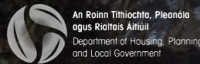


Exploring the benefits of src willow planting for Water Quality Protection & Waste Water Management

5th March 2020



Catchment **CARE**
Community Actions for Resilient Ecosystems



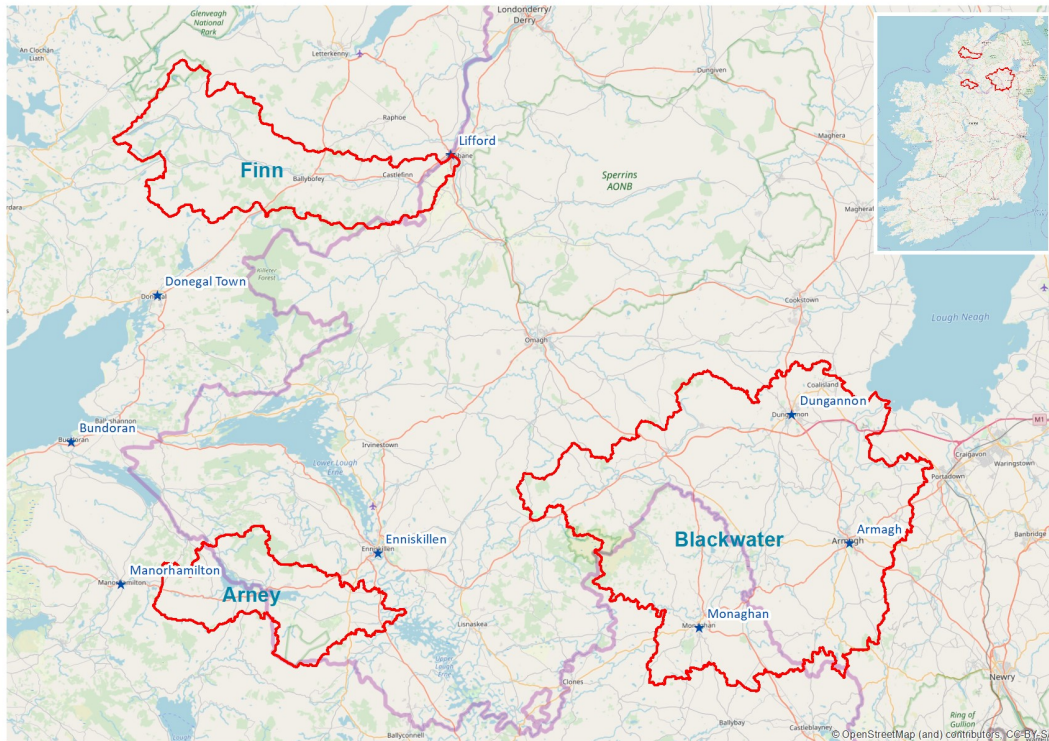
CatchmentCARE

Community Actions for Resilient Ecosystems



- €13.8 million over 5 years to October 2022
- EU Programme for N. Ireland, Border Region & Western Scotland
- Match funding provided by the
 - ☐ Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government in Ireland and the
 - ☐ Department of Agricultural, Environment and Rural Affairs in Northern Ireland
- CatchmentCARE is funded under Priority Axis 2 – **Environment**, Priority 2b – **Invest in Water Sector**, Objective 2.4 – **Improve freshwater quality in river basins**



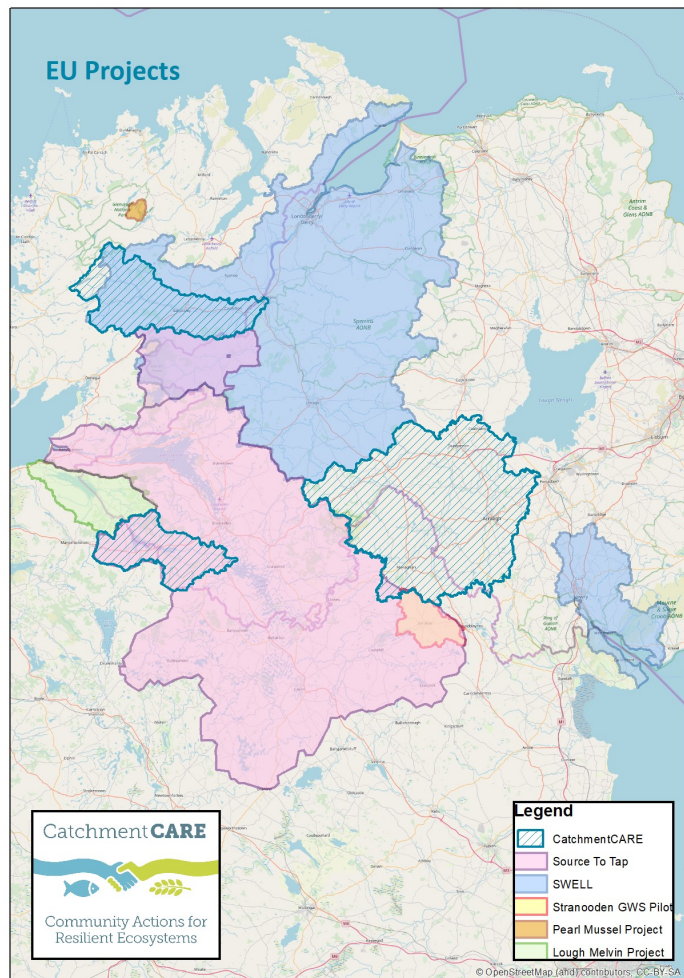


Project Outputs:

Establish 3 water quality improvement projects

1. **Arney** catchment
(304km²)
2. **Blackwater** catchment
(1,500km²)
3. **Finn** catchment
(494km²)

Install 50 groundwater monitoring stations across the region



The Project will be delivered through a combination of . . .

- **policy actions**
- **catchment and water body actions**
- **enhancing the capacity of local stakeholders to contribute to improvements in water quality**



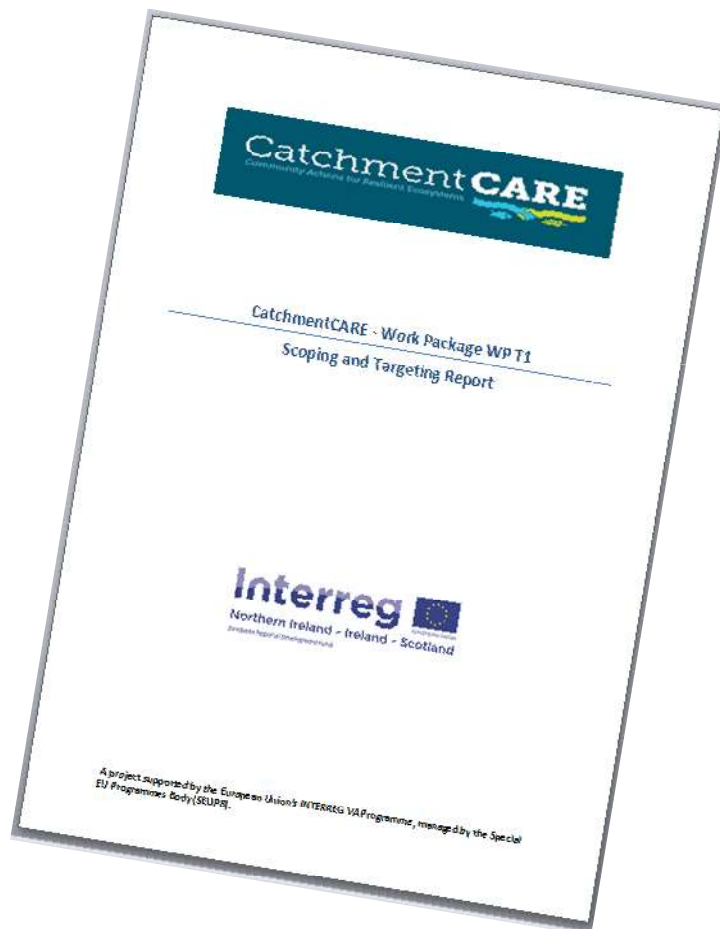
Policy actions . . .

1. Refining the **current nutrient management advice** to farms through the implementation of a farm scale surveys on selected farms
2. Completion of **an evaluation of the cost and feasibility** of achieving the WFD objectives in the three catchments
3. Delivery of **a scoping study** on the feasibility of establishing a willow supply chain in the border region

Catchment & Water body actions . . .



1. LA & IFI & ABC are focussed on **in-stream / riparian work**, using survey data / local knowledge to maximise the impact of actions in the catchments
2. Afbi in conjunction with UU – progressing small **WWTP upgrades using willow plantations** for bioremediation of effluent
3. UU are exploring the addition of **P binding materials to selected lakes** to reduce the internal loading of phosphorus
4. The GW Team are tasked with providing **50 boreholes** for groundwater profiling which will integrate with other actions implemented through the project
5. LA plan to reduce the risk posed by **chemical escapes from land use in the Finn catchment**
6. Linked to policy action already mentioned, the Project will provide **nutrient management advice to farmers** through farmer discussion groups, farm adviser workshops and open days



Scoping Study . . The following are links to summary 'story-maps' which describe the Catchment characterisations from the Scoping Report

Arney:

