Variation - Settlement Plans to the South Tipperary County Development Plan 2009 (as varied)

Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment

Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann
Tipperary County Council

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROPOSED VARIATIONS TO THE NORTH TIPPERARY COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2010 (AS VARIED) AND THE SOUTH TIPPERARY COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2009 (AS VARIED)

In accordance with Section 13 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), Tipperary County Council has prepared a proposed Variation of the South Tipperary County Development Plan, 2009-2015 (as varied). The proposed Variations consists of revised settlement plans for towns and villages identified as 'Service Centre', 'Local Service Centres' and Settlement Nodes in the County Settlement Strategy and Hierarchy. The reason and purpose of the Variations, is to provide a consistent development strategy and land use zoning framework for small towns and villages across the North and South Tipperary County Development Plans.

2.0 FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

2.1 EU FLOODS DIRECTIVE

The European Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risk aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. The Directive requires members to

- Carry out a preliminary assessment by December 2011 in order to identify the river basins where potential significant flood risk exists.
- Prepare flood hazard and risk maps for the identified areas by December2013 (estimated to be completed by 2015)
- Prepare flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness by December 2015. The plans are to include measures to reduce the probability of flooding and its potential consequences.

The Directive applies to inland waters and to all coastal waters across the whole territory of the EU.

2.2 NATIONAL FLOOD POLICY

The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines, 2009 were prepared in response to the recommendations of the National Flood Policy Review Group and focused on providing for comprehensive consideration of flood risk in preparing Regional Plans, Development Plans and Local Area Plans, and in determining applications for planning permission. The Guidelines generally require that development should not be permitted in

flood risk areas, particularly floodplains, except where there are no alternative and appropriate sites available in lower risk areas that are consistent with the objectives of proper planning and sustainable development

2.3 The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines

The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines, 2009 were prepared in response to the recommendations of the National Flood Policy Review Group and focused on providing for comprehensive consideration of flood risk in preparing Regional Plans, Development Plans and Local Area Plans, and in determining applications for planning permission.

2.4 Office of Public Works

The Office of Public Works is the lead agency for flood risk management in Ireland and is responsible for the coordination and implementation of Government policy on this issue. It is the primary agency responsible for ensuring Ireland's compliance with the EU Floods Directive and particularly for the preparation of a preliminary assessment by 2011, preparation of flood risk mapping by 2013 and preparation of flood risk management plans by 2015. It is the principal agency involved in the preparation of Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management Studies.

2.5 Regional Policy

The Regional Planning Guidelines for the South East Region 2010 - 2022 and the Mid West Regional Planning Guidelines 2010-2022 recognise the need to adopt policies and processes to ensure flood risk management is incorporated appropriately into Development Plans. Land required for current and future floods management should be safeguarded from development. Allocation of future areas for development as extensions to existing built up areas, villages or towns should follow a sequential approach and be in the lowest risk sites appropriate for the development, and should include adequate provision for adaptation to, or protection against, the projected impacts of climate change.

3.0 Flood Risk Assessment

3.1 Requirement for Flood Risk Assessment

In accordance with Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) in preparing the Variations to the North Tipperary County Development Plan 2010 (as varied)

and the South Tipperary County Development Plan 2009 (as varied) the Planning Authority shall have regard to any guidelines issued by the Minister for Environment, Community and Local Government in the performance of their functions including "The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities".

Therefore, and having regard to the nature and scope of the Variation, which is to put in place a new consistent zoning framework for town and villages in the county, a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been prepared to assess flood impact that may arise from amendments to the plans for each of these settlements. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been fully integrated with the Strategic Environmental Assessment process.

3.2 Structure of a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)

The Guidelines recommend that a staged approach is adopted when undertaking a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). The recommended stages are briefly described below:

- Stage 1 ~ Flood Risk Identification

  To identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues that will require further investigation. This stage mainly comprises a comprehensive desk study of available information to establish whether a flood risk issue exists or whether one may exist in the future.

- Stage 2 ~ Initial Flood Risk Assessment

  If a flood risk issue is deemed to exist arising from the Stage 1 Flood Risk Identification process, the assessment proceeds to Stage 2 which confirms the sources of flooding, appraises the adequacy of existing information and determines the extent of additional surveys and the degree of modelling that will be required. Stage 2 must be sufficiently detailed to allow the application of the sequential approach (as described in Section 1.5) within the flood risk zone.

- Stage 3 ~ Detailed Flood Risk Assessment

  Where Stages 1 and 2 indicate that a proposed area of possible zoning or development may be subject to a significant flood risk, a Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk Assessment must be undertaken.

4.0 Flood Risk and the Proposed Variation

This Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, in accordance with national guidelines, sets out a Stage 1 flood risk assessment for each individual settlement based on best evidence datasets and available to the Council. These includes, National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment; Draft Flood Maps prepared under the Shannon and Suir CFRAM Studies and

Site Inspections and Review. During the Variation processes, should further information become available, and in particular, should the CFRAM studies be adopted, the zoning objectives as currently proposed will be reviewed.

This stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment forms an integral part of the SEA process for Proposed Variations to the North Tipperary County Development Plan, 2010 (as varied) and the South Tipperary County Development Plan, 2009 (as varied) and has approach to future planning and development in Service Centres, Local Service Centres and Settlement Nodes in Tipperary.

The Council has adopted a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land, and a justification test has been applied, whereby lands which have been identified as being at flood risk have only been zoned for development which is compatible with such risk. Having regard to this approach, it has not been necessary to proceed to a Stage 2 Flood Risk Assessment in respect of land.

The Council, also, in relation to existing development and brownfield site, has incorporated additional safeguards and guidance for any proposed re-development and extensions, where such development will be required to incorporate detailed mitigation and design measures.

CONCLUSION

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, and the evidence which is available to the Council, has fully informed the decision-making process in the preparation of the Settlement Plans and their associated zoning framework.

South Tipperary County Development Plan 2009 (as varied)

SERVICE CENTRES

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – ARDFINNAN

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

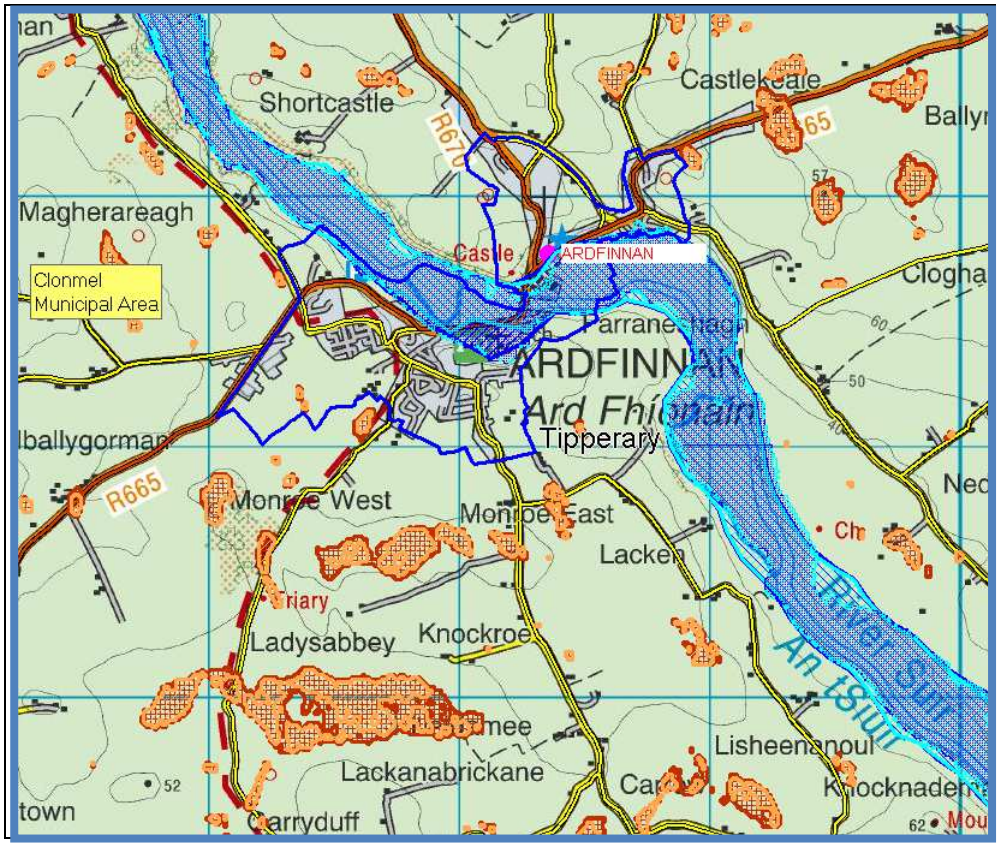
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Ardfinnan Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrared below.

Ardfinnan Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Ardfinnan village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

The website was consulted. It was found that 1 flood event was recorded for Ardfinnan.
Flood Event : River Suir. Ardfinnan village. Jan 2006.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Ardfinnan.

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Ardfinnan. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper / Media reports

An article in the Tipperary Times dated 02/01/16 is as follows:

1: Flood Event: Suir River. Ardfinnan village. Jan 2016.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Ardfinnan. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – BALLYCLERIHAN

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Ballyclerihan Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Ballyclerihan Flood Map

2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predictive flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Ballyclerihan village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

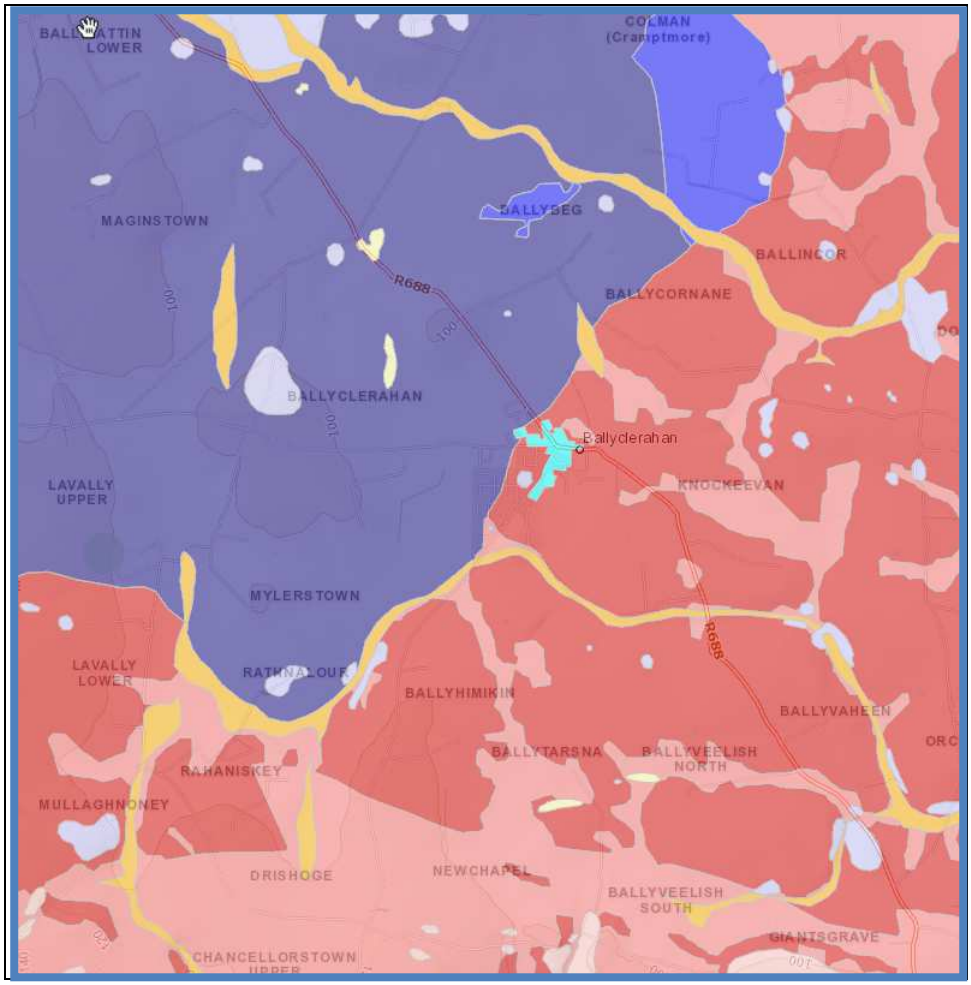
2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

The website was consulted. It was found that 2 flood events were recorded for Ballyclerihan.

1. Event of Flooding was recorded Ballyclerihan village in 2004.
2. Event of Flooding was recorded Ballyclerihan village in 2005.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Ballyclerihan.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Ballyclerihan.

The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **dark blue** colour also represents a soil type BminDW – Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Grey Brown Podzolics Brown Earths (medium – high base status). Till derived chiefly from limestone. Deep well drained mineral (Mainly basic).

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Ballyclerihan. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – BALLYPOREEN

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

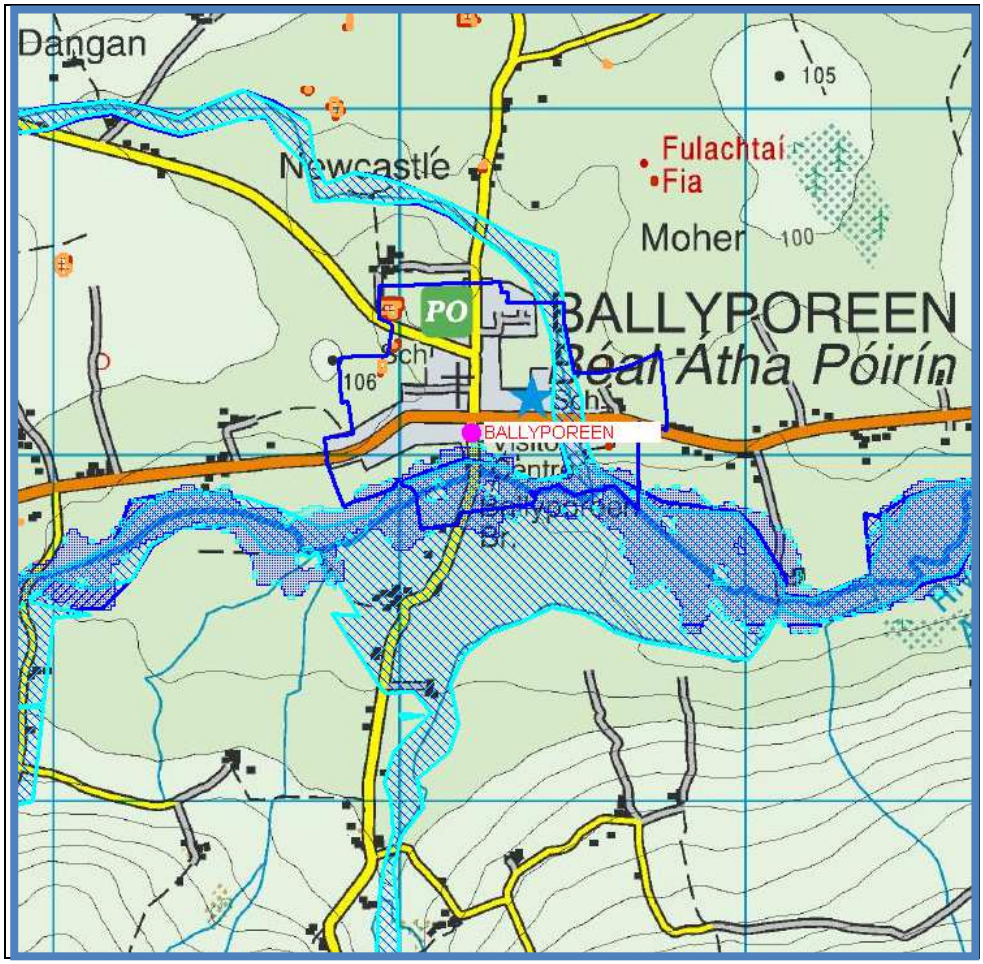
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Ballyporeen Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrared below.

Ballyporeen Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predictive flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Ballyporeen village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

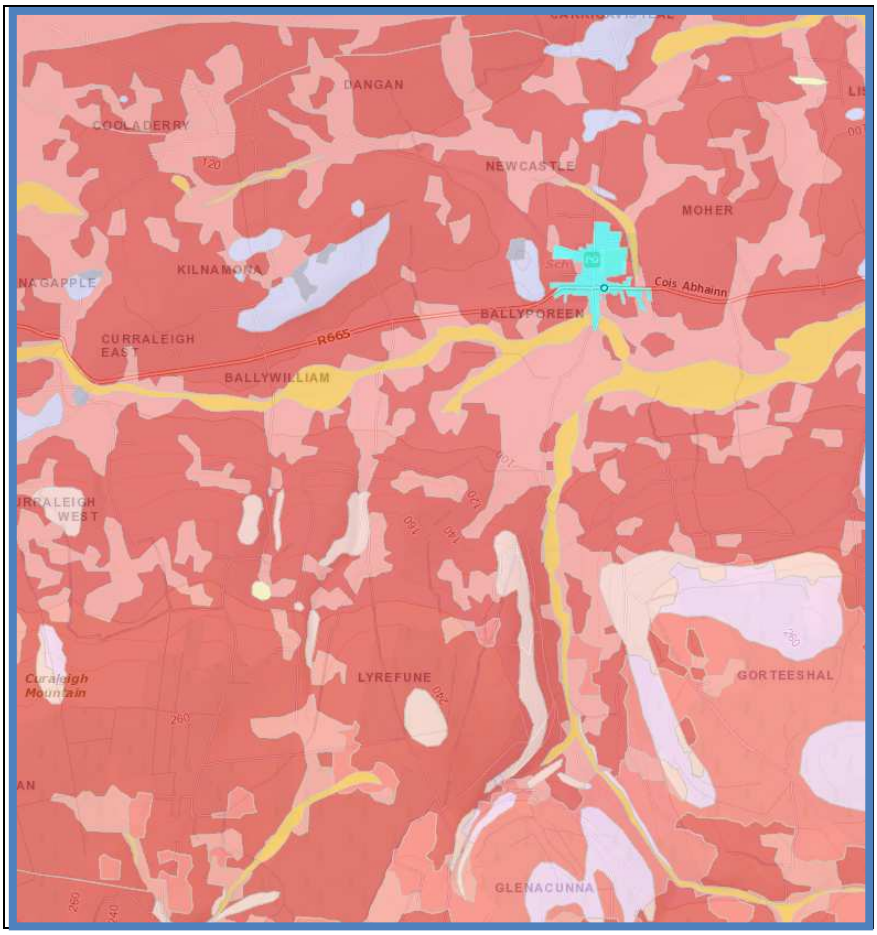
The website was consulted. It was found that 3 flood events were recorded for Ballyporeen.

1. Event of Flooding was recorded Ballyporeen village in Nov 2000.
2. Event of Flooding was recorded Ballyporeen village in Oct 2004.

3. Event of Flooding was recorded Ballyporeen village in Feb 2006.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Ballyporeen.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Ballyporeen. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic). The GSI Soils Map has informed the Land Use Zoning Map.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Ballyporeen village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper / Media reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Ballyporeen village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Ballyporeen. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – BALLINGARRY

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

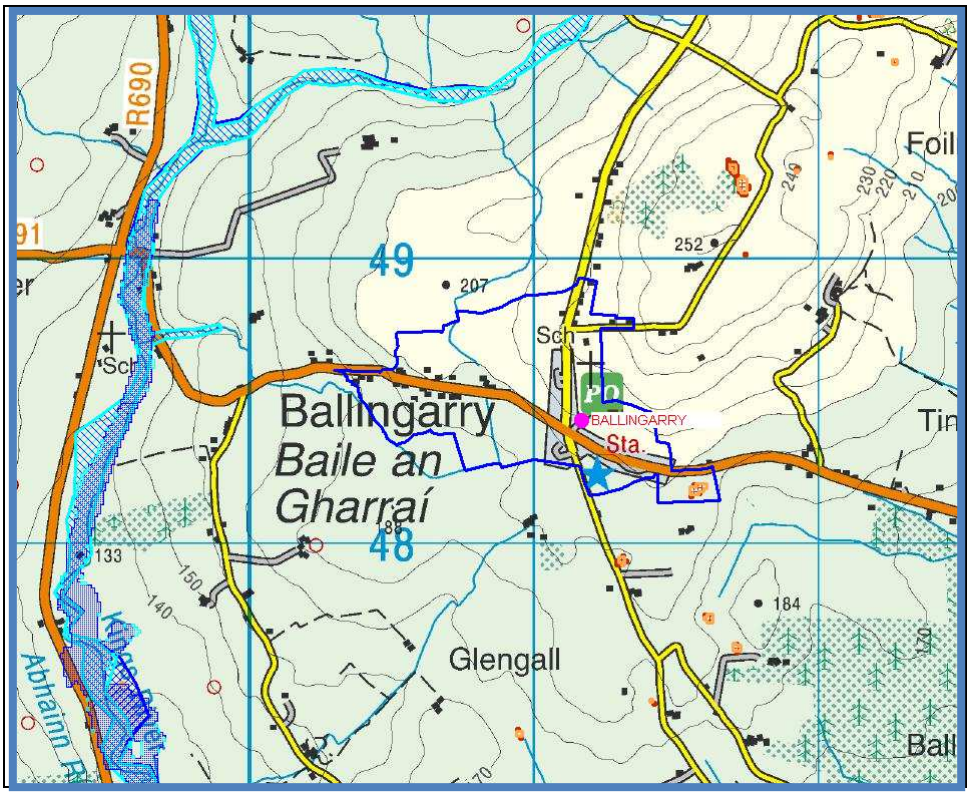
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Ballingarry Village does not appear to be at risk of Flooding under this study.

Ballingarry Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

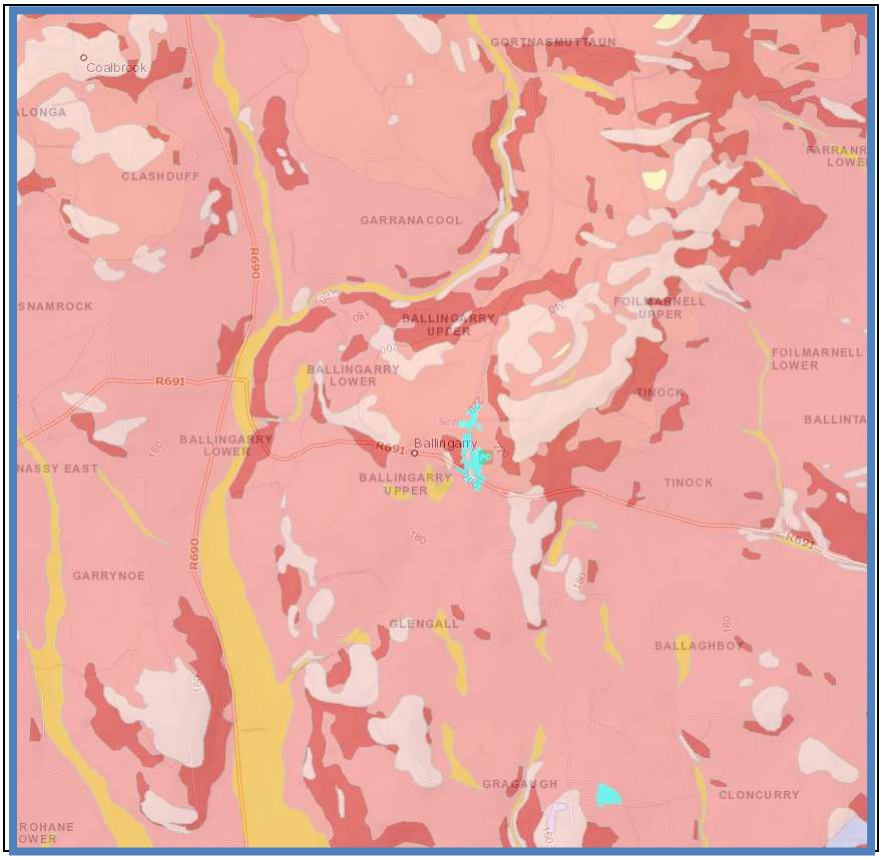
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study indicate that Ballingarry village is not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Ballingarry village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Ballingarry.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Ballingarry. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale red** colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map, coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Ballingarry village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is not identified to be at risk of flooding,

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Ballingarry. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – BANSHA

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

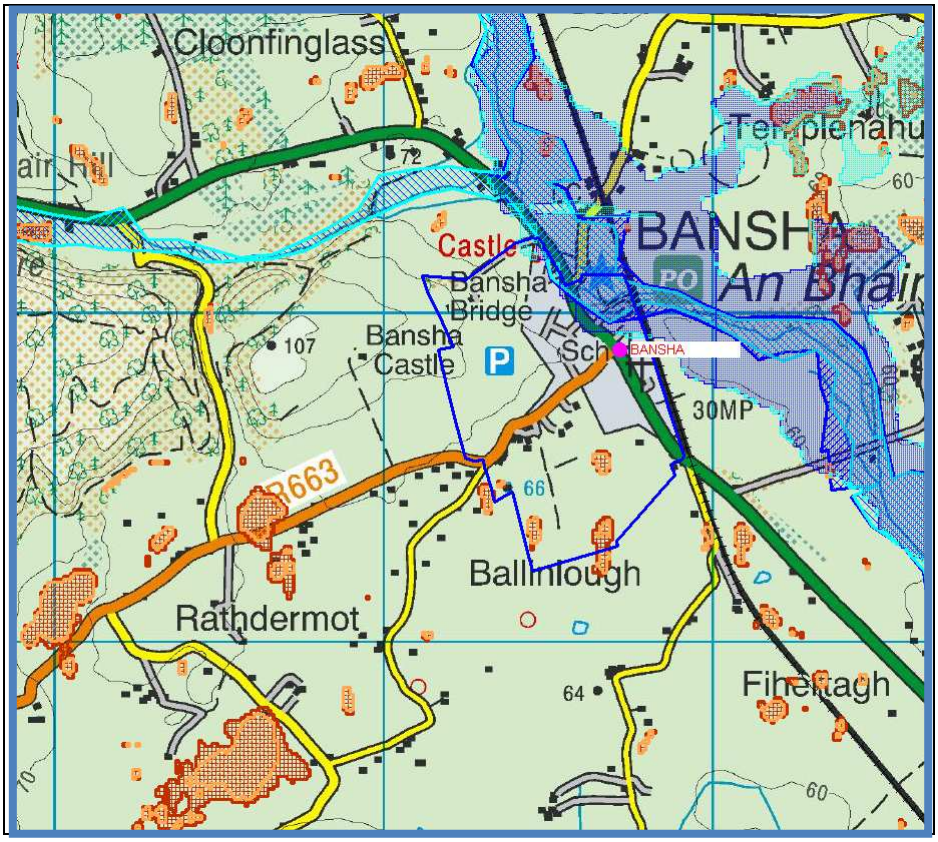
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Bansha Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Bansha Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMS Study have indicated that lands in Newport village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a precautionary approach to the zoning of land.

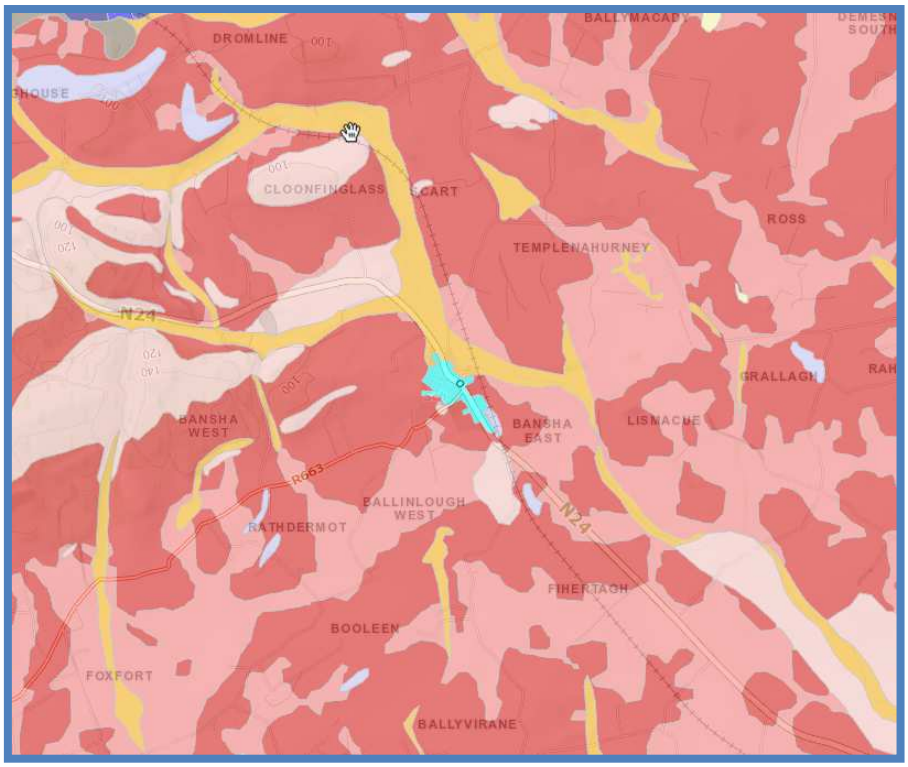
2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

The website was consulted. It was found that 1 flood event was recorded for Bansha.

1. Event of Flooding was recorded Bansha village in Oct 2004.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Bansha.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Bansha. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.The The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper/Media reports

The Irish Independent: Flood Event reported in on 17/08/15. Bansha village.

Tipp FM: Flood Event reported on 31/12/15. Bansha village.

AA Roadwatch: 1 Flood Event reported in Bansha village on 01/01/16

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Bansha. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – BOHERLAHAN

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

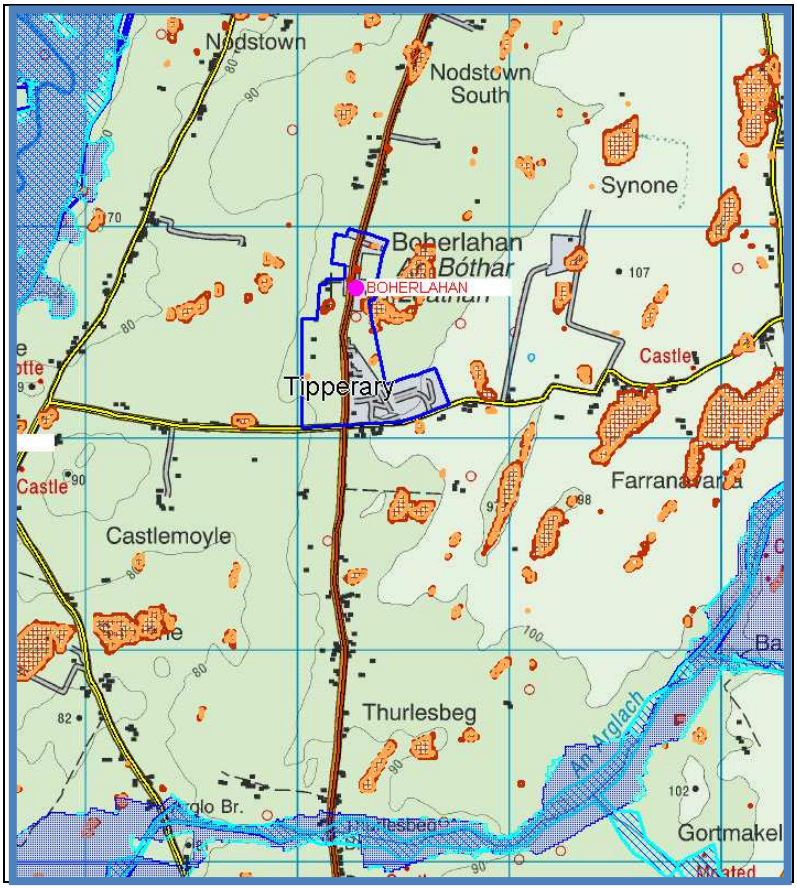
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Boherlahan Village which have not been identified as an area of Flood Risk under this study.

Boherlahan Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

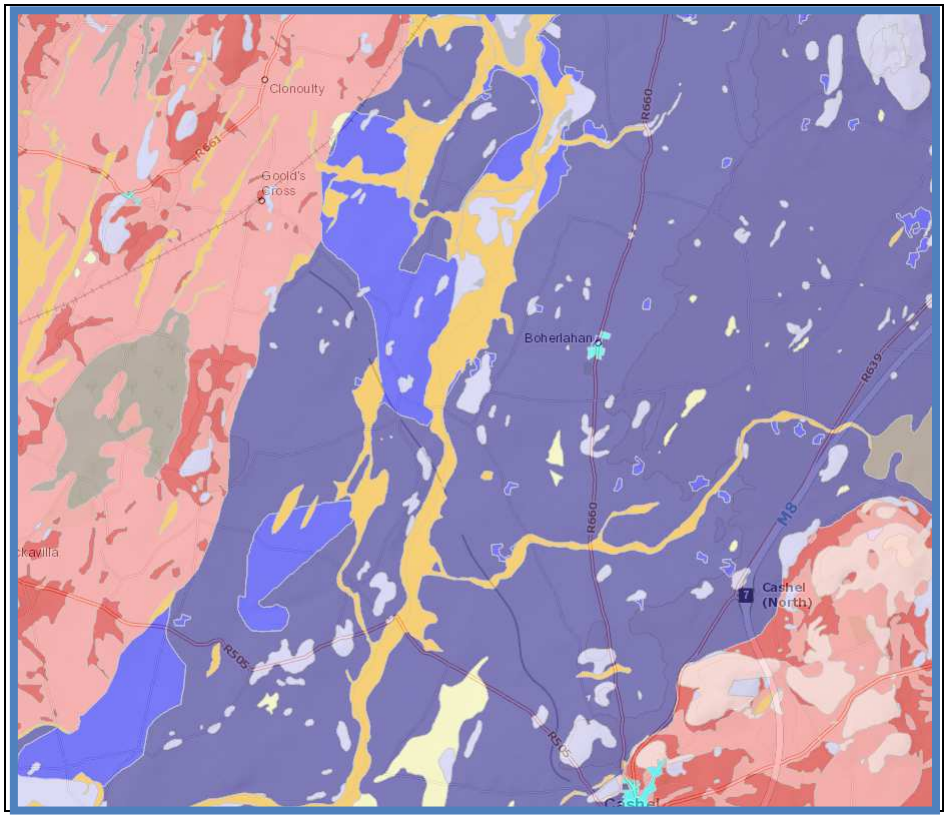
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Boherlahan village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Boherlahan village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Boherlahan.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Boherlahan. The **dark blue** colour also represents a soil type BminDW – Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Grey Brown Podzolics Brown Earths (medium – high base status). Till derived chiefly from limestone. Deep well drained mineral (Mainly basic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Boherlahan village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Boherlahan village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is not identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Boherlahan. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – CAPPAWHITE

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

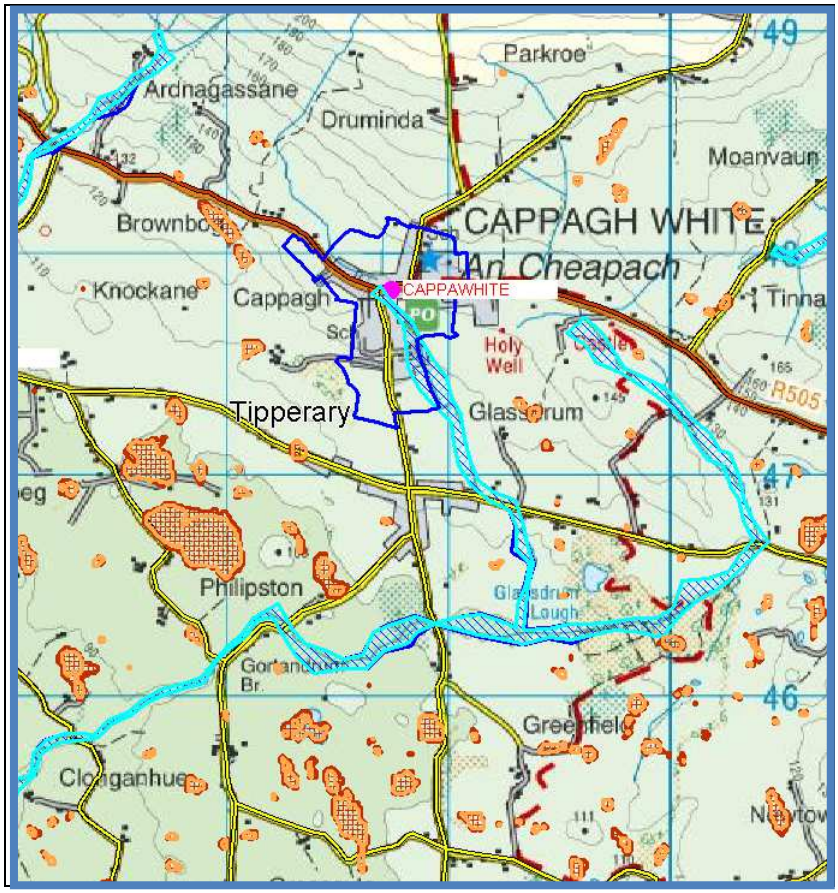
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Cappawhite Village which have not been identified as an area of Flood Risk under this study.

