CS CONSULTING

GROUP

Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment for a Proposed Mixed-Use Development Belgard Square East, Belgard Road and Blessington Road, Dublin 24.

Client: Ravensbrook Limited.

Job No. Q003

June 2022







SITE SPECIFIC FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, BELGARD SQUARE EAST, BELGARD ROAD AND BLESSINGTON ROAD, DUBLIN 24.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Cronin & Sutton Consulting Engineers (CS Consulting) have been commissioned by Ravensbrook Limited to prepare Flood Risk Assessment to accompany a planning application for a proposed mixed-use development at Belgard Square East, Belgard Road and Blessington Road, Dublin 24.

In preparing this report, CS Consulting has made reference to the following:

- South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016–2022, (including Strategic Flood Risk Assessment)
- Draft South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028,
- Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan 2020 (including Strategic Flood Risk Assessment)
- Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Works,
- Office of Public Works Flood Maps,
- Department of the Environment Flooding Guidelines,
- Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2009.
- Geological Survey of Ireland Maps,
- Local Authority Drainage Records.

The Flood Risk Assessment is to be read in conjunction with the engineering drawings submitted by CS Consulting and with the various additional information submitted by the other members of the design team.



2.0 SITE LOCATION

The proposed development site is located on Belgard Square East, Belgard Road and Blessington Road, Dublin 24. The site is located in the administrative jurisdiction of South Dublin County Council (SDCC) and has a total area of circa 1.26 ha.



Figure 1 – Site Location (map data: EPA, NTA, OSM Contributors)

The location of the proposed development site is shown in Figure 1 above; the indicative extents of the development site, as well as relevant elements of the surrounding road network, are shown in more detail in Figure 2.

The development site is bound by Belgard Square East to the west, Blessington Road to the north, Belgard Road to the east and existing commercial developments to the south.



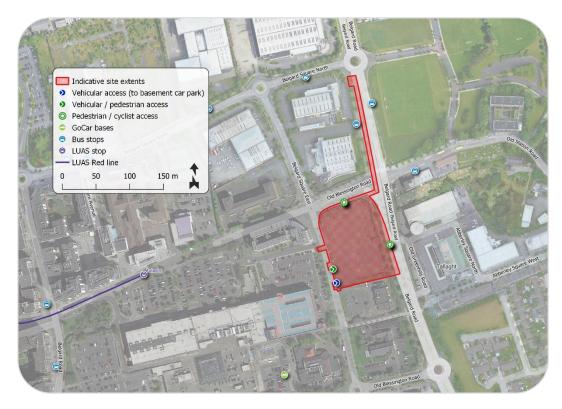


Figure 2 – Site Environs (map data: NTA, OSM Contributors, Google)

2.1 Existing Land Use

The site is currently a brownfield site consisting primarily of hardstanding surfacing. No existing buildings are present on site. The site does not currently generate any vehicular traffic. A topographical survey has been carried out and survey information is shown on CS Consulting drawing no. Q003-CSC-ZZ-XX-DR-C-0001.



3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed development will consist of the demolition of existing boundary wall and construction of:

c. 2,289 sqm of retail/commercial floor space across 10 no. units including retail, restaurant/café and Class 2 financial/professional services and office use, and a crèche (257sqm) at ground and first floor levels;

310 no. build to rent residential apartments including 99 no. one bedroom units, 203 no. 2 bedroom units and 8 no. three bedroom units within a part 6 to part 12 no. storey development across 3 blocks over partial basement;

c. 2,223 sqm of communal external amenity space provided in the form of a ground floor garden and external terraces at fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth floor levels; c. 1,026 sqm of public open space provided in the form of a central courtyard with landscaped areas at site perimeters;

c. 1,785 sqm of resident support facilities and services and amenities provided at basement, ground and first floor levels;

Vehicular access to the basement development from a new access point at Belgard Square East;

A new tertiary route will be provided in the southern part of the site linking Belgard Square East and Belgard Road;

Provision of 130 no. car parking spaces (including 8 no. club car spaces and 6 no. disabled access spaces) at basement level in addition to 5 no. set down spaces (4 no. serving creche) and 1 no. disabled access space at ground level, layby on Belgard Square East, 6 no. motorcycle spaces and a total of 763 no. bicycle parking spaces;



Provision of 4 no. Ø0.3m microwave link dishes to be mounted on 2 no. steel support pole affixed to lift shaft overrun, all enclosed in radio friendly GRP shrouds, together with associated equipment at roof level at Block B;

Provision of 3 no. ESB substations with switch rooms and plant rooms at basement level, hard and soft landscaped areas, bin and bicycle stores, public lighting, attenuation, green roof, plant at roof level, service connections and all ancillary site development works.



