Supporting document

# Proposal for the Assessment under Water Framework Directive of Coastal River Water Bodies for 3rd cycle River Basin Management Plan

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NIEA Northern Ireland Environment Agency
www.daera-ni.gov.uk

An Agency within the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
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# Introduction

## 1.0 Background

The criteria for delineation of surface water bodies for the Water Framework Directive (WFD) are set out in Annex 2, Section 1 of the Directive. An initial characterisation exercise was carried out in 2005 and published in the Water Framework Directive (WFD) Article 5 Characterisation Technical Report. Further work was carried out in 2006 to fully complete coverage around cross-border areas resulting in a 575 water body set used for water quality classification and programmes of measures for the first River Basin Plan Period. A number of small river catchments which were of less than 10km$^{2}$' along the coast were not identified as water bodies as this is the minimum size threshold for WFD.

A Small Water bodies Short Method Statement[1] was included in the characterisation report that stated *'Further investigative work will need to be carried out on the coastal areas of Northern Ireland that have not been included in the initial river typology assessment, to ascertain whether some of these areas need to be identified as separate small water bodies'*.

The Common Implementation Strategy guidance states that *'water body identification should be verified and refined in the period before the publication of each river basin management plan'.*

For the second river basin cycle, a delineation exercise was undertaken in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency in the Republic of Ireland and some smaller river water bodies were amalgamated leading to a revised set of 450 river water bodies for the second River Basin Plan. However, no further investigative work was carried out looking at the coastal river water bodies.

As these coastal river water bodies remain unclassified this has resulted in areas around the coast which are coloured grey on classification maps.

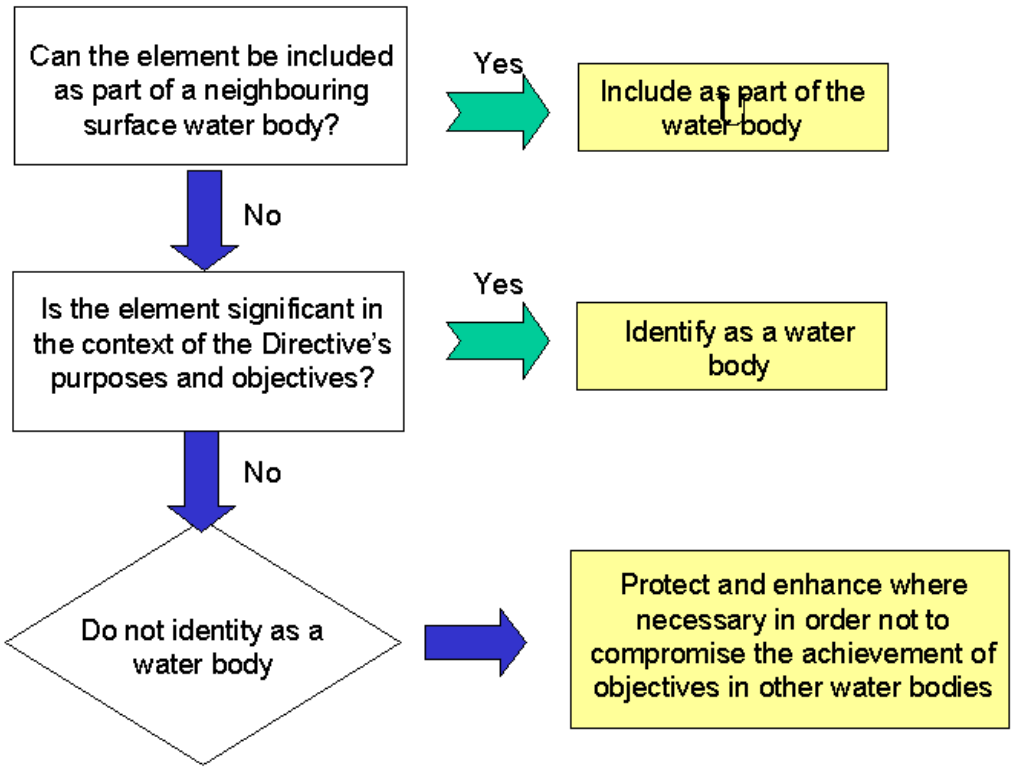
For the third river basin cycle management plan we are therefore proposing a method to provide an assessment of water quality in these coastal areas. It must be noted however that not all coastal interbasins have rivers within them and the assignment of a proxy status is not a classification, as these are not true water bodies.

[1] https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doe/small-water-bodies-short-method-statement-2005.PDF

## 2.0 Proposed Methodology for Northern Ireland

Article 1 of the Water Framework Directive states *'The purpose of the Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of all waters including inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. Member States must ensure that the implementation of the Directive's provisions achieves this purpose. However, surface waters include a large number of very small waters for which the administrative burden for the management of these waters may be enormous.'*

UKTAG Guidance on the identification of small surface waterbodies[2] recommends the following approach to ensure appropriate protection of the smallest surface waters:




Consideration was given to this guidance for the characterisation report in 2005 and the small coastal river water bodies were not identified for merging due to their coastal location and were not considered significant in the context of the Directives purposes and objectives.

