Appendix A.11.1

Flood Risk Assessment Study

A.11.1 Flood Risk Assessment Study

Hydro Environmental Ltd

N6 Galway City Ring Road

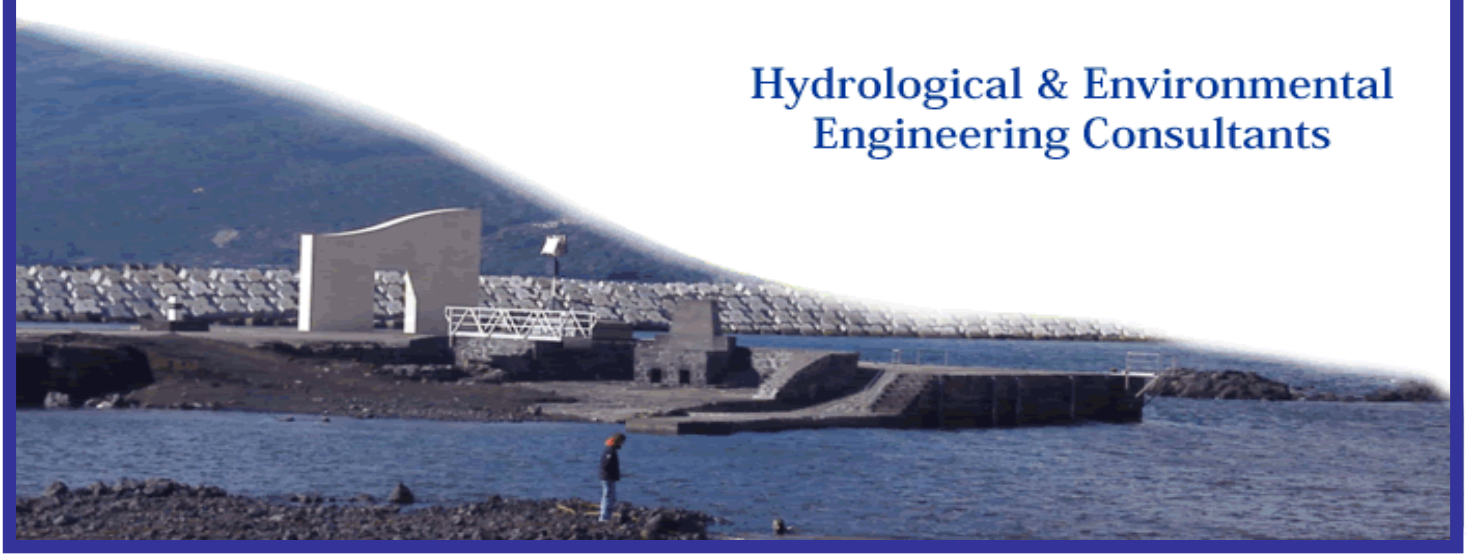
Updated Flood Risk Assessment Study

Report No. HEL209003_v1.1

Galway County Council

28 March 2025

1D2O8797 Photo: Peter Barrow Tel: 087-2559638, 3rd January 2016 12:55:02



Hydrological & Environmental Engineering Consultants

N6 Galway City Ring Road

Updated Flood Risk Assessment Study

Hydro Environmental Ltd
No. 4 Caiseal Riada,
Clarinbridge,
Galway,
Ireland.
Tel/Fax: 091 796734

Job No.:	209003
Report No.:	HEL209003_v1.1
Prepared by:	Anthony Cawley BE, M.EngSc, CEng MIEI
Report Status	Issue 2 Issued for 2025 FRI Response Report
Date:	28 March 2025

Table of Contents

1

1. Introduction 4
2 Flood Risk Management Policy 6
2.1 EU Floods Directive 6
2.2 National Flood Policy review 6
2.3 National CFRAM 8
2.4 Planning Guidelines Concerning Flood Risk Management 8
2.5 Climate Change Allowances and adaptation 16
2.5.1 General 16
2.5.2 Climate Change Allowance for Coastal Flooding 17
3. Description of the Project 21
3.1 Introduction 21
3.2 River Corrib Bridge Crossing 22
3.3 Culvert Crossings along Proposed N6 GCRR 23
3.4 Proposed Road Stormwater Drainage Features 25
4. Flood Risk Assessment 30
4.1 Stage 1 - Identification of Sources of Flooding 30
4.2 Stage 2 Initial Flood Risk Assessment 37
4.3 Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk Assessment 44
5. Conclusions and Summary 72

Appendices

Appendix A – Flood Hydrology Assessment (July 2017) submitted with Section 50 Application of Proposed Watercourse Crossings

Appendix B – Flood Hydrology Assessment for Section 50 Approval of Proposed River Corrib Bridge Crossing (November 2016)

