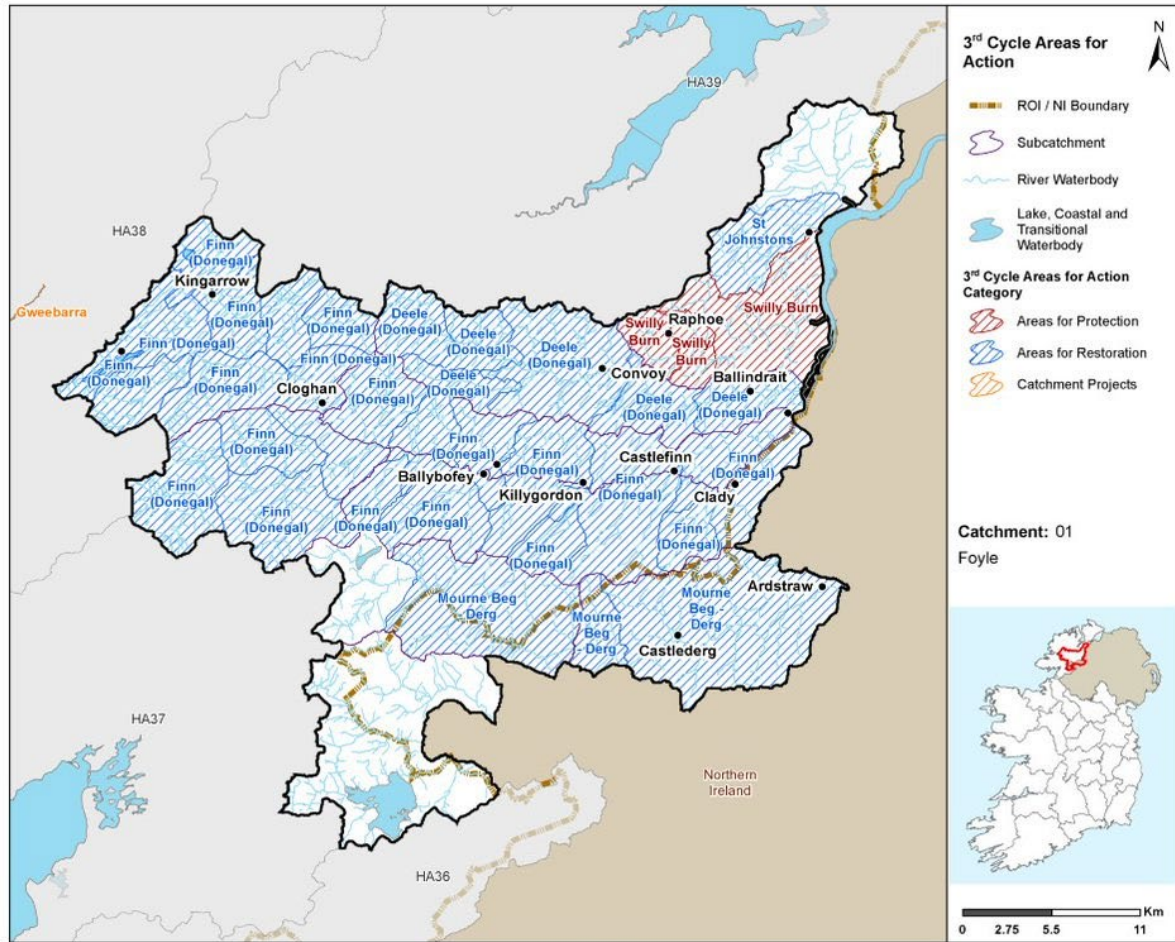


Figure 23: 3rd Cycle Areas for Action Locations

Table 6: 3rd Cycle Areas for Action Breakdown

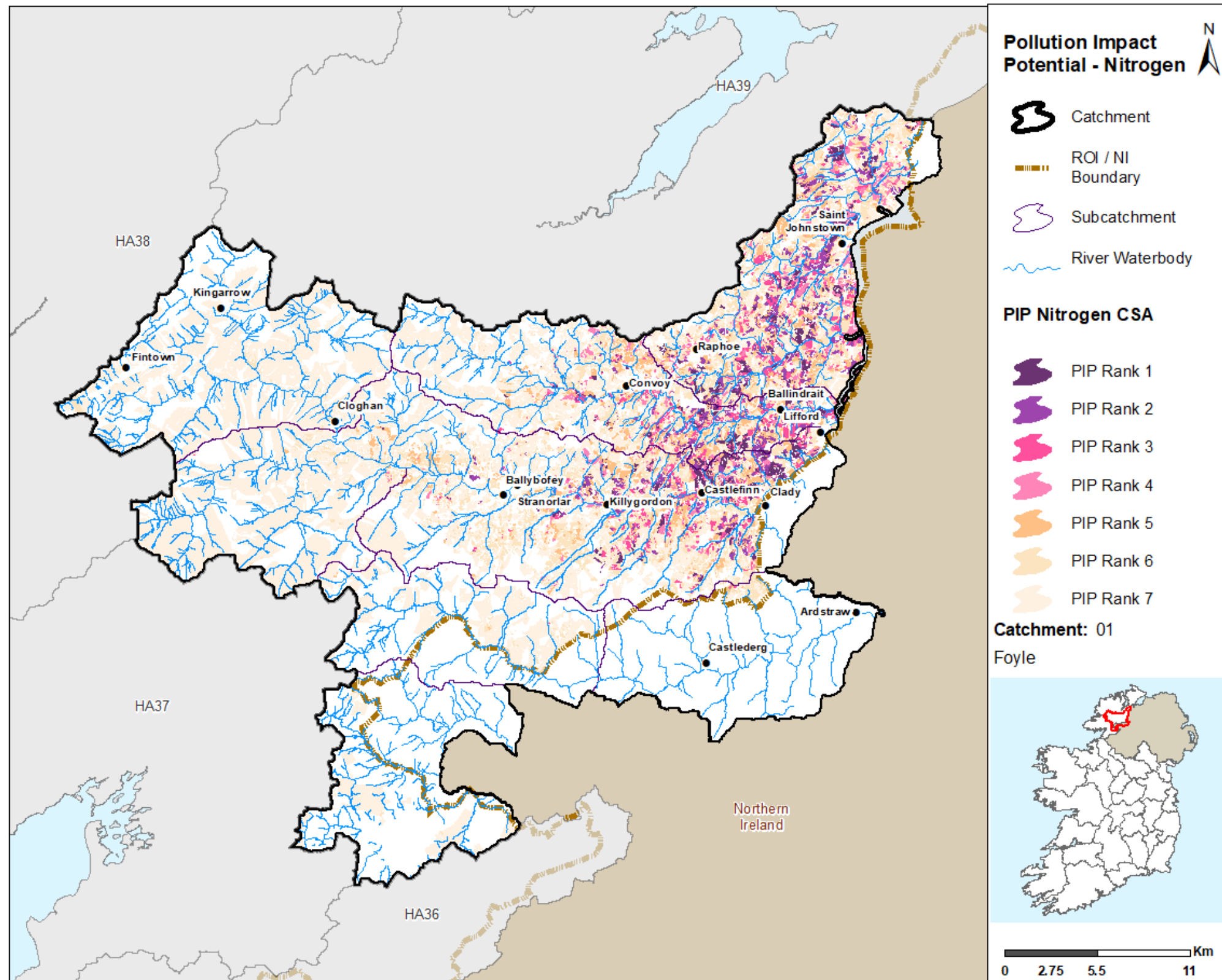
3rd Cycle Recommended Area for Action	Number of Waterbodies	Recommended Areas for Action Category	Recommended Areas for Action Sub-category	Lead Organisation
Finn (Donegal)	24	Restoration	Prioritised Areas for Action LAWPRO	LAWPRO
Deelee (Donegal)	6	Restoration	Prioritised Areas for Action LAWPRO	LAWPRO
St Johnstons	1	Restoration	Prioritised Areas for Action LAWPRO	LAWPRO
Swilly Burn	3	Protection	LA Areas for Protection Local Authorities	Donegal County Council
Mourne Beg - Derg	3	Restoration	LA Areas for Restoration Local Authorities	NIEA

