Project

Boyne Greenway (Drogheda to Mornington)

Report Title

Flood Risk Assessment

Client

Meath County Council

RTATION ANSPO

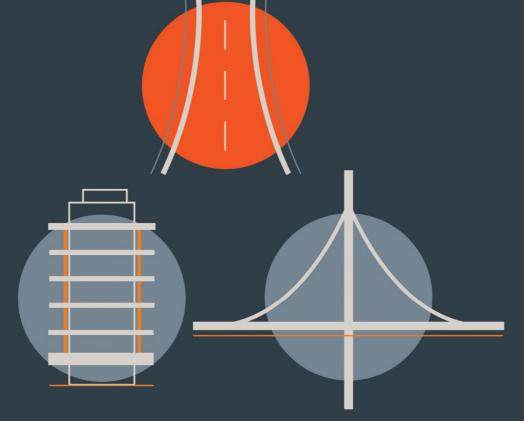




TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0		1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Objectives	1
1.3	Greenway Route Drogheda to Mornington	1
3.0	PLANNING SYSTEM FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES	6
3.1	General	6
3.2	Sequential Approach	6
3.3	Flood Zones	7
3.4	Vulnerability	7
3.5	Flood Zone vs Vulnerability	
3.6	Flood Risk Assessment Stages	8
4.0	STAGE 1 FLOOD RISK IDENTIFICATION	9
4.1	General	9
4.2	Information Sources	9
4.3	Initial Findings & Flood Zone Determination	9
4.4	Vulnerability Classification	10
5.0	STAGE 1 INITIAL FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT	11
5.1	Flood Sources	11
5.2	Initial Fluvial & Coastal Flood Risk Assessment	12
5.3	Initial Pluvial Flood Risk Assessment	14
6.0	STAGE 3 – DETAILED FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT	15
6.1	General	15
6.2	Surface Water Management & SUDs	15
6.3	Flood Risk Exceedance	15
6.4	Impact on Adjacent Areas	15
6.5	Access and Egress for Emergency Services During Flood Events	16
6.6	Flood Risk Mitigation	16
7.0	CONCLUSIONS	17

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

DBFL Consulting Engineers were appointed by Meath County Council (MCC) to design a pedestrian and cycle route from Drogheda Town out to Mornington village

As part of the investigation into the feasibility of delivering the proposed cycle and pedestrian route between Drogheda and Mornington, DBFL have prepared this Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) report to accompany a planning application.

1.2 Objectives

The objective of this report is to inform the planning authority regarding flood risk for the proposed development. The report assesses the proposed greenway route in accordance with the requirements of "The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities" determining the flood zone category along the route and presents information which would facilitate an informed decision of the planning application in the context of flood risk and level of vulnerability.

1.3 Greenway Route Drogheda to Mornington

The proposed development route, that this report will focus attention on, is the section from the railway viaduct (Belfast Dublin line) in Drogheda County Louth out to Mornington County Meath (see **Figure 1**). This section of the route will serve as a direct route for pedestrian and cyclists between Mornington/East Meath and the population employment centre in Drogheda. It will also provide local access points at key locations along the route.

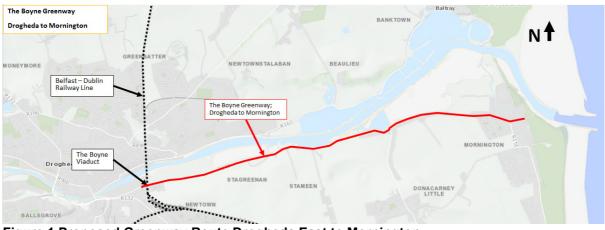


Figure 1 Proposed Greenway Route Drogheda East to Mornington

The provisionally identified route for the Boyne Greenway, between Drogheda and Mornington, generally follows the existing R150/R151 Regional Road, moving away from the road due to levels, lack of space, or to ensure that open views to the Boyne Estuary are retained where possible and maximising the benefits of the greenway. As highlighted earlier a significant portion of the route falls within the boundary of the Boyne Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

The provisional route for this section of the Boyne Greenway is approximately 5.9 km in length with approximately 4.1 km of the route directly alongside the road, and 1.8km away from the road to ensure both a safe continuation of the route and the retention of the views across the Boyne Estuary. Although it would be preferable to have the greenway completely away from the road, this approach balances the reduced impact on the SPA/SAC with access and functionality yet still providing the outstanding views available. The route will be a mixture of at grade construction, when directly alongside the existing road, and elevated boardwalk where the route moves into the intertidal zone. Short span bridges will be utilised at surface water discharge points into the estuary. This report should be read in conjunction with the submitted planning drawings.

2.0 Proposed Works

2.1 Overview

As outlined above the proposed section of the Boyne Greenway, running from Drogheda East out to Mornington, is to be made up of two fundamental construction forms depending on location:

- 1. Construction directly alongside, or within very close proximity of, the regional road within an area of existing roadside verge.
- 2. Construction significantly away from the roadside and/or within the intertidal zone/SPA/SAC.

Short span bridges will be used at two locations along the route where a stream and large culvert discharge to the estuary.

Each of the above construction forms is outlined below for information with further detail provided as part of the Outline Construction Methodology report which also forms part of the submission.

2.2 Greenway Construction Alongside Road

There is approximately 4.1km of the proposed greenway to be constructed alongside the road or very close to the road edge. Given the location, access and low maintenance requirements, robust construction forms are preferred. Therefore, bituminous construction in accordance with the recommendations of the TII Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (TII DMRB) is considered the most appropriate. Some similar greenway examples are provided below for illustration. A typical section is provided as part of the drawing package submitted as part of the application.



Figure 2 Examples of Bituminous Surfaced Greenways Alongside Road (Holland and Ireland)

2.3 Greenway Construction Intertidal Zones/SPA/SAC

There is approximately 2.4km of proposed greenway within the SPA/SAC areas with approximately 610 metres of this within the current intertidal zone. In these areas it is proposed that the greenway be elevated onto a boardwalk structure. The boardwalk will be constructed at a minimum level defined by this flood risk assessment. The elevated boardwalk is to be formed using propriety recycled plastic elements. A section of the boardwalk along the River Boyne (upstream) has already been constructed using this form (see figure below).

