TOBIN

Pobail Le Cheile
Regeneration Project
Ballymahon, Co. Longford
Engineering Services Report



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Table of Contents

| | 1.1 | Background | 1 | |
|---|----------|---|---|--|
| | 1.2 | Administration Jurisdiction | 1 | |
| | 1.3 | Proposed Developments | 1 | |
| | 1.4 | Purpose of Report | 2 | |
| 2. | Inv | vestigations | 3 | |
| | 2.1 | Introduction | 3 | |
| 3. | Po | table Water Supply | 4 | |
| | 3.1 | Introduction | 4 | |
| | 3.2 | Proposal | 4 | |
| 4. | Wa | astewater Infrastructure | 6 | |
| | 4.1 | Introduction | 6 | |
| | 4.2 | Proposal | 6 | |
| 5. | Su | rface Water Infrastructure | 8 | |
| | 5.1 | Introduction | 8 | |
| | 5.2 | Design Principles | 8 | |
| | 5.3 | Proposal | 9 | |
| | 5.4 | SuDs (Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems) | 9 | |
| Αp | pendi | ces | | |
| Ар | pendix | A Record Maps | | |
| Ар | pendix | B Survey Drawings | | |
| Lis | t of Fi | gures | | |
| Fig | gure 1-1 | 1: Site Location drawing 11560-2000 | 1 | |
| Figure 1-2: Convent building, drawing 2245-KLA-00-ZZ-DR-A-101 | | | | |
| Figure 3-1: Uisce Eireann's Potable Water Records | | | | |
| Fig | gure 3-2 | 2: Watermain Layout, drawing 11560-2020 | 5 | |
| Fig | gure 4-1 | 1: Uisce Eireann's Wastewater Records | 6 | |
| | | | | |

INTRODUCTION1

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| Figure 4-2: Proposed Convent Drainage, drawing 11560-2010 | 7 |
|--|---|
| Figure 5-1: Longford County Council's Surface Water Record Maps | 8 |
| Figure 5-2: Proposed Convent Drainage, drawing 11560-2010 | 9 |
| Figure 5-3: Typical Cross Section of infiltration permeable paving (Extract from CIRA Su Manual) | |

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

TOBIN have been commissioned by Longford County Council to provide Civil & Structural consultancy services for the rehabilitation and regeneration of three buildings and subsequent sites in the town of Ballymahon, Co. Longford.

1.2 ADMINISTRATION JURISDICTION

The site is located within the jurisdiction of Longford County Council, whose offices are located at Áras an Chontae, great Water Street, Longford, N39 NH56.

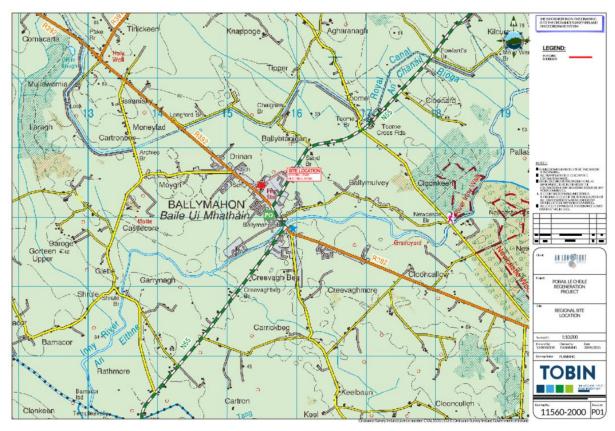


Figure 1-1: Site Location drawing 11560-2000

The project is located at one existing site within the centre of Ballymahon town. The site is located on the western side of the Church View Street, North of the R392.

The site is an old convent building located behind the existing St Matthews Catholic church and LWETB College of Furth Education and Training. Access to the site is off the Church View Street located to the west of the site. The site is bounded to the Northeast by residential properties and to the Southeast by the Mercy Secondary School.

1.3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS

It is proposed to regenerate the existing buildings on the site to bring them into use for today's requirements. There will be some minor demolition works to each site, removing existing retaining walls, ramps and not fit for purpose extensions.



1.3.1 Convent Building

The convent building regeneration works involves the demolition of two existing extensions, construction of two new extensions, new car parking facilities, a new standalone building and upgrading of drainage infrastructure.



