

TORQUE

CIVIL STRUCTURAL

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

18/11/2021

**ENGINEERING SERVICES REPORT &
FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT**

**FOR
NEW PROPERTY AT
No. 6A BODEN VILLAS, BALLYBODEN,
DUBLIN 16**

**ENGINEERING SERVICES REPORT & FLOOD
RISK ASSESSMENT**

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BALLYBODEN, DUBLIN 16

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18th November 2021

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Job No. L021		Document Ref.:				
		L021 – ESR & FRA for New property at No. 6A Boden Villas, Ballyboden, D16				
Rev.	Status	Authors	Checked	Reviewed	Authorised	Issue Date
8						
7						
6						
5						
4						
3						
2						
1						
0	Issued	Arthur Shirran	Arthur Shirran	Ken Moriarty	Ken Moriarty	18/11/2021

**ENGINEERING SERVICES REPORT & FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT
FOR
NEW PROPERTY AT
No. 6A BODEN VILLAS, BALLYBODEN,
DUBLIN 16**

18th November 2021

1. INTRODUCTION

Torque Consulting Engineers have been instructed to prepare an Engineering Services Report & FRA for a proposed new house at the rear of No. 6 Boden Villas, Ballyboden, Dublin 16.

The site is 0.041 Hectares, in area, See **Figure 1 & 2** below for site location and this was originally the rear garden of No. 6 Boden Villas.

The site is located within the administrative jurisdiction of South Dublin County Council and is bounded by;

- Taylor's Lane to the North;
- Palmer Park to the East;
- Existing residential properties to the West
- Existing drainage ditch/ stream to the South

The site is currently green field site.

The proposed development will involve the construction of a single residential unit with flat roofs

Site Location



Figure 1. Site Location - Perspective view



Figure 2. Site Location - OS map view

2. SCOPE

This report was compiled by reviewing available data from the design team, Local Authority sources and national bodies, i.e. Flood mapping site www.Floodinfo.ie, South Dublin County Council and the Design Team.

This report addresses:

- Stormwater Drainage;
- Foul Water Drainage;
- Potable Water Supply;
- Flood Risk.

All design calculations will be accordance with:

- Local Authority requirements;
- Irish Water specifications and details;
- BS EN 752 – Drainage Outside Buildings;
- The Building Regulations – Technical Guidance Document ‘H’;
- Recommendations for Site Development Works for Housing Areas, Dept. of Environment, 1998;
- Office of Public Works, The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, November 2009.

Other elements of the application pertaining to landscaping/planning or architectural issues are covered by other members of the design team.

3. FOUL DRAINAGE

It is proposed to construct a new foul drainage network in accordance with BS EN 752, The Building Regulations Part 'H' & the Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works.

It is proposed that the foul flows will be directed by gravity to the existing foul water sewer that runs along Palmer Park. Based on the LA public record information the existing sewer is a 225mm dia. vitrified Clay sewer which runs northwards. All new foul drainage will be laid in PVC pipes to suitable falls to accommodate and ensure self-cleansing velocities.

All pipes, rising mains, pumping station and manholes be constructed in accordance with Irish Water requirements and details.

From Irish Water's "*Code of Practice for Wastewater Infrastructure*" the recommended flow per person is 150 litres/day for a residential development. The proposed drainage scheme is designed and detailed in accordance with the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works.

Wastewater loading rates

IW-CDS-5030-03 (Revision 1 – December 2017)

Flow Rates for Design

Per person / activity / day (unless otherwise specified)	FLOW (Litres)
DOMESTIC DWELLINGS	
Standard residential	150
Mobile home type caravans with full services	150
INDUSTRIAL	
Office / Factory without canteen	50
Office / Factory with canteen	100
Open industrial site, e.g. construction, quarry, without canteen	60
*Full-time Day Staff	90
*Part-time Staff (4 hr shift)	45
SCHOOLS	
Non-residential with canteen cooking on site	90
Non-residential without a canteen	50
Boarding school (i) residents	175
Boarding school (ii) day staff (including mid-day meal)	90
HOTELS, PUBS & CLUBS	
Hotel Guests	250
Residential Training/Conference Guest (inclusive all meals)	350
Non residential Conference Guest	60
Public House Patrons	12

IW-CDS-5030-03 (Revision 1 – December 2017)