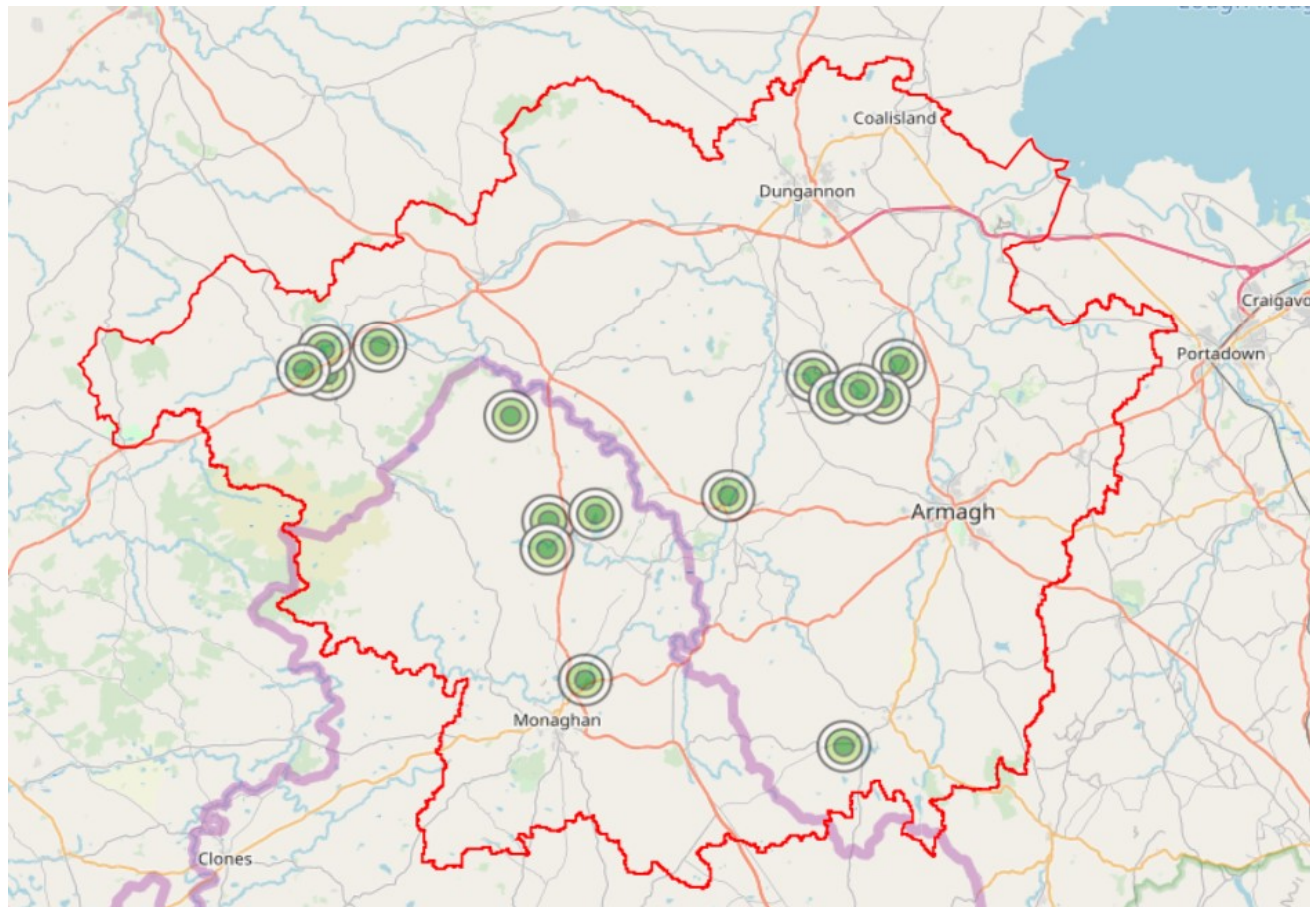
<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/ee37c6eecb2485b89700304dd27ad24>

Blackwater:

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/ff27acf86b2c4b789bd697496829c3d9>

Finn:

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/21410fccb8894fce818a4330b6fc4a07>



Project Outputs:

Agri-food & Biosciences Institute (Afbi) work . . within the Blackwater catchment

17 Farms selected for soil sampling and farm scale nutrient management studies



Groundwater Team progress to note:

The Groundwater Team have been trying to identify sites which are suitable but also available to them.

Frameworks for drilling and associated monitoring / modelling are also being progressed

In August the GW Team commenced installed the first of their groundwater monitoring stations at a school site at Stranorlar (Finn)

T2 Water

Issues in Catchments: T2.4 Control of Chemical

Safe Disposal of Spent Sheep Dip Advisory Sheet



Teagasc Advice on the Safe Disposal of spent Sheep Dip

Spent Sheep Dip is a serious pollutant. The chemicals involved are highly toxic insecticides. It must never be allowed to enter a watercourse or the groundwater. It must never be disposed of to a soak pit or dumped on "waste ground".



The proper procedure is to land spread by slurry tanker at a dilution rate of one part spent sheep dip to three parts water or slurry at a rate not exceeding 20m³ per hectare (1760 gallons per acre) of diluted dip.

Spent Sheep Dip must be land spread as soon as practicable after use. Farm animals should be excluded from the disposal area for at least 28 days.

Empty dip containers should be triple rinsed when the dip is being prepared, and the rinsing liquid added to form part of the diluted dip. Empty rinsed containers should then be recycled through a permitted waste collector.

Sheep dipping tanks should not have a stopper or bung for emptying purposes.

In addition, the following precautions should be followed:

- Never dispose of spent sheep dip on frozen or waterlogged soils.
- Do not land spread between 1st November and 31st January (Closed Period for land - spreading). If necessary store in a slurry or effluent tank.
- Do not spread adjacent to an open stream, lake or watercourse - maintain a buffer zone of at least 5m, but 200m in the case of extraction points for drinking water.
- For safety, all sheep dipping baths should have a suitable cover in place when not in use.



The most recent Water Quality in Ireland report from the EPA (2019) indicates negative trends for river water quality in practice info-sheet is a practical guide to help farmers to protect when dealing with spent sheep dip.



Catchment CARE



Interreg



A project supported by the European Union's INTERREG VA Programme, managed by the Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB)

www.catchmentcare.eu

ected

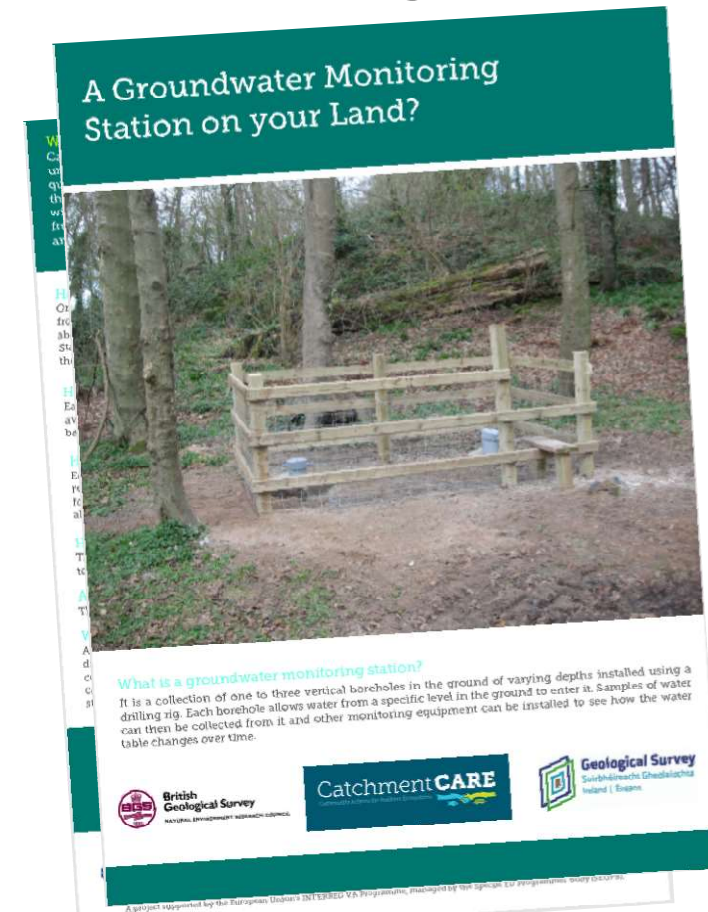
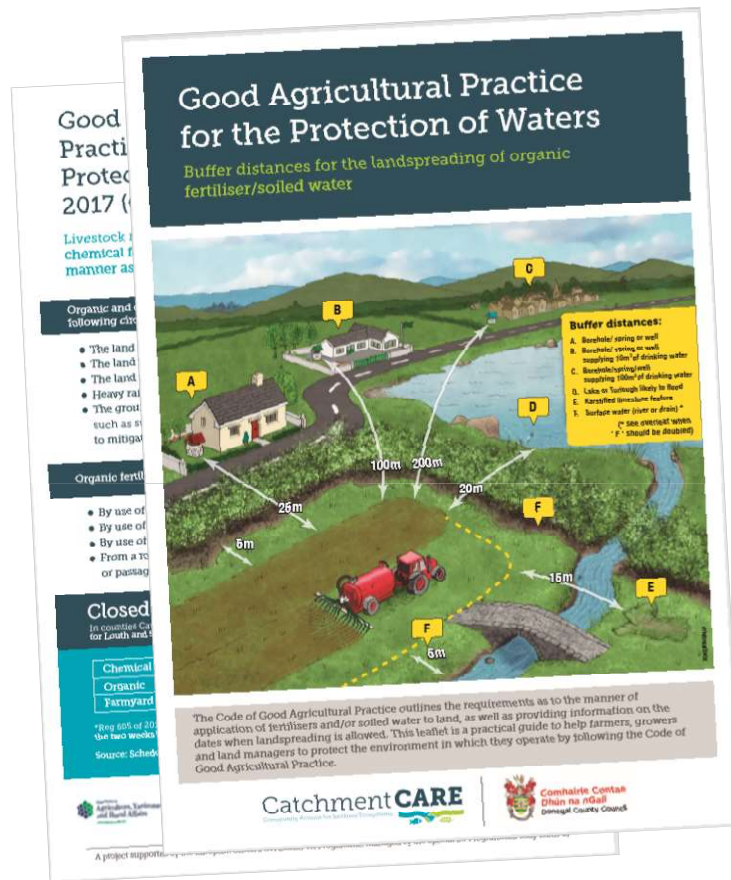
armers



