

CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL FORM UNDER THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS, 2001, AS AMENDED

LONGF	ORD: County / City Council considers that the attached developme	nt application
Reference No	.PARTS No may impact on:	
Applicable	*Archaeology	Not
,	A recorded or national monument or because the proposed development is large in scale (i.e. 0.5 hectares or more in area; or 1 km or more in length)	Applicable
	Monument Record No.(s)	
_	Description	
	Please include a copy of any archaeological reports that were submitted with the application, e.g. Archaeological Impact Assessment	
	*Architectural Heritage	
	NIAH Record No.(s) 134 02707 RPS No.(s)	
	Description Bridge.	
	Please include a copy of any architectural heritage reports that were submitted with the application, e.g. Conservation Report, Architectural Impact Assessment, Visual Impact Assessment	· ·
	*Natural Heritage (nature conservation)	
	NHA Site Code	
	SAC Site Code	
	SPA Site Code	
	Please include a copy of any nature conservation reports that were submitted with the application, e.g. AA screening, Natura Impact Statement	
	The tick either Applicable or Not Applicable for each category which it appears could be impa and development, or otherwise.)	cted upon by the
	e professional expertise available to the planning authority should be used in each case and ca and grounds for referral.	ategory regarding
	AT TECHNICIA	N
Signature of	designated planning authority official Role / Section	
Contact telep	hone number: <u>043 - 3343300</u>	
Email (generi	c preferred): IN FOQ LONGFORDCOCO.IE	

email: manager.dau@chg.gov.ie

Development Applications Unit, Newtown Road, Wexford, Y35 AP90

Note: Specific reference should be made to Article 28 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001, as amended.

The guidance on Criteria for Referral below is provided to assist planning authorities in deciding which development applications should be referred to the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.

Where it appears to the planning authority that the proposed development could have an impact on the natural or built heritage, applications or proposals impacting on or falling within the following should be referred:

National Monument, including those in the ownership/guardianship of the Local Authority.

Recorded Monument.

Protected (or proposed protected) Structure.

World Heritage Sites.

Structures recommended to planning authorities by Ministerial Recommendation for inclusion in their Records of Protected Structures (S.53 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended, refers).

Designed landscapes associated with protected structures or structures of regional significance (and higher) as based on National Inventory of Architectural Heritage recommendations.

Within or impinging upon the vicinity of a monument marked on a RMP map.

A site, feature, object, or complex of archaeological interest.

An Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) specified in a development plan and the exterior of any structures within an ACA.

The visual appreciation, setting and amenity of a protected structure and / or ACA.

The visual appreciation, setting and amenity of a National Monument or a Recorded Monument.

Structures that appear on first edition Ordnance Survey maps.

Where an Environmental Impact Assessment Report has been prepared.

Any proposed Local Authority developments that fall within any of the above categories or otherwise might impact on the Built Heritage.

In or within 100 m of an SAC, cSAC, SPA, NHA, pNHA, a nature reserve, national park, a listed rare plant site or refuge for fauna or refuge for flora except

- Where NPWS has informed the authority of an alternative "consultation zone" for the site; OR
- · Applications for alterations to existing properties; OR
- · Single dwelling houses.

All applications subject to EIAR where the EIAR assesses nature conservation values.

All applications of any type, that NPWS has requested from that authority (e.g. all windfarm applications, all development applications for structures with bat roosts, all that are within biodiversity areas etc.).

Any application that is considered by the Planning Authority to be likely to impact on a site(s) designated for nature conservation.

Please note:

