

Project:

Large-scale Residential Development at Caheranardrish, Limerick, Co. Limerick

Report Title

Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment

Document Reference

24051-OSL-00-RP-C-0007



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Document Control

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CONTENTS

Document Control	2
1.0 Introduction.....	4
1.1 Objectives	4
1.2 Existing Site.....	4
1.3 Site Topography.....	5
1.4 Proposed Development.....	5
2.0 Flood Risk Assessment Methodology	7
2.1 Methodology	7
2.2 Data Collection	10
3.0 Existing Hydrological Environment.....	11
3.1 Relevant Hydrological Features.....	11
3.2 Existing Geology and Hydrogeology of the Area	11
4.0 Existing Flood Studies	13
4.1 Historic Flooding.....	13
4.2 CFRAM Study	13
5.0 Flood Risk Assessment.....	14
5.1 Stage 1 - Flood Risk Identification	14
5.2 Stage 2 - Initial Flood Risk Assessment.....	14
5.3 Stage 3 - Detailed Flood Risk Assessment	16
6.0 Mitigation Measures.....	18
6.1 Effectiveness of Mitigation Measure.....	18
7.0 Conclusion	19

Appendix A – Historic Flood Reports

Appendix B – Flood Maps

1.0 INTRODUCTION

OSL Butler Consulting Engineers (OSL) has prepared this Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment on behalf of Homeland Projects Ltd., for a proposed residential development at Caheranardish, Limerick, County Limerick on a circa 6-hectare site.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The aim of the FRA is to identify, quantify and communicate to decision makers and other stakeholders the risk of flooding associated with the proposed development and its impact on the receiving waters.

The FRA has been carried out in accordance with 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines' (hereafter referred to as the FRM Guidelines) published in November 2009 jointly by the then Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, DEHLG, (now the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, DECLG) and the Office of Public Works (OPW) and the report assesses the site in accordance with the requirements of "The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities".

1.2 EXISTING SITE

The site is located to the southwest of Limerick City, centred at grid reference E: 553437.955, N: 653504.924 (ITM) as highlighted in Figure 1 below.

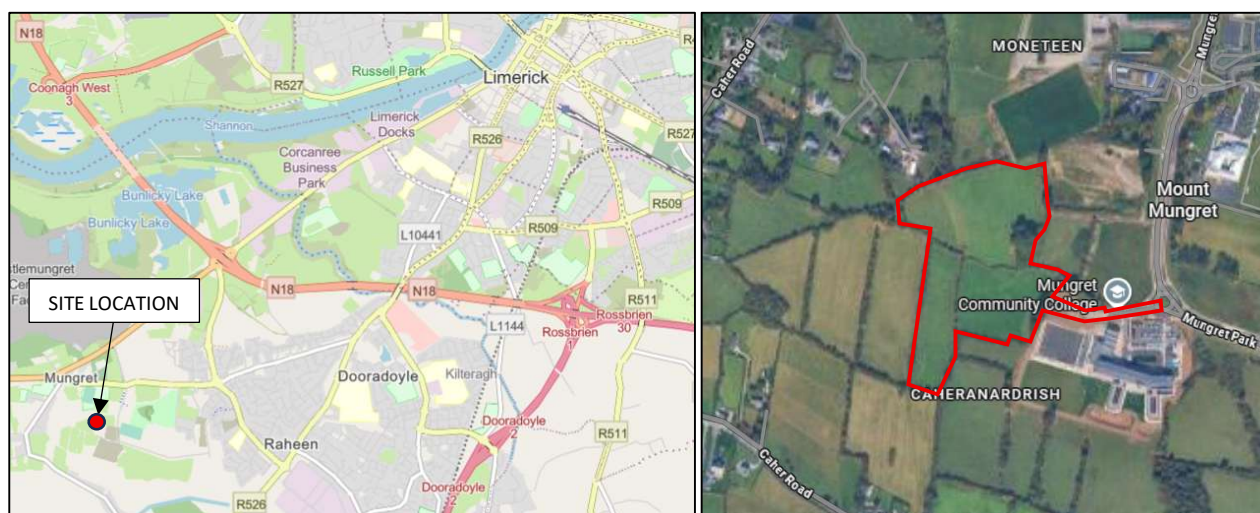


Figure 1: Site Location (Site boundary shown indicatively)

The lands are bound to the north by Mungret St Pauls GAA, to the west, east and south by existing agricultural land and to the southeast by the existing Mungret Community College.

1.3 SITE TOPOGRAPHY

Within the subject lands, ground levels predominantly fall in a southerly direction but undulates with crests and valleys in between. The site falls across the site from circa 19.86m OD from the north to the southern boundary at an elevation of approximately 13.60m OD.

