

Revised / Updated Killary Harbour Pollution Reduction Programme



Name	Killary Harbour Shellfish Area
Map number	XI
Year of designation	1994
Area	9.9 km ²
River Basin District	Western RBD
County	Galway and Mayo
Location of sampling point	53 deg 35 55 min North (Lat) 9 deg 45 55.5 min West (Long)
Catchment area	297.1 km ²

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Programme Objective

Compliance with the standards and objectives established by the Quality of Shellfish Waters Regulations 2006 (S.I. No. 268 of 2006) (as amended) for the designated shellfish growing waters at Killary Harbour and with Article 5 of Directive 2006/113/EC of the European parliament and of the Council on the quality required for shellfish waters.

1.2 Pollution Reduction Programme

This pollution reduction programme for the shellfish growing waters at Killary Harbour has been established by the Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government in order to protect and improve water quality in the designated shellfish growing areas in Killary Harbour and in particular, to ensure compliance with the standards and objectives for these waters established by the 2006 Quality of Shellfish Waters Regulations (S.I. No. 268 of 2006) and with Article 5 of Directive 2006/113/EC of the European parliament and of the Council on the quality required for shellfish waters.

1.3 Supporting Characterisation Report and Toolkit of Measures

The Pollution Reduction Programme stems from the work undertaken in the characterisation report for Killary Harbour. The characterisation is designed to achieve the following:

- establish the catchment that influences the water quality of the designated area;
- identify the different types of pressures or impacts prevalent in the catchment;
- establish an initial assessment of the water quality within the catchment and within the designated shellfish area using all water quality data available;
- from the above three elements identify the pressures that are active in the catchment and subsequently impacting the water quality in the designated shellfish area;
- having identified the pressures impacting on the water quality the characterisation report prioritises them in relation to their impact.

The characterisation report thus provides a prioritised list of pressures/impacts/effects on water quality. The pollution reduction programme or action plan takes this prioritised list and addresses each issue with actions to help ensure that compliance with the relevant water quality standards is achieved or ensured.

The measures/actions included in this PRP to address the identified pressures on shellfish water quality in this catchment are based on a National Toolkit of Measures. The National Toolkit has been derived from earlier work carried out on the River Basin Management Plans under the Water Framework Directive (WFD), reflecting the common objective to improve water quality in the two Directives. In addition, designated shellfish waters are part of the WFD Register of Protected Areas, providing a further link between the Pollution Reduction Programmes and River Basin Management Planning.

Within each individual PRP specific measures from the National Toolkit are applied, where required, to address the key and secondary pressures identified in each of the designated shellfish waters.

1.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Directive Assessment

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Directive Assessment (HDA) processes were carried out in tandem with the PRP compilation process. These assessments both informed the development of alternatives considered for the PRP and included detailed high-level assessments highlighting the potential positive and negative impacts (including cumulative impacts) associated with application of the measures contained in the National Toolkit. In addition, a more focussed assessment was also carried out which considered the individual and cumulative impacts associated with implementation of the measures brought forward into this individual PRP.

As a result of the SEA and HDA assessments mitigation measures were identified in order to reduce potential negative impacts associated with implementation of the PRP. The relevant mitigation measures are included in Annex 2 of the PRP. The mitigation measures arising from the SEA are noted in black, while the mitigation measures arising from the HDA noted in blue.

1.5 Monitoring of Water Quality

The Marine Institute is carrying out a monitoring programme to monitor the condition of waters in the shellfish growing area and to verify compliance, or otherwise with the water quality standards outlined in Schedules 2 and 4 of the Quality of Shellfish Waters Regulations (S.I. No. 268 of 2006) and summarised in Table 1 of the Characterisation Report (Chapter 1 of the Characterisation Report refers). The Marine Institute will submit a report on water quality in respect of the designated area to the Minister each year, and will immediately bring to the attention of the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government any non-compliance with a water quality standard to enable investigation to be undertaken.

1.6 Review/monitoring of Pollution Reduction Programme

This pollution reduction programme will be kept under review by the Minister and will be updated and amended as needed from time to time, having regard to water quality conditions within the shellfish growing area including changes in water quality in response to the implementation of measures and other factors arising in the catchment that may affect water quality in the designated area.