Cappawhite Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

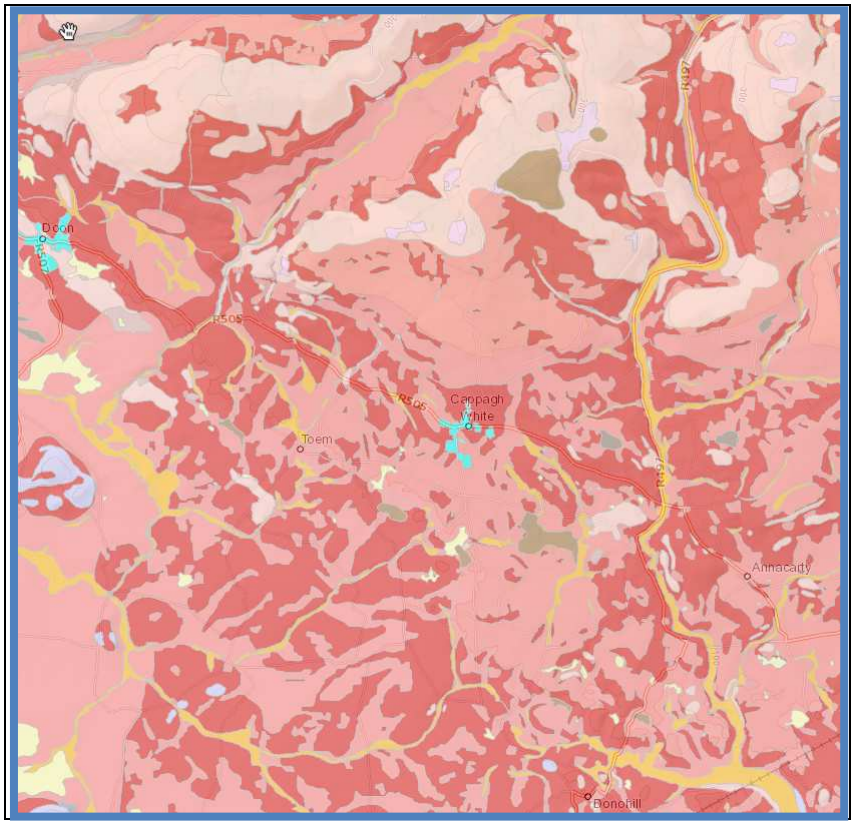
Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Cappawhite village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. Reference to flooding at Cappawhite

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Cappawhite.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Cappawhite. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic). The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Cappawhite village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper/Media reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Cappawhite village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Cappawhite. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – CLOGHEEN

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

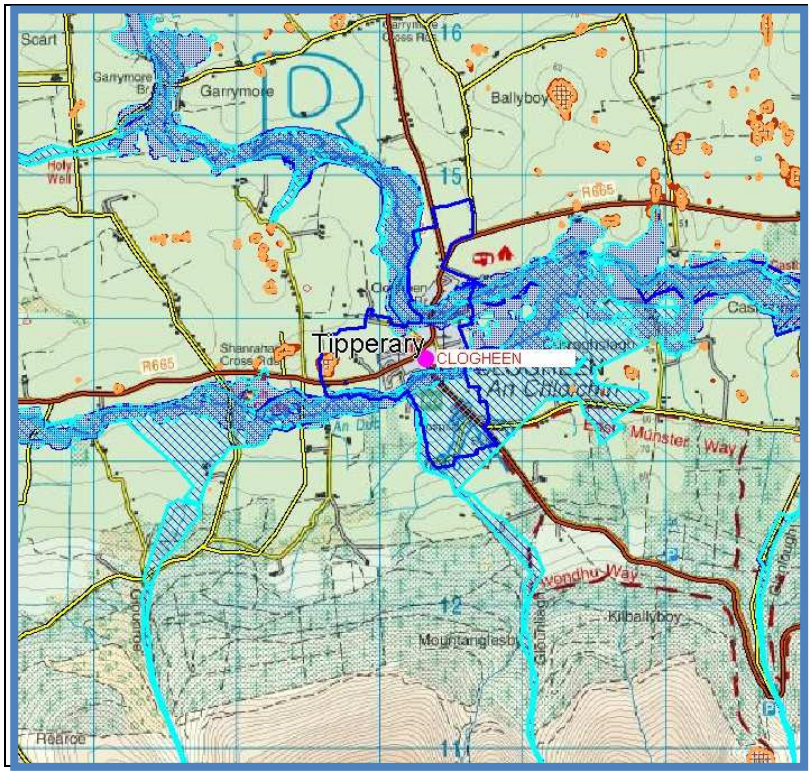
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Clogheen Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Clogheen Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Clogheen village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

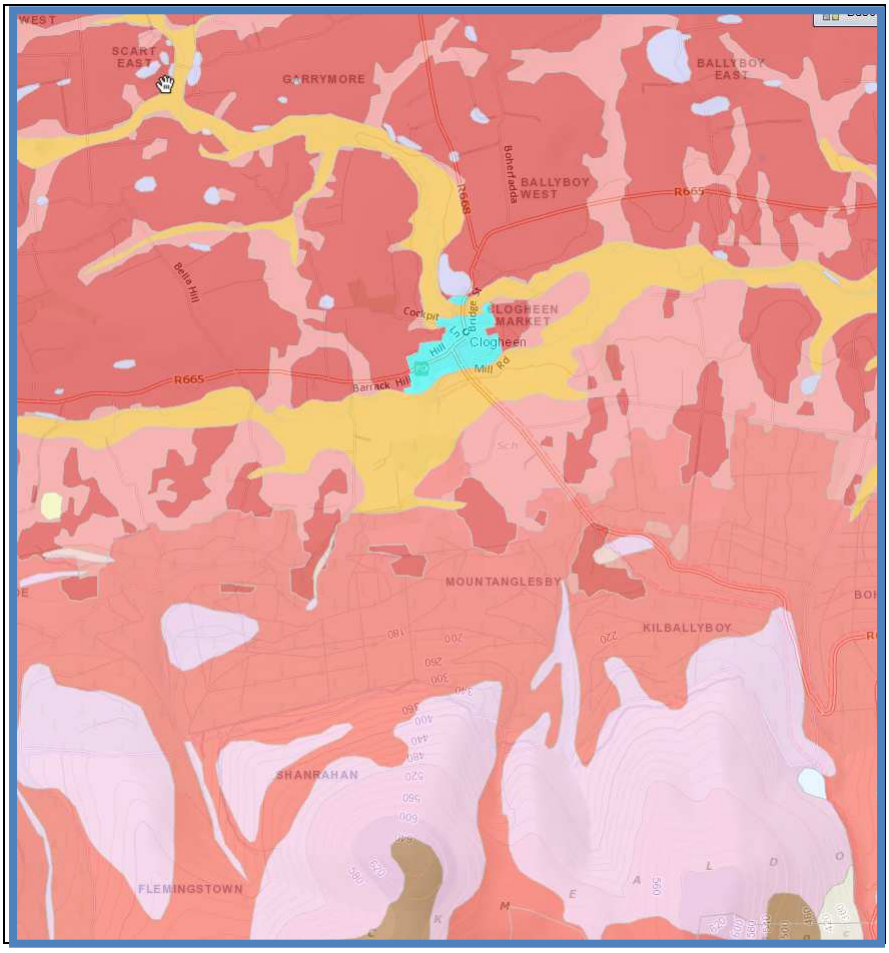
2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

The website was consulted. It was found that 2 flood event was recorded for Clogheen

1. Flood Event: River Duag. Clogheen Village. Oct 2000.
2. Flood Event: River Duag. Clogheen Village. Oct 2004.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Clogheen.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Clogheen. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper / Media reports

www.clogheen.net was consulted and the following Flood Event found:

1.Flood Event. River Tar and Duag. Clogheen Village. June 2012.

https://wuag.wordpress.com :1. Flood Event: River Tar and Duag. Jan 2016

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Clogheen. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – DUNDRUM

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

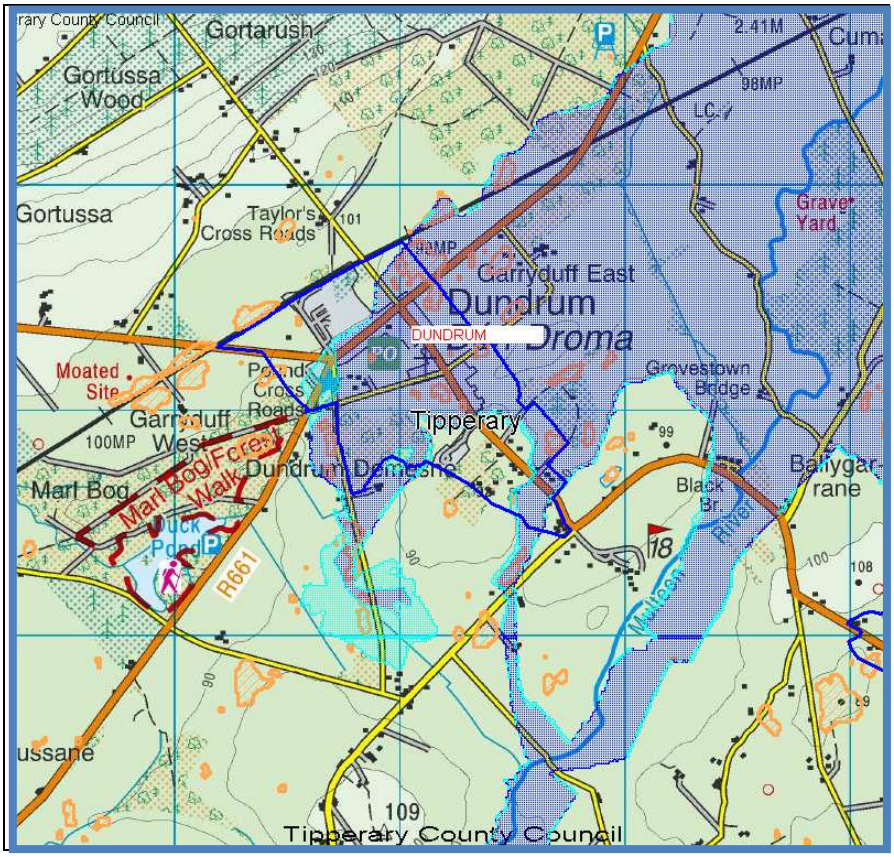
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Dundrum Village have been identified as an area of Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Flood Map of Dundrum



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Dundrum village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Dundrum village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Dundrum.

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Dundrum. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Moyglass. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale red** colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Dundrum village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Dundrum village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Dundrum. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – EMILY

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

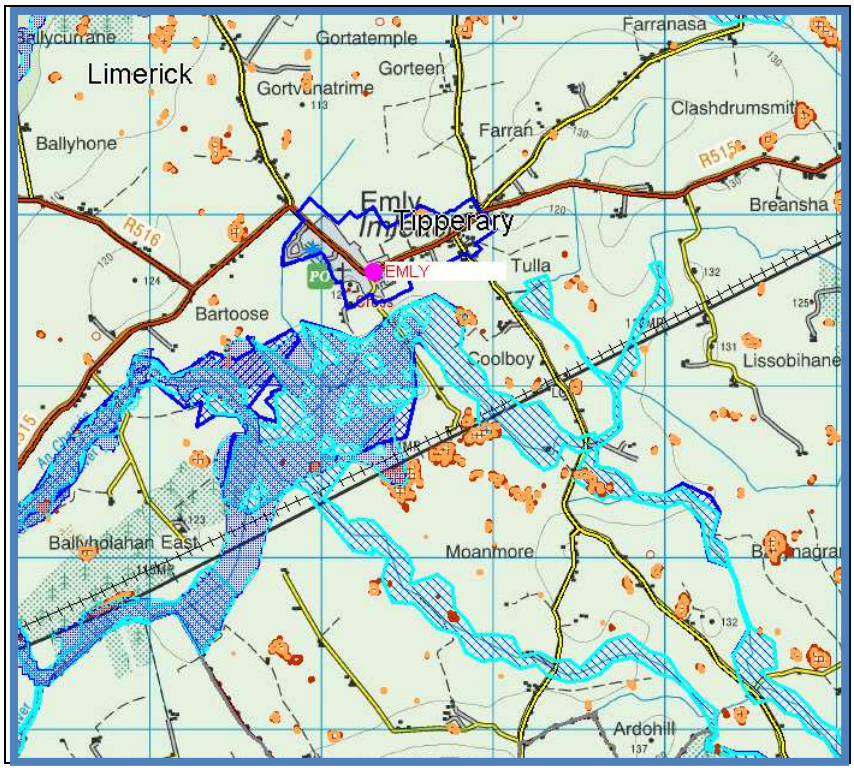
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Emily Village have not been identified as areas of Flood Risk under this study.

Emily Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study.

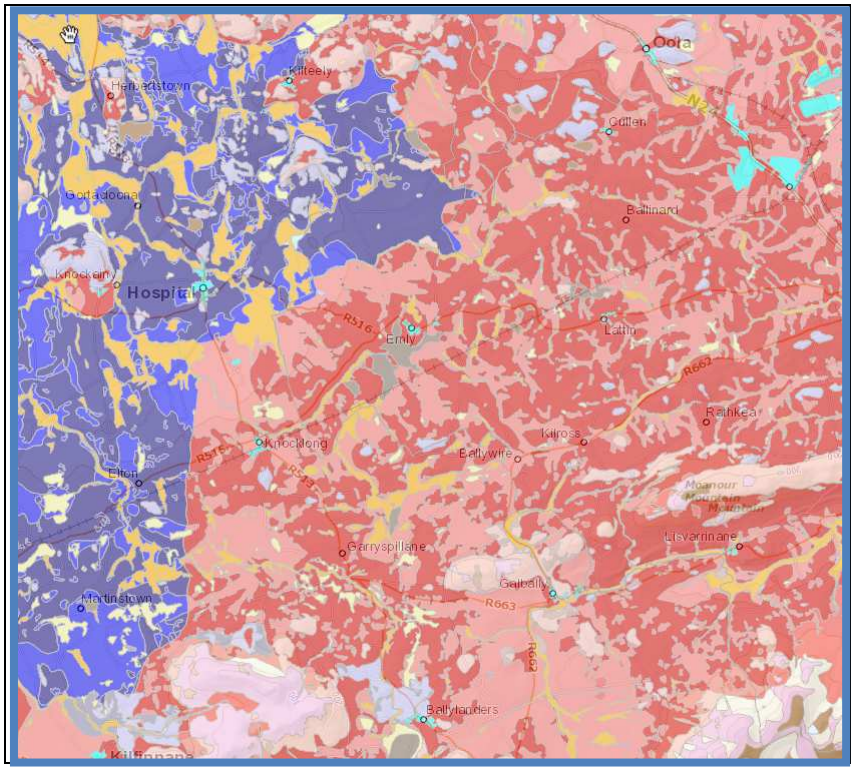
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Emily village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Emily village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Emily.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Emily. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Emily village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Emily village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Emily. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – GOLDEN

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

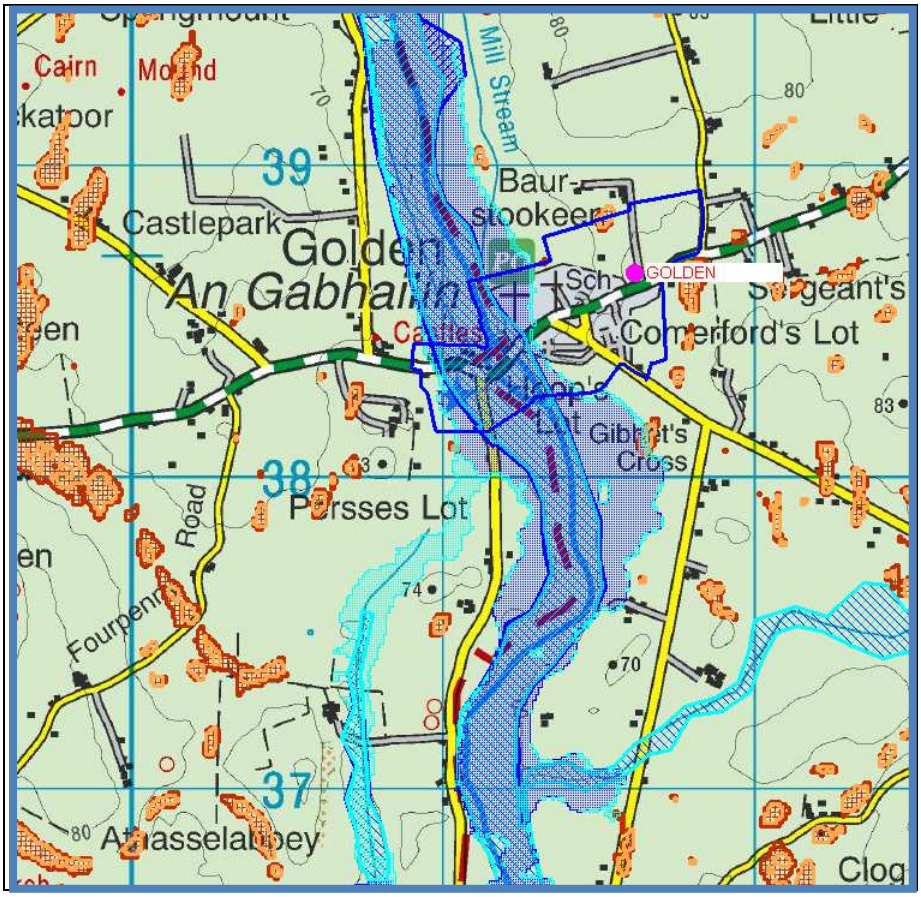
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Golden Village have been identified as an area of Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Golden Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Golden village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted.
It was found that 1 event was recorded for golden.
1. Flood Event: Multeen River. Golden village. Jan 2006.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Golden.

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Golden. The **dark blue** colour also represents a soil type BminDW – Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Grey Brown Podzolics Brown Earths (medium – high base status). Till derived chiefly from limestone. Deep well drained mineral (Mainly basic).

The **yellow / mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.7 Newspaper / Media reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Golden village.

2.8 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Golden. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – GORTNAHOE

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

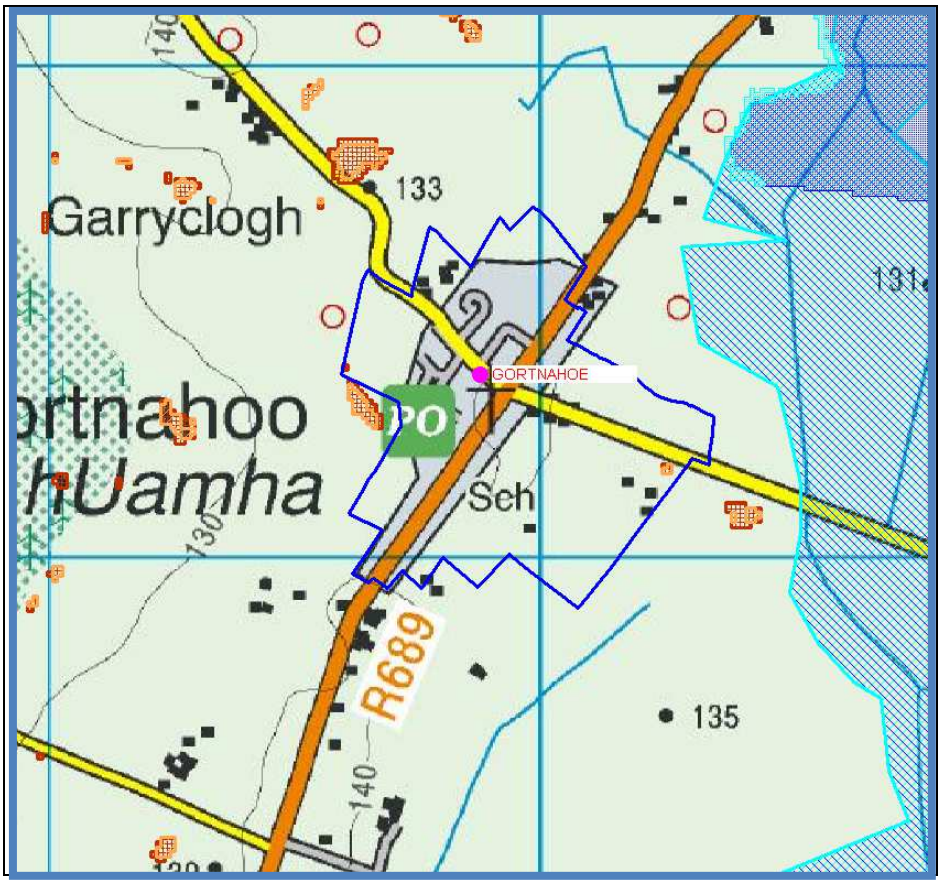
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Gortnahoe Village does not appear to be at risk of flooding under this study.

Gortnahoe Flood Map.



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

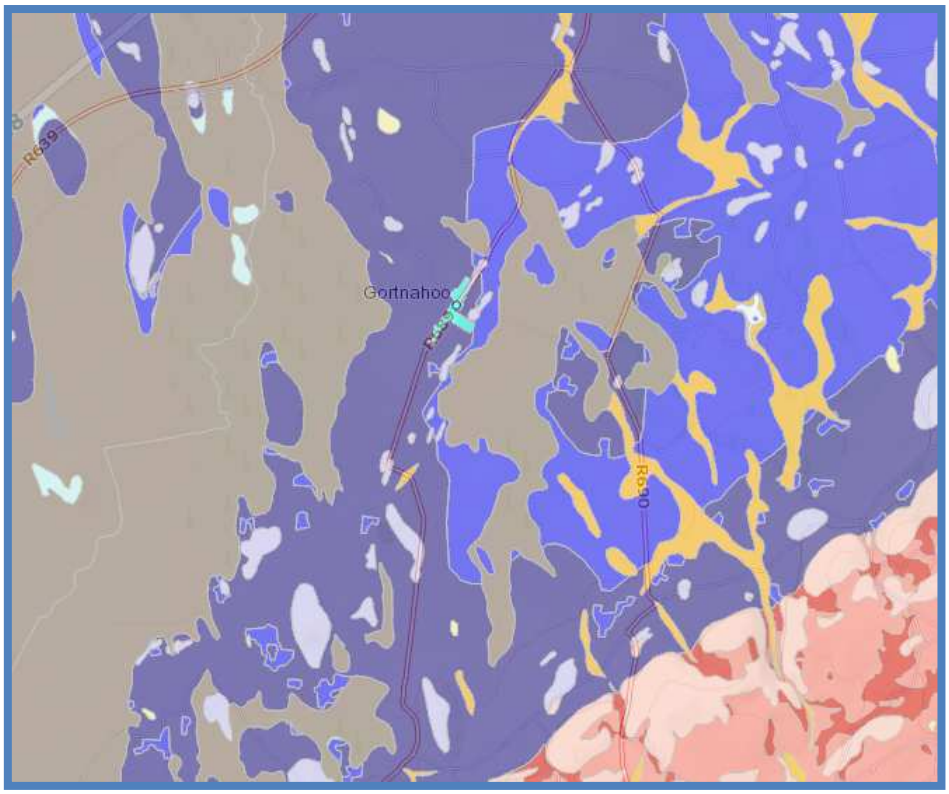
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study indicate that Gortnahoe village is not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Gortnahoe village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Gortnahoe.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Gortnahoe. The **dark blue** colour area represents that the soil composition Bmin DW. Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Grey Brown Podzolics. Brown Earths. (medium high base status) Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly basic).

The GSI Soils Map, coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for* Gortnahoe *village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Gortnahoe village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Gortnahoe. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – HOLLYFORD

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

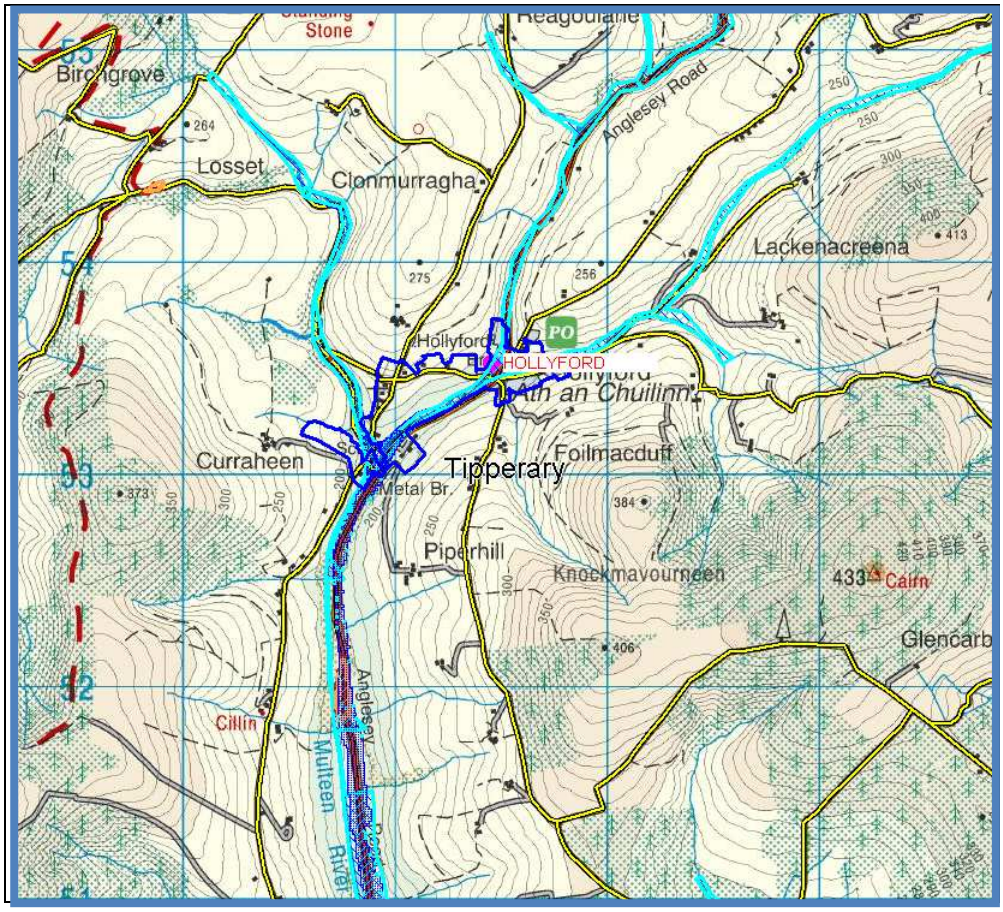
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment.

Lands in Hollyford Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Hollyford Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study.

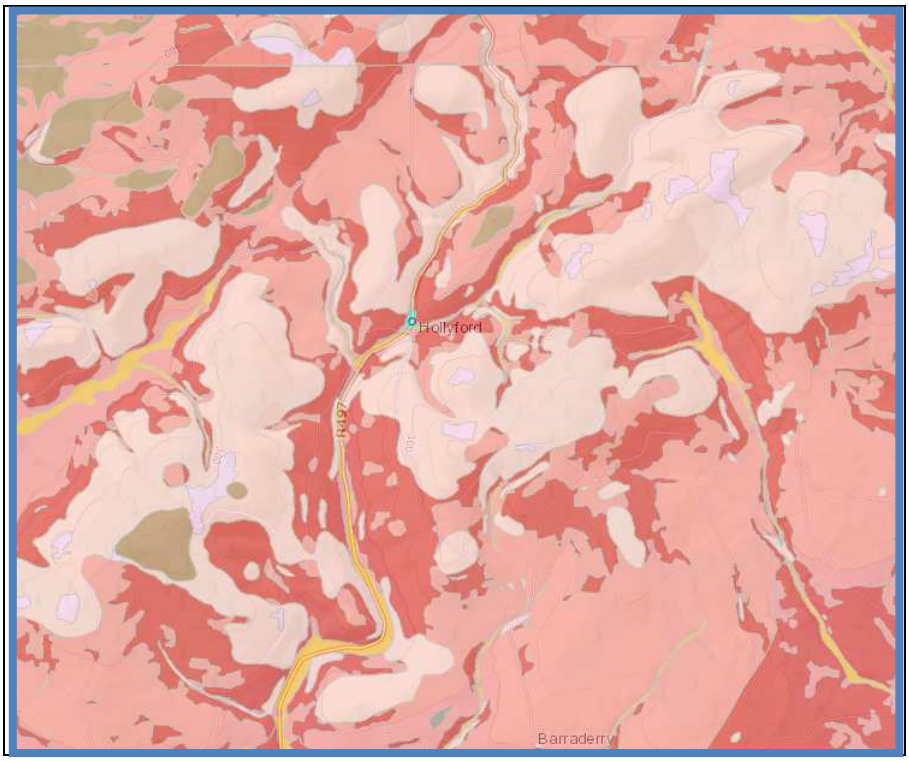
Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMS Study have indicated that lands in Hollyford village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a precautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. It is noted that Flood events are referenced.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Hollyford.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Hollyford. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale red** colour represents the soil composition A min SW – derived mainly from non-calcareous parent rock. Bedrock to surface. Shallow well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Hollyford village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper / Media reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Hollyford.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Hollyford. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – HOLYCROSS

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

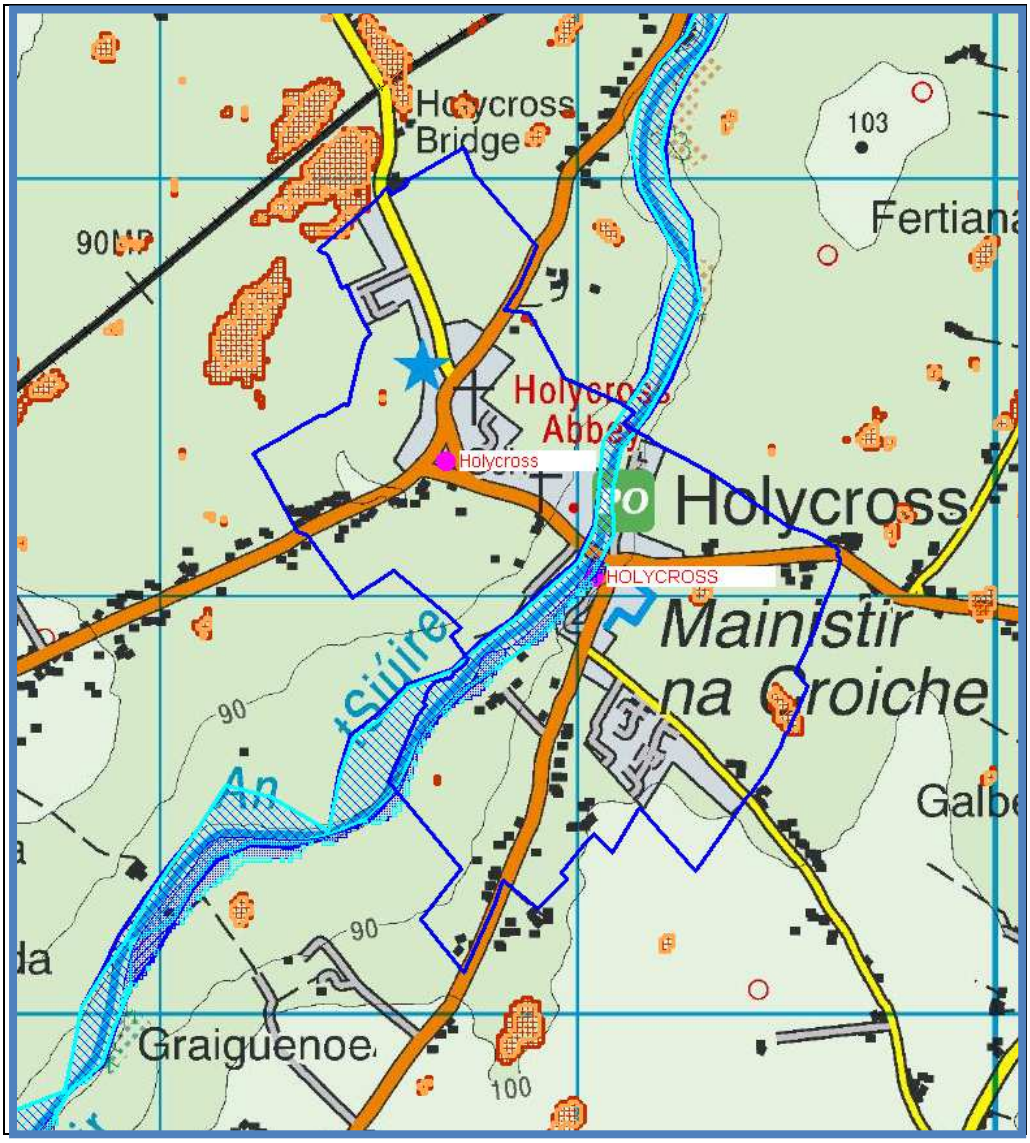
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Holycross have been indentified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Holycross Flood Maps



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

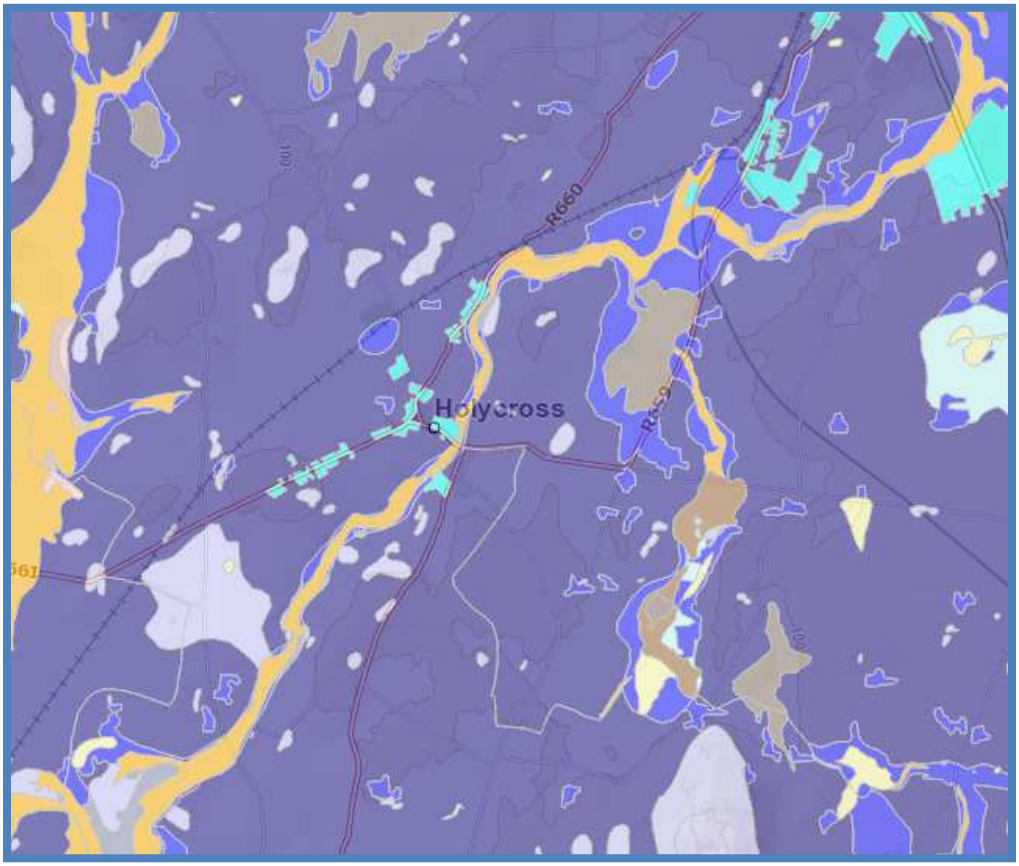
Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMS Study have indicated that lands in Holycross village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a precautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Holycross village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Holycross.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Holycross. . The **dark blue** colour area represents that the soil composition Bmin DW. Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Grey Brown Podzolics. Brown Earths. (medium high base status) Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly basic).

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically. The GSI Soils Map, coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Holycross village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Holycrossvillage.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. Lands in the village are identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Holycross. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – KILLENAULE

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

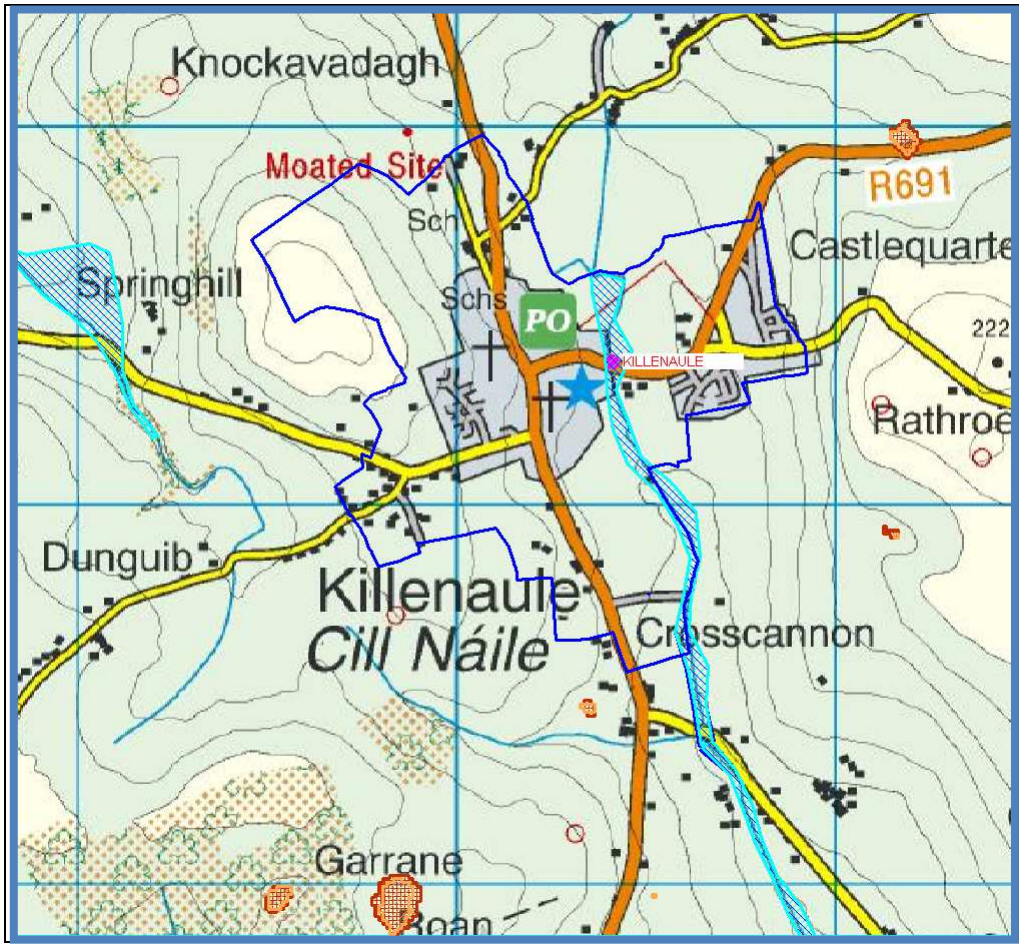
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Killenaule have been indentified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Killenaule Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study indicate that Killenaule village is at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land

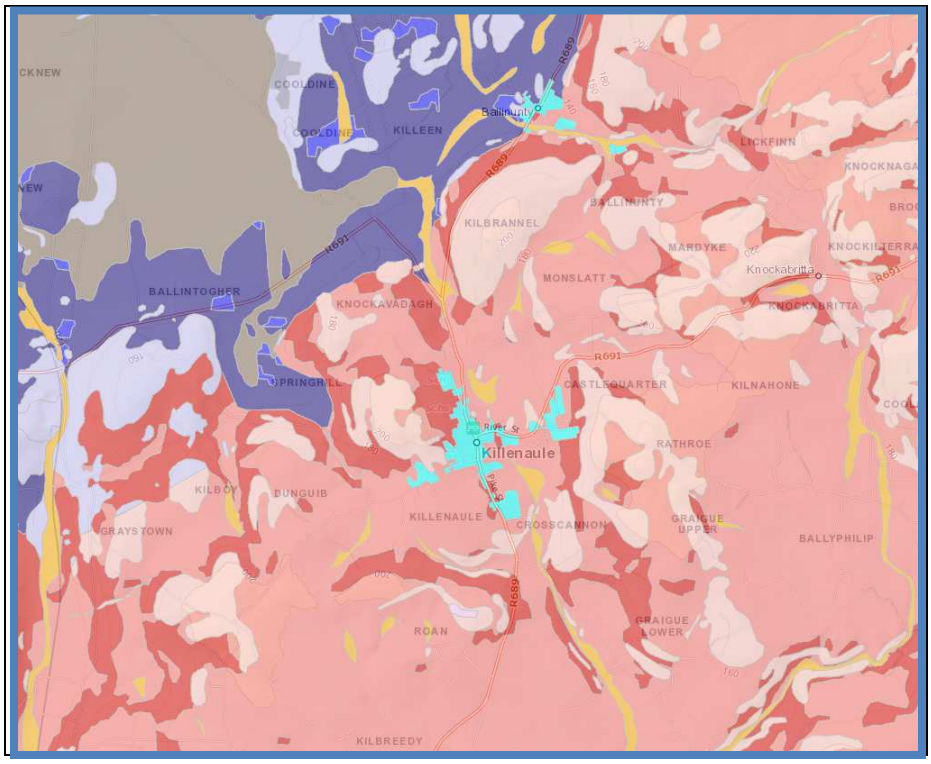
2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. See below.