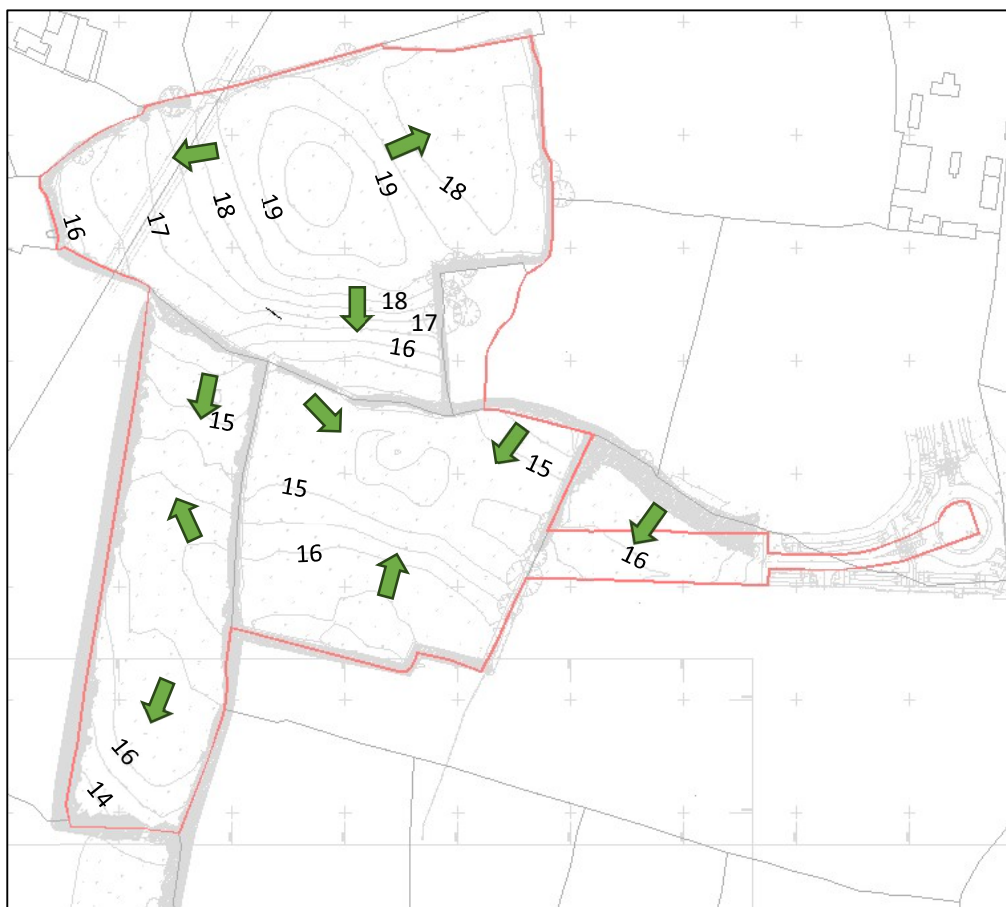


Figure 2: Site Topography

1.4 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The development will consist of a Largescale Residential Development (LRD), comprising of 182no. residential dwellings as follows: 141no. houses consisting of 104no. detached/semi-detached dwellings (24no. 4-beds, 78no. 3-beds and 2no. 2-beds), 37no. townhouses (18no. 3-beds and 19no. 2-beds) and 41no. apartment units across 1no. triplex unit (2no. 2-beds and 1no. 1-bed) and a five-storey apartment building (13no. 2-beds and 25no. 1-beds) with a crèche with capacity to accommodate 70no. children at ground floor level.

The proposed development will include the provision for car parking, including EV charging points and bicycle parking. The proposed development will also include the provision of private, communal, and public open spaces; internal roads and pathways; pedestrian and cyclist routes; hard and soft landscaping and boundary treatments; waste storage; plant; signage; a new vehicular and pedestrian access onto the Mungret Park Road; public lighting; substations; all associated site development works; and all drainage and foul sewer infrastructure and network works including a pumping station and connections to the existing networks and nature-based suds measures.

Access to the proposed development will be via a proposed vehicular and pedestrian access to the existing Mungret Link Road.



Figure 3: Proposed Site Layout

2.0 FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.1 METHODOLOGY

The methodology used for the flood risk assessment for the proposed development is based on 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (2009)'. The FRM Guidelines require the planning system at national, regional and local levels to:

- Avoid development in areas at risk of flooding, particularly floodplains, unless there are proven wider sustainability grounds that justify appropriate development.
- Adopt a sequential approach to flood risk management when assessing the location for new development based on avoidance, reduction and then mitigation of flood risk; and
- Incorporate flood risk assessment into the process of making decisions on planning applications and planning appeals.

The sequential approach (see Figure 4 below) in flood risk management requires the following three steps to identify the necessity for the justification test for a development:

- Step 1: Identification of the Flood Zone at the proposed development site (Section 2.23 of the FRM Guidelines);
- Step 2: Identification of the vulnerability of the type of the proposed development (Table 3.1 of the FRM Guidelines); and
- Step 3: Using the matrix of vulnerability versus Flood Zone (Table 3.2 of the FRM Guidelines), identify the necessity for the justification test for the proposed development.



Figure 4: Sequential Approach Principles in Flood Risk Management (Extract of Figure 3.1 of the FRM Guidelines)

While Figure 3.1 of The FRM Guidelines (Figure 4 above) sets out the broad philosophy underpinning the sequential approach in the flood risk management, Figure 3.2 of the Guidelines (Figure 5 below) describes the mechanism of the sequential approach for use in the planning process.

