Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
Kildare County Council

KILDARE COUNTY COUNCIL LOCAL AUTHORITY WATER ACTION TRACKER 2026

October 2026

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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 Kildare County Council. Progress on these actions will be tracked and reviewed annually, and the results will be made publicly available.

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

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

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

- Carrying out river health checks to keep our waters clean

- Conducting farm inspections to promote sustainable practices
- Performing septic tank inspections to safeguard drinking water

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

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

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

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

Local Authority Governance & Functions

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

Water Framework Directive

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

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

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

Water Action Plan

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

Key actions include:

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

The ambition to restore and protect water quality has been scaled up significantly. Local authorities are leading in 455 Areas for Action, with 343 Priority Areas for Action managed by the River Basin Management Service 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 River Basin Management Serviceis 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 River Basin Management Serviceplays 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 was set up by the River Basin Management Service for the River Boyne in County Kildare, County Louth and County Meath in late 2025 and is expected to run until January 2027. At the end of this pilot, the River Basin Management Service will undertake a review and will co-develop a series of recommendations to inform a proposal on the rollout of a national Catchment Community Fora model and framework. The Boyne Catchment Community Forum acts as a conduit to regional/national decision making around how we manage our natural waters. The Forum also allows for local community deliberation on water quality data, supporting local community action, and influencing local Plans linked to our local environment (e.g. Local Catchment Management Plans). The Forum brings together a broad mix of local community and environmental groups including Tidy Towns, IFA, River Trusts, Angling Associations, farmers and landowners and other community representatives. Key areas of focus

are around 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 Kildare County Council to protect and restore water quality in County Kildare.

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.

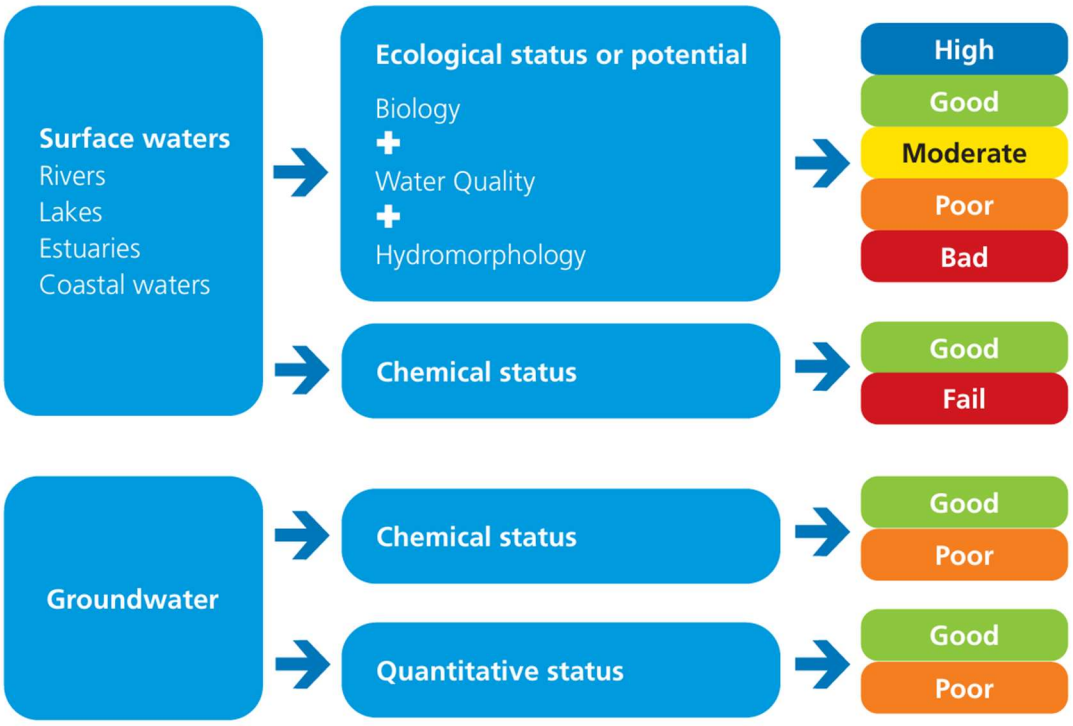


Figure 1: Illustration showing how water is classified under the Water Framework Directive, (taken from 'How We Assess Water Quality. EPA, 2022')