Appendix C – pFRA and National Indictive Flood Risk Mapping

Appendix D – Groundwater Flood Risk Mapping and karst features map

Appendix E – Flood Risk Assessment Galway Racecourse Development

1. INTRODUCTION

Hydro Environmental Ltd in association with Arup was by appointed by Galway County Council in partnership with TII to carry out a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) for the Project which includes the proposed N6 Galway City Ring Road (GCRR) and the proposed development at Galway Racecourse to provide replacement stables, both temporary and permanent stables. The need for these stables arises from the demolition of the existing stables as part of the proposed N6 GCRR. A separate Flood Risk Assessment was completed for the proposed development at Galway Racecourse in Section 6 of the Engineering Report accompanying that application for approval, reference 24/60279, to Galway City Council in 2024. The development at the racecourse is assessed again as part of this report, and the detail of the FRA for the stables' application is also appended to this report as Appendix E.

This report is an updated version of the Appendix A.11.1 produced in 2018 to inform the hydrology assessment as part of the response to the request by ABP for further information in December 2023 where they requested Galway County Council to *"Update the Environmental Impact Assessment Report"* (EIAR) submitted to An Bord Pleanála in October 2018 as part of the application for approval of the proposed N6 GCRR pursuant to Section 51 of the Roads Act 1993 (as amended). This Appendix includes subsequent data that has been collected during the intervening period since the 2020 Oral Hearing, which includes data that is publicly available, and data specifically collected for this Project.

The proposed N6 GCRR begins west of Bearna Village, passes to the north of Galway City and joins the existing N6 at Coolagh. The proposed N6 GCRR lies within hydrometric areas 29, 30 and 31. The proposed N6 GCRR crosses the River Corrib near Menlo Castle (approximately 160m to the southwest) on the eastern bank and on the western side it passes through UoG Recreational Facilities at Dangan. The River Corrib channel at the crossing site is within the Lough Corrib Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (000297).

The proposed N6 GCRR intercepts a number of watercourses to the west of the River Corrib which will require culverting. To the east of the River Corrib due to the highly Karst nature of the terrain, there is a very sparse to non-existent network of surface drainage channels and streams with rainwater generally infiltrating to ground through the generally free draining limestone till and the karstified limestone bedrock rather than running off. As a consequence only one dry ditch was noted as being intercepted near the Coolagh Lakes complex to the east of the River Corrib. Whereas, to the west of the River Corrib the bedrock and quaternary changes to a more impervious type (undulating Granite bedrock and peaty soils). This results in limited ability for rainwater

to infiltrate to ground resulting in high surface runoff conditions producing a much higher density of surface water features and drainage channels. This gives rise to wetter conditions with peatlands and marshy areas common within basin formed by the undulating bedrock.

This FRA has been undertaken in accordance with *The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Dept. of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and The Office of Public Works, Nov 2009)* and includes the amendments set out in the Guidance Note from Dept. of Environment, Community and Local Government PL 2/2014 (August 2014).

Chapter 2 of this report outlines the flood risk management policies and guidelines used for this assessment. Chapter 3 presents a description of the Project and its relevant drainage features. Chapter 4 presents the flood risk assessment that includes flood risk identification and preliminary flood risk assessment for screening purposes, followed by a detailed Flood Risk Assessment of the identified risks and mitigation.

2 FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

2.1 EU Floods Directive

The European Floods Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risk aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. This directive applies to both inland waters and coastal waters across the whole territory of the European Union.

The directive requires all member states to undertake a national preliminary flood risk assessment in order to identify areas where significant flood risk exists or might be considered likely to occur and to prepare flood hazard and flood risk maps for such areas by December 2013. The Directive requires the preparation of catchment-based Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) by 2015, which will set out flood risk management objectives, actions and measures. These Flood Risk Management Plans are to include measures to reduce the probability of flooding and its potential consequences. Implementation of the EU Floods Directive is required to be coordinated with the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive and current River Basin Management Plans.

2.2 National Flood Policy review

2.2.1 Background

Historically management of flooding was implemented by drainage commissioners and focused on the protection and improvement of land for agricultural purposes and this is reflected in the various Drainage Acts passed (1842, 1867, 1925, 1928, and 1945).

The Brown Commission (Report of the Drainage Commission 1938-1940) which examined flooding and improvement of land through drainage resulted in the development of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945. The Brown Commission recommended the establishment of a single national drainage authority with a remit to embark on a national drainage programme. The Office of Public Works (OPW) became the Statutory Authority responsible for implementing arterial drainage schemes nationally.

The emphasis of the 1945 act was improvement of agricultural land and following the act a priority list of river basins was set out and a programme of drainage works commenced and continued up until the early 1990's. This drainage act was amended in 1995 to allow the OPW to implement localised flood relief schemes for reliving flooding in urban areas. This amendment recognised that urban flooding had become

a significant problem and signalled a departure away from arterial drainage of lands with no new arterial drainage schemes being implemented.