[It should be noted that the current boundary of the SPA/SAC falls within the road corridor in places].



Figure 3 Boyne Greenway Upstream: Recycled Plastic Elements Construction

2.4 Greenway Construction Bridge Sections

Bridge sections will be required at two locations along the route of the greenway to provide 20 metre clear spans. The first is between chainage 3705 and 3725 and spans the outlet from the Stameen/ Colpe Stream. The second is between chainage 4720 and 4740 and spans the outlet from an unnamed watercourse.

The proposed bridge at chainage 3705 to 3725, spanning the outlet of the Stameen/Colpe Stream, will be a prefabricated steel arch bridge placed on precast concrete cross beams on precast concrete piles. This construction approach was agreed through discussions with the architectural heritage department of Meath County Council to limit impact on the existing stone arch bridge structure and not detract from the bridge visually.



Figure 4 Typical Prefabricated Steel Arch Bridges

The proposed bridge at chainage 4720 to 4740, spanning the outfall of the unnamed watercourse, will be a simpler option formed by providing a prestressed precast concrete beam resting on a precast concrete ground beam on precast concrete piles. The deck will be partially precast with in-situ finished surface.





Figure 5 Typical Precast Concrete Bridges

3.0 PLANNING SYSTEM FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

3.1 General

"The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities" and its Technical Appendices outline the requirements for a Flood Risk Assessment.

The assessment of flood risk requires an understanding of where water comes from (the source), how and where it flows (the pathways) and the people and assets affected by it (the receptors).

The principal sources are rainfall or higher than normal sea levels. The principal pathways are rivers, drains, sewers, overland flow and river and coastal floodplains and their defence assets. The receptors can include people, their property and the environment. All three elements are examined as part of the flood risk assessment including the vulnerability and exposure of receptors to determine potential consequences.

Risks to people, property and the environment should be assessed over the full range of probabilities, including extreme events. Flood risk assessment should cover all sources of flooding, including effects of run-off from development locally and beyond.

3.2 Sequential Approach

This FRA applies the sequential approach to flood risk assessment as outlined in the aforementioned guidelines. The process begins by establishing the flood zone category of the site. The next stage is to determine the vulnerability classification for the proposed development. Using these determinations, the development is either considered appropriate or will require that a justification test be conducted (see figure below).

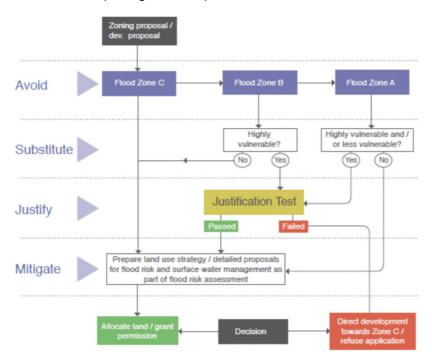


Figure 6 Extract from The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines: (Sequential Approach Mechanism in the Planning Process)

3.3 Flood Zones

The FRM Guidelines uses flood zones to determine the likelihood of flooding and for flood risk management as part of the planning process. There are three flood zones identified.

Flood Zone A – where the probability of flooding from rivers and the sea is highest (ie greater than 1% AEP for river flooding and 0.5% for coastal flooding)

Flood Zone B – where the probability of flooding from rivers and the sea is moderate (ie between 0.1% and 1% for river flooding and between 0.1% and 0.5% for coastal flooding).

Flood Zone C – where the probability of flooding from rivers and the sea is low (ie less than 0.1% or for both river and coastal flooding). Flood Zone C covers all areas of the plan which are not in zones A or B.

3.4 Vulnerability

The FRM Guidelines also categorises types of development as either;

- Highly Vulnerable e.g. dwellings, hospitals, fire stations, essential infrastructure,
- Vulnerable e.g. retail, commercial or industrial buildings, local transport infrastructure,
- Water Compatible e.g. flood infrastructure, docks, amenity open space.

3.5 Flood Zone vs Vulnerability

The aim of the FRM Guidelines, using the Sequential Approach, is to ensure that development is best positioned on land that is at the lowest risk of flooding appropriate to the level of vulnerability assigned. Where the form of development is not considered appropriate a Justification Test can be undertaken (refer to Figure 7 below).

	Flood Zone A	Flood Zone B	Flood Zone C
Highly vulnerable development (including essential infrastructure)	Justification Test	Justification Test	Appropriate
Less vulnerable development	Justification Test	Appropriate	Appropriate
Water-compatible development	Appropriate	Appropriate	Appropriate

Figure 7 Matrix of Flood Zone verses Vulnerability

3.6 Flood Risk Assessment Stages

The FRM Guidelines also outlines that a staged approach should be adopted when carrying out a flood risk appraisal or assessment. The stages of appraisal and assessment are:

Stage 1 Flood risk identification – to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to either the area of regional planning guidelines, development plans and LAP's or a proposed development site that may warrant further investigation at the appropriate lower level plan or planning application levels;

Stage 2 Initial flood risk assessment – to confirm sources of flooding that may affect a plan area or proposed development site, to appraise the adequacy of existing information and to scope the extent of the risk of flooding which may involve preparing indicative flood zone maps. Where hydraulic models exist the potential impact of a development on flooding elsewhere and of the scope of possible mitigation measures can be assessed. In addition, the requirements of the detailed assessment should be scoped; and

Stage 3 Detailed flood risk assessment – to assess flood risk issues in sufficient detail and to provide a quantitative appraisal of potential flood risk to a proposed or existing development or land to be zoned, of its potential impact on flood risk elsewhere and of the effectiveness of any proposed mitigation measures.

