LEITRIM COUNTY COUNCIL LOCAL AUTHORITY ACTION TRACKER

To protect and improve water quality

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Introduction

Ireland is implementing its third River Basin Management Plan (2022–2027), known as the Water Action Plan. The aim is straightforward yet essential: to protect and restore our rivers, lakes, and other natural waters so that they are clean, healthy, and thriving. It is widely acknowledged that this work is an ongoing effort that will continue beyond 2027. This work is part of Ireland's commitment under the European Union's Water Framework Directive, ensuring our waters reach a good or high ecological status.

Local authorities are central to delivering the water quality outcomes outlined in the Water Action Plan, covering a wide range of important tasks, including:

- Protecting the environment through enforcement and monitoring
- Co-ordinating and overseeing actions to keep projects on track
- Assessing catchments to understand the health of our rivers and lakes
- Managing funding programmes that support local initiatives
- Helping communities care for their waterways and encouraging local involvement

Together, these efforts ensure that our rivers, lakes, and streams are protected for everyone to enjoy.

Local Authority Action Tracker – to protect and improve water quality

The Local Authority Action Tracker is a county level work tracker that sets out what each local authority is doing to protect and improve water quality in Ireland. These work trackers include the practical actions, outlined in the national Water Action Plan, to help restore rivers, lakes, and streams so that communities can enjoy cleaner, healthier waterways. The work tracker includes an overview of the governance structures and the statutory functions of local authorities. It also provides contextual information on water quality across the county, examining the key risks, pressures, and impacts.

An accompanying Excel workbook, Appendix 1, outlines the actions to be taken by Leitrim County Council. Progress on these actions will be tracked and reviewed annually, and the results will be made publicly available.

Reporting on progress depends on effective data management systems. At present, improvements are needed to strengthen how local authorities collect and manage data. There is currently no national system in place; instead, individual local authorities use a range of different systems to record their activities. Developing a national data management system would help standardise the information collected and make reporting more consistent and efficient

The work tracker explains the important role local authorities play in protecting our environment and supporting communities and will over time track the implementation of the actions.

In some areas, local authorities will take the lead, for example by:

- Carrying out river health checks to keep our waters clean
- Conducting farm inspections to promote sustainable practices
- Performing septic tank inspections to safeguard drinking water

In other areas, local authorities will work alongside partners, joining working groups and expert teams focused on topics such as:

- River management
- Nature based solutions
- Controlling invasive species
- Restoring peatlands

Together, these efforts show how local authorities are meeting their responsibilities under the Water Framework Directive while helping to create healthier rivers, stronger ecosystems, and safer communities.

The Local Authority Action Tracker will contribute to the development of Catchment Action Trackers, which look at our rivers, lakes, and streams on a catchment-by-catchment basis and will track what actions are being taken in each waterbody to protect and improve water quality. The Local Authority Action Tracker will outline the actions currently led or supported by each local authority while the Catchment Action Tracker will track where those actions are planned and implemented at waterbody scale within a catchment. The Catchment Action Trackers will bring together efforts from many different sectors, including agriculture, forestry, and wastewater management, along with community projects and local initiatives. By combining all these actions, the Catchment Action Trackers will give a complete picture of the work being done to protect and improve each river, lake, and stream.

Local Authority Governance & Functions

Management and protection of our natural waters is shaped by a web of legislation and policy at both the European Union and national levels. These rules govern how countries safeguard and restore rivers, lakes, and other water bodies. This section provides a summary of the relevant legislation, policy, governance and functions of local authorities. Additional detail is available in the Status of Local Government Water Functions Report.

Water Framework Directive

The European Union's Water Framework Directive is the main law guiding water protection across Europe. Its main goals are to reduce pollution, use water sustainably, protect ecosystems, and manage floods and droughts. Ireland is in its third River Basin Management Plan, with ongoing cycles needed beyond 2027 to protect water quality.

Ireland has put 15 different European Union water laws into action at home. These laws set the standards for how we look after our water, covering everything from the safety of our drinking water to tackling pollution and protecting natural habitats.

Local authorities play a major role in safeguarding Ireland's waters. Their responsibilities range from practical support such as providing grants for private wells to direct enforcement and oversight, including agricultural inspections.

Water Action Plan

The Water Action Plan is Ireland's national strategy to achieve good water quality in rivers, lakes, groundwater, and coastal waters.

Key actions include:

- 7 Sectoral Action Work Plans and 46 Catchment Management Plans
- Catchment Community Fora to involve local voices
- Focused work in 517 Areas for Action
- 4,500 farm inspections per year under the National Agriculture Inspection Programme
- 15,000 applications to the Farming for Water scheme, including nature-based solutions
- Removal or mitigation of 270 river barriers under the National Barriers Mitigation Programme
- Major Uisce Éireann investment (€2.3 billion) in wastewater treatment plants, collection networks, and national programmes
- A Programme Delivery Office in the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage to oversee and track progress

The ambition to restore and protect water quality has been scaled up significantly. Local authorities are leading in 455 Areas for Action, with 343 Priority Areas for Action managed by the Local Authority Waters Programme and 112 Areas for Action led directly by individual local authorities.