The various drainage districts and arterial drainage schemes, local flood relief schemes carried out under the drainage act continue to be maintained today by the OPW and Local Authorities.

2.2.2 Report of the Flood Policy Review Group

In 2003 a review of the National Flood Policy was carried out by a review group of relevant stakeholders. The review focuses on fluvial (river) and tidal flooding and concentrates on the roles of the state agencies in these areas. The scope of the review included the following:

- Causes, extent and impacts of the flooding problem
- Current roles and responsibilities of the main state bodies
- International best practice
- Future flood policy
- Proposals for future organisational structures and responsibilities
- Resource requirements and strategic programme

The review group prepared a report by December 2003 that was approved by government and published in September 2004. The adopted policy has many specific recommendations, including:

- Minimise the national level of exposure to flood damages through identification and management and future flood risks in an integrated, proactive and river basin based approach
- The OPW is to be the lead agency in delivering this policy
- All future expenditure in the area of flood relief will need to satisfy strict prioritisation criteria
- A two-pronged approach to flood management is to be pursued with a greater level of importance attributed to non-structural flood relief measures supported where necessary by traditional structural flood relief measures
- River basin flood management plans to be developed along with comprehensive Flood Hazard Maps and all information made available to the Dept. of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government now known

as Housing, Planning and Local Government to inform future planning and development processes

- Programmes of necessary hydrological research were identified and included the update of the Flood Studies Report and river basin (hydrological) modelling, analysis of potential impact of climate change on flood frequency and severity and Meteorological forecasting

2.3 National CFRAM

The OPW is the lead agency for flood risk management and part of its responsibility is the coordination and implementation of Government Policy on the management of flood risk in Ireland. The SI No. 122 on the European Communities (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) 2010 identifies the Commissioners of Public Works as the competent authority with overall responsibility for the implementation of the Floods Directive (2007/60/EC).

In order to comply with the Floods Directive (2007) and the National Flood Policy Review Group (2004) a national Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) programme commenced in 2011 and flood risk and hazard mapping completed in 2015 and the catchment management plans and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process completed in 2016. This followed preparatory studies involving the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment mapping and AFA (areas for further assessment) identification and followed a number of Pilot Catchment studies including the Lee Catchment FRAMs (commenced 2006), the River Dodder FRAMS (commenced 2007) and the Fingal East Meath FRAMS (commenced 2008) to refine the approach and methodologies to be adopted. The areas deemed to be at significant risk are identified as AFAs and more detailed assessment on the extent and degree of flooding was undertaken in the CFRAM studies and involved detailed survey hydrological and hydraulic modelling, flood mapping, flood risk management plans and supporting Strategic Environmental Assessments.

2.4 Planning Guidelines Concerning Flood Risk Management

2.4.1 Background

In November 2009, the OPW and DoEHLG jointly published the Planning System and Flood Risk Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities which are aimed at ensuring a more consistent, rigorous and systematic approach to fully incorporate flood risk assessment and management into the planning system.

The core objectives set out in these guidelines are to:

- Avoid inappropriate development in areas of flood risk

- Avoid new developments that may increase flood risk elsewhere
- Ensure effective management of residual risks for developments permitted in floodplains
- Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic growth
- Improve the understanding of flood risk among the relevant stakeholders
- Ensure that the requirements of EU and National law in relation to the natural environment and nature conservation are compiled with at all stages of flood risk management.

The key principles to be adopted by regional and local authorities, developers and their agents are to:

- Avoid the risk, where possible
- Substitute with less vulnerable uses, where avoidance is not possible
- Justify that the need for the development is a strategic need, where avoidance and substitution are not possible
- Mitigate and manage the risk