The pollution reduction programme will be reviewed at intervals not exceeding three years and, where necessary, at lesser intervals if the monitoring data indicates a deterioration in water quality status or a risk that the objectives or standards laid down in the Regulations will not be achieved.

When the Pollution Reduction Programme is being reviewed the most current baseline data will be consulted.

Prior to the incorporation of the PRP into the second cycle of the River Basin Management Plans a review of the Strategic Environmental Objectives for Water will be carried out as against those drawn up for assessment of the first cycle River Basin Management Plans to ensure that the Shellfish PRP help to meet the wider Water Framework Directive water quality objectives.

1.7 Monitoring of Environmental Impacts

Article 10 of the SEA Directive requires that monitoring be carried out in order to identify at an early stage any unforeseen adverse effects due to implementation of the PRP, with the view to taking remedial action where adverse effects are identified through monitoring. An Environmental Monitoring Programme has been developed which focuses on aspects of the environment that are likely to be impacted by the PRPs. The Environmental Monitoring Programme is included in Table 5 of the National Toolkit of Measures. The Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government will be the authority responsible for collecting and collating data under the Environmental Monitoring Programme. The data will be collected at the same time the pollution reduction programme is reviewed.

1.8 Monitoring Implementation of Pollution Reduction Programme

This PRP is effectively a sub-basin plan of the River Basin Management Plan for the catchment and will be implemented during the first implementation cycle under the Water Framework Directive (i.e up to 2015).

Implementation of the pollution reduction programme will be monitored by Water Quality Section of the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government.

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2.0 STATUS/IMPACTS

Overall status

The results of monitoring (2009) undertaken for the purposes of the Shellfish Waters Directive (2006/113/EC) and Schedules 2 and 4 of the Quality of Shellfish Waters Regulations (S.I. No. 268 of 2006) indicated that there were water quality issues with faecal coliform levels within / in the vicinity of this shellfish area.

The most up to date results of monitoring (2012) indicate that this area is in compliance with the Guide Value of 300 faecal coliforms / 100ml. However due to the previous indication it is prudent to continue with the actions outlined in this Pollution Reduction Programme.

The results of Shellfish Water monitoring for the other

	<p>parameters do not indicate any water quality issues within/ in the vicinity of this shellfish area.</p> <p>Monitoring of shellfish flesh for food hygiene purposes (2012) indicates faecal contamination in this shellfish area. The bivalve mollusc production areas in Killary Harbour are classified as 'Class B' for the purposes of EC Regulation 854/2004. However, the available shellfish monitoring at this site is in compliance with the shellfish guideline value for faecal coliforms as indicated above.</p> <p>Chapter 3 of the Characterisation Report refers.</p>
Other issues	None
3.0 PRESSURES/RISKS	
3.1 Key Pressures	<p>Analysis of the Characterisation Report for this designated shellfish water suggests that the key pressures are an urban wastewater system and on-site waste water treatment systems.</p> <p>Chapter 5 (summary at 5.3) of the Characterisation Report refers.</p>
Urban Wastewater Systems	Leenaun
On-site waste water treatment systems	<p>There are 530 on-site waste water treatment systems in this catchment and their density is higher than the national average. The characterisation report indicates that a smaller number may have a direct impact on the shellfish area. The hydrological condition of the majority of the catchment is unsuitable posing a risk to surface and groundwaters. The risk to surface and groundwaters from pathogens and phosphorus is high throughout the catchment as is the likelihood of inadequate percolation.</p> <p>In response to measures identified in the Pollution Reduction Programme to address OSWWTS pressures in the vicinity of the designated shellfish area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2010 Galway County Council has carried out a program of OSWWTS investigations in areas deemed to pose a risk to the Killary Harbour Shellfish Area. • Galway County Council have in place a programme of ongoing enforcement of existing licences • Galway County Council have in place a programme to identify unlicensed discharges • Mayo County Council has concluded an initial desktop survey of on-site wastewater treatment