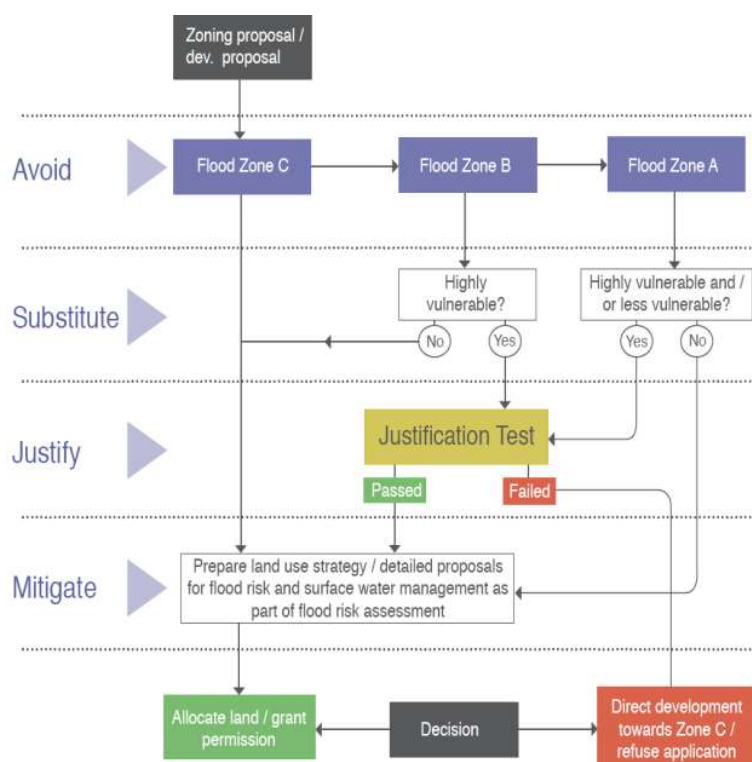


Figure 5: Sequential Approach Mechanism in the Planning Process (Extract of Figure 3.2 of the FRM Guidelines)

According to the FRM Guidelines, Flood Zones are graphical areas within which the likelihood of flooding is in a particular range. They are a key tool in flood risk management within the planning process as well as in flood warning and emergency planning. There are three Flood Zones, namely,

- Flood Zone A – where the probability of flooding from rivers and the sea is highest (greater than 1% AEP or 1 in 100 year for river flooding or 0.5% or 1 in 200 for coastal flooding);
- Flood Zone B – where the probability of flooding from rivers and the sea is moderate (between 0.1% AEP or 1 in 1000 year and 1% AEP or 1 in 100 year for river flooding and between 0.1% AEP or 1 in 1000 year and 0.5% AEP or 1 in 200 year for coastal flooding); and
- Flood Zone C – where the probability of flooding from rivers and the sea is low (less than 0.1% AEP or 1 in 1000 for both river and coastal flooding).

Flood Zones A, B and C are based on the current assessment of the 1% AEP and the 0.1% AEP fluvial events and the 0.5% AEP and 0.1% AEP tidal events, without the inclusion of climate change factors. Table 3.1 of the FRM Guidelines (Figure 6 below) shows the classification of the vulnerability to flooding of different types of development.

Vulnerability class	Land uses and types of development which include*:
Highly vulnerable development (including essential infrastructure)	Garda, ambulance and fire stations and command centres required to be operational during flooding; Hospitals; Emergency access and egress points; Schools; Dwelling houses, student halls of residence and hostels; Residential institutions such as residential care homes, children's homes and social services homes; Caravans and mobile home parks; Dwelling houses designed, constructed or adapted for the elderly or, other people with impaired mobility; and Essential infrastructure, such as primary transport and utilities distribution, including electricity generating power stations and sub-stations, water and sewage treatment, and potential significant sources of pollution (SEVESO sites, IPPC sites, etc.) in the event of flooding.
Less vulnerable development	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.
Water-compatible development	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).
*Uses not listed here should be considered on their own merits	

Figure 6: Classification of Vulnerability of Different Types of Development (Extract of Table 3.1 of FRM Guidelines)

Table 3.2 of the FRM Guidelines (Figure 7 below) identifies the types of development that would be appropriate for each Flood Zone and those that would be required to meet the Justification Test. Since dwelling houses are classified as 'Highly vulnerable development' the section highlighted below presents the required actions for each flood zone.

	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 Vulnerability versus Flood Zone (Extract of Table 3.2 of FRM Guidelines)

The FRM Guidelines (Chapter 2) outlines the following three stages of flood risk assessment:

- Stage 1: Flood risk identification – to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues relating to the proposed development site that may warrant further investigations.
- Stage 2: Initial flood risk assessment – to confirm sources of flooding that may affect the proposed development site, to appraise the adequacy of existing information and to determine what surveys and modelling approach is appropriate to match the spatial resolution required and complexity of the flood risk issues. This stage involves the review of existing studies and hydraulic modelling to assess flood risk and to assist with the development of FRM measures.
- 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, of its potential impacts on flood risk elsewhere and of the effectiveness of any proposed mitigation measures. This will typically involve use of an existing or construction of a hydraulic model across a wide enough area to appreciate the catchment wide impacts and hydrological process involved.

2.2 DATA COLLECTION

Data required for the flood risk assessment was obtained from various sources, as described below.

- The historic flood data was obtained from the National Flood Hazard Mapping website www.floodmaps.ie;
- The Subsoil and Aquifer vulnerability data was obtained from the Geological Survey of Ireland website www.gsi.ie;
- National CFRAM Study;
- Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study

3.0 EXISTING HYDROLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1 RELEVANT HYDROLOGICAL FEATURES

A review of Historical Ordnance Survey Ireland information (www.osi.ie) as well as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Maps, was conducted to determine if the OSI 6-inch Maps indicated historic water courses / surface water features within the site.

The subject site is located within the Ballynaclogh_10 WFD River Sub Basin. The maps indicate existing watercourses to the south and west (Barnakyle, EPA Code 24B05) and to the east (Ballynaclogh, EPA Code 24B04) of the subject site. The River Shannon is located approximately 2.5km to the north and the River Maigue approximately 5.2km to the west of the subject site. These waterbodies are the main hydrological features in close proximity to the site.

There is no formal surface water network within the subject lands.

Figure 8 below illustrates the main hydrological features associated with the area in the vicinity of the site.