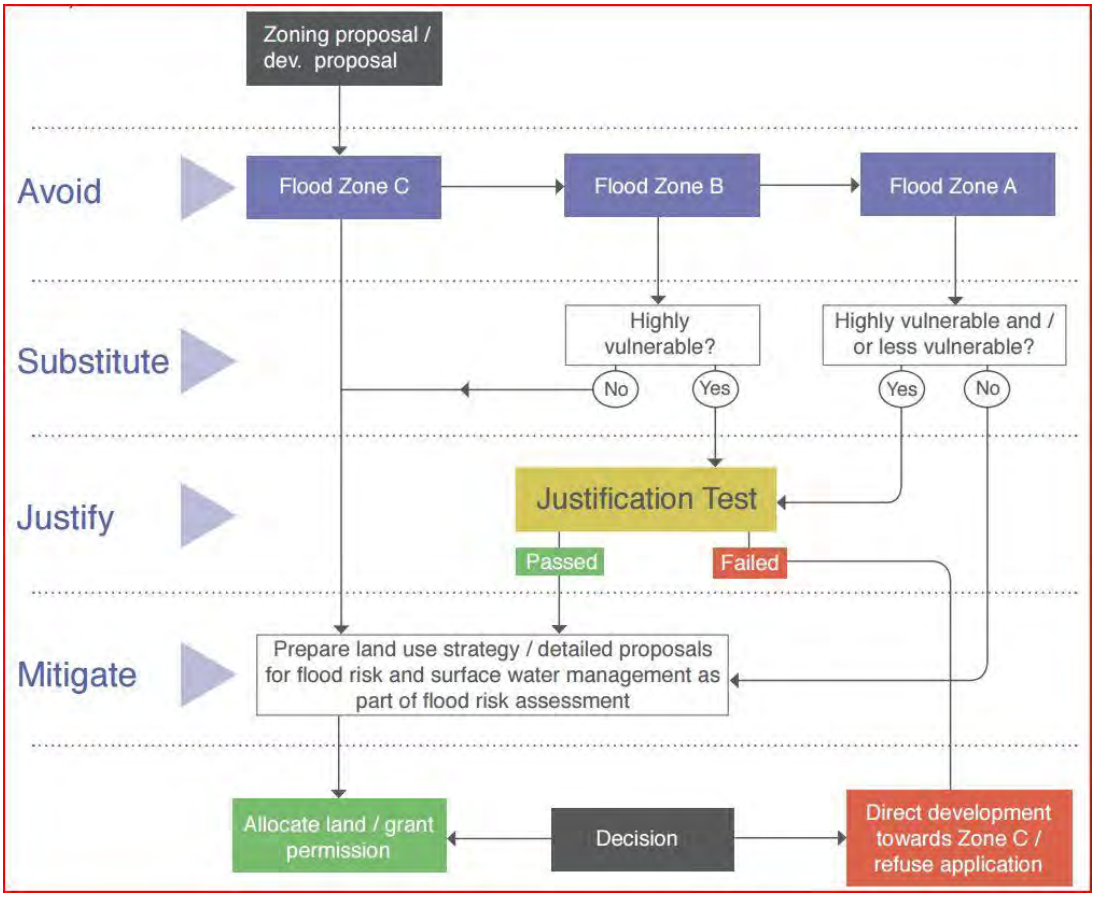
Decision Making Process

Management of flood hazard and potential risks in the planning system is based on:

1. Sequential Approach
2. Justification Test

2.4.2 Sequential Approach

The aim of the sequential approach is to guide new development away from areas at risk from flooding into areas at low risk of flooding. The approach makes use of flood risk zones and classifications of vulnerability of property to flooding but ignores the presence of flood protection structures. The sequential approach should be applied to all stages of the planning process, particularly at the plan making stage.



Sequential approach mechanism in the planning process (Fig. 3.2 from the Flood Risk Management Planning Guidelines)

The Sequential Approach is based on the following principles:

AVOID
Preferably choose lower flood risk zones for new developments

SUBSTITUTE
Ensure proposed development type is not especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of flooding

JUSTIFY
Ensure that the development being considered is for strategic reasons

MITIGATE
Ensure that flood risk is reduced to acceptable levels

PROCEED
Only where Justification Test passed. Ensure emergency planning measures are in place.

2.4.3 Flood Risk Zones

Definitions of flood risk zones in the planning guidelines are based on probability of occurrence with three flood risk zones (High, Moderate and Low) defined. These flood zones are as follows:

- Zone A High Probability: Highest risk of flooding: More than 1% probability of river flooding and more than 0.5% probability of tidal flooding. Development should be avoided and/or only considered through application of a justification test. Most types of development would be considered inappropriate in this zone. Development in this zone should be avoided and/or only considered in exceptional circumstances, such as in city and town centres, or in the case of essential infrastructure that cannot be located elsewhere, and where the justification test has been applied.

- Zone B Moderate Probability: Between 1 and 0.1% probability of river flooding or between 0.5 and 0.1% probability of coast flooding. Development should only be considered in this zone if adequate land or sites are not available in Zone C or if development in this zone would pass the Justification Test. Highly vulnerable development would generally be considered inappropriate in this zone, unless the requirements of the Justification Test can be met. Less vulnerable development and water-compatible development might be considered appropriate in this zone. In general however, less vulnerable development should only be considered in this zone if adequate lands or sites are not available in Zone C and subject to a flood risk assessment to the appropriate level of detail to demonstrate that flood risk to and from the development can or will adequately be managed.

- Zone C Low Probability: Less than 0.1% probability of river or coastal flooding. Development in this zone is appropriate from a flood risk perspective (subject to assessment of flood hazard from sources other than rivers and the coast) but would need to meet the normal range of other proper planning and sustainable development considerations.

These flood zones are determined on the basis of the probability of river and coastal flooding only and should be prepared by suitably qualified experts with hydrological experience. The derivation of these zones is broadly in line with those in common usage internationally. They are based on the current assessment of the 1% and the 0.1% fluvial events and the 0.5% and 0.1% tidal events, without the inclusion of climate change factors.