1 Flood event : Killenaule villagecentre, Aug 2012

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Killenaule.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Killenaule. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The **pale red** colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Killenaule village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is not identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Killenaule. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – KILSHEELAN

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

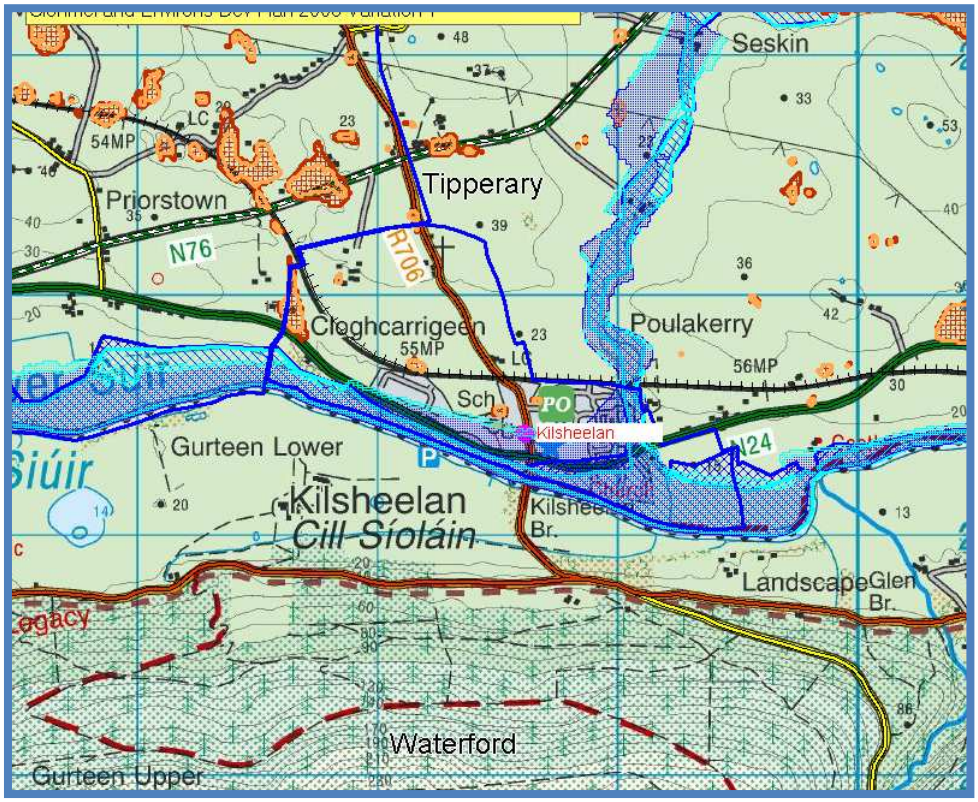
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Kilsheelan Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Kilsheelan Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

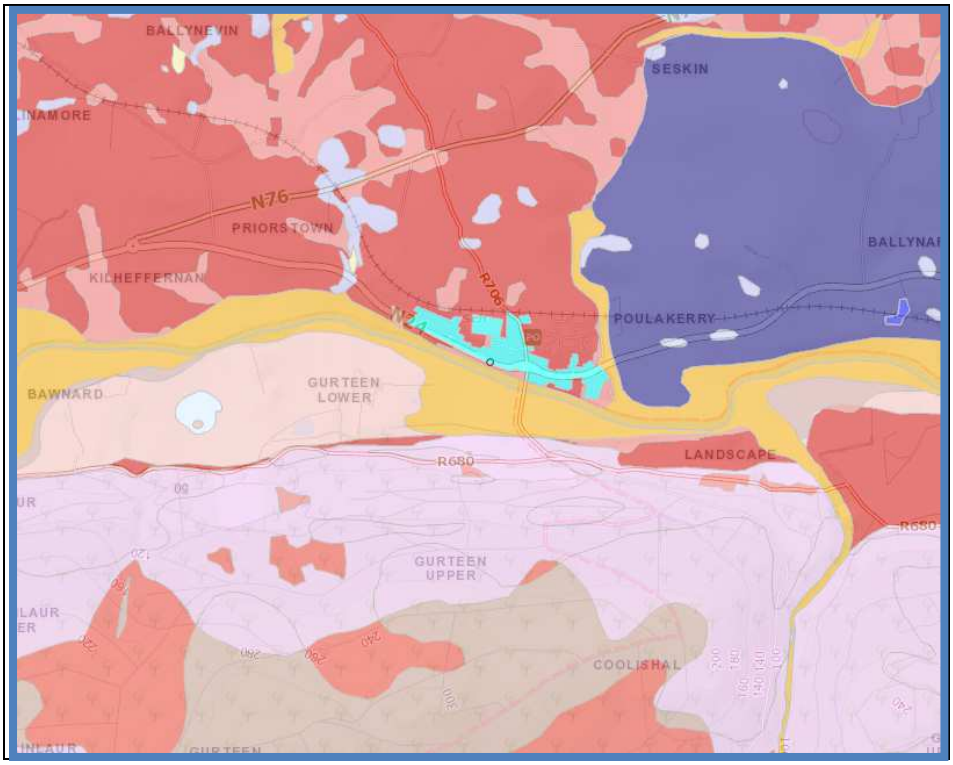
Draftflood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Kilsheelan village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted.
Reference was made to a Report on Flooding in South Tipperary Nov 2000.
It was found that 2 Flood Events were recorded for Kilsheelan Village.
1. Flood Event. River Suir. Kilsheelan Bridge at Kilsheelan village. Nov 2000.
2. Flood Event. River Suir. Kilsheelan Bridge at Kilsheelan village. Recurring.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Kilsheelan.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Kilsheelan. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flood'.

2.6 Newspaper / Media reports

Article from Tipp FM website:

1. Flood Event. River Suir. Kilsheelan Bridge at Kilsheelan village. Jan 2016.

Article from website dated 23/01/16 – "Clonmel online"

1. Flood Event. River Suir. Kilsheelan Bridge at Kilsheelan village Jan 2016

Article for the Irish Times website dated 4/11/14

1. Flood Event. River Suir. Kilsheelan Bridge at Kilsheelan village. Nov 2014.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Kilsheelan. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – MULLINAHONE

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

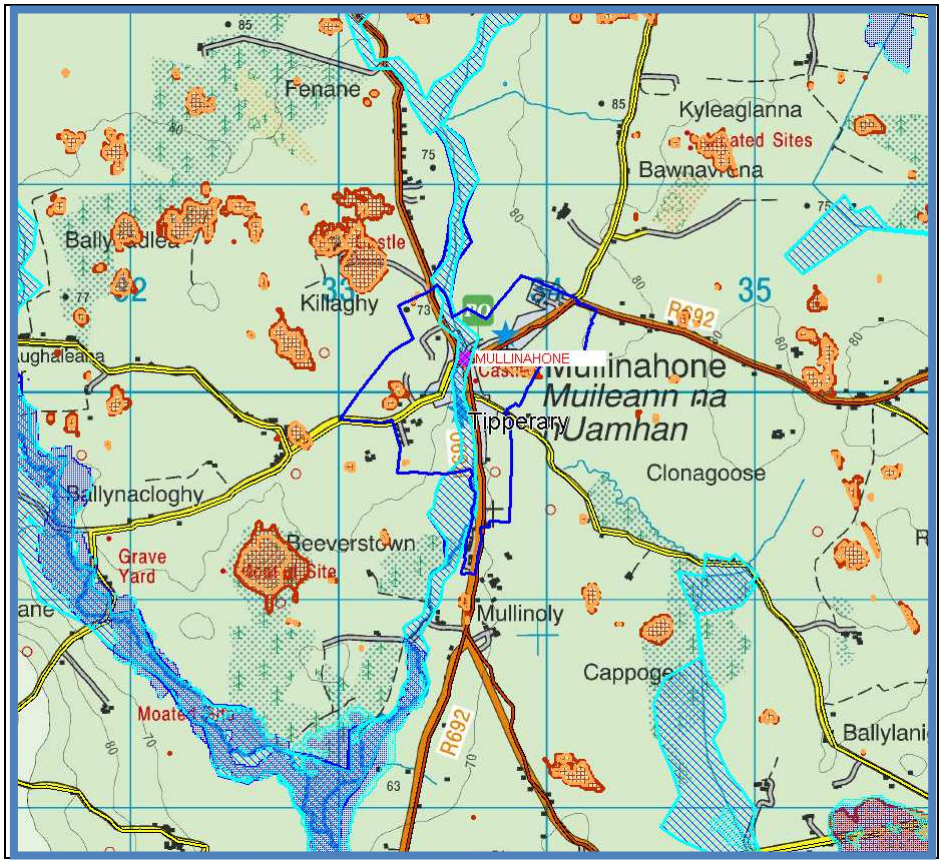
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Mullinahone Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Mullinahone Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Mullinahone village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a precautionary approach to the zoning.

2.3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

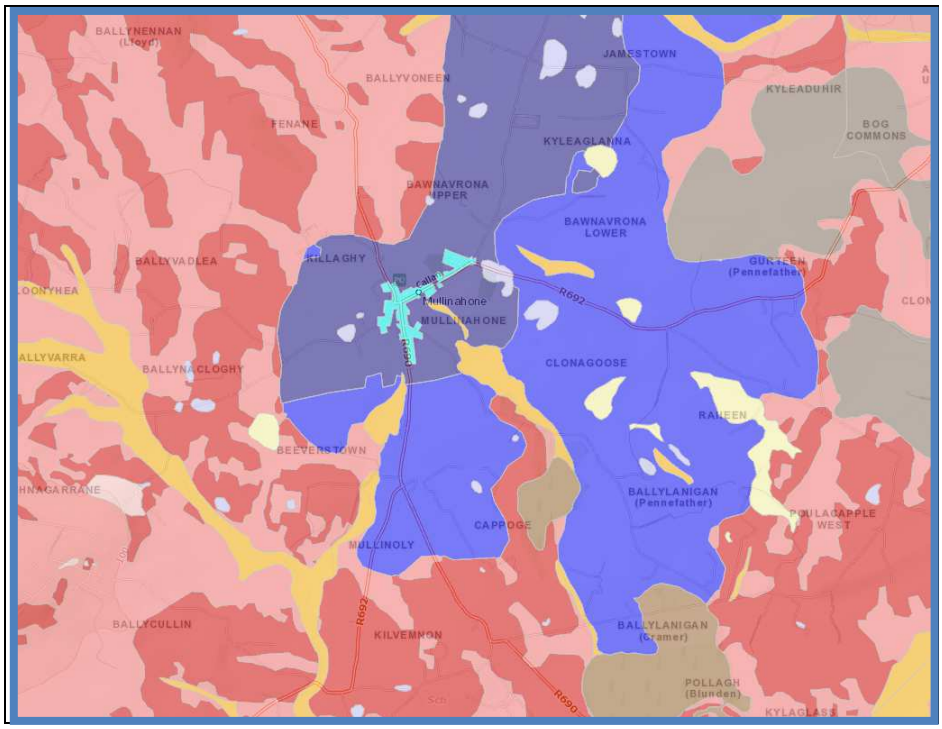
The website was consulted. It was found that 5 flood events were recorded for Mullinahone.

1. Flood Event: Anner River. Mullinahone village 1995.
2. Flood Event: Anner River. Mullinahone village 1996.
3. Flood Event: Anner River. Mullinahone village 1998.
4. Flood Event: Anner River. Mullinahone village 1999.

5. Flood Event: Anner River. Mullinahone village 2000.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Mullinahone.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Mullinahone .The **purple** colour soil type is BminPD- Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Surface water Gleys. Till derived chiefly from limestone. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly basic)

The **dark blue** colour also represents a soil type BminDW – Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Grey Brown Podzolics Brown Earths (medium – high base status). Till derived chiefly from limestone. Deep well drained mineral (Mainly basic).

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Mullinahone village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper/Media reports

The Nationalist web site was consulted. reported the following on 20/12/16:

1 flood event recorded on 20/12/16. Mullinahone River at Mullinahone village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Mullinahone. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – NEWCASTLE

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

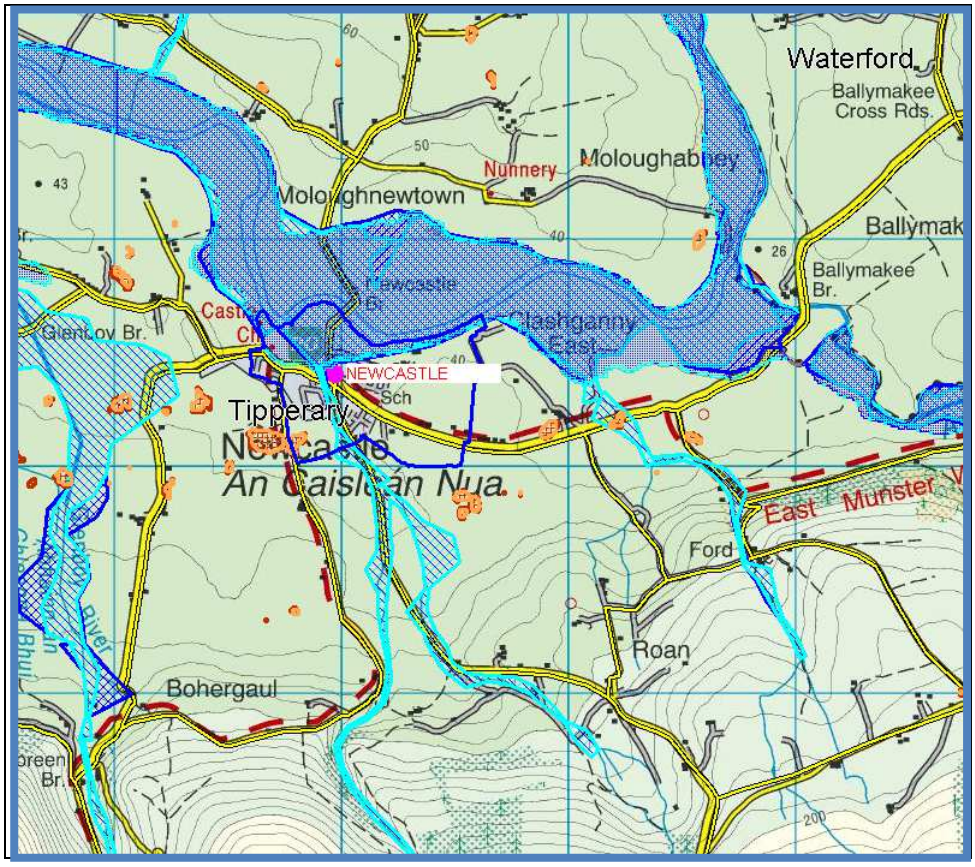
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Newcastle Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Newcastle Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Newcastle village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

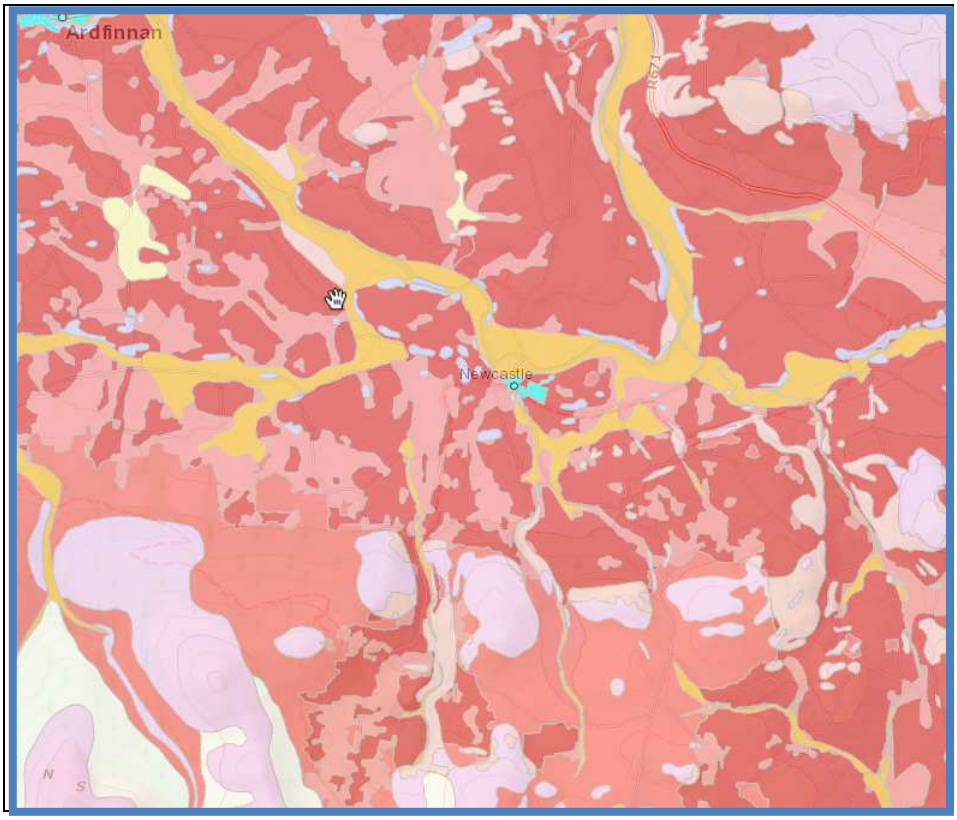
Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted.

1 Flood Event was found.

1. Flood Event. River Suir. Newcastle village. Jan 2008.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Newcastle.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Newcastle. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Ballinderry. The **yellow/mustard** colour area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flood'.

2.6 Newspaper / Media reports

Workers & Unemployed Action website dated 03/01/16.

1. Flood Event recorded in Newcastle village. River Suir. Jan 2016.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Newcastle. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

South Tipperary County Development Plan 2009 (as varied)

LOCAL SERVICE CENTRES

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – ANNACARTHY

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Annacarthy Village does not appear to be at risk of flooding under this study.

Annacarthy Flood Map

2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

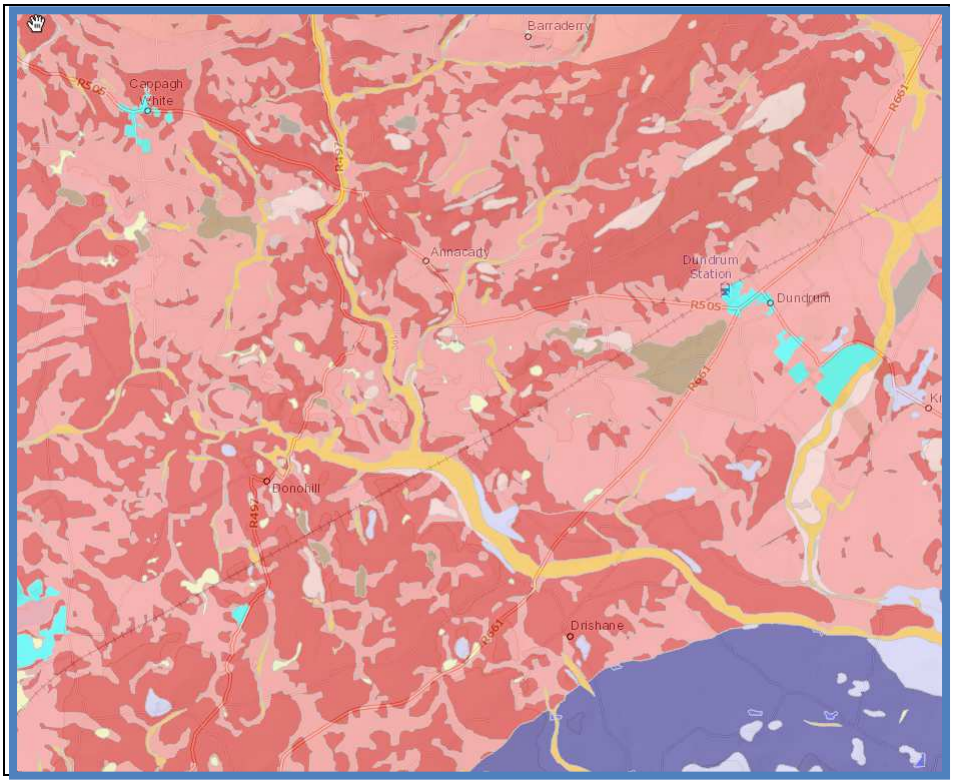
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Annacarty village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Annacarthy village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Annacarthy.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Annacarthy. The **pale red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic). The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Annacarthy village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Annacarthy village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Annacarthy. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – BALLYNUNTY

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

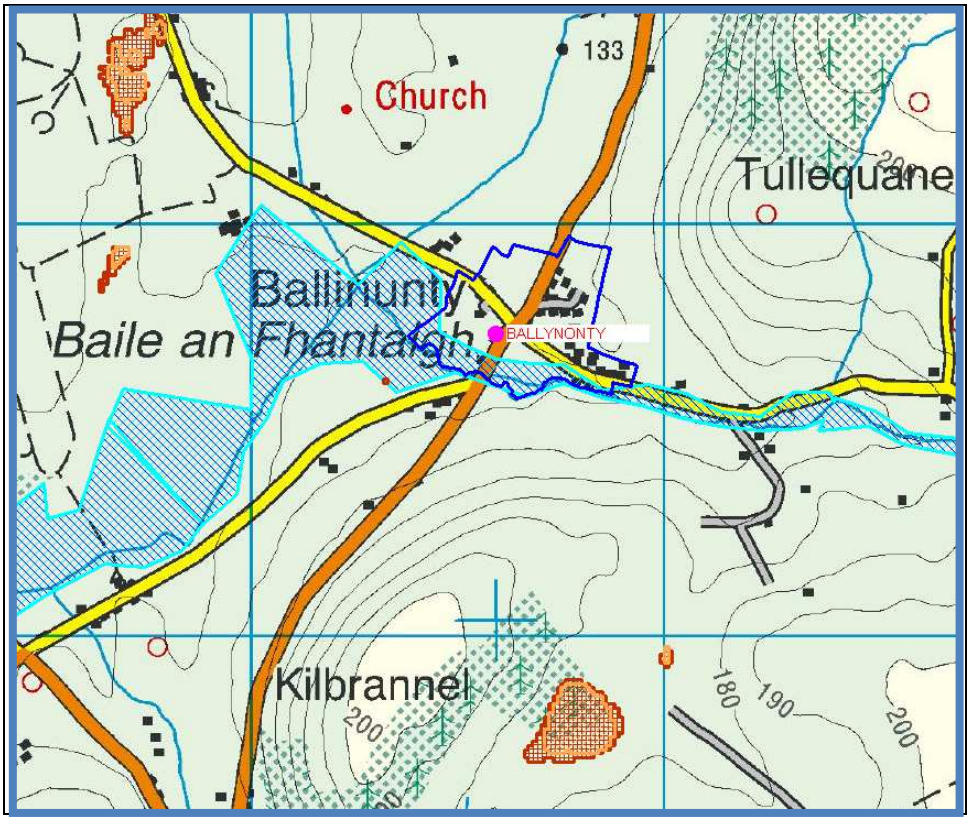
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Ballynunty Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Ballynunty Village Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

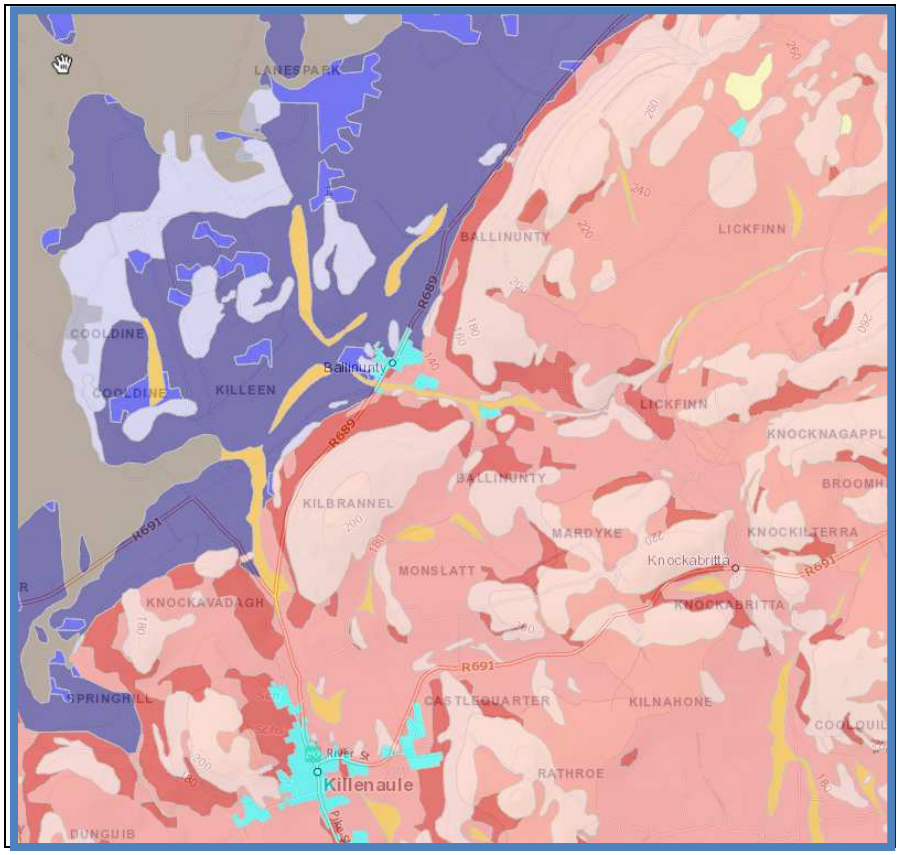
Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Ballunty village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Ballynunty village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Ballynunty.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Ballynunty. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale pink** colour represents that the soil composition Bmin SW. Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Soil group Renzinar, Lithosois. Shallow well drained mineral. (mainly basic). Bedrock at surface.

The **purple** colour soil type is BminPD- Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Surface water Gleys. Till derived chiefly from limestone. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly basic)

The **dark blue** colour also represents a soil type BminDW – Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Grey Brown Podzolics Brown Earths (medium – high base status). Till derived chiefly from limestone. Deep well drained mineral (Mainly basic).

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map, coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

Tipperary Star reported 15/08/12.: Flood Event in Ballinunty Village

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Ballynunty. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – BALLYPATRICK

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

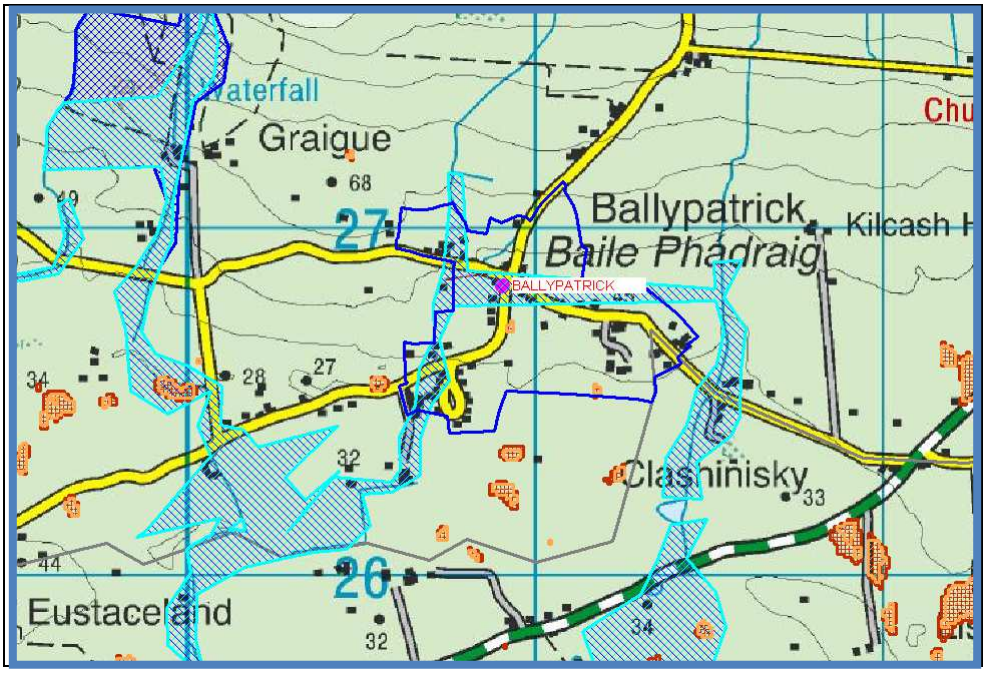
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Ballypatrick Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Ballypatrick Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

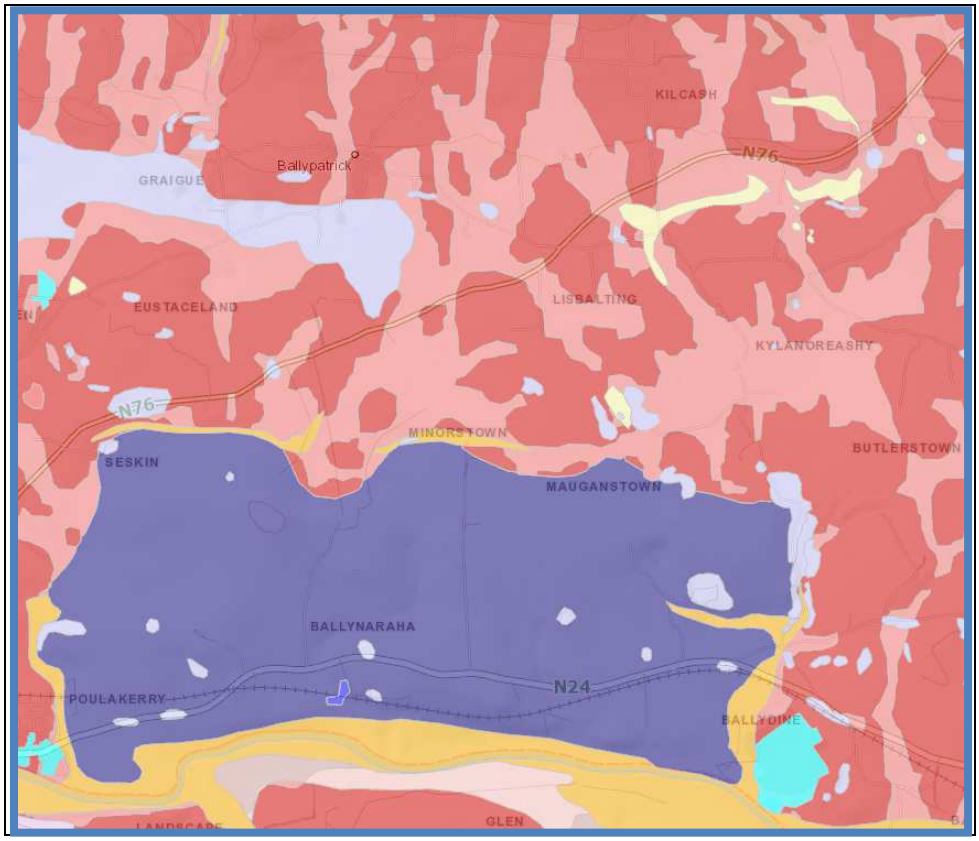
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study.Ballypatrick is not included in the Suir CFRAM Study Area.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Ballypatrick village

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Ballypatrick.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Ballypatrick. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).
The **pale pink** colour represents that the soil composition Bmin SW. Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Soil group Renzinar, Lithosois. Shallow well drained mineral. 9mainly basic). Bedrock at surface.
The **purple** colour soil type is Bmin PD. Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Surface water Gleys. Till derived chiefly from limestone. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly basic). The GSI Soils Map has informed the Land Use Zoning Map.

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Ballypatrick village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Ballypatrick. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – BURNCOURT

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

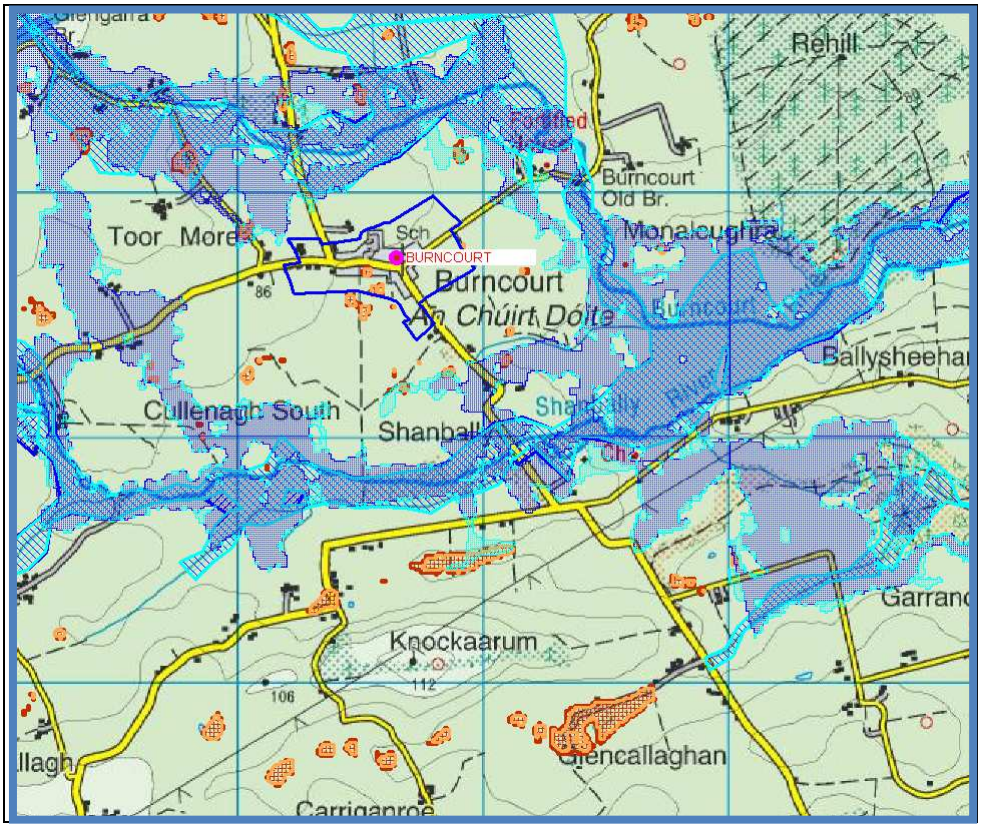
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Burmcourt Village have been identified as areas which may not be liable to Flood Risk under this study.

Burncourt Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Burncourt village are not at risk of flooding.

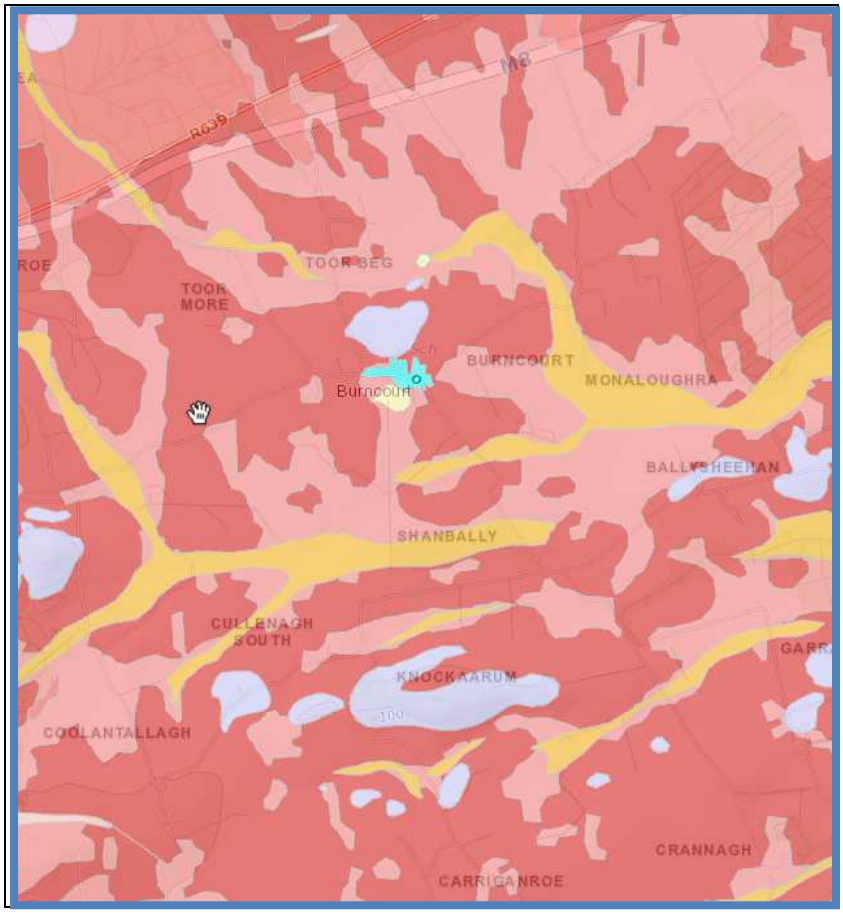
2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie.were consulted.
It was found that 2 flood Events were recorded in Burncourt. Reference is also made to the South Tipperary Report 2000, and Burncourt Forest Flooding May 2000.