Holiday Camp Chalet Residents	227
Resident Staff	180
Restaurants - Full Meals	30
Restaurants - pre-prepared catering	25
Restaurants - Snack Bars & bar meals	15
Restaurants - Function Rooms including buffets	15
Restaurants - Fast Food i.e. (roadside restaurants)	12
Restaurants - Fast Food Meal (burger chain and similar)	12
Students (Accommodation only)	100
AMENITY SITES	
Toilet Blocks (per use)	10
Toilet (WC) (per use)	10
Toilet (Urinal) (per use)	5
Toilet Blocks in long stay car parks/lorry parks (per use)	10
Shower (per use)	40
Golf Club	20
Local community sports club, e.g. squash, rugby & football	40
Swimming (where a separate pool exists without an associated sports centre)	10
Health Club/Sports Centre	50
Tent Sites	75
Caravan Sites (i) Touring not serviced	100
Caravan Sites (ii) Static not serviced	100
Caravan Sites (iii) Static fully serviced	150

Figure 3 Wastewater – Loading rates¹¹ Extract from Code of practice for wastewater infrastructure

Total Foul flow rate calculationPopulation Equivalent:

3 no. three bed domestic dwelling:

(5 people per 3 bed dwelling)

5 persons (TBC)

Flow Allocation:

Domestic dwelling (EPA guidelines)

150 l/person/day

Flow Calculations:Domestic dwelling $(150 \times 5) \times 10^{-3} = 0.75 \text{ m}^3 \text{ daily}$ **Total Daily Flow:****0.75 m³/day****Average flowrate (DWF):**

14-hour duration)

0.015 litres/sec (overCalculations: $[(0.75)/(14 \times 60 \times 60)] \times 1000 = 0.015 \text{ L/s}$ **Estimated peak flow (6 DWF):****0.09 litres/sec**

Trapped manholes will not be used, to comply with the Irish Water guidance and recommendations.

Refer to **Appendix A** for the Proposed Foul Water, Surface Water and Watermain layout drawing.

4. SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE

The guidelines for the design of surface water require the incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Systems as per the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study. The proposed drainage scheme is designed and detailed in accordance with the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Systems as per the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study. The rainwater discharging from the roofs will discharge to a separate new surface water drainage network.

The proposed property has insufficient garden space to allow an underground percolation tank to be installed. This is due to the various minimum distances which need to be maintained around a percolation area.

On this we need to maintain the following clearances:

- To proposed foundations = 5 m
- To boundaries = 3 m
- To the stream running to rear of the site = 10 m

To comply with sustainable drainage requirements, we propose the following two stage treatment process for the surface water:

1. **Green Roof:** A green roof will be provided to the new lower roof (southern roof), the upper roof will be reserved for solar panels.
2. **Permeable surfaces:** Permeable paving will be provided to all paved areas surrounding the house and, in the gardens/ driveway
3. **Attenuation of flows from rain events:** Gravel filled underground attenuation area filled with a flow restrictor. This will provide further treatment of the water and slow its release into the surface water sewer adjoining the site. The attenuation area has been sized to accommodate a 100-year return period storm event, with an additional 20% allowance for climate change. Please refer to proposed drainage plan drawing in the appendices.

The existing site is the rear lawn of the existing property No. 6 Boden Villas. The proposed development will entail additional hard surface areas as follows:

Proposed Hard surfaces:	
Proposed roof area	105 m ²
(Of which green roof	43 m ²)
Proposed soft/ permeable landscape	257 m ² (Permeable surfaces)
	<u>407 m²</u>