The provision of flood protection measures in appropriate locations, such as in or adjacent to town centres, can significantly reduce flood risk. However, the presence of flood protection structures should be ignored when determining the flood risk zones.

This is because areas protected by flood defences still carry a residual risk of flooding from overtopping or breach of the defences and the fact that there may be no guarantee that the defences will be maintained in perpetuity. The likelihood and extent of this residual risk needs to be considered, together with the potential impact on proposed uses, at both development plan and development management stages, as well as in emergency planning. In particular, the finished floor levels within protected zones will need to take account of both urban design considerations and the residual risk remaining.

2.4.4 Development Type Vulnerability Classification

In determining the suitability of the development within the various flood zones the vulnerability class of the development is taken into consideration. Three categories of vulnerability are considered as described in Table 1 and 2 below:

Table 1 Classification of Vulnerability 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 • 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 • Local transport infrastructure

Vulnerability Class	Land uses and types of development which include*:
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 • 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

Table 2 Requirement for Justification Test based on Vulnerability group and Flood Zone Category

Vulnerability Class	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

2.4.5 Justification Test

Further sequentially based decision making should be applied when undertaking the Justification Test for development that needs to be in flood risk areas for reasons of proper planning and sustainable development:

1 within zone or site, development should be directed to areas of lower flood probability

2 where impact of the development on adjacent lands is considered unacceptable the justification of the proposal or zone should be reviewed

3 where the impacts are acceptable or manageable, appropriate mitigation measures within the site and if necessary elsewhere should be considered.

A justification test is required where a planning authority is considering the future development of areas at a high or moderate risk of flooding, for uses or development vulnerable to flooding that would generally be inappropriate as set out above within the flood zones. In such cases the planning authority must be satisfied that it can clearly demonstrate on a solid evidence base that the zoning or designation for development will satisfy the justification test outline in Box 4.1 of the guidelines as presented below in Plate 1.

Box 4.1: Justification Test for development plans

Where, as part of the preparation and adoption or variation and amendment of a development/local area plan[1], a planning authority is considering the future development of areas in an urban settlement that are at moderate or high risk of flooding, for uses or development vulnerable to flooding that would generally be inappropriate as set out in Table 3.2, all of the following criteria must be satisfied:

1 The urban settlement is targeted for growth under the National Spatial Strategy, regional planning guidelines, statutory plans as defined above or under the Planning Guidelines or Planning Directives provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

2 The zoning or designation of the lands for the particular use or development type is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of the urban settlement and, in particular:

- (i) Is essential to facilitate regeneration and/or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement[2];
- (ii) Comprises significant previously developed and/or under-utilised lands;
- (iii) Is within or adjoining the core[3] of an established or designated urban settlement;
- (iv) Will be essential in achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and
- (v) There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use or development type, in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.

3 A flood risk assessment to an appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment as part of the development plan preparation process, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and the use or development of the lands will not cause unacceptable adverse impacts elsewhere.

N.B. The acceptability or otherwise of levels of any residual risk should be made with consideration for the proposed development and the local context and should be described in the relevant flood risk assessment.

Plate 1 Justification Test for development plans

2.4.6 Flood Risk Assessment

A staged approach to flood risk assessment that covers both the likelihood of flooding and the potential consequences is recommended in carrying out a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). The stages of appraisal and assessment are:

Stage 1 Flood Risk Identification

Stage 2 Initial Flood Risk Assessment

Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk Assessment

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 local area plans (LAPs) 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.

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.

All stages may not be needed in the FRA in order to inform the decision making process and often a Stage 2 assessment is sufficient at the strategic level to inform the decision making process. This will depend on the level of risk, the level of conflict with the proposed development and the scale of mitigation measure being proposed. For the purposes of applying the sequential approach, once a flood risk has been identified it can be avoided. Where development is planned in flood risk areas, a detailed assessment may be carried out within the FRA, so that the potential for development of the lands and their environmental impact can be assessed.

The FRA of the Project, which includes the proposed N6 GCRR and the development at Galway Racecourse, will:

- Identify the broad nature of flood risk (type and source) within the study area;
- Provide an improved understanding of flood risk issues along the Project; and
- Provide a more detailed assessment and management strategy for the transport infrastructure within the identified flood risk areas.

2.5 Climate Change Allowances and adaptation

2.5.1 Climate Change Allowance for Fluvial and Pluvial Flooding

There is a high degree of uncertainty in relation to the potential effects of climate change and particularly in respect to fluvial flooding, and therefore a precautionary approach is required. Examples of precautionary approach for future planning of urbanised areas include:

- Recognising that significant changes in the flood levels and flood extent may result from an increase in rainfall and accordingly adopting a cautious approach to zoning lands in these potential transitional areas.
- Ensuring that the finish levels of structures are sufficient to cope with the effects of climate change over the lifetime of the development.
- Ensuring that structures to protect against flooding (e.g., defence walls / embankments) are capable of adaptation to the effects of climate change when there is more certainty about the effects (e.g., foundations of flood defence designed to allow future raising of flood wall to combat climate change).

