

3rd Cycle Draft Sligo Bay & Drowes Catchment Report (HA 35)



Catchment Science & Management Unit

Environmental Protection Agency

August 2021

Version no. 1

Preface

This document provides a summary of the water quality assessment outcomes for the Sligo Bay & Drowes Catchment, which have been compiled and assessed by the EPA, with the assistance of the Local Authority Waters Programme (LAWPRO), local authorities and RPS consultants to inform the draft 3rd Cycle River Basin Management Plan. The information presented includes status and risk categories of all waterbodies, details on protected areas, significant issues, significant pressures, source load apportionment modelling and load reduction assessments for nutrients where applicable, an overview of the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action and a list of proposed 3rd Cycle Areas for Action. These characterisation assessments are largely based on information available to the end of 2018, including the WFD Status Assessment for 2013-2018. Protected Area assessments are based on water quality information up to 2018 for Natura 2000 and Salmonid Waters; 2019 for Drinking Water; and 2020 for Nutrient Sensitive Areas and Bathing Waters.

The purpose of this draft report is to provide an overview of the situation in the catchment, draw comparison between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3, and help support the draft River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027 consultation process. Once the consultation process is completed the report will be finalised to reflect any changes and comments made as a result of the consultation process.

Water Framework Directive – key dates and terminology	
Cycle 2 – EPA Characterisation and Assessment	Characterisation and assessment to inform the Cycle 2 RBMP was largely based on 2010-2015 WFD monitoring data.
Cycle 2 Catchment Assessments	Catchment Assessments based on the Cycle 2 characterisation and assessment were published in September 2018.
2 nd Cycle River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) 2018-2021	This plan was for WFD Cycle 2 which runs from 2016-2021. This RBMP was published late, with this plan covering 2018-2021.
2 nd Cycle Areas for Action	These 189 Areas for Action were selected under the RBMP 2018-2021
Cycle 3 -EPA Characterisation and Assessment	Cycle 3 runs from 2022-2027. Assessments to inform the Cycle 3 RBMP is largely based on 2013-2018 WFD monitoring data. This is the latest WFD monitoring assessment period for which all data are available.
Cycle 3 Catchment Assessments	Catchment Assessments based on the Cycle 3 characterisation and assessment were published in August 2021.
3 rd Cycle River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027	This draft RBMP is for WFD Cycle 3 which runs from 2022-2027. Public consultation on this plan by the DHLGH and LAWPRO is taking place in late 2021 and early 2022.
3 rd Cycle Recommended Areas for Action – Protection/ Restoration/Projects	These recommended Areas for Action have been identified in the draft RBMP 2022-2027 and feedback can be given in the public consultation on this plan. They fall into 3 categories – Areas for Protection, Areas for Restoration and Catchment Projects.

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1 Introduction

This report aims to provide an overview of the water quality status, risk, key issues and significant pressures for all waterbodies in the catchment based on the Characterisation Assessment undertaken for the 3rd Cycle River Basin Management Plan. In addition, a comparative overview of the water quality in the Sligo Bay & Drowes catchment between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 characterisation is provided along with a summary of the progress made in the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action. The recommended list for the 3rd Cycle Areas for Action is also provided.

To provide context, the Sligo Bay & Drowes catchment all streams entering tidal water in Sligo Bay and between Lenadoon Point and Aughrus Point, Co. Donegal. The catchment has a surface area of 1,866km² (Figure 1). The largest urban centre is Sligo. The other main urban centres are Ballymote, Collooney, Ballysadare and Manorhamilton. The total population is approximately 59,184 with a population density of 32 people per km².

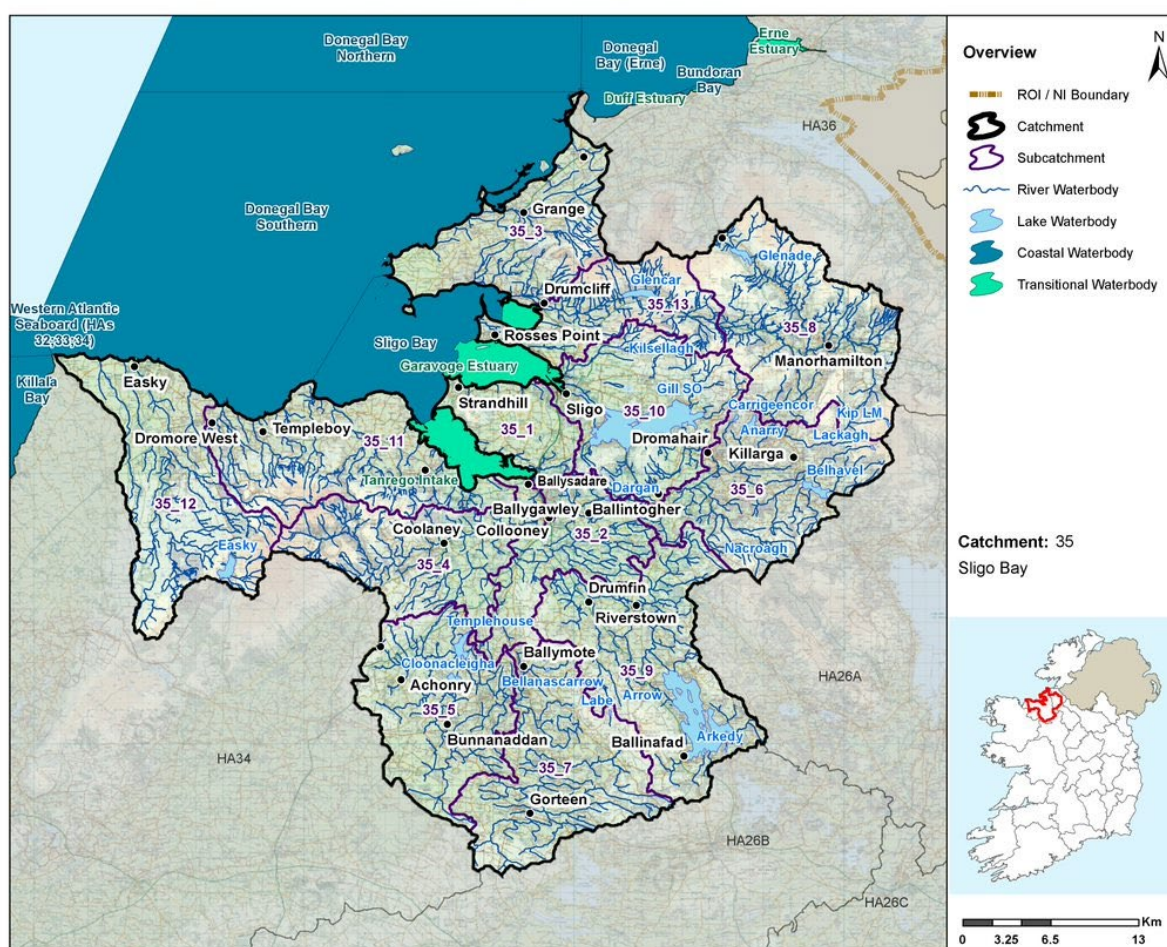


Figure 1: Overview of subcatchments in the Sligo Bay & Drowes catchment

The Sligo Bay & Drowes catchment is divided into 13 subcatchments (Figure 1) with 70 river waterbodies, 18 lakes, six transitional, six coastal and 43 groundwater bodies (Figure 2).

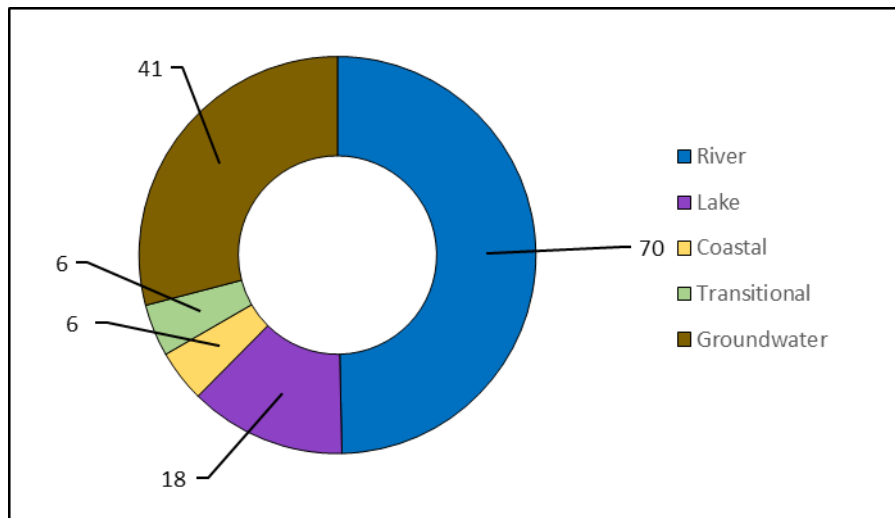


Figure 2: Waterbody types and numbers in the Sligo Bay & Drowes Catchment.

2 Waterbody Overview

2.1 Waterbody Status

- ◆ This assessment to inform the 3rd Cycle RBMP is largely based on WFD monitoring data for the period 2013-2018, which is the latest WFD monitoring assessment period for which all data are available.
- ◆ For this assessment to inform Cycle 3, there are six waterbodies achieving High Status, 81 achieving Good Status, 17 achieving Moderate Status seven at Poor Status and there is one Bad Status waterbody (Templehouse lake). There are 29 waterbodies that do not have status assigned for Cycle 3. All waterbodies must achieve at least Good Ecological status.
- ◆ There are 11 river waterbodies, one lake waterbody (Easky) and one coastal waterbody (Sligo Bay) that must achieve High Ecological Status (HES) in this catchment. These waterbodies are listed in Appendix 1. Of the 13 HES Environmental Objective waterbodies, four river waterbodies (Bonet_020, Easky_030, Unshin_040 & Unshin_050) are achieving High Status while nine waterbodies are at Good Status.
- ◆ The overall number of waterbodies achieving High Status has increased from five to six between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 (Figure 3 & Table 1). The number of Moderate Status waterbodies and Poor Status waterbodies also increased from 15 to 17 and five to seven, respectively. There was a reduction in the number of Good Status waterbodies and Unassigned waterbodies from 84 to 81 and from 31 to 29, respectively.

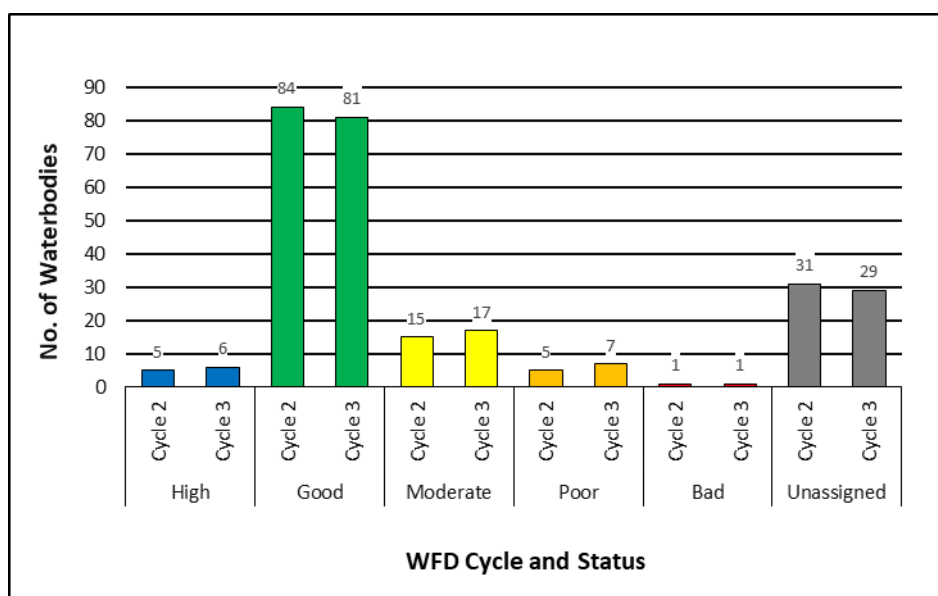


Figure 3: Waterbody Status Breakdown (All waterbodies)

Table 1: Waterbody Status Breakdown Table (All Waterbodies)

2013-2018 Status	River		Lake		Transitional		Coastal		Groundwater		Total	
	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 2	Cycle 3
High	4	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	6
Good	39	36	3	3	1	0	0	1	41	41	84	81
Moderate	12	10	2	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	15	17
Poor	3	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
Bad	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Un-assigned	12	12	10	10	4	3	5	4	0	0	31	29
Total	70	70	18	18	6	6	6	6	41	41	141	141

- ◆ Figure 4 illustrates the change in status between Cycle 2 (assessment based largely on 2010-2015 WFD Monitoring data) and Cycle 3 (assessment largely based on 2013-2018 WFD monitoring data).
- ◆ Over this period 11 (10%) waterbodies have improved in status, 84 (76%) waterbodies have remained unchanged and 15 (14%) waterbodies have declined in status.¹
- ◆ There is an overall decline in the status of four waterbodies across the catchment since the Cycle 2 assessment.

¹ Unassigned waterbodies have not been considered in this Status class change assessment and therefore are not represented in Figure 5. Percentage displayed in Figure 4 are in relation to the total number of waterbodies with status assigned in both cycles, as opposed to total number of all waterbodies.

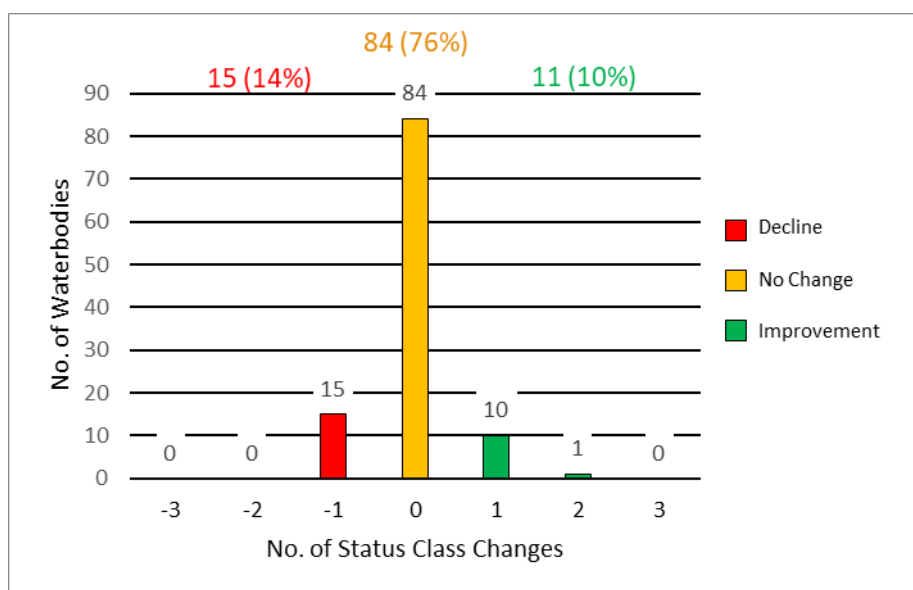


Figure 4: Status Class Changes between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3

2.2 Protected Areas

2.2.1 Drinking Water

- ◆ There are eight surface waterbodies in the catchment identified as Drinking Water Protected Areas (DWPA) based on water abstraction data on the abstraction register and from other sources in 2018. All groundwater bodies nationally are identified as DWPA. DWPA layers can be viewed at <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/Water> - see *Protected Areas - Drinking Water*.
- ◆ All river waterbodies in the catchment met the DWPA objective in 2019.
- ◆ For more detailed information please see the EPA reports on drinking water quality in 2019 for [Public Supplies](#)² and [Private Supplies](#)³.

2.2.2 Bathing Waters

- ◆ There are three marine bathing waters (Dunmoran Beach, Rosses Point Beach & Streedagh Beach) in or directly adjacent to the catchment identified under the Bathing Water Regulations 2008.
- ◆ All three bathing waters had an Excellent classification in 2020.
- ◆ For more detailed information please see the EPA report on [bathing water quality in 2020](#)⁴.

2.2.3 Shellfish Areas

- ◆ There are two designated shellfish areas in the catchment.

²<https://www.epa.ie/publications/compliance--enforcement/drinking-water/annual-drinking-water-reports/drinking-water-quality-in-public-supplies-2019.php>

³<https://www.epa.ie/publications/compliance--enforcement/drinking-water/annual-drinking-water-reports/focus-on-private-water-supplies-2019.php>

⁴<https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/freshwater--marine/bathing-water-quality-in-ireland-2020-.php>

- ◆ The Marine Institute assessed the average dissolved concentrations for metals in shellfish waters for the period 2016-2019 and the microbial quality in shellfish flesh for 2018. This assessment was used to determine if the WFD protected area objective for shellfish areas was met.
- ◆ Details on the shellfish area and its associated waterbody is summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Designated shellfish areas in the catchment

Shellfish Area		Water Body Intersection		Objective met?	
Name	Code	Name	Code	Yes	No
Sligo Bay	IEPA2_0016	Garavogue Estuary	IE_WE_470_0100	✓	
		Sligo Bay	IE_WE_450_0000		
Drumcliff	IEPA2_0032	Drumcliff Estuary	IE_WE_480_0100	✓	
		Sligo Bay	IE_WE_450_0000		

The locations of Protected Areas associated with Public Health (Drinking Water, Bathing Water and Shellfish Areas, where applicable) are illustrated in Figure 5 below.