4.0 LEVEL OF SERVICE

There is an existing inherent risk of any flood event occurring during any given year. Typically, this likelihood of occurrence was traditionally expressed as a 1-in-100 chance of a 100 year storm event happening in any given year.

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. Therefore a 1-in-100-year event has a return period of 1% AEP flood event, similarly a 100% AEP can be expressed as a 1-in-1-year event.

3.1 The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities set out the best practice standards for flood risk assessment in Ireland. These are summarised in Table 1 below.

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
(docks, marinas)			

Table 1 – Summary of Level of Service – Flooding Source.

Under these guidelines a proposed development site has first to be assessed to determine the flood zone category it falls under. Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan includes a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment covering the area within the scope of the LAP. This includes the subject development site. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment states the following in relation to the assessment of flood risk for new planning applications:

"It is recommended that an assessment of flood risk is required in support of any planning application where flood risk may be an issue and this may include sites in Flood Zone C where a small watercourse or field drain exists nearby. The



level of detail will vary depending on the risks identified and the proposed land use. As a minimum, all proposed development, including that in Flood Zone C, must consider the impact of surface water flood risks on drainage design. In addition, flood risk from sources other than fluvial and tidal should be reviewed. Within the FRA the impacts of climate change and residual risk (including culvert/structure blockage) should be considered and remodelled where necessary, using an appropriate level of detail, in the design of finished floor levels. Further information on the required content of the FRA is provided in the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines.

Any proposal that is considered acceptable in principle shall demonstrate the use of the sequential approach in terms of the site layout and design and, in satisfying the Justification Test (where required), the proposal will demonstrate that appropriate mitigation and management measures are put in place

3.2 It is a requirement of both South Dublin County Councils Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan 2020, the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study, (DCC 2005) & the Department of the Environment, community & Local Government flooding guidelines, The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities, that the predicted effects of climate change are incorporated into any proposed design. Table 2 below indicates the predicated climate change variations.

Design Category	Predicated Impact of Climate Change
Drainage	20% Increase in rainfall
Fluvial (River flows)	20% Increase in flood flow
Tidal / Coastal	Minimum Finished Floor Level 4.0 – 4.15m AOD

Table 2 – The predicated climate change variations (source: Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities).



- 3.3 The flooding guidelines categorise the risks associated with flooding into three areas, Zone A, B & C. This categorisation is indicated below.
 - **Zone A** High Probability of Flooding. Where the average probability of flooding from rivers and sea is highest (greater than 1% annually or 1 in 100 for river flooding or 0.5% annually or 1 in 200 for coastal flooding).
 - **Zone B** Moderate Probability of Flooding. Where the average probability of flooding from rivers and sea is moderate (risk between 0.1% annually or 1 in 1000 years and 1% annually or 1 in 1000 years for river flooding, and between 0.1% or 1 in 1000 years and 0.5% annually or 1 in 200 for coastal flooding).
 - **Zone C** Low Probability of Flooding. Where the probability of flooding from rivers and sea is moderate (risk is less than 0.1% annually or 1 in 1000 years for both rivers and coastal flooding).

In accordance with the *Planning Systems and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities*, residential dwellings are classified as 'highly vulnerable developments'.

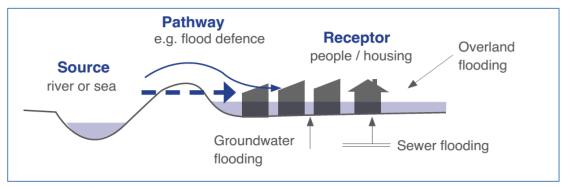


Figure 3 – Source-pathway-receptor model Site location (Flood Risk Management Guidelines)

Section 5.5.2 of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment carried out for Tallaght Town Centre Local Area Plan 2020 states that where a site is within Flood Zone C, but adjoining or in close proximity to Flood Zone A or B there could be a risk of flooding associated with factors such as future scenarios (climate change) or



in the event of failure of a defence (if applicable), blocking of a bridge or culvert. Risk from sources other than fluvial and coastal must also be addressed for all development in Flood Zone C. As a minimum in such a scenario, a flood risk assessment should be undertaken which will screen out possible indirect sources of flood risk and where they cannot be screened out it should present mitigation measures.