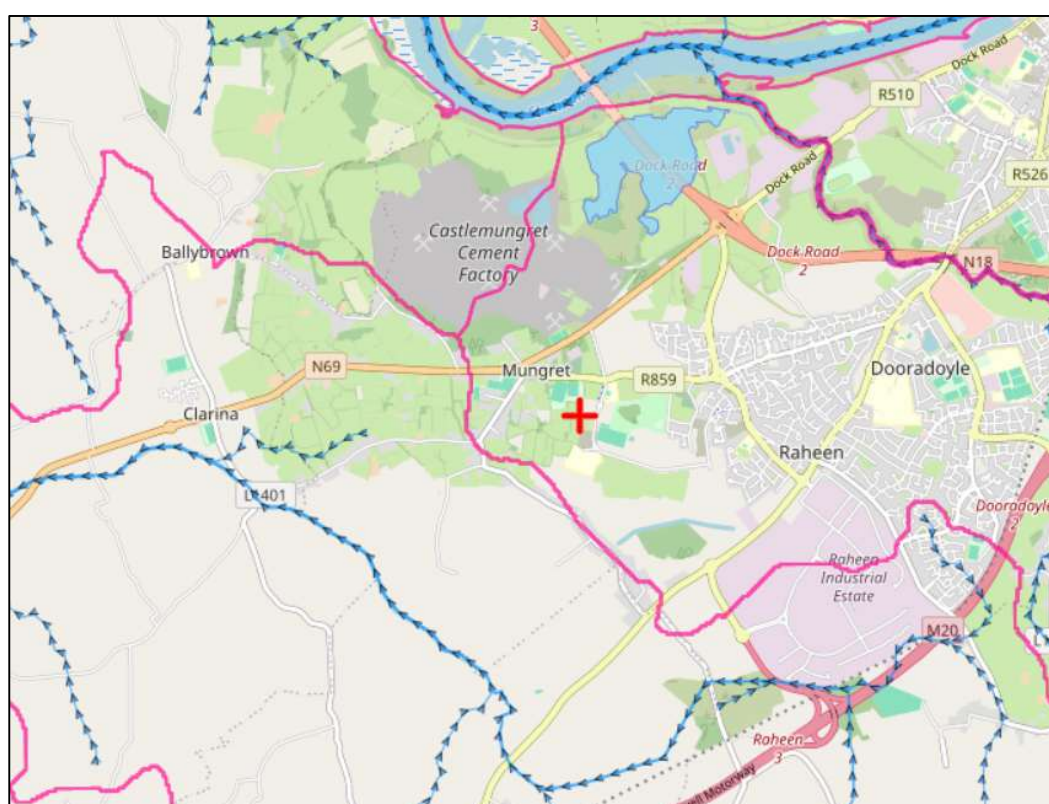


Figure 8: Hydrological Features, Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI)

3.2 EXISTING GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) website provides information on their public online mapping service at www.gsi.ie on aquifer vulnerability. The map presented in Figure 9 depicts the aquifer vulnerability for the proposed development site.

The interactive web-mapping site classifies the aquifer vulnerability in the area of the proposed development varies from "high" to "extreme" with some areas noted as having "rock at or near Surface or Karst". The GSI state that "Vulnerability is a term used to represent the intrinsic geological and hydrogeological characteristics that determine the ease with which groundwater may be contaminated by human activities". The GSI further describes that the vulnerability of groundwater depends on:

- The time of travel of infiltrating water (and contaminants);
- The relative quantity of contaminants that can reach the groundwater; and
- The contaminant attenuation capacity of the geological materials through which the water and contaminants infiltrate.



Figure 9: Extract from Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI)

4.0 EXISTING FLOOD STUDIES

4.1 HISTORIC FLOODING

The National Flood Hazard Mapping Website www.floodmaps.ie does not show any records of historic flooding occurring at the proposed development site. The nearest recoded flooding event is to the north, in Mungret Village which is approximately 0.6km the subject site.

The Historic Flood Record Reports have been included in Appendix A of this report

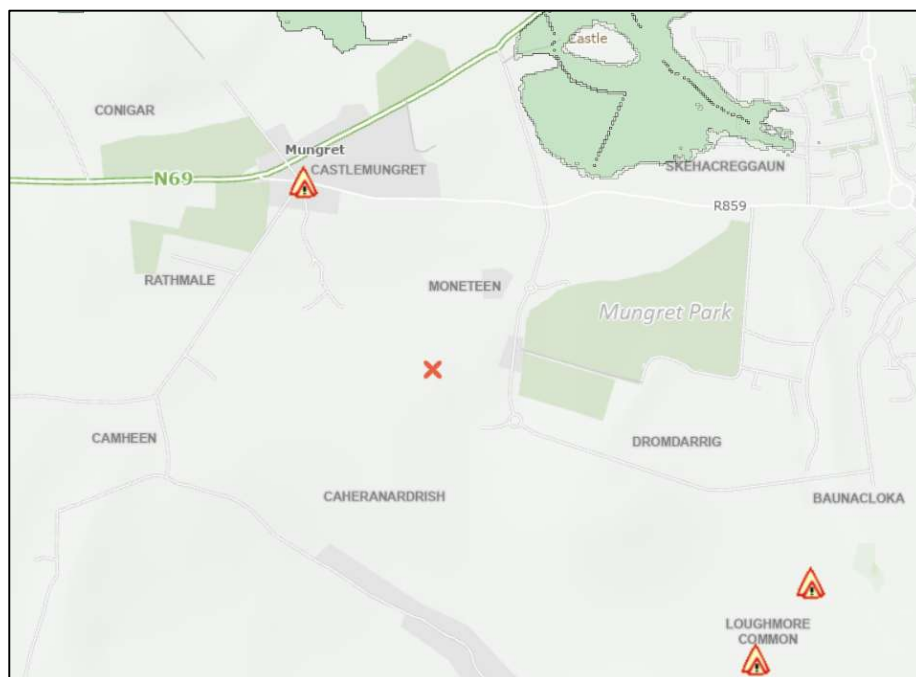


Figure 10: Extract from floodmaps.ie

4.2 CFRAM STUDY

The OPW, as lead agency for flood risk management in Ireland, is producing Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMP), in line with National Flood Policy and the requirements of the EU Floods Directive. Draft FRMP's are currently being produced by the OPW under the CFRAM Study. The Draft FRMP's make use of the information provided through the flood maps that have previously been produced under the CFRAMS Programme and previous parallel projects. The Draft FRMP's set out a range of proposed measures and actions to manage and reduce flood risk within the catchments and coastal reaches covered by each Draft Plan, focusing on the 300 areas of potentially significant flood risk around Ireland that were identified under the PFRA.