	<p>plants in the area using GIS datasets. The study has found that there are 195 houses located within the adjacent Mayo catchments</p> <p>The European Court of Justice has ruled against Ireland in relation to on-site wastewater treatment systems (ref. Case C-188/08). The Court found that by failing to adopt the necessary legislation to comply with Articles 4 and 8 of Council Directive 75/442/EEC as regards domestic waste waters disposed of in the countryside through septic tanks and other individual waste water treatment systems, Ireland has failed to fulfil its obligations under that directive. To address the ruling, the Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012 was signed by the President on 02/02/2012. This Act introduces a new system of registration and inspection for septic tanks and other on-site waste water treatment systems. The Act also sets out the responsibilities of households served by those systems (including requirements to carry out remedial actions where necessary).</p>
3.2 Potential Secondary Pressures	Agriculture
Agriculture	<p>Estimates of livestock density and fertiliser usage are similar to national averages. However, the prevalence of wet soil types in the catchment means that there is a potential risk of agricultural runoff.</p> <p>In response to measures identified in the Pollution Reduction Programme to address Agricultural pressures in the vicinity of the designated shellfish area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Galway County Council undertook a preliminary investigation into farming activities in the vicinity of the shellfish growing waters. Mayo County Council has identified 64 addresses which have been categorised as involved in crop or animal production using GIS datasets. Six of these farms are in direct proximity to the harbour.
4.0 PROTECTED AREAS	
Designated Shellfish Areas	Killary Harbour designated Shellfish Waters

5.0 ACTION PROGRAMME – MEASURES	
5.1 Key Pressures	
Urban Wastewater Systems	<p>Overview: A system for the licensing or certification by the EPA of waste water discharges from areas served by local authority sewer networks was established in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations, 2007</p>

	<p>(S.I. No. 684 of 2007).</p> <p>In accordance with these Regulations the EPA is not allowed to grant an authorisation for a waste water discharge, which, in the opinion of the EPA, would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cause a deterioration in the chemical status or ecological status (or ecological potential as the case may be) in the receiving body of surface water, • exclude or compromise the achievement of the objectives established for protected species and natural habitats in the case of European sites where the maintenance or improvement of the status of water is an important factor in their protection or which is inconsistent with the achievement of environmental quality standards established under national Regulations in relation to designated bathing waters, designated shellfish waters, areas designated for the protection of freshwater fish and areas designated for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption. <p>The requirements of the European Communities (Quality of Shellfish Waters) Regulations, 2006 (as amended) have been fully integrated into the EPA licensing process. In addition this process takes into account the effect of viruses on the quality of shellfish waters. The licence will require detailed actions including infrastructural works, if required, by the licensee within specified time-frames if the discharge does not comply with the above Regulations. Each licence granted will be subject to enforcement by the EPA. Full details of each application and licence decision can be viewed online at www.epa.ie.</p> <p>The following is the position with the key waste water treatment plants for Killary Harbour:</p> <p><u>Leenaun</u> – secondary treatment WWTP in place.</p> <p>A new collection system and WWTP has been commissioned under the current Water Services Investment Programme. A licence application to be made by Galway County Council by December 2009 pursuant to the requirements of the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations, 2007(as amended). However, to date no application has been made.</p> <p>In the case above, compliance with any EPA Wastewater Discharge Authorisation will require detailed actions including infrastructural works, if required, by the licensee within specified time-frames if the discharge does not comply with the above Regulations. Each licence granted will be subject to enforcement by the EPA. The financial investments to ensure compliance with any EPA licence conditions requiring additional urban waste water collection or treatment can be made under the Water Services Investment Programme.</p>
On-site waste water treatment plants	Mayo County Council and Galway County Council were to identify systems directly adjacent to estuarine and coastal waters and water courses as well as systems serving large populations. Mayo

County Council and Galway County Council were to undertake investigation of the likely extent of microbial contamination of Designated Shellfish Waters from adjoining dwellings and Section 4 licensed activities. Section 70 of the Water Services Act 2007 places a duty of care on owners of septic tanks and provides local authorities with enforcement powers including prosecution to address any problems identified.