For third cycle classification therefore Northern Ireland do not intend to identify the small coastal water bodies as water bodies in their own right but instead propose to follow the UKTAG and CIS guidance which states

[2] https://www.wfduk.org/sites/default/files/Media/Characterisation%20of%20the%20water%20environment/Identification%20of%20small%20surface%20water%20bodies_Draft_030703.pdf

- Small elements that belong to same category and type, that are influenced by the same pressure category and level, and that have an influence on another well delimitated water body may be grouped for assessment and reporting purposes.

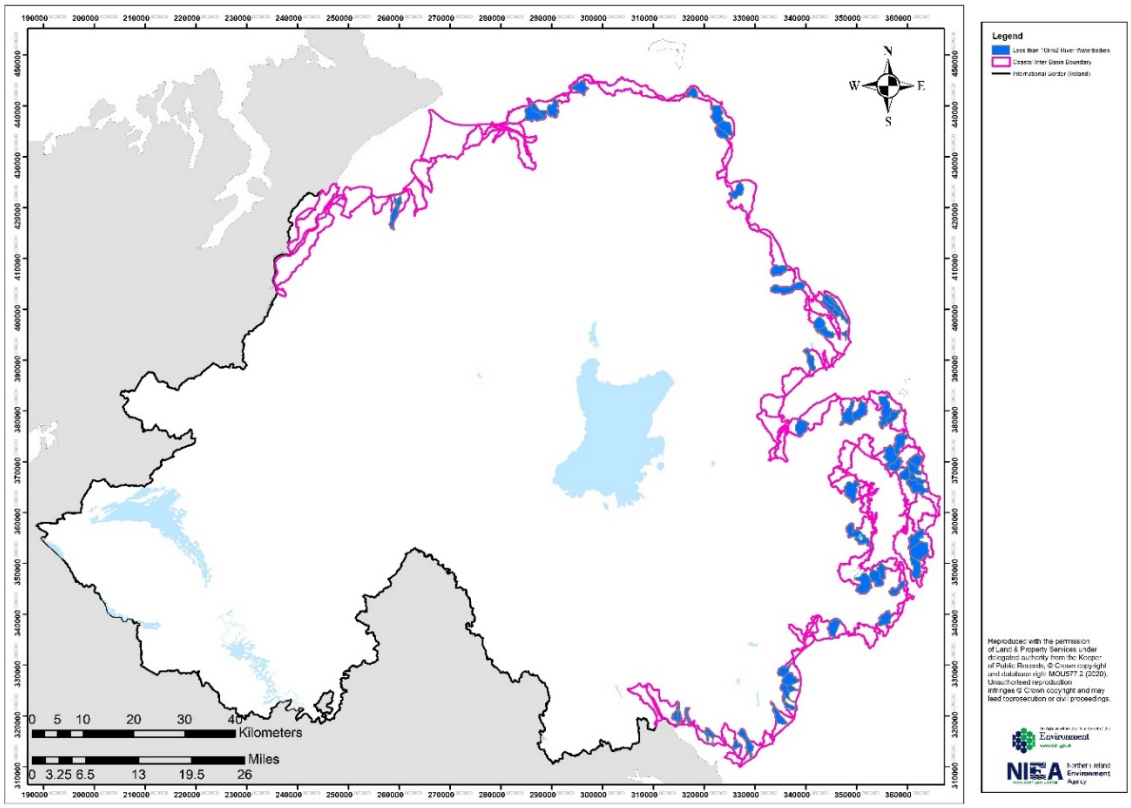
## 3.0 Northern Ireland datasets

In 2005 a NI digital dataset was created which identified sixty-four coastal water bodies. As each of these had an area of less 10km$^2$ they were not included in the river water body set for 1st or 2nd cycle monitoring and classification. In addition there still remained areas around the coast where no water bodies were identified. Therefore classifying the small coastal river water bodies alone by any method would still leave gaps on our classification maps.

In order to provide complete data coverage, an additional digital dataset was created and named coastal interbasins. It consists of fifty-six polygons ranging from 1km$^2$ to 58km$^2$ in area. Thirty-two of the fifty-six coastal interbasins contain at least one less than 10km$^2$ river water body and twenty-four have no water body identified within them.

The differences in the two datasets are best explained visually in the maps below.