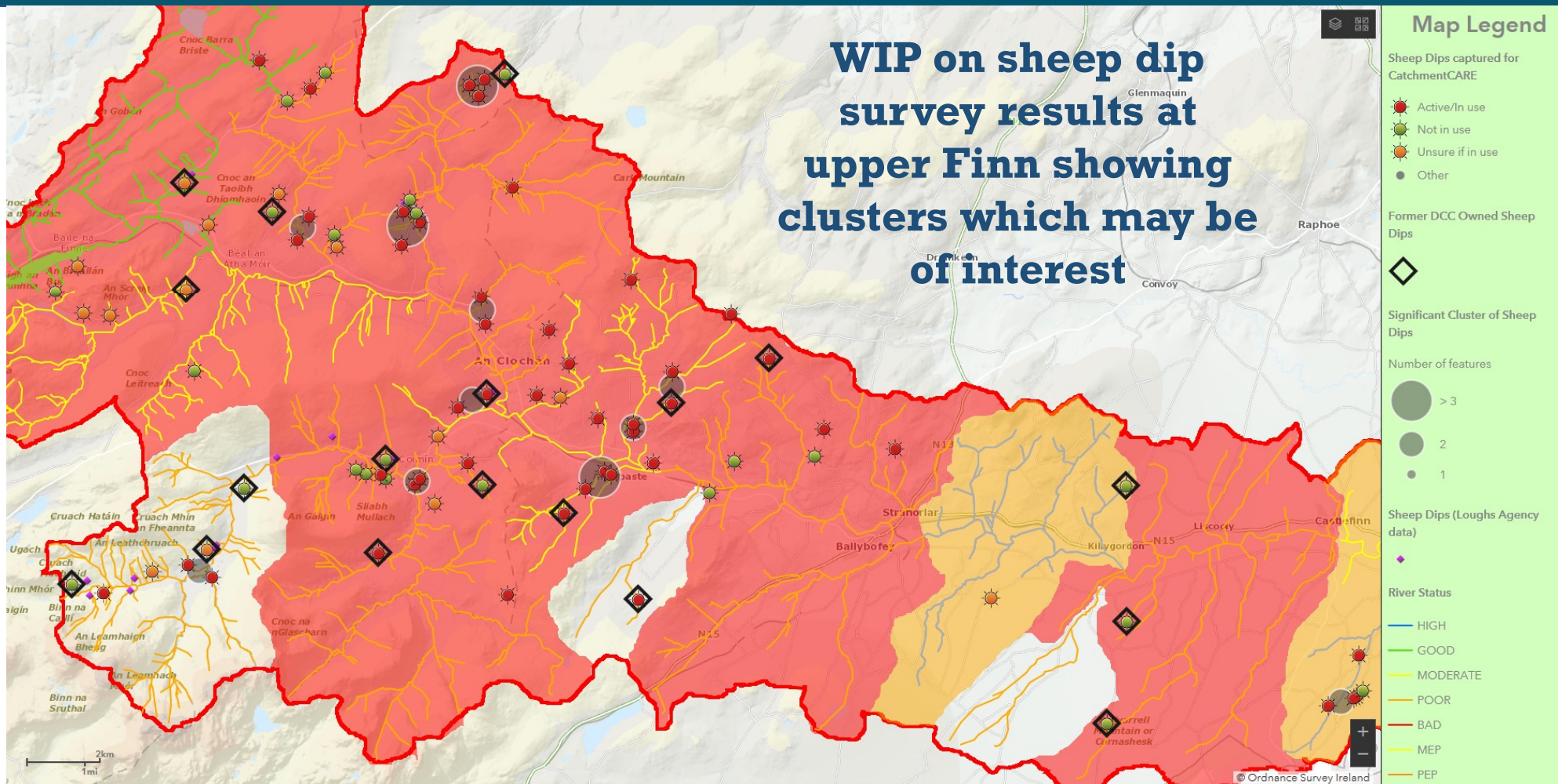
Catchment CARE
Community Actions for Resilient Ecosystems



other branded Information Sheets to help with our messages . .



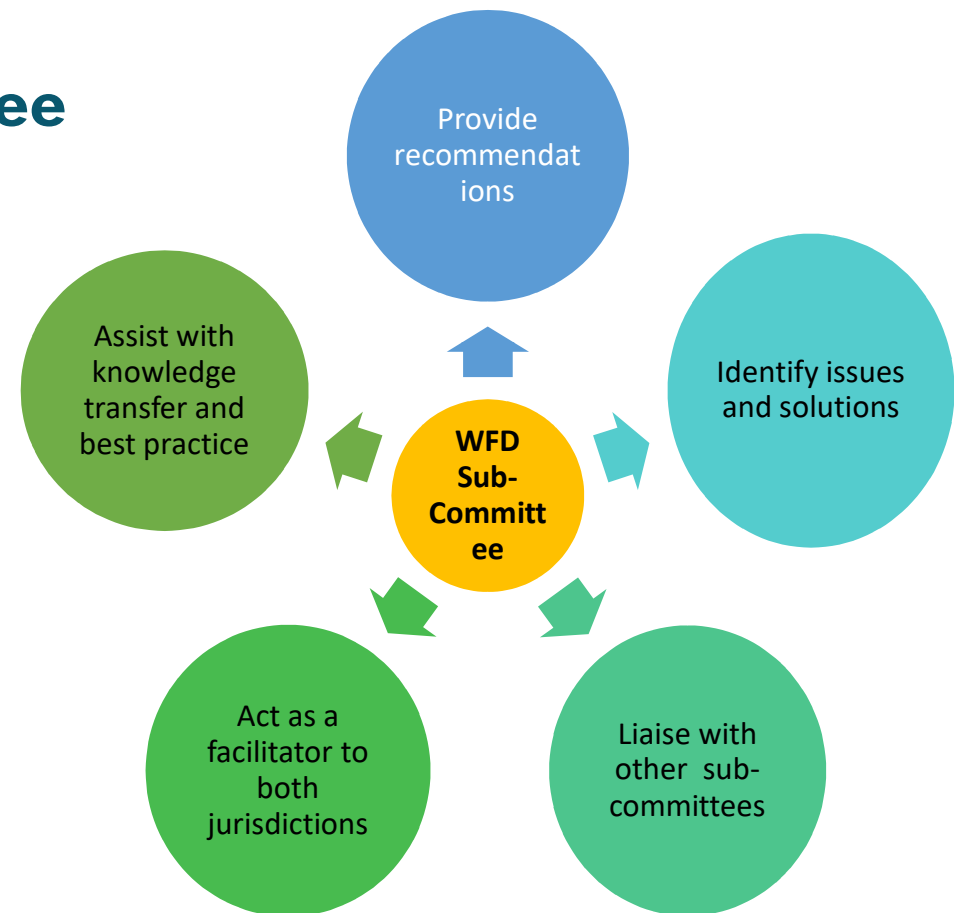
WIP on sheep dip survey results at upper Finn showing clusters which may be of interest



Steering Group: WFD Co-ordination Sub Committee

X border representation from:

- **Loughs Agency (Chair)**
- **DCC**
- **EPA**
- **DAERA**
- **IFI**
- **DoAFM**
(Forestry/WFD/Agricultural)
- **DoHPLG (Water Advisory Unit)**
- **OPW**
- **GSI**
- **DfI Rivers**

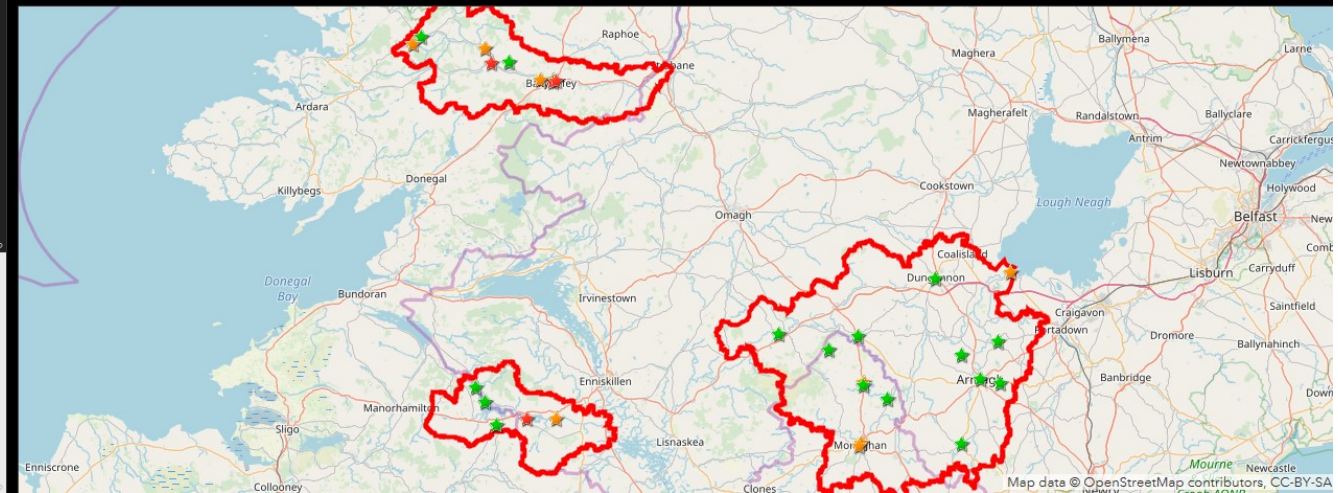
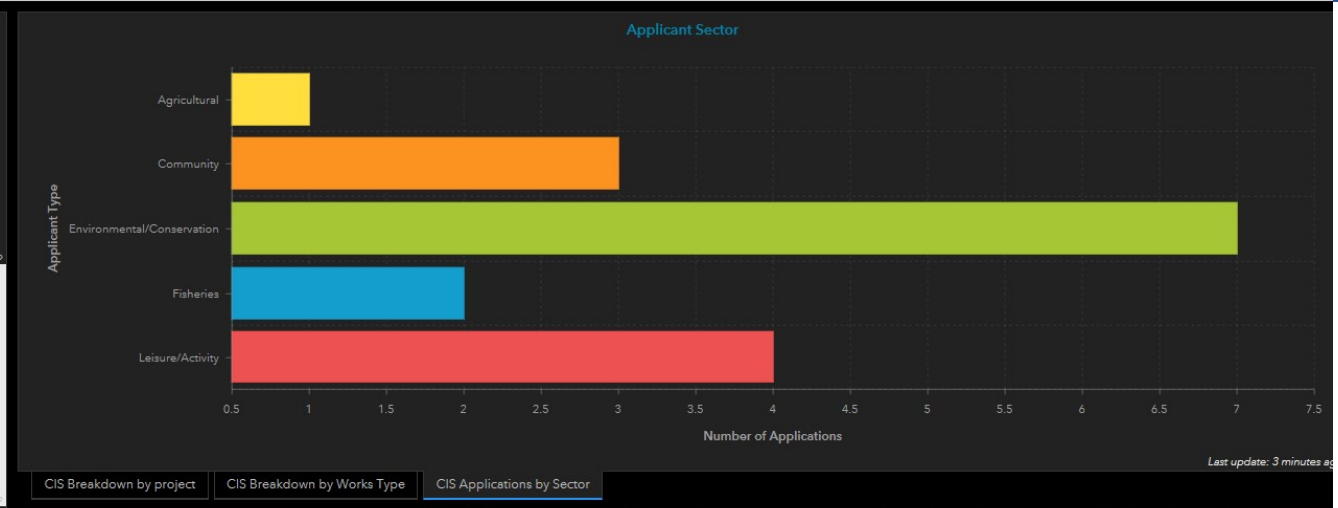
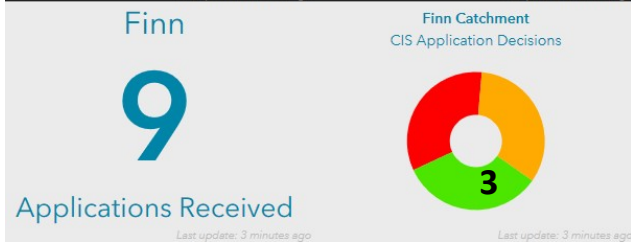
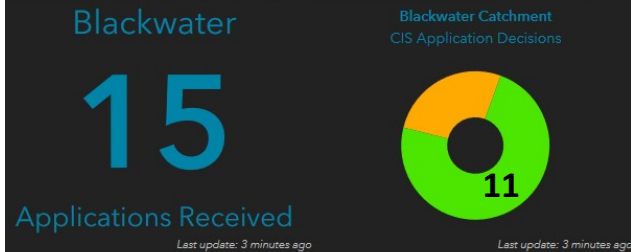
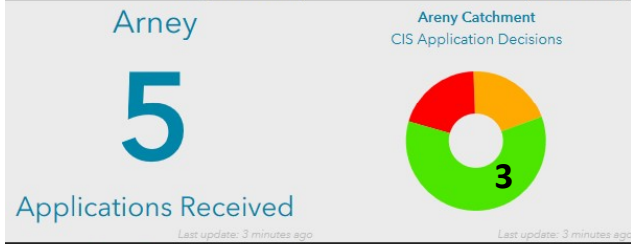