3.4 The flooding guidelines have developed an 'appropriateness' matrix for various developments and their potential risk factor. The table indicates if further analysis is required in the form of a justification test. Table 3 below outlines the conditions that require a justification test.

	Flood Zone A	Flood Zone B	Flood Zone C
Highly Vulnerable Development	Justification Test	Justification Test	Appropriate
Less Vulnerable Development	Justification Test	Appropriate	Appropriate
Water- compatible Development	Appropriate	Appropriate	Appropriate

Table 3 – Flood Zone Vs Justification Test Matrix

As noted above the site is located within **Flood Zone C** and is not situated in close proximity to Flood Zone A or B, as such a justification test is not required. See **Appendix A**.



5.0 FLOOD RISKS & MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Fluvial Flooding

A review of the Office of Public Works flood maps database, www.floodmaps.ie, for the area does not indicate historical flooding at the site. See the OPW Map-report included in **Appendix B**.

Recent modelling of the River Camac and surrounding area as part of the Eastern Catchment Flood Risk Assessment Mapping, CFRMA, project indicates that the subject lands is deemed to be located outside of the 0.1% AEP fluvial floodplain, based on the currently available maps, see **Appendix C**. There are no flood alleviation measures in place in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development.

Therefore, the risk of fluvial flooding is not an issue and no mitigation measures are required.

5.2 Tidal Flooding

The subject site is such that it is not affected by tidal water bodies as such the risk of tidal flooding is negligible and mitigation measures are not required.

5.3 Pluvial Flooding

Pluvial flooding is flooding which has originated from overland flow resulting from high intensity rain fall. Previous flood events in the area can be reviewed on the Office of Public Works web site www.floodmaps.ie. The historical flood mapping does not indicate flood events in the area. As part of a review of the potential flooding the site is deemed not to be at the risk from pluvial flooding as the development storm drainage system and attenuation storage is designed to cater for a 100 year storm event in accordance with the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study.



5.4 Potential for Site To Contribute To Off-Site Flooding.

The proposed development will provide attenuation for a 1 in 100 year storm event plus 20% (to account for climate change) for the predicated effects of climate change. The attenuation will release the storm water in a controlled manner by means of a hydrobrake limited to 2.01/s after the peak storm duration has passed. By restricting the flow, the likelihood of the proposed development adversely affecting the public drainage system or contributing to downstream flooding is mitigated. Furthermore, it is proposed to implement SuDS measures within the proposed development to intercept and treat rainfall. The proposed discharge rate for the subject development shall be 2.01/s which is lower than the greenfield run-off rate calculated (2.21/s). Please refer to the Engineering Services Report under separate cover within this planning application for details of proposed SuDS measures.

5.5 Existing Off-Site Drainage

There are no issues with the local drainage arrangements. Existing drainage infrastructure in the vicinity of the subject development is under the ownership of South Dublin County Council. Please refer to OPW Historical Flooding Report included within Appendix B for further details.





Figure 4 - Existing Surface Water Infrastructure (source: Geological Survey Ireland)

The subject lands will only discharge a restricted flow into the public system thereby reducing the hydraulic pressure on the public network during extreme rainfall events.

5.6 Groundwater Flooding

Following review of groundwater flooding mapping by Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) does not indicate groundwater flooding in the vicinity of the subject development site. According to the GSI interactive maps, the subject site is underlain with *Dark limestone* & shale. The area is listed as overlaying a locally important aquifer which has bedrock which is moderately productive only in local zones. The groundwater vulnerability assessment of the site shows



that the vulnerability of groundwater in the area is medium. It is not proposed to rely on infiltration for the proposed surface water strategy, instead runoff shall be attenuated within the subject development and discharged at a controlled rate into the public storm network, as such it is anticipated that the subject development shall have negligible impact on the groundwater. See **Appendix E** for GSI mapping information for background groundwater & geology data for the subject lands.



