Comhairle Contae **Lú**
Louth County Council

Louth County Council

Water Action Plan 2026

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Allison Treanor, Cavan County Council

Cathal Brodie, Limerick County Council

Donnacha Lynch, Carlow County Council

Jack Mills, Dublin City Council

Laura McEnroe, Leitrim County Council

Michael Arthurs, Kilkenny County Council

Michael Nugent, LAWPRO

Pamela Bergin, Mayo County Council

Peter Mitchell, LAWPRO

Ruth Hennessy, LAWPRO

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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 Louth Local Authority. 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. A pilot Catchment Community Forum has now been established in Newry-Fane-Glyde-Dee (Oriel) catchment. The inaugural meeting was very well attended, bringing together a broad mix of local groups including Tidy Towns, IFA, River Trusts, and other community representatives. The forum elected its first leadership team, appointing Chair and Deputy Chair, and began shaping its priorities for the year ahead. Key areas of focus discussed included citizen science initiatives, community field trips, and other collaborative activities aimed at strengthening local engagement with the catchment.

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 Louth County Council to protect and restore water quality in County Louth.

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.

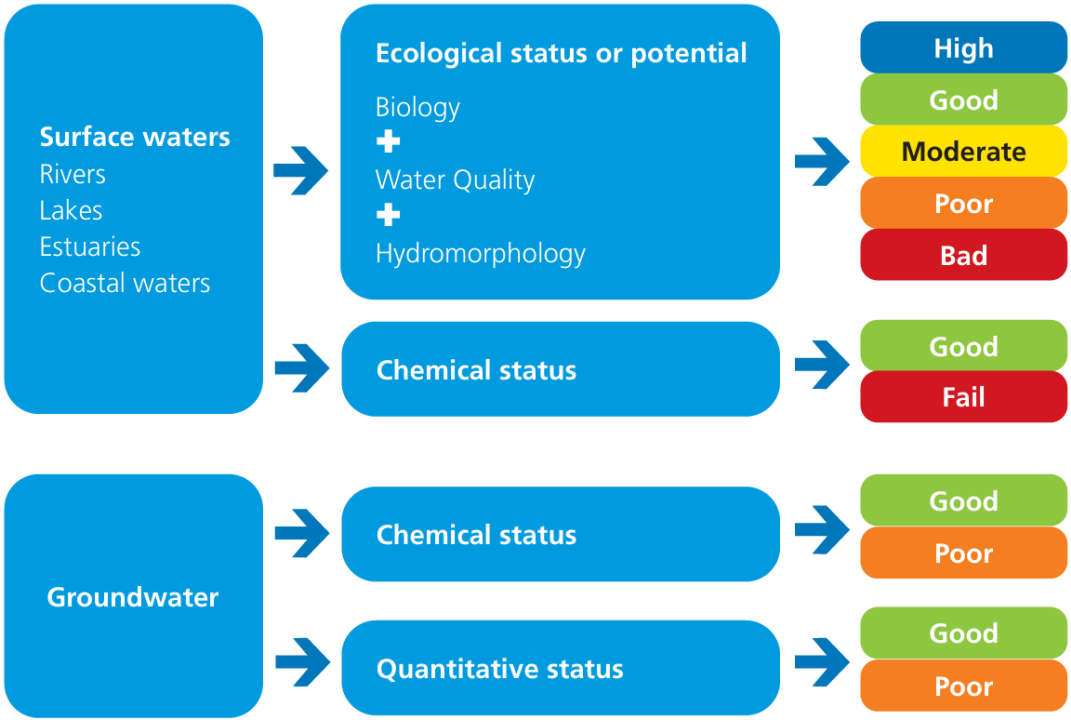


Figure 1: Illustration showing how water is classified under the Water Framework Directive, (taken from 'How We Assess Water Quality. EPA, 2022')

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 Louth, 20% of our rivers and 100% of coastal waters are in satisfactory ecological condition. The estuaries in County Louth are not in a satisfactory condition however. This means that approximately 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 Louth 5% of waterbodies are *Not at Risk* and 44% of waterbodies are *At Risk* of not meeting good water quality standards, 51% are under *Review* (sourced from the EPA website Catchments.ie, accessed 27/02/2025).