1. Flood Event: The Tar River. Burncourt Village. May 2000.
2. Flood Event. The Tar River. Burncourt Village. Nov 2000.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Burncourt



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Burncourt. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale red** colour represents that the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (mainly acidic)

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Burncourt village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flood'.

2.6 Newspaper / Media reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Burncourt village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Burncourt. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – CLONEEN

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

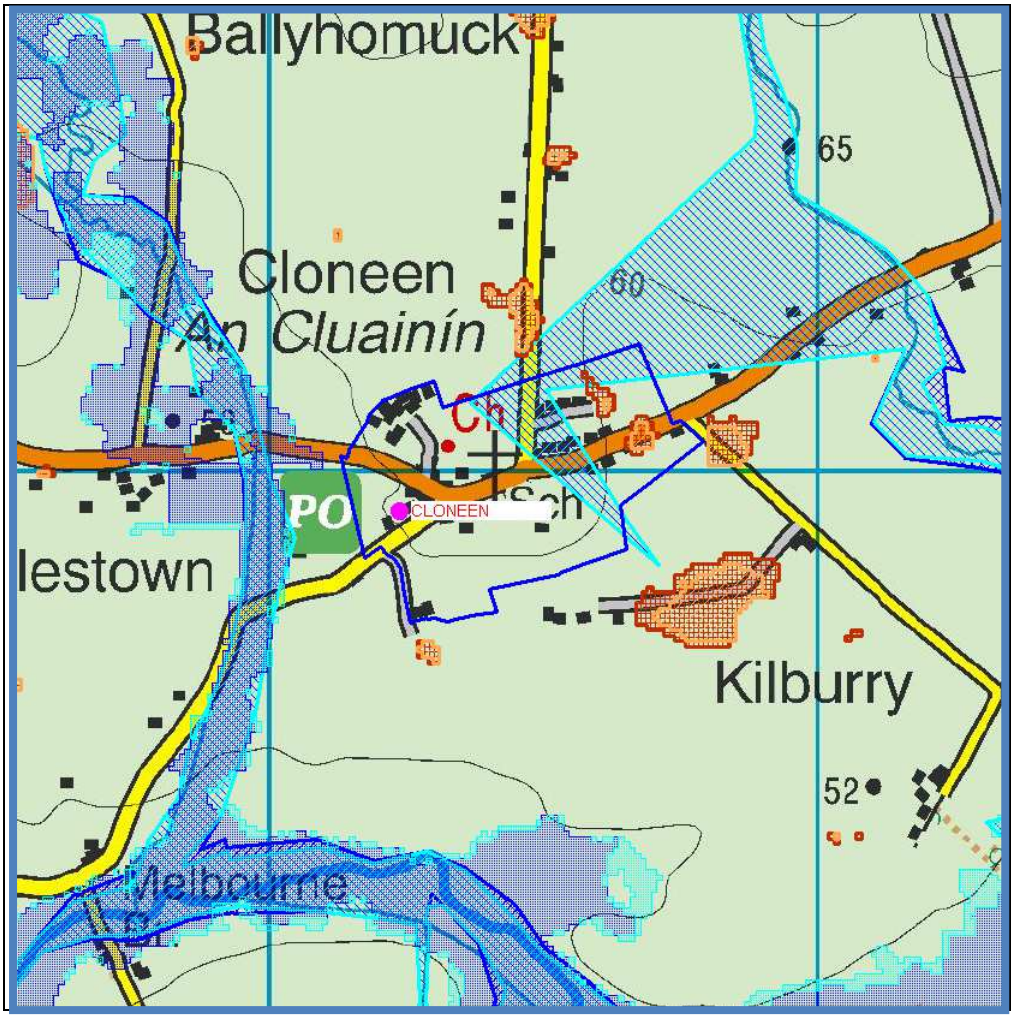
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Cloneen Village have been identified as areas which may not be liable to Flood Risk under this study.

Cloneen Flood Map.



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

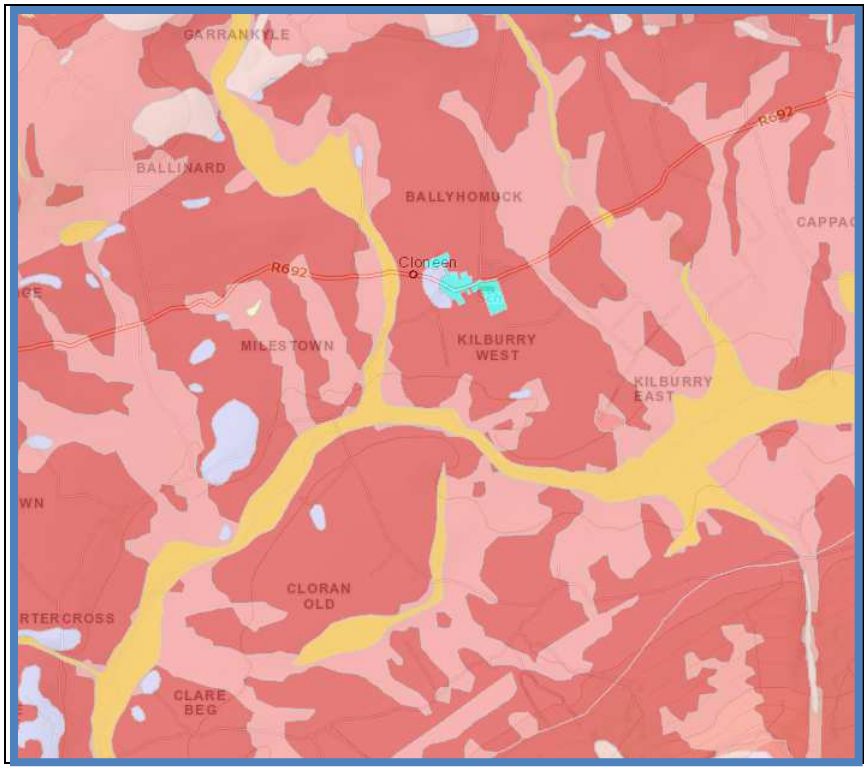
Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Shannon CFRAMS Study have indicated that lands in Cloneen village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a precautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Cloneen village.

4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Cloneen.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Cloneen. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale pink** colour represents that the soil composition Bmin SW. Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Soil group Renzinar, Lithosois. Shallow well drained mineral. (mainly basic). Bedrock at surface.

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map, coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Burncourt village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is not identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Cloneen. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – CLONOULTY

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

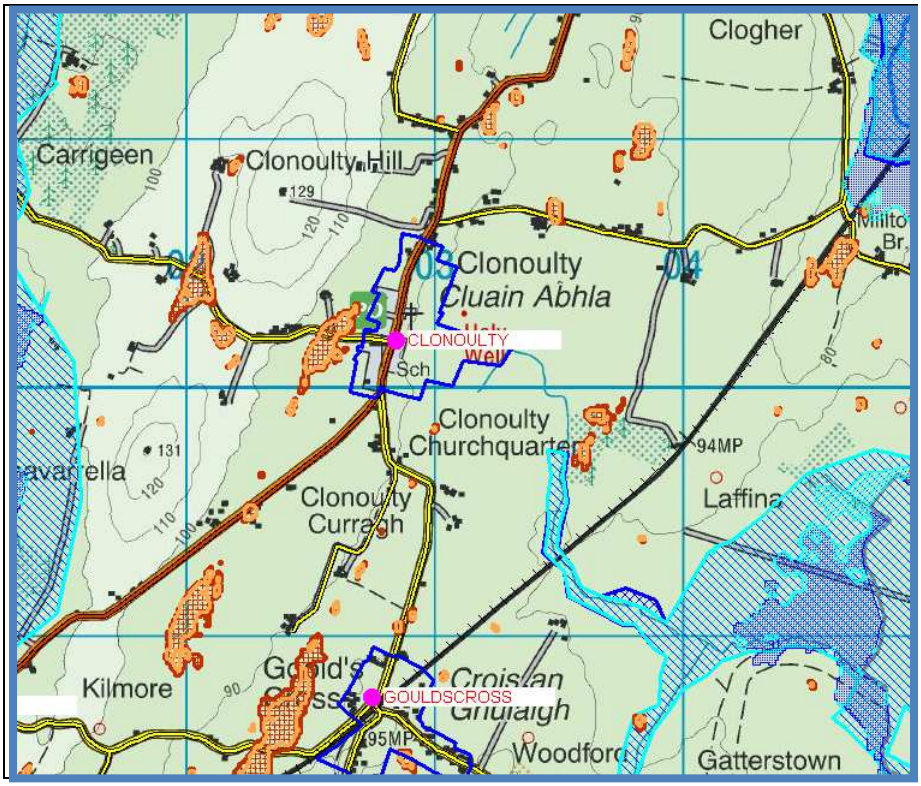
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Clonoulty Village have not been identified as an area of Flood Risk under this study.

Clonoulty Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Clonoulty village are not at risk of flooding.

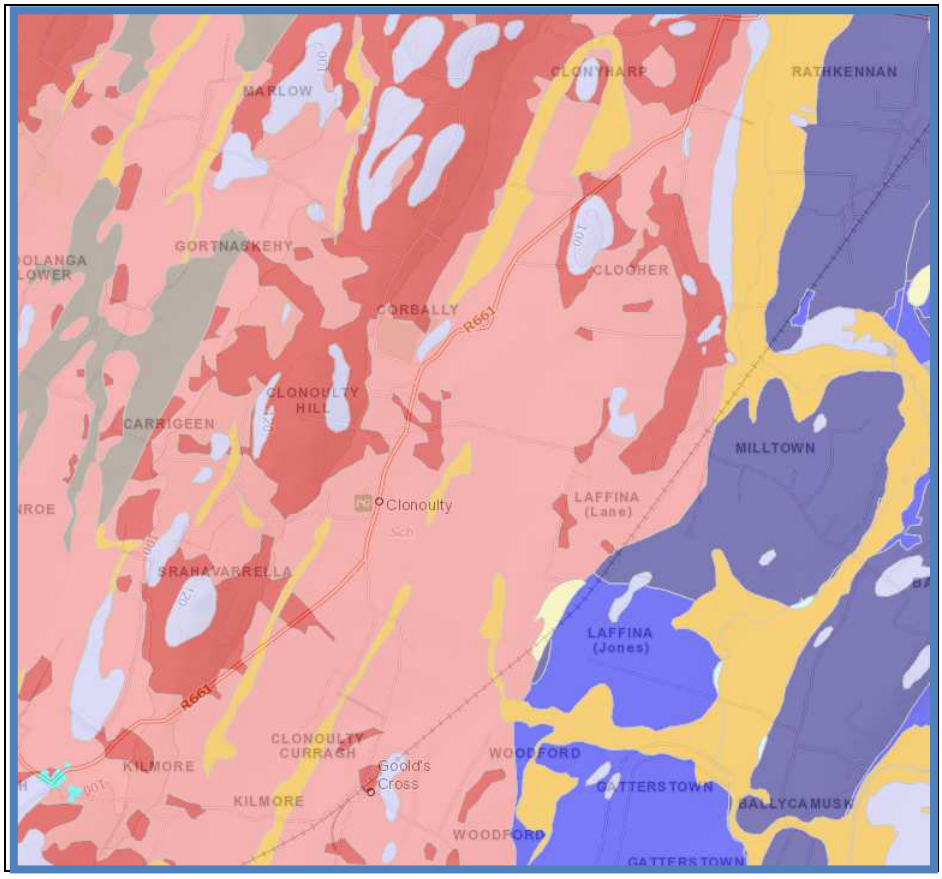
2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie.

The website was consulted. No flooding recorded in Clonoulty village.

2.4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Clonoulty.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Clonoulty. The **pale red** colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic). The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Clonoulty village.*

2.5 <u>Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.</u>

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 <u>Newspaper / Media reports.</u>

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Clonoulty village.

2.7. <u>Site Inspections and Review.</u>

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Clonoulty. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – CULLEN

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

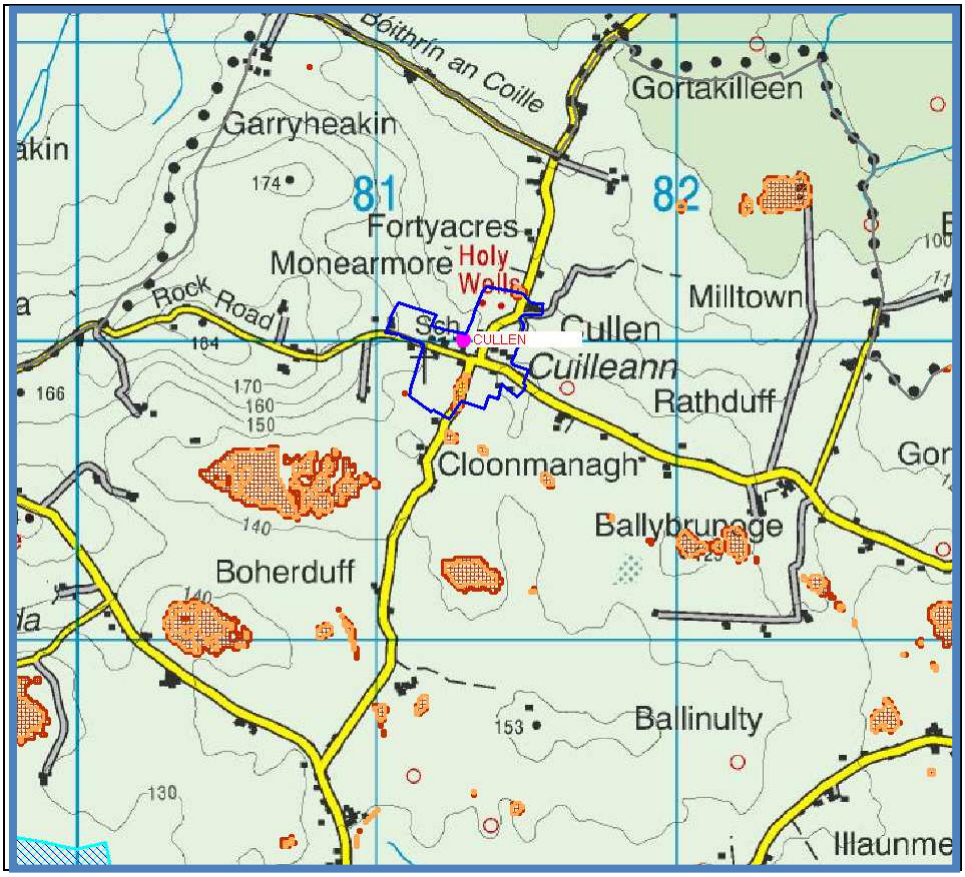
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Cullen Village have not been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study.

Cullen Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

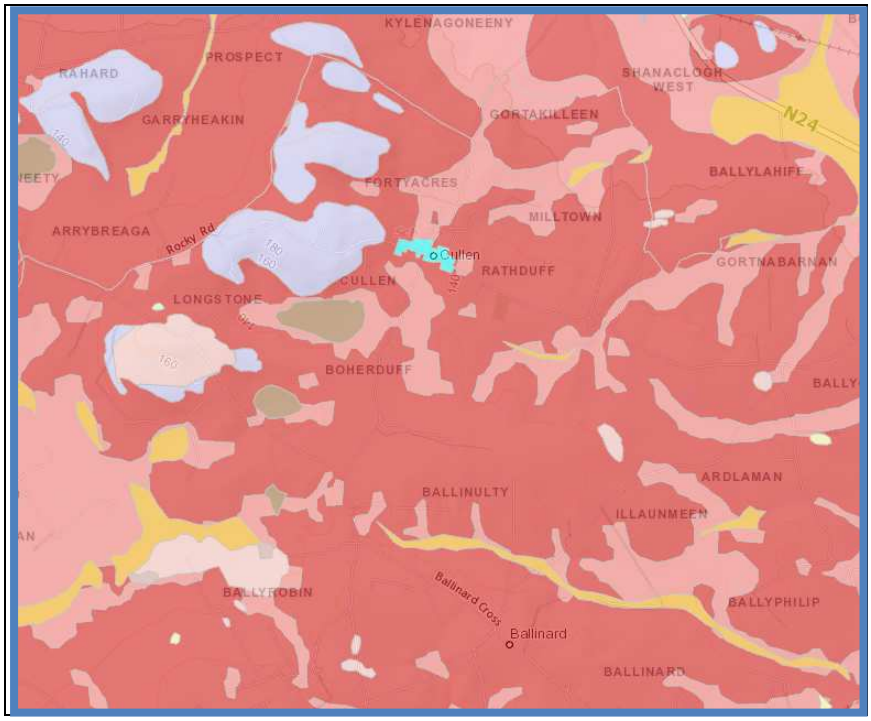
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Cullen village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. One flood event identified referring to recurring flooding.

2.4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Cullen.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Cullen. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale red** colour represents that the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic)

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Cullen village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Cullen village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Cullen. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – DONASKEAGH

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

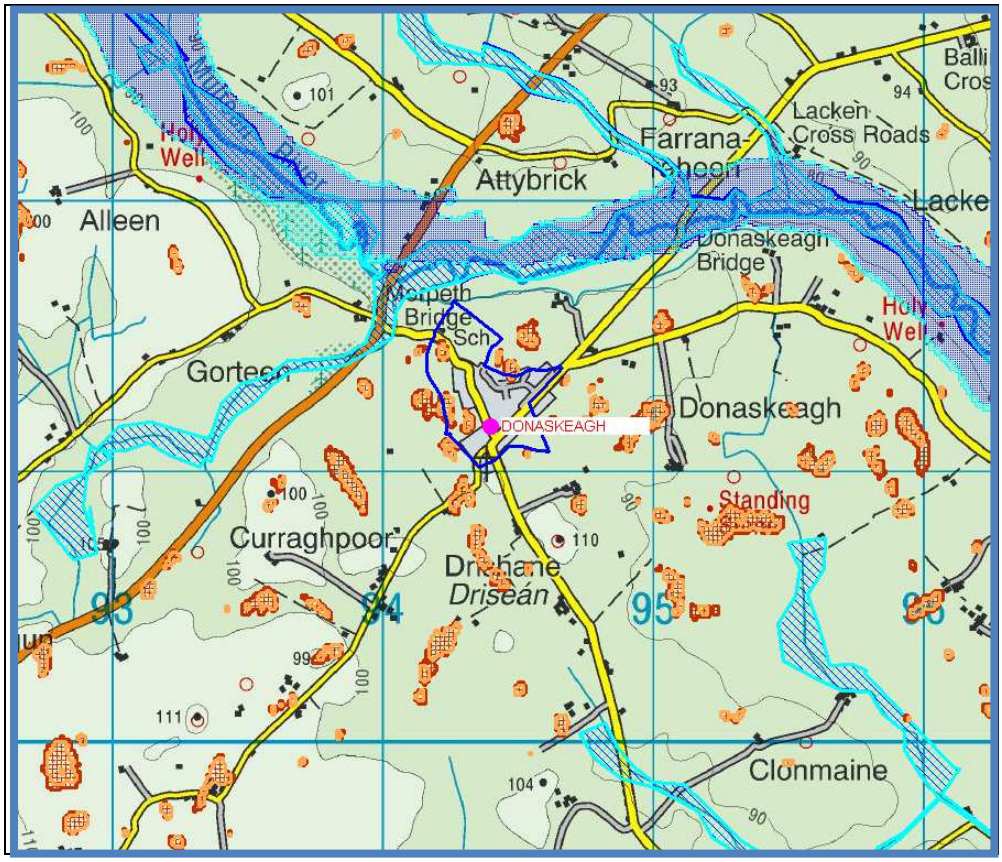
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Donaskeagh Village have not been identified as areas of Flood Risk under this study.

Donskeagh Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Donaskeagh village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Cullen village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Donaskeagh.

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Donaskeagh. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).
drained. (Mainly acidic).
The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).
**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Donaskeagh village.*

2.5 <u>Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.</u>

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 <u>Newspaper / Media reports</u>

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Donaskeagh village.

2.7 <u>Site Inspections and Review</u>

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Donaskeagh. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – DONOHILL

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

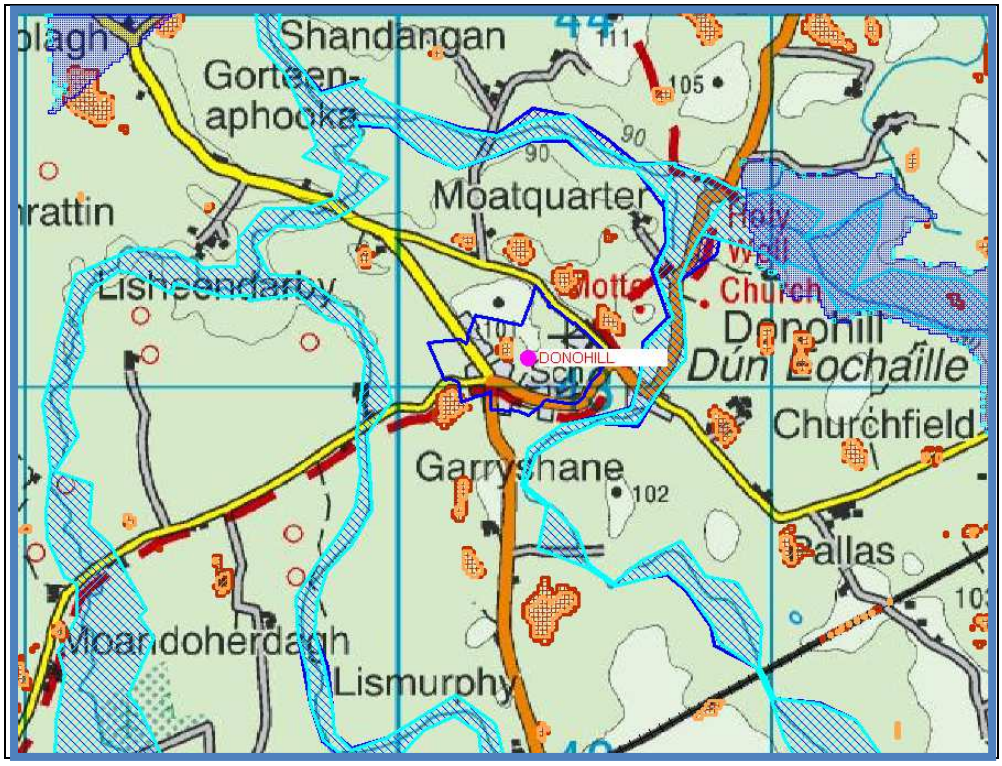
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Donohill Village have not been identified as an areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study.

Donohill Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study.

Predicative flood maps produced under the CFRAM.

Donohill is not included in the Shannon CFRAM Study Area.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted.

No flooding recorded in Donohill village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Donohill.

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Donohill. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic). The **pale red** colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Donohill village.*

2.5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6. Newspaper / Media reports.

There were no Newspaper / Media reports found for flooding in Donohill village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Donohill. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – DRANGAN

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

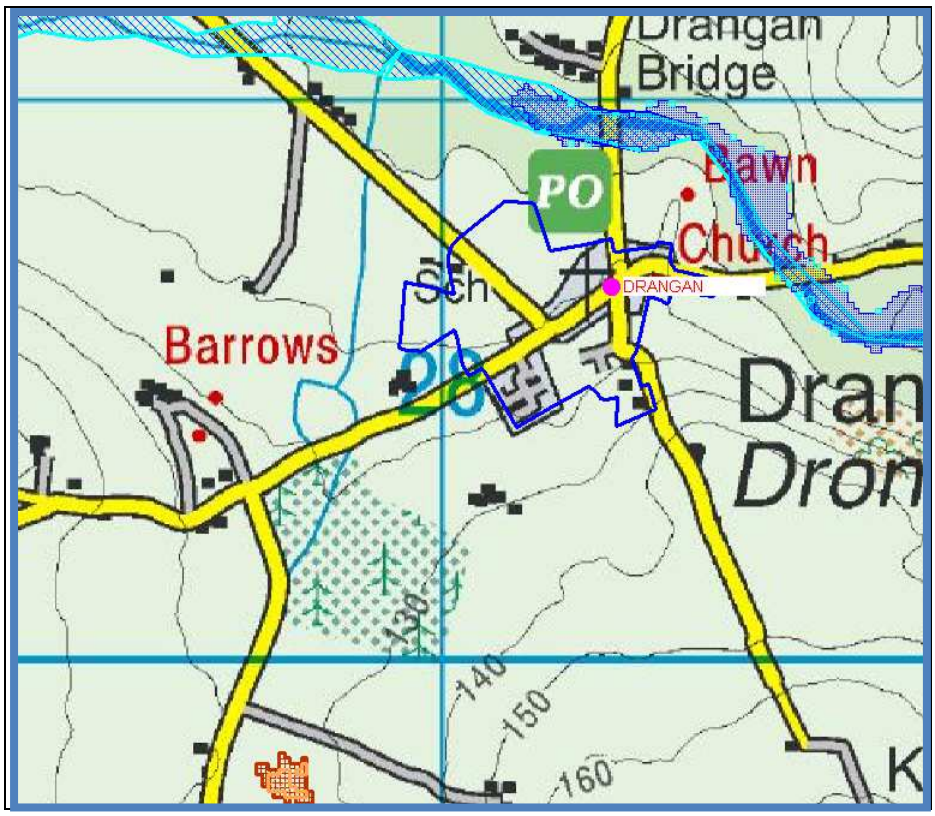
2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Drangan Village does not appear to be at risk of flooding under this study



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMS Study have indicated that lands in Drangan village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a precautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie.were consulted. No flooding recorded in Drangan village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Drangan.

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Drangan. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale pink** colour represents that the soil composition Bmin SW. Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Soil group Renzinar, Lithosois. Shallow well drained mineral. (mainly basic). Bedrock at surface.

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Drangan village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is not identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Drangan. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – DUALLA

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

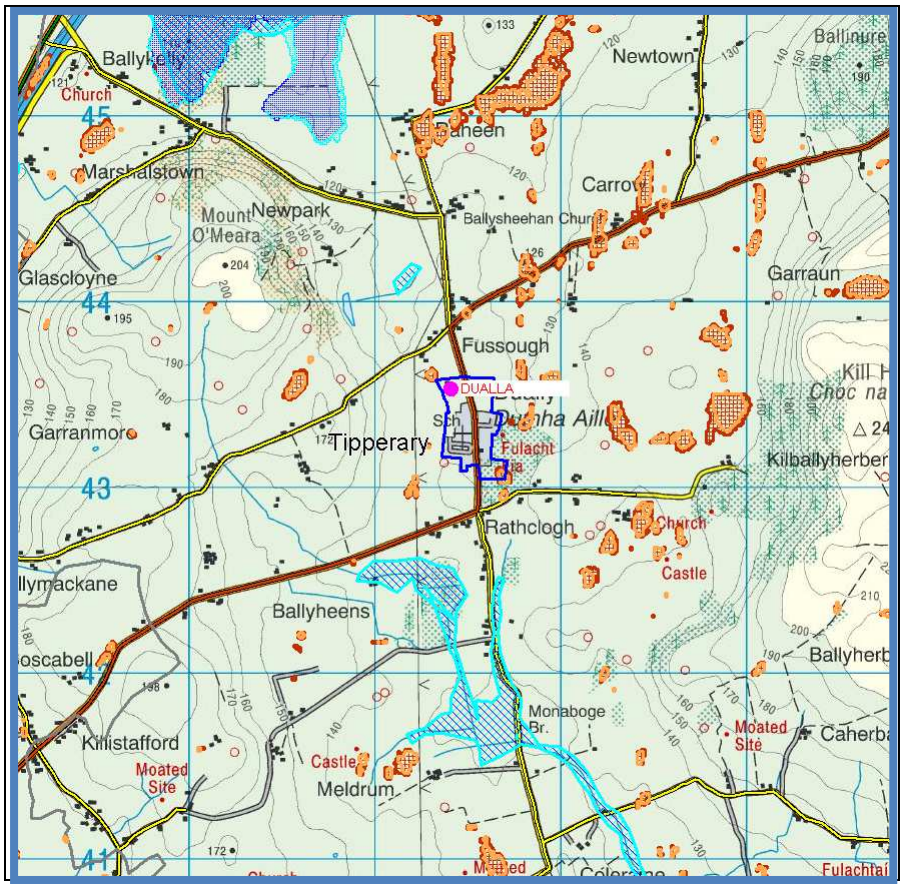
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Dualla Village does not appear to be at risk of flooding under this study.

Dualla Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

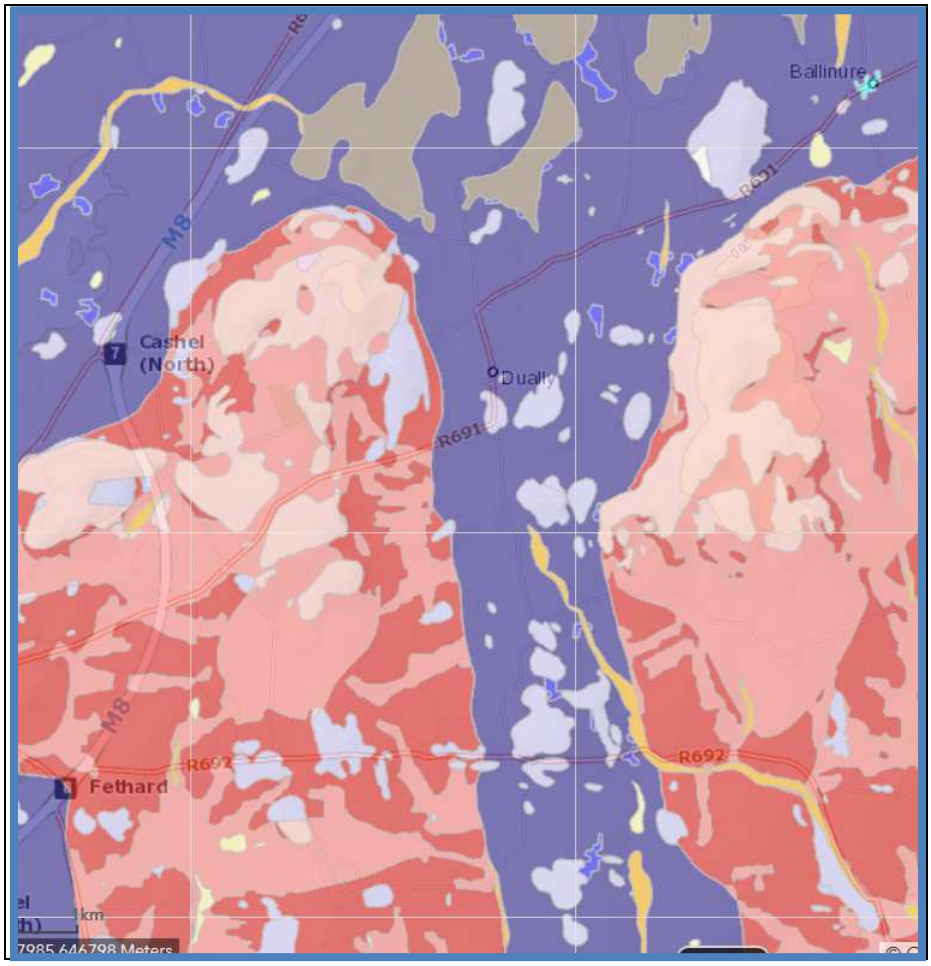
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study indicate that Dualla village is not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Dualla village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Dualla.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Carrig. There are four different types of soil identified in this village.

The **dark blue** colour also represents a soil type BminDW – Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Grey Brown Podzolics Brown Earths (medium – high base status). Till derived chiefly from limestone. Deep well drained mineral (Mainly basic).

The **pink/blue** colour – Bmin SW – derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. – Shallow well drained mineral (mainly basic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Dualla village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Dualla village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is not identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Dualla. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – FAUGHEEN

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

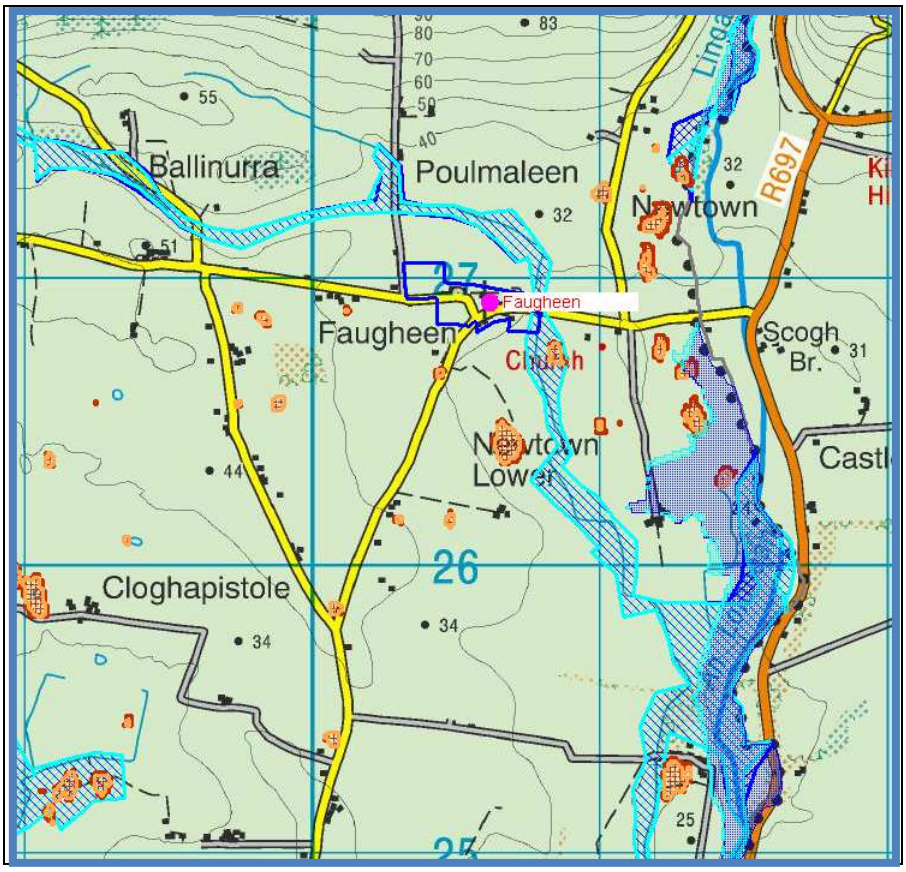
1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

:

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Faugheen have been indentified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Faugheen Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Shannon CFRAMS Study have indicated that lands in Faugheen village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a precautionary approach to the zoning of land.

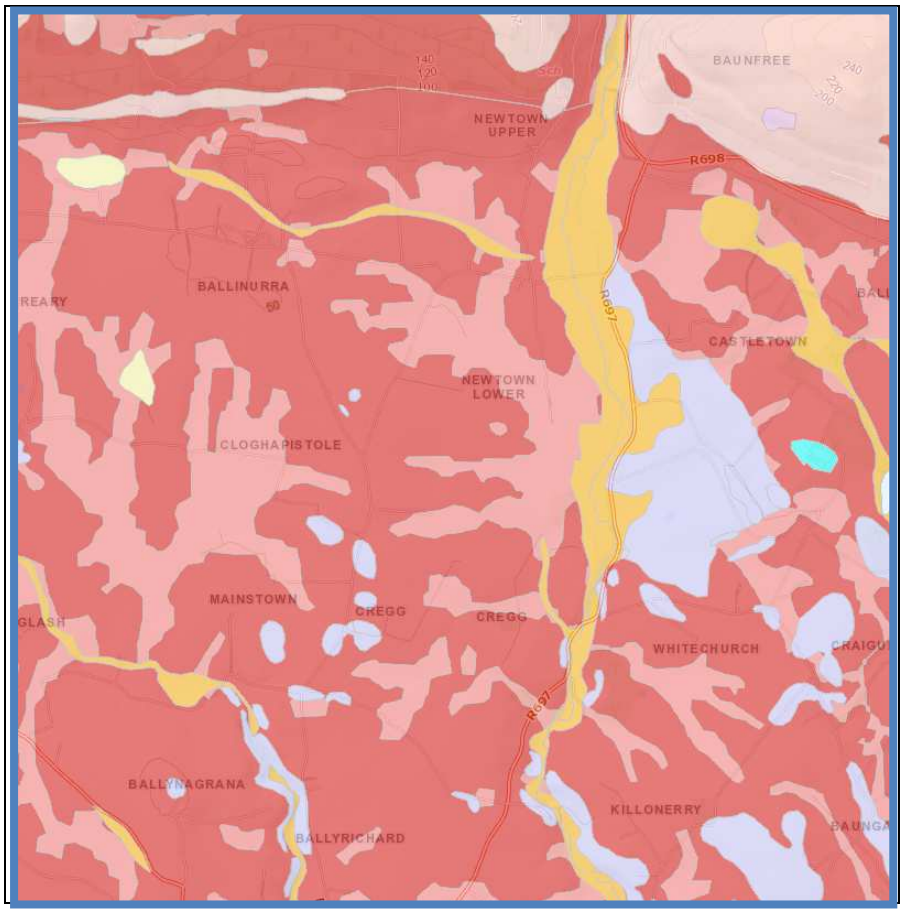
2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie.

The website was consulted. No flooding recorded in Faugheen village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Faugheen.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Faugheen. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale red** colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Faugheen village.*

5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Faugheen village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Faugheen. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – GLENGOOLE

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Glengoole Village does not appear to be at risk of Flooding under this study.