Community Incentive Scheme (CIS) is designed to:

- Support communities to take innovative approaches to looking after and caring for their local river systems including associated lakes.
- Approx €0.5m set aside within the Project for Community based projects
- Projects funded up to the amount of €25,000.
- First round of the CIS closed in October 2019
- Groups are now working with our 3 Catchment Officers re procurement / delivery of all approved works.

Catchment CARE

Community Actions for Resilient Ecosystems



Project Education Programme

Led by colleagues at ABC Council, the project completed a successful education pilot programme in 2019 in 8 schools across the 3 catchments which will be extended in the current year to 14 schools

A series of impressive Education Catchment Films were produced and can be viewed on our Facebook page or You tube Channel or via our website . .

catchmentcare.eu

www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vrhun6U7Pvg

CatchmentCARE
Community Actions for Resilient Ecosystems

newsletter

Summer 2019 – Issue 2



Education Pilot Programme Celebration Day takes Flight

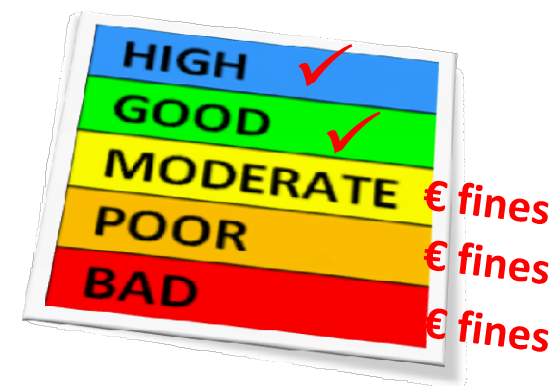
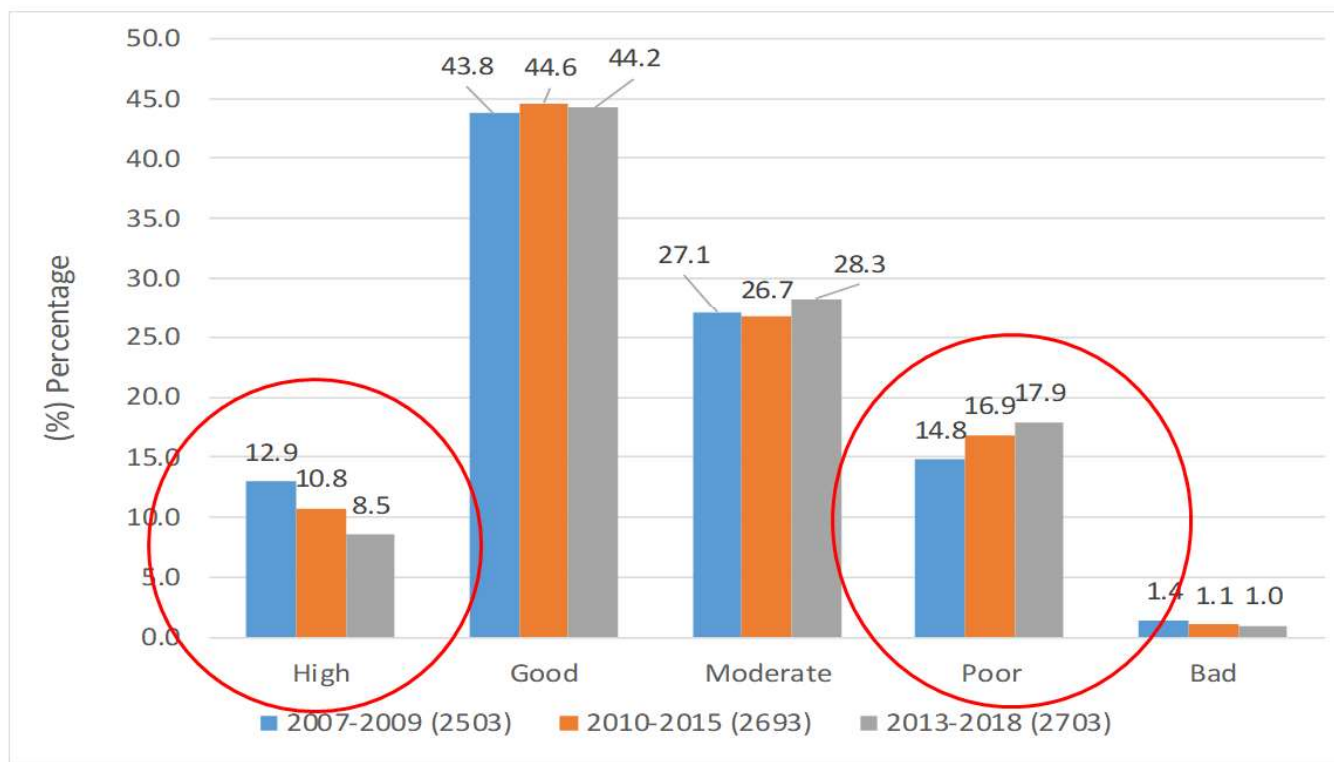
Following the completion of the CatchmentCARE education pilot programme, a celebration day was held in the Mellon Country Inn, Omagh on Wednesday 19th June.

The event saw the eight participating schools come together and showcase the excellent work carried out

Water Quality trends in Ireland . .

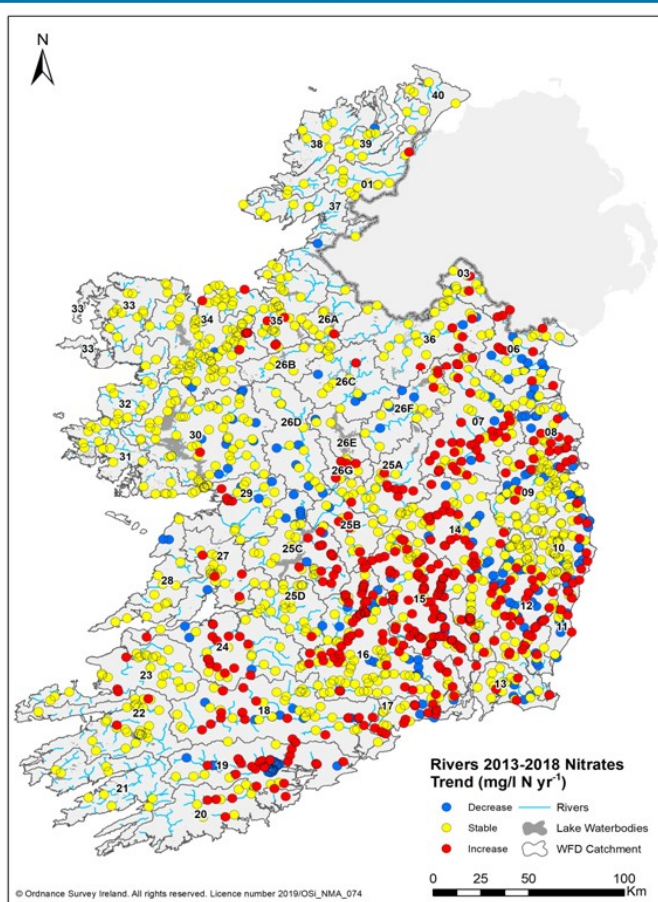


Trend since WFD baseline (all WBs)