This FRA comprises Stages 1, 2 and 3 involving both identification, initial assessment, and a more detailed assessment of flood risk. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was carried out for County Meath, in support of the Meath County Development Plan, 2013-2019.

4.0 STAGE 1 FLOOD RISK IDENTIFICATION

4.1 General

The initial flood risk identification stage uses existing information to identify and confirm whether there may be flooding or surface water management issues for the subject site which may warrant further investigation.

4.2 Information Sources

The following sources are considered relevant to the greenway route and have been researched in order to identify initial flood risks.

Information Source	Comments
Predictive and historic flood maps, and Benefiting Lands Maps, such as those at www.floods.ie;	Information obtained (and reviewed) from www.floods.ie (OPW website).
Predictive flood maps produced under CFRAM Studies;	Floodinfo.ie providing access to Eastern CFRAM study Flood Maps –Fluvial Flood Extents and Fluvial Flood Depth Maps consulted.
Information on flood defence condition and performance;	No flood defences identified in the Eastern CFRAM Study in the immediate vicinity of the site.
Walkover survey to assess potential sources of flooding, likely routes for flood waters and the site's key features, including flood defences, and their condition;	Walkover survey carried out.
'Liable to flood' markings on the old '6 Inch' maps;	Historic OSI maps consulted.

4.3 Initial Findings & Flood Zone Determination

Floodmaps.ie

From consultation of flood information from the OPW's floodmaps.ie website the route of the greenway has had numerous recurring flood events in the past with the most recent occurring on the Marsh Road (R150) in 2014. See <u>www.floodmaps.ie</u> report in Appendix A.

CFRAM Mapping

From consultation of the Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) Study and Mapping (<u>www.cfram.ie</u> website) the proposed route of the greenway (typically following the Marsh Road R150 and R151) falls within an area that could be classified as Flood Zone A, Flood Zone B or Flood Zone C based on existing ground levels along the proposed route. It should be noted however, that the existing road-based infrastructure along the route also falls within these same flood zones currently.

4.4 Vulnerability Classification

The assignment of a vulnerability class for the proposed greenway is a key decision in the level of flood risk that is appropriate. The route will predominantly be used as a leisure route based on the objectives and policies detailed in the Meath County Development Plan 2013-2019. The route will also offer a sustainable transport link between Mornington and Drogheda Town Centre. Therefore, the proposed cycle and pedestrian route could be classified as either local transport infrastructure **(less vulnerable)** or amenity open space **(water compatible development)** (see figure below).

Buildings used for: retail, leisure, warehousing, commercial, industrial and non-residential institutions;
Land and buildings used for holiday or short-let caravans and camping, subject to specific warning and evacuation plans;
Land and buildings used for agriculture and forestry;
Waste treatment (except landfill and hazardous waste);
Mineral working and processing; and
Local transport infrastructure.
Flood control infrastructure;
Docks, marinas and wharves;
Navigation facilities;
Ship building, repairing and dismantling, dockside fish processing and refrigeration and compatible activities requiring a waterside location;
Water-based recreation and tourism (excluding sleeping accommodation);
Lifeguard and coastguard stations;
Amenity open space, outdoor sports and recreation and essential facilities such as changing rooms; and
Essential ancillary sleeping or residential accommodation for staff required by uses in this category (subject to a specific warning and evacuation plan).

Figure 8: Extract from 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines'

5.0 STAGE 1 INITIAL FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

5.1 Flood Sources

A Source-Pathway-Receptor model has been produced to summarize the possible sources of floodwater, the pathways by which flood water could reach receptors and the receptors that could be affected by potential flooding, see Table below.

It outlines effects of various potential sources, the performance and response of pathways and the consequences to the receptors in the context of the proposed development.

These sources, pathways and receptors will be assessed further by the initial flood risk assessment stage.

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk
Coastal	Adjacent to tidal estuary	People /Greenway	Probable	High	Significant
Fluvial	Adjacent to the Boyne River.	People /Greenway	Probable	High	Significant
Surface Water (Pluvial)	Blockage and / or surcharging of the existing road surface water drainage network.	People /Greenway	Possible	Low	Moderate
Groundwater	Rising groundwater levels within the site	People /Greenway	Rare	Low	Minor

Table 1 Source-Pathway-Receptor Analysis

				Impact		
		Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
		2	3	4	5	6
_	Highly Probable	Moderate	Significant	Significant	Severe	Severe
pod	Probable	Moderate	Moderate	Significant	Significant	Severe
iklehood	Possible	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Significant	Significant
Likl	Unlikely	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Significant
	Rare	Minor	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Moderate

The initial flood risks identified above are summarised below. These risks are assessed further in this section of the FRA.

- Significant risk of fluvial / coastal flooding from the River Boyne and Estuary.
- Moderate risk of pluvial flooding (surface water and human / mechanical error) in some locations.
- Minor/Negligible risk of groundwater flooding

The risk of groundwater flooding is considered negligible in comparison with the fluvial / coastal flooding risk and therefore will not be addressed any further in this flood risk assessment.

5.2 Initial Fluvial & Coastal Flood Risk Assessment

The highest impacting flood risk on the greenway is fluvial/coastal. The Eastern CFRAM flood extents mapping identified that the route of the proposed greenway is generally influenced by Coastal Flooding more so than Fluvial Flooding and the reference levels for coastal flooding are provided only along the proposed route and will therefore be the driver for the basis of design. A summary of the flood zones is provided on this basis below for clarity

Flood Zone	Coastal
A	< 3.54m AOD
В	3.54mAOD – 3.74mAOD
С	3.54mAOD – 3.74mAOD

Table 2 Flood Zone Levels Over Route of Greenway

As outlined above the route of the greenway and the proposed level for same is driven by many factors including Existing Road Infrastructure and Visually Intrusive Impact. The route varies in terms of flood zone subject to precise location. This is summarised in the table below which should be read in conjunction with the route alignment drawing submitted as part of the Planning application submitted.