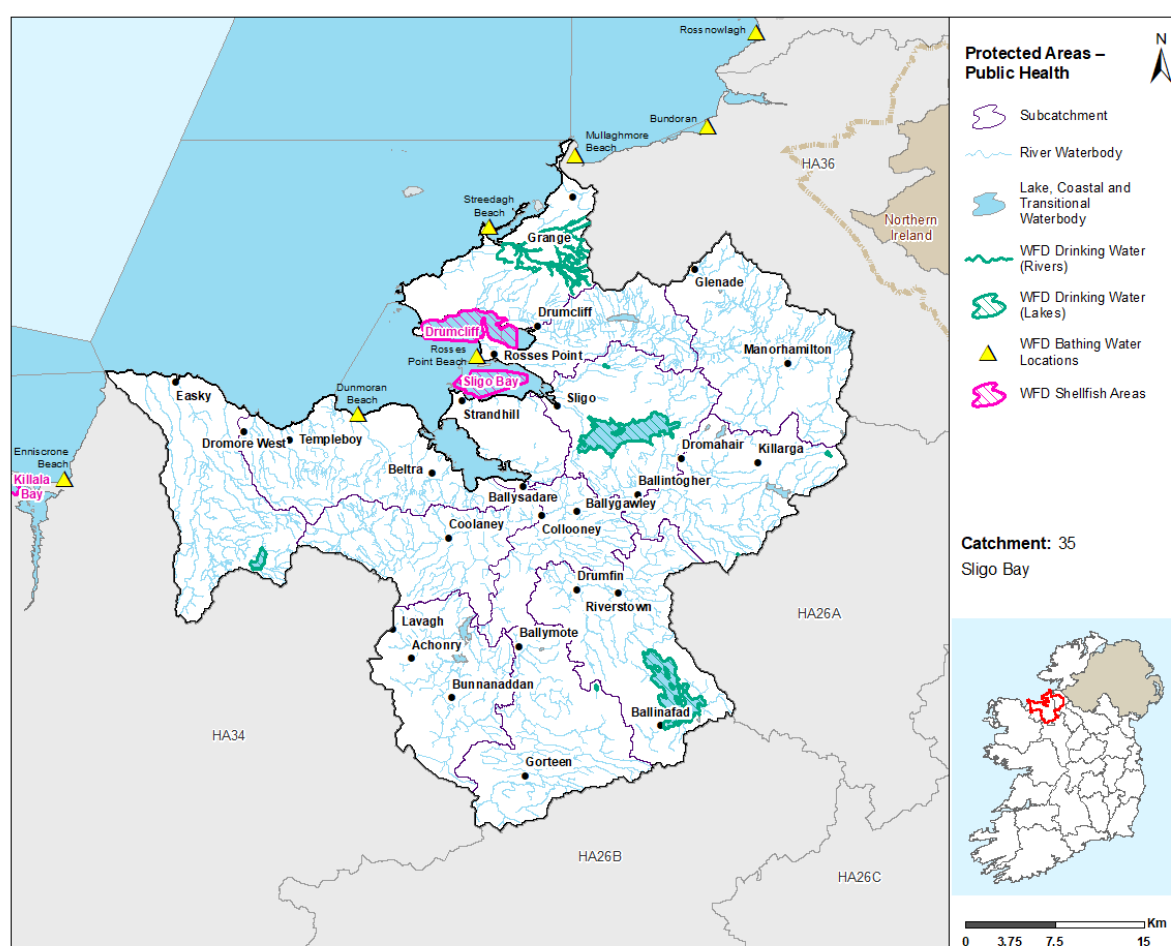


Figure 5: Protected Areas – Public Health

2.2.4 Natura 2000 Sites

- ◆ Many of the habitats and species listed for protection in the Birds and Habitats Directives are water dependent. The Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) with

water dependent habitats or species in this catchment are presented in Figure 6, along with waterbodies designated as salmonid waters (S.I. No. 293 of 1988) and waterbodies with Fresh Water Pearl Mussel habitat, where identified.

- ◆ There are 20 SACs in this catchment, 19 of which have water dependent habitats or species. The waterbodies within these SACs were assessed for associated water dependent habitats and species and if they met the supporting requirements for habitats and species using their 2013-2018 WFD status. For the purposes of the assessment, it was assumed that Good ecological status is adequate to meet the supporting conditions of all habitats and species with the exception of the Freshwater Pearl Mussel, which has additional requirements for supporting conditions set out in the Freshwater Pearl Mussel Regulations (S.I. No 296 of 2009) for macroinvertebrates, filamentous algae, phytobenthos, macrophytes and siltation.
- ◆ Specific water supporting conditions have not been identified for the dependent bird species in the SPAs and so waterbodies associated with SPAs are not included in this assessment.

Results of the overall assessment for this catchment are outlined in

Table 3 below, information at a waterbody level can be viewed at [Catchments.ie](https://www.catchments.ie).⁵

Table 3: Natura 2000 Network Assessment Summary

Water Body Type	Total No.	Meeting the Requirements	Did not meet the Requirements	Unknown*
Rivers	23	18	5	0
Lakes	3	3	0	0
Transitional & Coastal	8	5	3	0

**As the waterbody status was unassigned.*

- ◆ There are no river waterbodies with FWPM habitats in the catchment.
- ◆ There is one groundwater body (GWDTE-Turloughmore Sligo (SAC000637)) delineated and assessed as Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems for this catchment. The waterbody is currently at Good Status.
- ◆ Water dependent SACs/ SPAs in the catchment are illustrated in Figure 6.

⁵<https://www.catchments.ie/download/catchments-assessments-protected-areas-supporting-documents/>

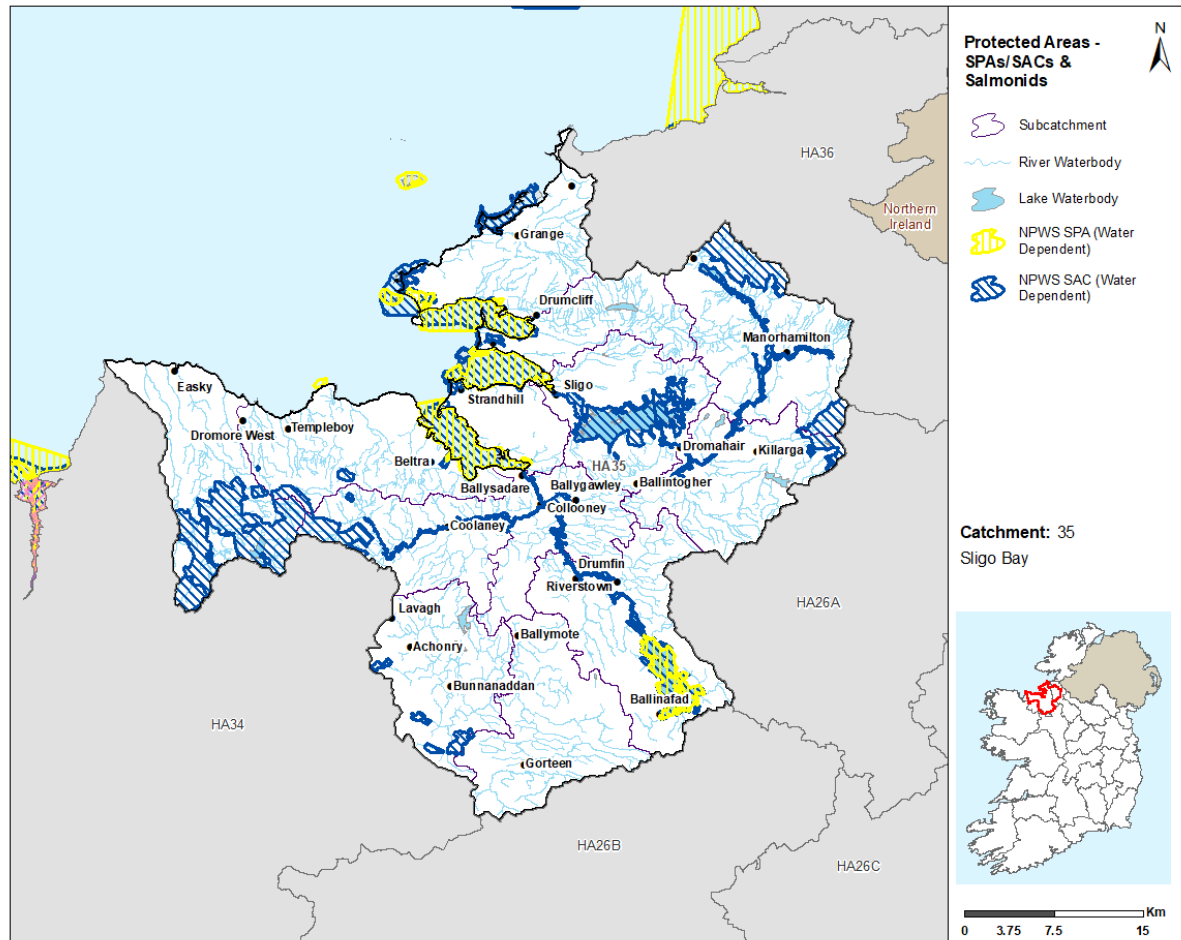


Figure 6: Water Dependent SPAs / SACs

2.2.5 Nutrient Sensitive Areas

- ◆ There are no Nutrient Sensitive Areas in the catchment.

2.3 Heavily Modified Waterbodies

- ◆ Based on the 1st and 2nd RBMPs there are currently no designated heavily modified water bodies (HMWBs) in the catchment. There will be a consultation period on HMWBs for the 3rd Cycle RBMP and this will be completed for inclusion in the 3rd Cycle Final RBMP.

2.4 Artificial Waterbodies

- ◆ There are no artificial waterbodies (AWBs) present in the Sligo Bay & Drowes Catchment.

3 Waterbody Risk

3.1 Overview of Risk

- ◆ A waterbody that is *At Risk* means that either the waterbody is currently not achieving its Water Framework Directive (WFD) environmental objective of Good or High Ecological Status or that there is an upward trend in nutrients or ammonia and if this trend continues the waterbody Status will decline by the end of Cycle 3 and will fail to meet its environmental objective.

- ◆ A waterbody can be considered as *Review* for the following three reasons:
 - The waterbody does not have status assigned to it yet, it is referred to as an unassigned waterbody, and therefore there is not enough evidence to determine if it is *At Risk* or *Not At Risk*.
 - The waterbody has shown some slight evidence or improvement, but more evidence is needed before it can be considered as *Not At Risk*.
 - Measures are planned or have already been implemented for the waterbody and no further measures should be applied until there is enough time to assess if these measures are working.
- ◆ A waterbody is *Not At Risk* when it is achieving its environmental objective of either High or Good Status and that there is no evidence indicating that there is a trend towards status decline.
- ◆ In total there are 141 waterbodies in the Sligo Bay & Drowes Catchment and 31 (22%) of these are currently *At Risk*, 33 (23%) in *Review* and 77 (55%) are *Not At Risk*.

3.2 Surface Waters

- ◆ For the 70 river waterbodies, 22 (31%) are *At Risk*, 12 (17%) are in *Review* and 36 (51%) are *Not At Risk*.
- ◆ For the 18 lake waterbodies, six (33%) are *At Risk*, nine (50%) are in *Review* and three (17%) are *Not At Risk*.
- ◆ For the six transitional waterbodies, one (17%) is *At Risk*, three are in *Review* and two (33%) are *Not At Risk*. Ballysadare Estuary is the *At Risk* transitional waterbody.
- ◆ For the six coastal waterbodies, one is in *Review* and five (83%) are *Not At Risk*.
- ◆ The largest proportion of *At Risk* waterbodies are found in rivers, accounting for 22 (71%) of 31 *At Risk* waterbodies. Figure 7 gives an overview of the breakdown of risk across waterbody types for both Cycle 2 and Cycle 3.
- ◆ Overall, there is an increase in two *At Risk* waterbodies an increase in two *Not At Risk* and a decline of four *Review* waterbodies between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3.

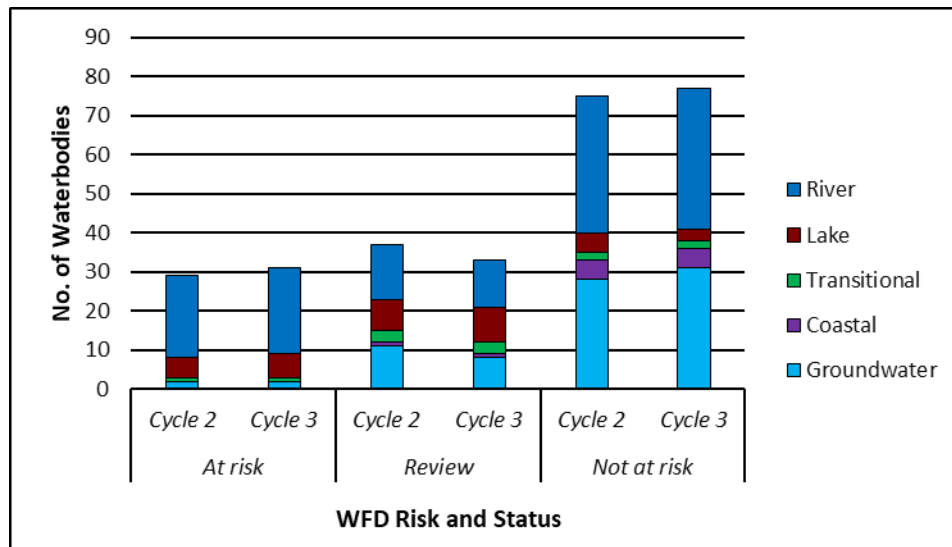


Figure 7: Number of waterbodies in each risk category

- ◆ The location of the *At Risk*, *Review* and *Not At Risk* surface waterbodies for Cycle 3 are shown in Figure 8 while the surface waterbodies that have experienced a change in risk between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 are shown in Figure 9.

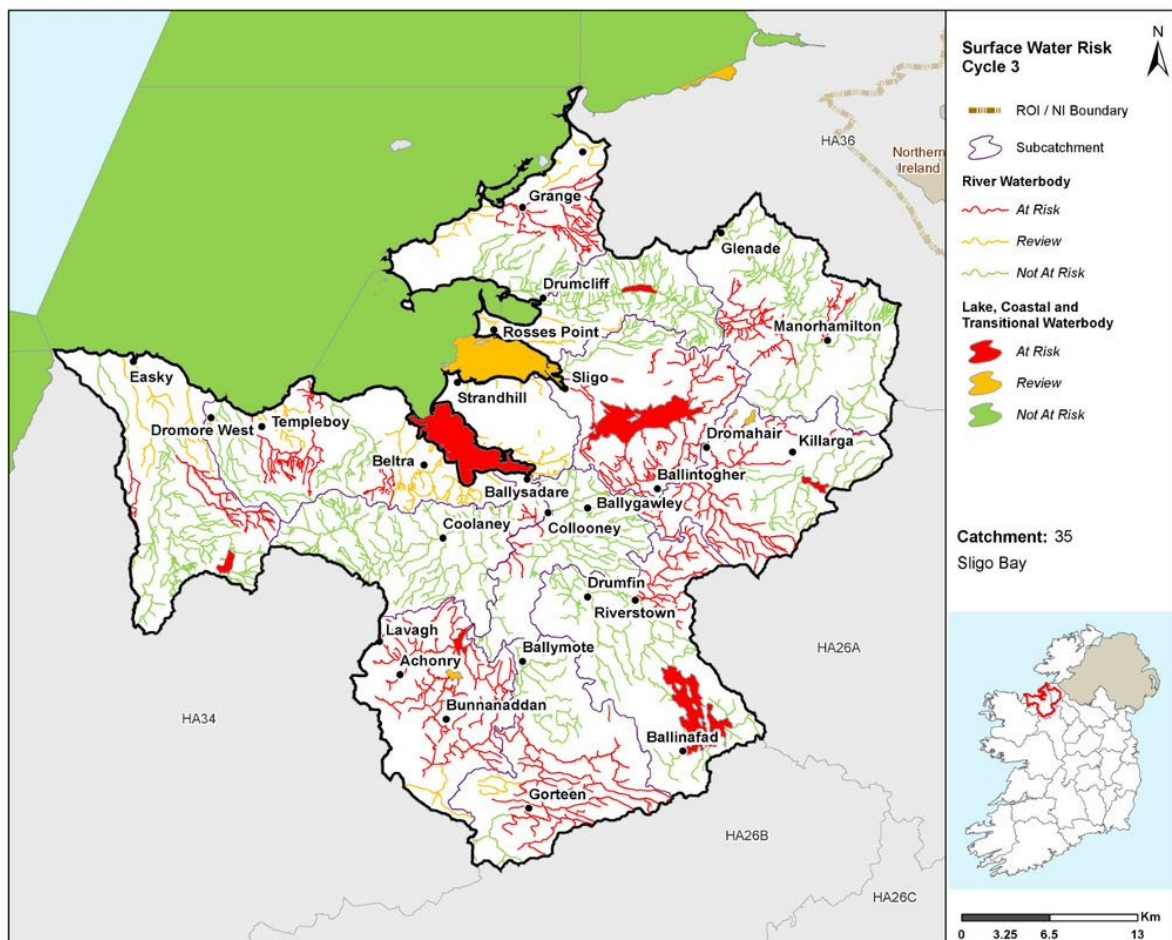


Figure 8: Surface Water Risk Cycle 3

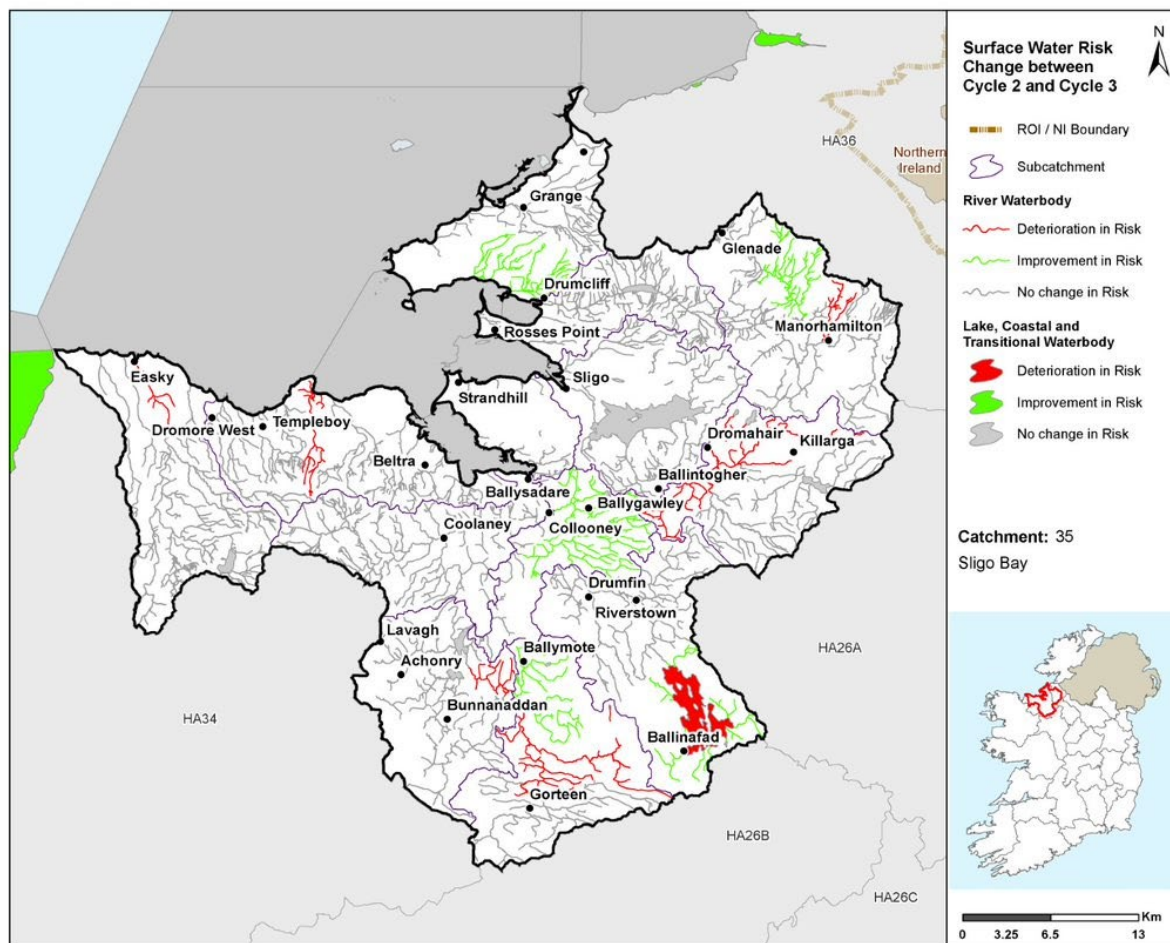


Figure 9: Surface Water Risk Change between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3