Glengoole Flood Map

2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

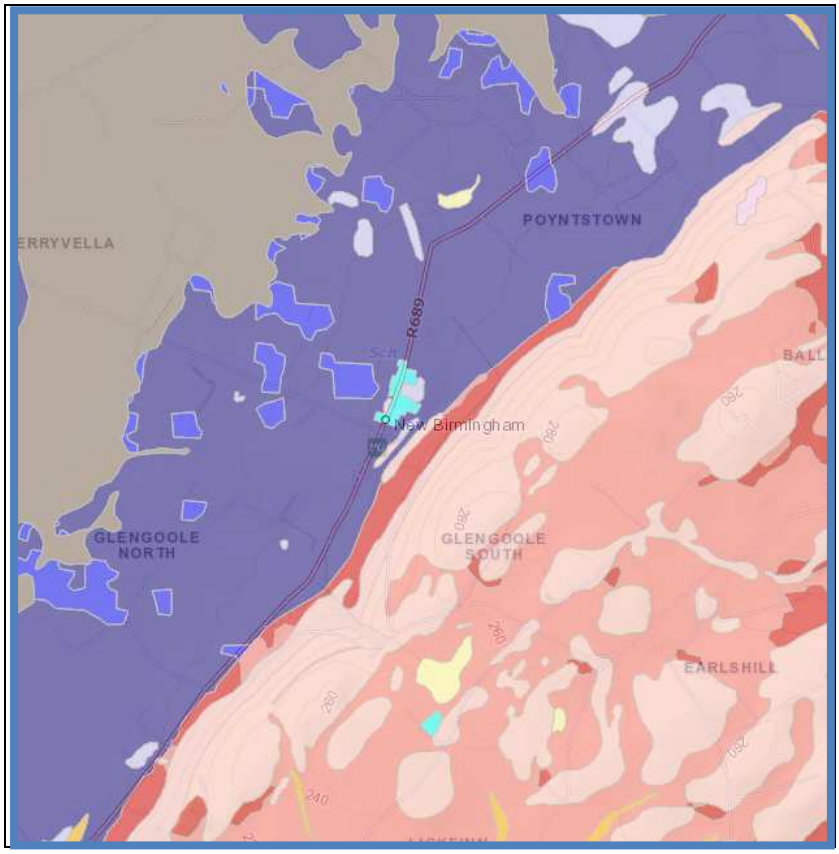
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study indicate that Glengoole village is not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Glengoole village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Glengoole.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Glengoole. The **dark blue** colour also represents a soil type BminDW – Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Grey Brown Podzolics Brown Earths (medium – high base status). Till derived chiefly from limestone. Deep well drained mineral (Mainly basic).

The **purple** colour soil type is BminPD- Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Surface water Gleys. Till derived chiefly from limestone. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly basic).

The **pale pink** colour represents that the soil composition Bmin SW. Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Soil group Renzinar, Lithosois. Shallow well drained mineral. 9mainly basic). Bedrock at surface.

The GSI Soils Map, coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for* Glengoole *village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Glengoole village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is not identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Glengoole. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – GRANGEMOCKLER

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

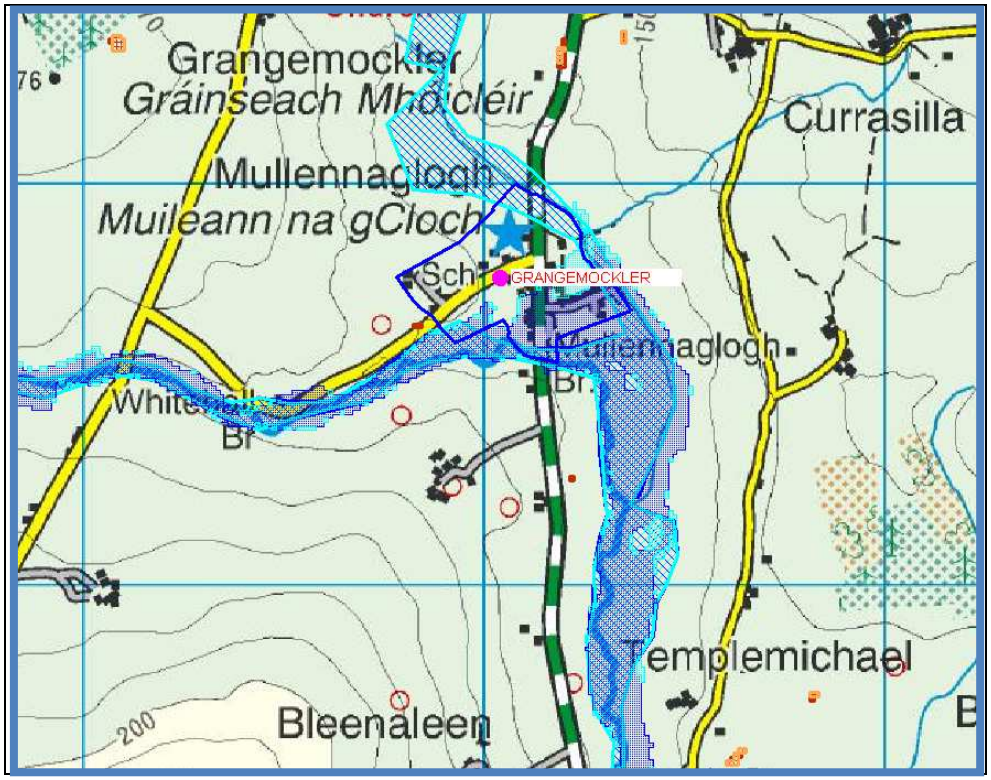
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Grangemockler have been indentified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Grangemockler Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

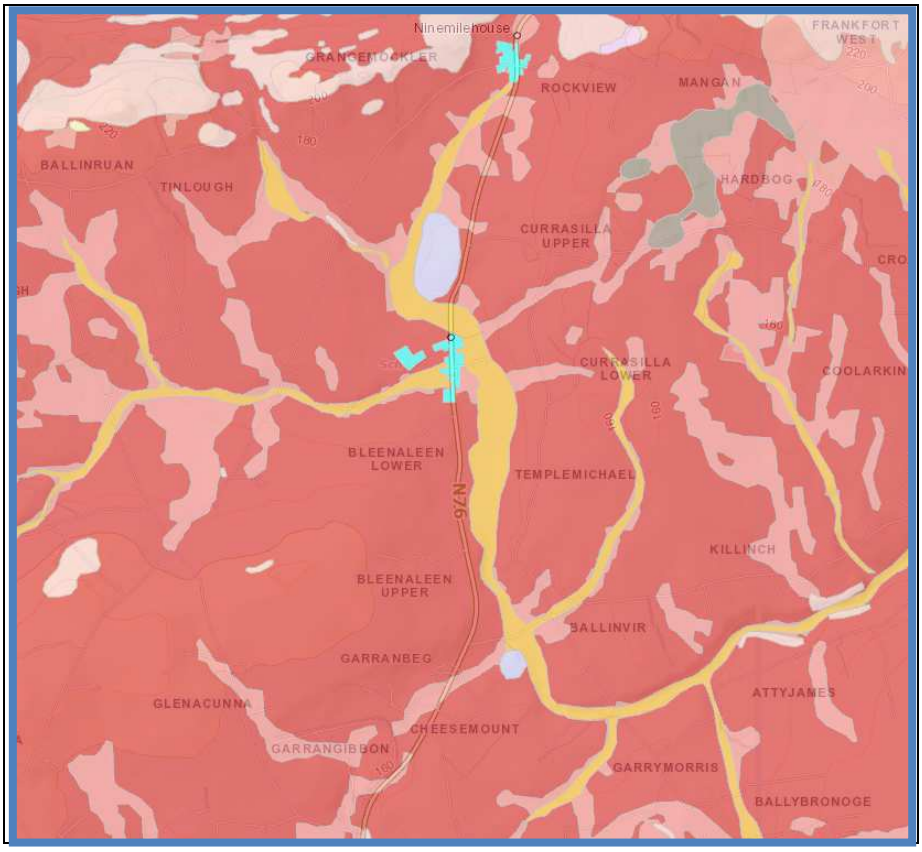
Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Shannon CFRAMS Study have indicated that lands in Grangemockler village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a precautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Grangemockler village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Grangemockler.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Grangemockler. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale pink** colour represents that the soil composition Bmin SW. Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Soil group Renzinar, Lithosois. Shallow well drained mineral. (mainly basic). Bedrock at surface.

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

No flooding recorded in Grangemockler village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is not identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Grangemockler. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – KILCASH

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

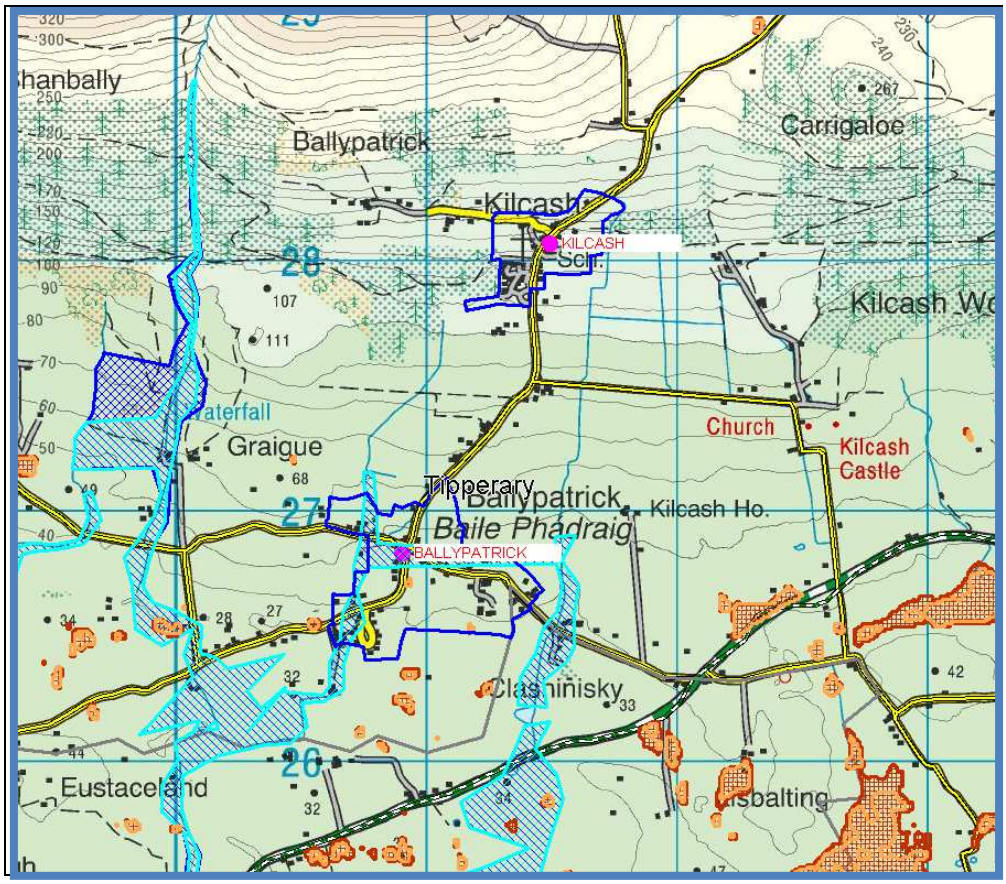
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Kilcash Village does not appear to be at risk of flooding under this study.

Kilcash Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

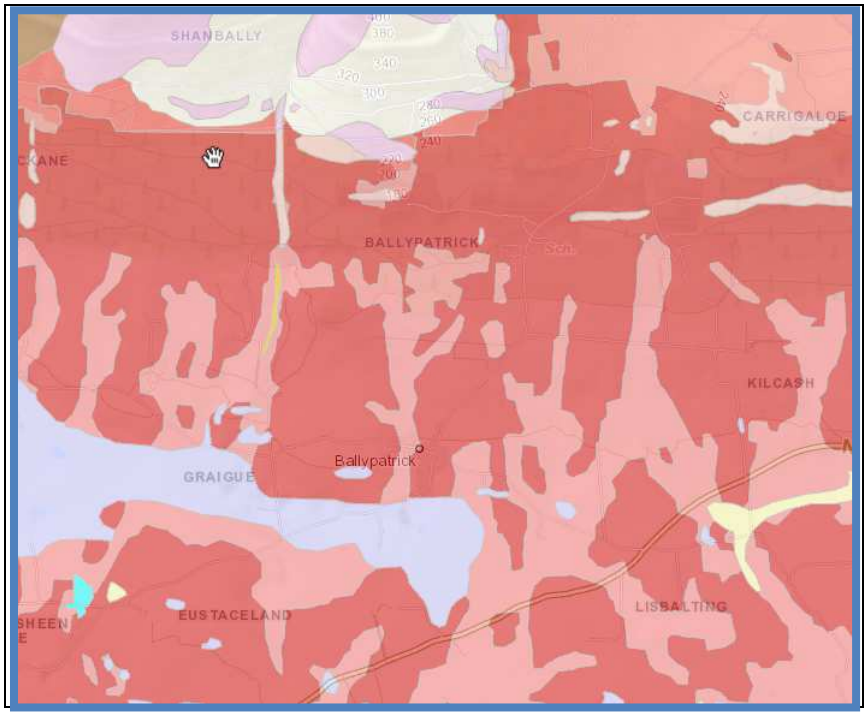
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study indicate that. Kilcash village is not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Kilcash village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Kilcash.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Kilcash. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale red** colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Kilcash village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Kilcash village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is not identified to be at the risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Kilcash. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – KILFEAKLE

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

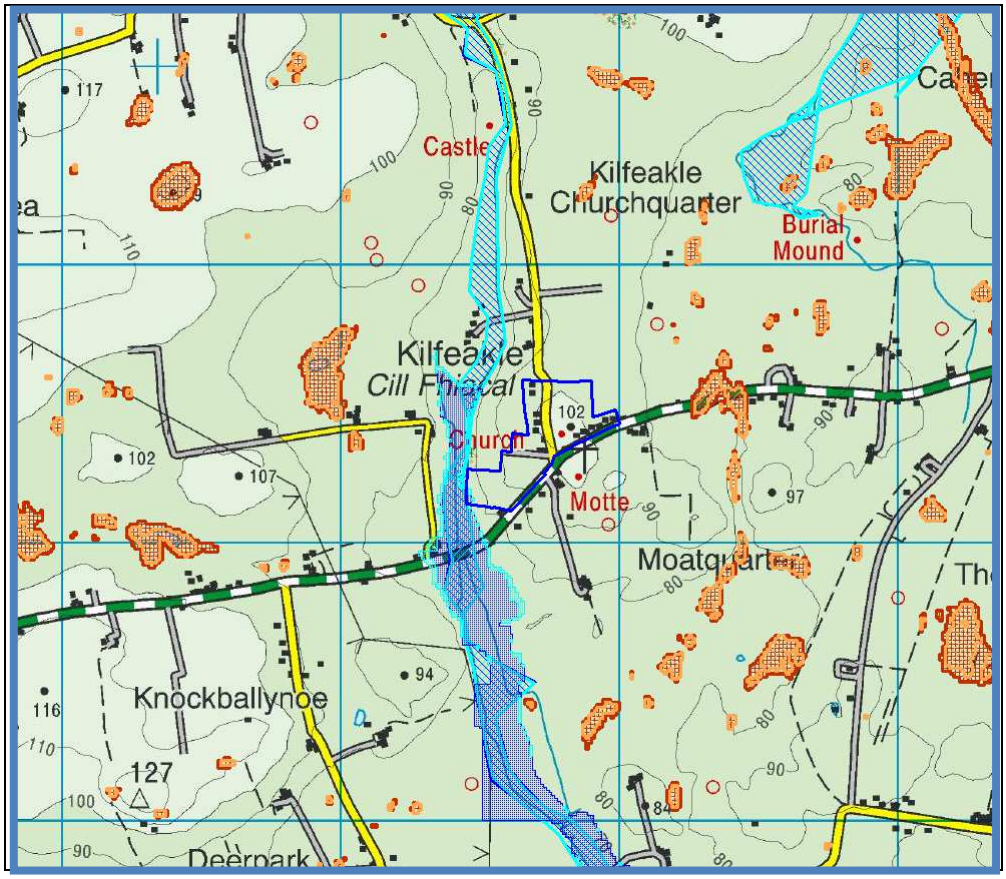
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Kilfeakle Village have been identified as areas which may not be liable to Flood Risk under this study.

Kilfeakle Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

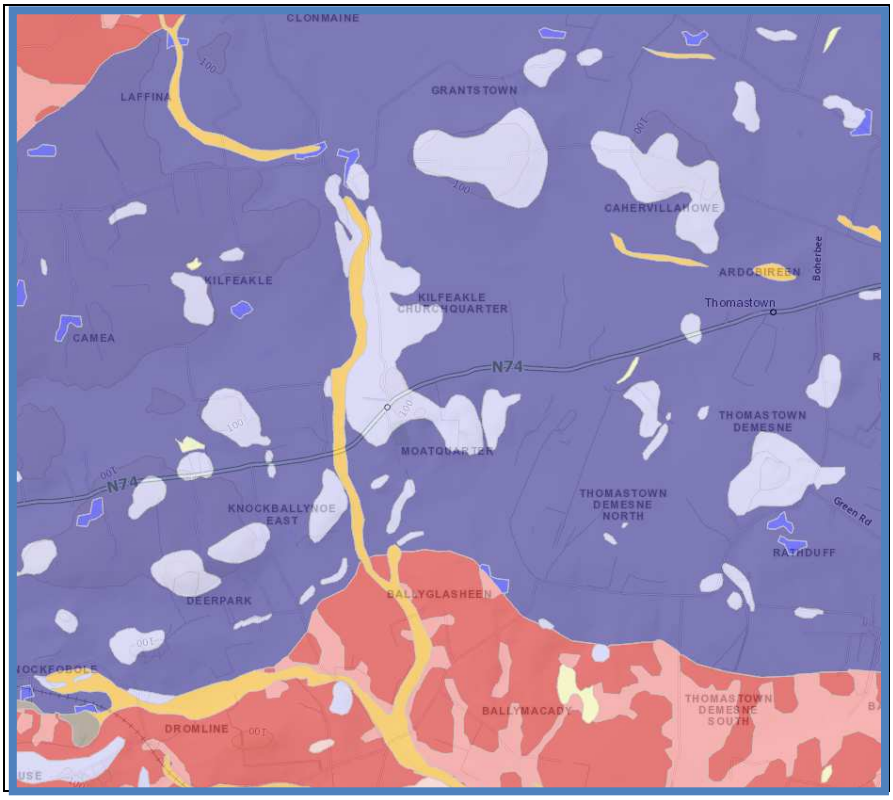
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Kilfeakle village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Shannon CFRAMS Study have indicated that lands in Kilfeakle village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a precautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Kilfeakle.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Kilfeakle.

The **pale blue / grey** colour area represents that the soil composition Bmin SW. Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Soil Group: Renzinas, Lithosois. Shallow well drained mineral. (Mainly basic). Bedrock at surface – calcareous.

The **dark blue** colour also represents a soil type Bmin DW – Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Grey Brown Podzolics Brown Earths (medium – high base status). Till derived chiefly from limestone. Deep well drained mineral (Mainly basic).

The **yellow / mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Kilfeacle village.*

2.5 <u>Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.</u>

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Kilfeakle village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Kilfeacle. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – LATTIN

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

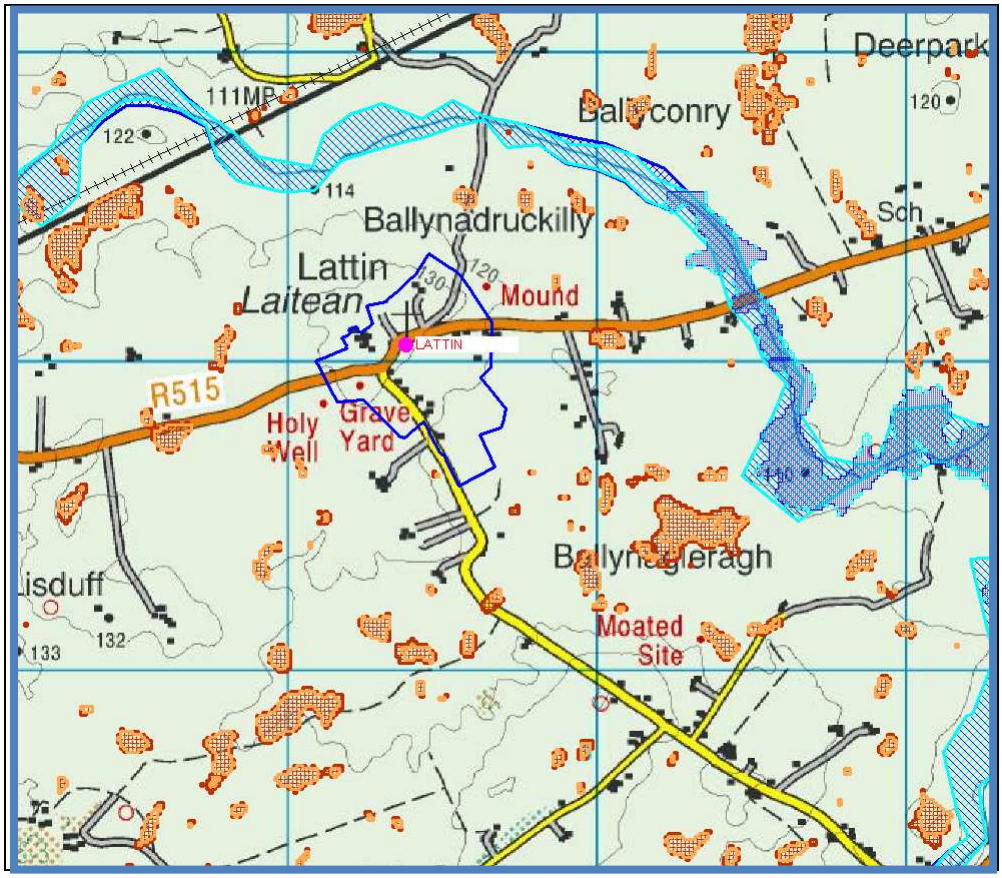
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Lattin Village have not been identified as an area which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study.

Latin Flood Map



2.2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Lattin village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted.

No flooding recorded in Lattin village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Lattin.

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Lattin. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic). The GSI Soils Map has informed the Land Use Zoning Map.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Lattin village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Lattin village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Lattin. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – LIMERICK JUNCTION

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

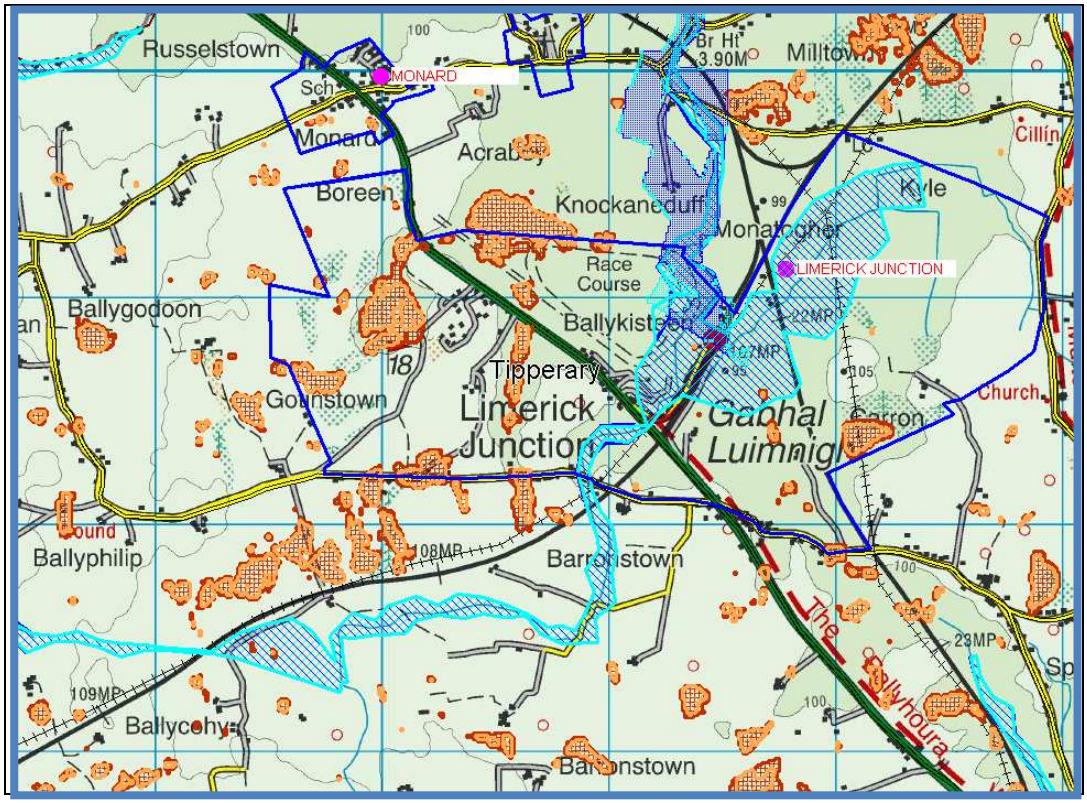
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Limerick Junction have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrared below.

Limerick Junction flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predictive flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Limerick Junction are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

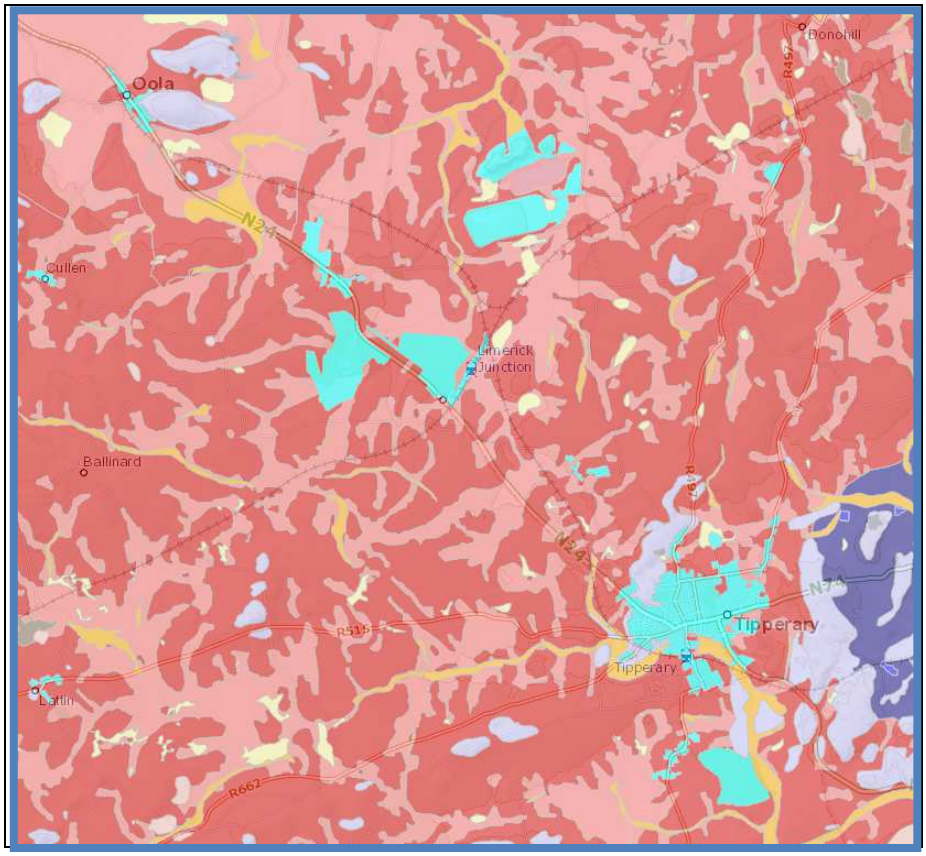
2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted.

No flooding recorded in Limerick Junction .

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Limerick Junction.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Limerick Junction. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic)

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Limerick Junction.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Limerick Junction.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Limerick Junction. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – LISRONAGH

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

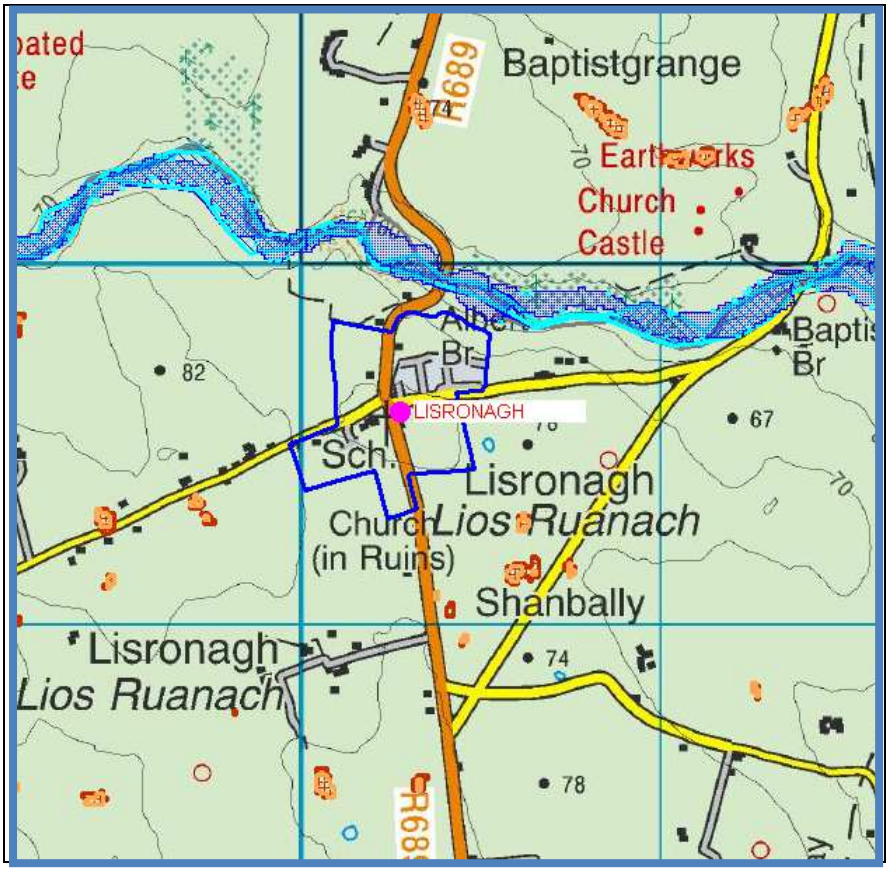
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Lisronagh Village have not been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study.

Lisronagh Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

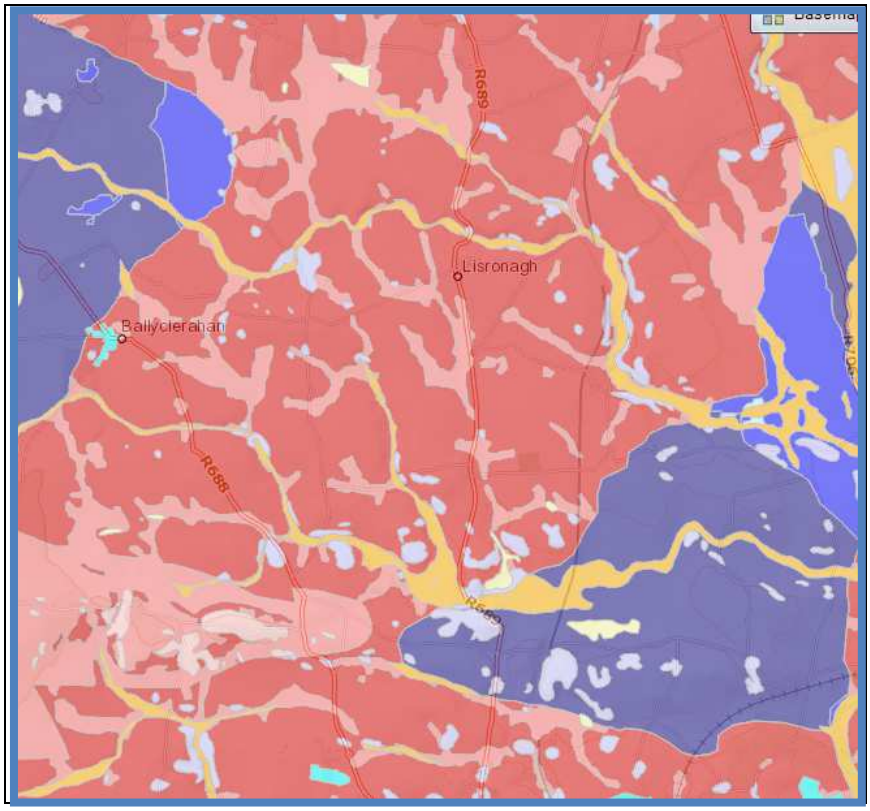
Predictive flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Lisronagh village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Lisronagh village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Lisronagh.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Lisronagh. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic)

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Lisronagh village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flood'.

2.6 Newspaper / Media reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Lisronagh village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Lisronagh. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – LISVARRINANE

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

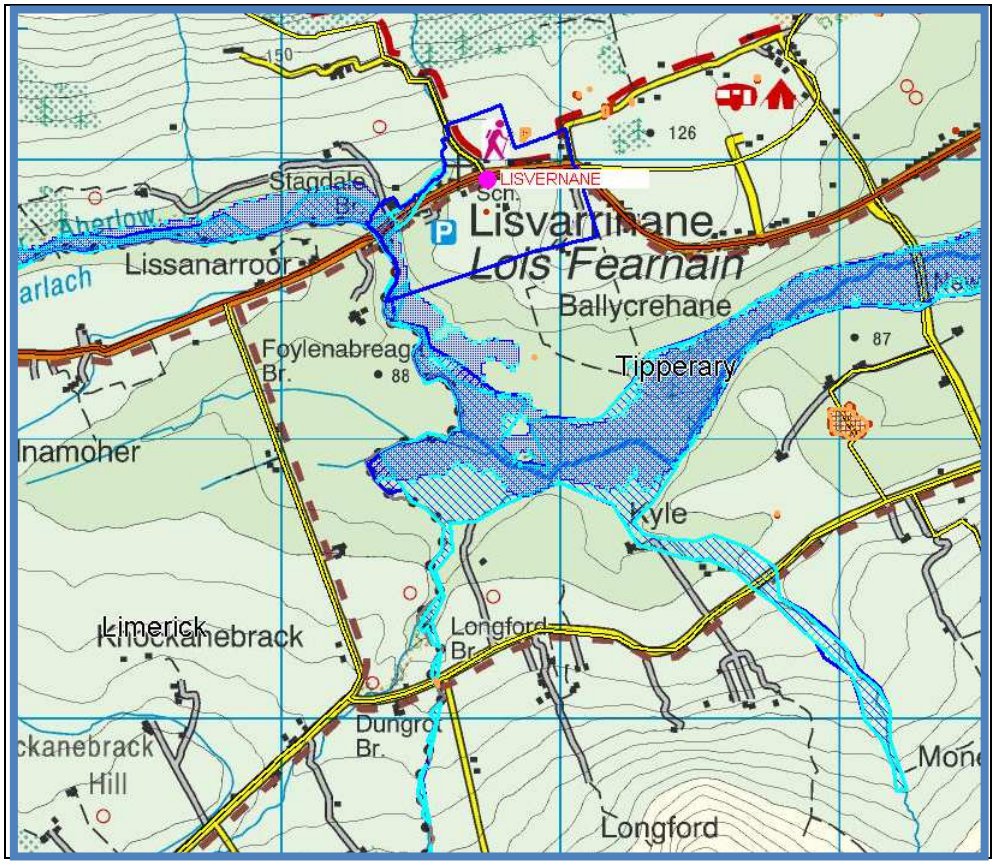
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Lisvarrinnane Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrared below.

Lisvarrinnane Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Lisvarrinane village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie.

The website was consulted.

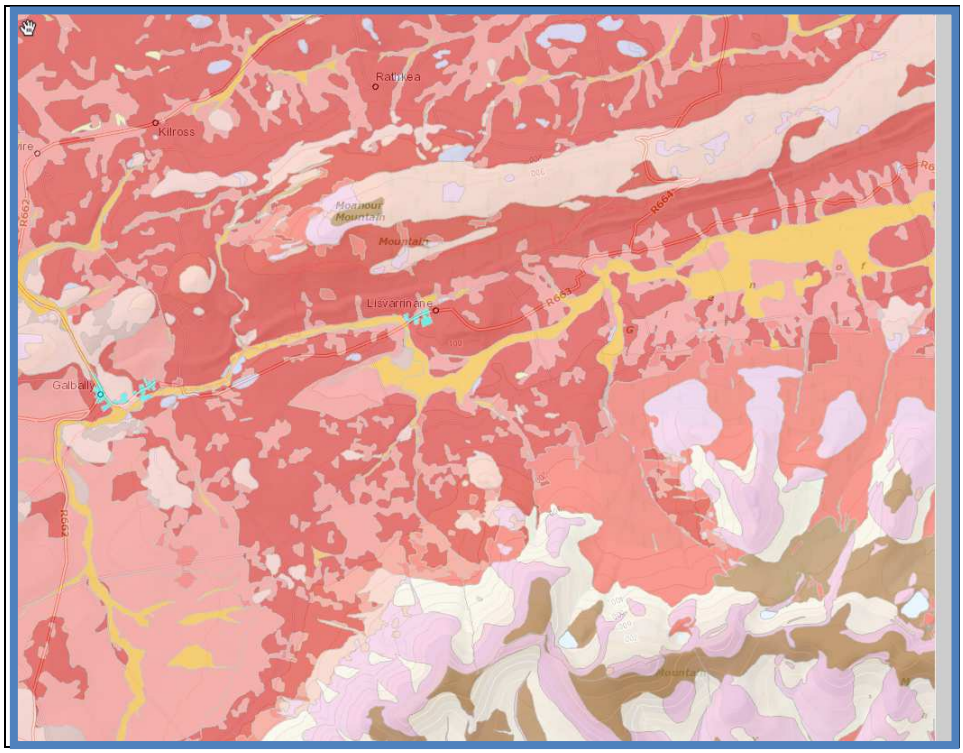
1 Flood Event Recorded.