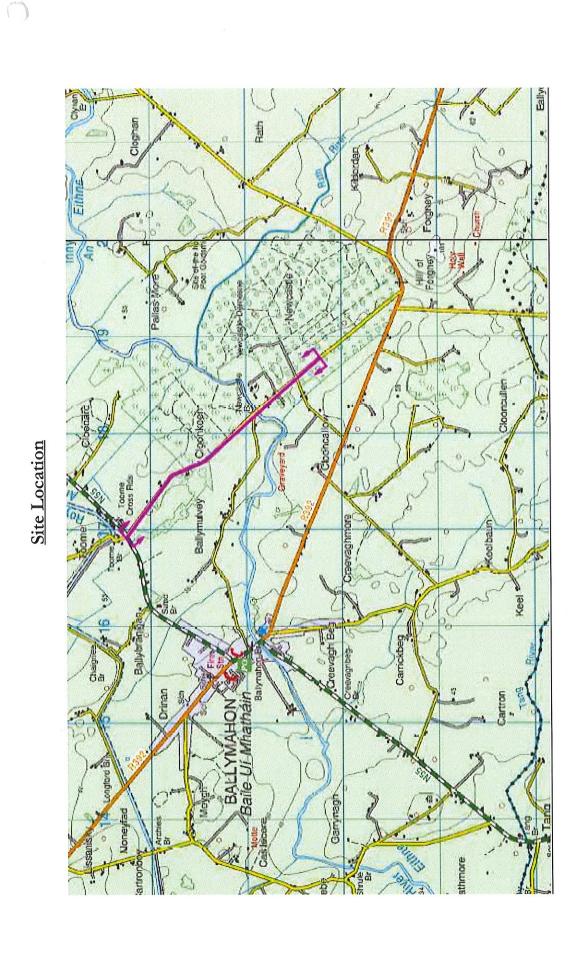
- 1. Recorded Monument is that which is shown on the Record of Monuments and Places Map (RMP).
- Where the proposed development is large in scale (i.e. 0.5 hectares or more in area; 1 km or more in length), it may impact on Archaeology.
- Referrals relating to monuments may be of architectural as well as archaeological interest. If a monument contains above ground structures, then this should be reflected in the Criteria for Referral Form by ticking both Archaeology and Architectural Heritage.

Appropriate Assessment Conclusion Statement

Step 1	Yes
Is development required for management of Natura 2000 site?	×
Step 2 - Description of proposed development	
Size, Scale, Area, land Take	Approx 2 Ha (2.8Km length of roadway under traffic calming measures x 6m average width plus minor approach roads)
Physical changes – excavation/Piling/Dredging etc	 Traffic Calming along the Newcastle Road (Road Nos L-1119 and L-1121) including the provision of edge of carriageway markings, erection of warning signage, speed limit signage, vehicle activated speed signs; Introduction of a priority traffic management system at Newcastle Bridge with associated road markings and signage located on either approach to the bridge. Associated with this system localized road widening will take place on the South East approach to the bridge. Minor repair works to the parapets of Newcastle Bridge including removal of vegetation, localized repair to parapets and parapet capping's. Repairs to the masonry walls on the south east approach to Newcastle bridge for the extent of the road widening including, removal of vegetation, repairs to the existing masonry walls
Resource requirements	N/A
Emissions and waste	N/A

Transportation requirements	N/A	
Duration of construction/operation/decommissioning	Construction Programme is commencing in Summer 2019	is estimated to be approx. 1 month 2019
Distance from Natura 2000 Site (or key Features)	As the crow flies, the development to the Natura the route of the river lnny the	As the crow flies, the shortest distance from the proposed development to the Natura Sites of Lough Ree is approx. 8km. Along the route of the river Inny the distance is approx. 11km
Other relevant projects/Plans	N/A	
Other	N/A	
Step 3 - Characteristics of the Site		S.
Relevant Natura 2000 Sites (Distance Dependant on Project -one off/extension – 1km)	Lough Ree SPA 004064 Lough Ree SAC 000440	
Characteristics (PlanReg report)	See attached site synopsis reports	s reports
Step 4 – Assessment of Significance		
Potential Significant Effects	Yes	No
	Indicator	Significant
		certain likely uncertain
Loss of Habitat Area	% of loss	×
Fragmentation	Duration/Permanence/level in relation original context	×
Disturbance	Duration/Permanence - distance from site	×
Species Population Density	Timescale for Replacement	×

Water Resource	Relative change	×	
Water Quality	Relative change in key elements	×	
In-Combination effects	Other Plans or Projects in Vicinity*	×	
Summary of advice from NPWS			
Screening Conclusions			
AA is Not Required Plan or Project directly connected wit	Plan or Project directly connected with or necessary to the nature conservation management of the site	No Potential for significant X effects	
AA is required Significant effects Certain/ Likely/ Applicant advised of requirement Uncertain	Applicant advised of requirement		