Supporting Strategies for Water Quality Improvement

A range of strategic plans are in place, at both national and local levels, that reinforce the principles of water restoration and protection. These plans align closely with the Water Action Plan and the Water Framework Directive, ensuring coordinated action across sectors and communities.

Plans that reinforce water protection include:

- National Biodiversity Action Plan
- Climate Action Plans
- European Union Nature Restoration Law
- Local Authority Corporate Plans
- County/City Development Plans
- Local Economic & Community Plans

Many of the measures outlined in these plans are mutually supportive and directly contribute to Water Framework Directive implementation. For example, nature-based solutions often deliver complementary benefits across water, climate, and biodiversity.

Policies Supporting Water Quality

Water management does not exist in isolation. A wide range of national and international policies support the Water Framework Directive and the Water Action Plan, with local authorities playing a central role in their delivery.

Key policy drivers include:

- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (especially SDG 6)
- Programmes for Government
- National Planning Framework
- Citizens' Assembly on Biodiversity Loss
- Water Services Policy Statement
- Rural Development Policy

Governance for Water Protection

Local authorities play a central role in protecting Ireland's water resources. Their legal responsibilities are extensive and continue to expand. The Water Action Plan provides the overall governance framework for managing water, and in recent years, structures within local government have been strengthened to improve accountability, coordination, and delivery.

Roles and Responsibilities

Local authorities have a legal responsibility to carry out actions that protect and improve water quality.

To decide where these actions are most needed, local authorities use catchment science, this means looking at how rivers, lakes, and groundwater interact with the land and communities around them, to target their resources.

Local authorities deliver these measures daily through activities such as:

- Monitoring – checking the health of rivers, lakes, and groundwater
- Engagement – working with the public and key stakeholders to increase awareness and understanding of water-quality issues
- Inspections – ensuring businesses and farms follow water protection rules
- Assessment – identifying risks to water quality
- Investigations – finding the sources of pollution
- Remediation – fixing problems when water quality is impacted
- Enforcement – taking action when rules are broken, including:
    - Warning letters: Providing formal warning to address non-compliance
    - Cross reporting: Sharing information across agencies to strengthen enforcement
    - Issuing advisory notices: Providing legal instruction to address non-compliance
    - Prosecution: Taking legal action against serious or repeated breaches

Local authorities have strong experience in enforcement through the courts, particularly in environmental and planning matters. They are supported by local legal services, whether in-house or external, to guide staff through the enforcement process.

Up to now, most of this work has focused on water bodies that are less than Good Status, aiming to restore them to a healthier condition.

The Water Action Plan now also calls for stronger focus on the protect objective, making sure that waters already in good or high status do not deteriorate. This means safeguarding our clean rivers and lakes, so they stay that way for future generations.

Local Authority Waters Programme

The Local Authority Waters Programme is a shared service that supports all 31 local authorities in Ireland in meeting their responsibilities under the Water Framework Directive. Jointly managed by Kilkenny and Tipperary County Councils and funded by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, the Local Authority Waters Programme plays a key role in delivering the 2024 Water Action Plan, carrying out a wide range of activities with and on behalf of local authorities

Engagements and Messaging on Water

Local authorities play a central leadership role in the stewardship of Ireland's water catchments. Their deep roots in communities mean their influence extends far beyond their own functions, acting as the delivery body for government departments and agencies.

Through extensive engagement, local authorities connect with communities in multiple ways, ensuring that water protection and sustainability are embedded at every level of society.

Furthermore, the establishment of Catchment Community Fora in five pilot areas under the Water Action Plan offers an important opportunity to strengthen engagement and ensure consistency of messaging. These fora can serve as collaborative spaces where communities, stakeholders, and authorities work together to embed water issues at the heart of local dialogue and action.

Local Government Sector Actions in the Water Action Plan 2024

In recognition of the critical role played by the local government sector, over 70 actions have been assigned to the sector for delivery as the leading organisation under the Water Action Plan 2024. The sector also actively supports a wide range of additional actions outlined in the Water Action Plan.

Through these actions, the local government sector reaffirms its commitment to safeguarding water resources, strengthening community resilience, and ensuring the successful delivery of the Water Action Plan 2024.

Key Actions outside the Water Action Plan 2024

Local authorities also undertake a significant amount of water quality work that sits outside the Water Action Plan. Much of this involves statutory duties set out in legislation, including licensing discharges to water bodies from businesses and assessing planning applications. Local authorities also carry out other cross-cutting work that, while focused on different areas, delivers added benefits for water quality. This includes initiatives such as Climate Action Plans and Biodiversity Action Plans.

An accompanying Excel workbook, Appendix 1, sets out the actions to be taken by Leitrim County Council to protect and restore water quality in County Leitrim.

Water Quality Classification

The information collected in Ireland's national Water Quality Monitoring Programme is used to assess the status of surface waters and groundwaters.