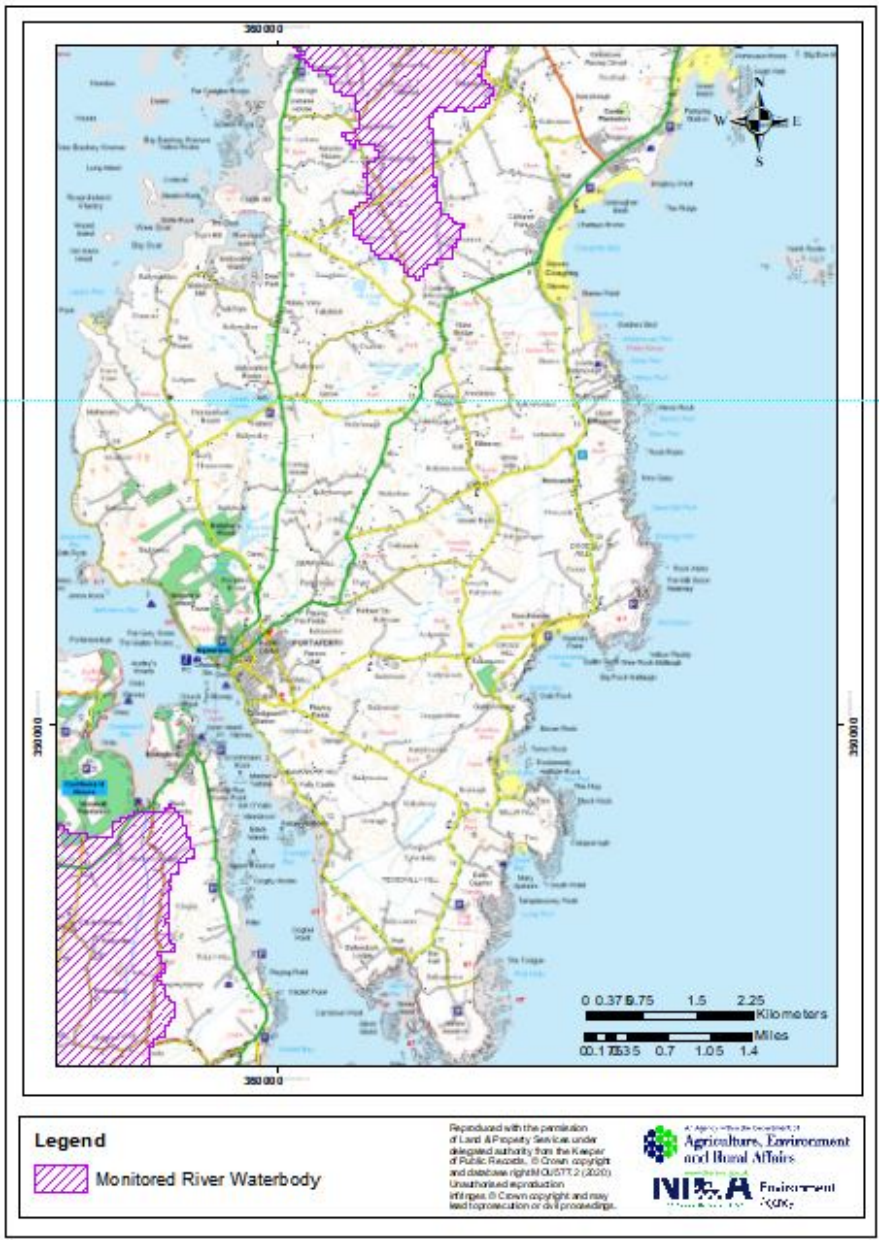
Map 1 below presents the coastal interbasins (pink) and the less than 10km$^2$ river water bodies (blue) which fall within the interbasins.



**Map 1. Shows the coastal interbasins (pink) and the less than 10km$^2$ river water bodies (blue).**

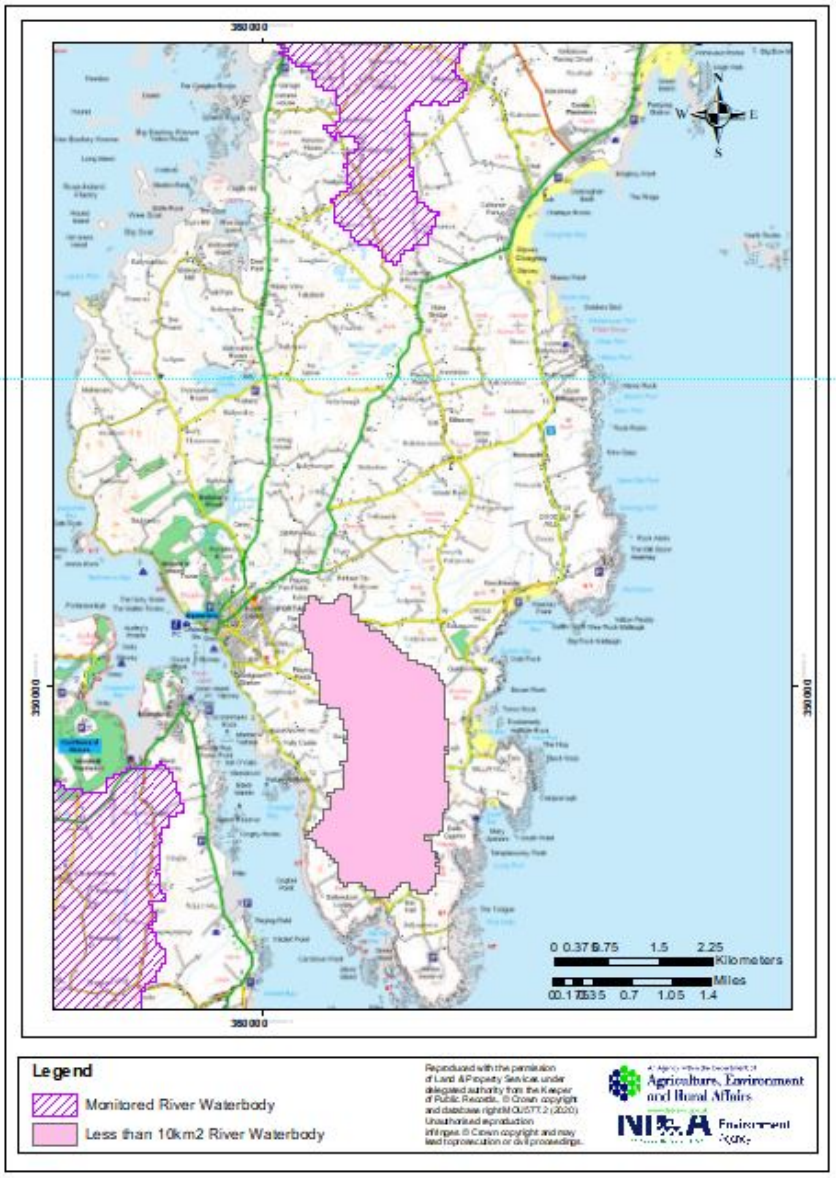
To see how this works in closer detail the following example is provided.