Having review the maps from the CFRAMS Flood extent maps there is no history of flooding on the site and in the vicinity of the site. The maps show that the flood extent does not extend to the proposed development site and demonstrates that the site lies outside of the 0.1% Fluvial AEP event and is therefore located within Flood Zone C.

The Flood Maps associated with the FRMP's have been included in Appendix B of this report.

5.0 FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

As outlined in Section 2 of this report the FRM guidelines identifies three stages of Flood Risk Assessment namely;

- Stage 1: Flood Risk Identification
- Stage 2: Initial Flood Risk Assessment
- Stage 3: Detailed Flood Risk Assessment

5.1 STAGE 1 - FLOOD RISK IDENTIFICATION

According to the FRM Guidelines, flood risk identification is the process for deciding whether a plan or project requires further investigation. This is a desk-based exercise based on existing information. All the existing information is described in Section 3 and the identification of flood risk from each of the five sources of flooding (coastal, fluvial (river), groundwater, pluvial (rainfall) and from artificial drainage systems) is considered.

5.1.1 Tidal Flood Risk

The CFRAMS Maps indicates that the proposed development site lies outside of the 0.1% AEP coastal flood event and hence is located within Flood Zone C for tidal flood risk, where the risk of flooding is low.

5.1.2 Fluvial Flood Risk

The CFRAMS Maps indicates that the proposed development site lies outside of the 0.1% AEP fluvial flood event and hence is located within Flood Zone C for fluvial flood risk, where the risk of flooding is low.

5.1.3 Groundwater Flood Risk

The aquifer vulnerability map (refer to Figure 9) classifies the site as having varied vulnerability ranging from "high" to "extreme" with some areas noted as having "rock at or near Surface or Karst". There is historical evidence of groundwater flooding approximately 0.5km north of the subject site at Mungret Village. There is no indication on the maps of any springs or wells on this site. Groundwater risk is therefore not considered to be significant.

5.1.4 Pluvial Flood Risk

The Flood Maps data shows no indication of previous pluvial related flooding at the site. During extreme rainfall events the application of SuDS principles will ensure surface water is managed sufficiently and sustainably discharged to the drainage network in accordance with the GDSDS. With these mitigation measures in place pluvial flood risk is not considered to be significant.

5.2 STAGE 2 - INITIAL FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

The Flood Risk Assessment has identified that there is a low flood risk to the site. Under the sequential approach identified in the FRM Guidelines a three-step approach is required to confirm the appropriateness of the development in terms of flood risk.

Step 1: Identification of the Flood Zone at the proposed development site

Using the Flood Zone criteria from the FRM Guidelines and as defined in Section 2 previously, the flood zones for each of the sites were determined.

- Flood Zone A – where the probability of flooding from rivers and the sea is highest (greater than 1% or 1 in 100 year for river flooding or 0.5% or 1 in 200 for coastal flooding);
- Flood Zone B – where the probability of flooding from rivers and the sea is moderate (between 0.1% or 1 in 1000 year and 1% or 1 in 100 year for river flooding and between 0.1% or 1 in 1000 year and 0.5% or 1 in 200 year for coastal flooding); and
- Flood Zone C – where the probability of flooding from rivers and the sea is low (less than 0.1% or 1 in 1000 for both river and coastal flooding).

As discussed above, the proposed development site lies within Flood Zone C – where risk of flooding is lowest.

Modelling hasn't been carried out but in this case is deemed unnecessary. Therefore, in this instance a freeboard well in excess of the GDSDS requirements is provided. No proposed dwellings are located in Flood Zone A or B. The extent of the predicted 1% and 0.1% AEP Flood Events are shown across adjacent lands on the north-western section of the site.

A Justification Test is not required as it falls outside the Flood Zones A and B.

Step 2: Identification of the vulnerability of the type of the proposed development (Table 3.1 of the FRM Guidelines)

The different types of proposed infrastructure are then assigned a vulnerability classification according to the definitions in 'Table 3.1 – Classification of vulnerability of different types of development' of the FRM Guidelines. As described in Section 1.2 above, the proposed development is dwelling houses. This is classified as 'highly vulnerable development'.

Step 3: Using the matrix of vulnerability versus Flood Zone (Table 3.2 of the FRM Guidelines), identify the necessity for the justification test for the proposed development

The proposed development site is located in Flood Zone C and is categorised as Highly Vulnerable Development. Table 3.2 of the FRM guidelines and Figure 3.2 – Sequential approach mechanism in the planning process (FRM guidelines) stipulate that a justification test is not required for such a development and is deemed appropriate development for the flood zone categories. Figure 11 below highlights the matrix of vulnerability versus flood zone.

	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 11: Matrix of Vulnerability versus Flood Zone (Extract of Table 3.2 of FRM Guidelines)

5.3 STAGE 3 - DETAILED FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

Surface water runoff from the development will be attenuated to greenfield runoff rates (Q-bar) before discharging to the watercourse to the north of the site.