3.3 Groundwater

- ◆ For the 41 groundwater bodies, two (5%) are *At Risk*, eight (20%) are in *Review* and 31 (76%) are *Not At Risk*. Greevagh and Carrowmore East are the *At Risk* groundwater bodies.
- ◆ In Cycle 2, there were two groundwater bodies (Greevagh & Carrowmore) *At Risk* in this catchment, 11 in *Review* and 28 *Not At Risk*.
- ◆ The location of the *At Risk*, *Review* and *Not At Risk* groundwater bodies for Cycle 3 are shown in Figure 10 while the groundwater bodies that have experienced a change in risk between Cycle 2 and 3 are shown in Figure 11.

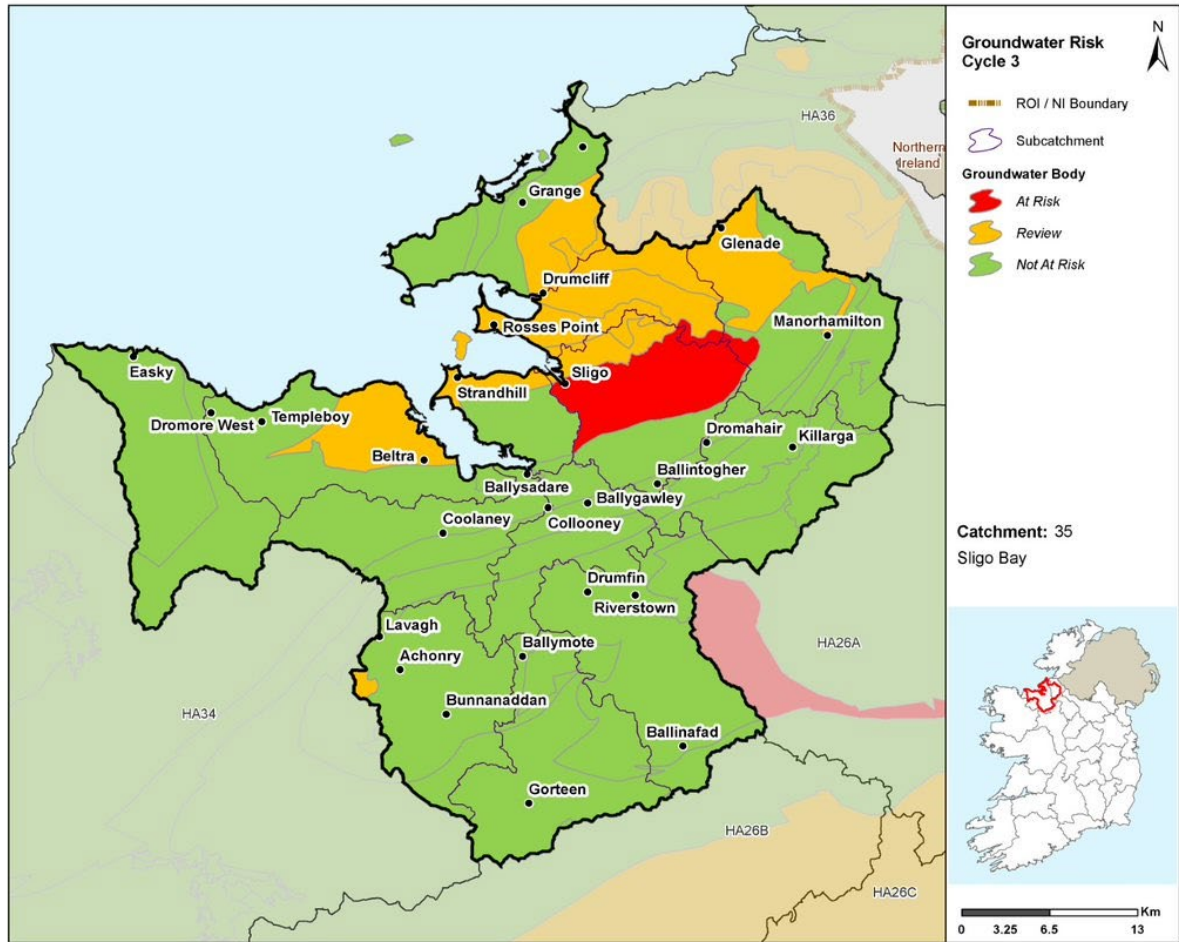


Figure 10: Cycle 3 Groundwater Body Risk

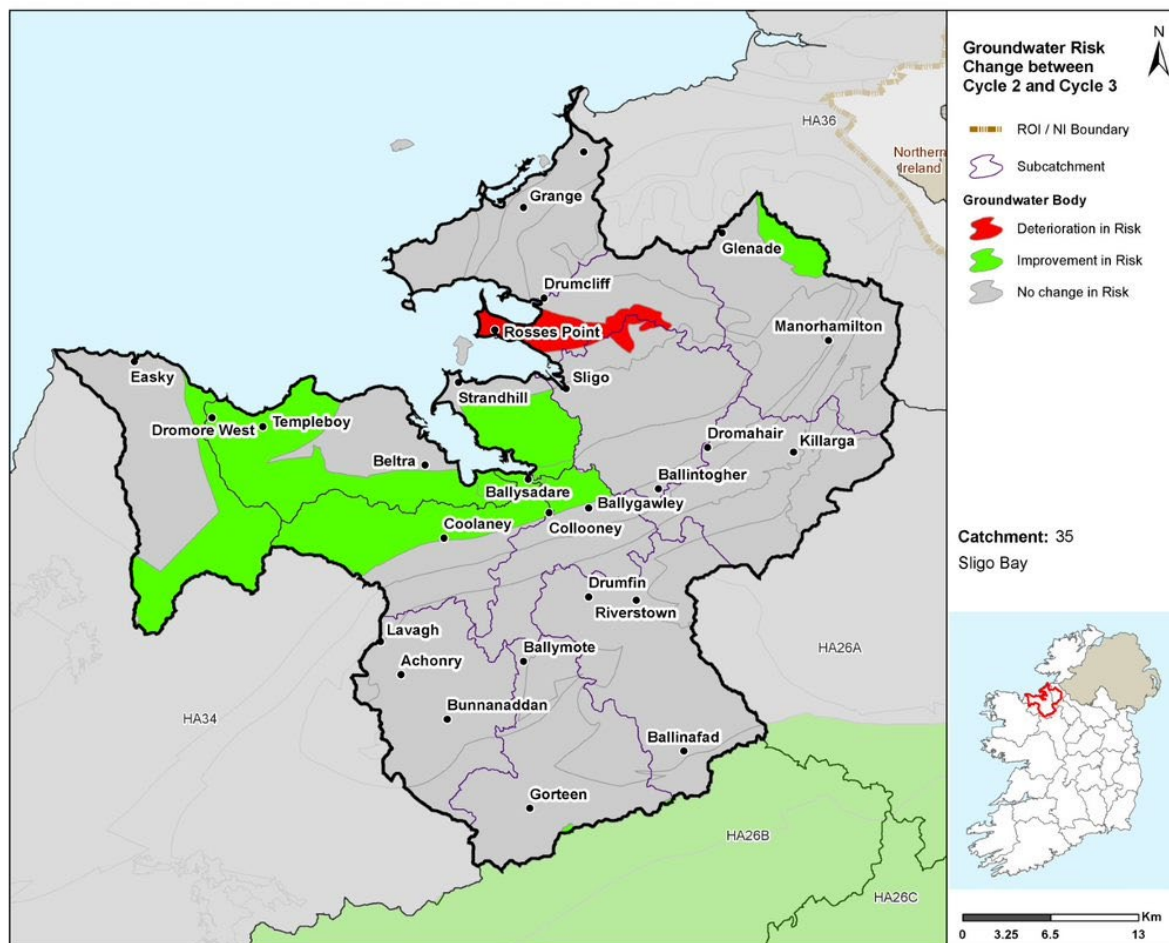


Figure 11: Groundwater Body Risk Change between Cycle 2 & Cycle 3

3.4 Heavily Modified Waterbodies

- ◆ There are no designated heavily modified water bodies (HMWBs) in the catchment. There may be changes to HMWB designation once the Cycle 3 HMWB assessment has been completed and consulted on for the 3rd Cycle Final RBMP.

3.5 Artificial Waterbodies

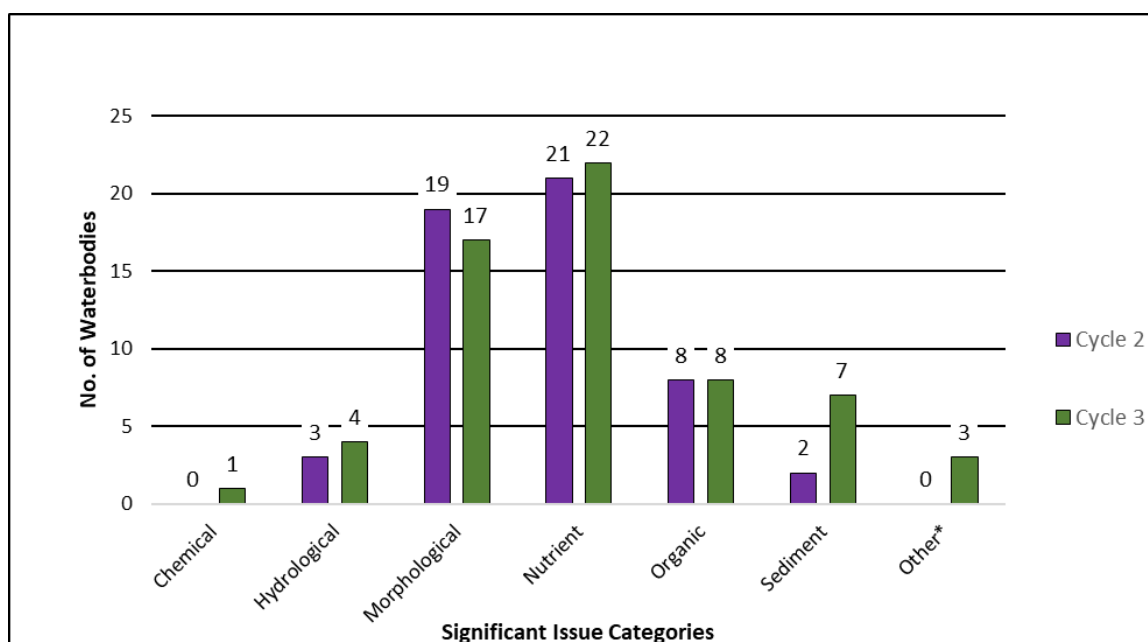
- ◆ There are no artificial waterbodies (AWBs) present in the Sligo Bay & Drowes Catchment.

4 Significant Issues in *At Risk* Waterbodies

4.1 All Waterbodies

- ◆ Excess nutrients remain the most prevalent issue in the Sligo Bay & Drowes Catchment (Figure 12) impacting 22 waterbodies in Cycle 3 and morphological issues are impacting 17 waterbodies. Organic pollution is impacting eight waterbodies sediment is impacting seven waterbodies, hydrological issues impacting four waterbodies and chemical pollution impacting one waterbody (Killanummary_010). There is one waterbody (Easky lake waterbody) where the significant impact type is unknown.

- For rivers, the main significant issues are nutrient pollution and morphological issues, each impacting 14 waterbodies, followed by organic pollution (7), sediment (5), hydrological issues (3) and chemical issues (1).
 - For Lakes, the main significant issues are nutrient pollution (5), followed by hydrological impacts (3), sediment (2), hydrological issues (1) and unknown impacts (1).
 - For transitional waterbodies the significant issues are nutrient and organic pollution which are both impacting the *At Risk* Ballysadare Estuary.
 - Nutrient pollution is the issue in both of the *At Risk* groundwater bodies.
- ◆ Between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 the number of waterbodies with sediment issues have increased by five from two to seven. The number of waterbodies impacted by nutrient pollution, chemical pollution and hydrological issues each increased by one, from 21 to 22, zero to one and from three to four respectively. The number of waterbodies impacted by sediment has increased by 15 from 11 to 26.
 - ◆ The number of waterbodies impacted by organic pollution remained at eight since Cycle 2. There is an unknown impact type in Easky lake and two groundwater bodies (Carrowmore East & Geevagh) where diminution of quality of associated surface waters for chemical reasons.

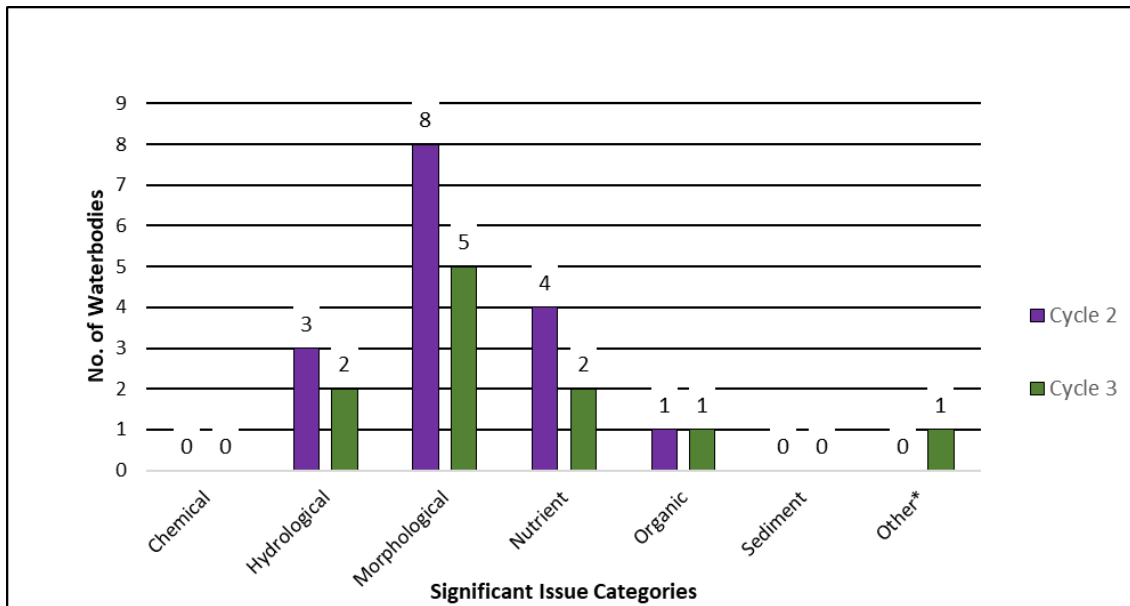


*Other - Acidification, saline intrusion, elevated temperature, litter, microbiological pollution and unknown impacts have all been grouped into the "Other" issues category for the purpose of this report

Figure 12: Significant Issues across all *At Risk* WBs between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3

4.2 High Status Objective Waterbodies

- ◆ In Cycle 3 for High Status Objective waterbodies morphological issues are impacting five of the 13 High Status Objective waterbodies currently *At Risk* (Figure 13). Hydrological and nutrient issues are each impacting two waterbodies, organic pollution is impacting one waterbody and one waterbody is impacted by unknown impacts.
- ◆ Between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 the number of waterbodies with hydrological, morphological and nutrients issues have decreased from three to two, eight to five and four to two respectively. The number of waterbodies impacted by organic issues have remained at one.