This information is used by Louth 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 Louth are:

- Agriculture is a significant pressure in 14 *At Risk* rivers
- Hydromorphology is a significant pressure in 4 *At Risk* rivers
- Urban Wastewater is a significant pressure in 5 *At Risk* rivers
- Urban Run-off is a significant pressure in 5 *At Risk* rivers
- Unknown Human Pressures are significant in 3 *At Risk* rivers
- Forestry is a significant pressure in 1 *At Risk* rivers
- Industry is a significant pressure in 1 *At Risk* rivers
- Aquaculture is a significant pressure in0 *At Risk* rivers
- Water Abstraction is a significant pressure in 0 *At Risk* rivers

By taking action to address these pressures, we can protect and restore the health of our waterbodies for communities, wildlife, and future generations.

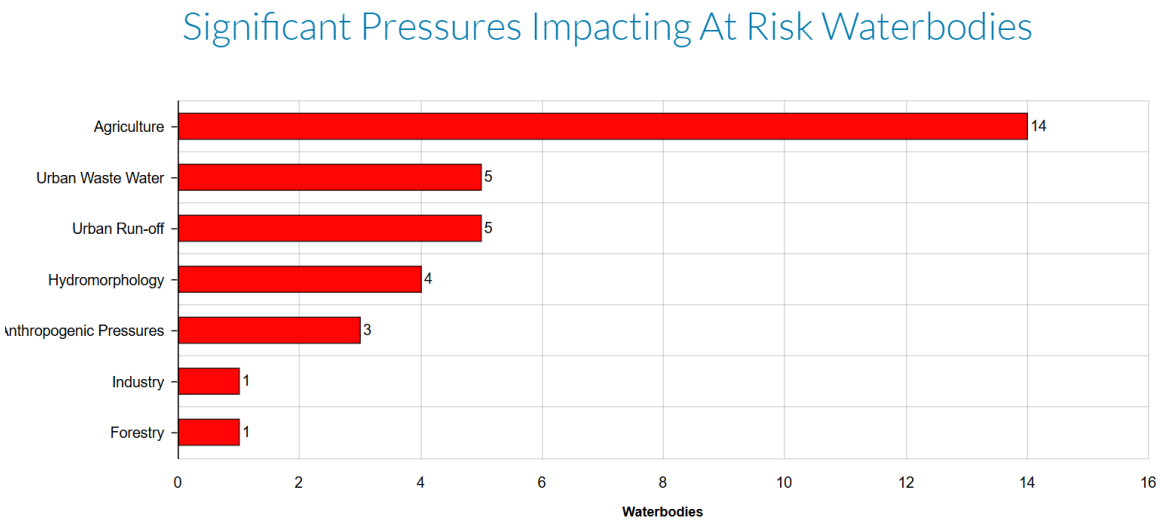


Figure 2. Significant Pressures impacting on At Risk Waterbodies in County Louth (sourced from the EPA website Catchments.ie, accessed 26/05/2025)

Impacts on our Rivers

Our rivers 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. 20 rivers in County Louth are impacted by nutrient pollution.
- Organic pollution from untreated sewage and decaying matter depletes oxygen, suffocating aquatic life. 14 waterbodies are impacted by organic pollution in County Louth.
- Habitat loss from development and maintenance works destroys vital ecosystems. Habitats are significantly impacted in 5 waterbodies in County LOUTH.
- Sedimentation from erosion clouds waters and smothers aquatic life. 2 waterbodies in County Louth are significantly impacted by sediment deposition.
- Chemical pollution from industry and households contaminates water and endangers wildlife & human health. There are 3 waterbodies impacted by chemical pollution in County Louth.
- Acidification- 1 river waterbody

These issues impact the quality of our river 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, safeguard clean water, and ensure healthy ecosystems for generations to come.