Figure 1-2: Convent building, drawing 2245-KLA-00-ZZ-DR-A-101

1.4 PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to address the proposed service infrastructural requirements for the development. In the coming sections Potable Water, Wastewater and Surface Water proposals will be detailed with the designed layouts showcased.

The design principles adopted will be those of best engineering practices and standards used will be the most recent applicable publications.

2. INVESTIGATIONS

2.1 Introduction

At the time of writing, the site investigation works have not been completed on site. Once the results are received TOBIN will review them against the proposed service infrastructure and will make any changes necessary while liaising with the planning authority and subsequent sections throughout.

Topographical survey was completed on all three sites and its outcome drawings can be found in Appendix B.

A Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey was completed on all three sites and adjacent roads. These outcome drawings can be seen in Appendix B.



3. POTABLE WATER SUPPLY

3.1 Introduction

Uisce Eireann's records indicate a 180mm HDPE and 125mm HDPE pipes traversing beneath the R392 and a 50mm uPVC travelling through the Convent House site.

There is currently potable water already serving the site. Further investigations is required discover the location of the existing connection and its size.



Figure 3-1: Uisce Eireann's Potable Water Records

For further information please refer to Appendix A for record maps and Appendix B for GPR survey drawings.

3.2 PROPOSAL

It is proposed to maintain the existing potable water connection on the site, therefore no new connections are required.

A pre-connection enquiry will be made to Uisce Eireann to confirm there is capacity in the existing infrastructure for the rehabilitation of the sites. As these will be communal buildings and potable water requirements will be low, this is not foreseen as a risk to the project.



Figure 3-2: Watermain Layout, drawing 11560-2020



4. WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 Introduction

Uisce Eireann's records indicate the presence of an existing 150mm Concrete pipe traversing underneath the R392 road.

The convent building from review of the GPR maps, discharges both its foul and surface water through the boundary wall located at the Northeast corner. Possibly discharging into the 150mm foul concrete pipe located within Mercy Secondary School's land.

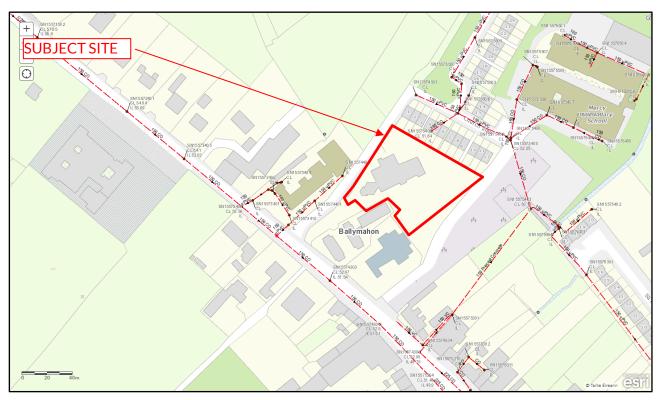


Figure 4-1: Uisce Eireann's Wastewater Records

For further information please refer to Appendix A for record maps and Appendix B for GPR survey drawings.

4.2 PROPOSAL

It is proposed to lay new collector and carrier pipes internally on the site. These new pipes will only collect wastewater discharge from the buildings. Once collected, a new discharge public pipe along the Church View Road will discharge the wastewater effluent into the 150mm Concrete pipe located in the R392.



Figure 4-2: Proposed Convent Drainage, drawing 11560-2010

A pre-connection enquiry will be made to Uisce Eireann to confirm there is capacity in the existing infrastructure for the rehabilitation of the site. As these will be communal buildings and wastewater discharge will be low, this is not foreseen as a risk to the project.

For further information on the proposed Wastewater layout please refer to drawing 11560-2010.

5. SURFACE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Introduction

Longford County Council's records indicate the presence of a 300mm Concrete public surface water pipe traversing through the existing garage across from the School House site and appears to continue falling Northeasterly. The records also indicate a 225mm uPVC pipe traversing along church View, which continues falling Northeasterly.

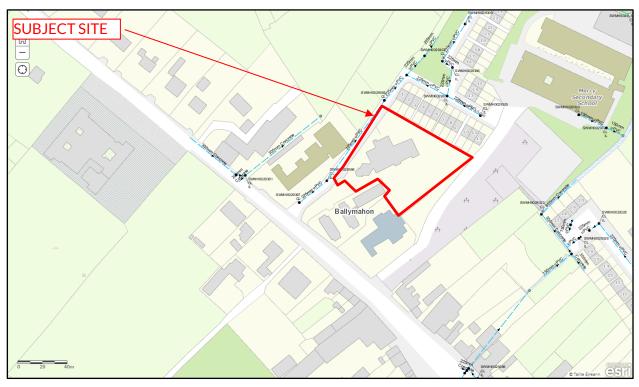


Figure 5-1: Longford County Council's Surface Water Record Maps

For further information please refer to Appendix A for record maps and Appendix B for GPR survey drawings.