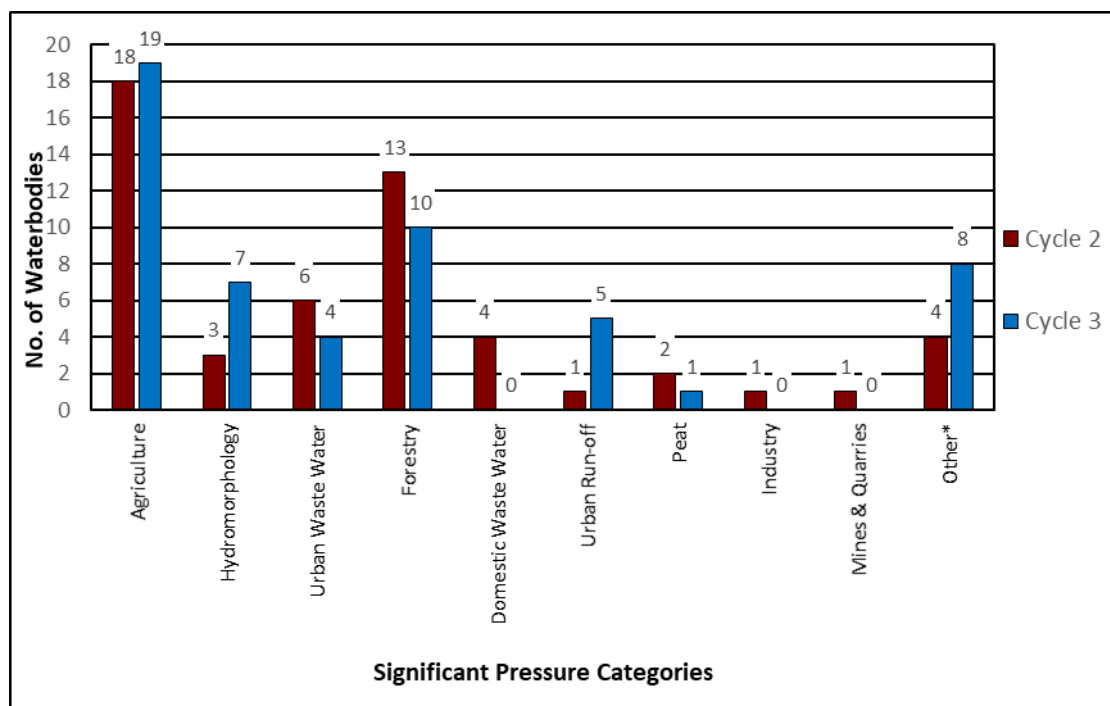
*Other - Acidification, saline intrusion, elevated temperature, litter, microbiological pollution and unknown impacts have all been grouped into the "Other" issues category for the purpose of this report

Figure 13: Significant Issues in *At Risk* High Status Objective Waterbodies

5 Significant pressures in *At Risk* Waterbodies

5.1 All Waterbodies

- ◆ Where waterbodies have been classed as *At Risk*, significant pressures have been identified.
- ◆ Figure 14 shows a breakdown of the number of *At Risk* waterbodies in each significant pressure category.
- ◆ The significant pressure affecting the greatest number of waterbodies is agriculture, followed by forestry, hydromorphology, urban waste water, urban run-off, invasive species, abstractions and peat. There are also two waterbodies (Easky and Dunmorán_010) where the significant pressure is unknown.
- ◆ When comparing Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 the biggest change is an increase of four waterbodies where hydromorphology and urban run-off are significant pressures, from three and one in Cycle 2 to seven and five waterbodies respectively in Cycle 3. There has also been a significant decrease in the number of waterbodies impacted by domestic waste water, from four to zero since Cycle 2.
- ◆ The increase in hydromorphology significant pressures is likely to be associated with more detailed assessment by the EPA based on the recently developed Morphological Quality Index tool and associated increasing awareness of hydromorphology rather than new significant hydromorphology pressures since Cycle 2.



*Other – abstractions, aquaculture, atmospheric, anthropogenic pressures, historically polluted sites, waste, water treatment and invasive species have all been grouped into the “Other” pressure category for the purpose of this report

Figure 14: Significant Pressure (All At Risk Waterbodies)

5.1.1 Pressure Type

5.1.1.1 Agriculture

- ◆ Agriculture is a significant pressure in 13 river waterbodies, four lake waterbodies (Gill SO, Templehouse, Belhavel & Glencar), one transitional waterbody (Ballysadare Estuary) and one groundwater body (Geevagh) in Cycle 3. Phosphorus loss to surface waters from, for example, direct discharges; or runoff from yards, roadways or other compacted surfaces, or runoff from poorly draining soils remains an issue since Cycle 2. Sediment can also be a problem from land drainage works, bank erosion from animal access or stream crossings.

5.1.1.2 Forestry

- ◆ Forestry, although impacting three less waterbodies in Cycle 3, is still a significant pressure in eight river waterbodies one lake waterbody (Templehouse) and one groundwater body (Carrowmore East) in Cycle 3. Forestry is no longer considered a significant pressure in Owenmore (Sligo)_060, Unshin_040, Unshin_050 river waterbodies and Gill SO lake waterbody as identified in Cycle 2. Forestry listed as a significant pressure in Brackary_010 in Cycle 3. The issues are a range of forestry activities taking place that include clearfelling and drainage, which have resulted in heavy siltation and excess nutrients in surface water bodies as well as impacting aquatic habitats due to morphological changes.

5.1.1.3 Hydromorphology

- ◆ Hydromorphology is a significant pressure in seven river waterbodies an increase by four waterbodies since Cycle 2, however this is likely due an increasing awareness of potential hydromorphological pressures rather than recent modifications from Cycle 2. Channelisation is the dominant hydromorphology subcategory in the catchment with four river waterbodies (Bonet_050, Clooneen (Sligo)_030, Owenmore (Sligo)_030 & Shanvaus_010) within the catchment subject to extensive modification mainly due to drainage schemes. Land drainage was identified as an impact on three river waterbodies (Clooneen (Sligo)_020, Killanummery_010 & Killanummery_020). Dams, barriers, lock and weirs were identified as the pressure subcategory in

Bonet_050 river waterbody. The Bonet catchment was surveyed by IFI in 2016. Failures are mainly caused by water quality and hydromorphology (due to arterial drainage and man-made barriers to fish passage), but there is external pressures at sea which are affecting salmon populations.

5.1.1.4 Urban waste water

- ◆ Urban waste water agglomerations are significant pressures in four *At Risk* river waterbodies (Table 4) a reduction from six in Cycle 2. Two of the four agglomerations (Grange and Collooney) are scheduled to be upgraded in 2021.

Table 4: Waste Water Treatment Agglomerations identified as significant pressures in *At Risk* waterbodies in Cycle 3

Facility name	Facility Type	Waterbody	2013-18 Ecological Status	Irish Water's Expected CIP Completion Date ⁶
Bunnanaddan & Environs A0305	Agglomeration PE < 500	BUNNANADDAN STREAM_010	Poor	N/A
Grange D0381	Agglomeration PE of 500 to 1,000	GRANGE (SLIGO)_010	Moderate	2021
Collooney D0093	Agglomeration PE of 2,001 to 10,000	OWENMORE (SLIGO)_080	Moderate	2021
Ballysadare D0095	Agglomeration PE of 2,001 to 10,000	Ballysadare Estuary	Moderate	N/A

5.1.1.5 Urban run-off

- ◆ Diffuse urban pressures, caused by misconnections, leaking sewers and runoff from paved and unpaved areas, have been identified as a significant pressure in five river waterbodies impacted by Manorhamilton, Riverstown, Sligo, Grange and Gorteen urban areas. Nutrient and organic pollution are the significant issues.

5.1.1.6 Extractive industry

- ◆ *Peat*
Peat drainage and extraction is a significant pressure in one river waterbody (Finned_010). Elevated ammonia concentrations and morphological impacts are the significant issues.

5.1.1.7 Other significant pressures

- ◆ *Invasive species*
Invasive species (zebra mussels) have been identified as a significant pressure in three lake waterbodies (Glencar, Gill SO & Arrow) and one river waterbody (Owenmore (Sligo)_060). The impacts associated with the presence of zebra mussels include altering habitat due to morphological changes, nutrient impacts as well as other unknown impacts.
- ◆ *Abstraction*

⁶ Based on Irish Water's Capital Investment Programme (2020-2024) as of February 2021 and may be subject to change.

The North Sligo Regional Water Supply was identified as an abstraction pressure in Gill SO lake waterbody (Comhair Pump House) and Grange (Sligo)_010 with altered habitat due to hydrological changes identified being the issue.

◆ *Unknown anthropogenic*

The significant pressures impacting Easky and Geevagh lake waterbodies and Dunmorán_010 river waterbody are unknown.

Figure 15 – Figure 18 illustrates the locations of waterbodies for the three most common pressures in order of prevalence (agriculture, forestry, hydromorphology & urban waste water) within the catchment in Cycle 3.

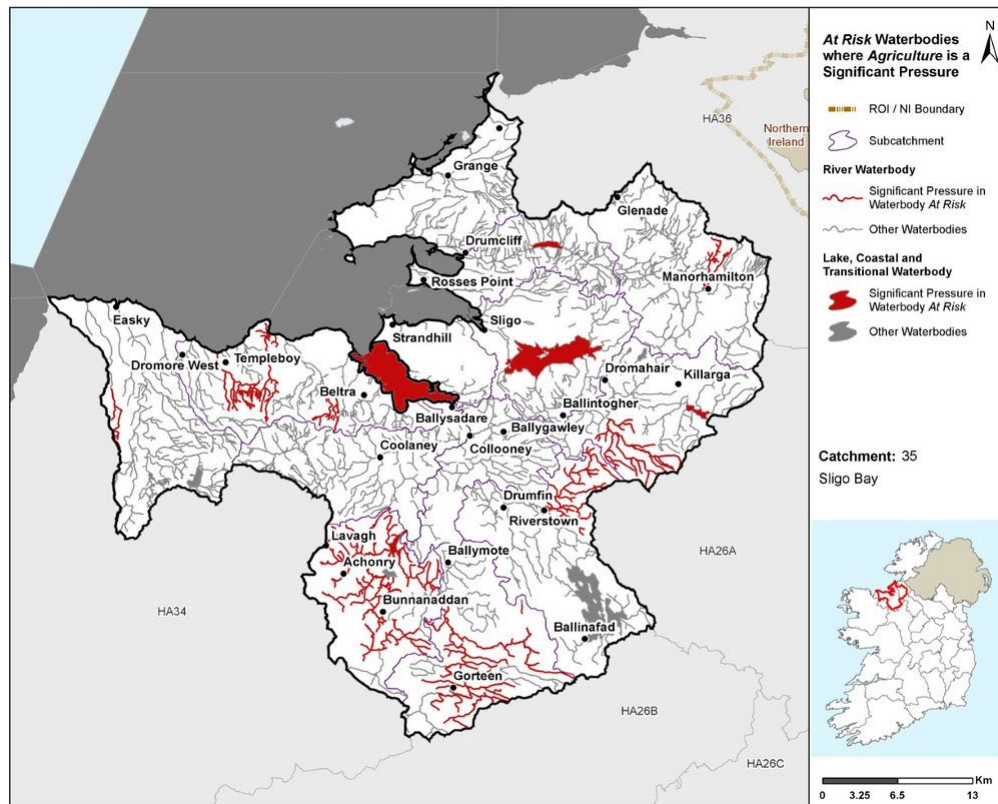


Figure 15: Locations of Waterbodies where Agriculture is a Significant Pressure

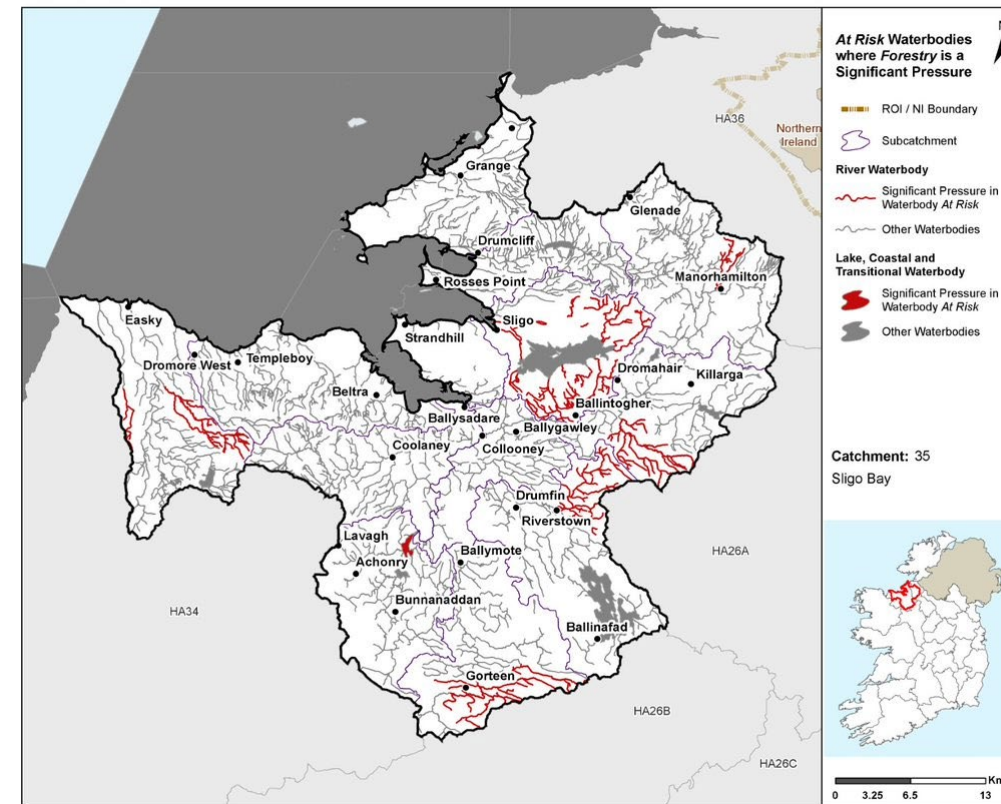


Figure 16: Locations of Waterbodies where Forestry is a Significant Pressure

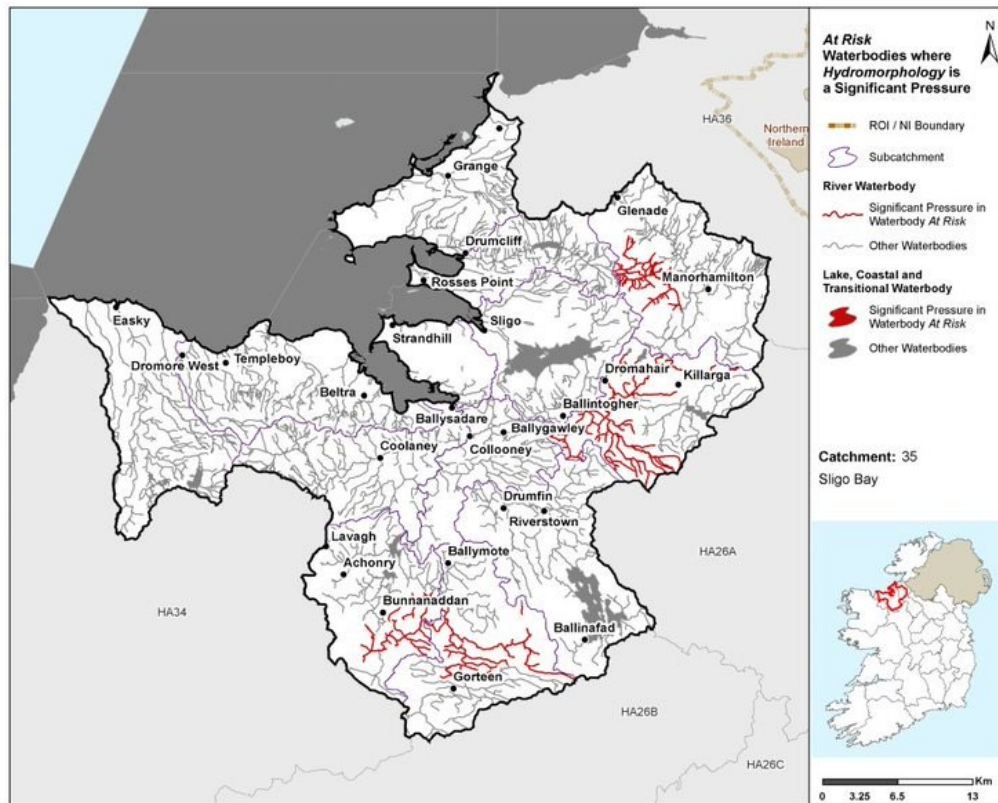


Figure 17: Locations of Waterbodies where Hydromorphology is a Significant Pressure