The IPCC Global climate models (Echam 5 (EC5), Hadley Centre High Sensitivity (HAH) and Hadley Centre Low Sensitivity (HAL) and their downscaled simulations for Ireland show significant projected decreases in mean annual, spring and summer precipitation amounts by mid-century. The projected decreases are largest for summer, with reductions ranging from 0% to 13% and from 3% to 20% for the medium-to-low and high emission scenarios, respectively.

The frequencies of heavy precipitation events show notable increases of approximately 20% during the winter and autumn months. In light of much uncertainty in respect to climate change effects on catchment hydrology it is considered prudent to retain the present OPW recommendations for flood relief schemes of a potential 20% increase in flood flows at the MRFS and 30% increase in flood flows at the HEFS.

2.5.2 Climate Change Allowance for Coastal Flooding

Scientists predict that global sea level rise will have two main causes. Firstly, as the oceans heat up the ocean water will expand. At present this thermal expansion accounts for about half of the observed increase in sea level. However, as ocean temperatures increase the thermal expansion contribution will have the greatest contribution on sea level rise. The second cause is the melting of land ice from glaciers and ice caps. The rate of melt and the volumes of water locked within these sources are uncertain and this is a cause for concern.

In recent decades, ice shelves have broken off huge ice sheets in Antarctica and Greenland. The ways in which they are melting is only now beginning to be understood fully enough to allow estimates of how fast this melt is occurring and how much this will affect sea levels. If they melt as fast as is now thought to be possible, sea levels could rise dramatically over the next century, flooding many of the world's major cities and much of the world's most productive farmland. Consequently, guidance on sea level rise allowances for flood risk management is continually changing as more scientific research is published with allowances likely to increase as opposed to decrease in future years.

The biggest threat to coastal flood risk areas is from sea level rise. Global mean sea levels are predicted to increase from a combination of thermal expansion of the water column and melt from the glaciers and reduction of liquid water storage on land. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Third Assessment Report (*IPCC TAR)* that preceded the published *IPCC Fourth and fifth Assessment Reports* (2007, 2014) has been used as the basis of future sea level projections for Ireland. A best estimate increase of 480 mm to year 2100 has been suggested by Sweeney et al (2003) and used in the *Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study* (GDSDS 2005). This value was not directly challenged in the 2007 *IPCC* report, with a range of 0.2 - 0.51 m given for the prudent Medium-High A2 emission scenario.

The IPCC fifth Assessment Report (2014) has investigated the current and future trends in global mean sea level rise (GMSLR) and have concluded with a high level of confidence under various emission scenarios considered (four modelled RCPS (Representative Concentration Pathways) that thermal expansion of the sea due to warming will increase Global mean sea level by between 0.15 to 0.3m by 2100. This report predicts at medium confidence the contribution of glacier mass loss to GMSLR for the four RCP scenarios. The global glacier volume is projected to decrease by 15 to 55% for RCP2.6, and by 35 to 85% for RCP8.5 and in between these rates for the other two RCP scenarios. RCP2.6 is representative for scenarios leading to very low greenhouse gas concentration level, it is a so called "peak" scenario with radiative

forcing reaching a peak level of 3.1 W/m^2 mid-century and returning back to 2.6W/m^2 by 2100. RCP8.5 is characterised by increasing greenhouse gas emissions overtime leading to high greenhouse gas concentrations by 2100.

Estimates show that globally, average sea level has risen approximately 160 mm since 1902, at a rate of approximately 1.4 mm per year. Satellite observations indicate that the sea level around Ireland has risen by approximately 2-3 mm/year since the early 1990s.

The AR6 systematically assessed possible changes of global surface air temperature, precipitation, large-scale circulation and modes of variability, and changes in ocean and cryosphere, and further reasonably estimated the climate change beyond 2100. The assessments show that global mean surface air temperature would reach 1.5℃ or even beyond it. Mean-state and variability of precipitation would increase as well but would vary with season and region.

Projections of GMSLR by 2100 under the high RCP8.5 scenario are 0.53 to 0.98m with rises of 8 – 16mm per annum during 2081 to 2100 and under the low RCP2.6 scenario are a rise is 0.28 to 0.61mm per annum.

The IPCC concluded that it is very likely that sea level will rise in more than about 95% of the ocean area. About 70% of the coastlines worldwide are projected to experience sea level change within 20% of the global mean sea level change. GMSLR during 1901–2010 can be accounted for by ocean thermal expansion, ice loss by glaciers and ice sheets, and change in liquid water storage on land. It is very likely that the 21st-century mean rate of GMSLR under all RCPs will exceed that of 1971–2010, due to the same processes. It is virtually certain that global mean sea level rise will continue for many centuries beyond 2100, with the amount of rise dependent on future emissions.