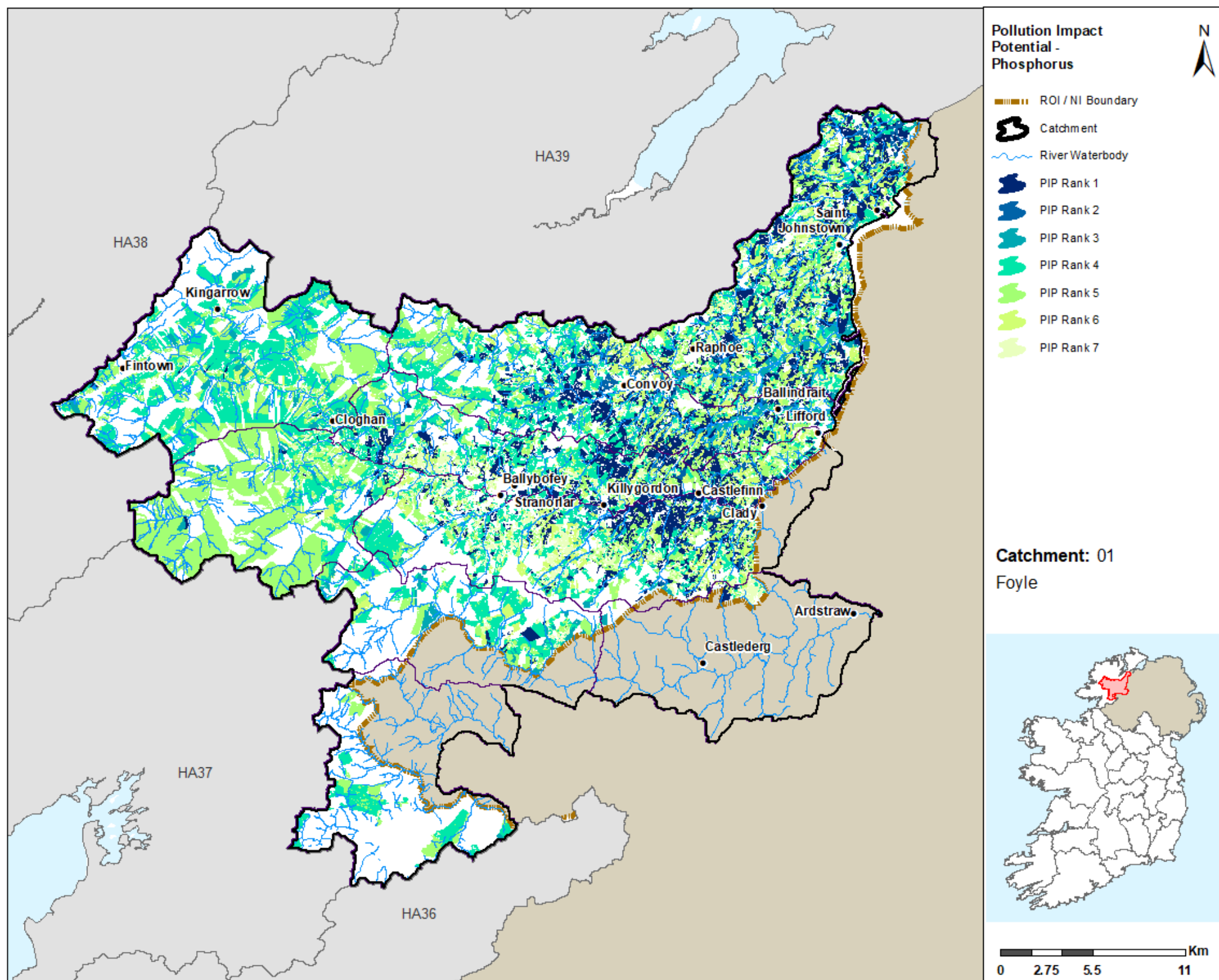
10 Catchment Summary

- Of the 41 river waterbodies, 29 are *At Risk* of not meeting their WFD objectives.
- No lake or transitional or coastal waterbodies are *At Risk* of not meeting their WFD objectives.
- One of the 14 groundwater bodies in the catchment is *At Risk* of not meeting its WFD objectives (Waste Facility (W0062-01)).
- There has been an overall deterioration across the catchment with 29 waterbodies *At Risk* in Cycle 3 compared to 23 waterbodies *At Risk* in Cycle 2.
- The main significant issues are from nutrients pollution and chemicals followed by morphological impacts, organic pollution, hydrological impacts and other.
- The main significant pressures are agricultural pressures followed by forestry, other, peat, urban waste water, hydromorphology, domestic waste water, urban run-off and industry.
- The main impacts and pressures driving the change between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 are increases in waterbodies impacted by chemical pollution. This increase is largely associated with increased chemical run-off associated with agricultural and forestry activities identified in the catchment since Cycle 2.
- In the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action, 16 waterbodies were *At Risk* in Cycle 2 and 16 waterbodies are *At Risk* in Cycle 3.
- Between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 there was an increase in the number of waterbodies in all significant pressure categories with the exception of peat and urban waste water where there was a decline in significant pressure categories and hydromorphology, domestic waste water and urban run-off which remained the same.
- There are five 3rd Cycle Recommended Areas for Action recommended for Cycle 3. They comprise of 37 waterbodies with waterbodies 26 *At Risk*, 10 in *Review* and one *Not At Risk*.