6.0 CONCLUSION

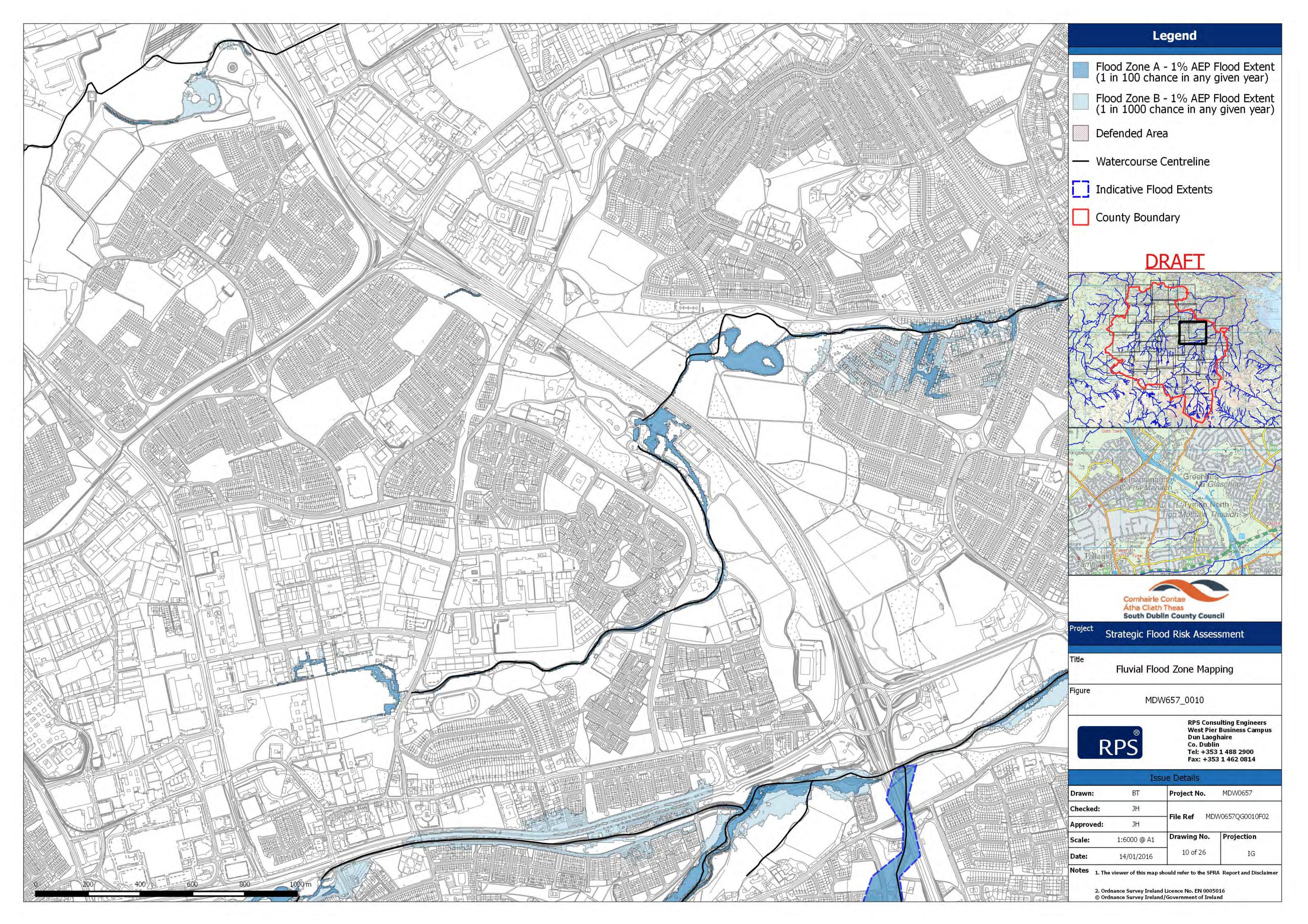
- It is noted that there is no historical flooding on site according to the OPW's historical flood maps.
- The subject development site is situated entirely within Flood Zone C.
- The subject development site has been reviewed against flooding from the following sources and no negative impacts on flooding are foreseen;
 - Pluvial flooding,
 - o Fluvial flooding,
 - o Tidal flooding,
 - Groundwater flooding.
- The proposed development shall improve local stormwater infrastructure capacity as a result of the proposed attenuation of rainfall and restriction of stormwater discharge rate during periods of intense rainfall.



Appendix A

SDCC Flood Maps







Appendix B

OPW Historic Flood Maps



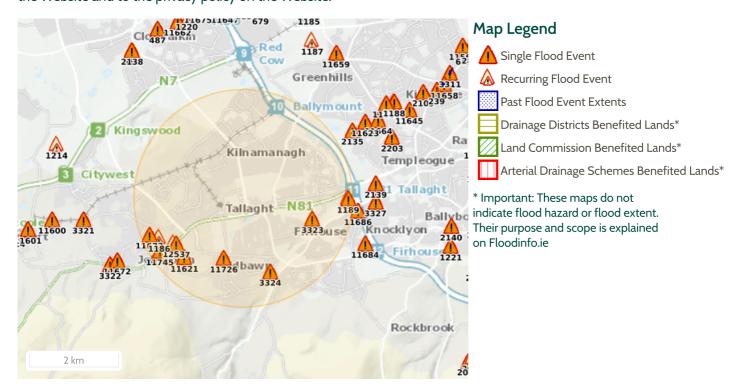
Past Flood Event Local Area Summary Report



Report Produced: 11/10/2021 10:45

This Past Flood Event Summary Report summarises all past flood events within 2.5 kilometres of the map centre.