1 Flood Event: Aherlow River. Lisvarrinane village.

Other flood events were recorded outside of village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Lisvarrinane.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Lisvarrinane . The red colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The yellow/mustard area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Lisvarrinane village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Lisvarrinane village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Lisvarrinane. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – MARLFIELD

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

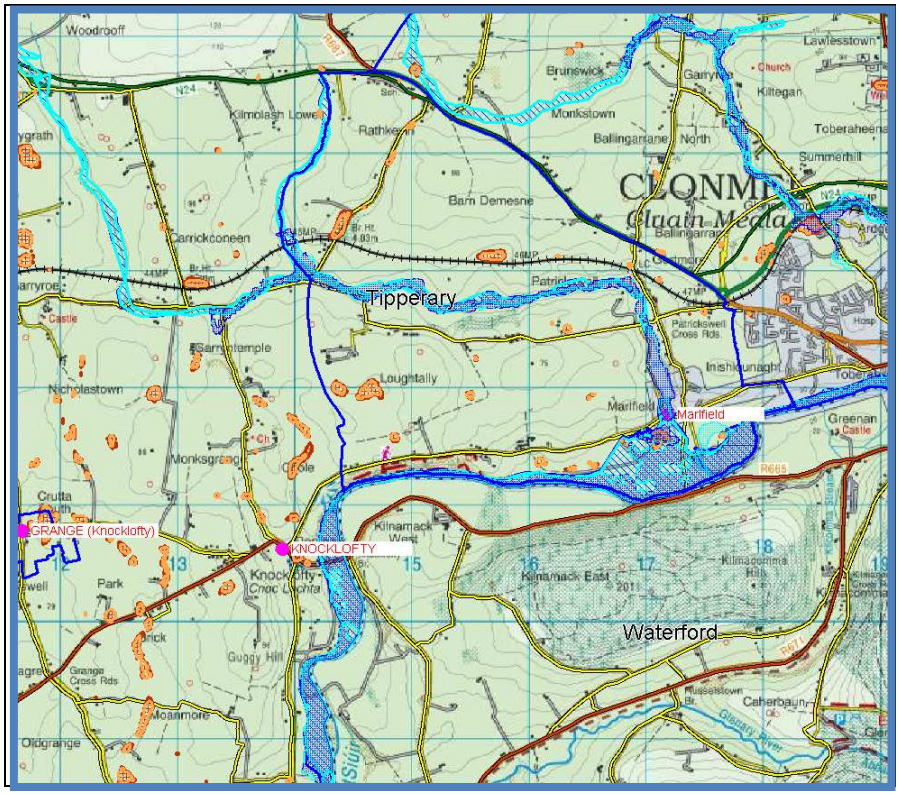
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Marlfield Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Marlfield Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Marlfield village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

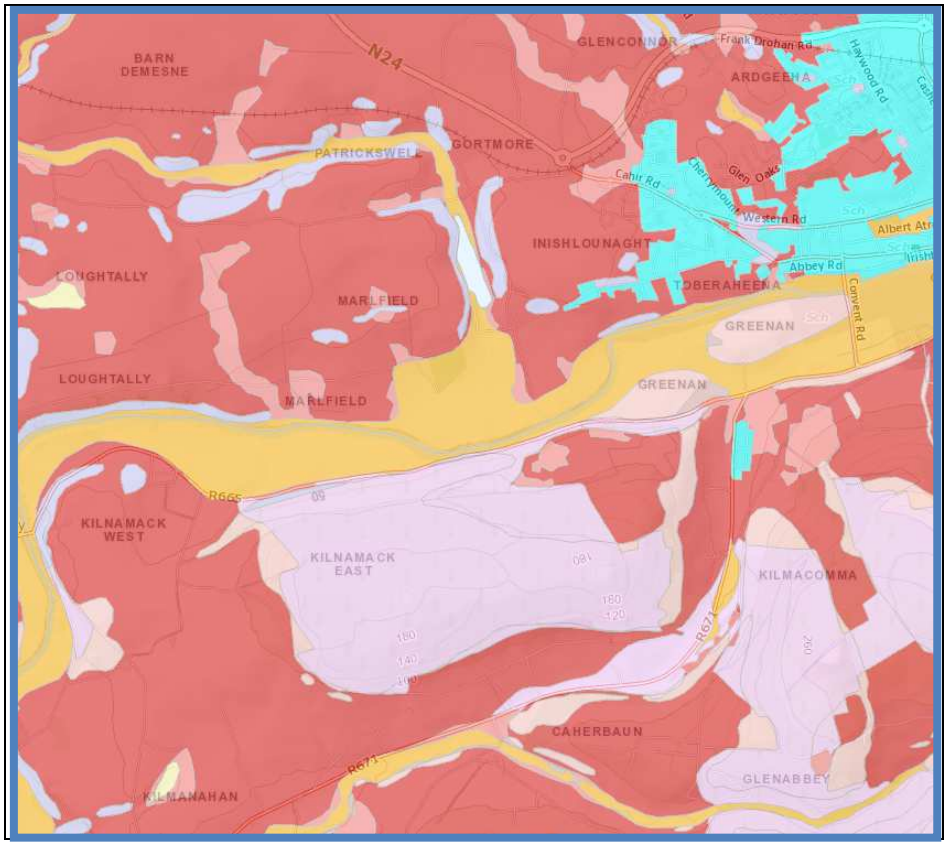
Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted.

It was found that 2 Flood Events were recorded. Reference is also made to the South Tipperary Report 2000 and Urban flood Relief at Clonmel and Carrick on Suir.

1. Flood Event. River Suir. Marlfield village. Nov 2000.
2. Flood Event. River Suir. Marlfield village. March 1995.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Marlfield.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Marlfield. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The **pale pink** colour represents that the soil composition Bmin SW. Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Soil group Renzinar, Lithosois. Shallow well drained mineral. 9mainly basic). Bedrock at surface.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flood'.

2.6 Newspaper / Media reports

Tipp FM website was consulted and the following article dated 21/12/14 reads below

1. Flood Event recorded. Marlfield village.1943

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. Lands in the village are identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Marlfield. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – MONARD

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

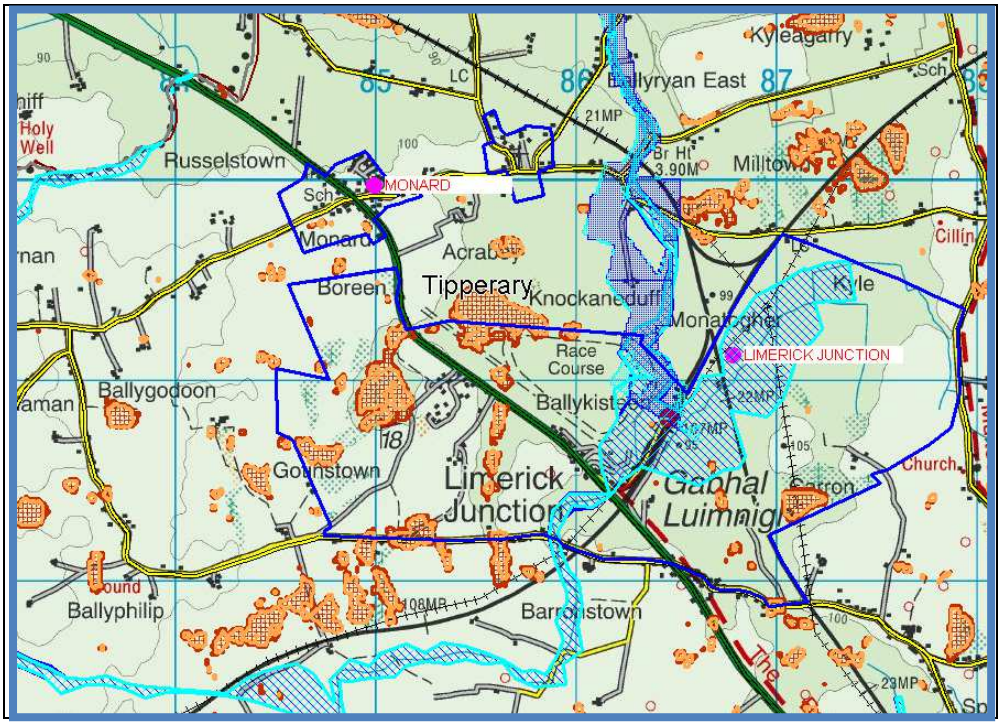
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Monard Village have not been identified as areas which may not be liable to Flood Risk under this study.

Monard Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Monard village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie.

The website was consulted. It is noted that a meeting noted from South Tipperary County Council dated 31/01/06 states the following:

Monard Village

Underground stream floods 1 house. [Flood ID 4567]

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Monard.

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Monard. The red colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Monard village.*

2.5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Monard village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth Monard. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – NEWINN

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

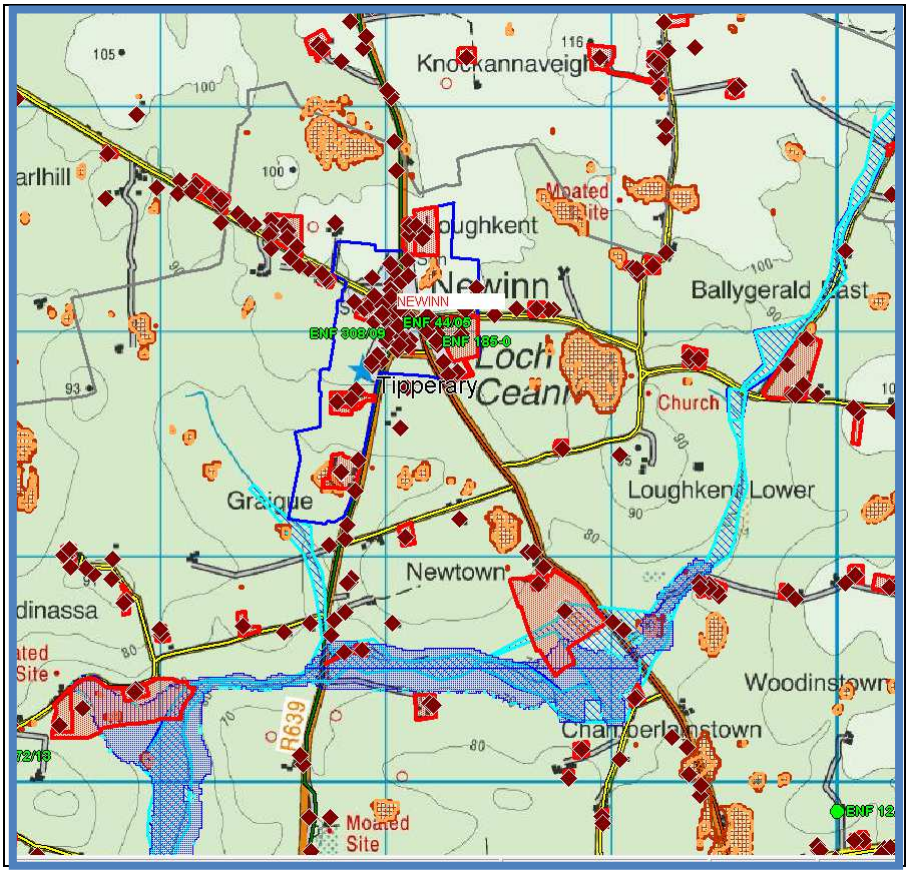
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in New Inn Village have not been identified as areas of Flood Risk under this study.

NewInn Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

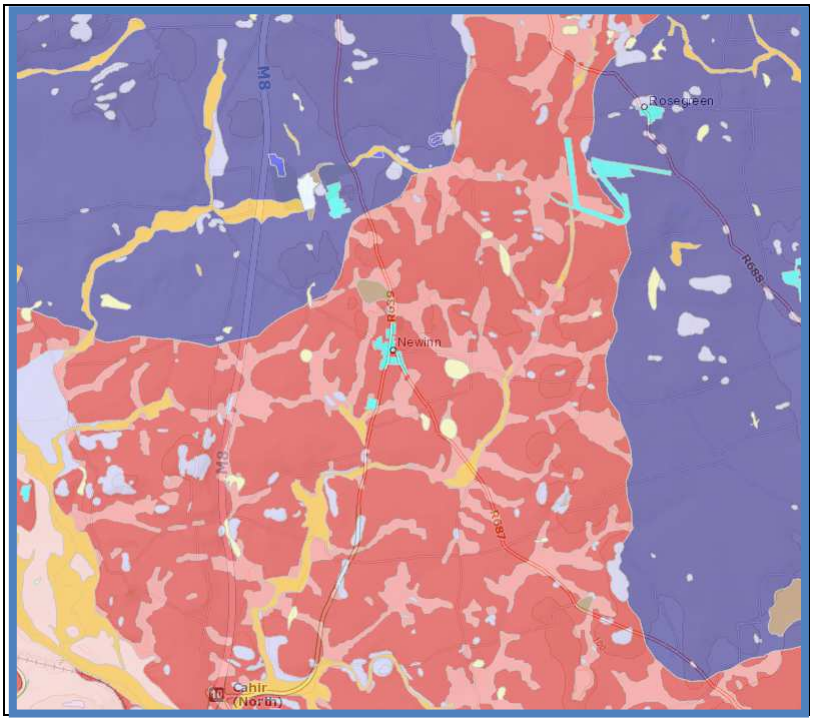
Predictive flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Newinn village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

The website was consulted. No flooding recorded in Newinn village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Newinn.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for New Inn. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Newinn village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flood'.

2.6 Newspaper / Media reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in New Inn village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. Lands in the village are identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in New Inn. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – ROSEGREEN

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

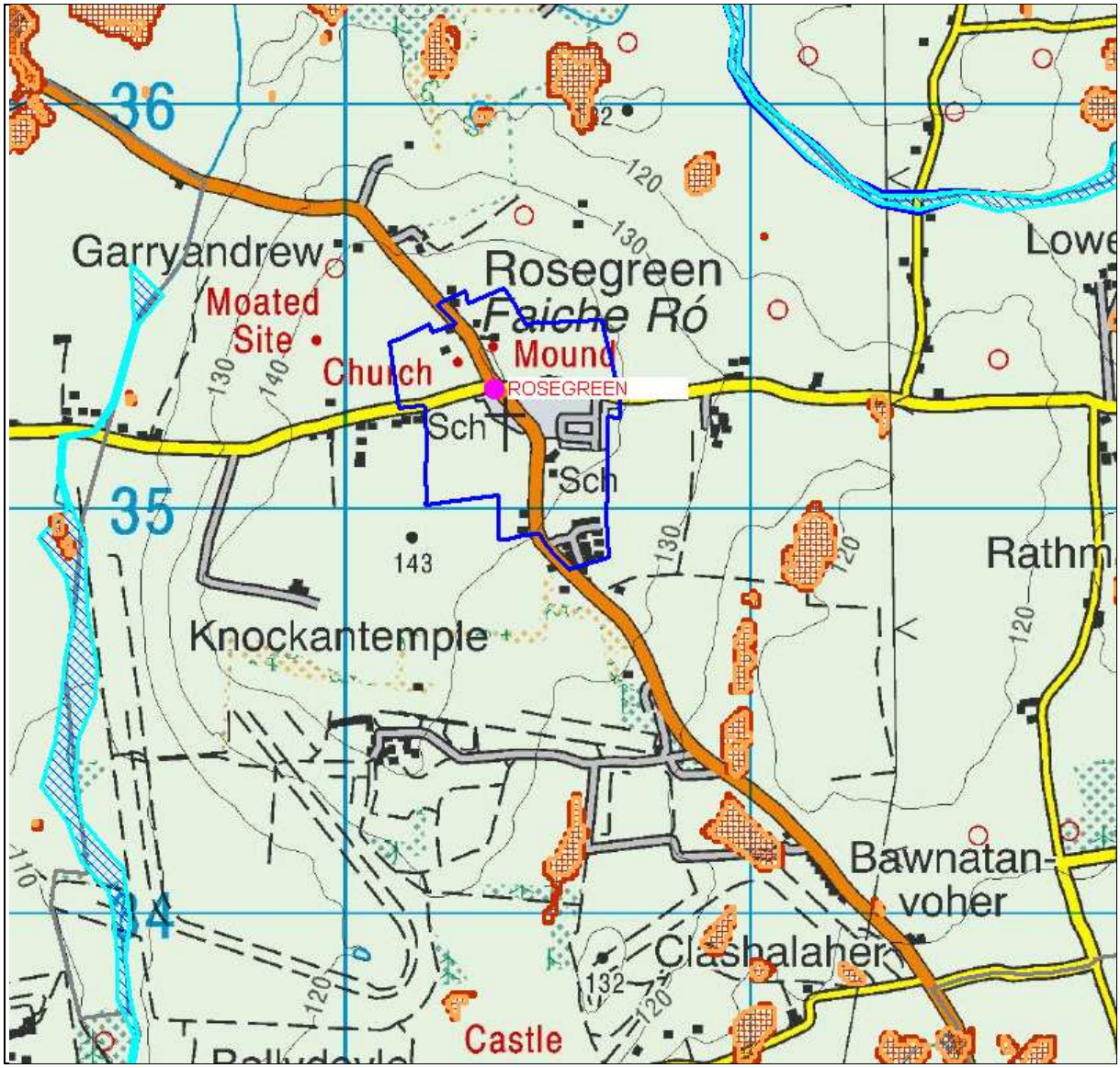
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Rosegreen Village which has not been identified as an area of Flood Risk under this study.

Rosegreen Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

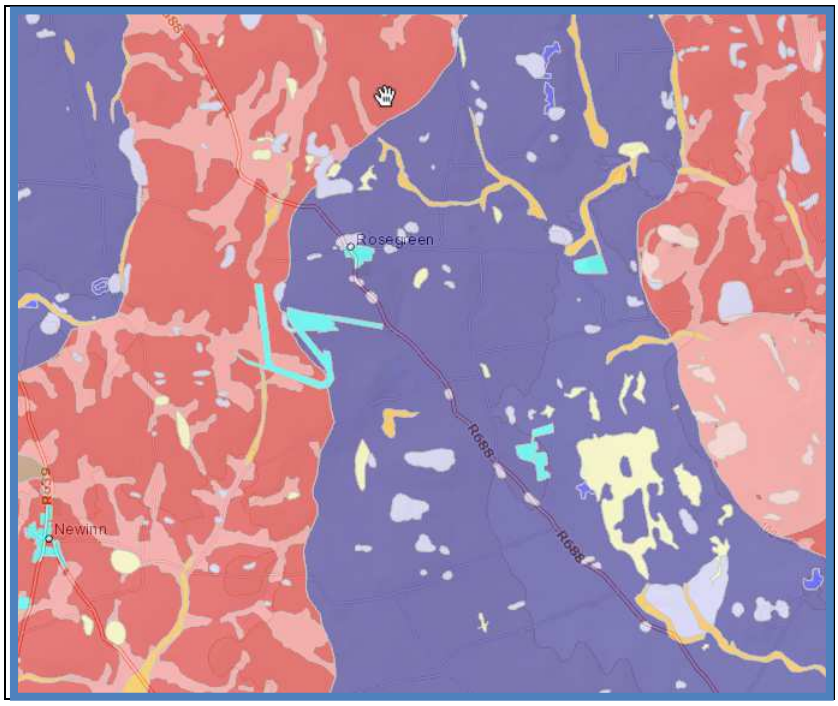
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Rosegreen village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Rosegreen village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Rosegreen.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Rosegreen.

The **pale pink** colour represents that the soil composition Bmin SW. Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Soil group Renzinar, Lithosois. Shallow well drained mineral. (mainly basic). Bedrock at surface.

The **dark blue** colour also represents a soil type BminDW – Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Grey Brown Podzolics Brown Earths (medium – high base status). Till derived chiefly from limestone. Deep well drained mineral (Mainly basic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Rosegreen village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper/ Media reports

The Irish times website was consulted.

1 flooding event recorded on 14/11/14 in Rosegreen village

FM Facebook page was consulted.

1 flooding event reported on 04.01/16 in Rosegreen village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Rosegreen. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – COMMONS

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

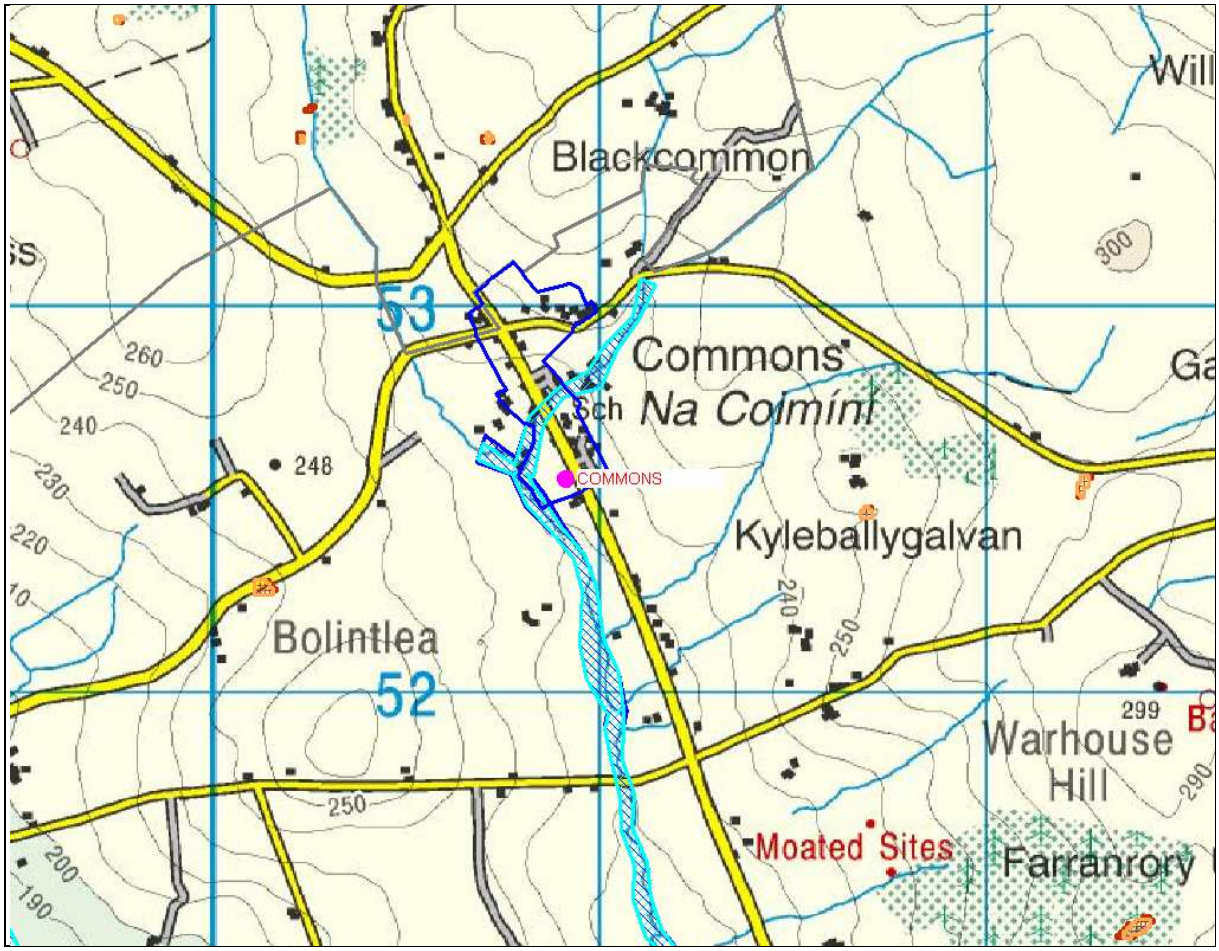
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Commons Village have been identified as area which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Commons Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Commons village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a precautionary approach to zoning of land.

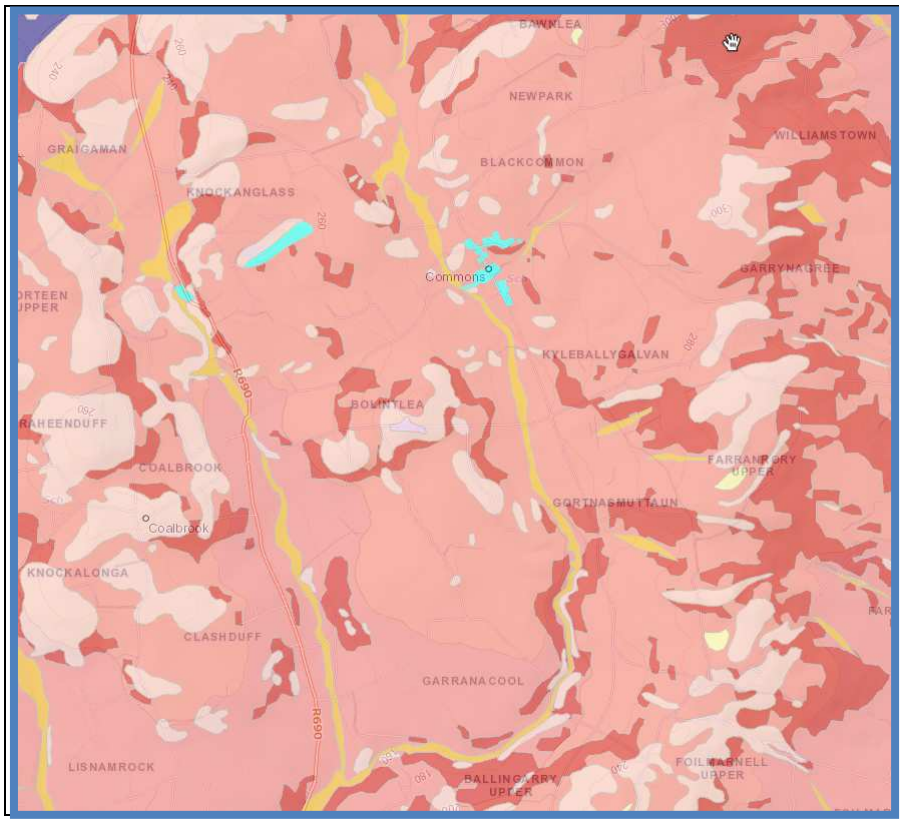
2.3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie.

The website was consulted. No flooding recorded in Commons village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Commons.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Commons. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale pink** colour represents that the soil composition Bmin SW. Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Soil group Renzinar, Lithosois. Shallow well drained mineral. (mainly basic). Bedrock at surface.

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper/Media reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Commons village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. Lands in the village are not identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in The Commons. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan

South Tipperary County Development Plan 2009 (as varied)

SETTLEMENT NODES

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – AHENNY

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

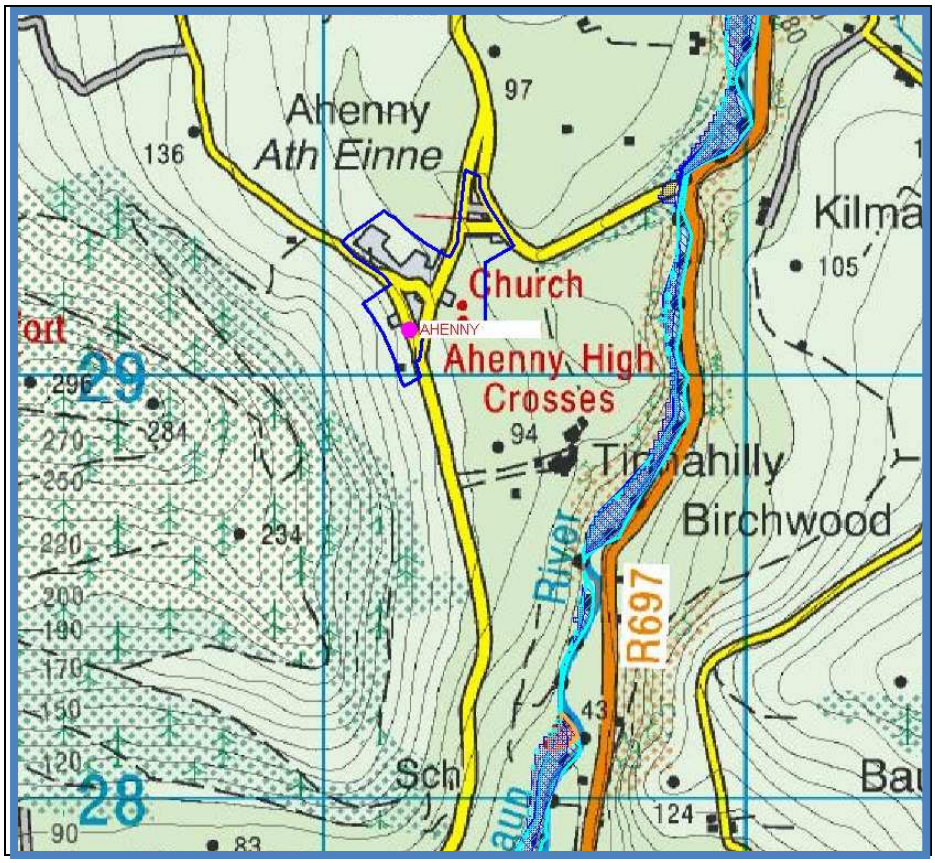
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Ahenny Village does not appear to be at risk of flooding under this study.

Ahenny Flood Map.



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

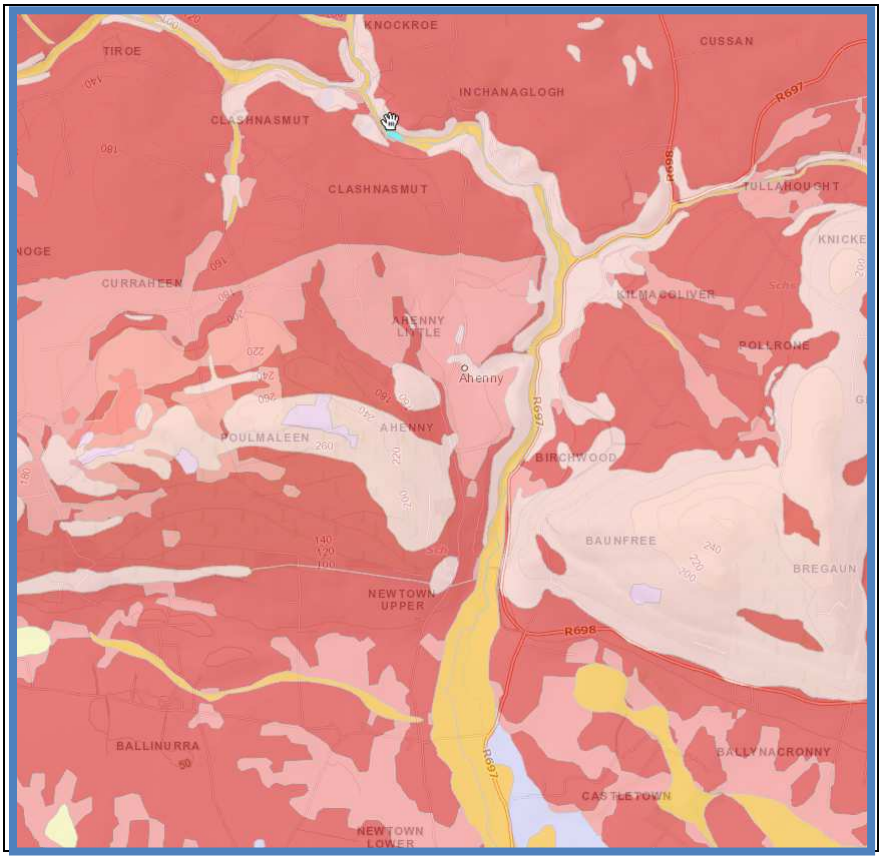
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft CFRAMs Study indicate that Ahenny village is not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Ahenny village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Ahenny.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Ahenny. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale pink** colour represents that the soil composition Bmin SW. Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Soil group Renzinar, Lithosois. Shallow well drained mineral. (mainly basic). Bedrock at surface.

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map, couplies with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Ahenny village.

2.7 Site Inspections and review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is not identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Ahenny. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – BALLAGH

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

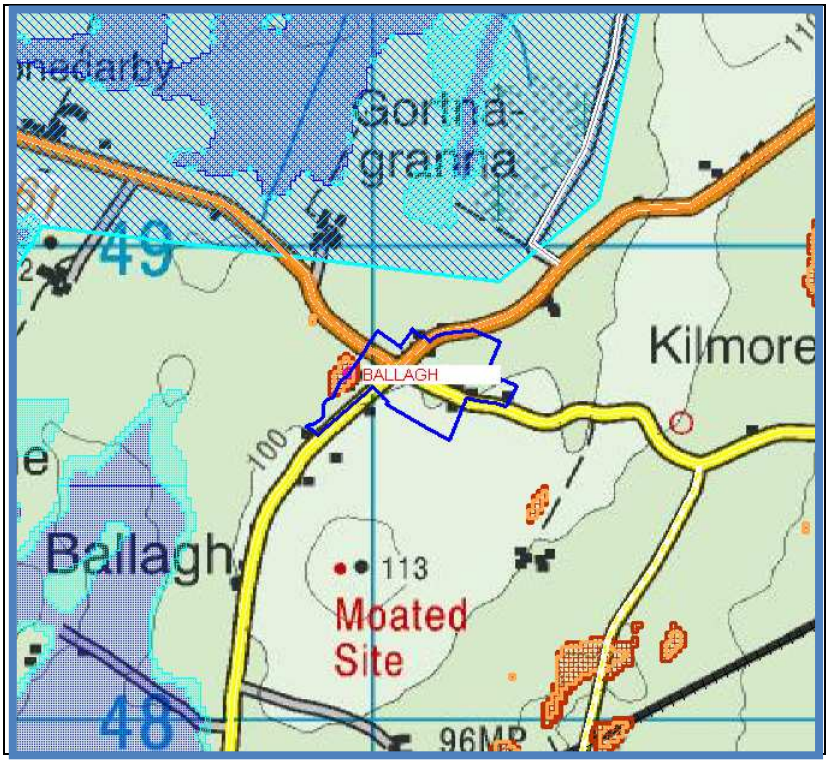
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Ballagh Village which have not been identified as an area of Flood Risk under this study.

Ballagh Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Ballagh village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie.

The website was consulted. No flooding recorded in Ballagh village.

2.4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Ballagh.

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Ballagh. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic). The **pale red** colour represents that the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Ballagh village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Ballagh village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Ballagh. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – BALLINURE

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

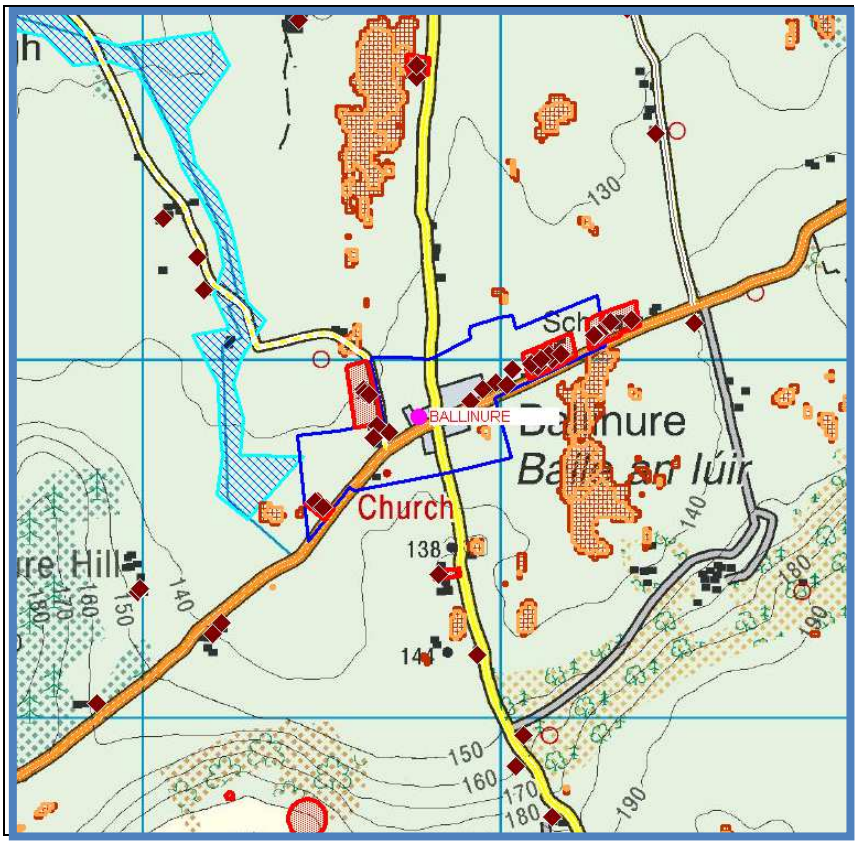
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Ballinure Village does not appear to be at risk of Flooding under this study.

Ballinure Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study indicate that Ballinure village is not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

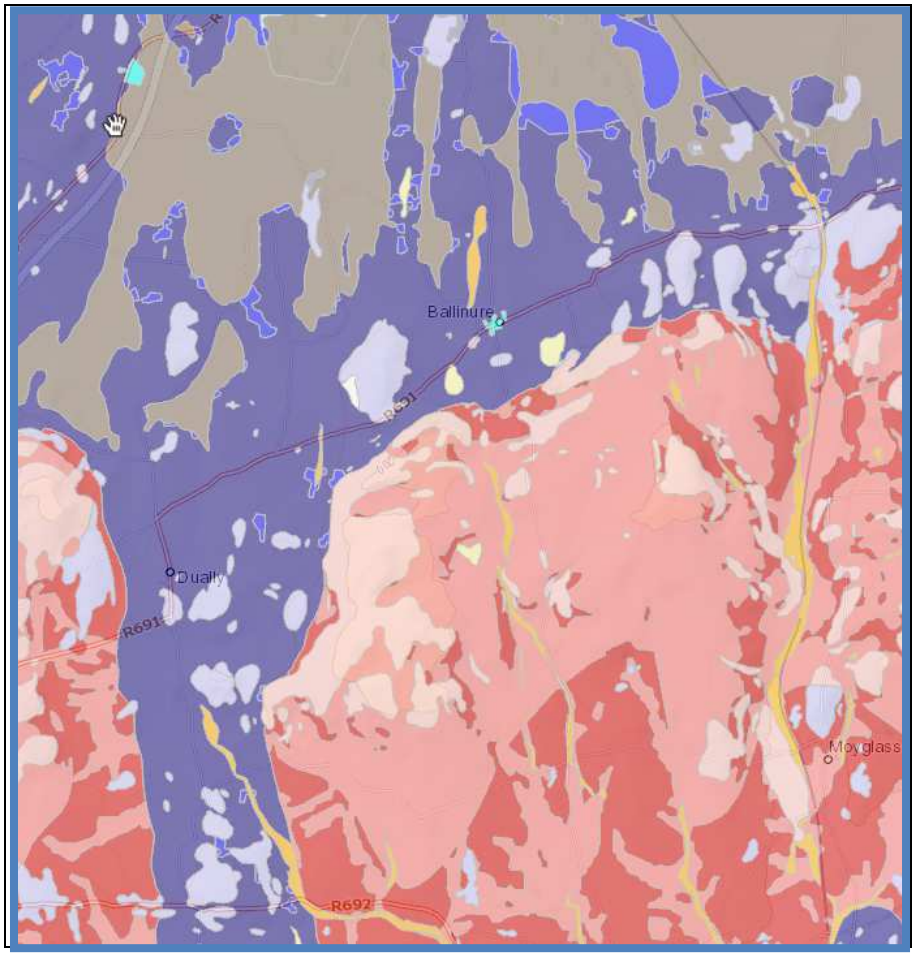
Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie.