Surface waters are classified based on two main components:

1. Ecological Status: Assessed by looking at the range and abundance of the plants and animals that live in the water (phytoplankton, invertebrates, fish, etc.), along with supporting elements like oxygen or nutrient concentrations (physico-chemical elements) or the physical structure (hydromorphological condition).
2. Chemical Status: Assessed by the level of harmful chemicals present in the water.

Groundwaters are classified according to:

1. Chemical Status: The level of chemicals present.
2. Quantitative Status: The amount of water present (water balance).

The process of combining this monitored information to provide an overall status of surface waters and groundwaters follows the 'one out, all out' principle. This means the element with the lowest status in each step of the process determines the overall classification (Figure 1).

Waters in high and good ecological status show only minor or slight changes from natural conditions, whereas waters in less than good status (moderate, poor, or bad) range from moderately to severely damaged by pollution or habitat degradation.

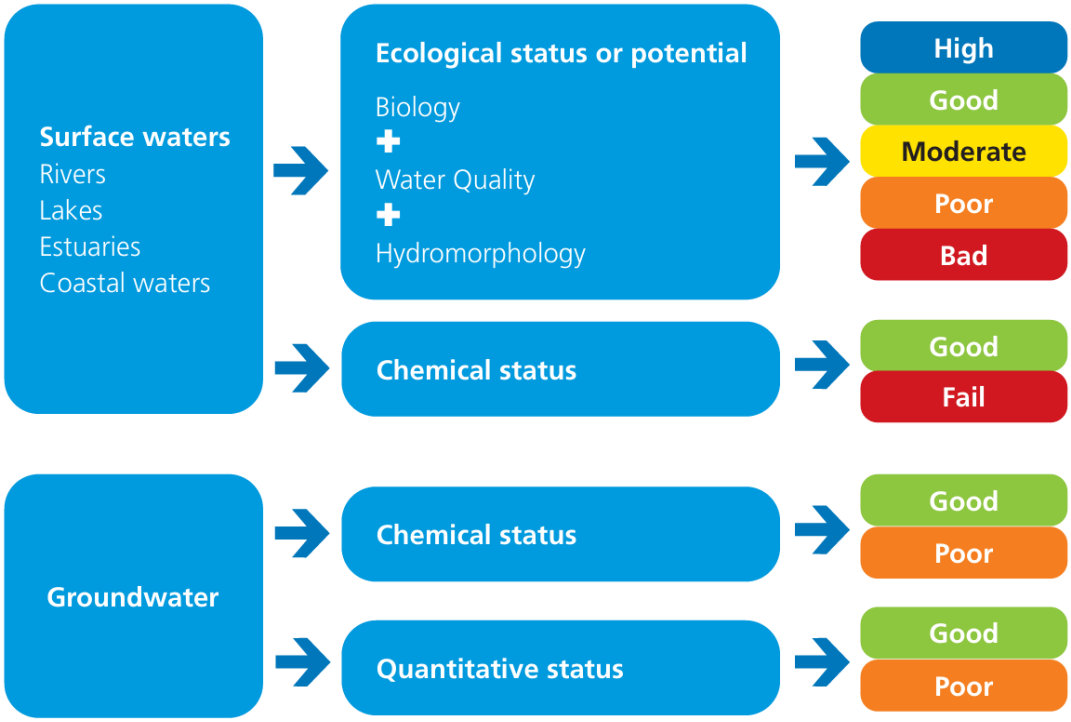

Figure 1: Illustration showing how water is classified under the Water Framework Directive, (taken from 'How We Assess Water Quality. EPA, 2022')

The Environmental Protection Agency through Catchments.ie provides access to water quality information at a national, county, and catchment scale. The following information is taken from the Environmental Protection Agency Catchments Website and the Environmental Protection Agency report EPA: Water Quality in Ireland 2019-2024.

Nationally, water quality has declined since monitoring began in 2007. Today, just 52% of our rivers, lakes, estuaries, and coastal waters are in satisfactory ecological condition, meaning nearly half of our surface waters are not as healthy as they should be. This trend threatens wildlife, communities, and the resilience of our environment. Protecting and restoring these waters is essential if we are to safeguard clean drinking water, vibrant ecosystems, and sustainable livelihoods for future generations.

Our groundwaters are in much better condition, with 93% classified as good. This is encouraging news, as groundwater provides vital drinking water supplies and supports healthy ecosystems.

The local picture reflects the national trend. In County Leitrim, 55% of our rivers, lakes, estuaries, and coastal waters are in satisfactory ecological condition (good or high status). This means that almost half of our local waterbodies require improvement to meet healthy standards. These waters are vital for wildlife, recreation, and community wellbeing, and their current state highlights the urgent need for action. By working together, we can restore and protect our waterways to ensure a healthier environment for future generations.

Risk in Achieving Water Quality Objectives

The following information is sourced from the Environmental Protection Agency website Catchments.ie.

The Environmental Protection Agency have examined the data and have estimated the risk of our waters not meeting good water quality standards by 2027. The current risk status is determined through a characterisation process based on data up to 2021. An updated characterisation process to incorporate the years 2019-2024 is commencing this year. This process brings together:

Monitoring data: Scientific measurements of water quality and ecological health.