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

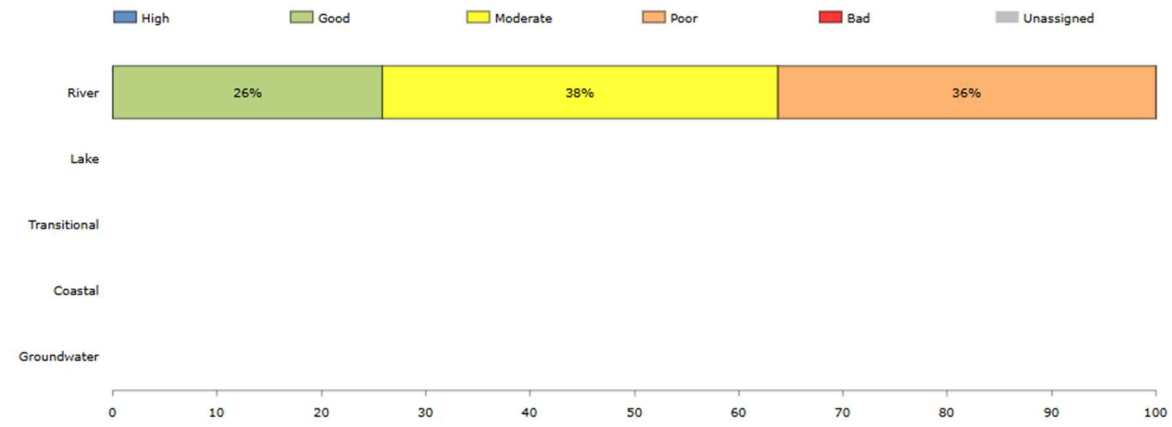
the Environmental Protection Agency Catchments Website and the Environmental Protection Agency report EPA: Water Quality in Ireland 2019-2024.

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.

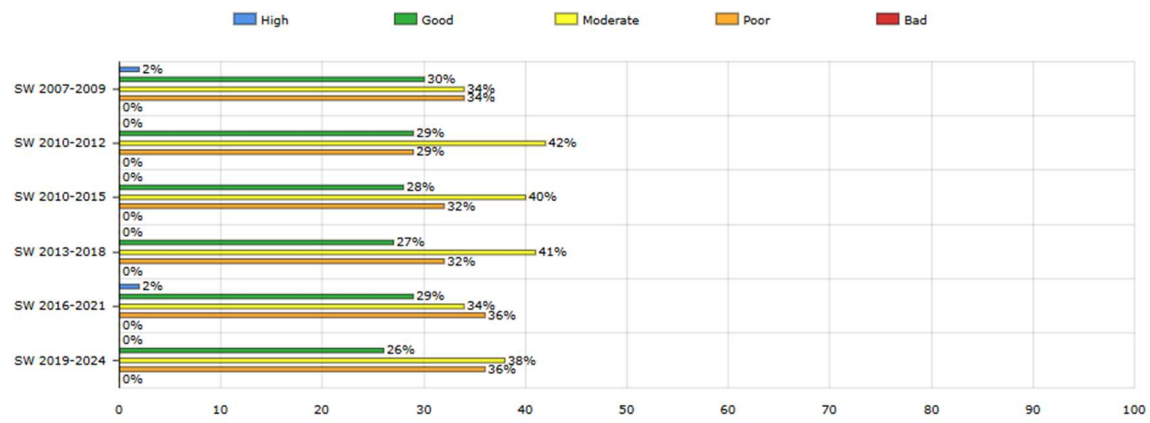
The local picture reflects the national trend. In County Kildare there are 58 waterbodies which are monitored under the Water Framework Directive (i.e. 51 rivers monitored by Kildare County Council and 7 sections of the Royal and Grand Canals which are monitored by Waterways Ireland).