The Report on Possible Risks from On-Site-Wastewater Treatment Systems on Designated Shellfish Water Areas, received from Galway County Council and Mayo County Council for the Killary Harbour Designated Shellfish Water Area has been reviewed and it is considered that it would be prudent to implement additional measures, to those listed in the report, as follows to ensure compliance with the Pollution Reduction Programme requirements:

- carry out assessments of the dwellings directly adjacent to the foreshore to identify those systems that may be impacting on Shellfish Water Quality
- a questionnaire should be used to assist with the assessment of the high risk areas adjacent to Shellfish Water Areas. The focus of the questionnaire should be to assess the possible microbial risk to the shellfish water area from dwellings in close proximity. Dwellings should be assessed to determine
 - (a) if there is some form of on-site treatment,
 - (b) if the system is properly functioning,
 - (c) if there are dwellings with no treatment
 - (d) if there are discharges to a sewer that discharges directly to the seashore
 - (e) if there is a good buffer zone of quality drainage and percolation between the system and the waterfront
- The need for on-site inspections based on the national implementation plan to be drawn up by the EPA should be factored into the overall risk based approach for inspections under the Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012.
- Galway County Council and Mayo County Council should take the necessary follow up enforcement action with the occupiers of dwellings where there is risk of untreated effluent entering the designated waters
- All new planning applications for dwellings to be served by on-site waste water treatment systems in the Local Authority Area should be required to demonstrate compliance with the EPA Code of Good Practice for Waste Water Treatment & Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses. This will minimise any potential risk of discharge of pathogens to the shellfish water from any new dwelling in the area.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An advisory leaflet on management of OSWWTS's should be issued to each dwelling in the catchment by Galway County Council and Mayo County Council. This will comply with an education mitigation measure included in the SEA which is outlined in the PRP • follow up with the measures/enforcement programme as detailed to ensure compliance with the Pollution Reduction Programme requirements.
5.2 Potential Secondary Pressures	
Agriculture	<p>The Report on Possible Risks from Agriculture on Designated Shellfish Water Areas, received from Galway County Council and Mayo County Council for the Killary Harbour Designated Shellfish Water Area has been reviewed and it is considered that it would be prudent to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry out inspections on all farmyards located within 100m of the designated shellfish water area to determine whether they pose a microbial risk to the water quality in the designated area • carry out additional investigations to complete the risk assessment and outline the full extent of the impact of agricultural activities. • follow up with the measures/enforcement programme as detailed to ensure compliance with the Pollution Reduction Programme requirements:
Future Development	<p>Under Article 4 of the European Communities (Quality of Shellfish Waters) Regulations 2006 (S.I. No. 286 of 2006) (as amended), every public authority that has functions the performance of which may affect shellfish waters shall perform those functions in a manner that will promote compliance with the objectives of this pollution reduction programme and with the objectives of the Shellfish Waters Directive.</p> <p>The functions of particular importance – in light of the objectives of Directive 2006/113/EC and of this PRP – include waste water treatment (licensing and operations), implementation of the GAP Regulations, waste management (licensing and operations), effluent discharge licences, planning and development and building control.</p> <p>Continued monitoring will be carried out during the lifetime of the PRP. Should this monitoring identify pressures that are impacting on shellfish water quality in the designated area, the PRP will be appropriately amended.</p>

Compliance with the Parameters set out in the Directive¹			
The Directive prescribes the minimum ((Mandatory (I)) quality criteria which must be met by shellfish waters and guideline values (G) which Member States must endeavour to observe. Not all of the Parameters have both Guide and Mandatory values.			
		Compliance with Mandatory Values (Y/N)	Compliance with Guide Values (Y/N)
Parameter 1	PH (I)	Y	
Parameter 2	Temperature (G)		Y
Parameter 3	Coloration (after filtration) (I)	Y	
Parameter 4	Suspended Solids (I)	Y	
Parameter 5	Salinity (I & G)	Y	Y
Parameter 6	Dissolved Oxygen (I & G)	Y	Y
Parameter 7	Petroleum Hydrocarbons (I)	Y	
Parameter 8	Organohalogenes (I & G)	Y	Y
Parameter 9	Trace Metals (I & G)	Y	Y
Parameter 10	Faecal Coliforms (G)		Y

¹ Compliance for Parameters 1 to 7 - taken from 2011 monitoring results
 Compliance for Parameters 8 & 9 - taken from 2010 monitoring results
 Faecal Coliform compliance – 2012 monitoring results

Annex 1 - Mitigation Recommendations from the SEA process

The Strategic Environmental Assessment carried out for the Shellfish PRPs has highlighted potential positive and negative environmental impacts (including cumulative impacts) associated with implementation of the range of measures outlined in the National Toolkit of Measures, all of which are aimed at controlling pressures which impact on shellfish water quality.