This report has been downloaded from www.floodinfo.ie (the "Website"). The users should take account of the restrictions and limitations relating to the content and use of the Website that are explained in the Terms and Conditions. It is a condition of use of the Website that you agree to be bound by the disclaimer and other terms and conditions set out on the Website and to the privacy policy on the Website.



11 Results

Name (Flood_ID)	Start Date	Event Location
1. 🛦 Killinarden Stream Jobstown recurring (ID-1186)	n/a	Approximate Point
Additional Information: Reports (2) Press Archive (1)		
2. 🛕 Dodder Mount Carmel Park recurring (ID-1189)	n/a	Approximate Point
Additional Information: Reports (2) Press Archive (1)		
3. 🛦 Killinarden Stream N81 Jobstown Recurring (ID-1253)	n/a	Approximate Point
Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (1)		
4. 🛕 Dodder Avonmore Park Nov 2000 (ID-3323)	05/11/2000	Approximate Point
Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)		
5. 🛕 Dodder Kiltipper Road Nov 2000 (ID-3324)	05/11/2000	Approximate Point
Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)		
6. Mount Carmel Park Firhouse Nov 2000 (ID-3333)	05/11/2000	Approximate Point
Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (1)		

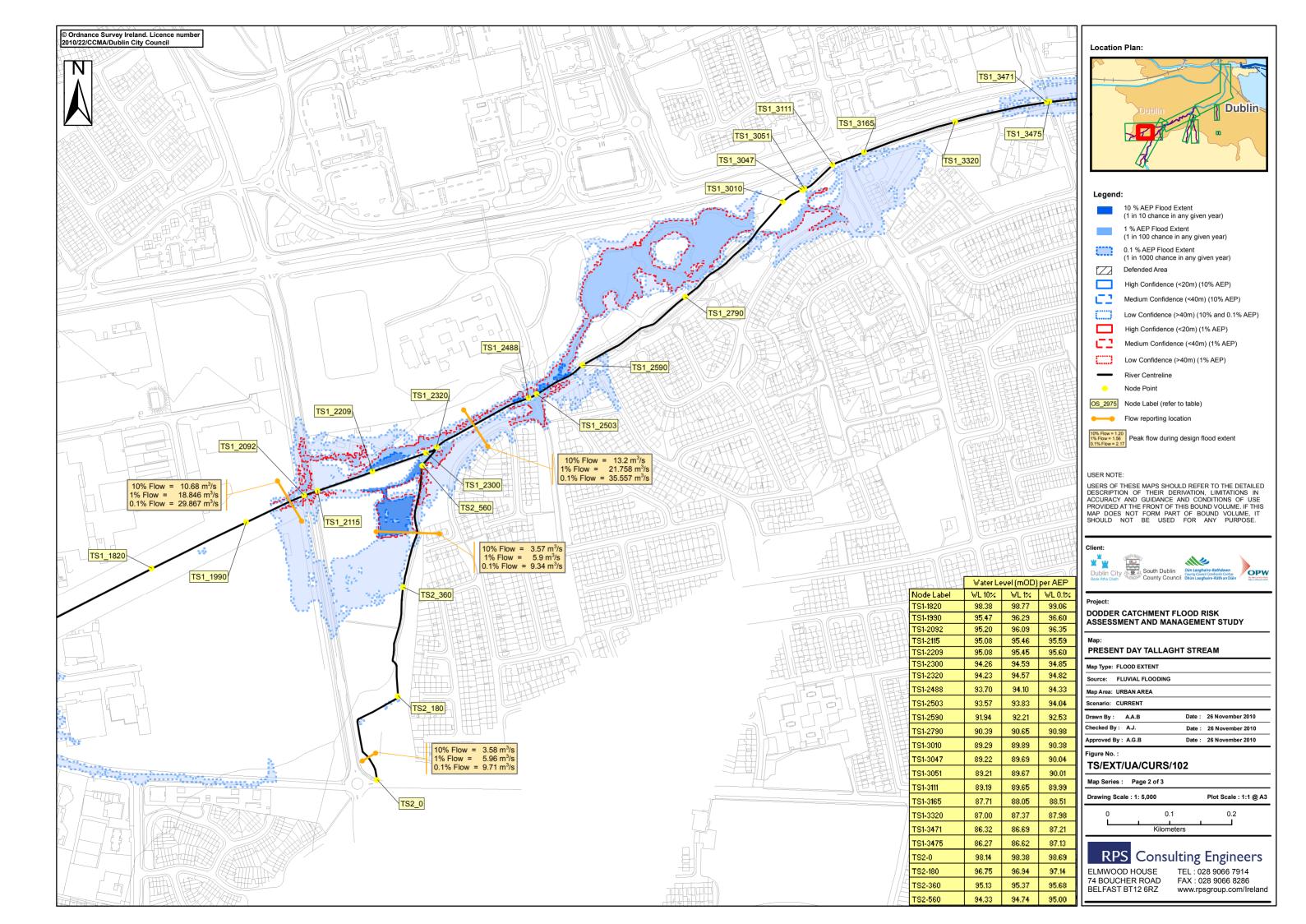
Name (Flood_ID)	Start Date	Event Location
7. Flooding at Whitestown Way, Tallaght, Dublin 24 on 24th Oct 2011 (ID-11726)	24/10/2011	Exact Point
Additional Information: <u>Reports (1)</u> <u>Press Archive (0)</u>		
8. Flooding at Blessington Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24 on 1st May 2012 (ID-11745)	05/01/2012	Exact Point
Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)		
9. flooding at Knockmore, Tallaght, Co. Dublin on 24th Oct 2011 (ID-11621	24/10/2011	Approximate Point
Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)		
10. A Flooding at Tallaght Pass, N81, Dublin 24 on 24th Oct 2011 (ID-11657)	24/10/2011	Exact Point
Additional Information: <u>Reports (1)</u> <u>Press Archive (0)</u>		
11. Flooding at Bawnlea Crescent and Avenue, Tallaght, Co. Dublin on 24th Oct 2011 (ID-11673)	24/10/2011	Exact Point
Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)		