Note on treatment stage: Green Roof

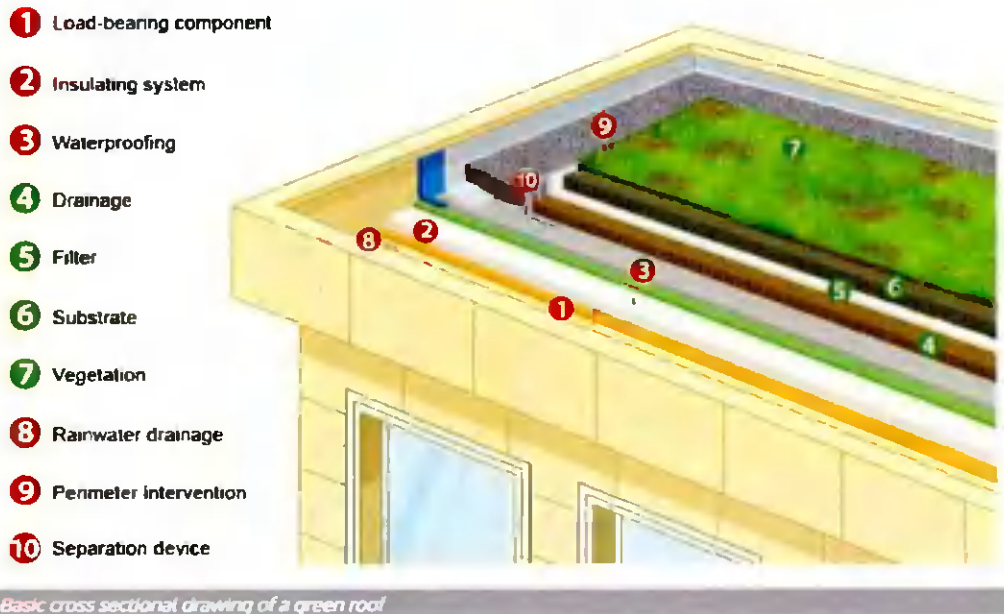


Figure 4: Green roof section [Vegetalid.com]

During the treatment stage, the vegetation within the green roof will give the following benefits:

- slow the rate of runoff from the roof
- filter air particulates
- produce oxygen
- absorb and trap heat

JOB NAME: No. 6A BODEN VILLAS, BALLYBODEN	JOB NO: L021	DATE: 18/11/2021	TORQUE CONSULTING ENGINEERS
TITLE: SURFACE WATER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS	CALCS BY: AS	CHECK'D: KM	

SURFACE WATER STORAGE

Storm Return Period =	100	Years
Total Site Area =	0.0407	Hectares (ha)
Proposed Impermeable Area		
Roof Area =	0.0148	ha
Hard Surface =	0.0000	ha
Open Area =	0.0257	ha
Total Impermeable Area =	0.0148	ha

- 100% Impermeable
- 100% Impermeable
- 0% Impermeable

Site Location (Select from tabs below) **Ballynteer**

Allowable Outflow = **2** litres/sec/ha (Dublin City Council, stormwater management Policy)
2 litres/sec (Minimum flow restrictor size available)

Duration (min)	Rainfall 100 Year (mm)	Intensity (mm/hr)	Discharge Q (= 2.71AI) (l/s)	Proposed Runoff (m ³)	Contiguous Land Runoff (m ³)	Total Runoff (m ³)	Allowable Outflow (m ³)	Storage Req'd (m ³)
2	6.1	183.0	7	1	0	1	0.2	0.6
5	11.1	133.2	5	2	0	2	0.6	1.0
10	16.5	99.0	4	2	0	2	1.2	1.18
15	21.0	84.0	3	3	0	3	1.8	1.23
30	29.0	58.0	2	4	0	4	4	1
60	37.0	37.0	1	5	0	5	7	2
120	46.0	23.0	1	7	0	7	14	2
240	57.0	14.3	1	8	0	8	29	21
360	67.0	11.2	0	10	0	10	43	34
720	86.0	7.2	0	12	0	12	86	74
1440	103.0	4.3	0	15	0	15	173	158
2880	123.0	2.6	0	18	0	18	346	315
4320	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	518	518

Storage required = **1.23** m³ Stormcell Requirement = **1.8** m³

ALLOW 20% EXTRA FOR CLIMATE CHANGE = **1.48** m³

Overized Pipe Requirements

Pipe dia (mm)	Length (m)
300	20.9
600	5
1050	2
1200	1
1450	1

Twin Pipe Requirements

DIA (mm)	AREA/ PIPE (m ²)	TOTAL AREA (m ²)	LENGTH (m)
525	0.216	0.433	3
600	0.283	0.565	2
900	0.636	1.272	1
1050	0.866	1.732	1
1200	1.131	2.262	1

Figure 5. Attenuation calculation

5. POTABLE WATER SUPPLY

The proposed water supply network is to be connected to the existing public system located in the surrounding streets. In accordance with Irish water requirements all connections are to be metred and internal fittings agreed with the Irish Water.

In accordance with best practice, new water saving devices (low water usage appliances and aerated taps etc.) will be fitted as standard into the proposed new units.

Refer to Appendix A for the Proposed Foul Water, Surface Water and Watermain layout drawing.