5.2 DESIGN PRINCIPLES

The design and management of the Surface Water for the proposed development will comply with the policies and guidelines outlined in the following.

- The Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (GDSDS).
- Longford County Council's Development Plan, 2021-2027
- Recommendations for Site Development Works for Housing Areas published by the Department of the Environment.
- Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works.
- The SuDs Manual (2015).

The key design principles of the Surface Water drainage are as follows.

- 1. The flow from the development to the existing Surface Water Infrastructure is designed to equal the natural greenfield runoff in accordance with the GDSDS and sustainable drainage best practice.
- 2. The flow of surface water from the site will be reduced compared to the current brownfield site runoff.



3. The site will incorporate the use of soft SuDs measures to slow the flow of surface water from the site.

5.3 Proposal

It is proposed to construct new collector and conveyance pipes internally on the site. The infrastructure will be entirely separate from the wastewater system and will only cater for the surface water runoff from rainfall events.

It is proposed to discharge the Convent house site into the existing 225mm uPVC pipe, located within the Church View Road.



Figure 5-2: Proposed Convent Drainage, drawing 11560-2010

5.4 SuDs (Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems)

A number of SuDs features have been proposed as part of the surface water drainage system in accordance with the GDSDs. SuDs are incorporated to attenuate runoff and volumes; reduce pollutant concentrations in surface water and to replicate the natural characteristics of surface water run off for the site in its pre-developed state.

The following SuDs features are proposed:

5.4.1 Permeable Surfacing

It is proposed to install permeable surfacing within the car parking areas of the site. The water, once permeated into the pavement, will be allowed to infiltrate into the ground. The inclusion of

the permeable paving will slow the surface water run off at source, treat the surface water runoff and provide storage. Refer to figure below.

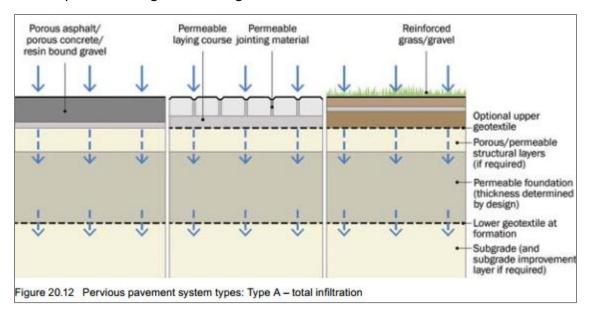


Figure 5-3: Typical Cross Section of infiltration permeable paving (Extract from CIRA SuDs Manual)

5.4.2 Petrol Interceptor

It is proposed to flow all the surface water collected on the convent site through a petrol interceptor before discharging to the existing infrastructure to ensure a certain level of treatment is provided to the runoff and to act as a final treatment process before discharge.

5.4.3 Treatment Train

Through the SuDs measures described above, the surface water management (treatment train) approach has been incorporated into the development in accordance with the GDSDS. This will assure the surface water runoff quantity and quality issues are addressed.

In accordance with the GDSDS, the following four objectives of the treatment train provide an integrated and balanced approach to help mitigate the changes in surface water runoff flows that occur as land is urbanised and to help mitigate the impacts of surface water quality on receiving systems:

- 1. **Pollution Prevention**: spill prevention (protection provided by Petrol Interceptor and permeable surfacing), recycling, public awareness, and participation.
- 2. Source Control: conveyance and infiltration of runoff (provided by the proposed surface water network, permeable surfacing and Petrol Interceptor).
- 3. **Site Control:** reduction in volume and rate of surface water runoff, with some additional treatment provided (provided by Petrol Interceptor and Permeable surfacing).
- 4. **Regional Control:** Interception of runoff downstream of all source and on-site controls to provide follow-up flow management and water quality treatment (provided by the Existing Surface Water infrastructure).

The above measures ensure a suitable treatment train is provided in accordance with GDSDS.



Appendix A RECORD MAPS









Appendix B Survey Drawings