Appendix C

CFRAM Fluvial Flood Maps





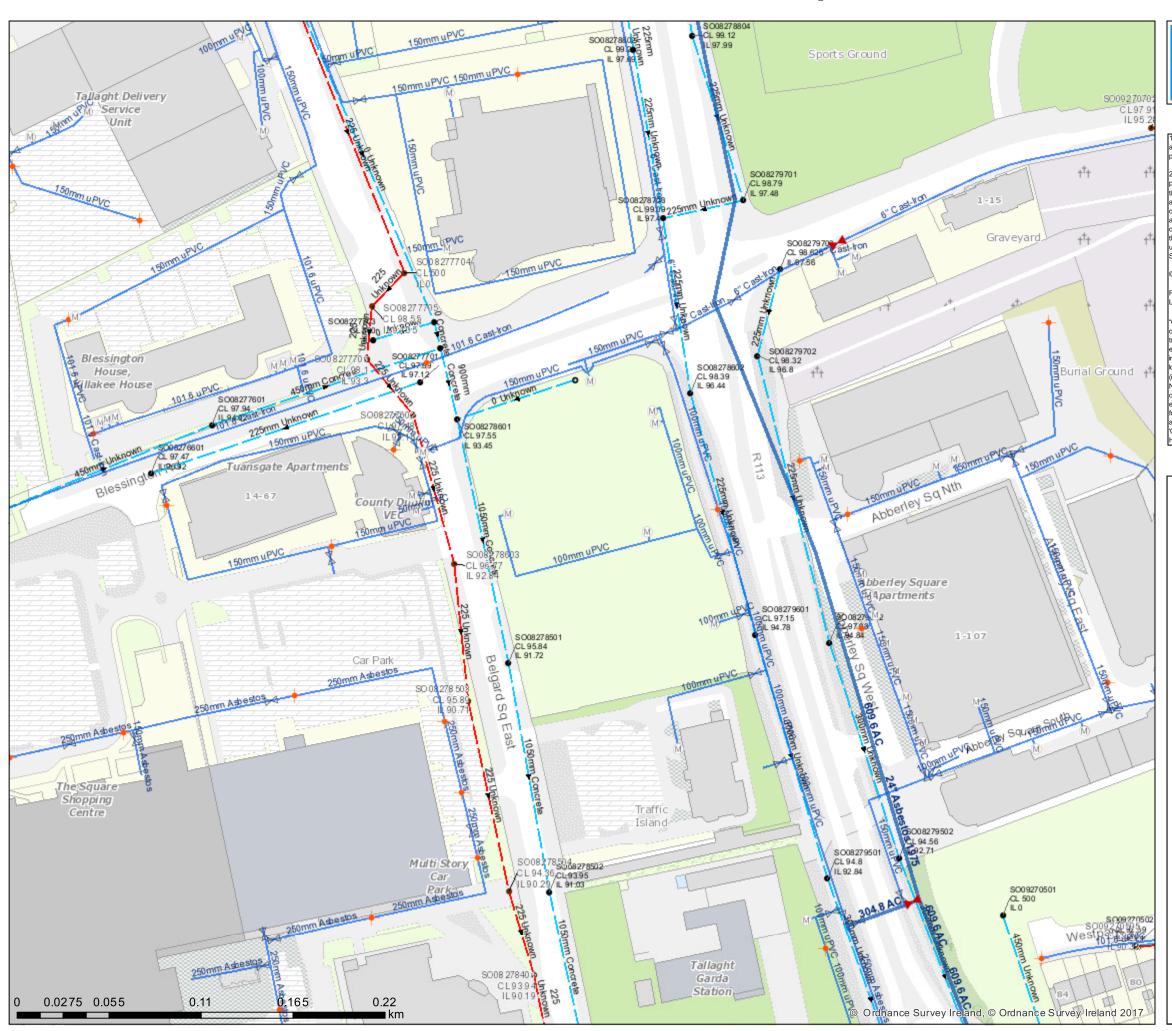


Appendix D

Irish Water Drainage Records



Irish Water Web Map





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osition of its underground network as a general guide only on the strict understanding that it is based on hthe best available information provided by each Local Authority in Ireland to Irish Water. Irish Watercan assume no responsibility for and give no guarantees, undertakings or warranties concerning the accuracy, completeness or up to date nature of the information provided and does not accept any liability whatsoeve arising from any errors or omissions.This information should not be relied upon in the event of excavations or any other worksbeing carried out in the vicinity of the Irish Water underground network. The onus is on the parties carrying out excavations or any other works to ensure the exact location of the Irish Water underground network is identified prior to excavations or any other works being carried out. Service connection pipes are not generally shown but their presence should be anticipated

Water Stop Valves

Water Service Connection

■ Water Distribution Chambers

■ Pressure Monitoring Poir + Fire Hydrant

● Fire Hydrant/Washo

Vater Fittings

□ Cap
■ Reducer

TapOther Fittings

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of the gas/electricity distribution and transmission network must be verified on site before any mechanical excavating takes place. If any mechanical excavation is proposed, hard copy maps must be requested from GNI re gas. All work in the vicinity of gas distribution and transmission network must be completed in accordance with the current edition of the Health & Safety Authority publication, 'Code of Practice For Avoiding Danger From Underground Services' which is available from the

Health and Safety Authority (1890 28 93 89) or can be downloaded free of charge at www.hsa.ie