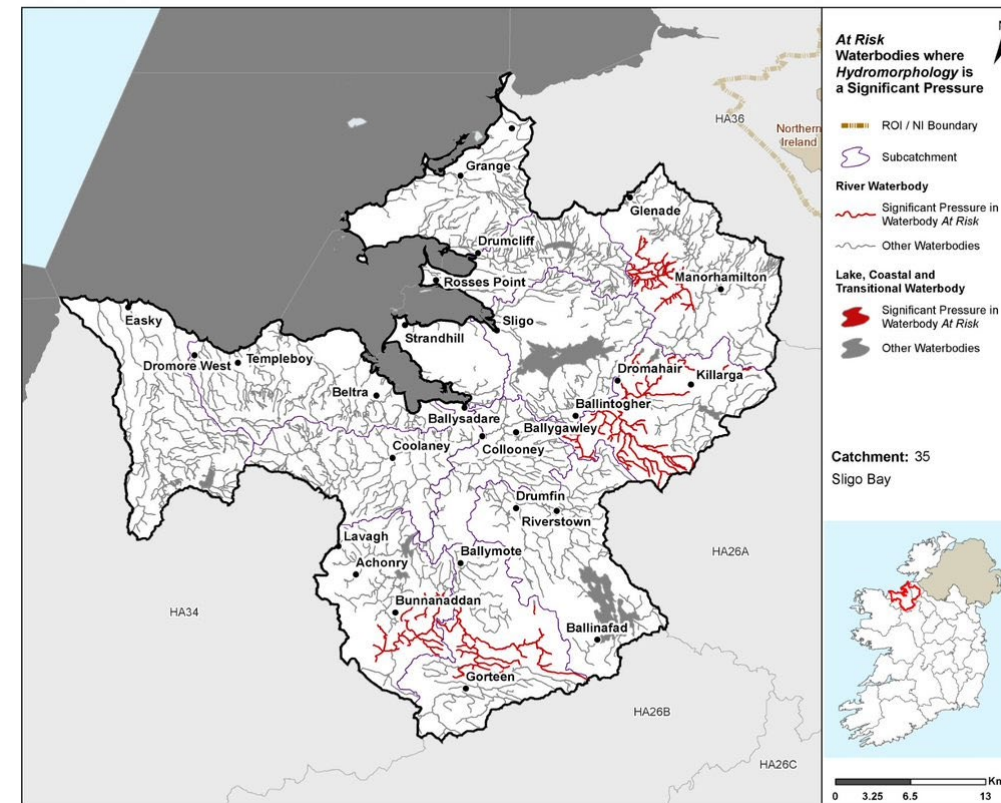
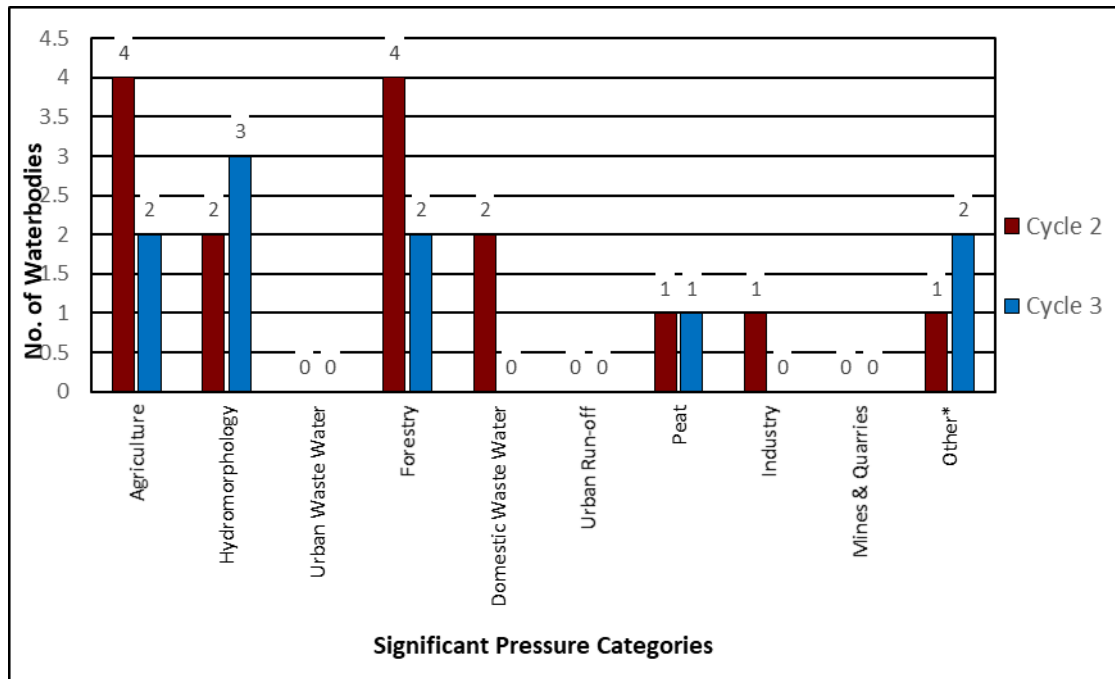


Figure 18: Locations of Waterbodies where Urban Waste Water is a Significant Pressure

5.2 High Status Objective Waterbodies

- Hydromorphological pressures is the dominant significant pressure in High Status Objective waterbodies impacting three waterbodies (Clooneen (Sligo)_030, Killanummery_020 & Shanvaus_010), followed by agricultural impacting two waterbodies (Dunmorán_010 & Finned_010), forestry impacting two waterbodies (Finned_010 & Liskeagh_010), anthropogenic (unknown) impacting two waterbodies (Easy & Dunmorán)_010 and peat pressures impacting one waterbody (Finned_010).



*Other – abstractions, aquaculture, atmospheric, anthropogenic pressures, historically polluted sites, waste, water treatment and invasive species have all been grouped into the “Other” pressure category for the purpose of this report

Figure 19: Significant Pressure in At Risk High Status Objective Waterbodies

6 Source Load Apportionment Modelling (SLAM)

- The EPA has developed Source Load Apportionment Models (SLAM) for both P and N which estimate the proportion of the phosphorus and nitrogen inputs, respectively, to waters in each catchment that comes from each sector.
- The main data inputs for the model for agriculture are the 2018 land parcel (LPIS) and animal (AIMs) data from the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine. The Urban Waste Water (UWW) data comes from Irish Water’s discharge monitoring data. The model also calculates the inputs from a range of other sectors, including for example, forestry, septic tanks, peat, urban runoff and atmospheric deposition.
- In the catchment land in pasture, forestry and discharges from urban waste water are responsible for 67%, 10% and 9% of the nitrogen load respectively while land in pasture, discharges from urban waste water and forestry contribute 31%, 20% and 20% of the phosphorus loadings for the catchment respectively (Figure 17).

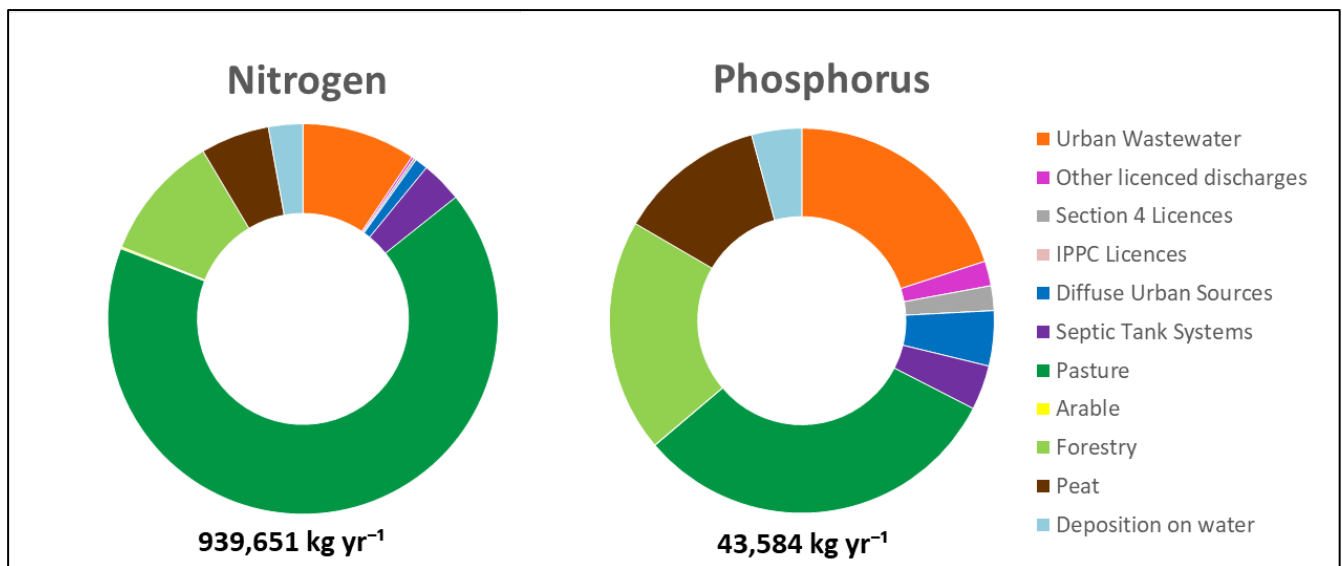


Figure 20: Estimated Proportions of N & P from Each Sector in the Sligo Bay & Drowes Catchment

7 Load Reduction Assessment

7.1 Nitrogen Load Reduction

- ◆ An assessment was undertaken to determine if nitrogen reductions in rivers, streams and lakes are required for Transitional and Coastal (TRACs) waterbodies to achieve their WFD environmental objective. The outcome of the assessment indicated that 10 of the 46 catchments require N reductions in our inland waters to restore some TRAC waterbodies. Nitrogen load reduction to meet TRAC WFD objectives are not required in the Sligo Bay & Drowes Catchment.

7.2 Phosphorus / Sediment Load Reduction

- ◆ Further modelling work is required to determine if and what P load reductions are required.

Figure 21 highlights areas where agricultural measures for sediment and phosphorus should be targeted. Waterbodies with blue fill are areas where sediment or phosphorus should be targeted. Pollution Impact Potential mapping for both phosphorus and nitrogen in the catchment are provided in Appendix 2.

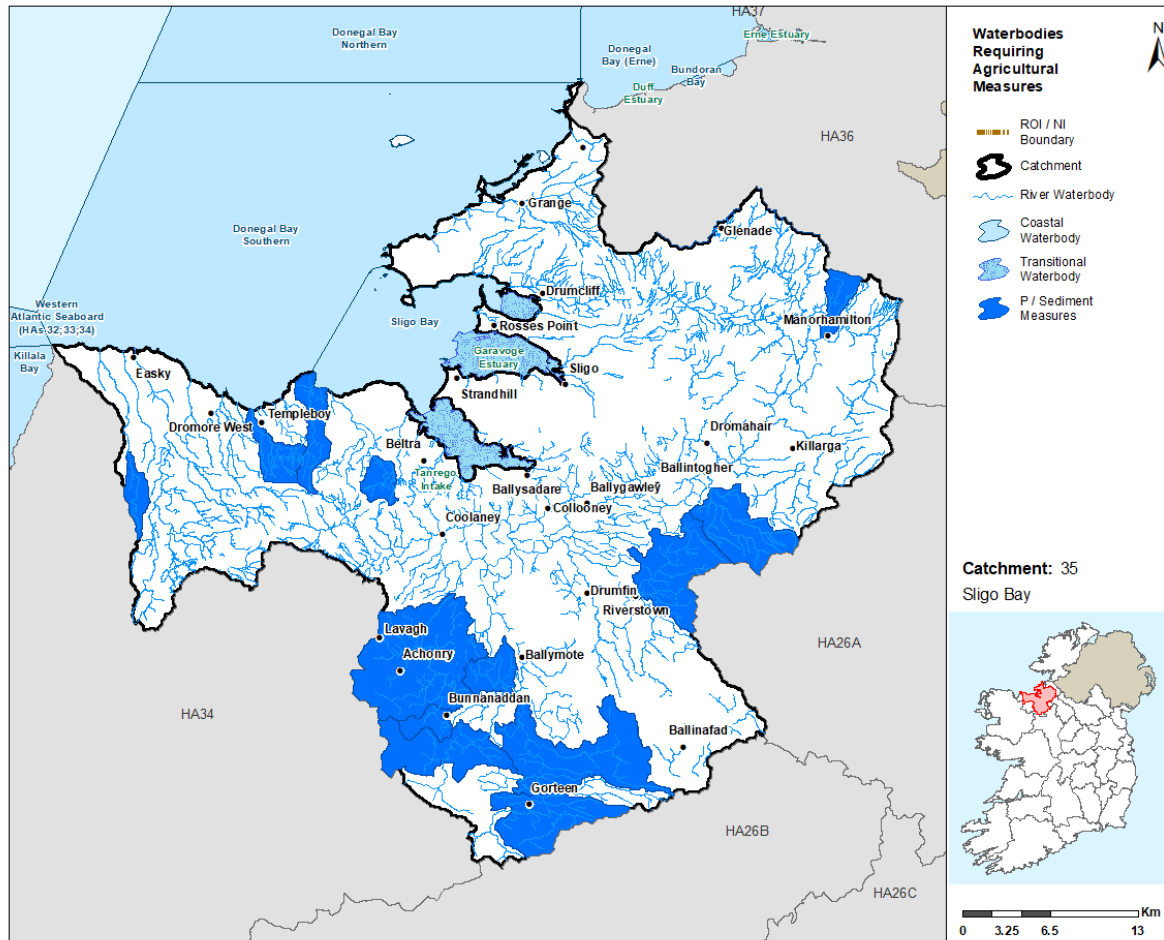


Figure 21: Waterbodies where Agricultural Measures should be Targeted

8 2nd Cycle Areas for Action

8.1 Area for Action Overview

- ◆ There were five Areas for Action, comprising of 17 waterbodies, selected for further characterisation and action in the catchment for the 2nd Cycle River Basin Management Plan. The Areas for Action in the catchment are listed in Table 5 and shown in Figure 22. LAWPRO, in conjunction with local authorities and stakeholders from the Borders Regional Operational Committee, have been working in these areas since 2018.

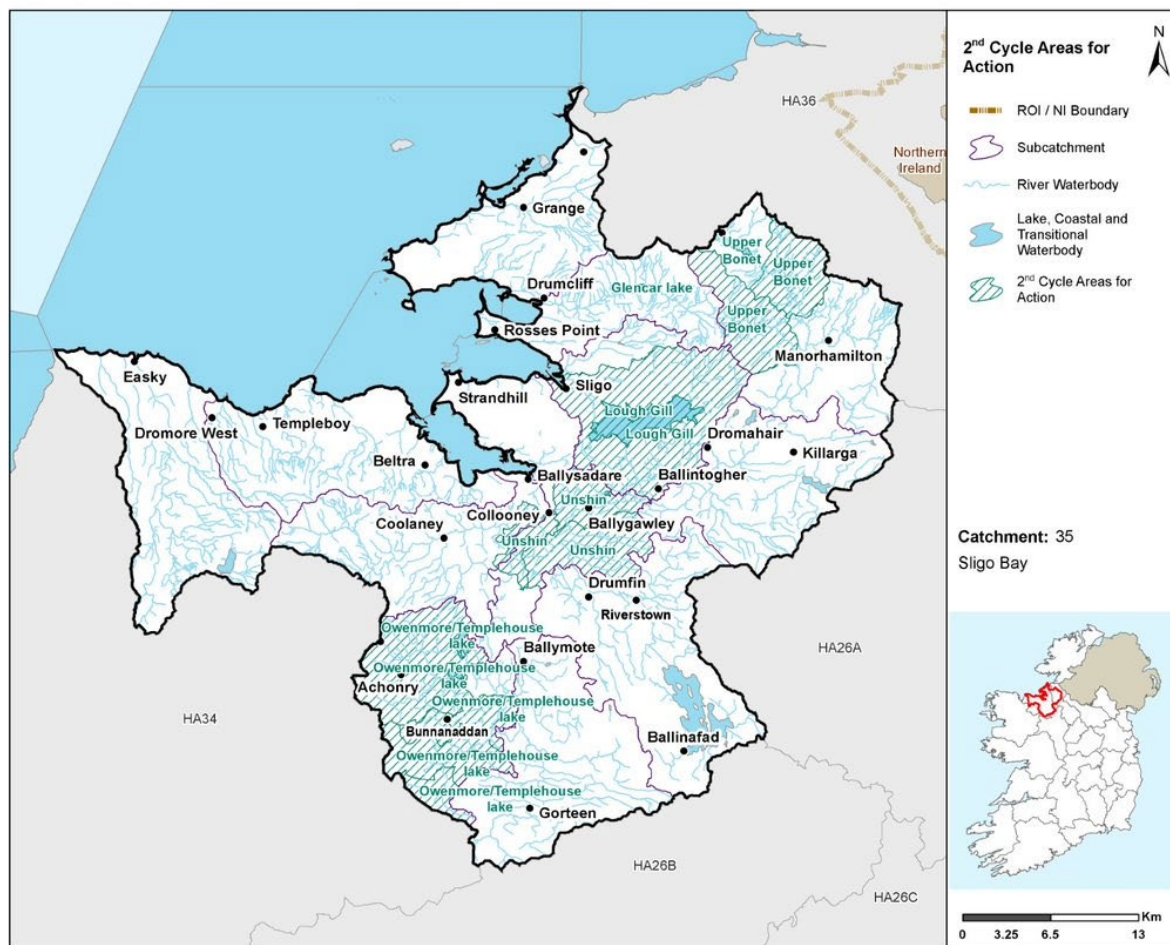


Figure 22: 2nd Cycle Areas for Action Locations

Table 5: 2nd Cycle Areas for Action

2 nd Cycle Area for Action	Number of Waterbodies	Sub-catchment	Local Authority	Reason for Selection
Unshin	4	35_2	Sligo	• Three deteriorated water bodies. • Two of the deteriorated water bodies have a High Ecological Status objective while the other has a Protected Area objective that is not being met. • The two deteriorated High Ecological Status objective water bodies recently dropped in status to Good in the 2013-2015 monitoring cycle. • Possibility of Quick win
Owenmore/ Templehouse lake	7	35_5	Sligo	• Three deteriorated water bodies. • One of the deteriorated water bodies has a High Ecological Status objective while another has a Protected Area objective that is not being met. • There is also another <i>At Risk</i> waterbody in this action area that is not meeting its Protected Area objective. • There is an Unassigned/Review waterbody that has a Protected Area objective that is included. • Starting at the headwaters. • Multiple pressures which can be investigated at the same time.
Upper Bonet	3	35_8	Leitrim	• Two deteriorated water bodies both of which have a High Ecological Status objective.

2 nd Cycle Area for Action	Number of Waterbodies	Sub-catchment	Local Authority	Reason for Selection
				• The deteriorated High Ecological Status objective water bodies recently dropped in status to Good in the 2013-2015 monitoring cycle. • Important salmon spawning grounds. • Build on improvements in the Manorhamilton WWTP. • Multiple pressures which can be investigated at the same time. • Possibility of quick win.
Lough Gill	2	35_10	Leitrim/ Sligo	• Two deteriorated water bodies. • Both deteriorated water bodies have a High Ecological Status objective as well as a Protected Area objective that is not being met. • Multiple pressures which can be investigated at the same time. • Previous Water Quality management plan which may inform and focus investigation. • River waterbody has only deteriorated at one of the two monitoring stations downstream of Lough Gill and so investigation area can be easily targeted. • Possible mix of short and long term challenges.
Glencar lake	1	35_13	Leitrim/ Sligo	• Deteriorated lake waterbody. • All other water bodies in the subcatchment are at least Good Status. • Amenity value and visitor attraction.