For the period 2019-2024, 26% of monitored waterbodies were found to be in satisfactory ecological condition i.e. with an ecological status of 'high' or 'good'. This results in 74% of monitored waterbodies requiring improvement to be deemed to be satisfactory (see Figure 1). This can be compared to water quality data recorded for monitored rivers since 2007 (see Figure 2). 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.



Status of Irish Waters	High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad	Unassigned
River	0%	26%	38%	36%	0%	0%

Figure 1: Water Quality Status 2019-2024 in County Kildare (extracted from the EPA website Catchments.ie,3rd June 2026)



Period	High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad
SW 2007-2009	2%	30%	34%	34%	0%
SW 2010-2012	0%	29%	42%	29%	0%
SW 2010-2015	0%	28%	40%	32%	0%
SW 2013-2018	0%	27%	41%	32%	0%
SW 2016-2021	2%	29%	34%	36%	0%
SW 2019-2024	0%	26%	38%	36%	0%

Figure 2: Water Quality Status – Trend 2007-2024 in County Kildare (extracted from the EPA website Catchments.ie,3rd June 2026)

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.

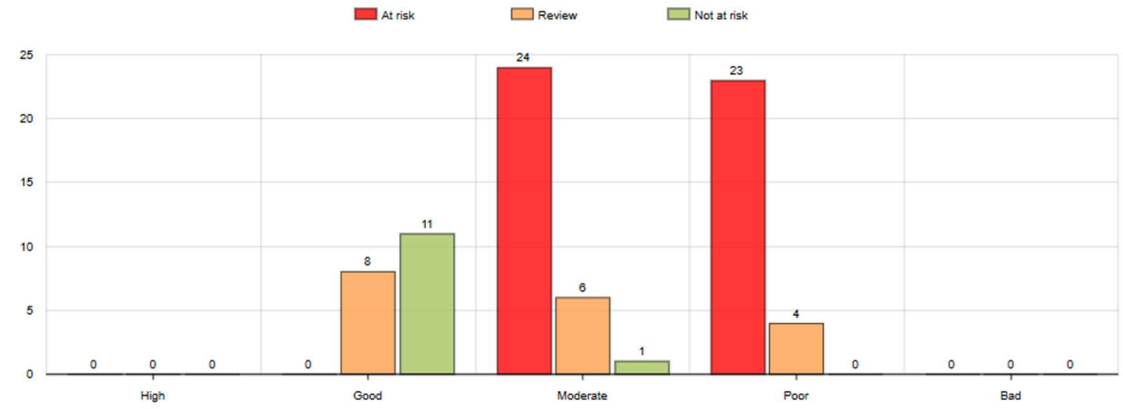
There are three types of risk categories used to assess the condition of our waters:

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 Kildare, out of a total of 77 waterbodies (of which 58 are monitored waterbodies i.e. 51 rivers monitored by Kildare County Council and 7 sections of the Royal and Grand Canals which are monitored by Waterways Ireland), 12 (15.5%) waterbodies are *Not at Risk,* 47 (61%) of waterbodies are *At Risk* of not meeting good water quality standards and 18 (23%) are under *Review* (see Figure 3).



	High	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad
At risk	0	0	24	23	0
Review	0	8	6	4	0
Not at risk	0	11	1	0	0

Figure 3: WFD Risk and Water Quality Status – WFD Cycle 3 in County Kildare (extracted from the EPA website Catchments.ie,3rd June 2026)

This information is used by Kildare 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 impacting *At Risk* rivers in County Kildare (see Figure 4) are:

- Agriculture is a significant pressure in 32 *At Risk* rivers
- Hydromorphology is a significant pressure in 25 *At Risk* rivers
- Extractive industry is a significant pressure in 9 *At Risk* rivers
- Anthropogenic Pressures is a significant pressure in 9 *At Risk* rivers
- Domestic Wastewater is a significant pressure in 7 *At Risk* rivers
- Urban Run-off is a significant pressure in 6 *At Risk* rivers
- Urban Wastewater is a significant pressure in 5 *At Risk* rivers
- Industry is a significant pressure in 3 *At Risk* rivers
- Invasive Species is a significant pressure in 1 *At Risk* rivers
- Forestry is a significant pressure in 1 *At Risk* rivers