6. FLOOD RISK ANALYSIS

Level Of Service

The risk of a flood event is a function of the probability of occurrence in any given year. Traditionally, this has been expressed as a return period (e.g. 1-in-100-year return period). However, this has led to misconceptions about the likelihood of repeat occurrences. A less ambiguous expression of probability is the Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP), which may be defined as the probability of a flood event being exceeded in any given year. A 1-in-100-year return period flood event is therefore expressed as a 1% AEP flood event. Likewise, a 1-in-1-year return period flood event is expressed as a 100% AEP flood event.

The Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (published by the Local Authorities in the Greater Dublin Region) and The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities set out the best practice standards for flood risk in Ireland.

These are summarised in **Table 1**.

Flooding Source	Drainage	River	Tidal/Coastal
Residential	1% AEP	0.1% AEP	0.1% AEP
Commercial	1% AEP	1% AEP	0.5% AEP
Water-compatible	-	>1% AEP	>0.5% AEP

Table 1: Summary of Level of Service – Flooding Source

Both the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study and The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities require that account be taken of the effects of climate change over the design life of a development, normally 100 years. Flood risk will therefore change over lifetime of a development. The Flood Risk Assessment therefore considers “present day” flood risk and “future” flood risk.

7. FLOOD RISK & MITIGATION MEASURES

FLUVIAL (RIVER) FLOODING

The site is located approximately 400m east of Owendoher river and 575m west of the Whitechurch river. A drainage ditch flows along the southern boundary of the site. Based on the available information the development is located outside of the 0.1% AEP fluvial floodplain, see extract below and attached in the appendices.

The Floodinfo.ie website also records locations of historical flood events that have occurred. There are no records of fluvial flooding close to the site. See **Figure 6**. The drainage ditch to the south of the site should be inspected periodically for a built up of debris, should any be noted the Local Authority drainage department should be informed so that they can be cleared, preventing water build up.

Therefore the risk of fluvial flooding is negligible and no mitigation measures are proposed.



Figure 6. Past Flood Events locations along with extract from River Flood maps with all probabilities shown. From www.floodinfo.ie.

TIDAL FLOODING

Due to the site's location and height above sea level, there is no historical or perceivable risk of tidal flooding of this site.

PLUVIAL FLOODING

The Floodinfo.ie website shows locations of historical flood events. There are no records of pluvial flooding (that is overland flow resulting from high intensity rainfall) in the vicinity of the site.

Although the risk from over land flooding is remote. There is a remote possibility that it may occur. The proposed design will have the ground floor level 150mm above the surrounding ground level to further protect against potential localised (though unlikely) flooding and blocked drains.

GROUNDWATER FLOODING

According to the Geological Survey of Ireland interactive maps, the subject site is located on *Butter Mountain formation rock outcrop*, this consists of a mixture of slate and quartzite, **see figure 7.**

The groundwater vulnerability assessment of the site shows that the vulnerability of groundwater in the area is low, **see figure 8.**

There are no records of any karst features in the locality and the area is not at risk from ground water flooding (based on GSI.ie map data).

It is concluded therefore that the flood risk represented by ground water is minor.