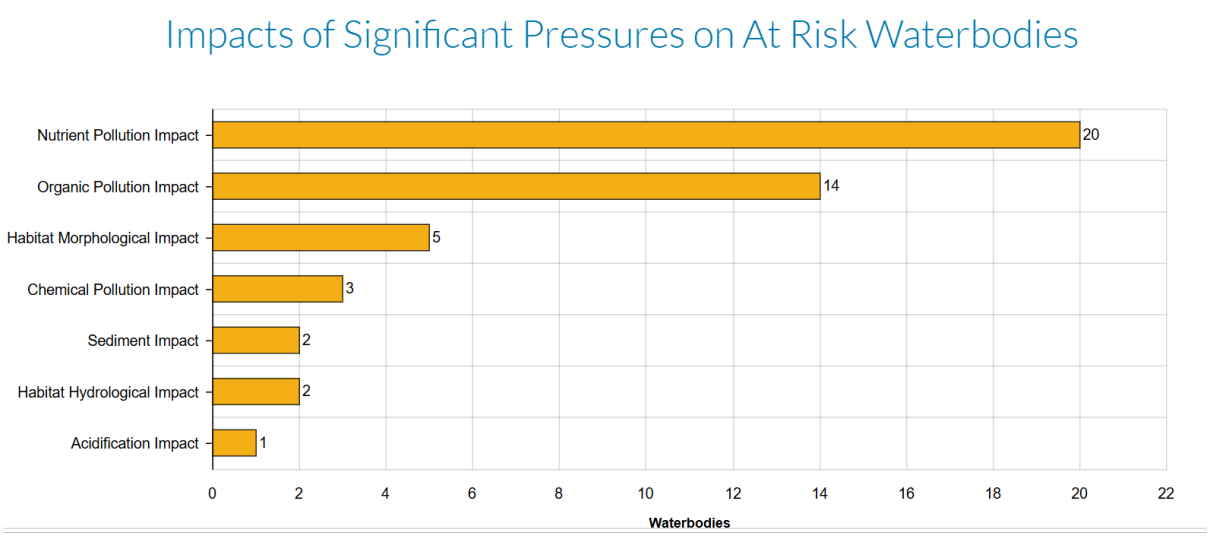


Figure 3. Impacts of Significant Pressures on At Risk Waterbodies in Louth (sourced from the EPA website Catchments.ie)

River Water Quality in County Louth

A fifth of County Louth's waterbodies, 5 out of 25, are meeting the standard for good water quality.

However, 20 waterbodies are not at the level they should be.

- 13 waterbodies are at Moderate Status
- 7 waterbodies are at Poor Status.

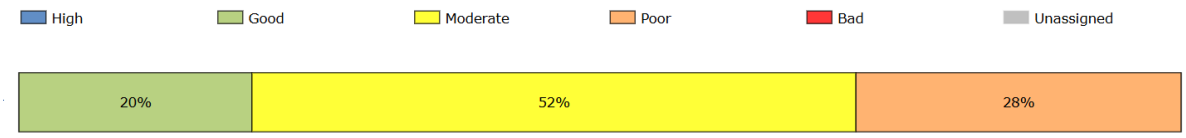


Figure 4. Water Quality Status in Louth (sourced from the EPA website Catchments.ie)

Louth County Council is committed to safeguarding the 5 waterbodies that already meet good water quality standards. At the same time, we are working hard to improve water quality in the remaining 20 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.

Louth County Council has limited resources, which means it isn't possible to work on every 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.

Targeted work is underway to protect and improve local water quality. In the Dee waterbody, which has been chosen as a Local Authority Area for Action under the Water Action Plan, inspections are being carried out on farms, household septic tanks, and discharge licences. These checks help make sure that none of these activities are harming the water.

The Local Authority Waters Programme is carrying out assessments in several rivers across the county (Big River and Castletown completed, others in progress or which will be in progress include the Glyde-Proules, Fane, Flurry, Whiteriver and Termonfeckin). 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

Louth County Council has prioritised one river for action last year:

- The Dee River is identified as At Risk and needing improvement.
- We are working to ensure water quality is protected in (Dee) river which is currently meeting water quality standards.

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

Louth 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 Louth 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 Louth County Council has a lead role. Tab 2 sets out the actions where Louth County Council has a supporting role. Tab 3 lists the statutory functions carried out by Louth 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 Louth 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 the Louth County Council's Water Action Programme and will be subject to change.

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

Refer to Excel LAAT workbook.