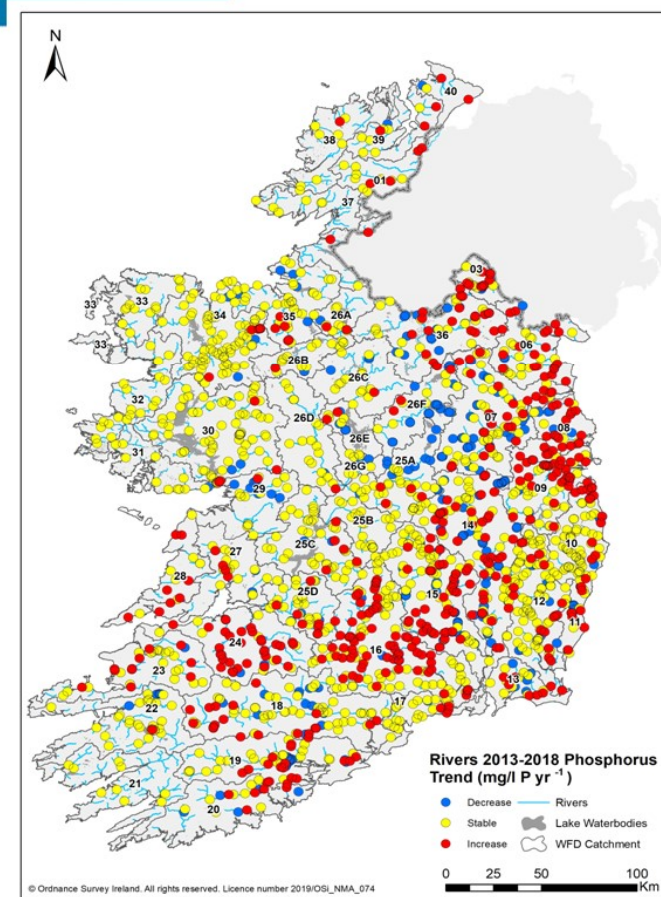
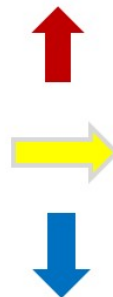


Mary Gurrie, EPA
Water Quality in Ireland
2013-2018

Trends in nutrient concentrations



River nitrate changes



River phosphorus changes

Mary Gurrie, EPA
Water Quality in Ireland
2013-2018

GIS 'Water Quality' Dashboard – FINN (based on EPA data)

River Finn WFD Status History



2009 WFD Status

5
Good

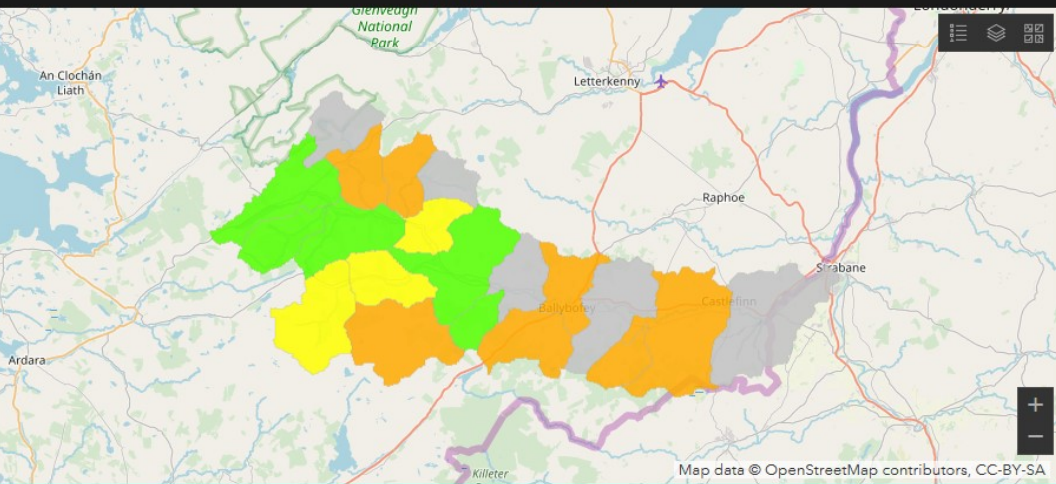
Last update: 30 minutes ago

2009 WFD Status

7
Poor

Last update: 30 minutes ago

Finn WFD Status 2007 - 2009



WFD Status 2018

2
Good

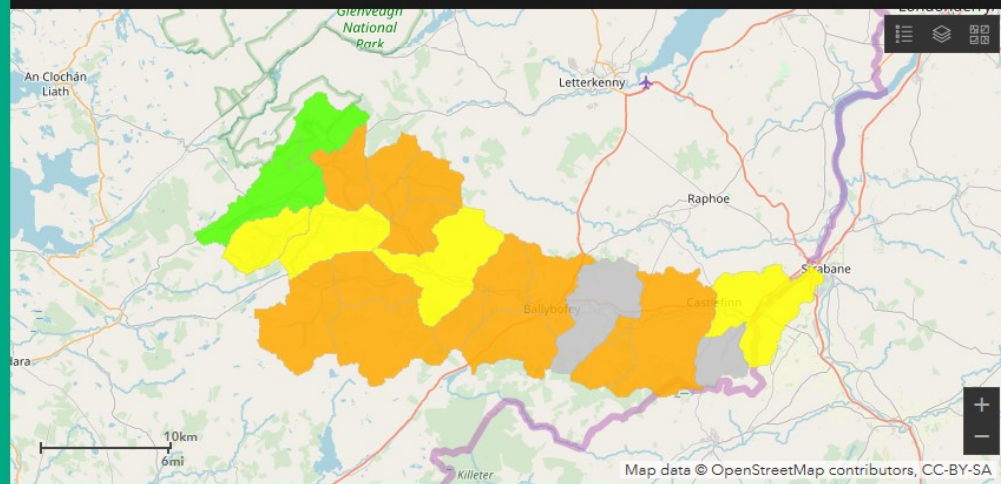
Last update: 30 minutes ago

2018 WFD Status

13
Poor

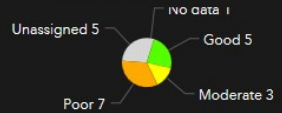
Last update: 30 minutes ago

Finn WFD Status 2013 - 2018



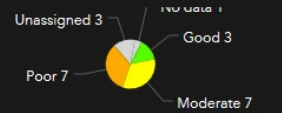
- Status
- Good
 - Moderate
 - Poor
 - Unassigned

2007-2009 WFD Status



Last update: 30 minutes ago

2010-2012 WFD Status



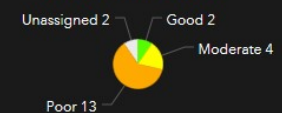
Last update: 30 minutes ago

2010-2015 WFD Status



Last update: 30 minutes ago

2013-2018 WFD Status



Last update: 30 minutes ago

The Climate Change agenda . .

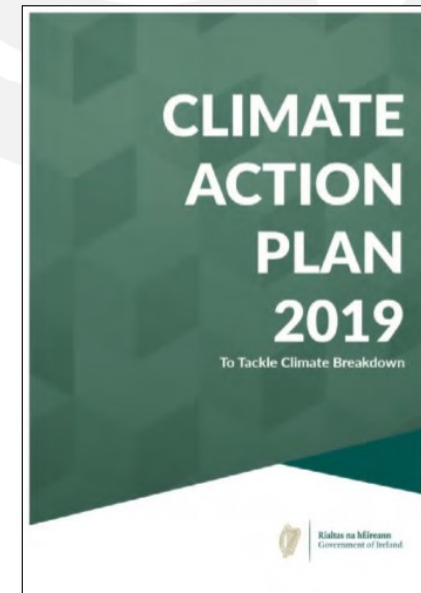


Climate Action Plan 2019 - Overview

Government published the Climate Action Plan 2019 on the 17th July 2019 to “Tackle Climate Breakdown”

- Identifies how Ireland will achieve it's **2030 carbon emissions** and puts us on a trajectory to achieve Net Zero Carbon Emissions by 2050
- **183 Actions** and 100s of Sub Actions across every relevant sectors; Electricity, Enterprise, Housing, Transport, Agriculture, Waste & Public Bodies.
- Plan also includes actions to ensure that all of us as citizens become more **engaged and mobilised**.

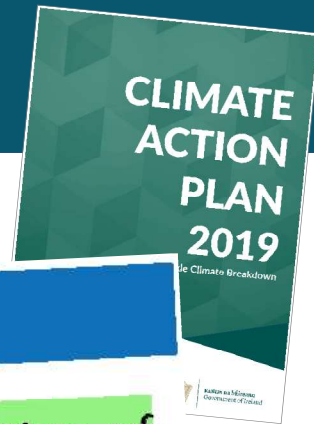
“Our approach will be to nudge people and businesses to change behaviour and adapt new technologies through incentives, disincentives, regulations and information” [An Taoiseach]