Pressures from human activities: Impacts such as agriculture, urban runoff, wastewater discharges, and habitat changes.

Effectiveness of measures: An assessment of how well existing protections and improvement actions are working.

The Environmental Protection Agency use this information to identify which waterbodies are at risk, which are secure, and where more information is needed. This ensures that decisions are based on evidence and that resources are directed where they will have the greatest impact.

There are three types of risk categories used to assess the condition of our waters:

At Risk: Waterbodies that are failing to meet environmental objectives due to significant pressures such as agriculture, urban runoff, or habitat damage. These require new or enhanced measures to restore their health.

Not at Risk: Waterbodies that are currently meeting objectives. They need ongoing protection and careful management to ensure they remain in good condition.

Review: Waterbodies where there is not yet enough data to classify their status. These are awaiting further monitoring results or evaluation of measures already in place.

In County Leitrim 47% of river waterbodies and 21% of lake waterbodies are *Not at Risk* and 26% of river waterbodies and 31% of lake waterbodies are *At Risk* of not meeting good water quality standards, 27% of river waterbodies and 48% of lake waterbodies are currently under *Review* (sourced from the EPA website Catchments.ie, accessed 15/09/2025).

This information is used by Leitrim County Council to target resources so that they can achieve the best water quality outcomes.

Pressures to Water Quality

The following information is sourced from the Environmental Protection Agency website Catchments.ie.

Every waterbody faces a range of challenges, but some have a bigger impact than others. These are called significant pressures, the pressures that must be tackled first to improve water quality. Many waterbodies are affected by more than one significant pressure at the same time.

A comprehensive scientific assessment has been carried out to identify these pressures. This process combined:

- Over 140 datasets
- Advanced modelling tools
- Local knowledge from field staff and enforcement officers in local authorities, Inland Fisheries Ireland, and the Environmental Protection Agency

Together, this gives us a clear picture of the most urgent problems.

The significant pressures on *At Risk* rivers in County Leitrim are:

- Agriculture is a significant pressure in 18 *At Risk* rivers
- Hydromorphology is a significant pressure in 9 *At Risk* rivers
- Anthropogenic pressures are significant in 4 *At Risk* rivers
- Invasive species are a significant pressure in 3 *At Risk* rivers
- Industry is a significant pressure in 3 *At Risk* rivers
- Urban Wastewater is a significant pressure in 2 *At Risk* rivers
- Other Anthropogenic factors are a significant pressure in 2 *At Risk* rivers
- Waste is a significant pressure in 1 *At Risk* river
- Forestry is a significant pressure in 1 *At Risk* river
- Extractive Industry is a significant pressure in 1 *At Risk* river
- Domestic Wastewater is a significant pressure in 1 *At Risk* river

In addition to the datasets and information that guides the above list of identified pressures, Leitrim County Council are aware from local knowledge that forestry is a significant pressure on a number of unmonitored rivers and lakes. The pressures impacting Keeldra lake are also investigated annually. By taking action to address these pressures, we can protect and restore the health of our waterbodies for communities, wildlife, and future generations.

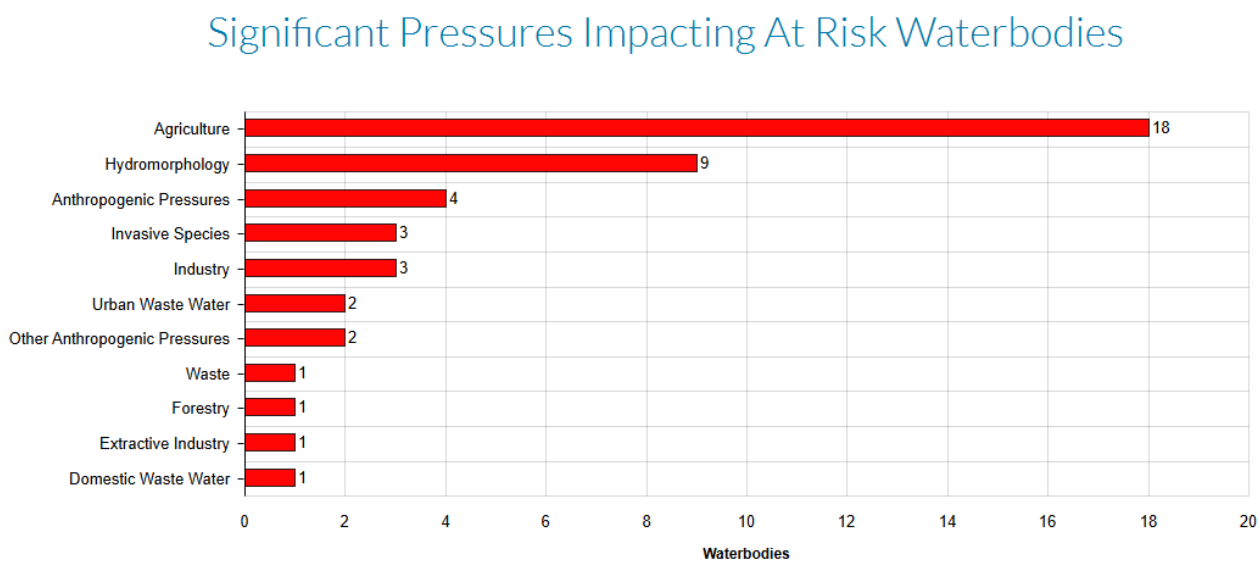

Figure 2. Significant Pressures impacting on At Risk Waterbodies in County Leitrim (sourced from the EPA website Catchments.ie, accessed 15/09/2026)