8.2 Status Change in 2nd Cycle Areas for Action

- ◆ For Cycle 3, of the 17 waterbodies in the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action, there are three waterbodies at High Status (Bonet_020, Unshin_040 & Unshin_050), three waterbodies at Good Status (Clooneen (Sligo)_030, Shanvaus_010 & Glenade), four waterbodies at Moderate Status (Clooneen (Sligo)_020, Owenmore (Sligo)_080, Glencar & Gill SO), three waterbodies at Poor Status (Bunnanaddan Stream_010, Garavogue_010 & Owenmore (Sligo)_060), one Bad Status waterbody (Templehouse) and three waterbodies (Clooneen (Sligo)_010, Dargan & Cloonacleigha) where status has not been assigned.
- ◆ There is an overall improvement in the status of five of the 2nd cycle Areas for Action waterbodies across the catchment.⁷
- ◆ Of the 14 waterbodies within the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action which had status assigned, seven experienced no change in status between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3, six waterbodies experienced an improvement and one river waterbody (Owenmore (Sligo)_060) was subject to deterioration in status (Figure 23). The four waterbody improvements were across Upper Bonet.

⁷ Status class change cannot be calculated for waterbodies where status has not been assigned in either cycle 2 or 3 and therefore these waterbodies are not represented in Figure 18. Percentage displayed in the chart below are in relation to the total number of waterbodies with status assigned in both cycles, as opposed to total number of all waterbodies.

Owenmore/Templehouse, Unshin & Lough Gill Areas for Action. The waterbody which experienced decline was in Owenmore/Templehouse lake Area for Action.

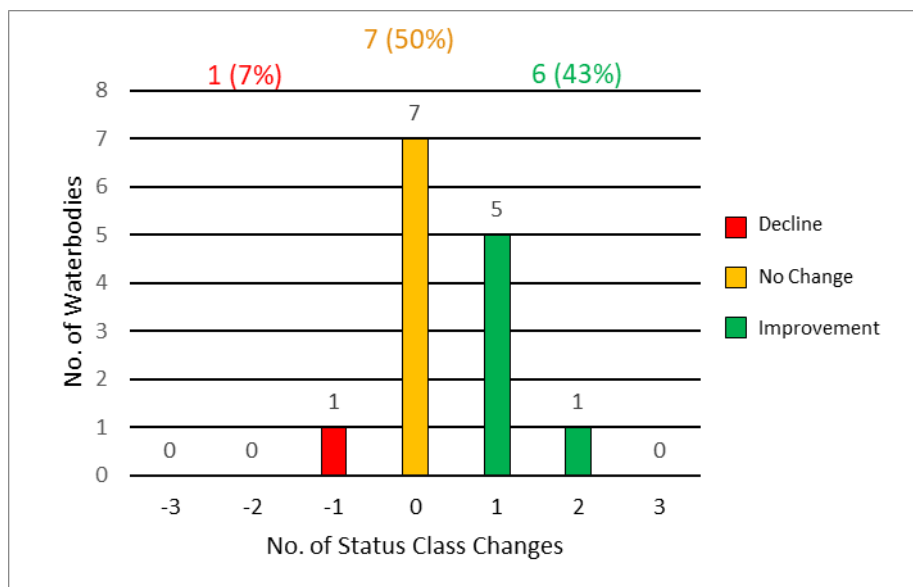


Figure 23: 2nd Cycle Area for Action Waterbody Status Class Changes between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3

8.3 Waterbody Risk in 2nd Cycle Areas for Action

- ◆ For the 17 waterbodies in the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action, 10 (59%) of these are currently *At Risk*, four (24%) are in *Review* and three (18%) are *Not At Risk*.
- ◆ For the 11 river waterbodies, seven (64%) are *At Risk*, one (9%) is in *Review* and three (27%) are *Not At Risk*.
- ◆ For the six lake waterbodies, three (50%) are *At Risk* and three (50%) are in *Review*. Glencar, Templehouse and Gil SO are the lake waterbodies *At Risk* in Cycle 3.
- ◆ Figure 24 gives an overview of the breakdown of risk across waterbody types for both Cycle 2 and Cycle 3 in 2nd Cycle Areas for Action.
- ◆ Overall there is a decrease from 13 to 10 *At Risk* waterbodies in 2nd Cycle Areas for Action between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3. Bonet_020, Unshin_040 and Unshin_050 river waterbodies improved to *Not At Risk*.

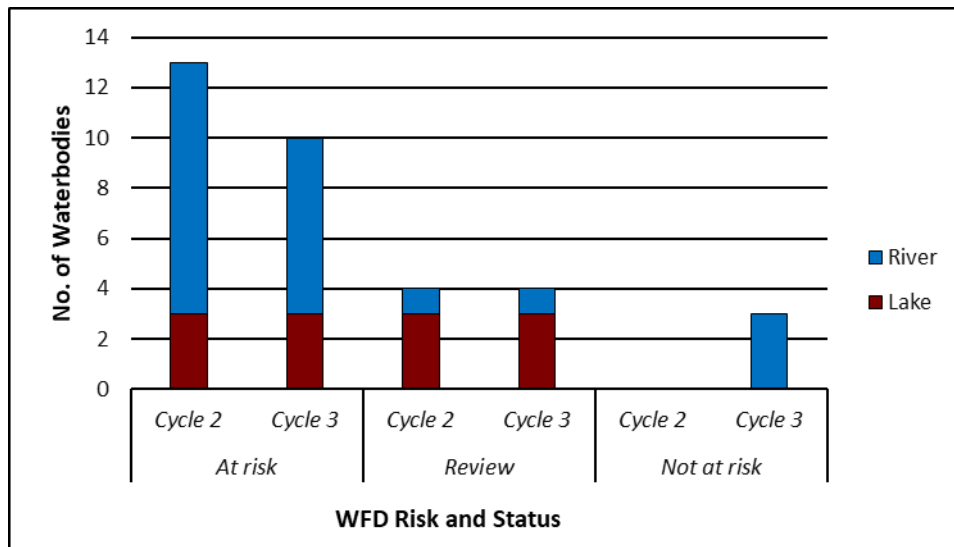
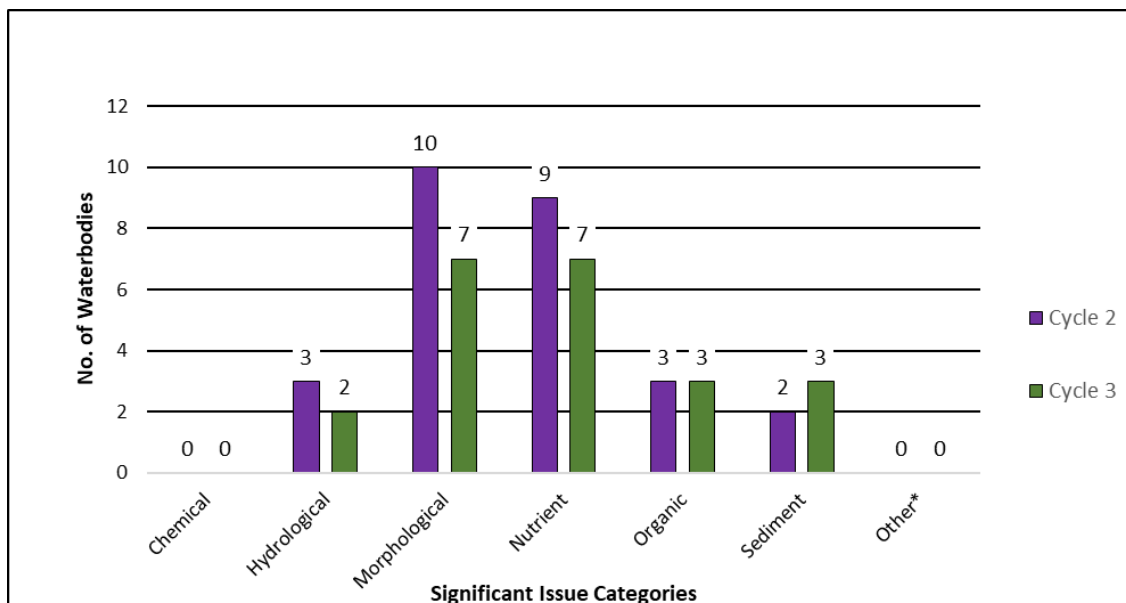


Figure 24: Number of waterbodies in each risk category in 2nd Cycle Areas for Action

8.4 Significant Issues in 2nd Cycle Areas for Action

- ◆ Based on the EPA assessment for Cycle 3, the significant issues in the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action are nutrient pollution and morphological issues each impacting seven waterbodies (Figure 25). This is followed by organic pollution which is impacting three waterbodies, sediment impacting three waterbodies and hydrological issues, impacting two waterbodies.
- ◆ The number of 2nd Cycle Areas for Action waterbodies associated with nutrient and morphological significant issues have reduced from 10 to seven and nine to seven, respectively, between Cycle 2 and Cycle 3. The number of waterbodies impacted by hydrological issues have reduced from three to two. Sediment issues have increased from two to three waterbodies whilst organic issues have remained an issue in three waterbodies.



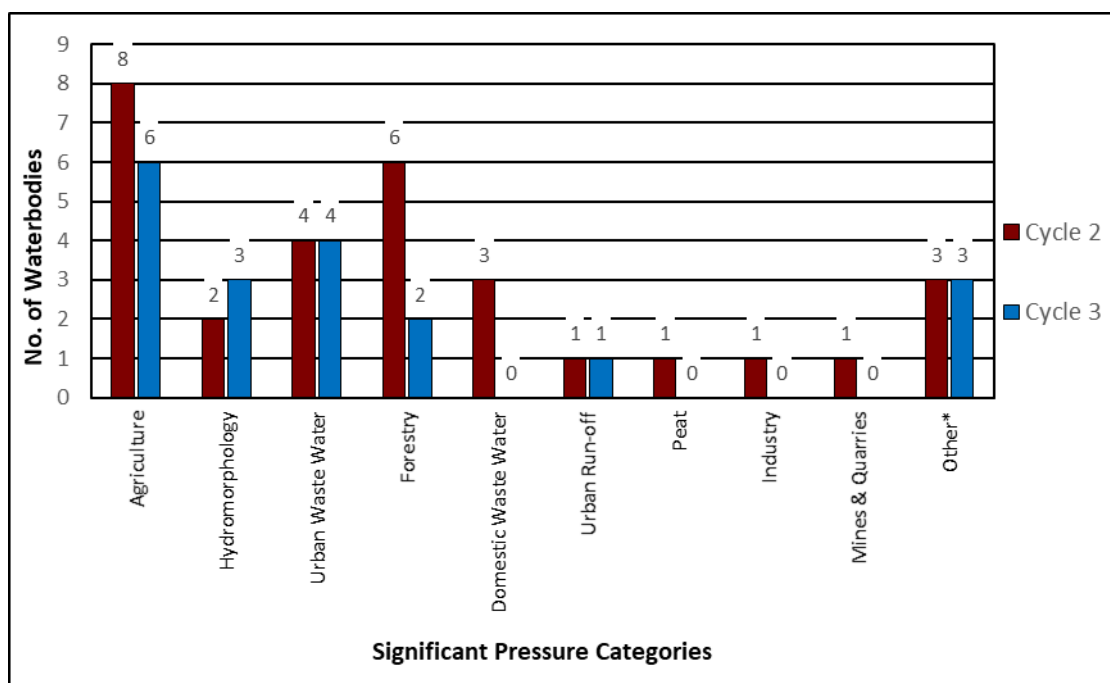
*Other - Acidification, saline intrusion, elevated temperature, litter, microbiological pollution and unknown impacts have all been grouped into the "Other" issues category for the purpose of this report

Figure 25: Significant Issues across all 2nd Cycle Areas for Action Waterbodies

8.5 Significant Pressure in 2nd Cycle Areas for Action

- ◆ For Cycle 3, in 2nd Cycle Areas for Action waterbodies in the catchment the dominant significant pressures are:
 - Agriculture - six waterbodies are impacted in Cycle 3, a reduction from eight waterbodies in Cycle 2.
 - Urban Waste Water Significant – four waterbodies (Bunnanaddan Stream_010, Garavogue_010, Owenmore (Sligo)_080 & Gill So) remain impacted in Cycle 3.
 - Hydromorphology – three waterbodies are now deemed to be impacted in Cycle 3 an increase by one since Cycle 2. Hydromorphological pressures have been added as significant in Cloneen (Sligo)_020 in Cycle 3 in addition to Cloneen (Sligo)_030 and Shanvaus_010 identified in Cycle 2.
 - Forestry – two waterbodies (Garavogue_010 & Templehouse) impacted in Cycle 3, compared to six in Cycle 2.
 - Urban run-off - one waterbody (Garavogue_010) remains impacted in Cycle 3.
 - Other – Invasive species (Zebra mussels) are the significant pressures in three waterbodies (Owenmore (Sligo)_060, Glencar & Gill SO). In addition, abstractions are considered a significant pressure in Gill SO lake waterbody.

- ◆ When comparing the significant pressures in the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action between Cycle 2 and 3 there have been reductions in the number of waterbodies impacted by pressures related to agriculture, forestry, domestic waste water, peat, industry and mines & quarries. The number of waterbodies impacted by urban waste water and urban run-off pressures have remained at four and one respectively. Only hydromorphological pressures experienced an increase since Cycle 2, increasing from two to three.



*Other – abstractions, aquaculture, atmospheric, anthropogenic pressures, historically polluted sites, waste, water treatment and invasive species have all been grouped into the "Other" pressure category for the purpose of this report

Figure 26: Significant Pressures in 2nd Cycle Area for Action Waterbodies

9 3rd Cycle Recommended Areas for Action

9.1 Areas for Action Overview

- ◆ For the 3rd Cycle Draft River Basin Management Plan Areas for Action have been extended out to not only include Prioritised Areas for Action undertaken by LAWPRO which focussed on restoring waterbodies, but to also include restoration work undertaken by all agencies under Areas for Restoration. In addition, protection work is included under Areas for Protection and research, pilot schemes and community initiatives are included under Catchment Projects. The aim of the 3rd Cycle Plan is to capture all activity that is working to restore, improve and/or protect waterbodies.
- ◆ The Recommended 3rd Cycle Areas for Action list will be included in the Draft River Basin Management Plan and will be finalised after the consultation period.
- ◆ There are 14 Recommended Areas for Action, comprising of 34 waterbodies, selected for further characterisation and action in the catchment for the 3rd Cycle River Basin Management Plan. 20 of the 34 waterbodies in the 3rd Cycle Recommended Areas for Action are *At Risk*, six are in *Review* and eight are *Not At Risk*. The 14 Recommended Areas for Action consist of one Area for Protection and 13 Areas for Restoration. LAWPRO are the proposed lead organisation in 10 Recommended Areas for Action, NFGWS are the proposed lead in three Recommended Areas for Action (Beltra GWS, Benbulbin GWS Castle GWS & Keash GWS) and Sligo County Council are the proposed lead in the remaining Recommended Area for Action (Douglas (Sligo)). Waterford. The Recommended Areas for Action in the catchment are listed in Table 6 and shown in Figure 27. The reason for selecting each waterbody in a Recommended Area for Action is provided in Appendix 3.