David Mellett, CARO

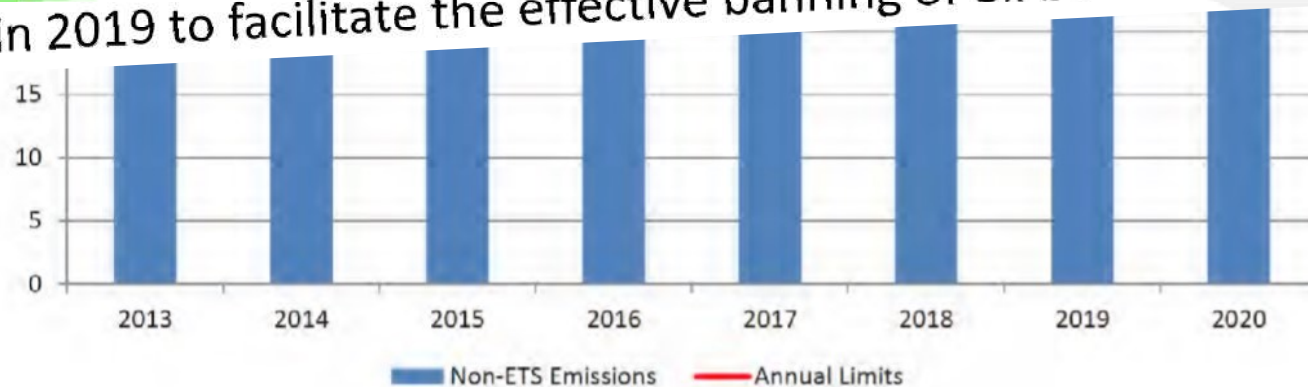
Where We Stand – 2020 Targets

Ireland's Actual & Projected non-ETS Emissions

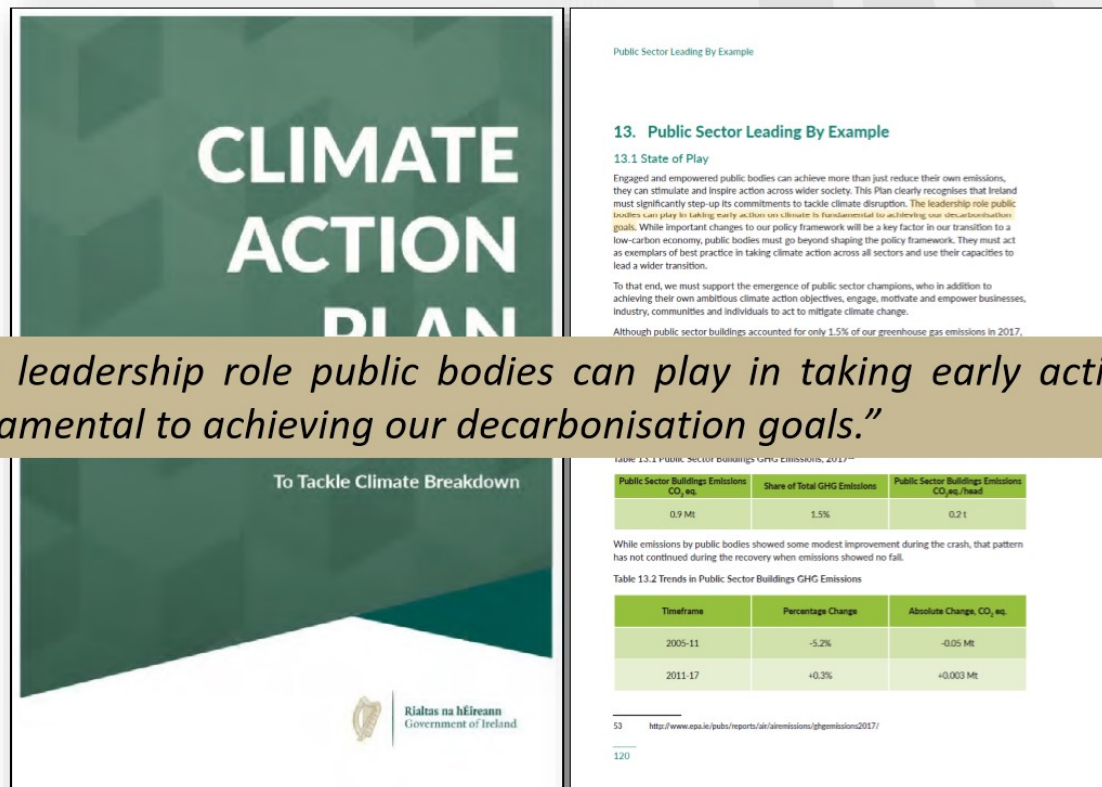


Built Environment

Action 60: Effectively ban the installation of oil boilers from 2022 and the installation of gas boilers from 2025 in all new dwellings through the introduction of new regulatory standards for home heating systems, and ensure the supply chain for the installation of renewable heating systems is in place. Enact the NZEB performance requirements in regulation in 2019 to facilitate the effective banning of oil boilers



Public Sector Leading by Example



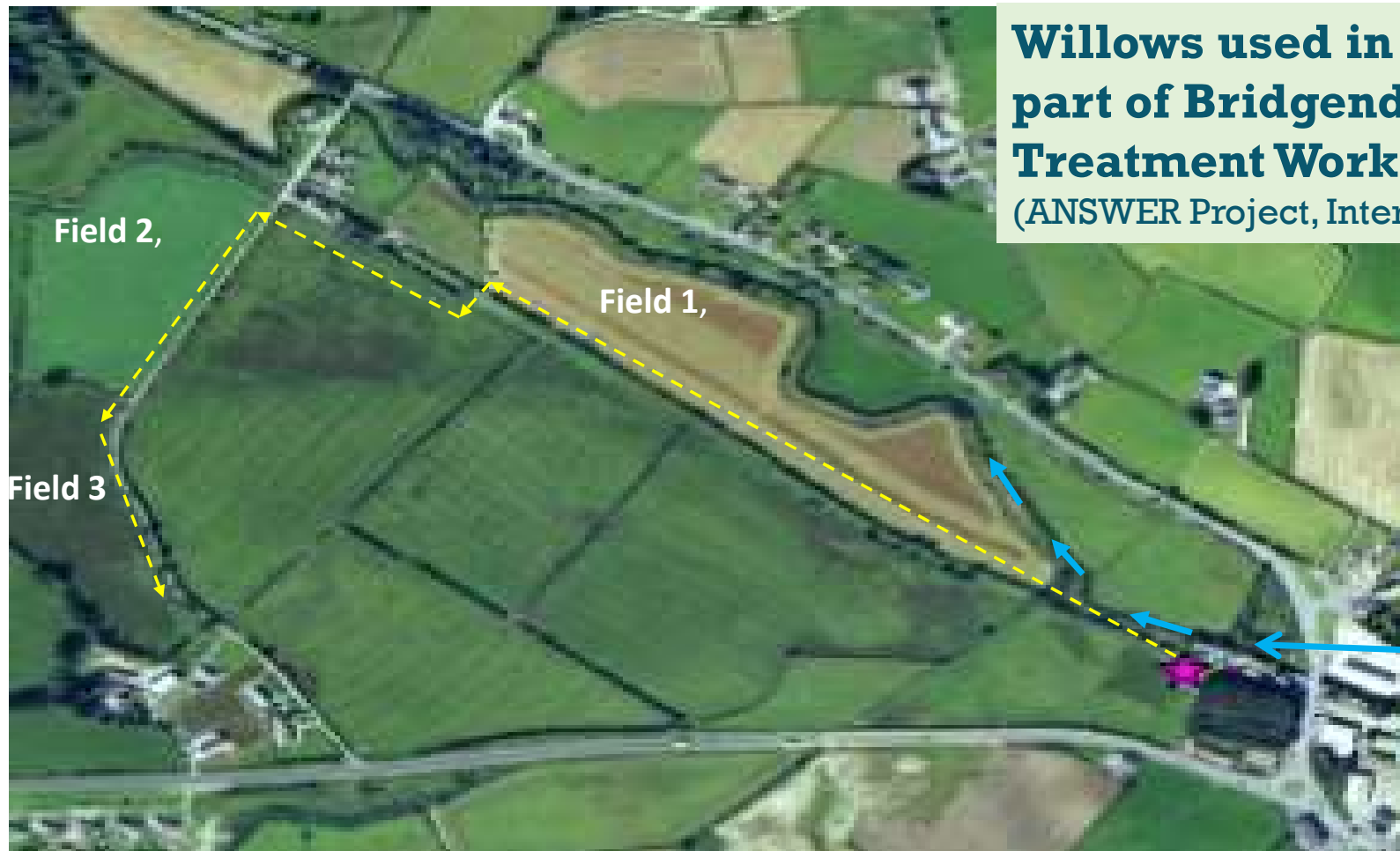
“The leadership role public bodies can play in taking early action is fundamental to achieving our decarbonisation goals.”

Some recent work with willows in Donegal ..



Willows used in 'proof of concept' as part of Bridgend Wastewater Treatment Works

(ANSWER Project, Interreg 4A)