Impacts on our Rivers & Lakes

Our rivers and lakes are under serious threat. The pressures they face are causing widespread degradation, putting ecosystems, communities, and future generations at risk.

- Nutrient pollution from agriculture and wastewater fuels harmful algal blooms. 18 waterbodies in County Leitrim are impacted by nutrient pollution.
- Organic pollution from untreated sewage and decaying matter depletes oxygen, suffocating aquatic life. 8 waterbodies are impacted by organic pollution in County Leitrim.
- Habitat loss from development and maintenance works destroys vital ecosystems. Habitats are significantly impacted with 9 waterbodies in County Leitrim effected by habitat morphological impact and 4 waterbodies effected by habitat hydrological impact.
- Sedimentation from erosion clouds waters and smothers aquatic life. 2 no. waterbodies in County Leitrim are significantly impacted by sediment deposition.
- Chemical and thermal pollution from industry and households contaminates water and endangers wildlife & human health. There is currently 1 waterbody impacted by chemical pollution in County Leitrim and 1 waterbody is impacted by elevated temperature.

These issues impact the quality of our river and lake waters, reducing biodiversity, harming drinking supplies, and diminishing the natural beauty we all depend on.

By tackling these pressures together, we can restore our rivers and lakes, safeguard clean water, and ensure healthy ecosystems for generations to come.

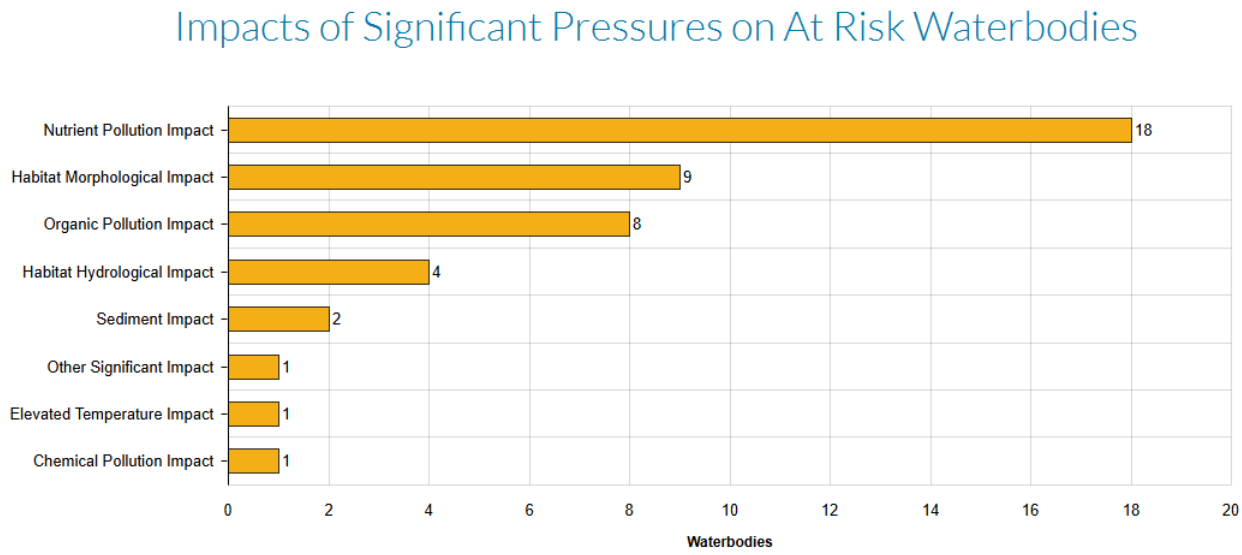

Figure 3. Impacts of Significant Pressures on At Risk Waterbodies in County Leitrim (sourced from the EPA website Catchments.ie, accessed 15/09/2026)

River Water Quality in County Leitrim

64% (36 no.) of County Leitrim's monitored river waterbodies are meeting the standard for good water quality, with 7% (4 no.) being classified as high quality and 57% being classified as of good quality.

However, 35% or 20 of our river waterbodies are not at the level they should be.

- 21% or 12 river waterbodies are at Moderate Status.
- 14% or 8 rivers waterbodies are at Poor Status.