SITE SYNOPSIS

SITE NAME: Lough Ree SPA

SITE CODE: 004064

Situated on the River Shannon between Lanesborough and Athlone, Lough Ree is the third largest lake in the Republic of Ireland. It lies in an ice-deepened depression in Carboniferous Limestone. Some of its features (including the islands) are based on glacial drift. The main inflowing rivers are the Shannon, Inny and Hind, and the main outflowing river is the Shannon. The greater part of Lough Ree is less than 10 m in depth, but there are six deep troughs running from north to south, reaching a maximum depth of about 36 m just west of Inchmore. The lake has a very long, indented shoreline and hence has many sheltered bays. It also has a good scattering of islands, most of which are included in the site.

The lake is classified as a mesotrophic system, but the size of the system means that a range of conditions prevail depending on, for example, rock type. This gives rise to local variations in nutrient status and pH, which in turn result in variations in the phytoplankton and macrophyte flora. In the most recent assessment of water quality a reduced planktonic growth was noted, which may be due to the spread of the Zebra Mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*), which feeds on phytoplankton.

The waters of Lough Ree tend to be strongly peat-stained, restricting macrophytes to depths of less than 2 m. The aquatic flora includes such species as Intermediate Bladderwort (Utricularia intermedia), pondweeds (Potamogeton spp.), Quillwort (Isoetes lacustris), stoneworts (Chara spp., including C. pedunculata) and Arrowhead (Sagittaria sagittifolia). Beds of Common Reed (Phragmites australis) are an extensive habitat in a number of the more sheltered places around the lake; monodominant stands of Common Club-rush (Scirpus lacustris), Slender Sedge (Carex lasiocarpa) and Saw Sedge (Cladium mariscus) also occur as swamps in suitable places. Some of these grade into species-rich calcareous fen or freshwater marsh. Lowland wet grassland, some of which floods in winter, occurs frequently around the shore. Dry, broad-leaved, semi-natural woodland occurs in several places around the lake, and on some of the islands within the site, notably on Hare Island. Pockets of wet woodland also occur around the lake, most of which are dominated by willows (Salix spp.), Alder (Alnus glutinosa) and Downy Birch (Betula pubescens).

Lough Ree is one of the most important Midland sites for wintering waterfowl, with nationally important populations of Wigeon (1,475), Teal (912), Pintail (35), Tufted Duck (661), Goldeneye (137), Golden Plover (2,035) and Lapwing (3,870) occurring (all figures are average peaks for the 5 seasons 1995/96-1999/00). Regionally important numbers of Whooper Swan (89) and Greenland White-fronted Goose (92) are found feeding in the vicinity of the lake, as are Golden Plover, Lapwing and, to some extent, Wigeon and Teal. Other species which occur in winter include Cormorant (64), Mallard (675), Coot (250), Shoveler (40), Curlew (167) and Great Crested Grebe (23), as well as the resident Little Grebe (34) and Mute Swan (93).

The site supports a nationally important population of Common Tern (90 pairs in 1990). It is a traditional breeding site for Black-headed Gull and whilst a full survey has not been carried out in recent years, substantial numbers of nesting birds were present on at least one island in 2003. Lesser Black-backed Gull and Common Gull have bred in the past and may still breed. Lough Ree is an important site for breeding duck and grebes, with Tufted Duck (265 individuals in late May 1995) and Great Crested Grebe (89 individuals in late May 1995) having populations of national importance. Of particular note is that Lough Ree is one of the two main sites in the country for breeding Common Scoter, a Red Data Book species. The most recent full census of the site for the species (in 1999) gave a population of c. 32 pairs. The woodland around the lake is a stronghold for Garden Warbler and this scarce species probably occurs on some of the islands within the site.

Otter, a species listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive occurs frequently within the site. The endangered, Red Data Book fish species, Pollan (Coregonus autumnalis pollan) is recorded from Lough Ree, one of only four sites (L. Neagh, L. Erne, L. Ree and L. Derg) in which it occurs. The shrimp, Mysis relicta, occurs in the lake and is a relic of the glacial period in Ireland.

