### Narraghmore GWB: Summary of Initial Characterisation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrometric Area Local Authority</th>
<th>Associated surface water bodies</th>
<th>Associated terrestrial ecosystems</th>
<th>Area (km²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 – Barrow Kildare Co Co</td>
<td>Greese, Bothoge</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Groundwater Flow

- **Pathways:**
  - Water levels are close to the ground surface in the low-lying area around the springs. Water levels elsewhere appear to be in the region of 3-7 m below ground level. Groundwater gradients in sand & gravel are expected to be quite flat. Data from other parts of the country indicate that gradients in gravel aquifers are in the order of 0.002 to 0.004. The hydrogeological data near the spring suggest local gradients are in the order of 0.02-0.002.

- **Surface water interactions:**
  - Baseflow figures are obtainable for the River Greese in this area from EPA river flow measurements taken at Ballitore River Gauge and are calculated to be approximately 2.0 l/sec/km, a figure that is interpreted to reflect contributions from the sand & gravel deposits during summer periods.

#### Conceptual model

- This groundwater body is a gravel aquifer located in south Kildare, east of the Barrow, considered to be a locally important aquifer. The groundwater is at least highly vulnerable because there are no overlying subsoils and the gravels are permeable. Groundwater flows in a diffuse manner. A series of springs discharging from the groundwater body are used as a public groundwater source.

#### Attachments

- **Instrumentation:**
  - Stream gauge: 14038 (1.9), 14057
  - Borehole Hydrograph: none
  - EPA Representative Monitoring boreholes:

- **Information Sources:**

#### Disclaimer

- Note that all calculation and interpretations presented in this report represent estimations based on the information sources described above and established hydrogeological formulae.