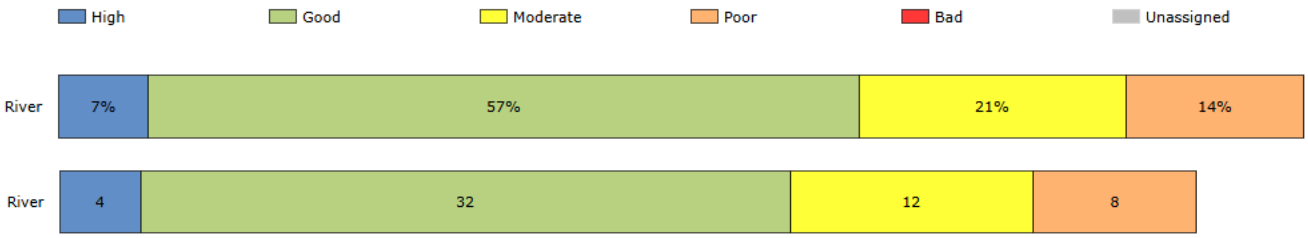

Figure 4. River Water Quality Status in County Leitrim, given in percentages (upper bar) and actual numbers for monitored rivers (lower bar) (sourced from the EPA website Catchments.ie, accessed 15/09/2026)

Leitrim County Council is committed to safeguarding the 36 waterbodies that already meet good water quality standards. At the same time, we are working hard to improve water quality in the remaining 23 waterbodies.

This means:

- Protecting what's already good so it stays that way.
- Restoring what's not yet good so every stream and lake can reach the standards expected.

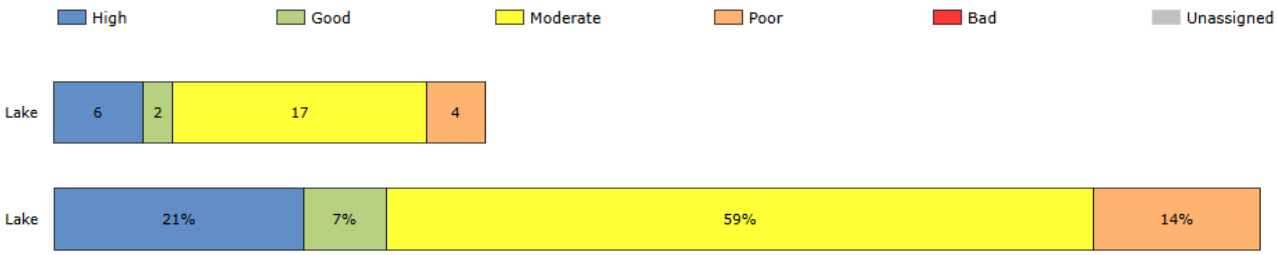

Figure 5. Lake Water Quality Status in County Leitrim, given in percentages (lower bar) and actual numbers for Leitrim lakes (upper bar) (sourced from the EPA website Catchments.ie, accessed 16/09/2026)

In relation to lake waterbodies, Leitrim has 21 lakes (73%) in poor or moderate status and 8 lakes (28%) at high or good status. Leitrim County Council focuses a lot of resources testing the water quality of our only designated bathing water at Keeldra Lake to monitor compliance with the Bathing Water Regulations. We also carry out numerous investigations and environmental inspections annually in this area / within the lake catchment to identify any issues that may contribute to the recurring algae bloom on this lake.

Leitrim County Council staff work hard on delivering the annual lake and river Water Framework Directive monitoring programme with the EPA. The samples and latter derived scientific data and information gathered during this monitoring programme feeds into the national data set used by the EPA to inform applications such as the GIS mapping available on the catchments.ie website.

Leitrim County Council have limited resources, which means it isn't possible to work on every single waterbody each year.

To make the biggest impact, the Council uses a risk assessment process to identify and prioritise the waterbodies that most urgently need attention. This ensures that the areas under greatest pressure receive help first, while continuing to protect those already in good condition.

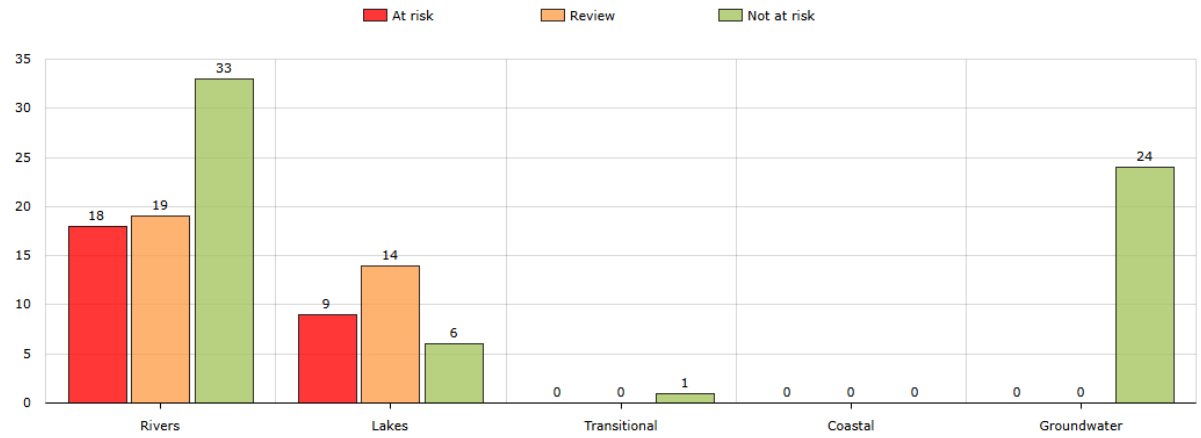

Figure 6. Water Quality Risk Status in County Leitrim (sourced from the EPA website Catchments.ie, accessed 17/09/2026)

Targeted work is underway to protect and improve local water quality. As can be viewed in Figure 6, 18 rivers in Leitrim are classified of being at risk.