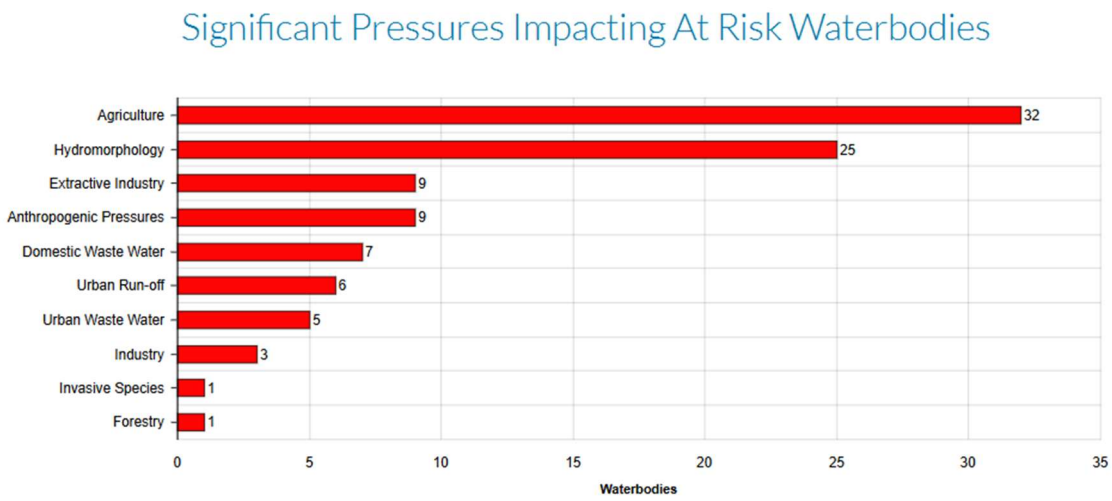


Figure 4: Significant Pressures Impacting At Risk Waterbodies in County Kildare (extracted from the EPA website Catchments.ie,3rd June 2026)

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

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.

The impacts of Significant Pressures on At Risk Waterbodies in County Kildare (see Figure 5) are:

- Habitat Morphological Impact is a significant pressure in 31 *At Risk* rivers
- Nutrient Pollution Impact is a significant pressure in 30 *At Risk* rivers
- Organic Pollution Impact is a significant pressure in 22 *At Risk* rivers
- Habitat Hydrological Impact is a significant pressure in 12 *At Risk* rivers

- Sediment Impact is a significant pressure in 10 *At Risk* rivers
- There is Other Significant Impact which is a significant pressure in 1 *At Risk* rivers