Whilst recently classified as a mesotrophic system, Lough Ree had been moderately eutrophic in the mid-1990s. It is vulnerable to artificial enrichment of the waters by agricultural and domestic waste. The recent reduction in phytoplanktonic growth has coincided with the invasion of the Shannon system by the Zebra Mussel; however, in the long-term this invasive bivalve may threaten the ecology of the lake. Recreational activities, especially boating, presently cause some disturbance to the birds and an increase in such activities would be of concern. Developments above the lakeshore could affect feeding grounds of some of the wintering waterfowl and nesting habitat for duck species.

Lough Ree is of high ornithological importance for both wintering and breeding birds. It supports nationally important populations of seven wintering waterfowl species, as well as

other important species including Whooper Swan and Greenland White-fronted Goose (both of which are listed on Annex I of E.U. Birds Directive). The site has a range of breeding waterfowl, notably nationally important populations of Common Scoter, Great Crested Grebe and Tufted Duck. It also has a colony of Common Tern, another species listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.

SITE SYNOPSIS

SITE NAME: Lough Ree SAC

SITE CODE: 000440

Situated on the River Shannon between Lanesborough and Athlone, Lough Ree is the third largest lake in the Republic of Ireland. It lies in an ice-deepened depression in Carboniferous Limestone. Some of its features (including the islands) are based on glacial drift. The main inflowing rivers are the Shannon, Inny and Hind, and the main outflowing river is the Shannon. The greater part of Lough Ree is less than 10 m in depth, but there are six deep troughs running from north to south, reaching a maximum depth of about 36 m just west of Inchmore.

The lake has a very long, indented shoreline and hence has many sheltered bays. It also has a good scattering of islands, most of which are included in the site. The lake is classified as a mesotrophic system, but the size of the system means that a range of conditions prevail depending on, for example, rock type. This gives rise to local variations in nutrient status and pH, which in turn result in variations in the phytoplankton and macrophyte flora. In the most recent assessment of water quality a reduced planktonic growth was noted, which may be due to the spread of the Zebra Mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*), which feeds on phytoplankton.

The waters of Lough Ree tend to be strongly peat-stained, restricting macrophytes to depths of less than 2 m. The aquatic flora includes such species as Intermediate Bladderwort (Utricularia intermedia), pondweeds (Potamogeton spp.), Quillwort (Isoetes lacustris), stoneworts (Chara spp., including C. pedunculata) and Arrowhead (Sagittaria sagittifolia). Beds of Common Reed (Phragmites australis) are an extensive habitat in a number of the more sheltered places around the lake; monodominant stands of Common Club-rush (Scirpus lacustris), Slender Sedge (Carex lasiocarpa) and Saw Sedge (Cladium mariscus) also occur as swamps in suitable places. Some of these grade into species-rich calcareous fen or freshwater marsh. Lowland wet grassland, some of which floods in winter, occurs frequently around the shore. Dry, broad-leaved, semi-natural woodland occurs in several places around the lake, and on some

of the islands within the site, notably on Hare Island. Pockets of wet woodland also occur around the lake, most of which are dominated by willows (Salix spp.), Alder (Alnus glutinosa) and Downy Birch (Betula pubescens).

Lough Ree is one of the most important Midland sites for wintering waterfowl, with nationally important populations of Wigeon (1,475), Teal (912), Pintail (35), Tufted Duck (661), Goldeneye (137), Golden Plover (2,035) and Lapwing (3,870) occurring? all figures are average peaks for the 5 seasons 1995/96-1999/00. Regionally important numbers of Whooper Swan (89) and Greenland White-fronted Goose (92) are found feeding in the vicinity of the lake, as are Golden Plover, Lapwing and, to some extent, Wigeon and Teal. Other species which occur in winter include Cormorant (64), Mallard (675), Coot (250), Shoveler (40), Curlew (167) and Great Crested Grebe (23), as well as the resident Little Grebe (34) and Mute Swan (93).

The site supports a nationally important population of Common Tern (90 pairs in 1990). It is a traditional breeding site for Black-headed Gull and whilst a full survey has not been carried out in recent years, substantial numbers of nesting birds were present on at least one island in 2003. Lesser Black-backed Gull and Common Gull have bred in the past and may still breed. Lough Ree is an important site for breeding duck and grebes, with Tufted Duck (265 individuals in late May 1995) and Great Crested Grebe (89 individuals in late May 1995) having populations of national importance.