	High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad
At risk	0%	10%	44%	88%	0%
Review	29%	26%	44%	0%	0%
Not at risk	71%	64%	13%	13%	0%

Figure 7. River Water Quality Status and Risk in County Leitrim (sourced from the EPA website Catchments.ie, accessed 17/09/2026)

As can be viewed in Figure 7, there are no high-status rivers classified as 'At Risk' but 88% of 'Poor' quality status rivers are classified as being 'At Risk' of deterioration into 'Bad' water quality status. This is not a good position for Leitrim and much more work needs to be done in improving the water quality in rivers that have been designated 'poor' water quality status.

In the Rinn_010 waterbody, which has been chosen as a Local Authority Area for Action under the Water Action Plan, inspections are being carried out including household septic tanks, and discharge licences. While in the Cullies_030 a number of farm inspections under the National Agricultural Inspection plan were inspected in this area. These checks help make sure that none of these activities are harming the water quality.

The Local Authority Waters Programme is carrying out assessments in 5 waterbodies across the county (Priority Areas for Action in Leitrim are: Yellow (Ballinamore) Priority Area for Action, Lough Melvin and Drowse Priority Area for Action, Upper Bonet Priority Area for Action, Lough Allen Priority Area for Action, Duff Priority Area for Action). These studies are helping to pinpoint the activities that may be contributing to a decline in water quality, so that solutions can be put in place.

The following waterbody catchments have also been identified under the WFD monitoring programme as needing restorative action – these waterbody catchments are either fully or partially in County Leitrim; Lough Melvin and Drowes IE_NW_35G020200, Shanvaus_Blue Dot IE_WE_35S011100, Lough Gill IE_WE_35S011100, Lough Macnean UKGBNI1NW363602092, Lough Allen IE_SH_26T050840, Killukin Shannon IE_SH_26S021010, Lough Rinn Forbes IE_SH_26R020400, Cullies IE_NW_36L030700, Lough Rowan IE_SH_26E010100, Yellow Ballinamore IE_NW_36Y010400, Garadice IE_NW_36W010180, Sliabh an Iarainn GWS_Blue Dot IE_NW_36A030300

Leitrim County Council prioritised three rivers for action last year:

- Rinn_010, Diffagher _010 and the Cullies _030 rivers were identified as At Risk and needing improvement.

A full list of all our activity planned for the year is included in the table in Appendix 1.

Leitrim County Council will monitor implementation of the actions outlined in this work plan and report at waterbody scale, aligning with the reporting requirements of the Catchment Action Tracker. This will be the first time that the implementation of all Water Action Plan actions will be tracked at this spatial scale allowing a transparent overview as to water quality, pressures and mitigation actions.

Local Authority Water Actions

The water quality actions carried out by Leitrim County Council are listed in Appendix 1. The wording for the actions is taken directly from the Water Action Plan. The text has been summarised for communication purposes; the full text can be accessed in Appendix 2 of the Water Action Plan. The actions have been organised into separate worksheets for ease of understanding. Tab 1 outlines the actions in the Water Action Plan where Leitrim County Council has a lead role. Tab 2 sets out the actions where Leitrim County Council has a supporting role. Tab 3 lists the statutory functions carried out by Leitrim County Council that influence water quality but are not included in the Water Action Plan. Actions related to Recommended Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections are highlighted.

Implementation and Reporting on Local Authority Actions

Local authorities currently implement actions assigned to them and report to the Environmental Protection Agency under the Recommended Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections on an annual basis. The EPA uses this information as well as audits of local authority performance to prepare and publish annual reports on local authority environmental enforcement performance Local Authority Environmental Enforcement Performance Report 2024 | Environmental Protection Agency

The progress on implementation of the actions outlined in Appendix 1 will be reported on an annual basis and will be made available to the public through a data visualisation tool currently being developed by the Environmental Protection Agency. To note, this workbook reflects Leitrim County Council's water-quality actions. The Local Authority Waters Programme, as a national programme, reports directly to the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, who will publish the overall results.

It's essential to streamline the current local authority reporting to the Environmental Protection Agency and the public to avoid any duplication of effort. In some instances, data capture and collection systems already exist, but further development is required to ensure all local authority data is captured once and presented in a clear, accessible format.

The County and City Management Association are working on developing a data management system for local authorities and the work undertaken to prepare this report will help identify gaps and inform future developments.