The website was consulted. It is noted at a meeting with

Ballinure, River Arglo River floods lands and road regularly after heavy rain. Road not impassable

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Ballinure.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Ballinure.

The **dark blue** colour also represents a soil type BminDW – Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Grey Brown Podzolics Brown Earths (medium – high base status). Till derived chiefly from limestone. Deep well drained mineral (Mainly basic).

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map, coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Ballinure village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is not identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Ballinure. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – BALLYLOBBY

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

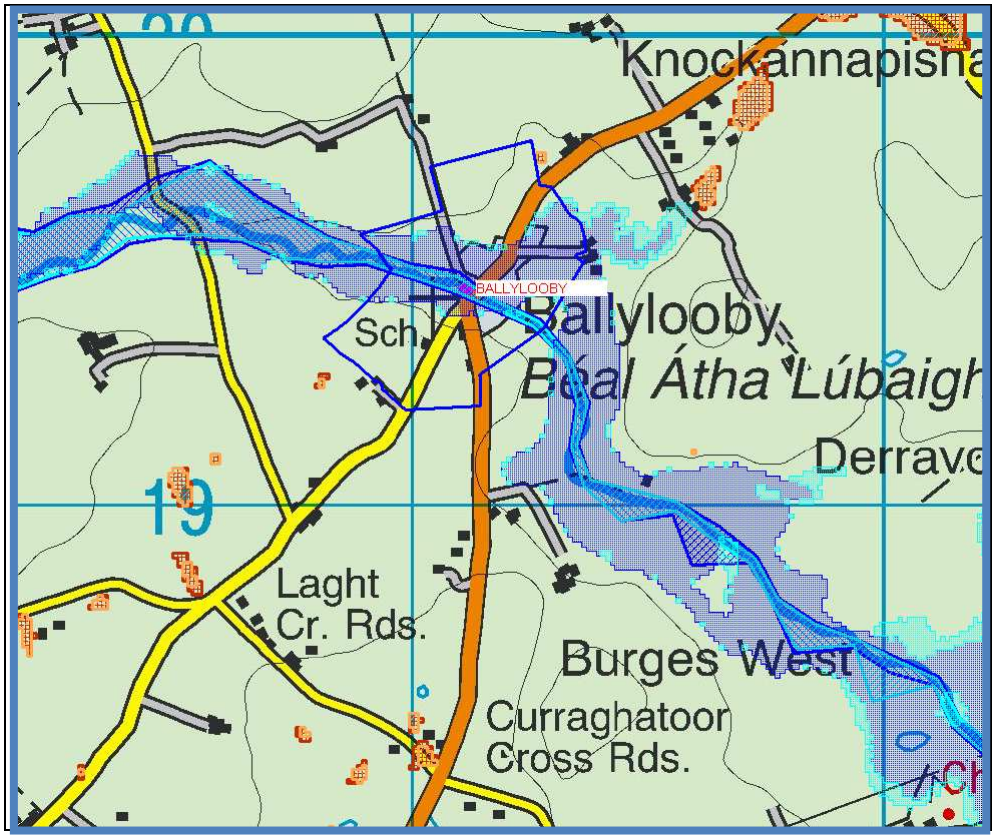
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Ballylooby Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrared below.

Ballylooby Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

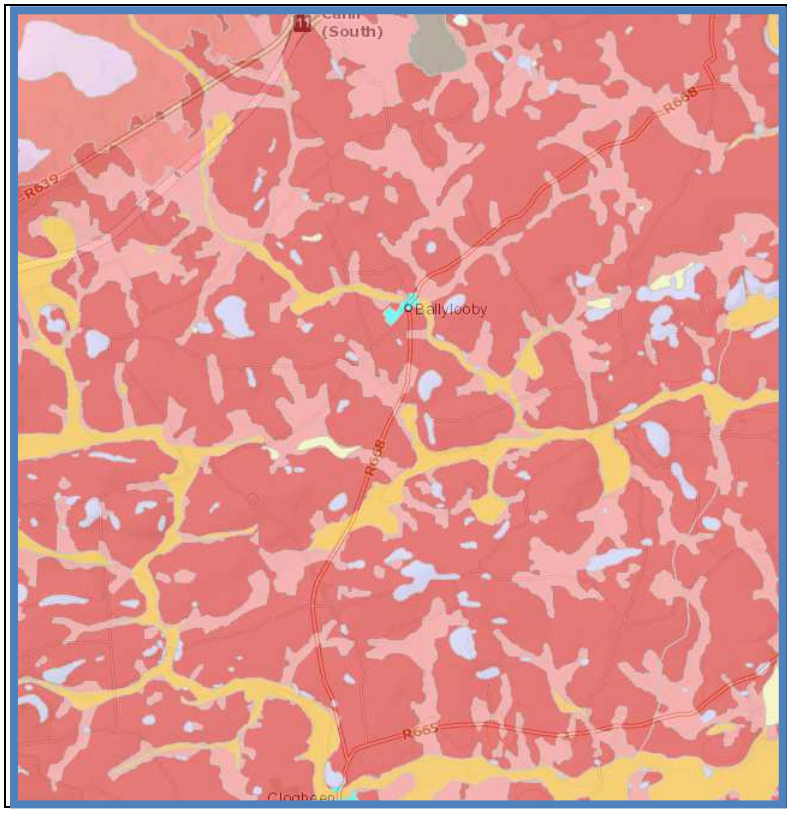
Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Ballylooby village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie.
were consulted. No flooding recorded in Ballylooby village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Ballylobby.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Ballylooby. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flood'.

2.6 Newspaper / Media reports

Cahir News Facebook page reported 1 flood event in Ballylooby village.

Flood Event: Thonoge River. Ballylooby village. Feb 2014.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. Lands in the village are identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Ballylooby. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – BALLYNEILL

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

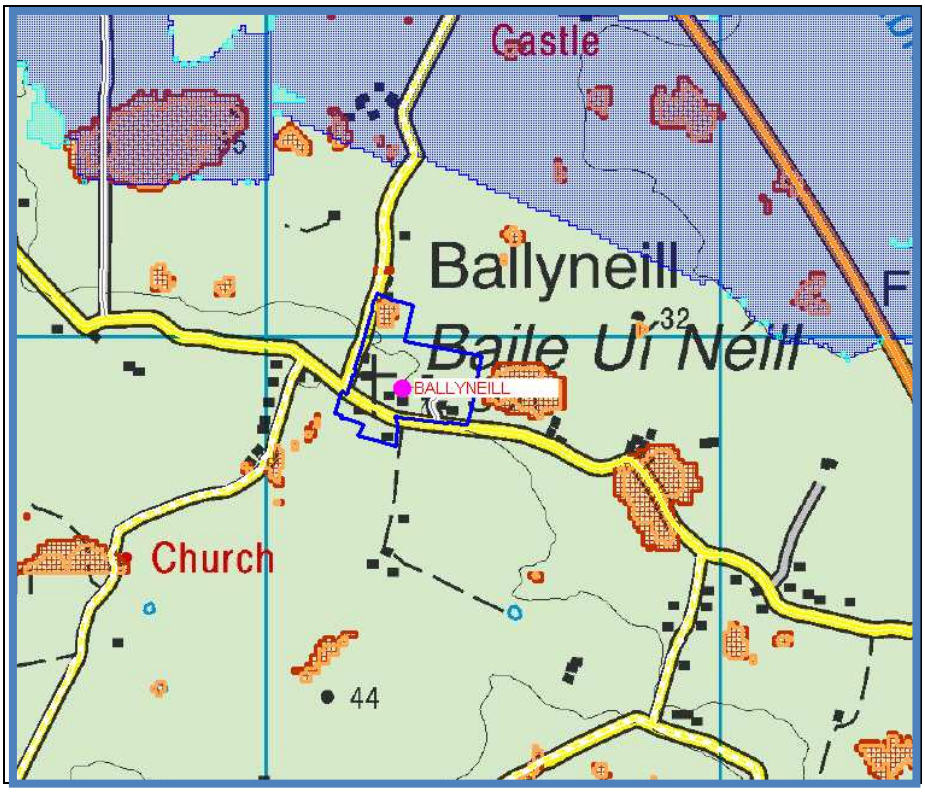
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Ballyneill Village does not appear to be at risk of Flooding under this study.

Ballyneill Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study indicate that Ballyneill village is not at risk of flooding.

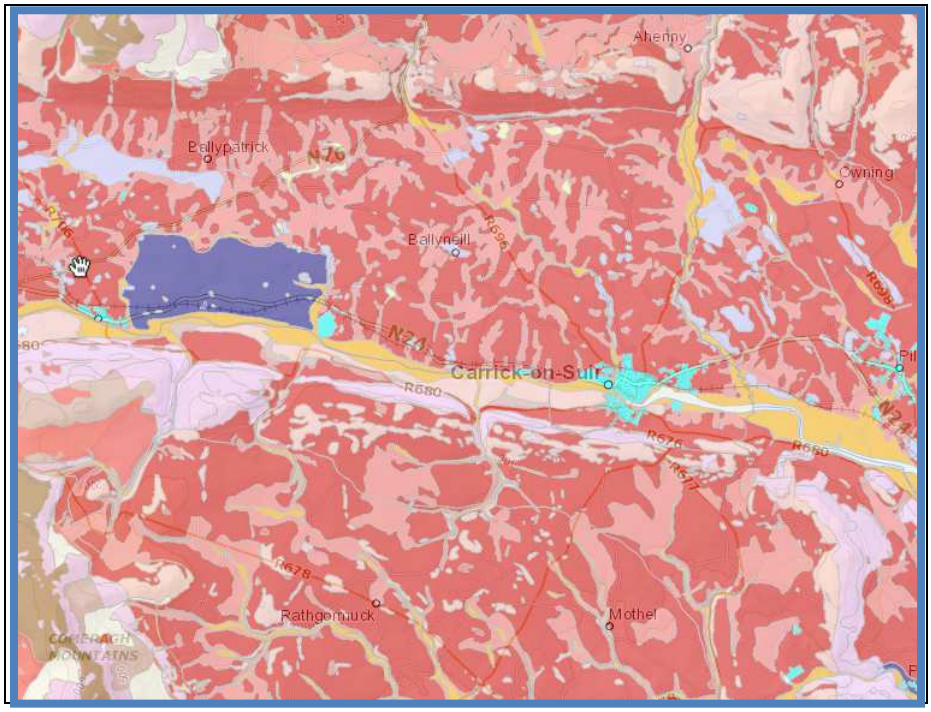
2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted.

No flooding recorded in Ballyneill village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Ballyneill.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Ballyneill. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale red** colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map, coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Ballyneill village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 ewspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Ballyneill village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is not identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Ballyneill. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – BALLYSLOE

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

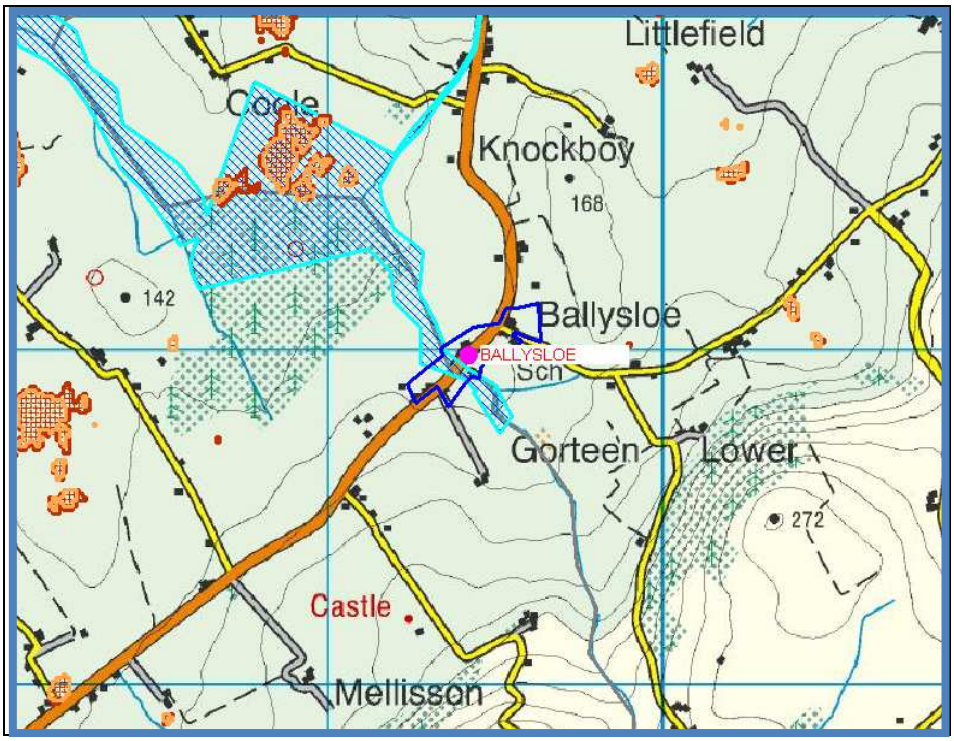
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Ballysloe Village does appear to be at risk of flooding under this study.

Ballysloe Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

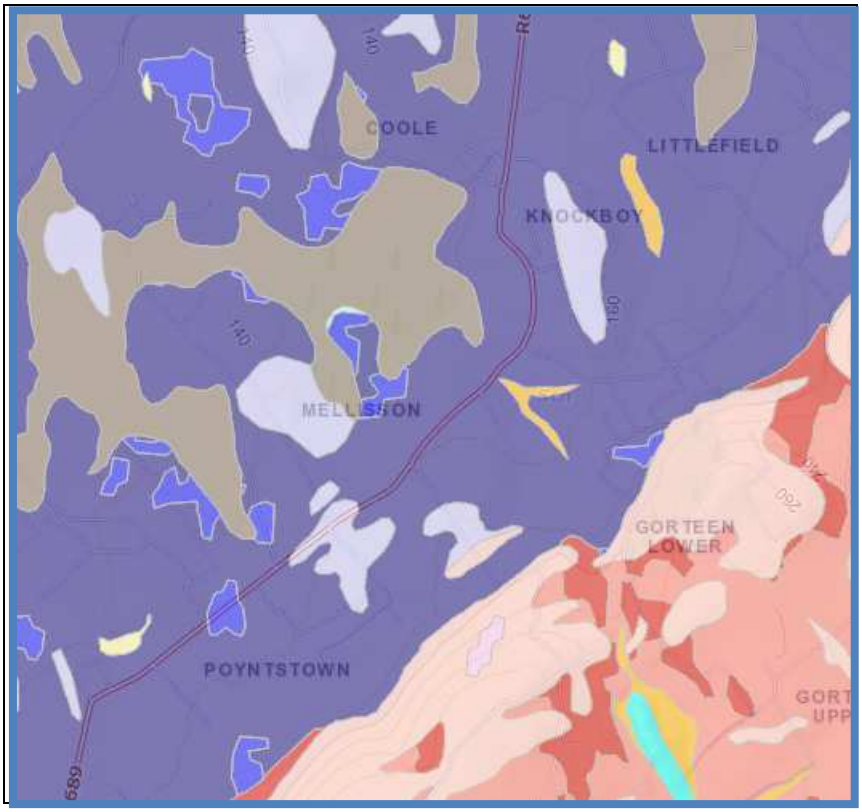
Draft flood maps produced under the Draft Shannon CFRAMS Study have indicated that lands in Ballysloe village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a precautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Ballysloe village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Ballysloe.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Ballysloe. The **dark blue** colour area represents that the soil composition Bmin DW. Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Grey Brown Podzolics. Brown Earths. (medium high base status) Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly basic).

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically. The GSI Soils Map, coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports.

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Ballysloe village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. The village is identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Ballysloe. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – GOATENBRIDGE

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

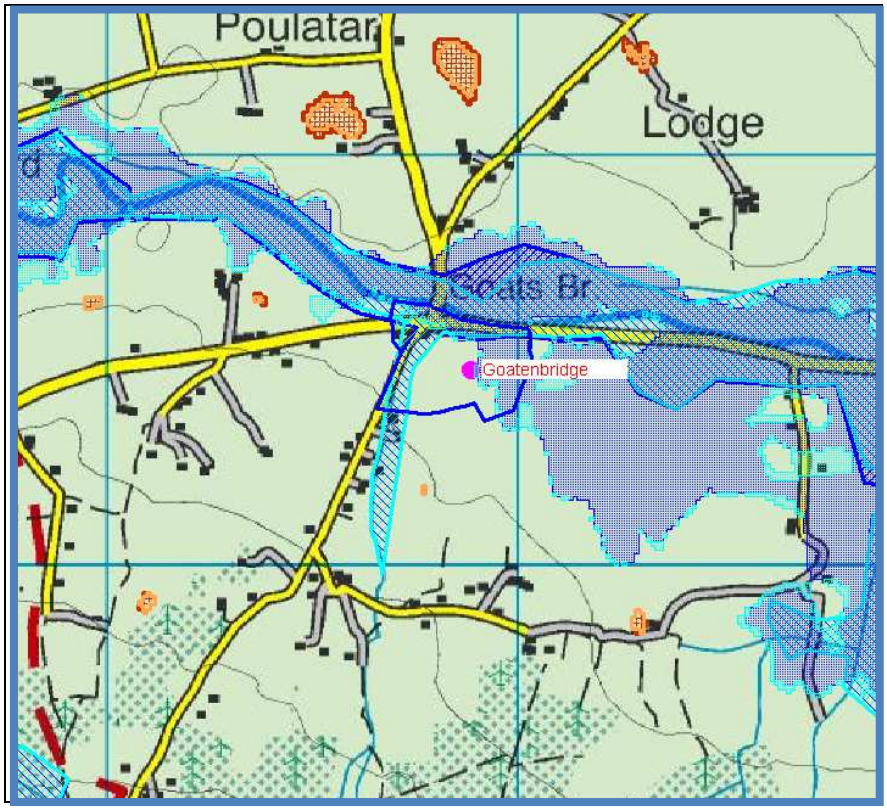
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Goatenbridge Village have been identified as areas of Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Goatenbridge Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predictive flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Goatenbridge village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted.

1 Flood Event was found in the following:

It is noted that a meeting from South Tipperary County Council dated 31/01/06 states the following:

1. Flood Event: River Tar. Goaten Bridge burst it's banks. Goaten Village. Jan 2006

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Goatenbridge. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale red** colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The **yellow/mustard** area represents that area where alluvial soils have been historically deposited. Alluvial soil mapping alone is not a definitive gauge of areas at flood risk, however, it a useful indicator of areas where flood events have occurred historically.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flood'.

2.6 Newspaper / Media reports

Report from Tipperary Times website dated 02/01/16.

1. Flood Event: River Tar: Goatenbridge Village. Jan 2016

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. Lands in the village are identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Goatenbridge. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – GOULDSCROSS

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

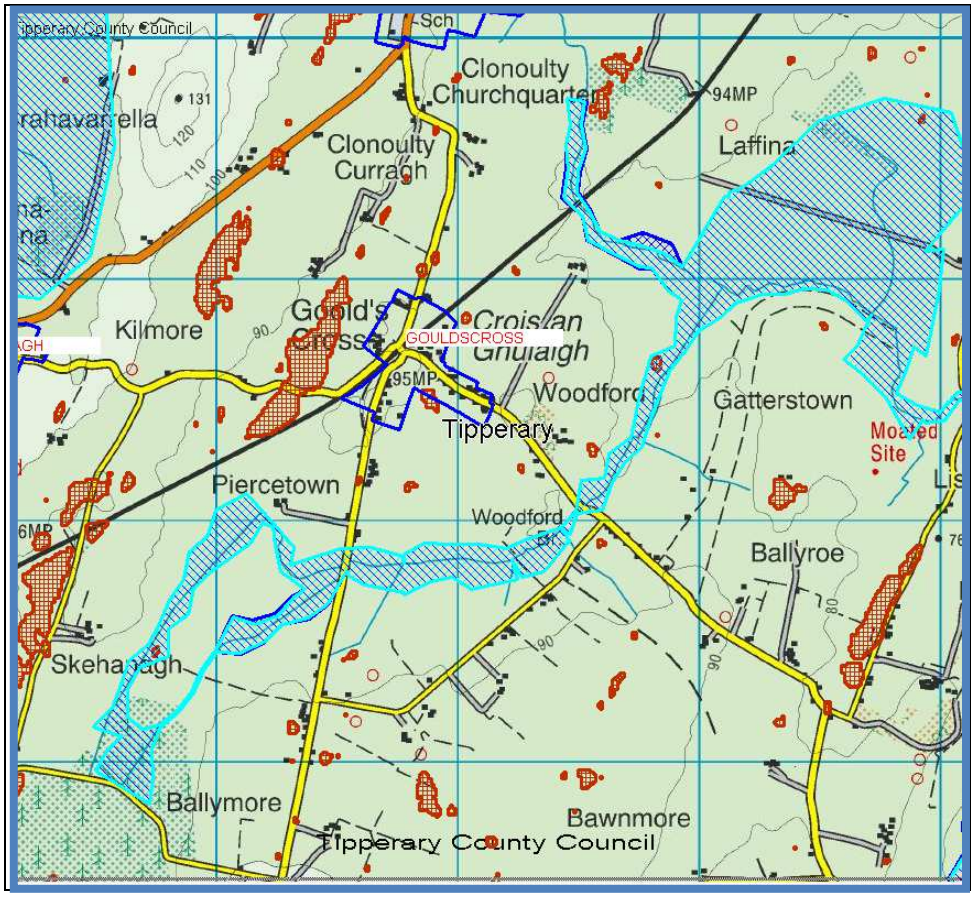
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment.

Lands in Gouldscross Village which have not been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study.

Gouldscross Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study.

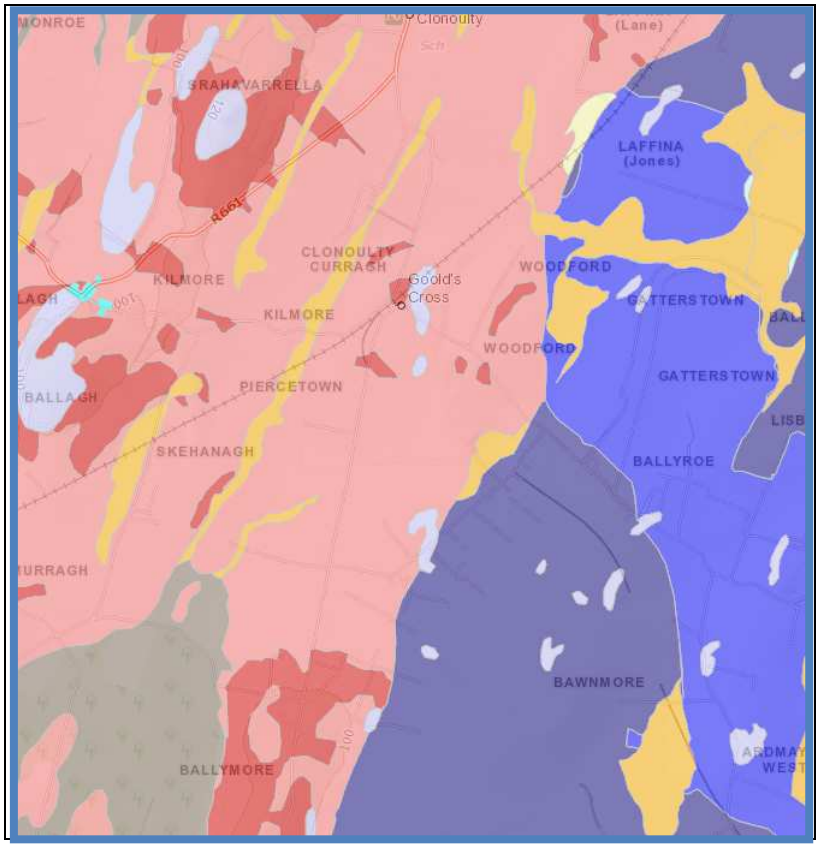
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Gouldscross village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Gouldscross village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Gouldscross.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Gouldscross. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic). The **pale red** colour represents that the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Gouldcross village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Gouldscross village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Gouldscross. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – GRANGE (NORTH)

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

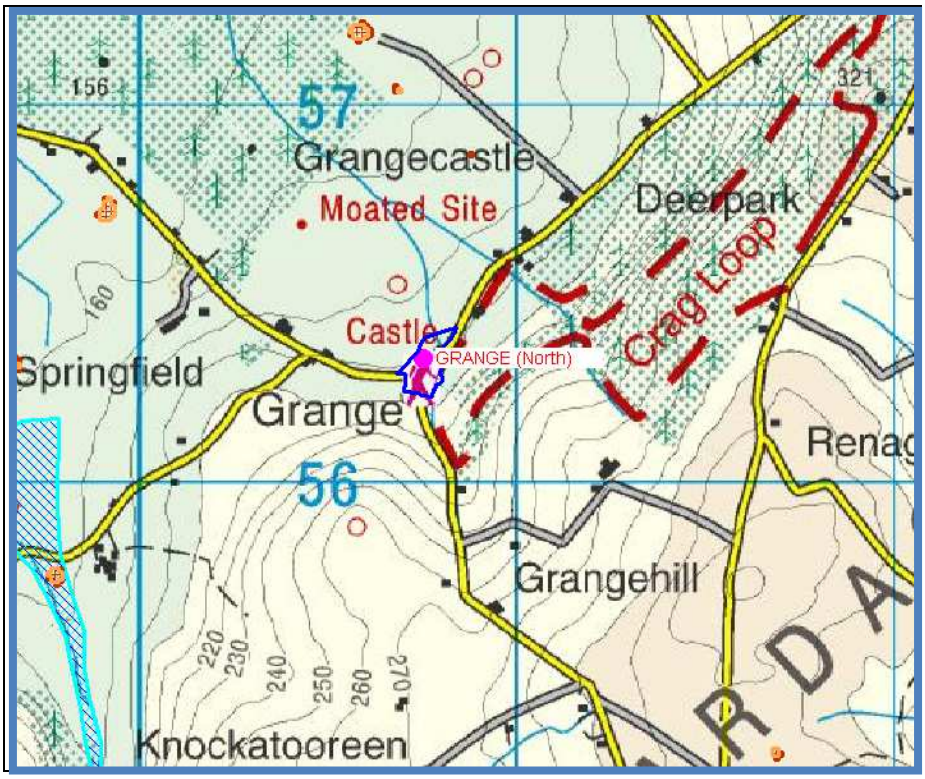
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Grange Village does not appear to be at risk of flooding under this study.

Grange Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predicative flood maps produced under the draft Suir CFRAMs Study indicate that Grange village is not at risk of flooding.

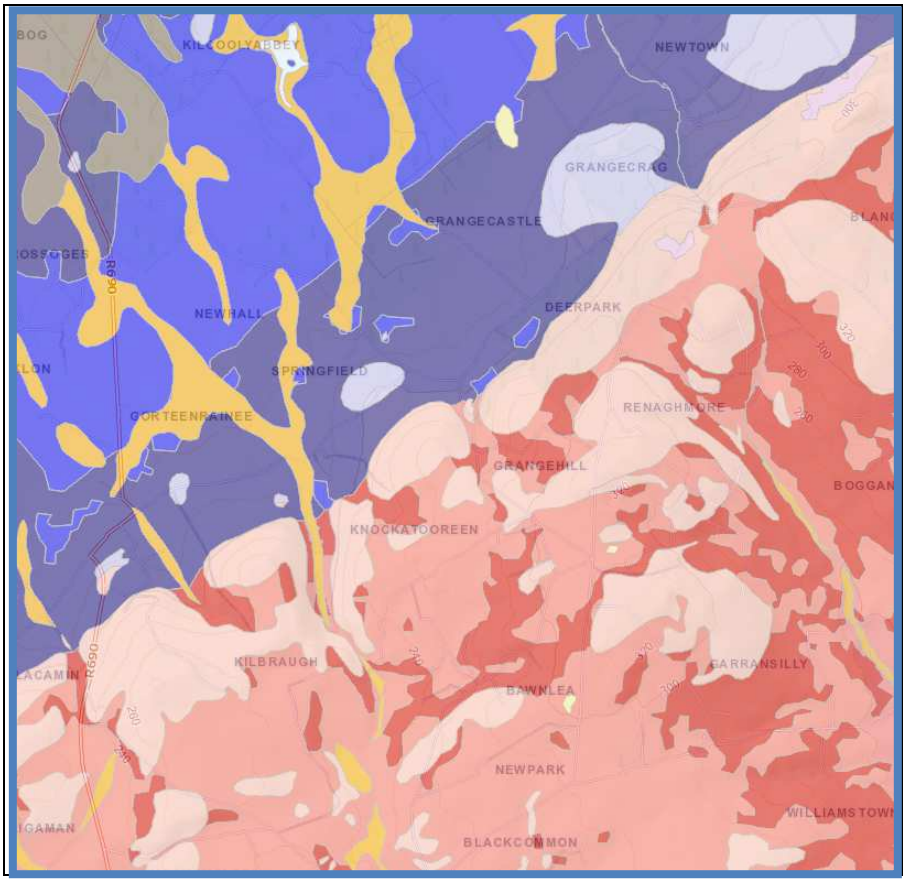
2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie.

The website was consulted. No flooding recorded in Grange village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Grange.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Grange. The **dark blue** colour also represents a soil type BminDW – Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Grey Brown Podzolics Brown Earths (medium – high base status). Till derived chiefly from limestone. Deep well drained mineral (Mainly basic).

The **purple** colour soil type is BminPD- Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Surface water Gleys. Till derived chiefly from limestone. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly basic)

The **pink/blue** colour soil type is – Bmin SW – derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. – Shallow well drained mineral (mainly basic).

The GSI Soils Map, coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Grange village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Grange village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Grange. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – GRANGE (KNOCKLOFTY)

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

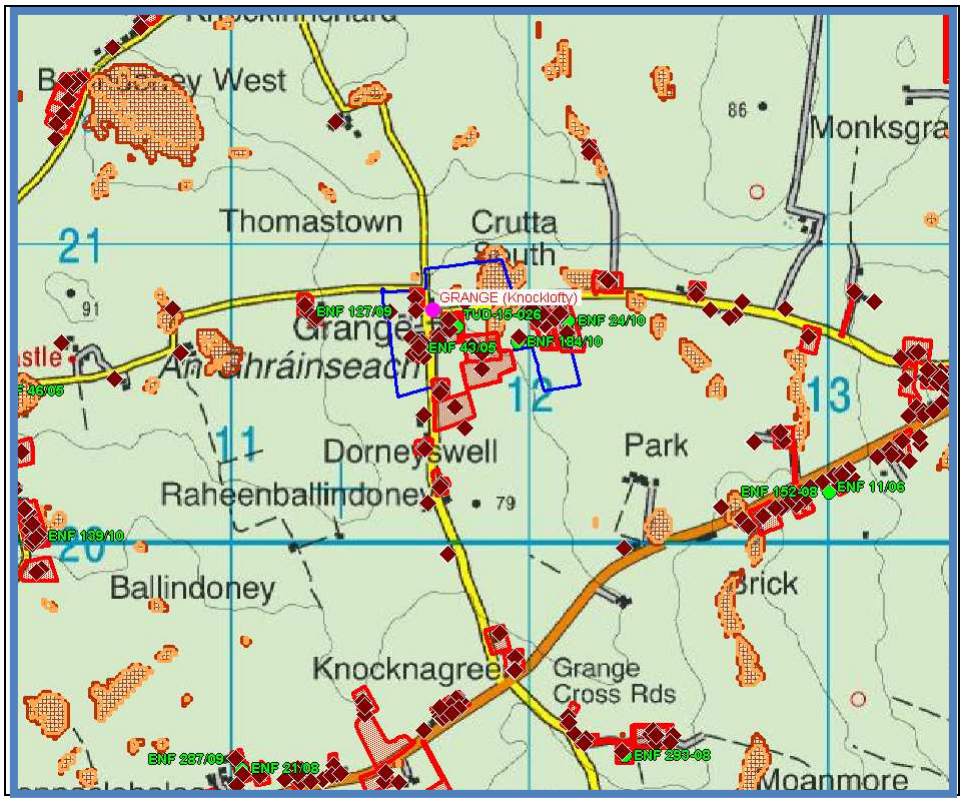
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011

Lands in Grange Village have not been identified as areas of Flood Risk under this study.

Grange Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predictive flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Grange village are not at risk of flooding.

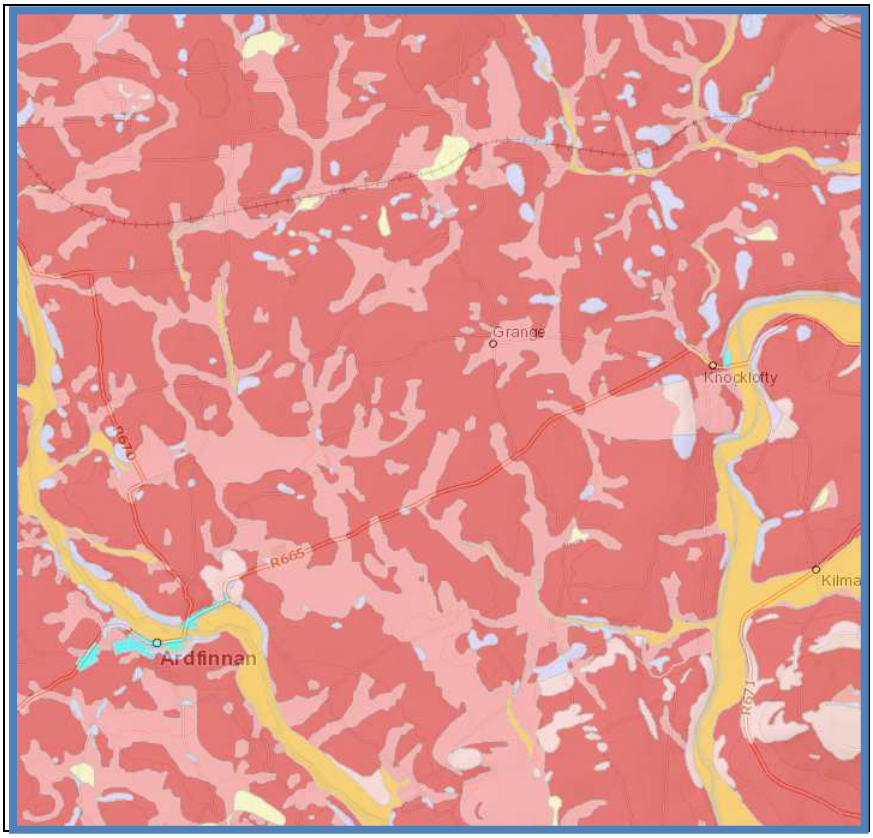
2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted.

No flooding recorded in Grange (Knocklofty) village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Grange (Knocklofty).



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Grange (Knocklofty). The **pale red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic). The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Aglish village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flood'.

2.6 Newspaper / Media reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Grange (Knocklofty) village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. Lands in the village are identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Grange (Knocklofty). The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – KILLUSTY

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

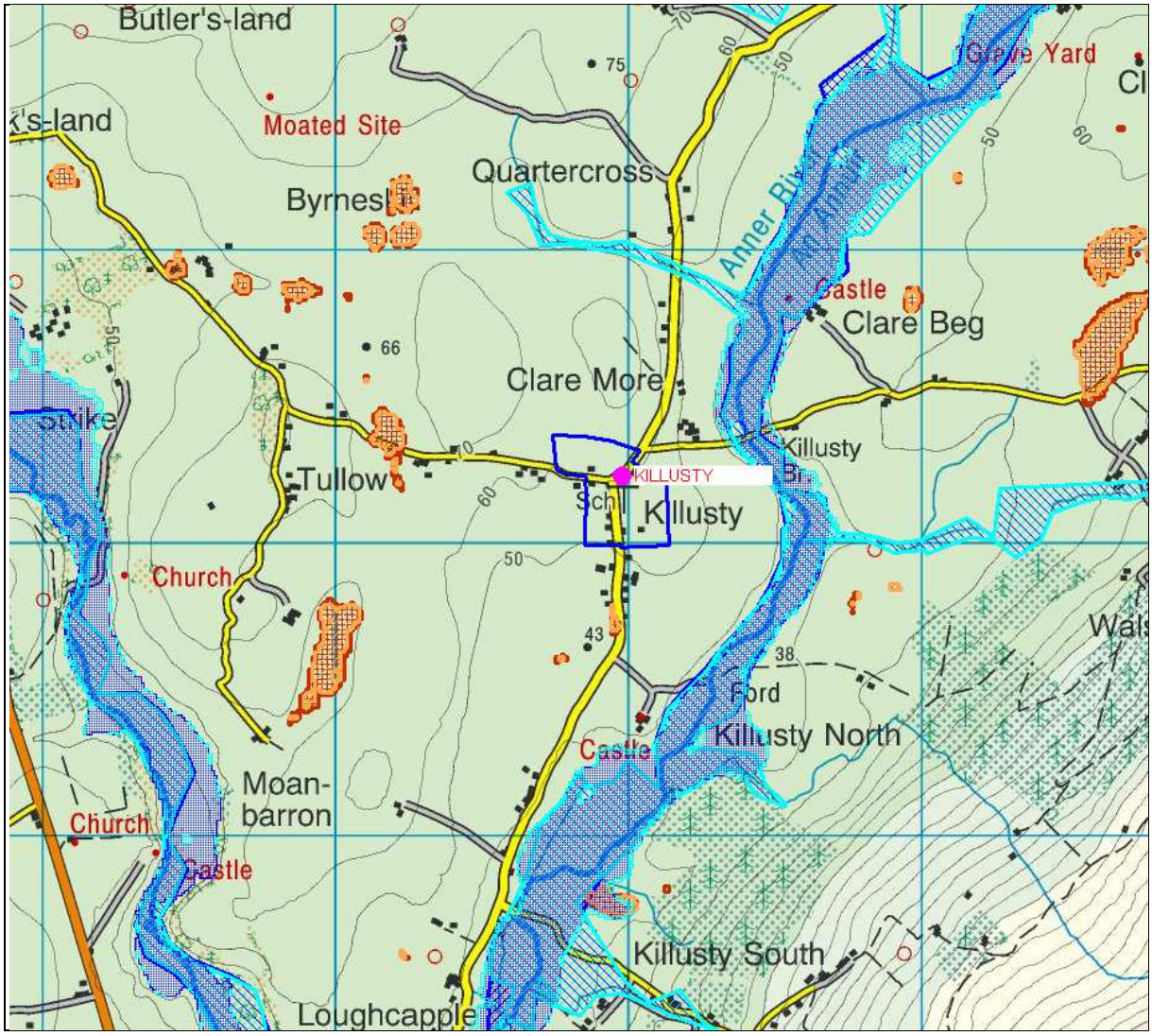
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.2 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Killusty Village have not been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study.