Map 2 shows the Ards Pennisula with the river water body that is monitored and classified shown in purple. The area below this is unclassified and for 1st and 2nd cycle classification maps has been coloured grey.



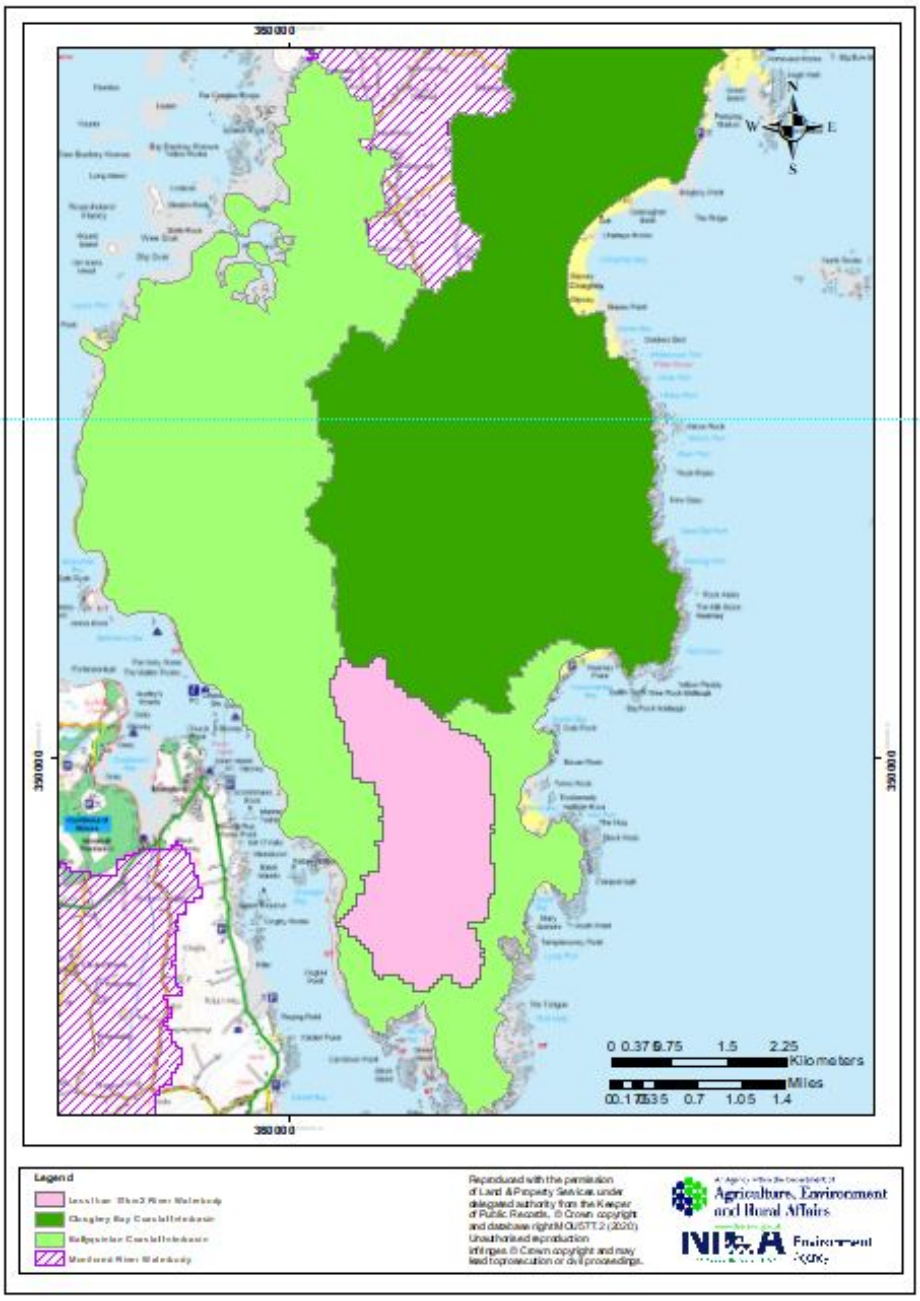

**Map 2. Shows the location of the monitored Blackstaff (Ards) river water body on the Ards Peninsula**

Map 3 shows a less than 10km $^2$ river water body that was identified in the digital dataset. If the classification was only determined for this small water body the area around this would remain grey on classification maps.