The proposed surface water drainage network has been designed in accordance with the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (GDSDS). Surface water discharge rates from the proposed surface water drainage network will be controlled by a Hydrobrake type flow control device (or similar) and associated underground attenuation storage (attenuation tank and oversized pipe). Surface water will also pass through a specified separator (Class 1 Bypass separator or equivalent approved), placed before attenuation systems.

5.3.1 SuDS Methodologies

The following methodologies are being implemented as part of a SuDS treatment train approach:

- Attenuation of the 30 and 100-year return period storms within the attenuation tanks.
- Installation of a vortex flow control device (Hydrobrake or equivalent), limiting surface water discharge from the site to predevelopment runoff.
- Strategically designed and located swales in green areas
- Surface water discharge will also pass via a Class 1 full retention fuel / oil separator (sized in accordance with permitted discharge from the site and in accordance with IS EN 858).

5.3.2 Surface Water Attenuation Storage

Surface water runoff from the overall development lands will be attenuated to allowable greenfield runoff rate (Qbar). The rate of surface water runoff from the site will be restricted to greenfield runoff rates and the attenuation system sized accordingly.

5.3.3 Flood Exceedance

For storms greater than the 1% AEP, the development's drainage network design will be exceeded and areas with low ground levels may begin to flood. Generally, proposed road levels fall towards the site's southern boundary and overland flow is therefore directed towards the existing agricultural lands and ditches.

5.3.4 Impact on Adjacent Areas

The proposed development layout was designed to minimize the impact on adjacent areas. The development's storm-water drainage design attenuates discharges to green-field run-off rates in accordance with the GDSDS accepted design guidelines. Storms greater than the 1% AEP (exceeding the design capacity of the site's drainage system) may result in overland flow being directed toward the adjoining lands to the south.

5.3.5 Climate Change

The potential impact of climate change has been allowed for as follows:

- Pluvial flood risk - drainage system and attenuation storage design allow for increase in rainfall intensities, 30% allowance for climate change and 10% for urban creep.

5.3.6 Access and Egress for Emergency Services During Flood Events

Access and egress to the site is provided primarily by way of the proposed connection to Mungret Link Road located to the southeast of the site.

All of the estate roads will be located in Flood Zone C. It is expected that the proposed dwellings can be safely accessed during storm events up to 0.1% AEP event from the development road network.

5.3.7 Residual Risk

Remaining residual flood risks, following the detailed assessment include the following:

1. Pluvial flooding from the private drainage system related to a pipe blockage, flood exceedance or mechanical failure;
2. Pluvial flooding from the development's drainage system for storms in excess of the 1% AEP storm event

6.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

The proposed mitigation measures to address residual flood risks are summaries below.

Table 1: Proposed Flood Risk Mitigation Measures

M1	Proposed drainage system to be maintained on a regular basis to reduce the risk of a blockage.
M2	In the event of storms exceeding the 1% AEP design capacity of the attenuation system, possible overland flow routing towards open space areas should not be blocked. At these locations the site's boundaries should be permeable to facilitate flood routing onto adjacent public spaces
M3	Proposed residential development shall be set above the Flood Zone B (0.1% AEP) including an appropriate freeboard

6.1 EFFECTIVENESS OF MITIGATION MEASURE

It is considered that the flood risk mitigation measures if implemented are sufficient to provide a suitable level of protection to the proposed development. A regularly maintained drainage system will ensure that it remains effective and in good working order should a large pluvial storm occur.

Should extreme pluvial flooding occur that is in excess of the development's attenuation capacity (i.e., greater than 1% AEP), then overland flow routes directed towards open space areas are provided in order to protect the proposed development.

7.0 CONCLUSION

A flood risk assessment for the proposed residential development at Caheranardrish, Limerick, Co. Limerick has been undertaken in accordance with the methodology recommended in the FRM Guidelines.

The following is the summary of the flood risk assessment:

- The site including all proposed residential dwellings is located in Flood Zone C as defined by the requirements of “The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities” and its Technical Appendices.
- Following the Flood Risk Assessment Stage 2 (Initial Flood Risk Assessment), it was determined that a Justification Test was not required.
- To prevent any potential of flooding within the vicinity from the proposed development, it is proposed to implement SuDS measures as discussed in the Infrastructure Report and Drainage Impact Assessment in order to limit the discharge from the site to that of the current greenfield discharge rates. The implementation of these SuDS measures will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. It is considered that the proposed development will have a negligible impact on the potential flood regime of the area.

In conclusion, the proposed development is considered to have the required level of flood protection up to and including the 1% AEP storm event.

Appendix A – Historical Flood Reports

Recurring Flooding at Mungret Village, Mungret, Co. Limerick

The information contained in this report has been extracted from a report submitted to The Office Of Public Works (OPW) by Limerick County Council.

- **Location and date of flood event:**

Location: Main Street, Mungret, Co Limerick
National Grid Reference:
Irish Grid Co-ordinates – 153,096 – 154,019

This flooding event is a recurring event.

- **Source and cause:**

The source of the floodwaters was ground and surface water (and the cause was prolonged rainfall).

- **Flood data:**

The following flood information was provided:

Flood Parameter	Max Value	Typical Value	Comments
Flood Level (metres OD Malin)			
Flood Depth (metres)			
Flood Flow (m ³ /s)			
Flood Velocity (m/s)			

Flooding has occurred at this location before – occasionally

- **Impacts of flooding event:**

It was recorded that this flooding event had the following impacts.