Appendix 1

Pollution Impact Potential Mapping





Appendix 2

Summary information on all waterbodies in the Foyle Catchment

Subcatchment code	Waterbody Code	Waterbody name	Water body type	Risk 10-15	Risk 13-18	Status 10-15	Status 13-18	High Ecological Status Objective Waterbody	Significant Pressures	Recommended Area for Action Name	Recommended Area for Action (reasons for selection)
01_1	IE_NW_01B010100	BUNADAOWEN_010	River	At risk	At risk	Poor	Poor	No	For		
01_7	IE_NW_01B020200	BURN DAURNETT_010	River	At risk	At risk	Poor	Poor	No	Ag, For	Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA
01_8	IE_NW_01C030100	CUMMIRK_010	River	At risk	Review	Poor	Good	No		Finn (Donegal)	Expansion of existing PAA
01_8	IE_NW_01C030300	CUMMIRK_020	River	At risk	At risk	Poor	Poor	No	Ag, DWW, For, Peat	Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA
01_7	IE_NW_01C040500	CROSS ROADS STREAM_010	River	Not at risk	At risk	Good	Poor	No	Ag, For, Ind	Finn (Donegal)	Expansion of existing PAA
01_6	IE_NW_01C050400	CLOGHROE_010	River	Not at risk	At risk	Good	Moderate	No	Ag, For	Deele (Donegal)	To be included as part of new PAA under SC approach
01_3	IE_NW_01C060100	CLOGHER (FINN)_010	River	At risk	At risk	Moderate	Poor	No	Ag, For	Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA
01_6	IE_NW_01D010040	DEELE (DONEGAL)_010	River	Not at risk	Review	Good	Poor	No		Deele (Donegal)	At Risk waterbody - Improved from Bad to Moderate. Suspected pressures DWWTS, WWTP and chemical pollution- sheep dip.
01_6	IE_NW_01D010200	DEELE (DONEGAL)_020	River	Not at risk	At risk	Good	Poor	No	Ag	Deele (Donegal)	At Risk waterbody - Improved from Bad to Moderate. Suspected pressures DWWTS, WWTP and chemical pollution- sheep dip.
01_6	IE_NW_01D010500	DEELE (DONEGAL)_030	River	At risk	At risk	Poor	Poor	No	Ag, DWW	Deele (Donegal)	To be included as part of new PAA under SC approach
01_6	IE_NW_01D010600	DEELE (DONEGAL)_040	River	Review	Review	Good	Good	No		Deele (Donegal)	To be included as part of new PAA under SC approach
01_6	IE_NW_01D010650	DEELE (DONEGAL)_050	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No		Deele (Donegal)	To be included as part of new PAA under SC approach
01_7	IE_NW_01D150930	DRESNAGH_010	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No		Finn (Donegal)	Expansion of existing PAA
01_5	IE_NW_01D330890	Derg_010	River	Not at risk	Not at risk	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
01_8	IE_NW_01E020100	ELATAGH_010	River	At risk	At risk	Poor	Poor	No	Ag, For	Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA
01_8	IE_NW_01E020300	ELATAGH_020	River	At risk	At risk	Moderate	Poor	No	Ag	Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA
01_8	IE_NW_01F010200	FINN (DONEGAL)_010	River	At risk	Review	Moderate	Good	No		Finn (Donegal)	Expansion of existing PAA
01_8	IE_NW_01F010350	FINN (DONEGAL)_020	River	At risk	At risk	Moderate	Moderate	No	Ag, Peat	Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA
01_8	IE_NW_01F010400	FINN (DONEGAL)_030	River	At risk	At risk	Moderate	Poor	No	Ag, UWW	Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA
01_2, 01_3	IE_NW_01F010500	FINN (DONEGAL)_040	River	At risk	At risk	Moderate	Moderate	No	Ag, For, Hymo	Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA
01_2, 01_7	IE_NW_01F010600	FINN (DONEGAL)_050	River	At risk	At risk	Moderate	Poor	No	Ag, For, Hymo	Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA
01_2, 01_7	IE_NW_01F010800	FINN (DONEGAL)_060	River	At risk	At risk	Moderate	Poor	No	UR, UWW	Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA
01_2, 01_7	IE_NW_01F010910	FINN (DONEGAL)_070	River	Review	At Risk	Unassigned	Unassigned	No		Finn (Donegal)	Expansion of existing PAA
01_2, 01_7	IE_NW_01F011100	FINN (DONEGAL)_080	River	At risk	At risk	Moderate	Poor	No	Ag, DWW, UWW	Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA
01_1	IE_NW_01M010200	MOURNE BEG_010	River	At risk	At risk	Poor	Poor	No	For, Other		
01_3	IE_NW_01R010200	REELAN_010	River	Not at risk	At risk	Good	Poor	No	Ag	Finn (Donegal)	Expansion of existing PAA
01_3	IE_NW_01R010500	REELAN_020	River	At risk	At risk	Poor	Poor	No	Ag, For	Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA
01_7	IE_NW_01R020200	ROUGH BURN_010	River	Not at risk	At risk	Good	Poor	No	Ag	Finn (Donegal)	Expansion of existing PAA
01_9	IE_NW_01S010280	ST JOHNSTON_010	River	At risk	At risk	Poor	Poor	No	Ag	St Johnstons	Within existing PAA
01_8	IE_NW_01S020200	STRANAGOPPOGE_010	River	At risk	At risk	Poor	Moderate	No	Ag, Peat	Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA

Subcatchment code	Waterbody Code	Waterbody name	Water body type	Risk 10-15	Risk 13-18	Status 10-15	Status 13-18	High Ecological Status Objective Waterbody	Significant Pressures	Recommended Area for Action Name	Recommended Area for Action (reasons for selection)
01_9	IE_NW_01S030200	SWILLY BURN_010	River	At risk	At risk	Poor	Poor	No	Ag, Hymo, UWW	Swilly Burn	Colour of water/smell at d/s site in 2019 suggested problems with septic tanks or STW. Poor status and lack of monitoring data
01_9	IE_NW_01S030250	SWILLY BURN_020	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No		Swilly Burn	Colour of water/smell at d/s site in 2019 suggested problems with septic tanks or STW. Poor status and lack of monitoring data
01_9	IE_NW_01S030500	SWILLY BURN_030	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No		Swilly Burn	Colour of water/smell at ds site in 2019 suggested problems with septic tanks or STW. Poor status and lack of monitoring data
01_4	UKGBNI1NW010102064	Mourne Beg River (Lisnacloone)	River	Not at risk	At risk	Unassigned	Unassigned	No	Other	Mourne Beg - Derg	At Risk - work being undertaken by NIEA, alongside next u/s XB WB Mourne Beg River (Derrygoonan) (UKGBNI1NW010102066). Source to Tap also active in the SC through Derg Land Incentive Scheme
01_1	UKGBNI1NW010102066	Mourne Beg River (Derrygoonan)	River	Review	At risk	Unassigned	Unassigned	No	For, Other, Peat	Mourne Beg - Derg	At Risk - work being undertaken by NIEA, alongside next d/s XB WB Mourne Beg River (Lisnacloone) (UKGBNI1NW010102064). Source to Tap also active in the SC through Derg Land Incentive Scheme
01_5	UKGBNI1NW010102067	Glendergan River	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
01_4	UKGBNI1NW010102095	Derg River (Millbrook)	River	Review	At risk	Unassigned	Unassigned	No	Ag, Other, Peat	Mourne Beg - Derg	At Risk - work being undertaken by NIEA. Source to Tap also active in the SC through Derg Land Incentive Scheme
01_9	UKGBNI1NW010103062	CARRIGANS_010	River	At risk	At risk	Poor	Poor	No	Ag, Hymo		
01_5	UKGBNI1NW010103065	Owenboy Burn	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
01_5	UKGBNI1NW010104068	Derg River (Crocnacunny)	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
01_2, 01_7	UKGBNI1NW010104074	Finn River	River	Review	At risk	Unassigned	Unassigned	No	Ag, Other	Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA
01_8	IE_NW_01_102	Finn DL	Lake	Not at risk	Not at risk	Good	Good	No		Finn (Donegal)	Expansion of existing PAA - also submitted by IFI based on importance for Arctic char
01_1	IE_NW_01_104	Mourne DL	Lake	Not at risk	Not at risk	Good	Good	No			
01_8	IE_NW_01_109	Muck DL	Lake	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No		Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA
01_8	IE_NW_01_111	Shivnagh	Lake	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No		Finn (Donegal)	Within existing PAA
01_5	IE_NW_01_115	Derg DL	Lake	Not at risk	Not at risk	Good	Good	No			
01_2, 01_6, 01_9, 40_6	UKGBNI5NW250010	Foyle and Faughan Estuaries	Transitional	At risk	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
01_9	GBNI4NW003	Claudy	Groundwater	Not at risk	Not at risk	Good	Good	No			
01_1, 01_3, 01_5, 36_25, 36_26, 36_27, 37_1, 37_2, 37_3, 37_4, 37_5, 38_4, 38_9	IE_NW_G_047	Donegal South	Groundwater	Not at risk	Not at risk	Good	Good	No			
01_3, 01_8, 37_3, 37_4,	IE_NW_G_049	Northwest Donegal	Groundwater	Review	Not at risk	Good	Good	No			