This is the first version of Leitrim County Council's Water Action Programme and will be subject to change.

Appendix 1. Water Quality Actions carried out by Leitrim County Council

Refer to Excel workbook.

Appendix 2: Ecological Status of Surface Waters in County Leitrim (2019-2024)

Table 1. Water Quality Status in County Leitrim (sourced from the EPA WFD Application, accessed 16/09/2026)

Waterbody Code	Waterbody Name	Ecological Status or Potential
IE_NW_35B010400	BALLAGH_010	Good
IE_NW_35D050100	DUFF_010	Good
IE_NW_35D050250	DUFF_020	Good
IE_NW_35G020200	GLENANIFF_010	High
IE_NW_35K380940	KINLOUGH_010	Moderate
IE_NW_35L660960	LATTONE_010	Good
IE_NW_35R320460	ROSFRIAR_010	Good
IE_NW_35S070870	SRAGARVE_010	Good
IE_NW_36A030300	AGHACASHLAUN_010	Good
IE_NW_36A030500	AGHACASHLAUN_020	Good
IE_NW_36A030900	ADHACASHLAUN_030	Good
IE_NW_36A050500	ANNADALE STREAM_010	Good
IE_NW_36C030550	CULLIES_020	Good
IE_NW_36C040400	CORNAVANNOGE_010	Good
IE_NW_36C040600	CORNAVANNOGE_020	High
IE_NW_36L020800	LAHEEN STREAM_010	Poor
IE_NW_36L030700	LEGGA STREAM_020	Moderate
IE_NW_36N010500	NEWTOWNGORE STREAM_010	Moderate
IE_NW_36W010180	WOODFORD (CAVAN)_010	Good
IE_NW_36Y010200	YELLOW (BALLINAMORE)_010	Moderate
IE_NW_36Y010400	YELLOW (BALLINAMORE)_020	High
IE_NW_36Y010620	YELLOW (BALLINAMORE)_030	High
IE_SH_26B040300	BLACK (SOUTH LEITRIM)_040	Good
IE_SH_26C050100	CLOONE_010	Good
IE_SH_26C050250	CLOONE_020	Good
IE_SH_26C050400	CLOONE_030	Good
IE_SH_26D020200	DIFFAGHER_010	Moderate
IE_SH_26D050400	Drumshanbo stream_010	Poor
IE_SH_26D560860	DRUMBAD_010	Good
IE_SH_26E010100	ESLIN_010	Good
IE_SH_26E010300	ESLIN_020	Moderate
IE_SH_26E010400	ESLIN_030	Moderate
IE_SH_26E010500	ESLIN_040	Poor
IE_SH_26F060400	FARDRUMMAN STREAM_010	Good
IE_SH_26G120050	GOWLAUNREVAGH_010	Poor
IE_SH_26O020100	OWENGAR (LEITRIM)_010	Good
IE_SH_26O020200	OWENGAR (LEITRIM)_020	Good
IE_SH_26O050050	OWENNAYLE_010	Moderate
IE_SH_26R020100	RINN_010	Poor

IE_SH_26R020200	RINN_020	Poor
IE_SH_26R020400	RINN_030	Poor
IE_SH_26R050900	RELAGH_010	Good
IE_SH_26S020340	SHANNON (Upper)_030	High
IE_SH_26S020500	SHANNON (Upper)_040	Good
IE_SH_26S020550	SHANNON (Upper)_050	Moderate
IE_SH_26S021415	SHANNON (Upper)_070	Poor
IE_SH_26S090100	STONY_010	Moderate
IE_SH_26S650770	SHESKINACURRY_010	Moderate
IE_SH_26T050840	TARMO_010	Good
IE_SH_26Y010100	YELLOW (BALLINAGLERA)_010	Moderate
IE_SH_26Y010200	YELLOW (BALLINAGLERA)_020	Good
IE_WE_35B060050	BONET_010	High
IE_WE_35B060100	BONET_020	High
IE_WE_35B060200	BONET_030	Good
IE_WE_35B060400	BONET_040	Good
IE_WE_35B060630	BONET_050	Good
IE_WE_35B100500	BRACKARY_010	Good
IE_WE_35C031000	CASHEL STREAM (BONET)_010	Good
IE_WE_35D010100	DIFFREEN_010	Good
IE_WE_35D040250	DRUMCLIFF_010	Moderate
IE_WE_35K030600	KILLANUMMERY_010	Moderate
IE_WE_35O080220	OWENMORE (MANORHAMILTON)_010	Good
IE_WE_35O080400	OWENMORE (MANORHAMILTON)_020	Good
IE_WE_35S011100	SHANVAUS_010	Good
UKGBNI1NW353504075	County River (Carran West)	Good
UKGBNI1NW353504076	County River (Lattone)	Good
UKGBNI1NW353504077	BRADOGE_010	Moderate
UKGBNI1NW353504082	DROWES_010	Good
UKGBNI1NW363601036	Black River	Moderate
UKGBNI1NW363602092	Belcoo River	Good