Impacts to property:

Residential – *Several Units at Risk*
Commercial – *Few units a risk*

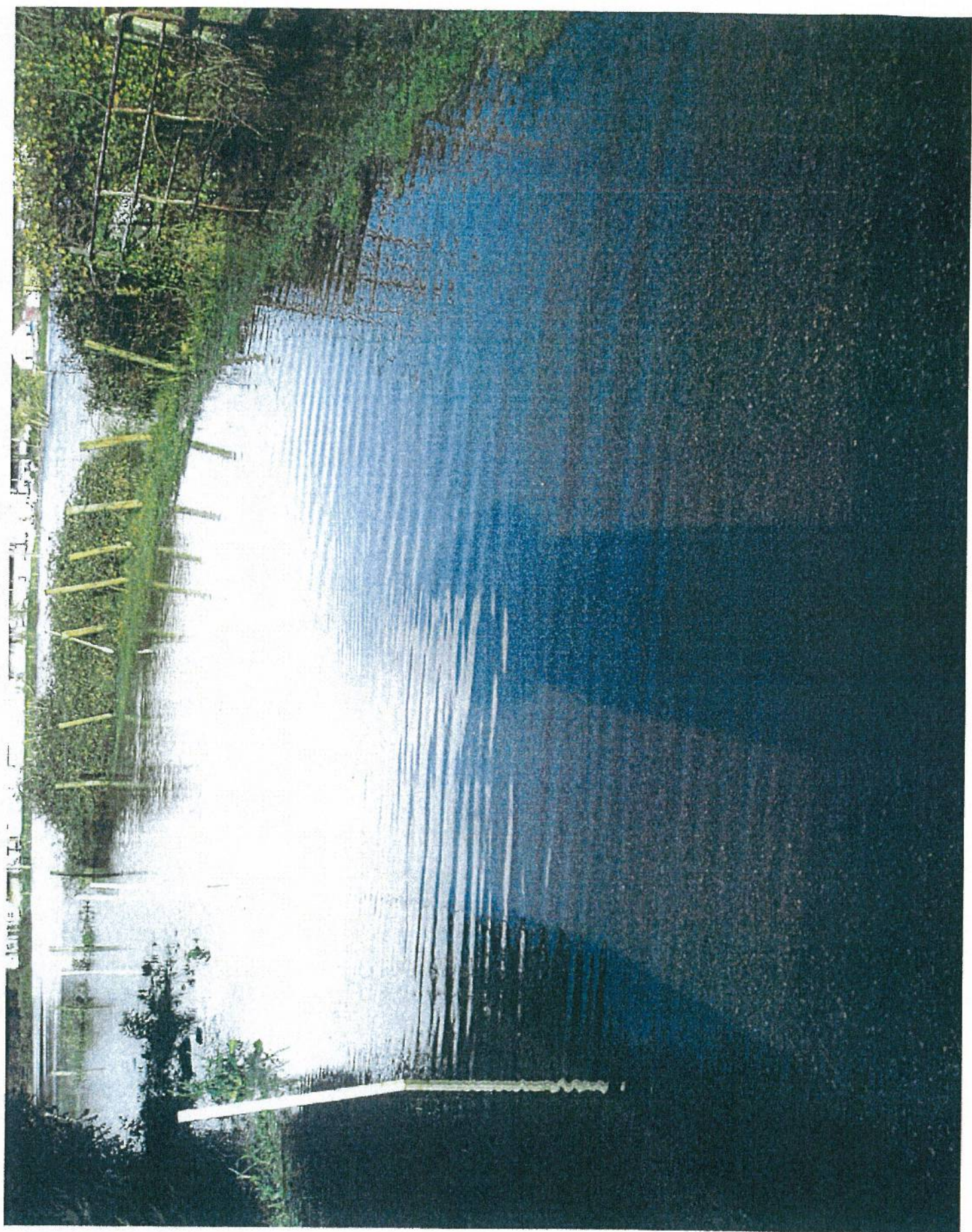
Impacts to transport infrastructure:

Road – local access road flooded

















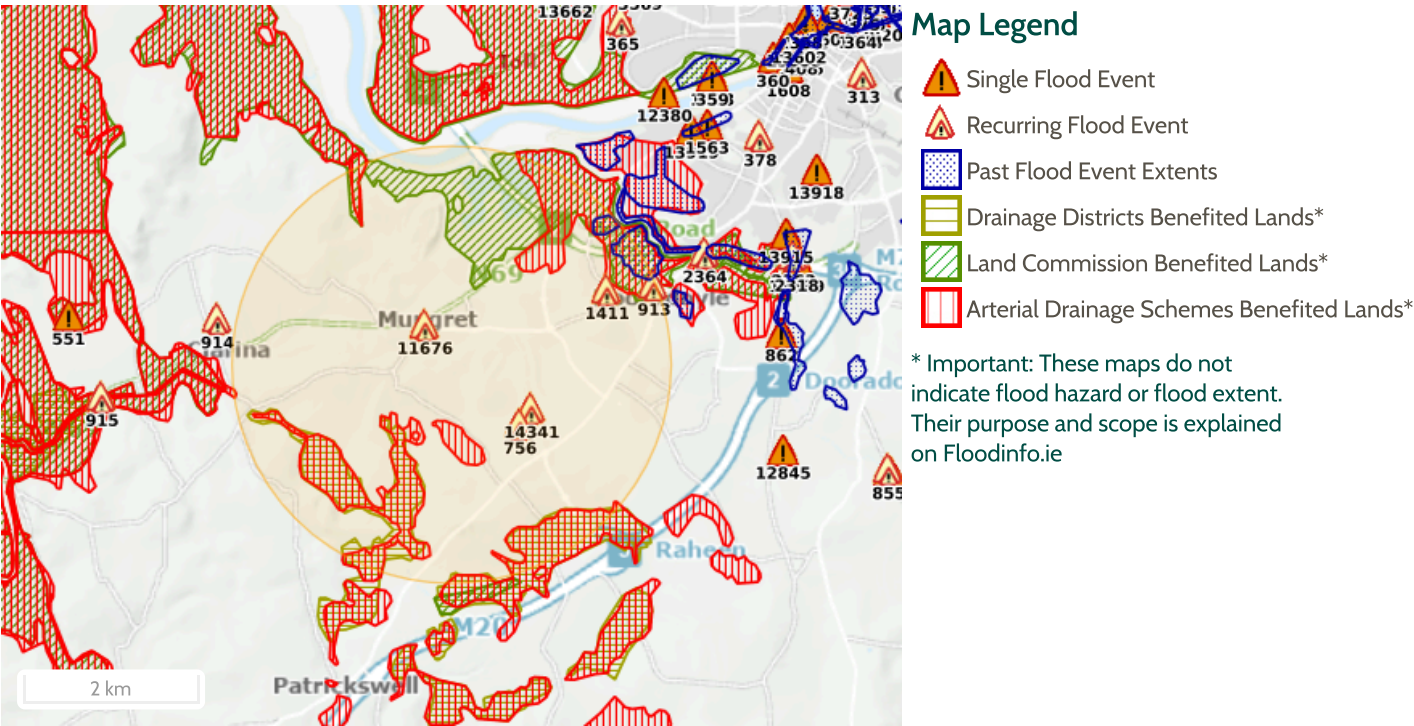




Report Produced: 27/9/2025 22:37

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.



5 Results

Name (Flood_ID)		Start Date	Event Location
1.	Baunacloka-Loughmore Recurring (ID-14341)	29/09/2023	Approximate Point
Additional Information: Reports (6) Press Archive (0)			
2.	Mungret Village, Co. Limerick (ID-11676)	n/a	Approximate Point
Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)			
3.	Raheen Dooradoyle, Limerick Feb 1990 (ID-541)	01/02/1990	Area
Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)			
4.	Turlough - Loughmore Common Limerick (ID-756)	n/a	Approximate Point
Additional Information: Reports (3) Press Archive (0)			
5.	Dooradoyle Limerick recurring (ID-1411)	n/a	Approximate Point
Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)			

Appendix B – Flood Maps



Location Plan:

Legend:

- Nodes
- Model Reach
- AFA Boundary
- Flood Defence: Wall
- Flood Defence: Embankment
- Defended Area

10% AEP Coastal Flood Extent
(1 in 10 chance in any given year)

0.5% AEP Coastal Flood Extent
(1 in 200 chance in any given year)

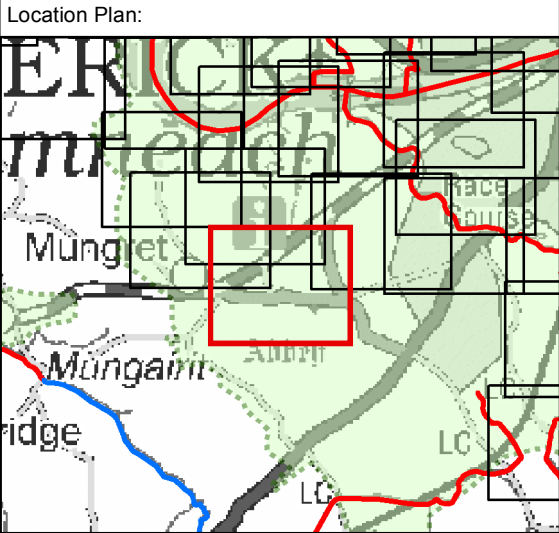
0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent
(1 in 1000 chance in any given year)

IMPORTANT USER NOTE:
THE VIEWER OF THIS MAP SHOULD REFER TO THE DISCLAIMER, GUIDANCE NOTES AND CONDITIONS OF USE THAT ACCOMPANY THIS MAP.

The Office of Public Works
Jonathan Swift Street
Trim
Co. Meath
C15 NX36

Merrion House
Merrion Road
Dublin 4
D04 R2C5

Project:	SHANNON CFRAM STUDY		
Map Type:	EXTENT		
Source:	COASTAL - TIDAL		
Area:	LIMERICK		
Scenario:	EXISTING		
Drawn by:	EH	Date:	June 2016
Checked by:	KM	Date:	June 2016
Reviewed by:	MC	Date:	June 2016
Approved by:	PS	Date:	June 2016
Map No.:	S2526LIK_EXCCD_F1_63		
Sheet:	63 of 65	Revision:	0
Map Scale:	1: 5000	Plot Scale:	1:1 @ A3



Legend:

- Nodes
- Model Reach
- AFA Boundary
- Flood Defence: Wall
- Flood Defence: Embankment
- Defended Area

10% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent
(1 in 10 chance in any given year)

1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent
(1 in 100 chance in any given year)

0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent
(1 in 1000 chance in any given year)

IMPORTANT USER NOTE:
THE VIEWER OF THIS MAP SHOULD REFER TO THE DISCLAIMER, GUIDANCE NOTES AND CONDITIONS OF USE THAT ACCOMPANY THIS MAP.



The Office of Public Works
Jonathan Swift Street
Trim
Co. Meath
C15 NX36



Merrion House
Merrion Road
Dublin 4
D04 R2C5

Project:	SHANNON CFRAM STUDY		
Map Type:	EXTENT		
Source:	FLUVIAL		
Area:	LIMERICK		
Scenario:	EXISTING		
Drawn by:	EH	Date:	June 2016
Checked by:	KM	Date:	June 2016
Reviewed by:	MC	Date:	June 2016
Approved by:	PS	Date:	June 2016
Map No.:	S2526LIK_EXFCD_F1_63		
Sheet:	63 of 65	Revision:	0
Map Scale:	1: 5000	Plot Scale:	1:1 @ A3