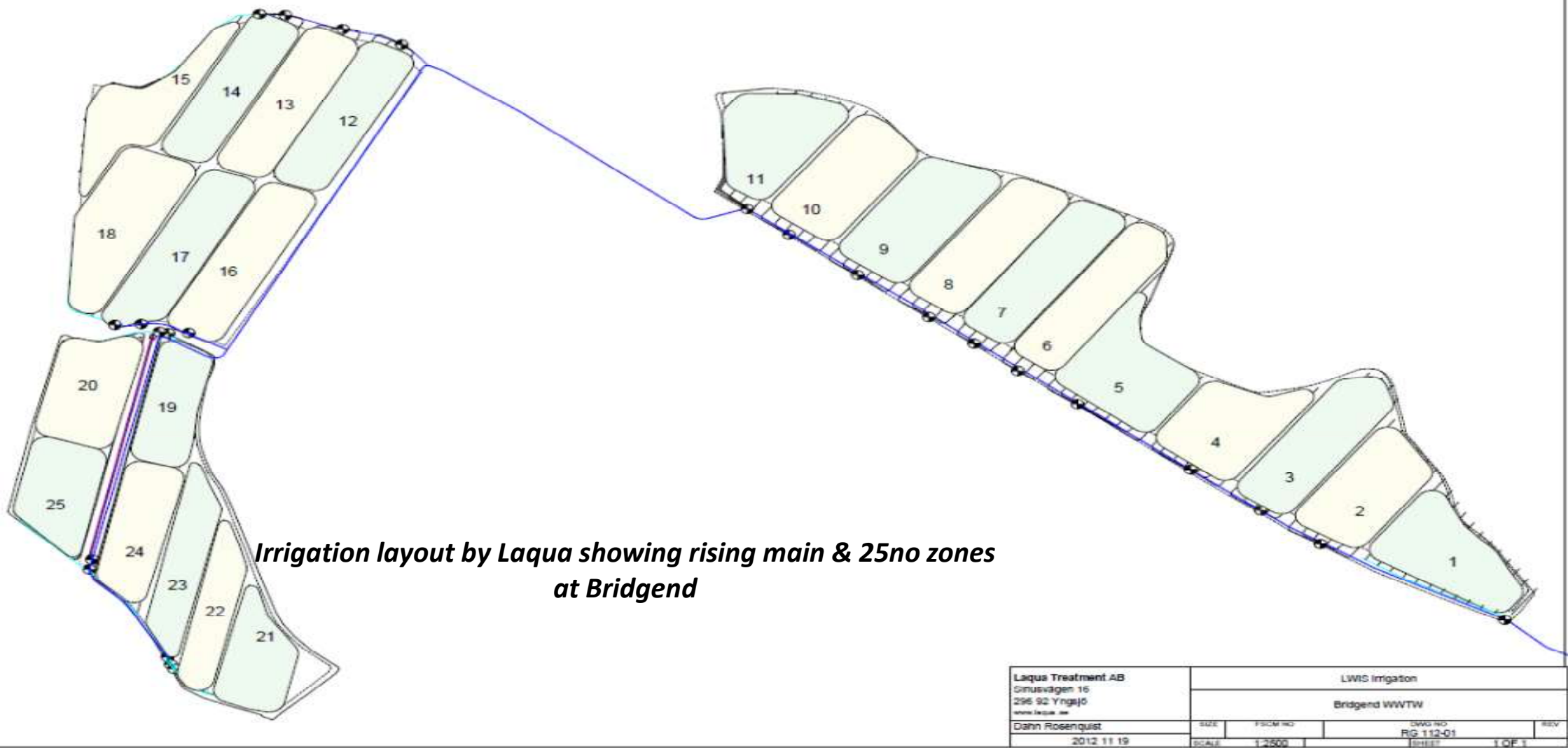


Low pressure
pumping of
effluent to
willow plantations

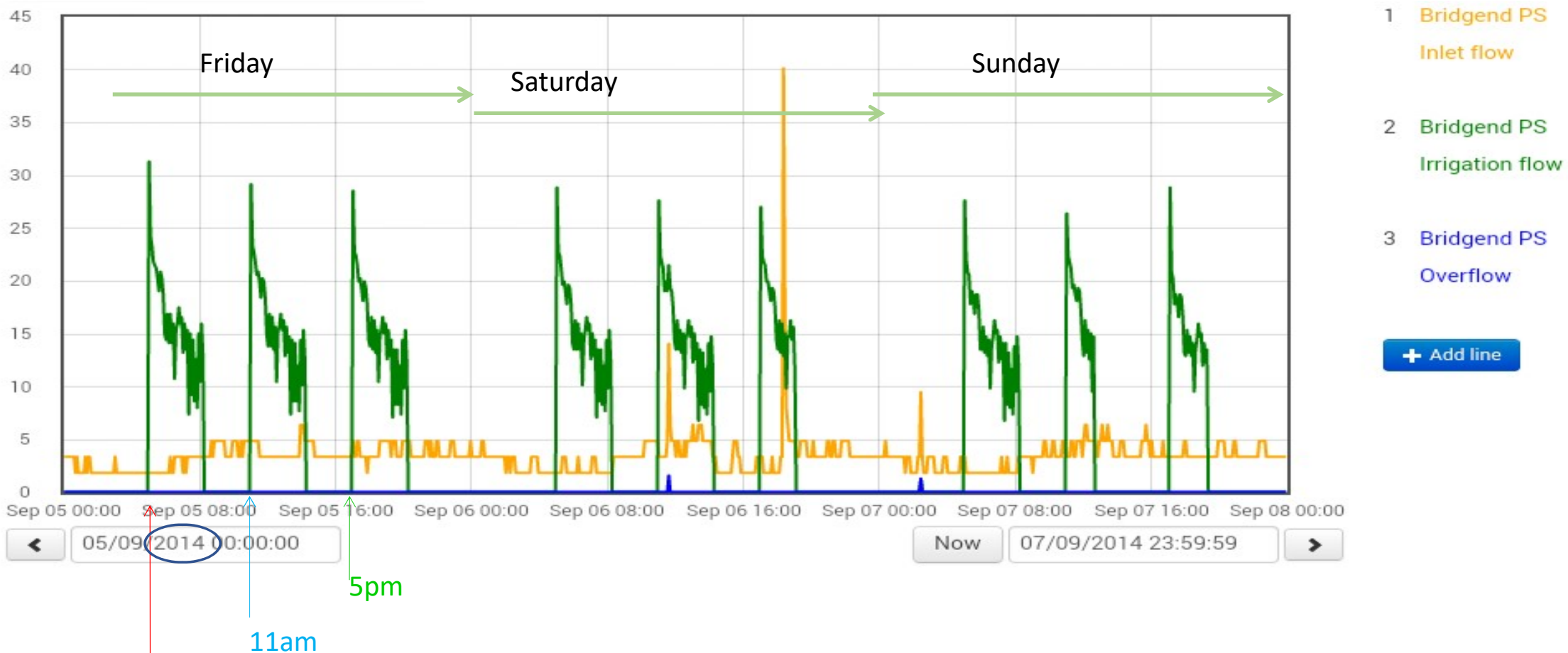
Stream



Bridgend
WWTW



Irrigation zones at Bridgend



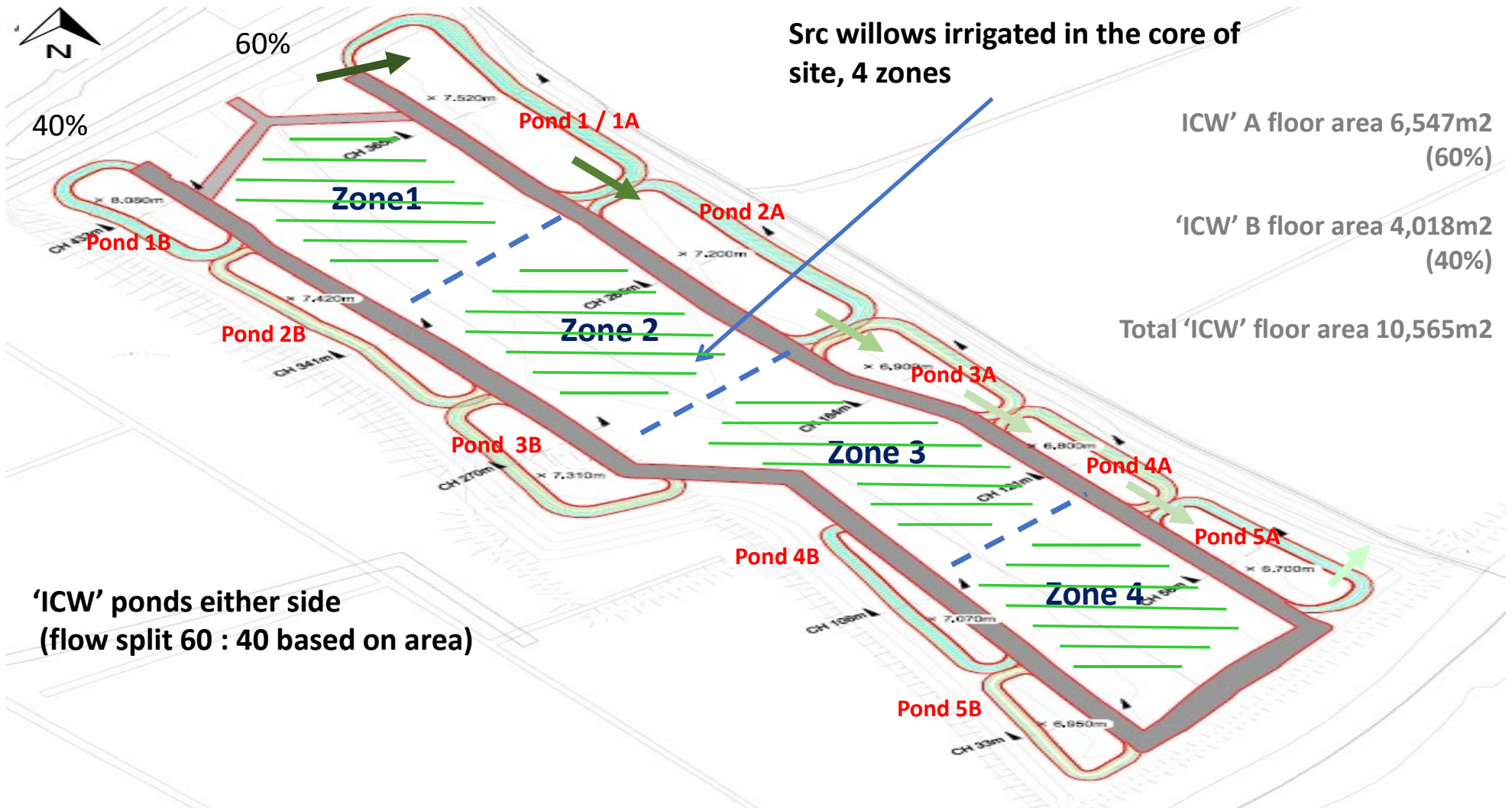
All data trended and available online, this example (2014) showing inlet flow, irrigation flow and no flow to river

Churchtown Landfill site

Restoration works financed by :





- Department of Environment, Community & Local Government
- The ANSWER Project (Interreg 4A)
- Construction managed by David Robb, Executive Engineer