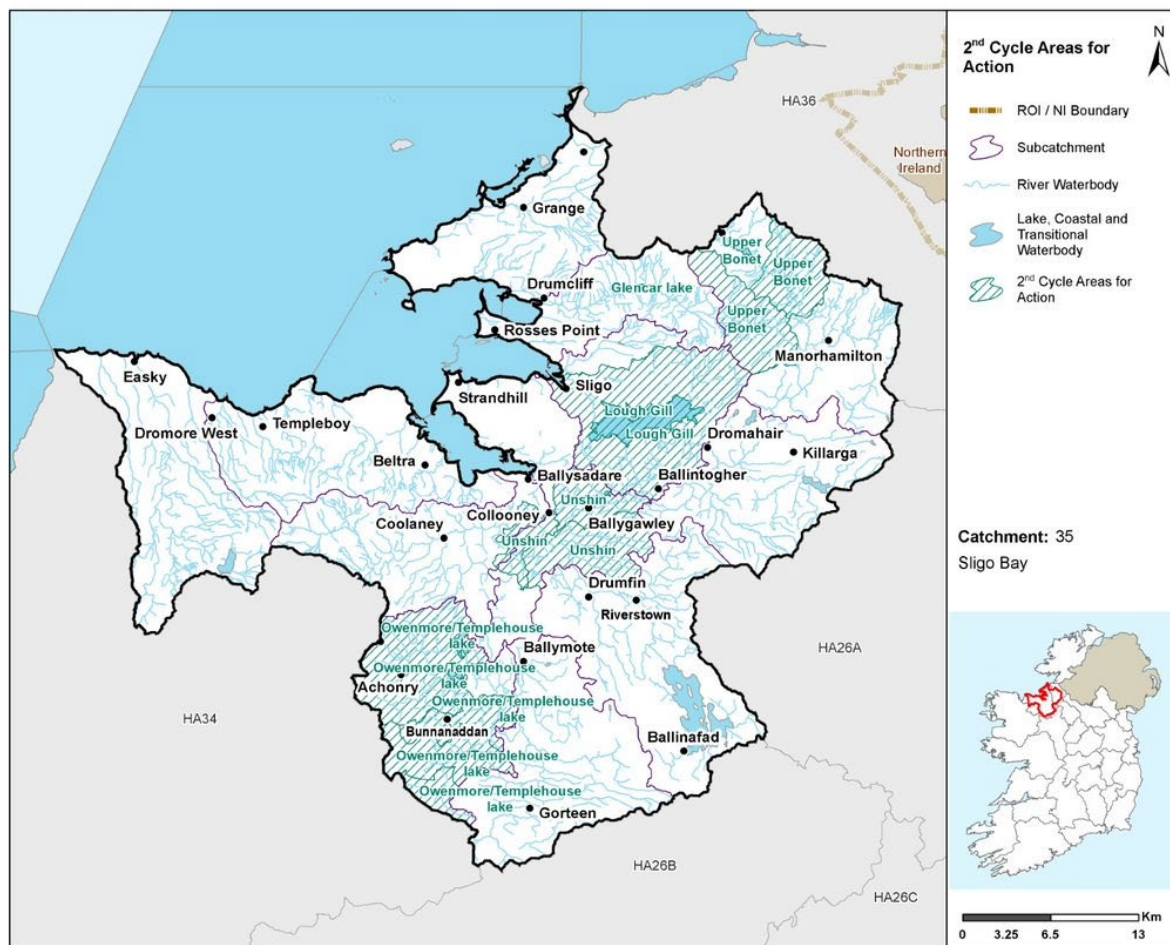


Figure 27: 3rd Cycle Recommended Areas for Action Locations

Table 6: 3rd Cycle Recommended Areas for Action Breakdown

3 rd Cycle Recommended Areas for Action	Number of Waterbodies	Recommended Areas for Action Category	Recommended Areas for Action Sub-category	Lead Organisation
Owenmore (Sligo)	7	Restoration	Prioritised Areas for Action LAWPRO	LAWPRO
Owenmore Templehouse lake	8	Restoration	Prioritised Areas for Action LAWPRO	LAWPRO
Easky	6	Restoration	Blue Dot Areas for Action LAWPRO and Others	LAWPRO
Beltra GWS	1	Restoration	Public Health Areas for Restoration NFGWS, IW, HSE, LAS, SFPA	NFGWS
Douglas (Sligo)	1	Restoration	LA Areas for Restoration Local Authorities	Sligo County Council
Doonflin	1	Restoration	Prioritised Areas for Action LAWPRO	LAWPRO
Benbulbin GWS Castletown GWS	1	Protection	Public Health Areas for Protection NFGWS, IW, HSE, LAS, SFPA	NFGWS
Dunmorán	1	Restoration	Prioritised Areas for Action LAWPRO	LAWPRO
Lough Gill	2	Restoration	Prioritised Areas for Action LAWPRO	LAWPRO

3rd Cycle Recommended Areas for Action	Number of Waterbodies	Recommended Areas for Action Category	Recommended Areas for Action Sub-category	Lead Organisation
Lugdoon Stream	1	Restoration	Prioritised Areas for Action LAWPRO	LAWPRO
Shanvaus_Blue Dot	1	Restoration	Blue Dot Areas for Action LAWPRO and Others	LAWPRO
Lough Arrow	2	Restoration	Prioritised Areas for Action LAWPRO	LAWPRO
Glencar	1	Restoration	Prioritised Areas for Action LAWPRO	LAWPRO
Keash GWS	1	Restoration	Public Health Areas for Restoration NFGWS, IW, HSE, LAs, SFPA	NFGWS

10 Catchment Summary

- Of the 70 river waterbodies, 22 are *At Risk* of not meeting their WFD objectives.
- Six out of 18 lake waterbodies are *At Risk* of not meeting their WFD objectives.
- One out of six transitional waterbodies are *At Risk* of not meeting their WFD objectives.
- There are no coastal waterbodies *At Risk* in the catchment.
- Two out of 41 groundwater bodies are *At Risk*.
- There are 31 waterbodies *At Risk* in Cycle 3 compared to 29 waterbodies *At Risk* in Cycle 2.
- The main significant issues are impacts from nutrient pollution, followed by morphological pressures, organic pollution and sediment impacts.
- The main significant pressures are agricultural pressures followed by forestry, hydromorphological pressures and urban waste water.
- In the 2nd Cycle Areas for Action, 13 waterbodies were *At Risk* in Cycle 2 and 10 waterbodies are *At Risk* in Cycle 3.
- There are 14 3rd Cycle Recommended Areas for Action for Cycle 3. They comprise of 34 waterbodies with 20 waterbodies *At Risk*, six in *Review* and eight *Not At Risk*.

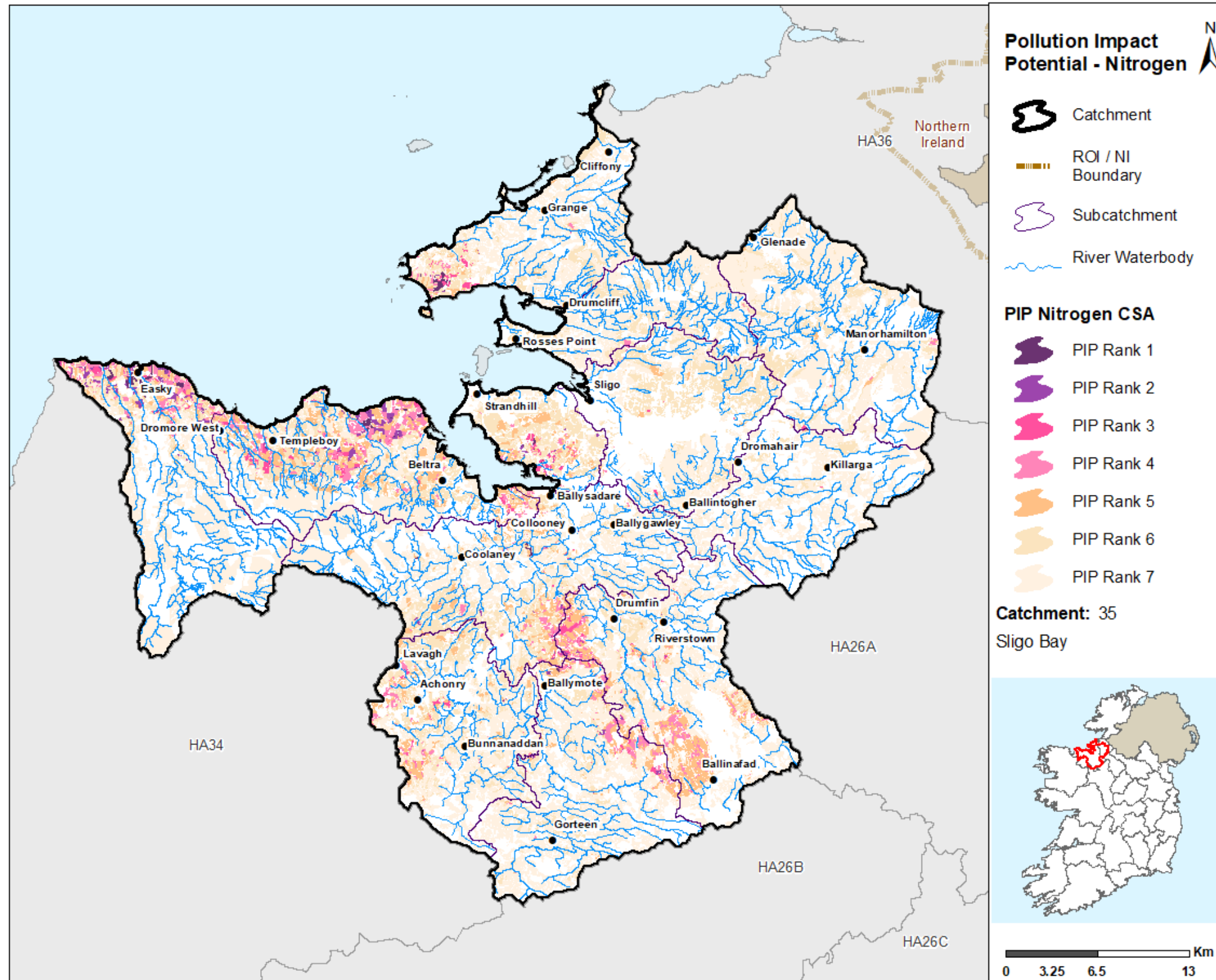
Appendix 1

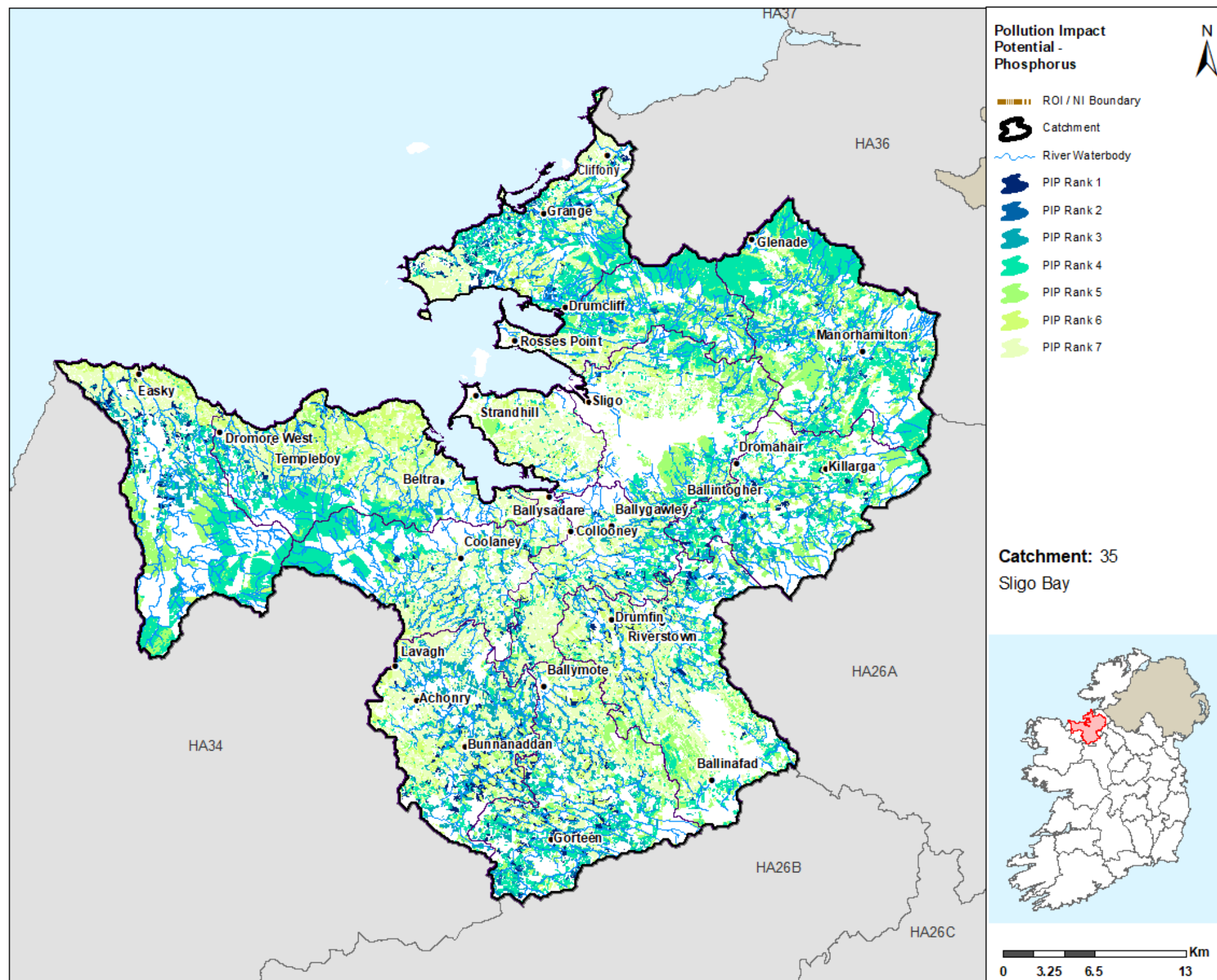
High ecological status objective waterbodies

Waterbody Name	Waterbody Type	Waterbody Code	Status 2013-2018
BONET_020	River	IE_WE_35B060100	High
CLOONEEN (SLIGO)_030	River	IE_WE_35C010600	Good
DUNMORAN_010	River	IE_WE_35D161000	Good
Easky	Lake	IE_WE_35_136	Good
EASKY_030	River	IE_WE_35E010100	High
EASKY_040	River	IE_WE_35E010200	Good
FINNED_010	River	IE_WE_35F010100	Good
KILLANUMMERY_020	River	IE_WE_35K030900	Good
LISKEAGH_010	River	IE_WE_35L021100	Good
SHANVAUS_010	River	IE_WE_35S011100	Good
Sligo Bay	Coastal	IE_WE_450_0000	Good
UNSHIN_040	River	IE_WE_35U010500	High
UNSHIN_050	River	IE_WE_35U010600	High

Appendix 2

Pollution Impact Potential Mapping





Appendix 3

Summary information on all waterbodies in the Sligo Bay & Drowes Catchment

Subcatchment Code	Waterbody Code	Waterbody Name	Waterbody Type	Risk 10-15	Risk 13-18	Status 10-15	Status 13-18	High Ecological Status Objective Waterbody	Significant Pressures	Recommended Areas for Action Name	Recommended Areas for Action (reasons for selection)
35_12	IE_WE_35B030500	BALLYBEG (SLIGO)_010	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_7	IE_WE_35B040100	BALLYMOTE STREAM_010	River	At Risk	Not At Risk	Moderate	Good	No		Owenmore (Sligo)	Inputting WB included under SC approach
35_2, 35_4	IE_WE_35B050100	BALLYSODARE_010	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_8	IE_WE_35B060050	BONET_010	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_8	IE_WE_35B060100	BONET_020	River	At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	High	Yes			
35_8	IE_WE_35B060200	BONET_030	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_8	IE_WE_35B060400	BONET_040	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_6	IE_WE_35B060630	BONET_050	River	Review	At Risk	Moderate	Moderate	No	Hymo		
35_5	IE_WE_35B080200	BUNNANADDAN STREAM_010	River	At Risk	At Risk	Poor	Poor	No	Ag, UWW	Owenmore Templehouse lake	Existing PAA - requires further characterisation
35_12	IE_WE_35B090500	BUNCROWEY_010	River	At Risk	At Risk	Moderate	Moderate	No	For	Easky	Proposed by Sligo as inputting water to Easky
35_8	IE_WE_35B100500	BRACKARY_010	River	Not At Risk	At Risk	Good	Moderate	No	Ag, For, UR		
35_11	IE_WE_35B300790	BARNABRACK_010	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No		Beltra GWS	The NFGWS would like to highlight that the Beltra GWS groundwater Zone of Contribution is situated within the Barnabrack_010 and therefore would like to propose its inclusion for selection as a PAA.
35_3	IE_WE_35B520940	BREAGHWY 35_010	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_5	IE_WE_35C010200	CLOONEEN (SLIGO)_010	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No		Owenmore Templehouse lake	Existing PAA - requires further characterisation
35_5	IE_WE_35C010500	CLOONEEN (SLIGO)_020	River	At Risk	At Risk	Poor	Moderate	No	Ag, Hymo	Owenmore Templehouse lake	Existing PAA - requires further characterisation
35_5	IE_WE_35C010600	CLOONEEN (SLIGO)_030	River	At Risk	At Risk	Good	Good	Yes	Hymo	Owenmore Templehouse lake	Existing PAA - requires further characterisation

Subcatchment Code	Waterbody Code	Waterbody Name	Waterbody Type	Risk 10-15	Risk 13-18	Status 10-15	Status 13-18	High Ecological Status Objective Waterbody	Significant Pressures	Recommended Areas for Action Name	Recommended Areas for Action (reasons for selection)
35_6	IE_WE_35C031000	CASHEL STREAM (BONET)_010	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_12	IE_WE_35C660850	CARROWNRUSH_010	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_3	IE_WE_35C940920	CARTONKILLERDOO_010	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_13	IE_WE_35C980970	Cregg (Sligo)_010	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_13	IE_WE_35D010100	DIFFREEN_010	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	High	Good	No			
35_9	IE_WE_35D021400	DOUGLAS (SLIGO)_010	River	At Risk	At Risk	Moderate	Poor	No	Ag, For, UR	Douglas (Sligo)	Water quality has deteriorated from moderate to Poor Status. Large catchment area and river is not included in the physical/chemical WFD water quality monitoring programme. Some initial investigations have been carried out by the Environment Section in relation to the issue.
35_13	IE_WE_35D040250	DRUMCLIFF_010	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_13	IE_WE_35D040400	DRUMCLIFF_020	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_11	IE_WE_35D060100	DUNNEILL_010	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_11	IE_WE_35D060200	DUNNEILL_020	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_11	IE_WE_35D090400	DOONBEAKIN_010	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_11	IE_WE_35D100600	DOONFLIN_010	River	Not At Risk	At Risk	Good	Moderate	No	Ag	Doonflin	Water quality has deteriorated and this waterbody discharges to the coast near a designated bathing water at Dunmorán Beach. Bathing water quality may potentially be impacted. Some desk top study and public awareness programmes have been carried out by the Environment Section during 2019, relating to compliance with national agricultural regulations and maintenance of onsite wastewater treatment systems. Refer to workshop database previously submitted to the EPA Catchments Unit.