**Map 3. Shows a monitored river water body and a less than 10km$^2$ river water body on the Ards Peninsula**

Map 4 shows the less than 10km$^2$ river water body and its associated coastal interbasin identified in light green. The adjacent coastal interbasin is shown in dark green.




**Map 4. Showing monitored river water bodies (purple, hatched), a less than 10km$^2$ river water body (pink) and its associated coastal interbasin (light green) on the Ards Peninsula. An adjacent coastal interbasin is also shown (dark green).**

It is therefore proposed that to provide full NI coverage the Coastal Interbasins are used as the baseline dataset for this project.

The full list of coastal interbasins along with hydrometric information, predominant land use and typology can be found in the Appendix. Since all the river water bodies within the coastal interbasins are less than 10km$^2$ the coastal interbasins typology have all been described as 'extra-small'.

Each coastal interbasin will be matched, where possible, with a river water body with similar characteristics for the following criteria:

- Proximity/Catchment
- Geology
- Altitude
- Area
- Land use
- Areas lying within the same N2K protected area.
- Areas draining into the same Bathing Water or Shellfish Water Protected Area

When selecting a proxy river water body it is important to consider any protected area designations into which the area drains. The proxy water body chosen must be reflective of any impacts from riverine inputs into these protected areas.

### 3.1 North Down & Ards Peninsula

There are ten monitored river water bodies in the Ards Peninsula that will be assessed to see which can act as a potential proxy for the twelve coastal interbasins, all of which been typed as small, lowland with siliceous geology. Land use in the Ards Peninsula is predominantly agricultural with some towns and villages located close to the coast.

Six of the coastal interbasins, Ballyquintan Point, Cloughey Bay, Greyabbey, Loughries, North West Strangford and Lisbane fall wholly or partially within the Strangford and Lecale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Five coastal interbasins, Ballywalter, Cloughey Bay, Donaghadee, Drumfad Bay and Groomsport are adjacent to the North Channel Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Four coastal interbasins Greyabbey, Lisbane, Loughries and North West Strangford are adjacent to Strangford Lough SAC, Special Protection Area (SPA), Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) and RAMSAR[3]. Ballyquinton Point coastal interbasin is adjacent to both the North Channel

[3] *Ramsar* sites are wetlands of international importance that have been designated under the criteria of the *Ramsar* Convention on Wetlands for containing representative, rare or unique wetland types or for their importance in conserving biological diversity.

and Strangford Lough SAC. Holywood costal interbasin is adjacent to Belfast Lough SPA and Belfast Lough Open Water SPA.

Five coastal interbasins, Greyabbey, Lisbane, Loughries, North West Strangford, Ballyquinton Point are adjacent to Strangford Lough Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI).

Seven coastal interbasins, Bangor, Ballywalter, Cloughey Bay, Groomsport, Holywood, Donaghadee and Drumfad Bay are adjacent to Bathing Waters.

Six coastal interbasins, Ballyquintan Point, Greyabbey, Lisbane, Loughries, North West Strangford and Holywood are adjacent to or within a short distance of Shellfish Waters.

### 3.2 Belfast Lough (North) & Lagan

(Belfast City Airport to Larne)

There are twenty-one monitored river water bodies in the Belfast Lough and Lagan catchments that will be assessed to see which can act as a potential proxy for the six coastal interbasins.

Six of the river water bodies around Belfast Lough and Lagan have been typed as lowland/calcareous/small, ten as lowland/siliceous/small, one lowland-siliceous-medium, one mid-altitude/siliceous/small and one mid-altitude/calcareous/small. Geology is predominantly calcareous NW of the Lough and siliceous towards the south and east.

The city of Belfast and the greater Belfast area are predominantly continuous and discontinuous urban fabric. Land use outside of the greater Belfast area is predominantly agricultural.

Larne Lough coastal interbasin is adjacent to the North Channel SAC.

Larne Lough and Carnduff coastal interbasins are adjacent to Larne Lough SPA, ASSI and RAMSAR. Glynn Woods ASSI lies partially within the Carnduff coastal interbasin.

Four of the coastal interbasins, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Greenisland/Jordanstown and Macedon Point are adjacent to Belfast Lough SPA and Belfast Lough Open Water SPA.

Larne Lough coastal interbasin is adjacent to Brown’s Bay Bathing Water.

All six coastal interbasins, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Greenisland/Jordanstown, Macedon Point, Larne Lough and Carnduff are adjacent to or within a distance of a Shellfish Water.

### 3.3 South East Down

(Ballymorran Bay to Newcastle)

There are thirteen monitored river water bodies in the South East Down catchment that will be assessed to see which can act as a potential proxy for the seven coastal interbasins.

Twelve of the associated river water bodies have been typed as small, lowland with siliceous geology. The remaining river water body has been typed as small, mid-altitude with siliceous geology. Land use is predominantly agricultural with some towns and villages located close to the coast.

All the coastal interbasins lie wholly or partially within the Strangford and Lecale AONB.

Three coastal interbasins, Murlough, Tyrella and St John's Point are adjacent to Murlough SAC and ASSI.

Three coastal interbasins, Kilclief, Delamont and Clea are adjacent to to Strangford Lough SAC, SPA and MCZ and Strangford Lough ASSI.