CHAINAGE		FLOOD ZONE A	ROUTE POSITION	CONSTRUCTION TYPE
0	90	YES	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BITUMINOUS
90	340	NO	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BITUMINOUS
340	1470	YES	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BITUMINOUS
1470	1490	NO	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BITUMINOUS
1490	2000	YES	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BITUMINOUS
2000	2110	YES	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BOARDWALK
2110	2160	YES	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BITUMINOUS
2160	2270	NO	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BITUMINOUS
2270	2360	NO	AWAY FROM ROAD	BITUMINOUS
2360	2900	NO	AWAY FROM ROAD	BOARDWALK
2900	3110	NO	AWAY FROM ROAD	BITUMINOUS
3110	3690	NO	AWAY FROM ROAD	BOARDWALK
3690	3700	NO	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BOARDWALK
3700	3730	NO	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BRIDGE
3730	3750	NO	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BOARDWALK
3750	4350	YES	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BOARDWALK
4350	4430	NO	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BOARDWALK
4430	4640	NO	AWAY FROM ROAD	BITUMINOUS
4640	4720	NO	AWAY FROM ROAD	BITUMINOUS
4720	4750	NO	AWAY FROM ROAD	BRIDGE
4750	4860	YES	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BITUMINOUS
4860	5500	NO	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BITUMINOUS
5500	5660	YES	ALONGSIDE ROAD	BITUMINOUS
5660	5870	YES	ALONGSIDE ROAD	EXISTING

Table 3 Route Breakdown, Location, and Flood Zone

In summary of the table above, the greenway route has 4130metres of the route directly alongside the existing road infrastructure and 1740metres away from the road. Therefore, more than 70% of the route is driven by existing road-based infrastructure with levels set at a standard kerb height (150mm) above the road alongside.

We would also highlight that of the 4130metres of greenway alongside the existing road that 3080metres is currently within flood zone A (~75%). Given the extent of existing road based infrastructure already within flood zone A, it would not be considered necessary to raise the level of the greenway to meet the aforementioned criteria but merely ensure that the lowest point on the proposed greenway is higher than the lowest existing level of the existing road based infrastructure and ensure that the construction forms are both robust and resilient to flooding. This is considered further as part of the detailed flood risk assessment.

5.3 Initial Pluvial Flood Risk Assessment

The Source-Pathway-Receptor model identified a moderate risk of pluvial flooding relating to the existing surface water drainage network and human / mechanical error. As a significant portion of the route follows the existing road-based infrastructure, this is considered relevant and relates to the existing road drainage network.

The risk of the greenway impacting on the existing road drainage network will be mitigated by ensuring that the run-off from the proposed greenway is directed to soakage areas away from the road drainage network.

The risk of pluvial flooding affecting the operation of the greenway will be mitigated by setting the level of the greenway at a level above the road alongside (a minimum of 150mm). The road network is operated and maintained by Meath County Council and Louth County Council on a periodic basis providing further mitigation against pluvial flooding impacting on the proposed greenway. A detailed risk assessment of the pluvial risk is therefore not considered necessary.

6.0 STAGE 3 – DETAILED FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

6.1 General

The initial Flood Risk Assessment identified that the most significant flood risk relates to coastal flooding. It also identified that the proposed greenway route varies between flood zones dependent on location along the route. It also found that the majority of the route within flood zone A was constrained as a result of the level of the existing road-based infrastructure alongside and limitations associated with same.

Given that the route is seen as predominately a leisure-based amenity, it will tend to operate during periods of good weather, and the need to raise the route out of flood zone A to meet the higher level for a local transport link would be considered impractical and commercially restrictive.

With the above in mind the following issues are considered in the context of a Detailed Flood Risk Assessment Stage for the proposed greenway;

- Surface Water Management Measures and SuDS
- Flood Risk Exceedance.
- Impact on Adjacent Areas.
- Access and Egress for Emergency Services during Flood Events.
- Flood Risk Mitigation

6.2 Surface Water Management & SUDs

The greenway will be drained naturally to the underlying soil along the entire route. This will be in the form of over the edge to grass verge for the greenway construction alongside the road and will pass through construction in the case of boardwalk or bridge.

6.3 Flood Risk Exceedance

As noted above, the route of the greenway falls within Flood Zone A in places which represents coastal events greater than the 200-year return period (0.5% AEP) as having an impact. During these events, the surrounding road-based infrastructure will also be flooded as will be the existing drainage network. Following this significant future event, the road and greenway will drain back down following the tidal event, normally within a period of 12 hours. The road and closely associated infrastructure would be cleared by Meath County Council and Louth County Council respectively.

Where the greenway is away from the road, and on boardwalk, the level of same will be set above the Flood Zone A level.

6.4 Impact on Adjacent Areas

Adjacent areas will not be impacted greatly by the greenway, as the drainage will generally be straight to ground or river estuary not making use of any existing conveyancing or active drainage systems.

6.5 Access and Egress for Emergency Services During Flood Events

Vehicular access / egress is directly from the R150/R151 road alongside. Access points will be provided along the route where it moves away from the road. During extreme flood events the greenway will be allowed to flood along with the road. Where extreme events occur beyond those considered manageable, Variable Messaging Signs will be used to advance warn users of the impact on the greenway.