In most cases, the PRPs identify the need for further investigation to supplement existing information on the types and extent of the pressures which are currently affecting shellfish water quality. Following this, the next step in the protection of shellfish waters will be the introduction of measures from the National Toolkit to address the identified pressures. It should be noted that this PRP is a dynamic document and will be updated regularly in order to outline if, and where, measures are required following the completion of the investigations.

The table below outlines the mitigation measures required to reduce potential impacts from measures in the National Toolkit associated with the key and potential secondary pressures currently identified for this catchment. When considering implementation of specific measures from the National Toolkit, it is required that the relevant mitigation measures below be considered to reduce any potential negative impacts (mitigation measures arising from the Habitats Directive Article 6 Assessment are noted in blue).

Should further key and secondary pressures be identified in this catchment in future, then the full list of mitigation measures, which is included in Table 4 of the National Toolkit, should be consulted to determine if any of those apply. In addition, the authority/organisation/individual responsible for implementing each of the mitigation measures below is listed in Table 4 of the National Toolkit.

	NATIONAL TOOLKIT MEASURE	ASSOCIATED MITIGATION MEASURE
WFD4	<p>POINT SOURCE & DIFFUSE SOURCE DISCHARGES</p> <p>Actions: Water Pollution Acts and regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • License discharges to surface waters and sewers from small scale industrial and commercial sources. Review licenses at intervals of not less than 3 years. Keep registers of discharge licenses and make them available to the public. • Serve notices or directions on persons requiring measures to be taken in order to prevent or control pollution of waters, where necessary. • Notify Local Authorities of accidental discharges and spillages of polluting materials which enter, or are likely to enter, waters. <p>Other actions: Urban Wastewater Treatment Plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures for improved management: keep register of plant capacity and update annually; install facilities to monitor influent loads and effluent discharges in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency guidelines and best practice; put auditable procedures in place to monitor compliance of licensed discharges; implement training procedures for staff involved with licensing of discharges; monitor receiving water quality upstream and downstream of the point of discharge. • Optimise treatment plant performance by the implementation of a performance management system. • Revise existing Water Pollution Act industrial licence conditions and reduce allowable pollution loading. • Review existing Industrial Pollution Prevention Control licence conditions and reduce allowable pollution load. • Investigate contributions to the collection system from unlicensed discharges. • Investigate contributions to the collection system of specific substances known to impact ecological status resulting from licensed and unlicensed discharges and issue or revise licenses to reduce or remove such specific substances in the discharge. 	<p>Detailed assessment of higher risk works will be required to include environmental considerations (based on EIA guidance). It is recommended that lower risk work should be compelled to consider environmental issues as part of the registration process.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade plant to increase capacity where necessary. • Upgrade plant to provide nutrient removal treatment where necessary. <p>Actions: Wastewater Discharge Authorisation Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • License large Local Authority WWTPs and certify smaller WWTPs as specified in the Regulations (taking account of WFD objectives). Review licenses at intervals not less than 3 years. Enforce compliance with WWTP licensing conditions. Maintain a register of WWTP licences and certificates and make available on request. Inform other relevant public authorities when an application or review is received. <p>Actions: Water Services Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement Water Services Strategic Plans. • Duty of care on owners of premises to ensure that treatment systems for wastewater are kept in good condition. <p>Actions: Planning and Development Act (unsewered systems)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit on-site waste water treatment systems subject to site suitability assessment. <p>Other actions: Unsewered Systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend Building Regulations to give effect to new codes of practice for single houses and large systems. 	
<p>WW1</p>	<p>WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS</p> <p>Measures intended to reduce loading to the treatment plant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit or cease the direct importation of polluting matter (e.g. liquid wastes, landfill leachate, sludges). • Investigate the extent of use and impact of under-sink food waste disintegrators and take appropriate actions. • Investigate fats/oils/grease influent concentrations and take actions to reduce FOG entering the collection system. 	<p>This measure should be accompanied by an education and awareness campaign for householders and commercial premises aimed at reducing pollution at source. This campaign should include information on the use and disposal of household chemicals, oils, detergents, paints, solvents, etc as well as information on phosphorus-related pollution. Consideration should also be given to targeting specific audiences on issues such as discharges to water and the importance of wetland sites to water quality.</p> <p>This measure will require project level Habitats Directive Assessment if alternative facilities for treatment of waste are constructed, e.g. incinerator.</p>