National Nature Reserves (NNR) lie within three coastal interbasins, Kilclief, Delamont and Dundrum Bay. Quoile ASSI and RAMSAR lies partially within Delamont coastal interbasin. A RAMSAR site also lies between St John's Point and Ardglass coastal interbasins.

Dundrum Bay and Tyrella coastal interbasins are adjacent to Bathing Waters.

Five coastal interbasins, Dundrum Bay, Ardglass, Clea, Delamont, Kilclief and St Johns Point are adjacent or within a distance of Shellfish Waters.

### 3.4 Kilkeel & Mourne Streams and Newry

(Dundrum to Carlingford)

There are twelve monitored river water bodies in the Newry and Kilkeel & Mourne Streams catchments that will be assessed to see which can act as a potential proxy for the nine coastal interbasins. The twelve associated river water bodies have been typed as small with siliceous geology. Mean altitude of the river water bodies has been assessed as either lowland or mid-altitude. Land use is predominantly agricultural with some towns and villages located throughout the catchment.

Dundrum and Donard coastal interbasins lie partially within the Eastern Mournes SAC and ASSI. The upper section of the coastal interbasins lies within the Western Mournes and

Kilfeaghan Upper ASSI. Donard and Dunmore Head coastal interbasins are adjacent to Murlough SAC. Four coastal interbasins, Arno's Vale, Killowen, Millbay, Warrenpoint are adjacent to Carlingford Lough ASSI and MCZ. Narrow Water coastal interbasin lies partially within the Ring of Gullion AONB. The remaining coastal interbasins lie wholly or partially within the Mourne AONB.

Donard and Millbay coastal interbasins are adjacent to Bathing Waters.

Four coastal interbasins, Arno's Vale, Killowen, Millbay and Warrenpoint are adjacent or within a distance of Shellfish Waters.

### 3.5 North East Coast and Bush

(Larne to Portstewart)

There are thirty monitored river water bodies in the North East Coast and Bush catchments that will be assessed to see which can act as a potential proxy for the ten coastal interbasins.

The thirty associated river water bodies have all been typed as small. Geology is a mix of siliceous, calcareous and peat. Mean altitude of the river water bodies has been assessed as either lowland or mid-altitude.

Land use is predominantly agricultural with areas of peat bog. There are towns and villages located throughout the catchments.

Garron Point coastal interbasin lies partially within the Garron Plateau SAC, ASSI and RAMSAR.

Torr Head coastal interbasin lies partially within the Antrim Hills SPA.

The Giant's Causeway coastal interbasin lies partially within the Giant's Causeway and Dunseverick ASSI, the Giants Causeway NNR, the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site and the Causeway Coast AONB.

There are a number of additional ASSIs falling partially or wholly within the Torr Head, Garron Point, Ballintoy, Portrush and Closeburn Bay(Glenarm) coastal interbasins.

An MCZ lies close to Garron Point and Red Bay coastal interbasins. Five coastal interbasins, Giant's Causeway, Portrush, Ballintoy, Torr Head and Patton Fall are adjacent to SACs.

All the coastal interbasins fall wholly or partially within the Antrim Coast and Glens AONB or the Causeway Coast AONB.

Eight coastal interbasins, Ballintoy, Closeburn Bay/Glenarm, Garron Point, Killyglen, Portrush, Red Bay, Straidkilly Point and Torr Head are adjacent to Bathing Waters.

There are no Shellfish Waters associated with North East Coast and Bush coastal interbasins.

### 3.6 Lower Bann

(Coleraine)

There are thirty-one monitored river water bodies in the Lower Bann catchment that will be assessed to see which can act as a potential proxy for the single coastal interbasin.

The associated river water bodies have been typed predominantly as small with one medium sized river water body. The geology is predominantly calcareous with one river water body typed as peat. The mean altitude of the river water bodies has been assessed as either lowland or mid-altitude.

Land use predominantly agricultural with towns and villages located throughout the catchment.

The Barmouth coastal interbasin lies partially within Binevenagh AONB and the Bann Estuary ASSI and SAC.

There are two Bathing Waters adjacent to the Barmount coastal interbasin.

There are no Shellfish Waters associated with the Barmouth coastal interbasin.

### 3.7 Lough Foyle (South and East) and Roe

(Castlerock to Coolkeeragh)

There are seventeen monitored river water bodies in the Lough Foyle and Roe catchments that will be assessed to see which can act as a potential proxy for the seven coastal interbasins.

The associated river water bodies have been typed as small. Geology is a mix of calcareous, siliceous and peat. The mean altitude of the river water bodies has been assessed as either lowland or mid-altitude.

Land use is predominantly agricultural with some areas of peat bog. There are some towns and villages located throughout the catchments.

There are a number of ASSI, SAC, NNR and AONB areas which lie partially or wholly within Ballykelly/Ballymacran, Magilligan, Downhill Forest and Mussenden coastal interbasins.

Five coastal interbasins, Malligan, Ballykelly Forest, Ballykelly/Ballmacran, Donnybrewer and Greysteel are adjacent to Lough Foyle SPA and ASSI.

Three coastal interbasins, Downhill Forest, Magilligan and Mussenden are adjacent to Bathing Waters.