Of particular note is that Lough Ree is one of the two main sites in the country for breeding Common Scoter, a Red Data Book species. The most recent full census of the site for the species (in 1999) gave a population of c. 32 pairs. The woodland around the lake is a stronghold for Garden Warbler and this scarce species probably occurs on some of the islands within the site.

Otter, a species listed on Annex II of the E.U. Habitats Directive occurs frequently within the site. The endangered, Red Data Book fish species, Pollan (*Coregonus autumnalis pollan*) is recorded from Lough Ree, one of only four sites (L. Neagh, L. Erne, L. Ree and L. Derg) in which it occurs. The shrimp, Mysis relicta, occurs in the lake and is a relic of the glacial period in Ireland.

Whilst recently classified as a mesotrophic system, Lough Ree had been moderately eutrophic in the mid-1990s. It is vulnerable to artificial enrichment of the waters by agricultural and domestic waste. The recent reduction in phytoplanktonic growth has coincided with the invasion of the Shannon system by the Zebra Mussel; however, in the long-term this invasive bivalve may threaten the ecology of the lake. Recreational activities,

especially boating, presently cause some disturbance to the birds and an increase in such activities would be of concern. Developments above the lakeshore could affect feeding grounds of some of the wintering waterfowl and nesting habitat for duck species.

Lough Ree is of high ornithological importance for both wintering and breeding birds. It supports nationally important populations of seven wintering waterfowl species, as well as other important species including Whooper Swan and Greenland White-fronted Goose (both of which are listed on Annex I of E.U. Birds Directive). The site has a range of breeding waterfowl, notably nationally important populations of Common Scoter, Great Crested Grebe and Tufted Duck. It also has a colony of Common Tern, another species listed on Annex I of the E.U. Birds Directive.

Longford County Council
Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)
Part 8 Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended)
Notice of proposed development: Traffic Calming
on the Newcastle Road, Ballymahon.

Pursuant to the requirements of the above, notice is hereby given of a proposal by Longford County Council to undertake traffic calming works on the Newcastle Road, Ballymahon, Co. Longford, in the townlands of Ballymulvey, Cloonkeen (Ratholine By), Clooncallow and Newcastle.

The proposed development will consist of the following:

- Traffic Calming along the Newcastle Road (Road Nos L-1119 and L-1121) including
 the provision of edge of carriageway markings, erection of warning signage,
 speed limit signage, vehicle activated speed signs;
- Introduction of a priority traffic management system at Newcastle Bridge with associated road markings and signage located on either approach to the bridge. Associated with this system localised road widening will take place on the South East approach to the bridge.
- 3. Minor repair works to the parapets of Newcastle Bridge including removal of vegetation, localised repair to parapets and parapet capping's. Repairs to the masonry walls on the south east approach to Newcastle bridge for the extent of the road widening including, removal of vegetation, repairs to the existing masonry walls
- 4. Any ancillary works related to the above listed works.

Plans and particulars of the proposed development will be available for inspection or purchase at a fee, not exceeding the reasonable cost of making a copy, at the Planning Department offices of Longford County Council, Aras an Chontae, Great Water Street, Longford during official public opening hours, excluding weekends and bank holidays from Friday 5th April 2019 up to and including Friday 10th May 2019.

Plans and particulars will also be available to view online at www.longfordcoco.ie

Submissions with respect to the proposed development, dealing with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area, may be made in writing to Longford County Council, headed "Traffic Calming on the Newcastle Road, Ballymahon," and addressed to Planning Section, Longford County Council, Area an Chontae, Great Water Street, Longford to arrive not later than Friday 24th May 2019 at 4pm.

Signed

icil

lely

3у),

sist

ited

ace

ited

the

ack

jing

for

of

ae.

r to

119

the

ide

John Brannigan,

Director of Services,

Longford Co. Council.

3rd April 2019

reet, Longford. N39 NH56

Website: www.longfordcoco.ie

4



Longford County Council

SITE NOTICE

Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)

Part 8 Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended)

Notice of proposed development: Traffic Calming on the Newcastle Road, Ballymahon.