The most recent UK Climate Change Projections (UKCP18) is at the 95%-percentile upper confidence interval that under the mid-range emission scenario (RCP4.5) a sea level rise of 0.64m is projected for Belfast and 0.83m for London by 2100. At the high-end emission scenario (RCP8.5) the sea level rise projection at the upper 95-percentile confidence interval is 0.94m and 1.15m for Belfast and London respectively.

Sea level rise adaptation for Ireland

The longest continuous tidal record for Ireland is available from the Dublin Port gauge which commenced gauging in 1923 with fully digitised records from 1938 onwards. From this record since the 1980s there has been significant variability in the monthly mean sea level record, with an upward trend evident over the last 25 years. The attribution of this recent increase is not certain but is suggestive of accelerated sea

level rise from global warming. However, taken over the full time period, the sea level in Dublin has risen by 1.67 mm per year, consistent with global rates.

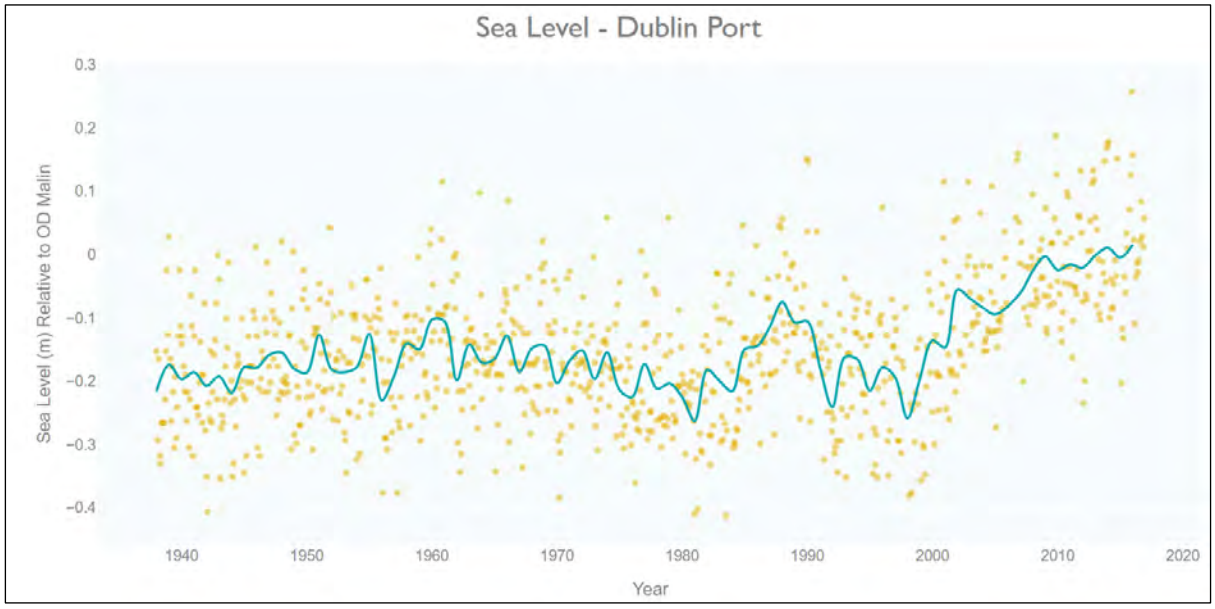


Figure 1 **Monthly mean sea level Rise for the Dublin Port Gauge from 1938 to 2016 (copied from Climate Status Report Ireland (CSRI, 2020).**

The Dublin Port record based on the trend line suggests a potential increase in monthly mean sea level of 7mm per annum for the period 1984 to 2016.

The OPW FRM Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan (OPW, September 2019) has recommended that a mid-range future scenario of a 500mm rise in sea levels is considered and a 1000mm increase in sea levels is considered for the high-end future scenario. These allowances would seem appropriate and consistent with the medium and higher end estimates from the regional climate change predictions when both sea level rise and an increase in storm surge are considered. This guidance from the OPW is being reviewed at present in light of more recent global trends and research findings and evidence of accelerated global warming of land and sea temperature.

Sea State changes

The global model suggest that a warming sea will increase the frequency and severity of Atlantic storms resulting in increased wave heights and wave lengths. The 2020 climate status report Ireland observed increasing wave heights over the last 70 years in the North Atlantic with typical winter season trends of increases up to 20 cm per decade, along with a northward displacement of storm tracks. Seasonal variations in wave heights have been observed at Marine Institute wave buoys deployed off the coast of Ireland, however no comprehensive analysis of wave parameters has been carried out on these data sets.