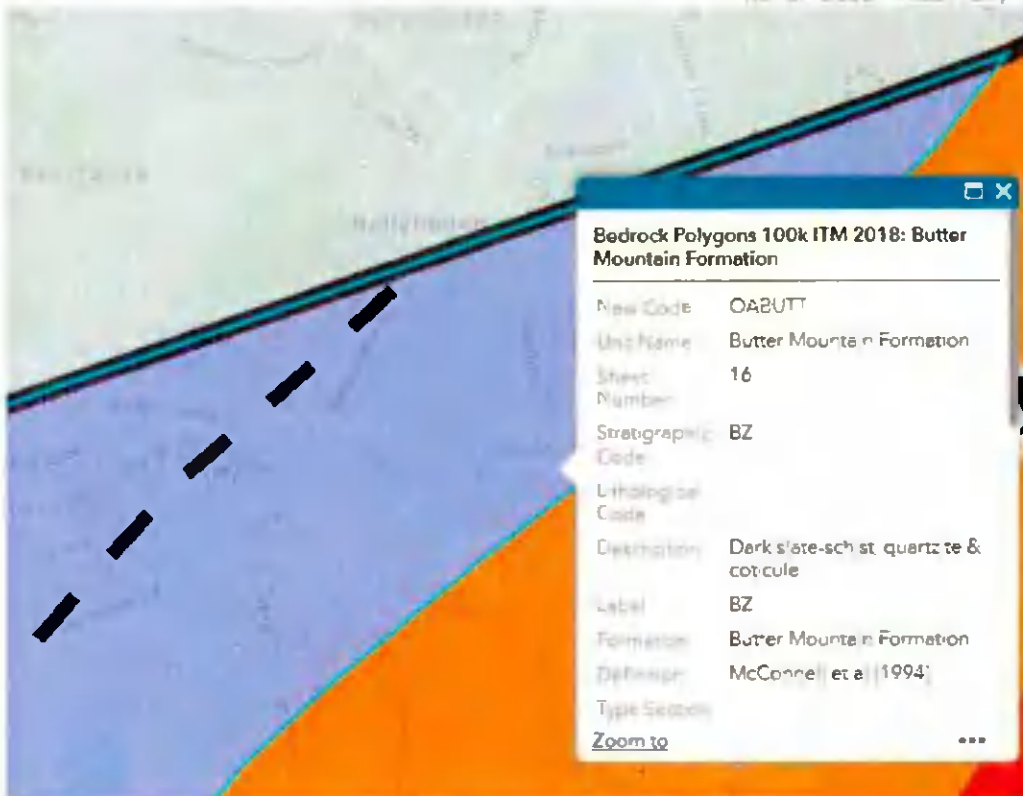


Figure 7. Extract from the GSI.ie website indicating that the site is located above bedrock of slate and quartz

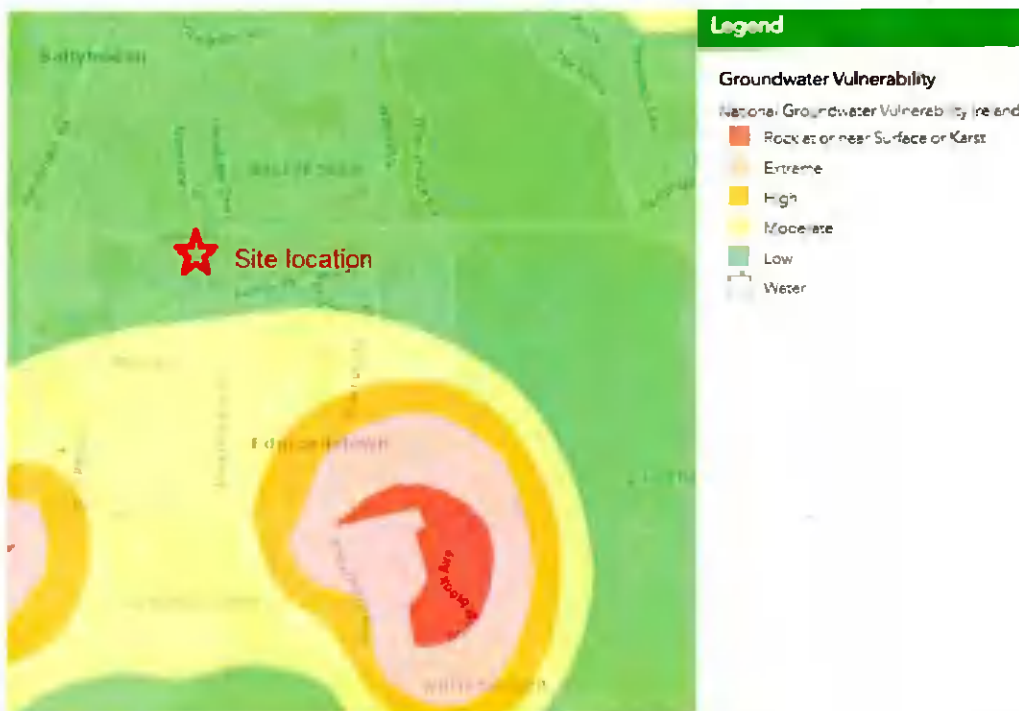


Figure 8. Extract from the GSI.ie website indicating that the site is located in an area of low groundwater vulnerability

8. REFERENCES

- Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works Version 6.0 (April 2006);
- IS EN 752: Drain and Sewer Systems Outside Buildings;
- 'Recommendations for Site Development Works for Housing Areas' by the Department of the Environment and Local Government (November 1998);
- 'Wastewater Infrastructure Standard Details' by Irish Water (April 2016);
- 'Water Infrastructure Standard Details' by Irish Water (April 2016);
- BRE Digest 365 (2007) - *Soakaway Design* - Building Research Establishment;
- CIRIA Report C697 (2007) - *The SUDS Manual* - Construction Industry Research Association;
- CIRIA Report C522 (2000) - *Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems - Design Manual for England and Wales* - Construction Industry Research Association;
- Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (2005) - *Regional Drainage Policies Technical Documents* - Dublin Drainage;
- Technical Guidance Document H (2010) - *Drainage and Wastewater Disposal* - Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government;
- 'Guidelines for drinking water supply' - Water Services Department (February 2009);
- Code of Practice: Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses.