Standard Outle

Other; Unknow

Rodding Eye O Flushing Structure

Catchpit

Standard

Sewer Fittings

Yent/Col

^{⊙⊺}⊌^{ER} Other: Unkno

-- MV Overhead Single Phase
-- LV Overhead Three Phase

-- LV Overhead Single Phase

Non Service Categories

 Under Construction Out of Service

Water Non Service Assets

Water Point Feature

Waste Non Service Assets

Waste Point Feature

Water Structure

Sewer

Waste Structure



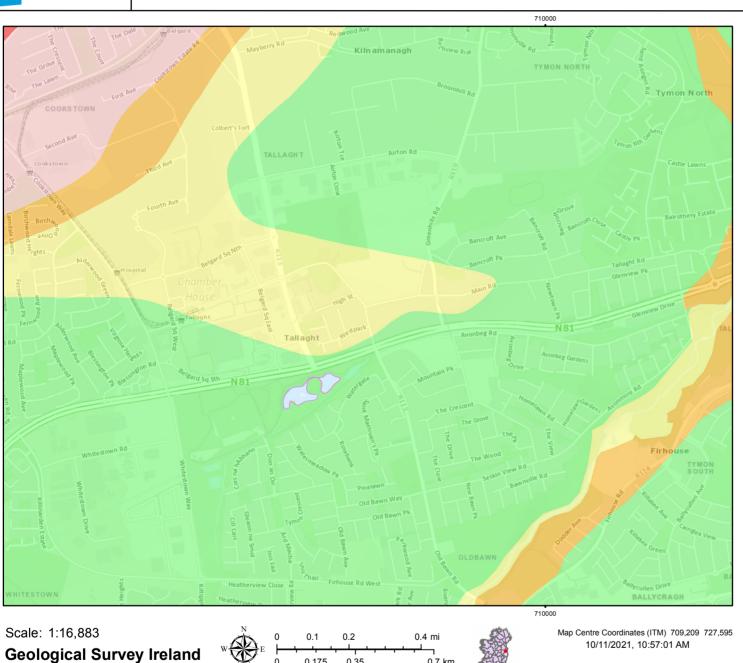
Appendix E

GSI Hydrogeology & Geological Maps





Groundwater Recharge



Legend

National Groundwater Vulnerability Ireland

Rock at or near Surface or Karst

Extreme

High

Moderate

Low

Water