Killusty Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

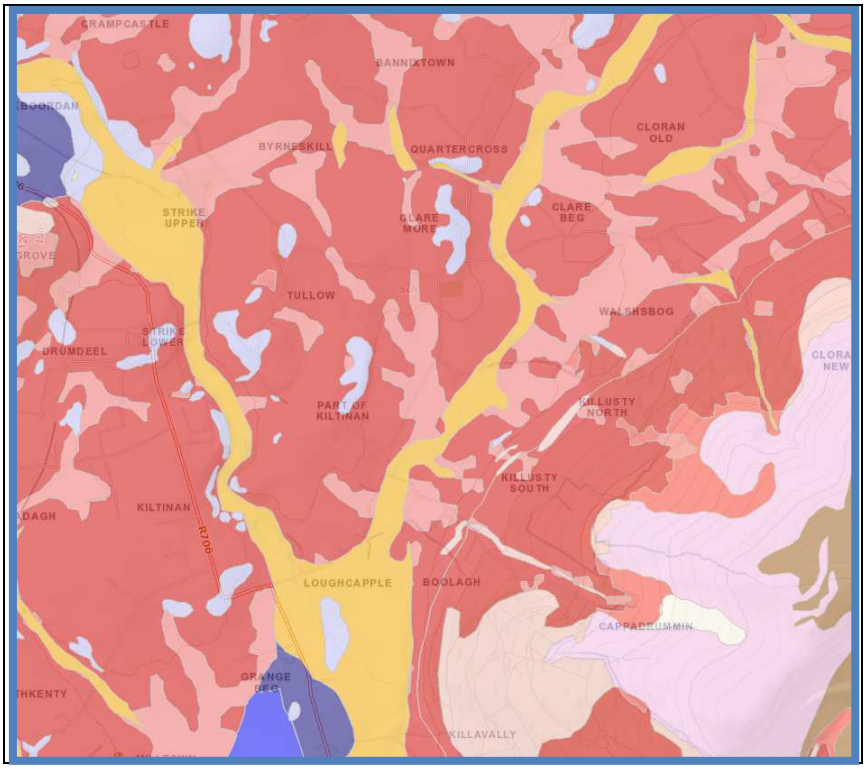
Predictive flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Killusty village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

The website was consulted. No flooding recorded in Killusty village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Killusty.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Killusty. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale red** colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Aglish village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Killusty village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. Lands in the village are not identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Killusty. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – KILROSS

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

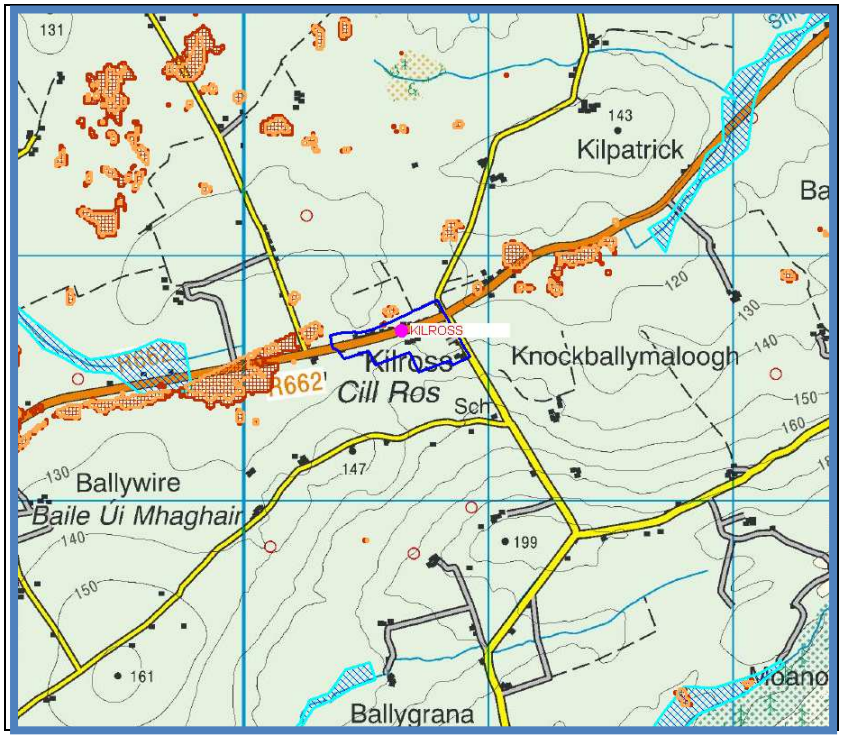
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

1. **National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.**

Lands in Kilross Village have not been identified which may be Flood Risk under this study.

Kilross Flood Map



2.2 Predicative flood maps produced under the CFRAM.

Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Kilross village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted.
No flooding recorded in Kilross village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Kilross.

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Kilross. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic). The **pale red** colour represents that the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Kilross village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Kilross village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Kilross. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – KNOCKAVILLA

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

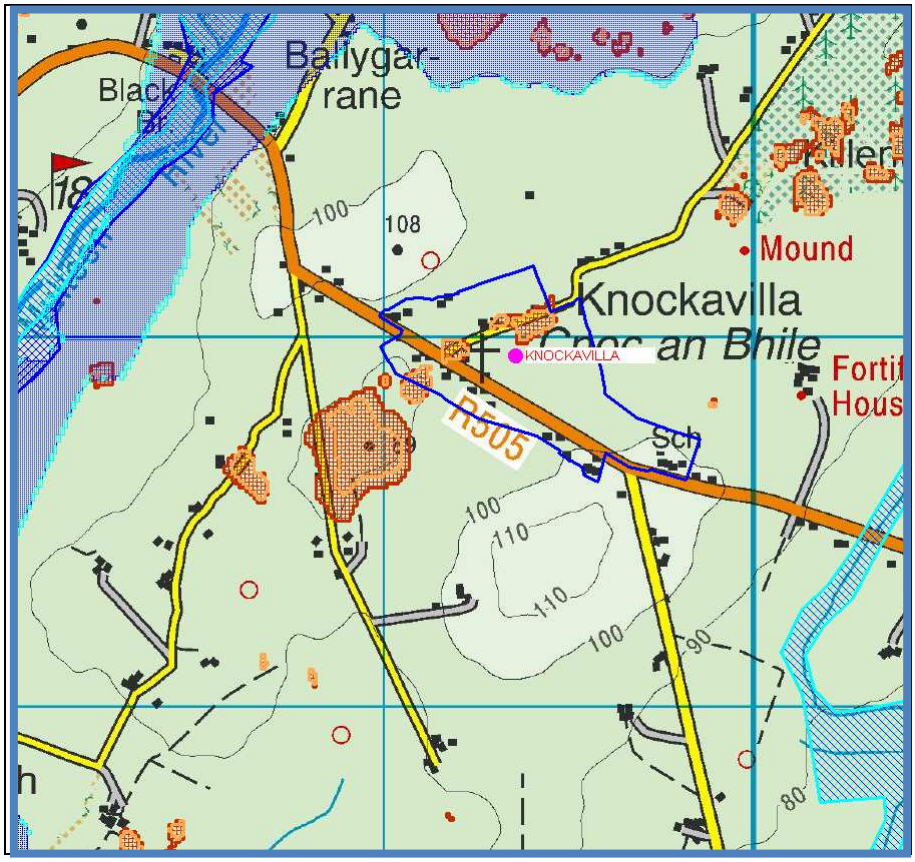
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Knockavilla Village have not been identified as an area which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study.

Knockavilla Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

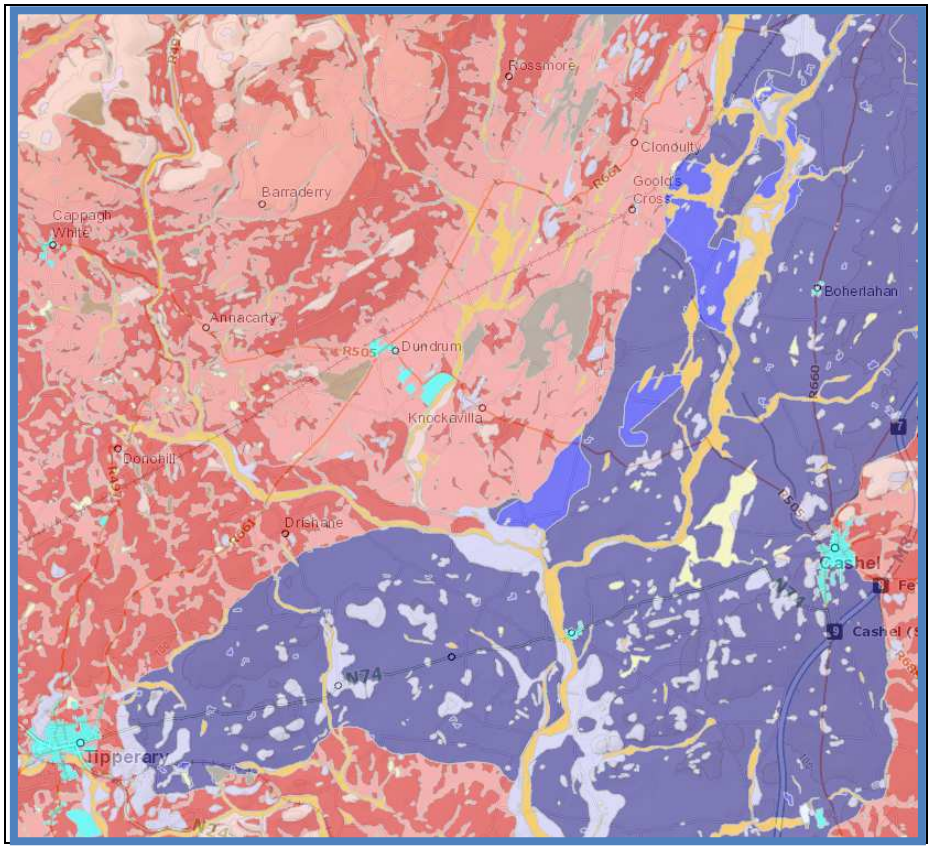
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Kilfeakle village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Knockavilla village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Knockavilla.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Knockavilla. The **red** colour area represents the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic). The **pale red** colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic). The GSI Soils Map has informed the Land Use Zoning Map.

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Knockavilla village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper / Media reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Knockavilla village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Knockavilla. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – MOYGLASS

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

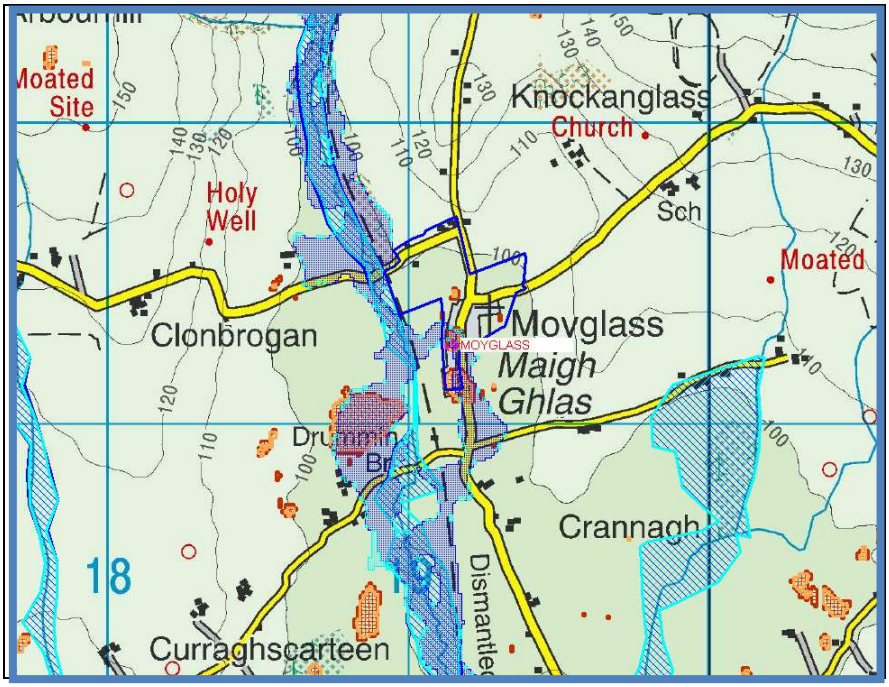
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Moyglass have been indentified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Moyglass Flood Map



2.2 Predicative flood maps produced under the CFRAM.

Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Moyglass village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie.The website was consulted

Flood Event: August 2012

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Moyglass.

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Moyglass. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale red** colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map has informed the Land Use Zoning Map.

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports.

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Moyglass village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review.

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. Lands in the village are not identified to be at risk of flooding.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Moyglass. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – NINE-MILE-HOUSE

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

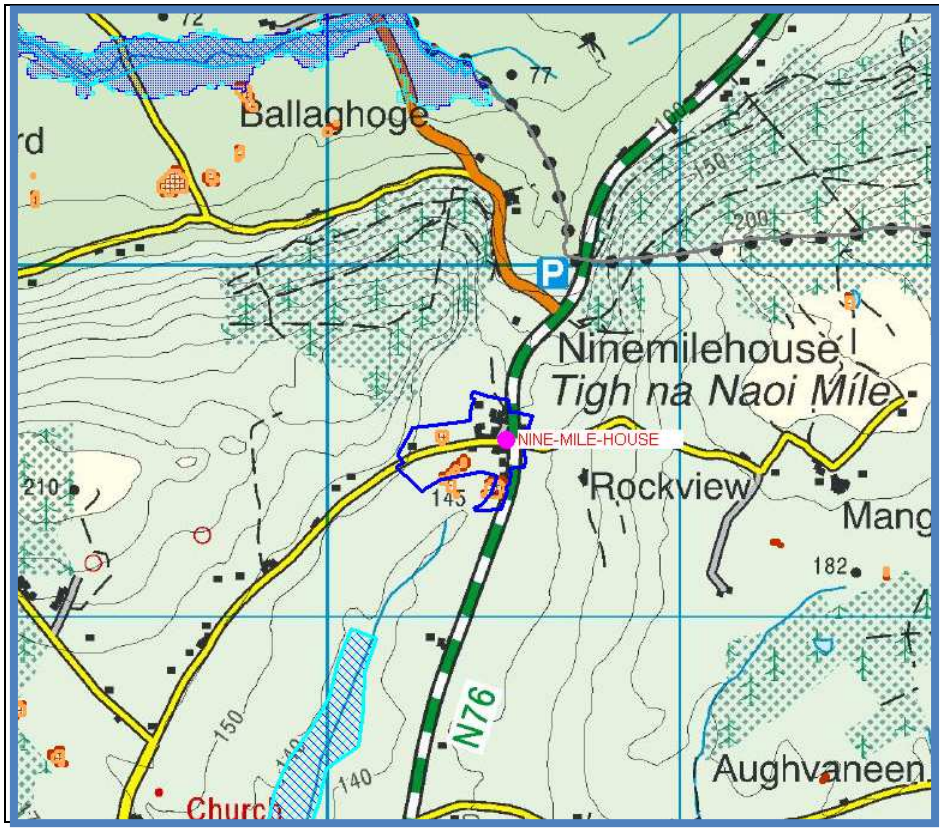
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Nine-Mile-House Village have not been identified as an area of Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Nine-Mile-House Flood Map



2.2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Nine-Mile-House village are not at risk of flooding.

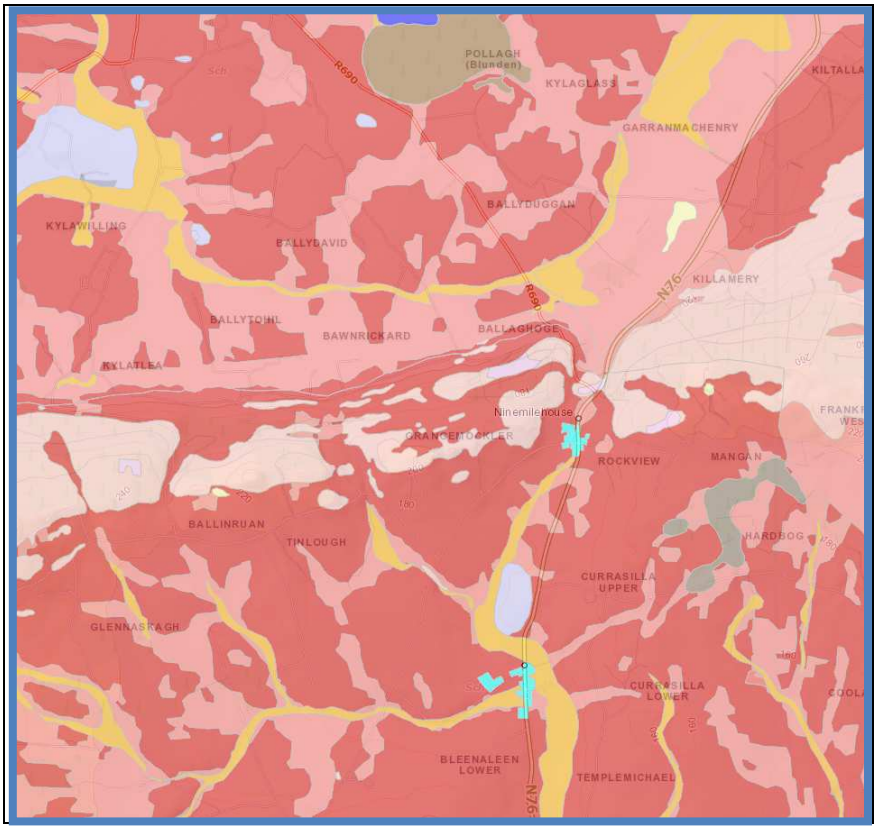
2.3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie.

The website was consulted. No flooding recorded in Nine-Mile-House village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Nine-Mile-House.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Nine-Mile-House. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic).

The **pale red** colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map, coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Nine Mile House village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper / Media reports

There were no Newspaper/Media reports found for flooding in Nine-Mile-House village.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Nine-Mile-House. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – ROSSADREHID

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

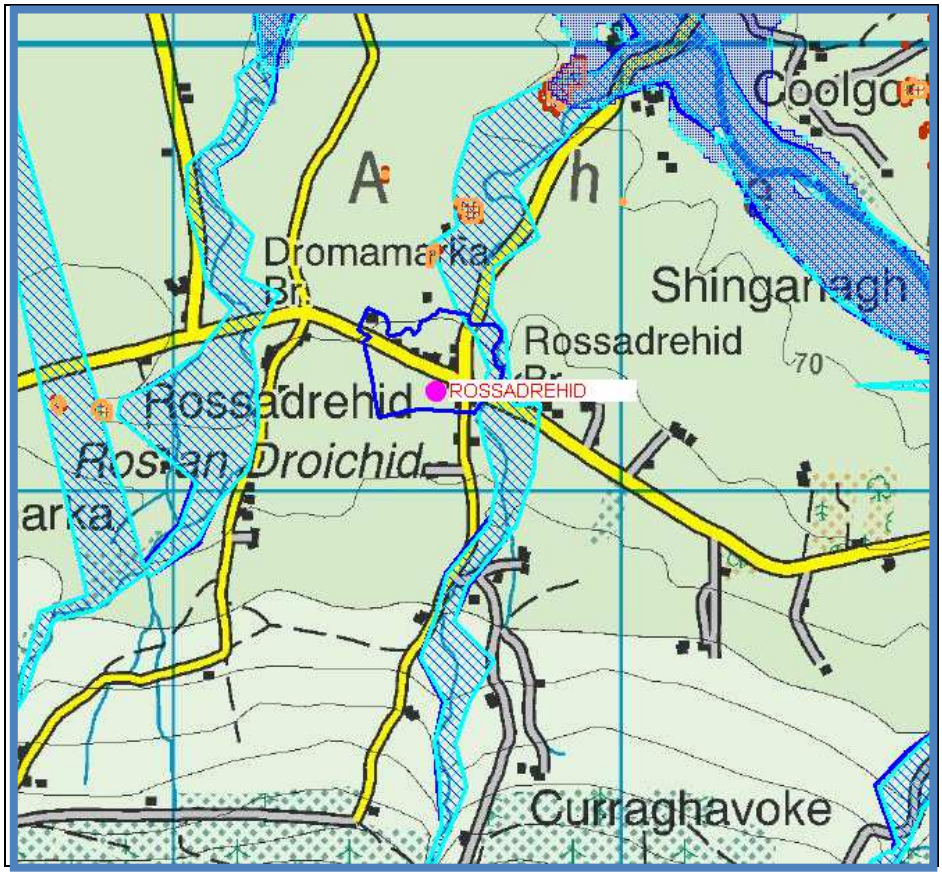
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Rossadrehid Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study, as illustrated below.

Rossadrehid Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predictive flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Rossadrehid village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted.

2 flood event was recorded for Rossadrehid village.

1 Flood Event recorded. Tar River. Rossadrehid River. May 2000.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Rossadrehid.

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Rossadrehid. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic). **The pale red** colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Rossadrehid village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Rossadrehid village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Rossadrehid. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – ROSSMORE

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

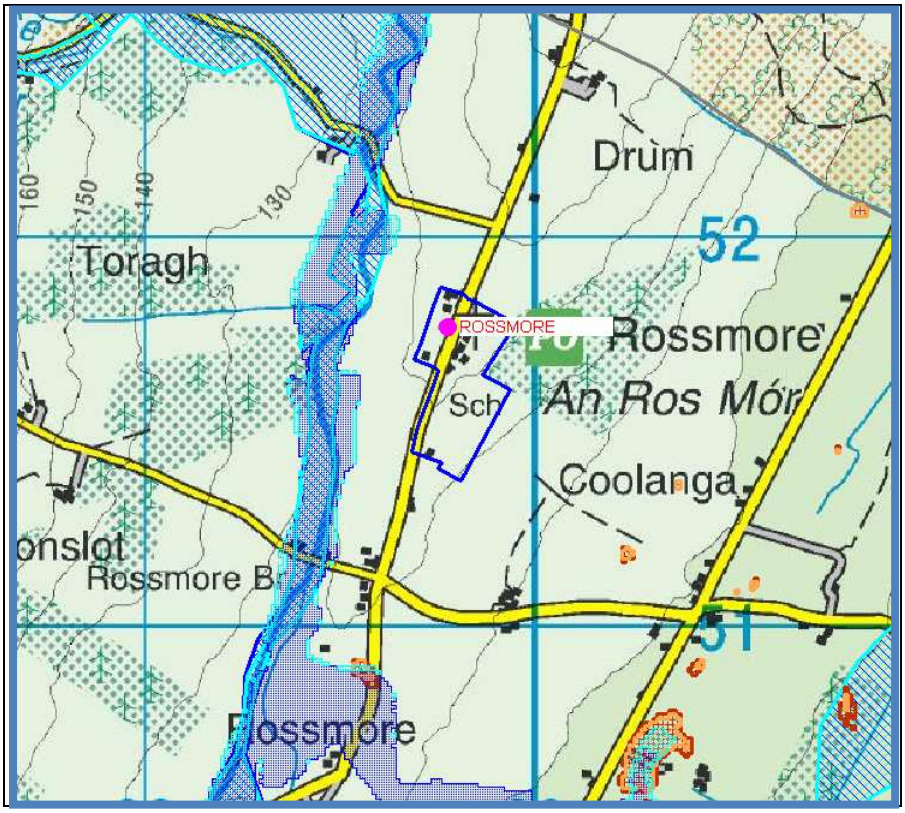
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Kilfeakle Village have not been identified as areas which may not be liable to Flood Risk under this study.

Kilfeakle Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

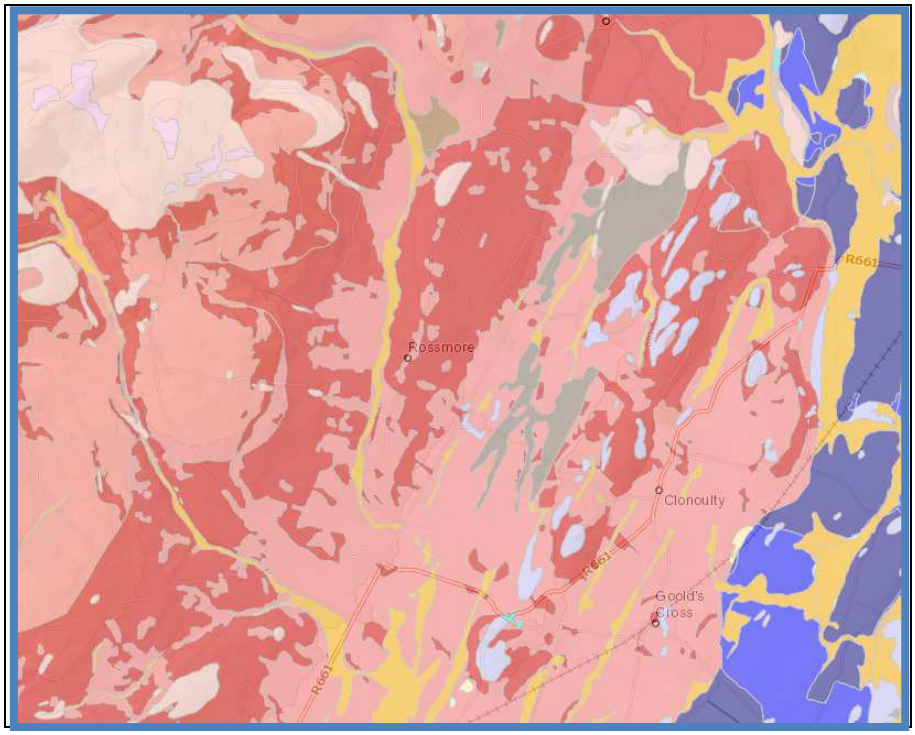
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Rossmore village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. The website was consulted.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Rossmore.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Rossmore. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic). The **pale red** colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Rossmore village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Rossmore village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Rossmore. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – SOLOHEAD

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

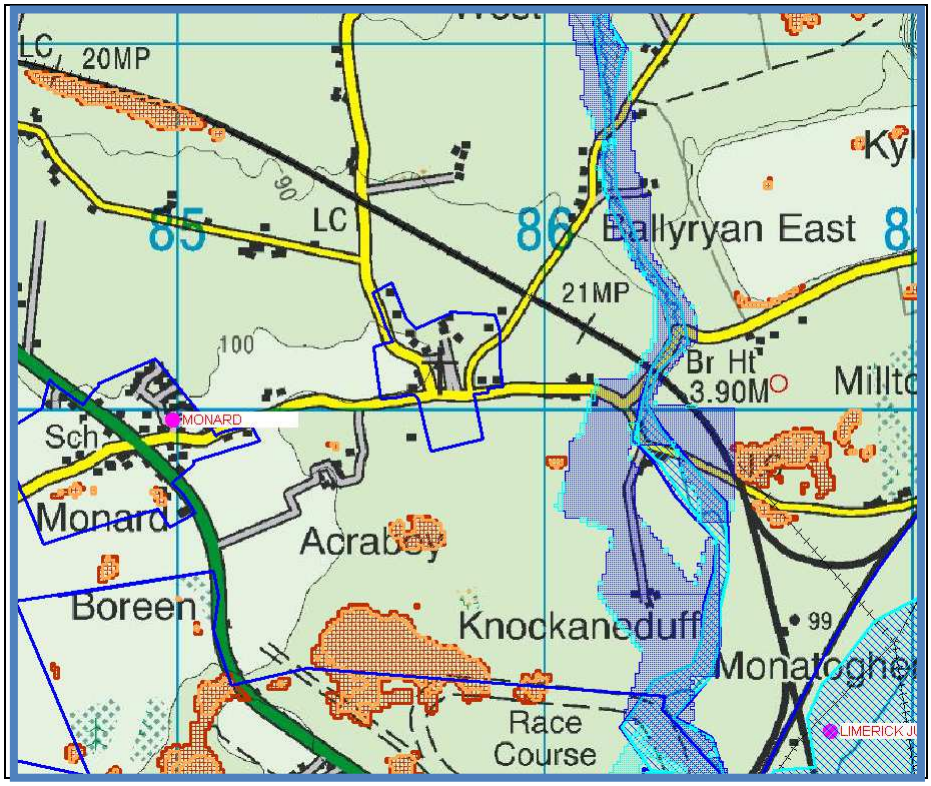
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Solohead Village have not been identified as areas which may not be liable to Flood Risk under this study.

Solohead Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Solohead village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Solohead village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Solohead.

The GSI Soils map is set out above for Solohead. The red colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic). The pale red colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Solohead village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6. Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Solohead village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Solohead. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – THOMASTOWN

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

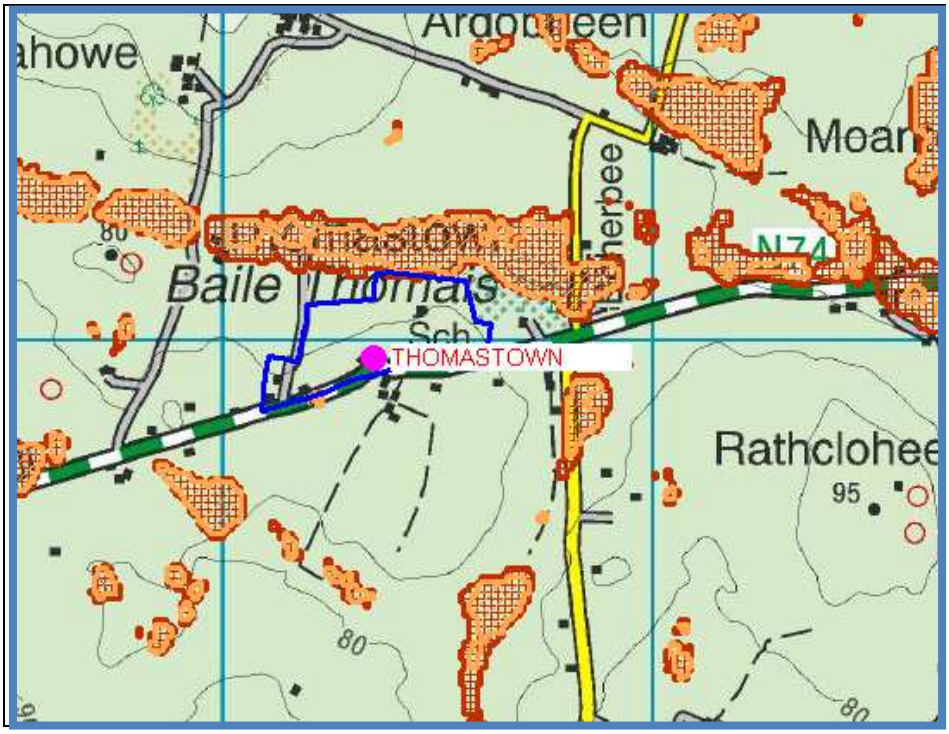
The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Thomastown Village have not been identified as areas which may not be liable to Flood Risk under this study.

Thomastown Flood Map



2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

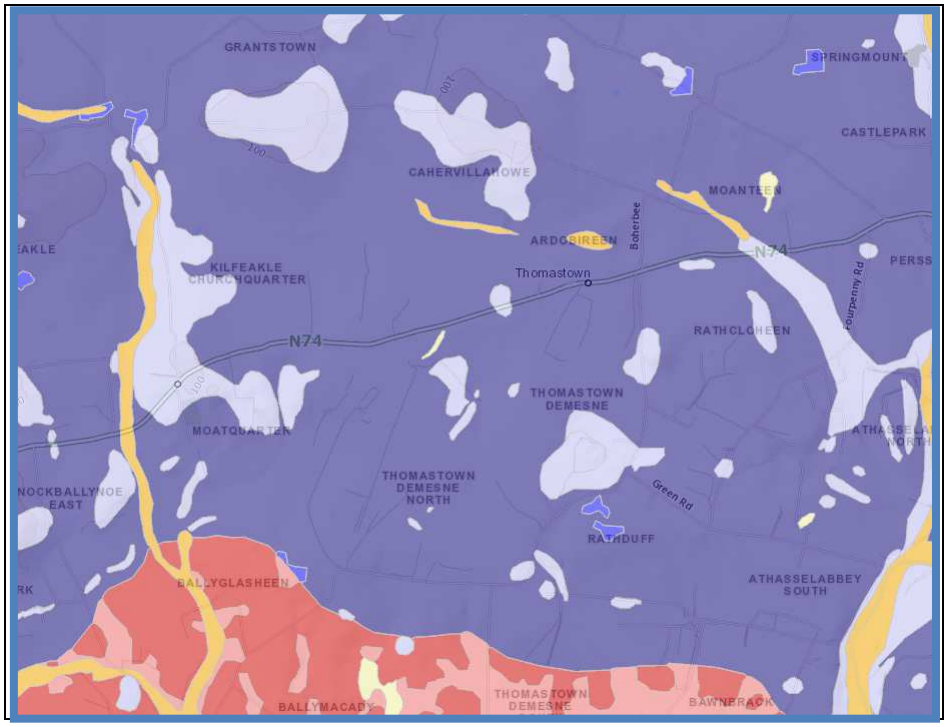
Predicative flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs study have indicated that lands in Thomastown village are not at risk of flooding.

2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie. were consulted. No flooding recorded in Thomastown village.

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Thomastown.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Thomastown. The **dark blue** colour also represents a soil type BminDW – Derived from mainly calcareous parent materials. Grey Brown Podzolics Brown Earths (medium – high base status). Till derived chiefly from limestone. Deep well drained mineral (Mainly basic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Thomastown village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Thomastown village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Thomastown. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

STAGE ONE FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT – TOEM

1.0 Introduction

This is the Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment.

The purpose of this process is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the plan area that may warrant further investigation through stage 2 and 3 Flood Risk Assessment.

2.0 Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1)

The following sources of information have been investigated in order to determine flood risk potential;

1. National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
2. Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study
3. OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)
4. GSI Alluvial deposit map.
5. Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.
6. Newspaper reports.
7. Inspections and review.

2.1 National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011.

Lands in Toem Village have been identified as areas which may be liable to Flood Risk under this study.

Toem Flood Map

2.2 Draft Flood Maps prepared under the CFRAMs Study

Predictive flood maps produced under the Draft Suir CFRAMs Study have indicated that lands in Toem village are at risk of flooding. While the study has not been published to date, regard has been made to same and the Council has taken a pre-cautionary approach to the zoning of land.

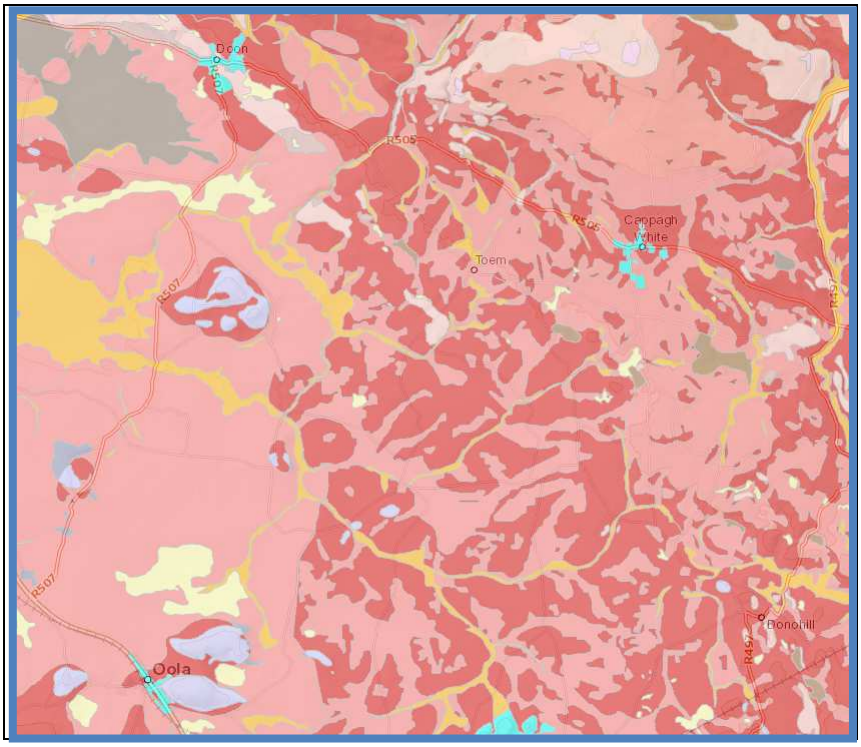
2.3 OPW Flood Risk Information (www.floodmaps.ie)

Predictive and historic flood maps, such as those at www.floodmaps.ie.

No flooding recorded in Toem village

2.4 GSI Alluvial deposit map.

GSI Soils Map for Toem.



The GSI Soils map is set out above for Toem. The **red** colour area represents that the soil composition Amin DW. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Acid Brown Earths. Brown Podzolics. Deep well drained mineral. (Mainly acidic). The pale red colour represents the soil composition Amin PD. Derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials. Surface water gleys. Ground water gleys. Mineral poorly drained. (Mainly acidic).

The GSI Soils Map coupled with the other sources identified, has informed the Land Use Zoning Map and areas which are potentially liable to flooding have been zoned for amenity uses (save where they have already been developed).

**Alluvial deposits (denoted in Mustard/Yellow colour) indicate soil deposits from flood events. No such soil deposits appear on the GSI soils Map for Toem village.*

2.5 Liable to flood markings on the old 6 inch maps.

Lands in the village, within the settlement boundary have been not been identified on the 6" maps as being 'liable to flooding'.

2.6 Newspaper reports

There were no Newspaper reports found for flooding in Toem village.

2.7 Site Inspections and Review

A site visit was undertaken and planning histories consulted. There is no evidence of flooding history.

3.0 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, and taking a precautionary approach to the identification of zoning objectives within the settlement plan, the Council is satisfied that there is no potential flood risk identified in areas planned for growth in Toem. The Council may, as appropriate, require the preparation of Flood Risk Assessments on land which are on or adjacent to areas identified as being at risk of flood, or should additional evidence become available over the lifetime of the plan.

Comhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann
Tipperary County Council