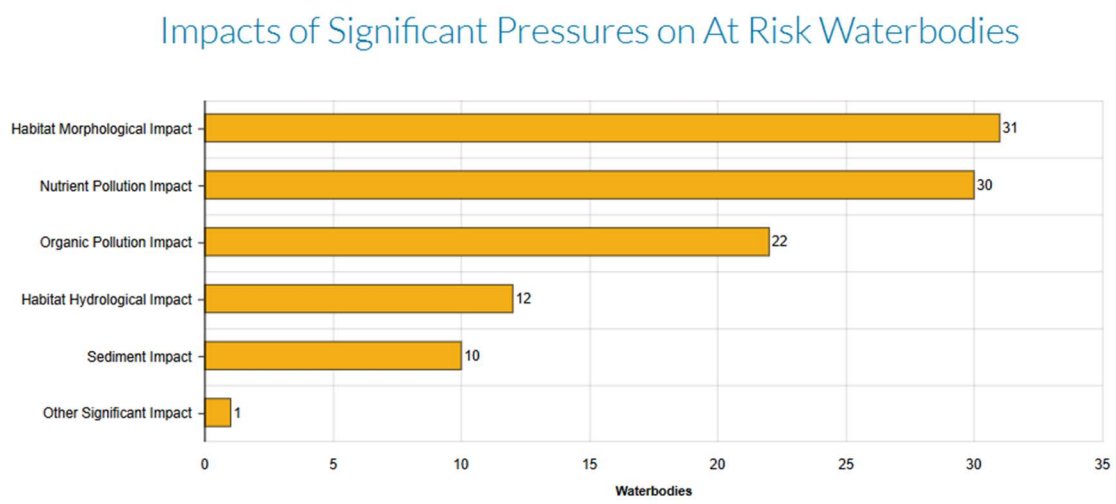


Figure 5: Impacts of Significant Pressures on At Risk Waterbodies in County Kildare

(extracted from the EPA website Catchments.ie,3rd June 2026)

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.

River Water Quality in County Kildare

For the period 2019 – 2024, a quarter of County Kildare waterbodies i.e. 15 out of 58 monitored waterbodies (26%), are meeting the standard for good water quality (see Figure 6). However, 43 waterbodies are not at the level they should be.

- 22 (38%) waterbodies are at Moderate Status
- 21 (36%) waterbodies are at Poor Status.

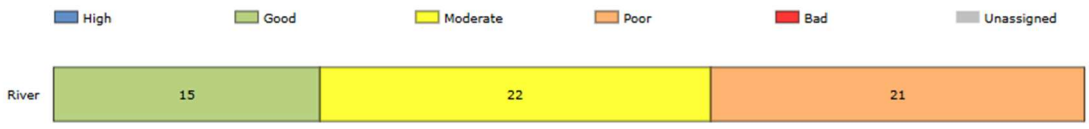


Figure 6: Water Quality Status 2019-2024 in County Kildare
(extracted from the EPA website Catchments.ie,3rd June 2026)

Kildare County Council is committed to safeguarding the 15 waterbodies that currently meet good water quality standards. At the same time, we are also working hard to improve water quality in the remaining 43 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.

However, Kildare County Council has limited resources, which means it isn't possible to work on every waterbody each year. As a result, resources are being directed as effectively as possible to achieve the best outcomes possible. In this regard, 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 Liffey_060, Painestown_010, Tully_010, Tully_020, Tully_030 and Tully_040 waterbodies, which are Local Authority Areas for Action under the Water Action Plan, inspections are being carried out on farms under the National Agricultural Inspection Programme and household septic tanks under the DWWTS National Inspection Plan, along with the licensing and monitoring of discharges via a Section 4 Discharge Licence regime. These inspections are carried out to ensure that none of these activities are harming the water.

Further work is underway on the Kilnantogue Lower_01, to provide monitoring data where this waterbody has been modelled to date and the Barrow_120, where a decline in water quality has been reported.

Kildare County Council is also working to ensure that water quality is protected in the River Liffey main channel which is currently meeting its water quality standards.

The River Basin Management Service has recently advised on progress in relation to its assessment work in the following waterbodies in County Kildare - Barrow, Blackwater (Longwood), Clonshanbo, Lyreen_010 and _020, Greese, Morell, Rye Water, Upper Boyne, Athy Stream, and the Graney-Lerr. These studies are used to pinpoint the activities and associated pressures that may be contributing to a decline in water quality, so that measures and solutions can be put in place.

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

Kildare 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 Kildare 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 Kildare County Council has a lead role. Tab 2 sets out the actions where Kildare County Council has a supporting role. Tab 3 lists the statutory functions carried out by Kildare 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 (https://www.epa.ie/publications/compliance--enforcement/public-authorities/local-authority-environmental-enforcement-performance-report-2025.php)

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 Kildare 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 Kildare County Council's Water Action Programme and will be subject to change.

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

Refer to Excel LAAT workbook.