6.6 Flood Risk Mitigation

A practical approach to mitigating the flood risk associated with the proposed greenway would be to ensure that the following design assumptions are applied:

- 1. The level of the proposed greenway, alongside the road, is above the level of road.
- 2. The lowest level on the greenway route is above the lowest level of the road. and that the construction form of the greenway is robust, resilient and easily maintained.
- 3. It would also be considered prudent to apply the principle that where a boardwalk structure is used away from the road that the level of same is kept out of flood zone A to reduce maintenance levels associated with same.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on a thorough review and assessment of the flood risks associated with the proposed greenway the following conclusions can be drawn

- The proposed greenway can be classified both as less vulnerable when considered as a local transport link and water compatible when considered as a leisure-based amenity. Therefore, where possible the route should be kept above Flood Zone A (in Flood Zone B or C) when not constrained by existing physical infrastructure.
- 2. The most prominent flood risk associated with the greenway route is coastal flooding which is a reoccurring problem on the Marsh Road and R150/R151 generally. To reduce the impact on the existing road-based infrastructure would necessitate significant works in the form of flood defences or by raising the existing road by more than 1 metre in places. This is considered beyond the study requirements for the proposed greenway.
- 3. A substantial portion of the existing road-based infrastructure, where the proposed greenway route follows, is currently within Flood Zone A. It would therefore be impractical, commercially restrictive, and visually obtrusive to increase the greenway height to meet the required flood zone. (as much as 1.2 metres above the road level in places)
- 4. Approximately 48% of the proposed greenway route is within an appropriate flood zone for the more conservative local transport link infrastructure (ie Flood Zone B or C). The greenway route will be kept above Flood Zone A (ie Flood Zone B or C) when not constrained by being directly alongside the road. This ensures that the 'Avoid principle' has been applied in accordance with The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines Sequential Approach
- 5. Where the greenway is within Flood Zone A, it is directly alongside a road that is constraining any increase in level. This ensures that the 'Justification principle' has been applied in accordance with The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines Sequential Approach.
- 6. The construction forms, irrespective of location, will be robust and resilient requiring limited maintenance following a flood event. This ensures that the 'Mitigation principle' has been applied in accordance with The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines Sequential Approach.
- 7. A further detailed Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment is not required.

Appendix A

OPW FLOOD RISK HAZARD MAPPING REPORT

OPW National Flood Hazard Mapping

Summary Local Area Report

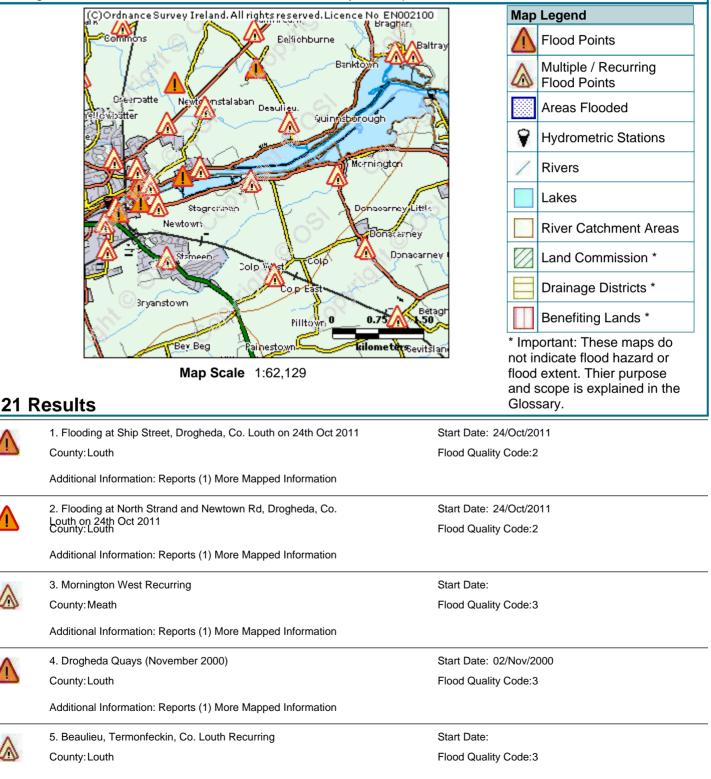
This Flood Report summarises all flood events within 2.5 kilometres of the map centre.

The map centre is in:

County: Meath

NGR: 0 121 756

This Flood Report has been downloaded from the Web site www.floodmaps.ie. The users should take account of the restrictions and limitations relating to the content and use of this Web site that are explained in the Disclaimer box when entering the site. It is a condition of use of the Web site that you accept the User Declaration and the Disclaimer.



A	6. Drogheda October 2004	Start Date: 27/Oct/2004
	County: Louth	Flood Quality Code:3
	Additional Information: Reports (1) More Mapped Information	
A	7. Beaulieu Stream, Newtownstabalan (November 2002)	Start Date: 15/Nov/2002
<u> </u>	County: Louth	Flood Quality Code:2
	Additional Information: Reports (1) More Mapped Information	
Α	8. Clarkestown Lane, Termonfeckin (November 2002)	Start Date: 15/Nov/2002
<u> </u>	County: Louth	Flood Quality Code:2
	Additional Information: Reports (4) More Mapped Information	
A	9. North Quay Area Drogheda February 2002	Start Date: 01/Feb/2002
	County: Louth	Flood Quality Code:4
	Additional Information: Reports (1) More Mapped Information	
Δ.	10. Termonfeckin Road Drogheda Recurring	Start Date:
	County: Louth	Flood Quality Code:3
	Additional Information: Reports (3) More Mapped Information	
Λ	11. Baltray Road Recurring	Start Date:
	County: Louth	Flood Quality Code:3
	Additional Information: Reports (4) More Mapped Information	
•	12. Newtown Stalaban, Drogheda Recurring	Start Date:
	County: Louth	Flood Quality Code:3
	Additional Information: Reports (2) Press Archive (3) More Mapped Information	
Δ	13. The Glen Drogheda Recurring	Start Date:
	County: Louth	Flood Quality Code:3
	Additional Information: Reports (1) More Mapped Information	
Λ	14. Greenhills Industrial Estate Recurring	Start Date:
	County: Louth	Flood Quality Code:3
	Additional Information: Reports (3) More Mapped Information	
Δ	15. Marsh Road Drogheda Recurring	Start Date:
1	County: Louth	Flood Quality Code:3
	Additional Information: Reports (5) More Mapped Information	
Δ	16. Greenmount and Boyne Recurring	Start Date:
	County: Louth	Flood Quality Code:3
	Additional Information: Reports (2) More Mapped Information	
	17. Ship Street Drogheda (Recurring)	Start Date:
	County: Louth	Flood Quality Code:3
	Additional Information: Reports (4) Press Archive (2) More Mapped Information	
A	18. Dublin Road Drogheda Recurring	Start Date:
	County: Louth	Flood Quality Code:4
	Additional Information: Reports (1) More Mapped Information	