Five coastal interbasins, Magilligan, Ballykelly Forest, Ballykelly/Ballmacran, Donnybrewer and Greysteel are adjacent or within a distance of Shellfish Waters.

### 3.8 Foyle (with Deele) and Burn Dennett

(East and West banks of River Foyle)

There are eight monitored river water bodies in the Foyle (with Deele) and Burn Dennett catchments that will be assessed to see which can act as a potential proxy for the three coastal interbasins.

The associated river water bodies have been typed as either small with siliceous geology or small with peat geology. The mean altitude of the river water bodies has been assessed as either lowland or mid-altitude.

Land use is predominantly agricultural with some small villages and a large centre of population.

River Foyle and Tributaries SAC and ASSI lies partially within the Foyle East coastal interbasin. Two coastal interbasins,Foyle (East) and Ballydonaghey are adjacent to Lough Foyle SPA, ASSI and RAMSAR.

There are no Bathing Waters or Shellfish Waters associated with the Foyle (with Deele) and Burn Dennett coastal interbasins.

### 3.9 Burnfoot

The river within the coastal interbasin is a tributary of the Skeoge River which was designated under the EC Freshwater Fish Directive (FFD). Since the coastal interbasin is therefore an area for the protection of economically significant aquatic species under the (repealed) FFD[4] the coastal interbasin UKTAG advice on the identification of small surface water bodies was followed and the coastal interbasin was subsumed into the Skeoge River river water body UKGBNI1NW393901002 for the second cycle.

[4] https://wfduk.org/sites/default/files/Media/Characterisation%20of%20the%20water%20environment/Identification%20of%20small%20surface%20water%20bodies_Draft_030703.pdf

No further action is required for this coastal interbasin.

## 4.0 Conclusion

This approach is being presented for consultation as part of the draft river basin plans. If it is considered to be robust, then proxy river water bodies will be identified and used to provide an assessment of the water quality of the coastal interbasins for the third cycle.

# Appendix I

Table showing the 56 coastal interbasins along with hydrometric information, predominant land use and typology (size assigned as extra-small). Proximity to Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Bathing Waters (BW) and Shellfish Waters (SFW) are also presented.

| Coastal Interbasin Name | Catchment(s) | Predominant Land use | Typology (UK Type) | Protected Areas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Holywood (Belfast Lough) | N Down & Ards Peninsula | Urban | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Helen's Bay BW, Crawfordsburn BWs, Belfast Lough SFW |
| Bangor (North Down) | N Down & Ards Peninsula | Urban | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Ballyholme and Crawfordsburn BWs |
| Groomsport (North Down) | N Down & Ards Peninsula | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Groomsport BW, Ballyholmne BW, North Channel SAC |
| Donaghadee (Ards Peninsula) | N Down & Ards Peninsula | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Millisle BW, North Channel SAC |
| Drumfad Bay (Ards Peninsula) | N Down & Ards Peninsula | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Millisle BW, North Channel SAC |
| Ballywalter (Ards Peninsula) | N Down & Ards Peninsula | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Ballywalter BW, North Channel SAC |
| Cloughey Bay (Ards Peninsula) | N Down & Ards Peninsula | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Cloughey BW, North Channel SAC |
| Ballyquintan Point (SE Strangford) | N Down & Ards Peninsula | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Marlfield Bay SFW, North Channel SAC, Strangford Lough SAC |
| North West Strangford | N Down & Ards Peninsula | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous | Paddy's Point SFW, |

| Coastal Interbasin Name | Catchment(s) | Predominant Land use | Typology (UK Type) | Protected Areas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | extra-small | Strangford Lough SAC |
| Loughries (N Strangford) | N Down & Ards Peninsula | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Paddy's Point SFW, Strangford Lough SAC |
| Greyabbey (NE Strangford) | N Down & Ards Peninsula | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Paddy's Point SFW, Strangford Lough SAC |
| Lisbane (West Strangford) | N Down & Ards Peninsula | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Paddy's Point SFW, Strangford Lough SAC |
| Greenisland/Jordanstown (Belfast Lough) | Belfast Lough (North) and Lagan | Agricultural | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Belfast Lough SFW |
| Macedon Point (Belfast Lough) | Belfast Lough (North) and Lagan | Urban | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Belfast Lough SFW |
| Larne Lough | Belfast Lough (North) and Lagan | Agricultural | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Brown's Bay BW, Larne Lough SFW, North Channel SAC |
| Carrickfergus (Belfast Lough) | Belfast Lough (North) and Lagan | Urban | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Belfast Lough SFW |
| Carnduff (NW Larne Lough) | Belfast Lough (North) and Lagan | Agricultural | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Larne Lough SFW |
| Belfast | Belfast Lough (North) and Lagan | Urban | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Belfast Lough SFW |
| Delamont (SW Strangford) | SE Down Streams | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Skate Rock SFW, Marfield Bay SFW, Strangford Lough SAC |