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APPENDICES

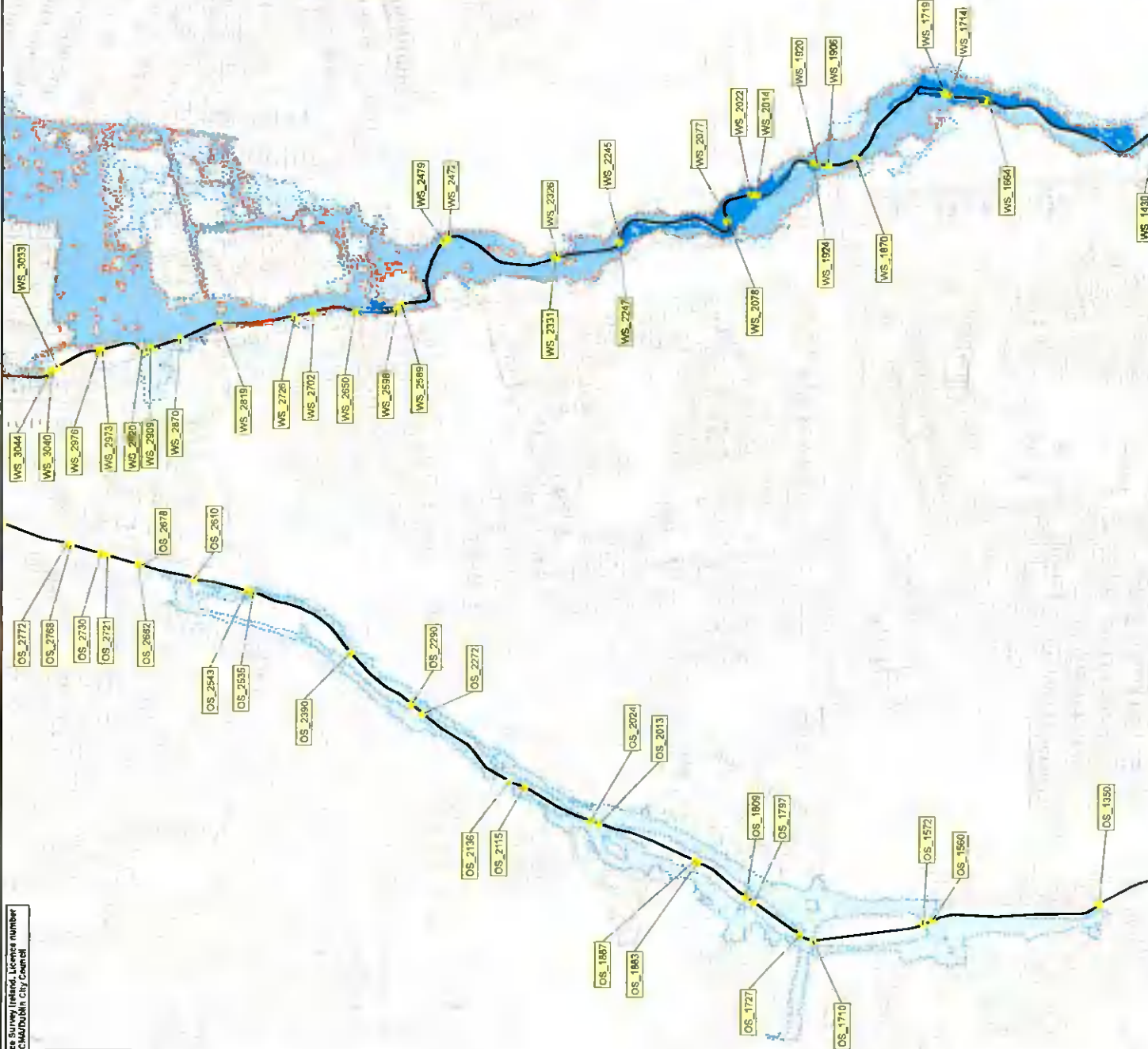
D039-C001-Proposed Drainage Layout

APPENDIX A: Proposed Drainage Drawings (Proposed Drainage Layout)