19. Donacarney School R150 Recurring County: Meath

Additional Information: Reports (1) More Mapped Information



20. Marsh Road, Drogheda Recurring County:Meath

Additional Information: Reports (1) More Mapped Information



21. Colp West Recurring County:Meath

Additional Information: Reports (1) More Mapped Information

Start Date:

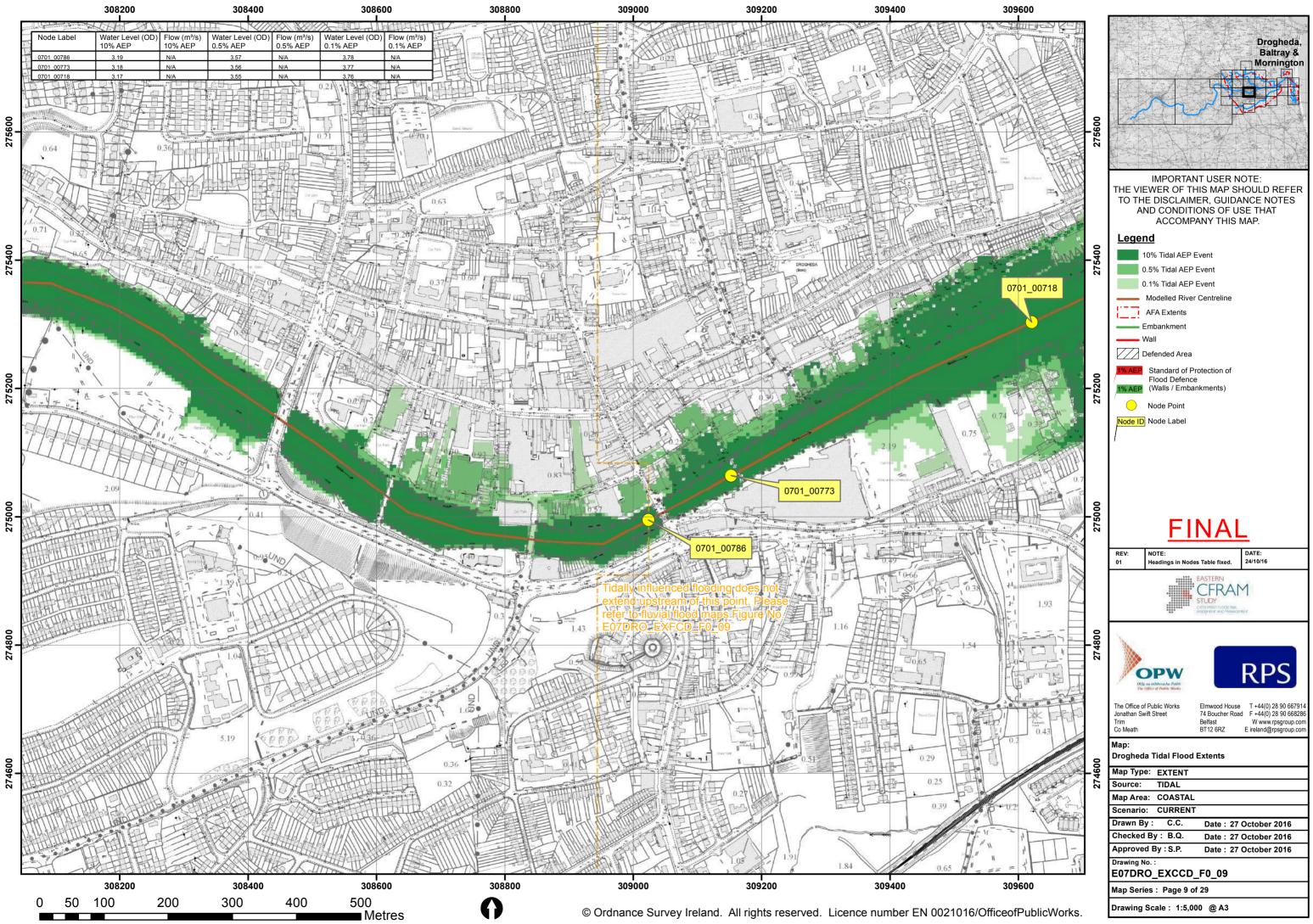
Flood Quality Code:4

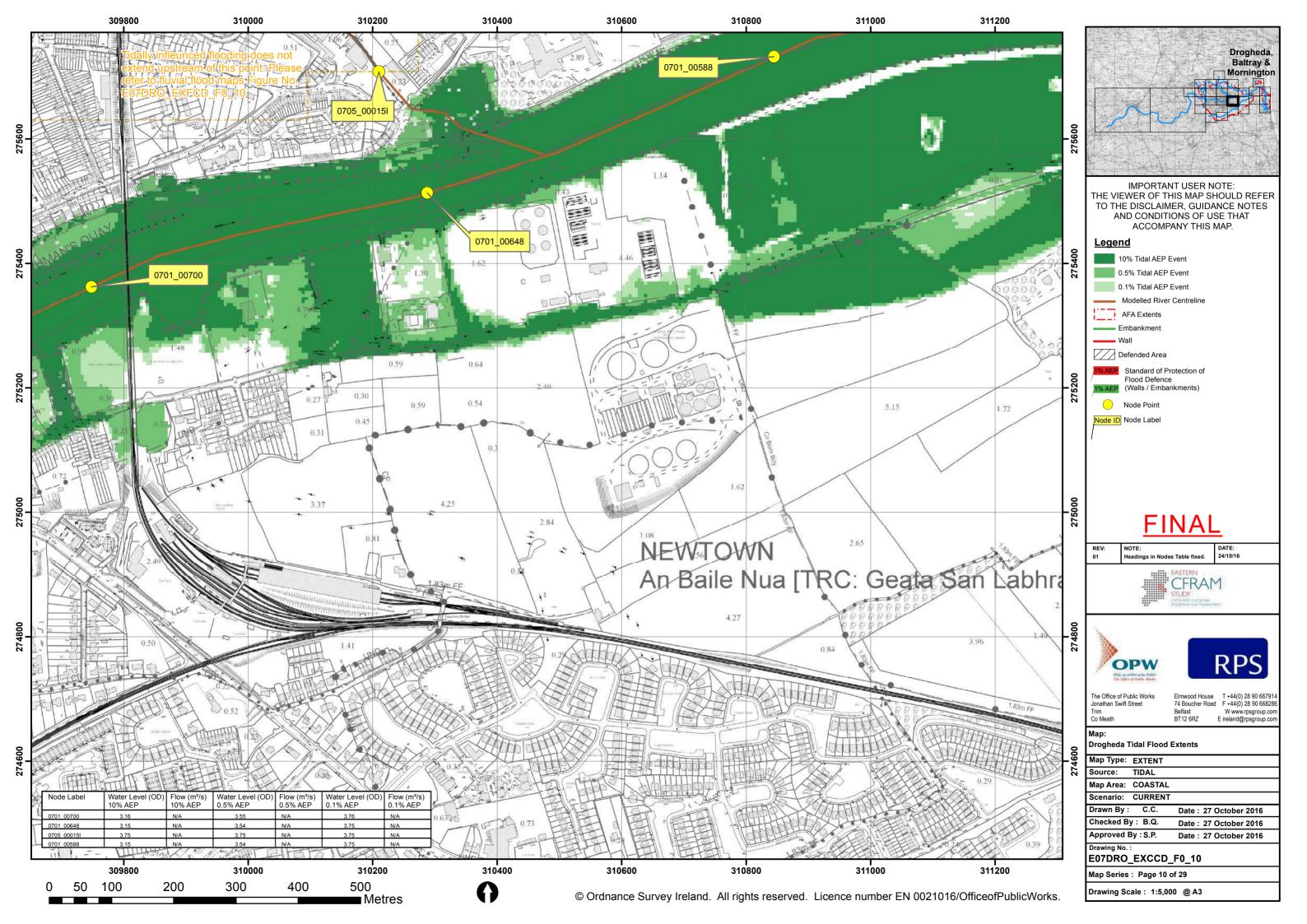
Start Date: Flood Quality Code:4

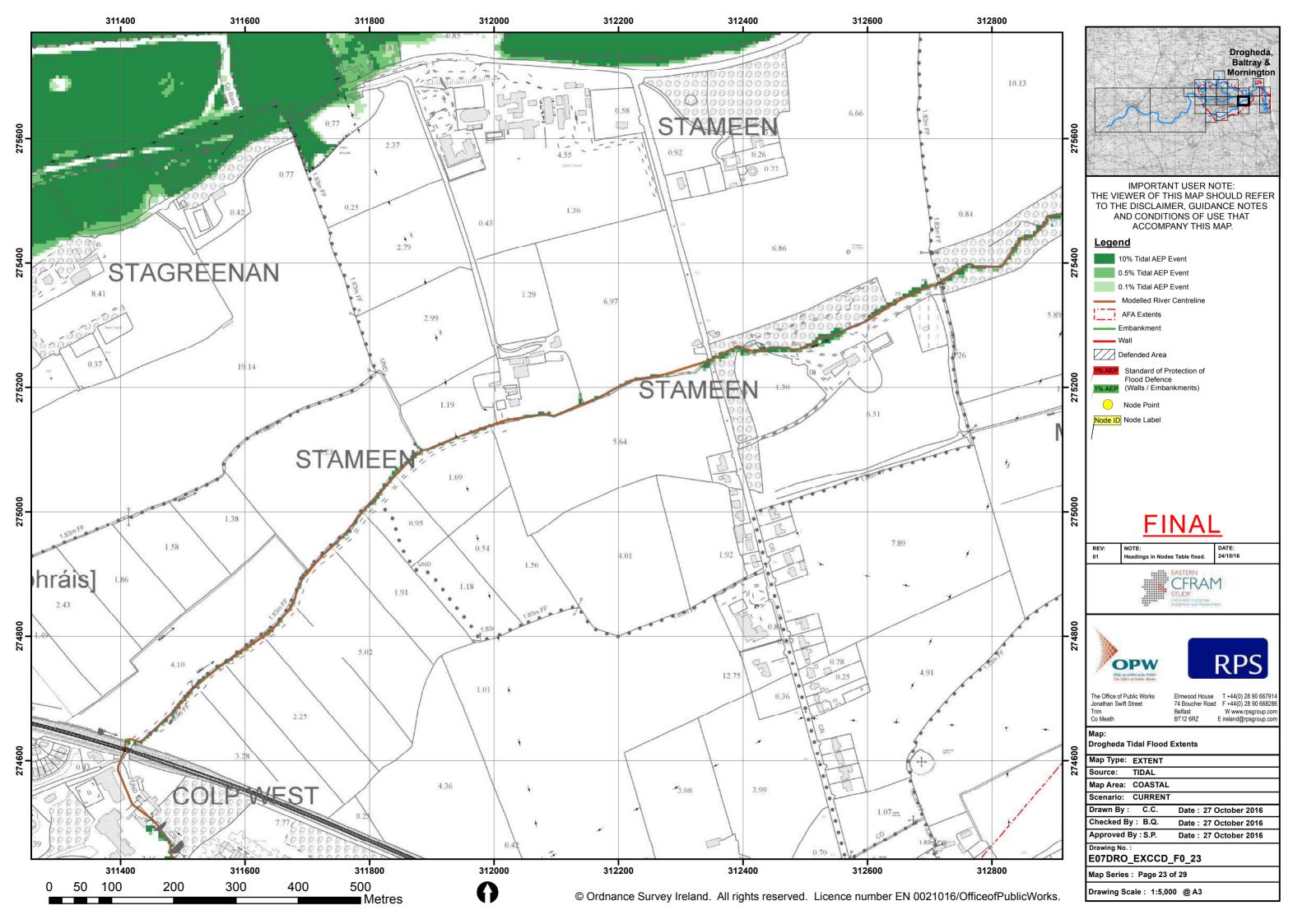
Start Date: Flood Quality Code:4