| Coastal Interbasin Name | Catchment(s) | Predominant Land use | Typology (UK Type) | Protected Areas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clea (W Strangford) | SE Down Streams | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Skate Rock Shelllfish Water, Marfield Bay SFW, Strangford Lough SAC |
| Kilclief (S Strangford) | SE Down Streams | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Ballyhornan BW, Kilclief BWs, Strangford Lough SAC |
| Ardglass (SE Down) | SE Down Streams | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Killough Harbour SFW |
| St Johns Point (SE Down) | SE Down Streams | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Killough Harbour SFW, Murlough SAC |
| Tyrella (SE Down) | SE Down Streams | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Tyrella BW, Murlough SAC |
| Dundrum Bay (SE Down) | SE Down Streams | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Murlough BW, Newcastle BW, Dundrum SFW, Murlough SAC |
| Donard (SE Down) | Kilkeel & Mourne Streams and Newry | Moors & Heathland | Mid-altitude Siliceous extra-small | Newcastle BW, Murlough SAC |
| Dunmore Head (SE Down) | Kilkeel & Mourne Streams and Newry | Agricultural | Mid-altitude Siliceous extra-small | Murlough SAC |
| Ballymartin (SE Down) | Kilkeel & Mourne Streams and Newry | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | East Mournes SAC |
| Nicholsons Point (S Down) | Kilkeel & Mourne Streams and Newry | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous | None |

| Coastal Interbasin Name | Catchment(s) | Predominant Land use | Typology (UK Type) | Protected Areas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | extra-small | |
| Millbay (SE Carlingford) | Kilkeel & Mourne Streams and Newry | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Cranfield BW, Carlingford Lough SFW |
| Killowen (E Carlingford) | Kilkeel & Mourne Streams and Newry | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Carlingford Lough SFW |
| Arno's Vale (N Carlingford) | Kilkeel & Mourne Streams and Newry | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Carlingford Lough SFW |
| Warrenpoint (Carlingford) | Kilkeel & Mourne Streams and Newry | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Carlingford Lough SFW |
| Narrow Water (Carlingford) | Kilkeel & Mourne Streams and Newry | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | None |
| Closeburn Bay/Glenarm (NE Coast) | NE Coast and Bush | Agricultural | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Ballygalley BW |
| Killyglen (NE Coast) | NE Coast and Bush | Agricultural | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Ballygalley BW |
| Garron Point (NE Coast) | NE Coast and Bush | Natural Grasslands | Mid-altitude Calcareous extra-small | Waterfoot BW, Garron Plateau SAC |
| Red Bay (NE Coast) | NE Coast and Bush | Agricultural | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Waterfoot BW |
| Pattens Fall (NE Coast) | NE Coast and Bush | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Red Bay SAC |

| Coastal Interbasin Name | Catchment(s) | Predominant Land use | Typology (UK Type) | Protected Areas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Torr Head (NE Coast) | NE Coast and Bush | Peat bog | Mid-altitude Siliceous extra-small | Ballycastle BW, Red Bay SAC |
| Ballintoy (N Coast) | NE Coast and Bush | Agricultural | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Ballycastle BW, North Antrim Coast SAC |
| Giant's Causeway (N Coast) | NE Coast and Bush | Agricultural | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Skerries and Causeway SAC, North Antrim Coast SAC |
| Portrush (N Coast) | NE Coast and Bush | Agricultural | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Portstewart BW, Portrush Mill BW, Portrush Curran Strand BW, Portrush White Rocks BW, Portballintrae Salmon Rock BW, Bann Estuary SAC, Skerries SAC |
| Straidkilly Point (NE Coast) | NE Coast and Bush | Agricultural | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Carnlough BW |
| Barmouth (Lower Bann) | Lower Bann | Agricultural | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Castlerock BW, Portstewart BW, Bann Estuary SAC |
| Downhill Forest (N Coast) | Lough Foyle (South and East) and Roe | Agricultural | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Downhill BW, Magilligan SAC |
| Magilligan (N Coast/E Foyle) | Lough Foyle (South and East) and Roe | Agricultural | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Downhill BW, Magilligan BW, Balls Point SFW, Magilligan SAC |

| Coastal Interbasin Name | Catchment(s) | Predominant Land use | Typology (UK Type) | Protected Areas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mussenden (N Coast) | Lough Foyle (South and East) and Roe | Agricultural | Lowland Calcareous extra-small | Castlerock BW, Bann Estuary SAC |
| Ballykelly/Ballmacran (E Foyle) | Lough Foyle (South and East) and Roe | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Balls Point SFW, Longfield Bank SFW |
| Ballykelly Forest (E Foyle) | Lough Foyle (South and East) and Roe | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Balls Point SFW, Longfield Bank SFW |
| Greysteel (E Foyle) | Lough Foyle (South and East) and Roe | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Balls Point SFW, Longfield Bank SFW |
| Donnybrewer (E Foyle) | Lough Foyle (South and East) and Roe | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Longfield Bank SFW, Balls Point SFW |
| Foyle West | Foyle (with Deele) and Burn Dennett | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | None |
| Ballydonaghy (E Foyle) | Foyle (with Deele) and Burn Dennett | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | River Foyle Tributaries SAC |
| Foyle East | Foyle (with Deele) and Burn Dennett | Agricultural | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | River Foyle Tributaries SAC |
| Springtown (West Foyle) | Burnfoot | Urban | Lowland Siliceous extra-small | Not applicable |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