Subcatchment code	Waterbody Code	Waterbody name	Water body type	Risk 10-15	Risk 13-18	Status 10-15	Status 13-18	High Ecological Status Objective Waterbody	Significant Pressures	Recommended Area for Action Name	Recommended Area for Action (reasons for selection)
37_5, 38_1, 38_2, 38_3, 38_4, 38_5, 38_6, 38_7, 38_8, 38_9, 39_3, 39_5, 39_7											
01_9, 39_4, 39_6	IE_NW_G_052	Manor Cunningham	Groundwater	Not at risk	Not at risk	Good	Good	No			
01_2, 01_6, 01_7, 01_9, 39_4	IE_NW_G_054	Raphoe	Groundwater	Not at risk	Not at risk	Good	Good	No			
01_1, 01_2, 01_4, 01_7	IE_NW_G_056	Killygordon	Groundwater	Not at risk	Not at risk	Good	Good	No			
01_2, 01_6, 01_8, 39_4, 39_6	IE_NW_G_058	Upper Deelee	Groundwater	Not at risk	Not at risk	Good	Good	No			
01_6, 01_9	IE_NW_G_075	Foyle Gravels	Groundwater	Not at risk	Not at risk	Good	Good	No			
01_2, 01_7	IE_NW_G_085	Waste Facility (W0062-01)	Groundwater	At risk	At risk	Poor	Good	No	Other		
01_1, 01_3, 01_4, 01_5, 01_7, 36_25, 37_1, 37_2	IEGBNI_NW_G_005	Castlederg	Groundwater	Not at risk	Not at risk	Good	Good	No			
01_5, 36_25, 36_26, 36_27, 37_1	IEGBNI_NW_G_011	Ballyshannon East	Groundwater	Not at risk	Not at risk	Good	Good	No			
01_1, 01_2, 01_3, 01_4, 01_6, 01_7, 01_8, 37_2, 37_5, 38_2, 38_9, 39_6, 39_7	IEGBNI_NW_G_048	Ballybofey	Groundwater	Not at risk	Not at risk	Good	Good	No			
01_9, 39_2, 39_4, 40_6	IEGBNI_NW_G_051	River Foyle	Groundwater	Not at risk	Not at risk	Good	Good	No			
01_6, 01_8, 01_9, 38_2, 38_3, 38_5, 39_1, 39_2, 39_3, 39_4, 39_5, 39_6, 39_7, 40_1, 40_2, 40_6	IEGBNI_NW_G_059	Lough Swilly	Groundwater	Not at risk	Not at risk	Good	Good	No			

Ag: Agriculture

M+Q: Mines and Quarries

DWW: Domestic Waste Water

Peat: Peat Drainage and Extraction

For: Forestry

UR: Urban Run-off

Hymo: Hydromorphology

UWW: Urban Waste Water

Ind: Industry

Note: Significant Pressures for Review water bodies have not been included as they will need to be confirmed as part of an Investigative Assessment.