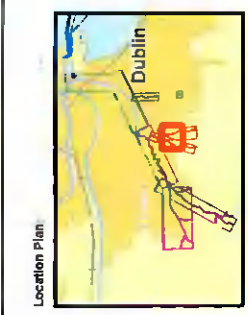
LA Public Sewer Records

APPENDIX **B**: **C**ouncil **D**rainage **R**ecords

Predicted flood maps



Node Label	Water Level (mOD) per AEP	
	WL 10%	WL 0.1%
OS_1950	81.94	82.25
OS_1960	74.26	74.56
OS_1972	74.93	74.62
OS_1710	70.77	71.21
OS_1797	68.87	69.50
OS_1803	68.82	69.03
OS_1883	68.06	68.35
OS_1887	67.89	68.08
OS_2013	66.32	66.53
OS_2024	66.70	66.80
OS_2106	65.35	65.48
OS_2108	64.87	65.38
OS_2272	59.47	59.79
OS_2290	59.33	59.95
OS_2290	59.24	59.77
OS_2335	56.43	56.75
OS_2540	55.57	56.04
OS_2682	54.93	55.33
OS_2724	54.63	55.08
OS_2730	54.64	55.03
OS_2788	54.36	54.73
OS_2772	54.33	54.71
OS_1864	76.78	76.73
OS_1714	76.95	76.69
OS_1718	76.88	76.62
OS_1810	73.35	73.32
OS_1806	72.76	72.73
OS_1920	72.66	72.62
OS_1924	72.67	72.64
OS_2014	71.95	71.92
OS_2022	68.86	68.39
OS_2077	68.79	68.84
OS_2078	68.38	68.17
OS_2245	65.81	66.63
OS_2247	66.29	66.51
OS_2256	65.63	65.45
OS_2331	65.47	65.31
OS_2472	63.35	63.20
OS_2473	63.27	63.14
OS_2568	61.63	61.70
OS_2568	61.09	61.20
OS_2680	60.36	60.37
OS_2712	59.63	59.64
OS_2726	59.34	59.35
OS_2819	58.87	58.89
OS_2870	57.82	57.83
OS_2969	57.38	57.39
OS_2920	56.80	56.81
OS_2973	56.34	56.35
OS_2976	56.28	56.29
OS_3033	54.82	54.83
OS_3040	54.72	54.74
OS_3044	54.72	54.73



Legend

- 10% AEP Flood Extent (1 in 10 chance in any given year)
- 1% AEP Flood Extent (1 in 100 chance in any given year)
- 0.1% AEP Flood Extent (1 in 1000 chance in any given year)
- Deallocated Area
- High Confidence (<20m) (10% AEP)
- Medium Confidence (<40m) (10% AEP)
- Low Confidence (>40m) (10% and 0.1% AEP)
- High Confidence (<20m) (1% AEP)
- Medium Confidence (<40m) (1% AEP)
- Low Confidence (>40m) (1% AEP)
- River Catchment
- Node Point
- Node Label (refer to table)
- Flow reporting location
- Peak flow during design flood extent

USER NOTE

USERS OF THESE MAPS SHOULD REFER TO THE DETAILED TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE FULL RANGE OF INFORMATION, ACCURACY AND GUIDANCE AND CONDITIONS OF USE PROVIDED AT THE FRONT OF THIS BOUND VOLUME. IF THIS MAP DOES NOT FORM PART OF BOUND VOLUME IT SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE.



Client
South Dublin County Council

Project
DODDER CATCHMENT FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDY

Map
PRESENT DAY OWENDOHER & WHITECHURCH

Map Type FLOOD EXTENT
Source FULWAL FLOODING
Map Area URBAN AREA

Author CURRIBY
Drawn By A.J.B.
Checked By A.J.
Approved By A.G.B.

Date 24 November 2019
Date 21 November 2019
Date 24 November 2019

Figure No.
OSWS/EXT/JUA/CURS/103

Map Series Page 2 of 3
Drawing Scale 1:1,000
Plot Scale 1:1 @ A3

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