Pursuant to the requirements of the above, notice is hereby given of a proposal by Longford County Council to undertake traffic calming works on the Newcastle Road, Ballymahon, Co longford, in the townlands of Ballymulvey, Cloonkeen (Rathcline By), Clooncallow and Newcastle.

The proposed development will consist of the following:

- Traffic Calming along the Newcastle Road (Road Nos L-1119 and L-1121) including the provision of edge
 of carriageway markings, erection of warning signage, speed limit signage, vehicle activated speed
 detection signs;
- 2. Introduction of a priority traffic management system at Newcastle Bridge with associated road markings and signage located on either approach to the bridge. Associated with this system localized road widening will take place on the South East approach to the bridge.
- 3. Minor repair works to the parapets of Newcastle Bridge including removal of vegetation, localized repair to parapets and parapet capping's. Repairs to the masonry walls on the south east approach to Newcastle bridge for the extent of the road widening including, removal of vegetation, repairs to the existing masonry walls
- Any ancillary works related to the above listed works.

Plans and particulars of the proposed development will be available for inspection or purchase at a fee, not exceeding the reasonable cost of making a copy, at the Planning Department offices of Longford County Council, Áras an Chontae, Great Water Street, Longford during official public opening hours, excluding weekends and bank holidays from Friday 5thApril 2019 up to and including Friday 10th May 2019.

Plans and particulars will also be available to view online at www.longfordcoco.ie

Submissions with respect to the proposed development, dealing with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area, may be made in writing to Longford County Council, headed "Traffic Calming on the Newcastle Road, Ballymahon" and addressed to *Planning Section, Longford County Council, Áras an Chontae, Great Water Street, Longford* to arrive not later than Friday 24th May 2019 at 4pm.

Signed

John Brannigan,

Director of Services, Longford Co. Council

3rd April2019

Longford County Council, Aras an Chontae, Great Water Street. Longford. 3th April 2019

T-LG PROJECT NO. L307



Multidisciplinary Consulting Engineers

> HEAD OFFICE 9 Prussia Street Dublin 7 Ireland

T | +353 (0)1 8682000 F | +353 (0)1 8682100 E | ocsc@ocsc.ie

W | www.ocsc.ie

RE: TRAFFIC CALMING ON NEWCASTLE ROAD

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed Part 8 Planning drawings and report for the traffic calming works on the Newcastle Road, east of Ballymahon, Co Longford.

Yours sincerely

Loreto Gonzalez Chartered Engineer For O'Connor Sutton Cronin

,

Enc.

Drawing:

L307-OCSC-XX-XX-DR-C-0100-A1-C01 Roadway. Sheet 1 of 9
L307-OCSC-XX-XX-DR-C-0101-A1-C01 Roadway. Sheet 2 of 9
L307-OCSC-XX-XX-DR-C-0102-A1-C01 Roadway. Sheet 3 of 9
L307-OCSC-XX-XX-DR-C-0103-A1-C01 Roadway. Sheet 4 of 9
L307-OCSC-XX-XX-DR-C-0104-A1-C01 Roadway. Sheet 5 of 9
L307-OCSC-XX-XX-DR-C-0105-A1-C01 Roadway. Sheet 6 of 9
L307-OCSC-XX-XX-DR-C-0106-A1-C01 Roadway. Sheet 7 of 9
L307-OCSC-XX-XX-DR-C-0107-A1-C01 Roadway. Sheet 8 of 9
L307-OCSC-XX-XX-DR-C-0108-A1-C01 Roadway. Sheet 9 of 9
L307-OCSC-XX-XX-DR-C-0120-A1-C01 Newcastle Bridge
L307-OCSC-XX-XX-DR-C-0122-A1-C01 Newcastle Bridge Typical Cross-Sections
L307-OCSC-XX-XX-DR-C-0125-A1-C01 Site Location. Scale 1:2500. Sheet 1 of 2
L307-OCSC-XX-XX-DR-C-0127-A1-C01 Site Location. Scale 1:2500. Sheet 2 of 2

Documents:

L307-OCSC-XX-XX-RP-C-0002-A1-C01 Part 8 Planning Report









Civil | Structural | Mechanical | Electrical | Sustainability