WW2	WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS Impose development controls where there is, or is likely to be in the future, insufficient capacity at treatment plants.	This measure will need to link to the development planning process, e.g. by including a requirement to address wastewater capacity as part of the scope in any accompanying SEA for development plans. This measure will need to consider whole catchment loading.
WW6 to WW9	WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS WW6: Where necessary to achieve water quality objectives install secondary treatment at smaller plants where this level of treatment would not otherwise be required under the urban wastewater treatment regulations. WW7: Apply a higher standard of treatment (stricter emission controls) where necessary. WW8: Upgrade the plant to remove specific substances known to impact on water quality status WW9: Install ultra-violet or similar type treatment.	WW6 to WW9: Negative impacts on climate associated with GHG emissions related to additional energy requirements for these measures should be offset by use of renewable energy sources or similar. WW6 to WW9: If these alternatives involve the building of a new plant or an extension to an existing plant a Habitats Directive Assessment will be required. Prior to any proposals for a new plant, further investigation will be required to show that a new plant will have the desired improvements in water quality for which it is being built. WW6 to WW8: If additional landtake is required for these measures, environmental studies will be undertaken to assess the impact on the environment. WW9: A Habitats Directive Assessment will be required prior to introduction of UV or similar treatment when the discharge is within or adjacent to a protected area.
WW10	WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS Relocate the point of discharge.	A Habitats Directive Assessment will be required to demonstrate that the relocation will not negatively impact on protected areas.

<p>UP3</p>	<p>ON-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS</p> <p>For new developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At planning assessment stage, apply the GIS risk mapping / decision support system and codes of practice • Notice to planning authority required immediately prior to the installation of on-site effluent treatment systems including percolation areas and polishing filters. 	<p>The pre-planning process should assess whether Habitats Directive Assessment would be required for new development within or adjacent to a protected area.</p>
<p>UP5 to UP7</p>	<p>ON-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS</p> <p>UP5: Enforce requirements for percolation.</p> <p>UP6: Enforce requirements for de-sludging.</p> <p>UP7: Consider connection to municipal systems.</p>	<p>UP5 & UP6: An education programme should be carried out in tandem with new requirements for tank maintenance, including guidance on disposal of sludges.</p> <p>UP6: Intelligent transport programmes should be put in place to minimise the amount of emissions associated with movement of sludges from on-site treatment systems.</p> <p>UP7: Upgraded treatment works should be required to introduce BAT, including the use of renewable energy sources, in order to reduce GHG emissions and others resulting from increased demand for treatment.</p> <p>UP6 & UP7: New wastewater treatment infrastructure, including sludge disposal infrastructure, will be subject to environmental assessment at the project level to reduce indirect impacts to biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage and climate.</p> <p>UP7: A Habitats Directive Assessment will be required for new structures.</p>

**Note: It should be noted that in this case the term Habitats Directive Assessment refers to the assessment process as specified in Article 6 of the Habitats Directive. This starts with screening to determine whether a likely significant impact from the plan/programme is expected to occur to a Natura 2000/Ramsar site as a result of activities in/adjacent to/in the catchment of a Natura 2000/Ramsar site. If, in accordance with Habitats Directive Assessment guidance (guidance produced by the EU and DoEHLG in Ireland), it can be shown that there is no potential for impact at the screening stage, no further assessment may be required. However when the plan/programme being screened lies within or adjacent to a Natura 2000/Ramsar site then such a determination must be made in consultation with NPWS. If the plan/programme is within the catchment (surface and groundwater) of a Natura 2000/Ramsar site, such consultation with NPWS is only necessary for those water dependent Natura 2000 sites which are listed in the WFD Register of Protected Areas.*