Churchtown Landfill Site Plan

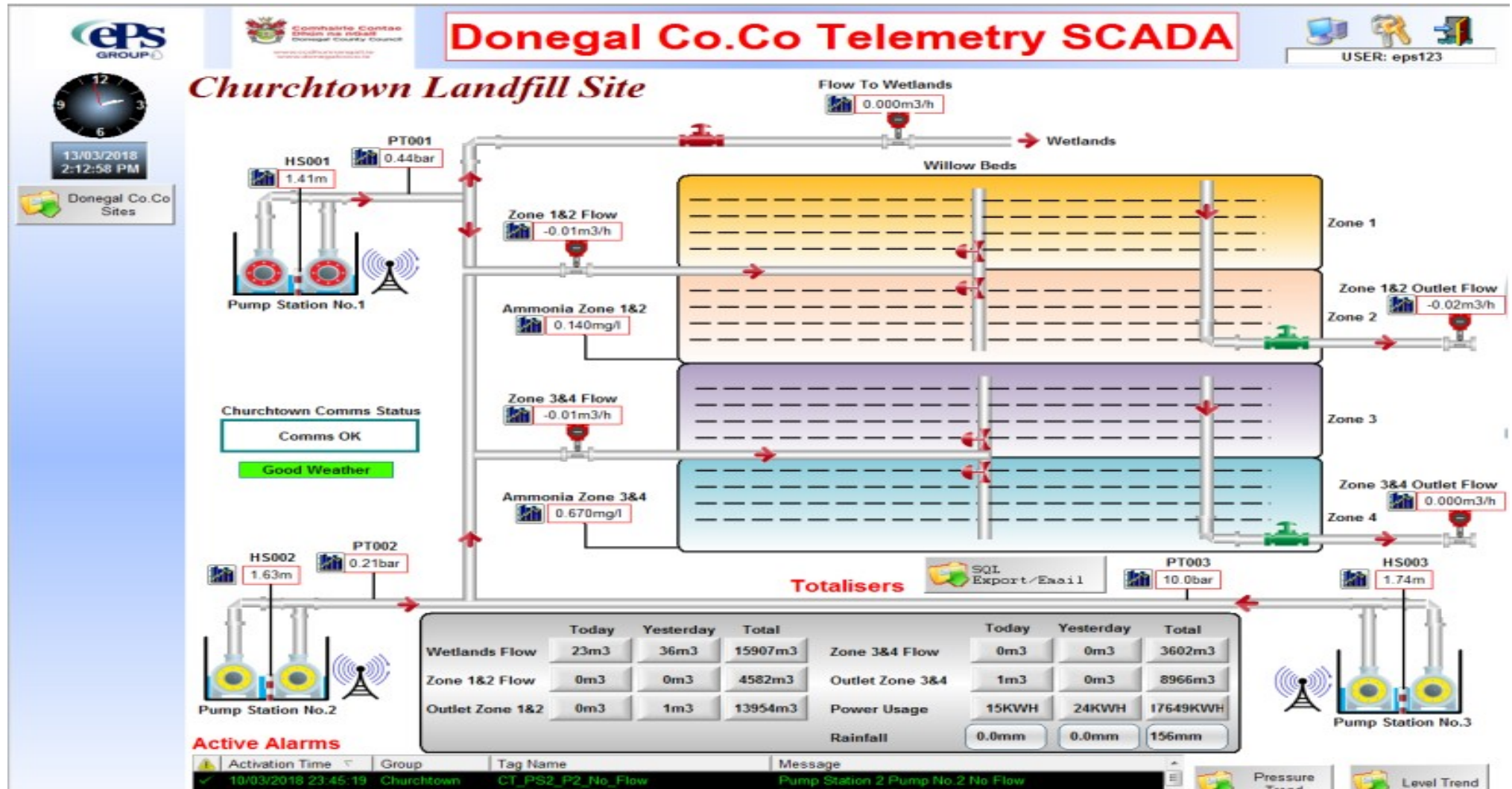


Monitoring at Churchtown Landfill



-  Pond outlet
-  Surface water
-  Collection sumps
-  Ammonia analyser

SCADA (Supervisory control and data acquisition)



Performance - Extract from monthly monitoring (January 2019)

Parameter	Limit
pH	6-9
BOD	20mg/l
Suspended solids	30mg/l
Total P (as P)	2mg/l
Total Ammonia (as N)	3mg/l

Table 1. Emission Limits Values

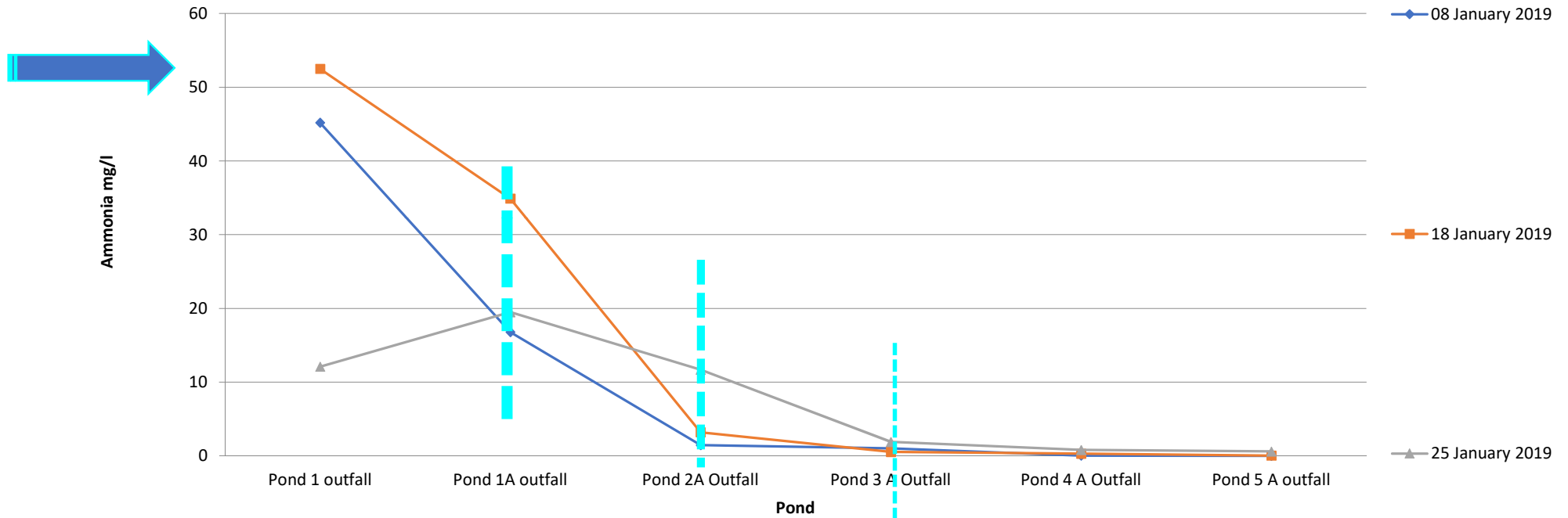
Emission Limit Values – as referenced in the approved Specified Engineering Works Report July 2014.

Location	Parameter	Peak concentration for month	Compliance with proposed ELV's	Length of time Non - Compliant	Comments
ICW – Pond 5A Discharge	Ammonia mg/l	0.6	Yes	N/A	No issues
ICW – Pond 5B Discharge	Ammonia mg/l	0.009	Yes	N/A	No Issues
Willows -Northern Discharge	Ammonia mg/l	0.06	Yes	N/A	No Issues
Willows - Southern Discharge	Ammonia mg/l	0.45	Yes	N/A	No issues

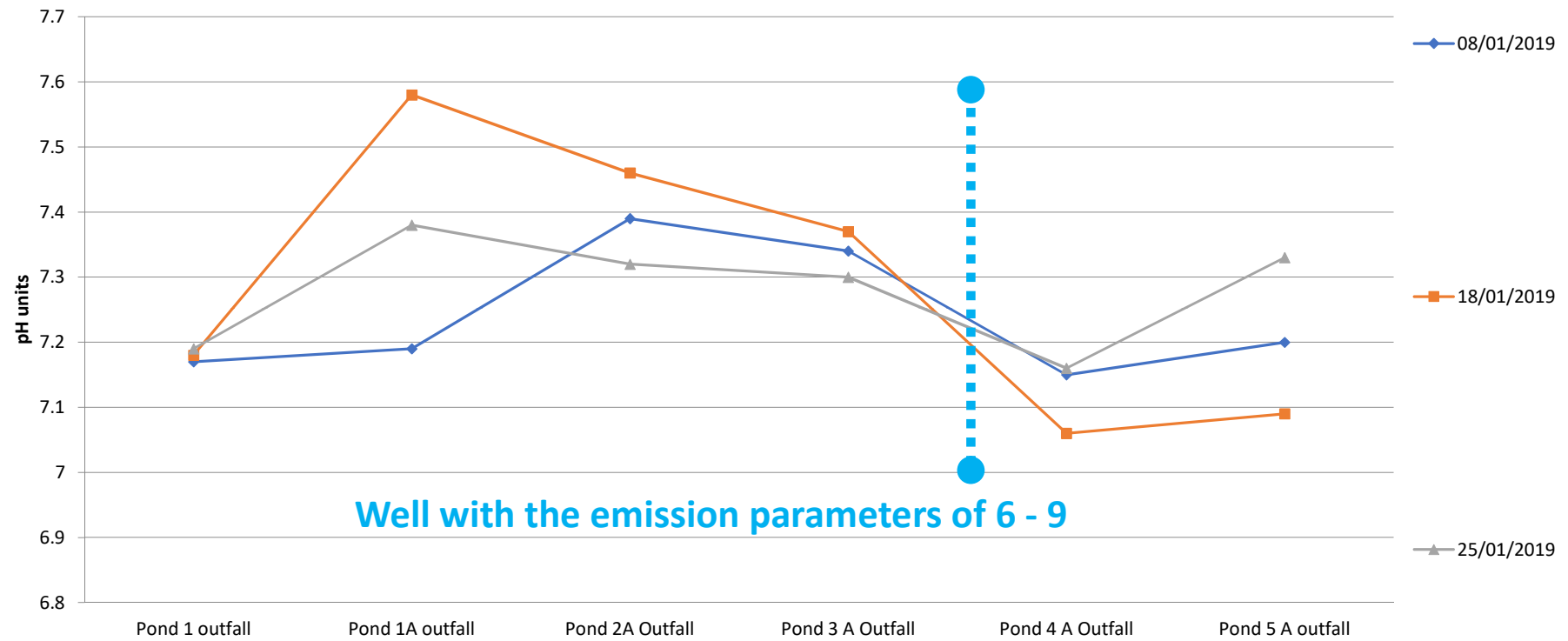
Table 2. Peak Concentrations of Ammonia from the four discharges.

Churchtown Landfill Monitoring January 2019

"A" series ponds



pH Monitoring (January 2019) “A” series ponds





Performance summary from 2018 (src willows + ICW's)

11,606m³ leachate collected & treated in combined willows + ponds system
2,400m³ leachate imported for treatment (prolonged dry periods)
14,000m³ or approx ...



x 470!

€'s + Carbon footprint!!

Onsite treatment has eliminated any transportation of leachate from the site for off-site treatment resulting in savings in haulage costs [est €150 - €200K pa]

Income from harvesting willow crop will offset some of the site Opex.

To wrap up . .

CatchmentCARE Project - tackling water quality on various fronts

Water Quality trends are not healthy and need to be turned around

Climate Action Plan 2019 – actions which can be aligned with today's agenda!
But also opportunities!!!

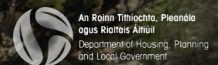
Natural based plant solutions including src willows need to be managed but can do a job for us

'It is important that this type of sustainable technology is actively encouraged in today's environmentally aware and financially constrained climate'

John McMillen, Former Chief Executive, NIEA



Thank you –



Catchment **CARE**
Community Actions for Resilient Ecosystems