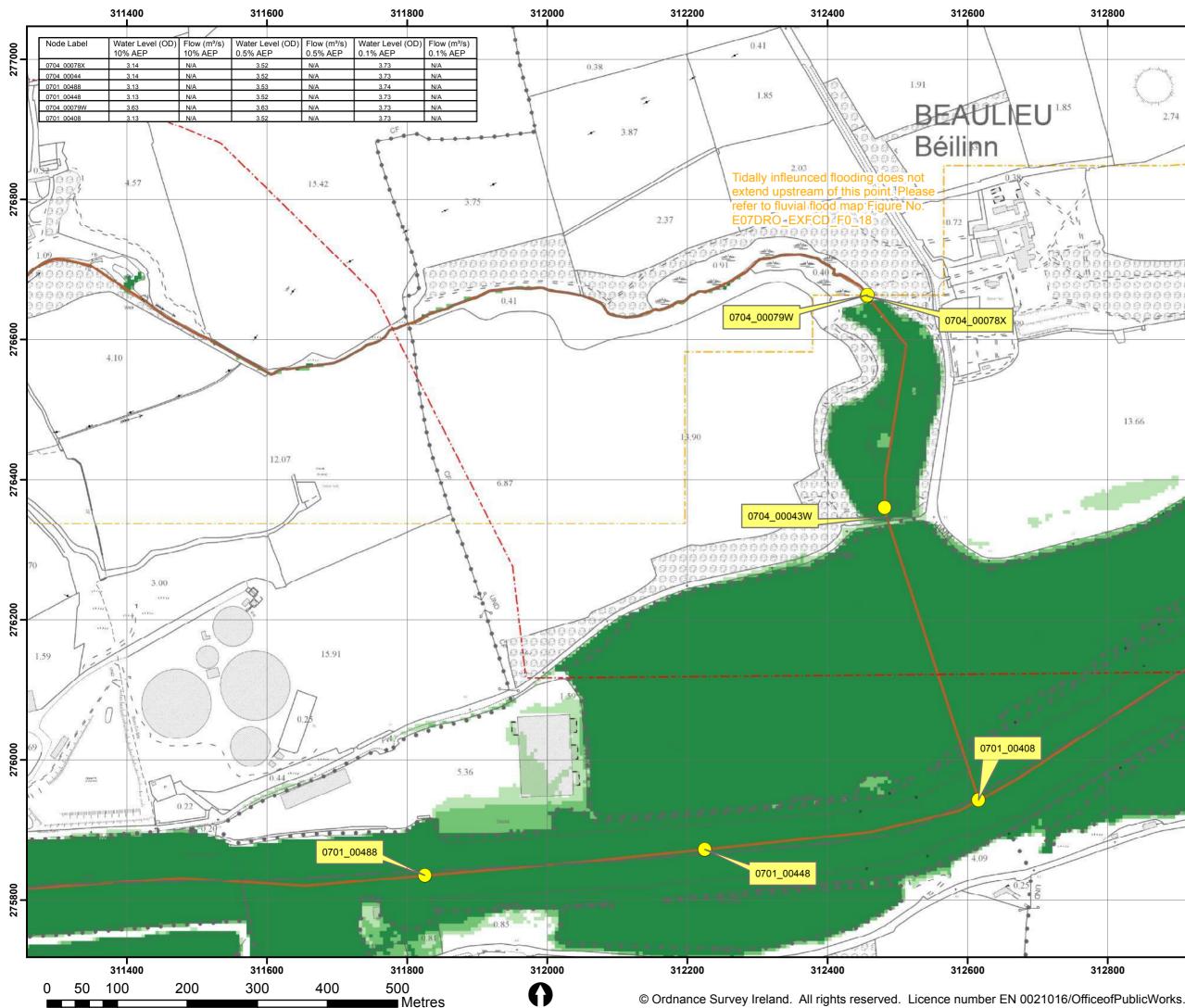
Appendix B

FINAL ECFRAM MAPPING









277000 Drogheda Baltray & Mornington 2.74 276800 IMPORTANT USER NOTE: THE VIEWER OF THIS MAP SHOULD REFER TO THE DISCLAIMER, GUIDANCE NOTES AND CONDITIONS OF USE THAT ACCOMPANY THIS MAP. Legend 10% Tidal AEP Event 0.5% Tidal AEP Event 0.1% Tidal AEP Even 276600 Modelled River Centrelin AFA Extents Embankment Wall Defended Area AEP Standard of Protection of Flood Defence 13.66 1% AEP (Walls / Embankments) Node Point Node ID Node Label 276400 **FINAL** 276200 REV: 01 DATE: 24/10/16 NOTE: eadings in Nodes Table fixed. CFRAM STUDY RPS **OPW** 276000 Elmwood House T +44(0) 28 90 66791 74 Boucher Road F +44(0) 28 90 66828 The Office of Public Works Jonathan Swift Street Trim Co Meath Belfast BT12 6RZ W www.rpsgroup.cor E ireland@rpsgroup.cor Map: Drogheda Tidal Flood Extents Map Type: EXTENT Source: TIDAL Map Area: COASTAL Scenario: CURRENT 5800 Drawn By : C.C. Date : 27 October 2016 27 Checked By : B.Q. Date : 27 October 2016 Approved By : S.P. Date : 27 October 2016 Drawing No. E07DRO_EXCCD_F0_18 Map Series: Page 18 of 29

Drawing Scale: 1:5,000 @ A3