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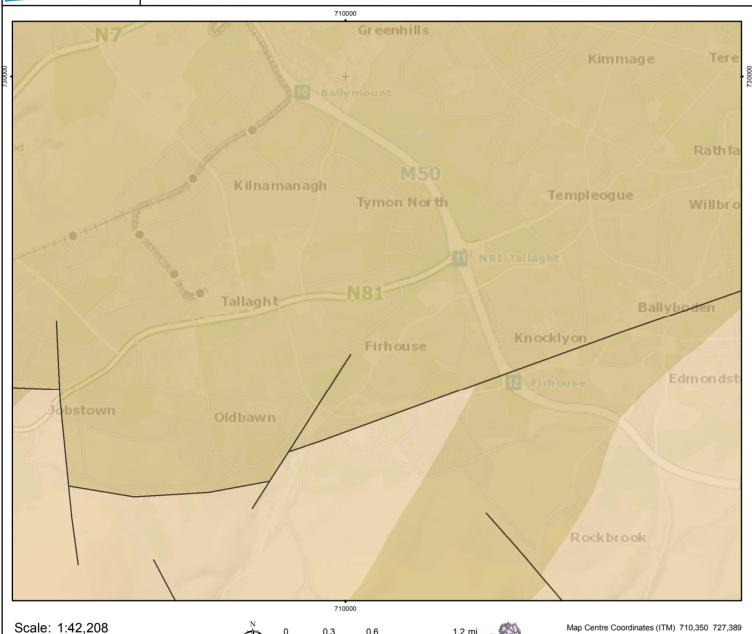
0.175

0.35

0.7 km



Groundwater Aquifers



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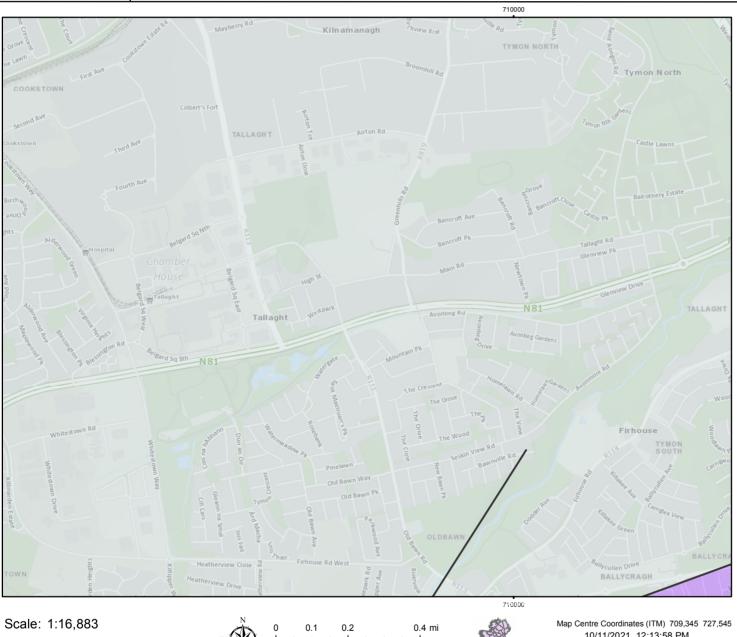
Bedrock Aquifer Faults

Bedrock Aquifer

- LI Locally Important Aquifer Bedrock
- which is Moderately Productive only in Local
- PI Poor Aquifer Bedrock which is Generally Unproductive except for Local



Bedrock Geology



Legend

Bedrock Linework 100k ITM 2018

— Fault

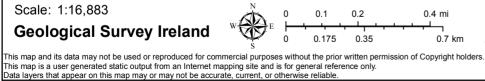
Bedrock Polygons 100k ITM 2018

Lucan Formation

Type 2p microcline porphyritic

Aghfarrell Formation

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