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

Table 1. Water Quality Status in County Louth (sourced from the EPA WFD Application)

WaterbodyCod	WaterbodyName	Iteration	Ecological St	Ecologica
IE_EA_010_0100	Boyne Estuary	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Monitoring
IE_EA_07M01010(	MATTOCK_010	SW 2019-2024	Good	Monitoring
IE_EA_07M01022(	MATTOCK_020	SW 2019-2024	Good	Monitoring
IE_EA_07T27088(	TULLYESKAR_010	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Modelling
IE_NB_025_0000	Louth Coast (HA 06)	SW 2019-2024	High	Monitoring
IE_NB_030_0200	Carlingford Lagoons	SW 2019-2024	Unassigned	
IE_NB_030_0250	Shilties Lough	SW 2019-2024	Unassigned	
IE_NB_040_0000	Outer Dundalk Bay	SW 2019-2024	High	Monitoring
IE_NB_040_0100	Inner Dundalk Bay	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Monitoring
IE_NB_040_0200	Castletown Estuary	SW 2019-2024	Bad	Monitoring
IE_NB_040_0300	Ballymascanlan Estuary	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Grouping
IE_NB_040_0400	Fane Estuary	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Grouping
IE_NB_040_0500	Glyde Estuary	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Grouping
IE_NB_040_0600	Corstown Lagoon	SW 2019-2024	Unassigned	
IE_NB_06B01010(	BIG (LOUTH)_010	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Monitoring
IE_NB_06B01030(	BIG (LOUTH)_020	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Monitoring
IE_NB_06B28072(	BAWN_010	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Modelling
IE_NB_06B46068(	BALLYNAMAGHERY_010	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Modelling
IE_NB_06C01020	CASTLETOWN_020	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Monitoring
IE_NB_06C01031	CASTLETOWN_030	SW 2019-2024	Good	Monitoring
IE_NB_06C37089	CARRICKROBIN_010	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Modelling
IE_NB_06C62080	Carlingford_010	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Modelling
IE_NB_06D01071	DEE_070	SW 2019-2024	Good	Monitoring
IE_NB_06D01100	DEE_080	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Monitoring
IE_NB_06D01110	DEE_090	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Monitoring
IE_NB_06D47030	DRUMMEENAGH_010	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Modelling
IE_NB_06F01090(	FANE_050	SW 2019-2024	Good	Monitoring
IE_NB_06F01095(	FANE_060	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Modelling
IE_NB_06F02070(	FLURRY_030	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Monitoring
IE_NB_06G02070	GLYDE_050	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Monitoring
IE_NB_06G02090	GLYDE_060	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Monitoring
IE_NB_06G02123	GLYDE_070	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Monitoring
IE_NB_06G18063	GREENORE_010	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Modelling
IE_NB_06H08057	HAGGARDSTOWN_010	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Modelling
IE_NB_06J02063(	JOHNSTOWN (Louth)_010	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Modelling
IE_NB_06K21097(	KILLINCOOLE_010	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Modelling
IE_NB_06K25077(	KNOCKNAGORAN_010	SW 2019-2024	Good	Modelling
IE_NB_06M17041	MAPASTOWN_010	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Modelling
IE_NB_06R01030(	RAMPARTS_010	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Modelling
IE_NB_06R33095(	ROCKMARSHALL_010	SW 2019-2024	Good	Modelling
IE_NB_06S16079(	SLIEVEBOY_010	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Modelling
IE_NB_06T01025(	TERMONFECKIN_010	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Monitoring
IE_NB_06T01040(	TERMONFECKIN_020	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Monitoring
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IE_NB_06W0104(	WHITE (LOUTH)_020	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Monitoring
IE_NB_06W0105(	WHITE (LOUTH)_030	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Monitoring
IE_NB_06W0409(	WHITECROSS_010	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Modelling
UKGBNI1NB0606	BALLYMASCANLAN_010	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Monitoring
UKGBNI1NB0606	KILCURRY_010	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Monitoring
UKGBNI1NB0606	CULLY WATER_010	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Monitoring
UKGBNI1NB0606	CASTLETOWN_010	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Monitoring
UKGBNI1NB0606	FLURRY_010	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Monitoring
UKGBNI1NB0606	RASKEAGH_010	SW 2019-2024	Moderate	Modelling
UKGBNI1NB0606	FLURRY_020	SW 2019-2024	Poor	Monitoring