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

Waterbody Code	Waterbody Name	Ecological Status
IE_EA_07B020060	BLACKWATER (LONGWOOD)_010	Poor
IE_EA_07B020100	BLACKWATER (LONGWOOD)_020	Moderate
IE_EA_07B020300	BLACKWATER (LONGWOOD)_040	Moderate
IE_EA_07B040200	BOYNE_010	Poor
IE_EA_07G020400	GLASH_010	Poor
IE_EA_07G020600	GLASH_020	Poor
IE_EA_09C030300	CLONSHANBO_010	Poor
IE_EA_09C030600	CLONSHANBO_020	Poor
IE_EA_09L010600	LIFFEY_050	Good
IE_EA_09L010700	LIFFEY_060	Moderate
IE_EA_09L010850	LIFFEY_070	Good
IE_EA_09L011000	LIFFEY_080	Good
IE_EA_09L011200	LIFFEY_100	Good
IE_EA_09L011500	LIFFEY_120	Good
IE_EA_09L011600	LIFFEY_130	Good
IE_EA_09L011700	LIFFEY_140	Good
IE_EA_09L011900	LIFFEY_150	Good
IE_EA_09L020035	LYREEN_010	Poor
IE_EA_09L020100	LYREEN_020	Poor
IE_EA_09M010060	MORELL_010	Good
IE_EA_09M010100	MORELL_020	Poor
IE_EA_09M010150	MORELL_030	Moderate
IE_EA_09M010300	MORELL_040	Moderate
IE_EA_09P010400	PAINESTOWN_010	Poor
IE_EA_09R010600	RYE WATER_040	Moderate
IE_EA_09R020300	RATHMORE STREAM_010	Poor
IE_SE_14A060200	ATHY STREAM_010	Moderate
IE_SE_14A060400	ATHY STREAM_020	Poor
IE_SE_14B011500	BARROW_120	Moderate
IE_SE_14B011900	BARROW_140	Moderate
IE_SE_14C170200	CLONCUMBER STREAM_010	Moderate
IE_SE_14F010061	FIGILE_010	Poor
IE_SE_14F010100	FIGILE_020	Moderate
IE_SE_14G040200	GREESE_030	Moderate
IE_SE_14G040350	GREESE_040	Moderate
IE_SE_14G040400	GREESE_050	Poor
IE_SE_14G040600	GREESE_060	Moderate
IE_SE_14G070200	GRANEY (LERR)_010	Moderate
IE_SE_14G070310	GRANEY (LERR)_020	Poor

IE_SE_14L010080	LERR_010	Moderate
IE_SE_14L010155	LERR_020	Poor
IE_SE_14L010250	LERR_030	Poor
IE_SE_14L010300	LERR_040	Moderate
IE_SE_14S010020	SLATE_020	Poor
IE_SE_14S010050	SLATE_040	Poor
IE_SE_14S010100	SLATE_050	Moderate
IE_SE_14S010210	SLATE_060	Moderate
IE_SE_14T020200	TULLY STREAM_010	Poor
IE_SE_14T020409	TULLY STREAM_020	Poor
IE_SE_14T020500	TULLY STREAM_030	Moderate
IE_SE_14T020600	TULLY STREAM_040	Moderate

Table 1: Water Quality Status in County Kildare – Rivers (monitored under WFD)
(extracted from the EPA website Catchments.ie,3rd June 2026)

Waterbody Code	Waterbody Name	Ecological Status
IE_09_AWB_GCMLE	Grand Canal Main Line (Liffey and Dublin Bay)	Good
IE_09_AWB_GCNL	Grand Canal Naas Line (Liffey and Dublin Bay)	Moderate
IE_09_AWB_RCMLE	Royal Canal Main Line (Liffey and Dublin Bay)	Good
IE_14_AWB_GCBL	Grand Canal Barrow Line (Barrow)	Good
IE_14_AWB_GCMF	Grand Canal Milltown Feeder (Barrow)	Good
IE_14_AWB_GCMLE	Grand Canal Main Line East (Barrow)	Good
IE_14_AWB_GCMLW	Grand Canal Main Line West (Barrow)	Good

Table 2: Water Quality Status in County Kildare - Canals
(extracted from the EPA website Catchments.ie,3rd June 2026)

Note: Table 2 above shows sections of the Royal and Grand Canals which are located within County Kildare, and which are monitored by Waterways Ireland under the Water Framework Directive.