Subcatchment Code	Waterbody Code	Waterbody Name	Waterbody Type	Risk 10-15	Risk 13-18	Status 10-15	Status 13-18	High Ecological Status Objective Waterbody	Significant Pressures	Recommended Areas for Action Name	Recommended Areas for Action (reasons for selection)
35_9	IE_WE_35D110800	DRUMFIN_010	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_3	IE_WE_35D120800	DOONOWNEY_010	River	Review	Not At Risk	Unassigned	Unassigned	No		Benbulben GWS Castletown GWS	Unassigned - proposed by Sligo for further characterisation but not prioritised The NFGWS would like to highlight that the Benbulben GWS groundwater Zone of Contribution is situated within the Doonowney_010 and therefore would like to propose its inclusion for selection as a PAA.
35_11	IE_WE_35D161000	DUNMORAN_010	River	At Risk	At Risk	Moderate	Good	Yes	Ag, Other	Dunmorran	HSO - see above for 2019 work. Also updated onto the WFD App
35_11	IE_WE_35D161400	DUNMORAN_020	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_12	IE_WE_35E010010	EASKY_010	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No		Easky	NAR - not proposed but Included as headwaters under SC approach
35_12	IE_WE_35E010020	EASKY_020	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No		Easky	NAR - not proposed but Included as headwaters under SC approach
35_12	IE_WE_35E010100	EASKY_030	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	High	High	Yes		Easky	NAR - not proposed but Included as headwaters under SC approach
35_12	IE_WE_35E010200	EASKY_040	River	Not At Risk	Review	High	Good	Yes		Easky	Proposed by both Sligo and IFI - potential quick-win to restore High Status
35_12	IE_WE_35F010100	FINNED_010	River	At Risk	At Risk	Good	Good	Yes	Ag, For, Peat		
35_12	IE_WE_35F010300	FINNED_020	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_10	IE_WE_35G010200	GARAVOGUE_010	River	At Risk	At Risk	Poor	Poor	No	For, UR, UWW	Lough Gill	Existing PAA
35_12	IE_WE_35G030100	GOWLAN (SLIGO)_010	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_3	IE_WE_35G040200	GRANGE (SLIGO)_010	River	At Risk	At Risk	Moderate	Moderate	No	Other, UR, UWW		
35_4	IE_WE_35K021000	KILLORAN LOUGH STREAM_010	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_6	IE_WE_35K030600	KILLANUMMERY_010	River	At Risk	At Risk	Moderate	Poor	No	Ag, For, Hymo		
35_6	IE_WE_35K030900	KILLANUMMERY_020	River	Not At Risk	At Risk	High	Good	Yes	Hymo		

Subcatchment Code	Waterbody Code	Waterbody Name	Waterbody Type	Risk 10-15	Risk 13-18	Status 10-15	Status 13-18	High Ecological Status Objective Waterbody	Significant Pressures	Recommended Areas for Action Name	Recommended Areas for Action (reasons for selection)
35_11	IE_WE_35K350910	KILRUSHEIGHTER_010	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_1	IE_WE_35K420630	KNAPPAGH (Sligo)_010	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_1	IE_WE_35K430740	KNOCKNAHUR_010	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_7	IE_WE_35K580820	KILSHALVY_010	River	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No		Owenmore (Sligo)	Inputting WB included under SC approach
35_11	IE_WE_35L010400	LUGDOON STREAM_010	River	At Risk	At Risk	Moderate	Moderate	No	Ag	Lugdoon Stream	This waterbody is currently classified at moderate water quality status. On inspection of previous historic details in the WFD App, water quality status has been at this classification since 2007-2009 with no upward or downward trend or change. This is a relatively large catchment area.
35_7	IE_WE_35L021100	LISKEAGH_010	River	At Risk	At Risk	Good	Good	Yes	For	Owenmore (Sligo)	Inputting WB included under SC approach
35_4	IE_WE_35O010030	OWENBEG (COOLANEY)_010	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_4	IE_WE_35O010070	OWENBEG (COOLANEY)_020	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	High	No			
35_4	IE_WE_35O010400	OWENBEG (COOLANEY)_030	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_7	IE_WE_35O060020	OWENMORE (SLIGO)_010	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No		Owenmore (Sligo)	Headwater included under SC approach
35_7	IE_WE_35O060050	OWENMORE (SLIGO)_020	River	At Risk	At Risk	Moderate	Poor	No	Ag, For, UR	Owenmore (Sligo)	Water quality has deteriorated from moderate to Poor Status. Proposed by SO
35_7	IE_WE_35O060200	OWENMORE (SLIGO)_030	River	Not At Risk	At Risk	Good	Moderate	No	Ag, Hymo	Owenmore (Sligo)	Water quality has deteriorated from moderate to Poor Status. Proposed by SO and NPWS
35_7	IE_WE_35O060250	OWENMORE (SLIGO)_040	River	Review	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No		Owenmore (Sligo)	D/s WB included under SC approach. Also proposed by NFGWS for Culfadda GWS
35_5	IE_WE_35O060400	OWENMORE (SLIGO)_050	River	Not At Risk	At Risk	Good	Moderate	No	Ag	Owenmore Templehouse lake	Expansion of existing PAA - requires further characterisation
35_5	IE_WE_35O060500	OWENMORE (SLIGO)_060	River	At Risk	At Risk	Moderate	Poor	No	Ag, Other	Owenmore Templehouse lake	Existing PAA - requires further characterisation
35_2, 35_4	IE_WE_35O060610	OWENMORE (SLIGO)_070	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	High	No			
35_2, 35_4	IE_WE_35O060900	OWENMORE (SLIGO)_080	River	At Risk	At Risk	Moderate	Moderate	No	UWW		

Subcatchment Code	Waterbody Code	Waterbody Name	Waterbody Type	Risk 10-15	Risk 13-18	Status 10-15	Status 13-18	High Ecological Status Objective Waterbody	Significant Pressures	Recommended Areas for Action Name	Recommended Areas for Action (reasons for selection)
35_8	IE_WE_35O080220	OWENMORE (MANORHAMILTON)_010	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_8	IE_WE_35O080400	OWENMORE (MANORHAMILTON)_020	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_8	IE_WE_35S011100	SHANVAUS_010	River	At Risk	At Risk	Good	Good	Yes	Hymo	Shanvaus_Blue Dot	Within existing Upper Bonet PAA but Bonet WB meeting HSO so PAA split to reflect Shanvaus Blue Dot
35_9	IE_WE_35U010100	UNSHIN_010	River	At Risk	Not At Risk	Moderate	Good	No		Lough Arrow	Included as sub-basin of L Arrow. Also proposed by NPWS and NFGWS for Corrick GWS
35_9	IE_WE_35U010200	UNSHIN_020	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_9	IE_WE_35U010400	UNSHIN_030	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_2	IE_WE_35U010500	UNSHIN_040	River	At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	High	Yes			
35_2	IE_WE_35U010600	UNSHIN_050	River	At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	High	Yes			
35_10	IE_WE_35W010300	WILLSBOROUGH STREAM_010	River	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_2	IE_WE_35_107	Dargan	Lake	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_9	IE_WE_35_120	Arkedy	Lake	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_6	IE_WE_35_131	Anarry	Lake	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_7	IE_WE_35_132	Bellanasarrow	Lake	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_12	IE_WE_35_136	Easky	Lake	At Risk	At Risk	Good	Good	Yes	Other	Easky	Proposed by Sligo as inputting to Easky and drinking water protection
35_13	IE_WE_35_139	Glencar	Lake	At Risk	At Risk	Moderate	Moderate	No	Ag, Other	Glencar	Existing PAA, requires further LCA
35_6	IE_WE_35_142	Carrigeencor	Lake	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_5	IE_WE_35_154	Cloonacleigha	Lake	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No		Owenmore Templehouse lake	Existing PAA - requires further characterisation
35_6	IE_WE_35_155	Belhavel	Lake	At Risk	At Risk	Moderate	Poor	No	Ag		
35_8	IE_WE_35_156	Glenade	Lake	Review	Review	Poor	Good	No			
35_5	IE_WE_35_157	Templehouse	Lake	At Risk	At Risk	Bad	Bad	No	Ag, For	Owenmore Templehouse lake	Existing PAA - requires further characterisation
35_10	IE_WE_35_158	Gill SO	Lake	At Risk	At Risk	Poor	Moderate	No	Ag, Other, UWW	Lough Gill	Existing PAA

Subcatchment Code	Waterbody Code	Waterbody Name	Waterbody Type	Risk 10-15	Risk 13-18	Status 10-15	Status 13-18	High Ecological Status Objective Waterbody	Significant Pressures	Recommended Areas for Action Name	Recommended Areas for Action (reasons for selection)
35_9	IE_WE_35_159	Arrow	Lake	Not At Risk	At Risk	Good	Moderate	No	Other	Lough Arrow	Proposed by Sligo, IFI and NPWS - Water quality has deteriorated from good to Moderate Status. Lough Arrow is an important water source in terms of provision of potable water supply in three large group water supply schemes serving a large rural hinterland. There is also a public water supply scheme groundwater source located within the catchment area of the lake. The lake is also important in terms of angling and recreation and tourism potential. Designated site under Natura legislation.
35_10	IE_WE_35_17	Kilsellagh	Lake	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_6	IE_WE_35_188	Nacroagh	Lake	Review	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_7	IE_WE_35_237	Labe	Lake	Not At Risk	Review	Unassigned	Unassigned	No		Keash GWS	The NFGWS would like to propose that Lough Labe is included within a PAA on the basis of Public Health. The lake is used for water abstraction by Keash GWS. The lake is not currently assigned a WFD classification. In addition, Lough Labe is located within the Bricklieve Mountains & Keishcorran SAC
35_6	IE_WE_35_96	Lackagh	Lake	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_8	IE_WE_35_98	Kip LM	Lake	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_3, 36_20, 36_27, 36_28, 37_1, 37_2, 37_3, 37_5	IE_NW_010_0000	Donegal Bay (Erne)	Coastal	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_3, 37_3, 37_4	IE_NW_070_0000	Donegal Bay Northern	Coastal	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
31_4, 32_11, 32_12, 32_13, 32_4, 32_8, 32_9, 33_10, 33_2, 33_5,	IE_WE_250_0000	Western Atlantic Seaboard (HAs 32;33;34)	Coastal	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			

Subcatchment Code	Waterbody Code	Waterbody Name	Waterbody Type	Risk 10-15	Risk 13-18	Status 10-15	Status 13-18	High Ecological Status Objective Waterbody	Significant Pressures	Recommended Areas for Action Name	Recommended Areas for Action (reasons for selection)
33_7, 33_8, 33_9, 34_11, 34_13, 35_12											
34_11, 35_11, 35_12, 35_3	IE_WE_430_0000	Donegal Bay Southern	Coastal	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_1, 35_11, 35_13, 35_3	IE_WE_450_0000	Sligo Bay	Coastal	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	High	Good	Yes			
35_11	IE_WE_460_0200	Portavaud East, Ballysadare Bay	Coastal	<i>Review</i>	<i>Review</i>	Unassigned	Moderate	No			
35_12	IE_WE_440_0100	Easky Estuary	Transitional	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_11	IE_WE_460_0100	Portavaud West, Ballysadare Bay	Transitional	<i>Review</i>	<i>Review</i>	Unassigned	Moderate	No			
35_1, 35_11, 35_2, 35_4	IE_WE_460_0300	Ballysadare Estuary	Transitional	<i>At Risk</i>	<i>At Risk</i>	Moderate	Moderate	No	Ag, UWW		
35_11	IE_WE_460_0400	Tanrego Intake	Transitional	<i>Review</i>	<i>Review</i>	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
35_1, 35_10, 35_13	IE_WE_470_0100	Garavoge Estuary	Transitional	<i>Review</i>	<i>Review</i>	Good	Moderate	No			
35_13, 35_3	IE_WE_480_0100	Drumcliff Estuary	Transitional	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Unassigned	Unassigned	No			
26A_5, 35_8, 36_20, 36_24	IE_NW_G_042	Glenfarne	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
35_8, 36_20, 36_28	IE_NW_G_043	Glenaniff	Groundwater	<i>Review</i>	<i>Review</i>	Good	Good	No			
35_3, 36_20, 36_28	IE_NW_G_045	Largydonnell	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
35_3, 36_20, 36_28	IE_NW_G_046	Ballaghtrillick	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
35_13, 35_8, 36_28	IE_NW_G_073	Tievebaun	Groundwater	<i>Review</i>	<i>Review</i>	Good	Good	No			
35_8, 36_20, 36_24	IE_NW_G_074	Kiltyclogher	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
26A_2, 26A_3, 26A_6, 26B_2, 26B_3, 26B_4, 26B_5, 26B_6, 26C_11, 34_1, 34_17, 34_18, 35_7, 35_9, 36_15	IE_SH_G_073	Curlew Mountains	Groundwater	<i>Review</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
26A_2, 26A_3, 26A_6, 35_9, 36_15	IE_SH_G_105	Geevagh	Groundwater	<i>At Risk</i>	<i>At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No	Ag		

Subcatchment Code	Waterbody Code	Waterbody Name	Waterbody Type	Risk 10-15	Risk 13-18	Status 10-15	Status 13-18	High Ecological Status Objective Waterbody	Significant Pressures	Recommended Areas for Action Name	Recommended Areas for Action (reasons for selection)
26A_2, 26A_3, 26B_3, 26B_5, 26B_6, 34_18, 35_5, 35_7, 35_9	IE_WE_G_0028	Gorteen	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
34_16, 34_18, 35_5	IE_WE_G_0029	Tobercurry	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
26B_2, 26B_6, 34_1, 34_15, 34_16, 34_17, 34_18, 34_2, 34_20, 34_21, 34_4, 34_7, 35_4, 35_5, 35_7	IE_WE_G_0032	Kilkelly Charlestown	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
26B_2, 26D_9, 30_10, 30_3, 30_6, 30_7, 30_9, 32_6, 34_1, 34_15, 34_16, 34_17, 34_18, 34_2, 34_20, 34_21, 34_22, 34_3, 34_4, 34_7, 35_4	IE_WE_G_0033	Swinford	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
32_5, 32_6, 34_10, 34_11, 34_12, 34_16, 34_17, 34_2, 34_20, 34_22, 34_3, 34_5, 34_6, 34_7, 34_9, 35_12, 35_4	IE_WE_G_0034	Foxford	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
26A_2, 35_6, 35_9	IE_WE_G_0036	Riverstown	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
26A_2, 34_16, 34_18, 35_2, 35_4, 35_5, 35_6, 35_7, 35_9	IE_WE_G_0037	Ballymote	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
34_16, 35_2, 35_4, 35_5, 35_6, 35_9	IE_WE_G_0038	Lavagh-Ballintougher	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			

Subcatchment Code	Waterbody Code	Waterbody Name	Waterbody Type	Risk 10-15	Risk 13-18	Status 10-15	Status 13-18	High Ecological Status Objective Waterbody	Significant Pressures	Recommended Areas for Action Name	Recommended Areas for Action (reasons for selection)
34_16, 35_10, 35_2, 35_4, 35_6	IE_WE_G_0039	Ballygawley	Groundwater	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_1, 35_10, 35_11, 35_2, 35_4	IE_WE_G_0040	Carrowmore West	Groundwater	Review	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_1, 35_10, 35_13, 35_8	IE_WE_G_0042	Carrowmore East	Groundwater	At Risk	At Risk	Good	Good	No	For		
35_11	IE_WE_G_0043	Beltra-Sligo	Groundwater	Review	Review	Good	Good	No			
35_1, 35_10, 35_13, 35_3, 35_8, 36_28	IE_WE_G_0044	Drumcliff-Strandhill	Groundwater	Review	Review	Good	Good	No			
34_11, 34_16, 34_9, 35_1, 35_10, 35_11, 35_12, 35_2, 35_4	IE_WE_G_0048	Collooney	Groundwater	Review	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
34_11, 34_9, 35_12	IE_WE_G_0049	Easky West	Groundwater	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
34_11, 35_12	IE_WE_G_0050	Easky East	Groundwater	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_10, 35_2, 35_6, 35_8	IE_WE_G_0051	Ballintougher	Groundwater	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_10, 35_13	IE_WE_G_0053	Rosses Point	Groundwater	Not At Risk	Review	Good	Good	No			
35_1, 35_10, 35_13, 35_2, 35_6, 35_8	IE_WE_G_0054	Dromahair	Groundwater	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_2, 35_6, 35_8, 36_20	IE_WE_G_0055	Killarga	Groundwater	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_2, 35_6, 35_8, 35_9, 36_20, 36_24	IE_WE_G_0056	Killarga South	Groundwater	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_3	IE_WE_G_0058	Yellow Strand	Groundwater	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_8, 36_20, 36_28	IE_WE_G_0059	Glenade	Groundwater	Review	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			
35_13, 35_3, 35_8, 36_20, 36_28	IE_WE_G_0060	Glencar	Groundwater	Review	Review	Good	Good	No			
35_3	IE_WE_G_0061	Grange West	Groundwater	Not At Risk	Not At Risk	Good	Good	No			

Subcatchment Code	Waterbody Code	Waterbody Name	Waterbody Type	Risk 10-15	Risk 13-18	Status 10-15	Status 13-18	High Ecological Status Objective Waterbody	Significant Pressures	Recommended Areas for Action Name	Recommended Areas for Action (reasons for selection)
35_3, 36_28	IE_WE_G_0062	Grange East	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
34_16, 35_5	IE_WE_G_0104	GWDTE-Turloughmore Sligo (SAC000637)	Groundwater	<i>Review</i>	<i>Review</i>	Good	Good	No			
26A_1, 26A_2, 26A_4, 35_6, 35_9	IE_WE_G_0110	South Belhavel Lough	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
26A_5, 35_6, 35_8, 36_24	IE_WE_G_0111	North Belhavel Lough	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
35_3, 36_20, 36_27, 36_28	IEGBNI_NW_G_014	Tullaghan-Lough Melvin	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
35_8, 36_20, 36_27	IEGBNI_NW_G_017	Kilcoo	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			
35_13, 35_3, 35_8, 36_20, 36_27, 36_28	IEGBNI_NW_G_044	Rossinver	Groundwater	<i>Review</i>	<i>Review</i>	Good	Good	No			
26A_1, 26A_2, 26A_3, 26A_4, 26A_5, 26A_6, 35_6, 35_8, 35_9, 36_1, 36_15, 36_23, 36_24, 36_6	IEGBNI_SH_G_002	Lough Allen Uplands	Groundwater	<i>Not At Risk</i>	<i>Not At Risk</i>	Good	Good	No			

Ag: Agriculture

M+Q: Mines and Quarries

DWW: Domestic Waste Water

Peat: Peat Drainage and Extraction

For: Forestry

UR: Urban Run-off

Hymo: Hydromorphology

UWW: Urban Waste Water

Ind: Industry

Note: Significant Pressures for *Review* water bodies have not been included as they will need to be confirmed as part of an Investigative Assessment.