There is a high degree of uncertainty as to how much the wave climate will be altered but with increased energy and storm conditions it is accepted that wave climate will become more aggressive particularly extreme events and the frequency of storm wave events.

The current OPW flood Risk management guidance for flood risk management is for a MRFS of 0.5m sea level rise and 20% rainfall and fluvial flooding and with no specific guidance on wave climate allowances. The UK Environmental Agency recommend 5% allowance for extreme wave height allowances for the period 2000 to 2055 and 10% for the period 2055 to 2100.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

3.1 Introduction

The Project comprises the proposed N6 Galway City Ring Road (N6 GCRR) and the proposed development at Galway Racecourse. The N6 GCRR runs from the existing M6 at Ardaun on the east side of the city, passing to the north of the city and eventually joining with this Spiddal coast road just east of Bearna Village. The proposed route lies within hydrometric Areas 29, 30 and 31. The proposed road intercepts a number of watercourses to the West of the Corrib which will require culverting. To the east of the Corrib due to the highly Karst nature of the terrain there is a very sparse network of surface drainage channels and streams with rainwater generally infiltrating to ground through the porous karstified limestone bedrock rather than running off. As a consequence, only one dry ditch was noted as being intercepted near the Coolagh lakes complex to the east of the Corrib. Whereas, to the west of the Corrib the bedrock and quaternary changes to a more impervious type resulting in a much higher density of surface water features with little ability for rainwater to infiltrate to groundwater. This gives rise to wetter conditions with peatlands and marshy areas common.

The drainage and hydrological characteristics of the Project are presented in this chapter.

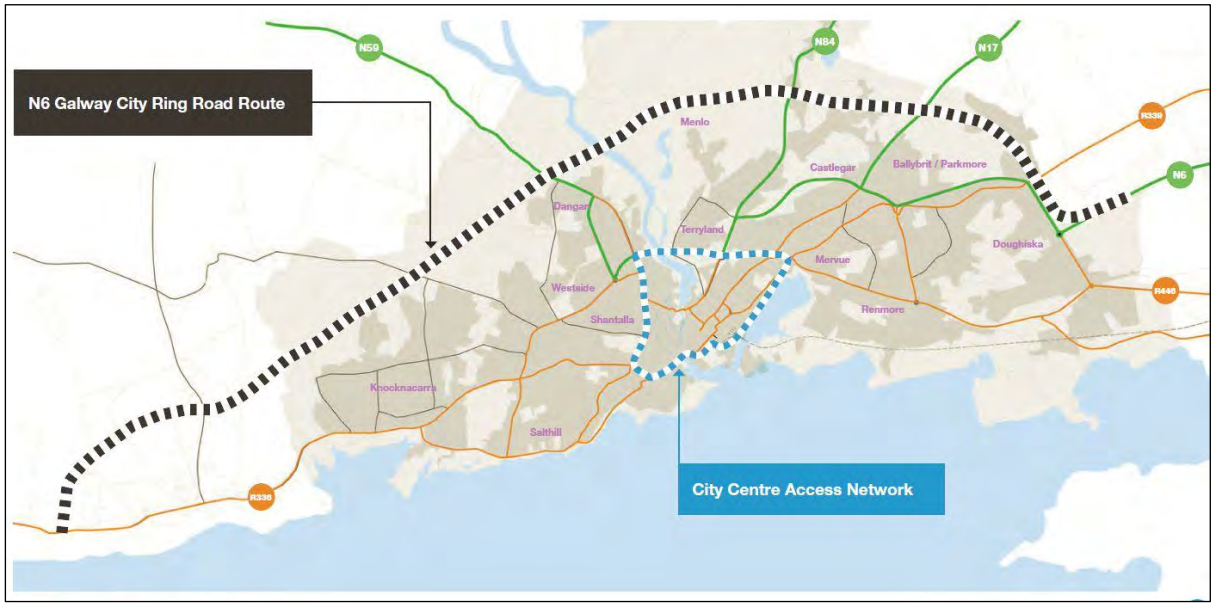


Figure 2 N6 GCRR route and National routes linking to the City Centre Access Network

3.2 River Corrib Bridge Crossing

A large bridge superstructure is proposed at the River Corrib crossing at Menlo/Dangan. This structure will clear span the entire river channel and will continue on a viaduct west of the River Corrib to maintain access for the University of Galway (UoG) Recreational Facilities. The structure provides a full clear span of over 153m span width of the river channel (from pier face to pier face). The riverside support piers are located a distance greater than 5m from the river channel bank edge on the eastern (Menlough) side and over 10m from the river edge on the western (Dangan) side of the river. The location of the bridge crossing is presented in Figure 3. Section 50 approval has been granted by the OPW in 2016 for the River Corrib Bridge crossing. Refer to Appendix B for the *Flood Hydrology Assessment for Section 50 Approval of Proposed River Corrib Bridge Crossing (November 2016).*

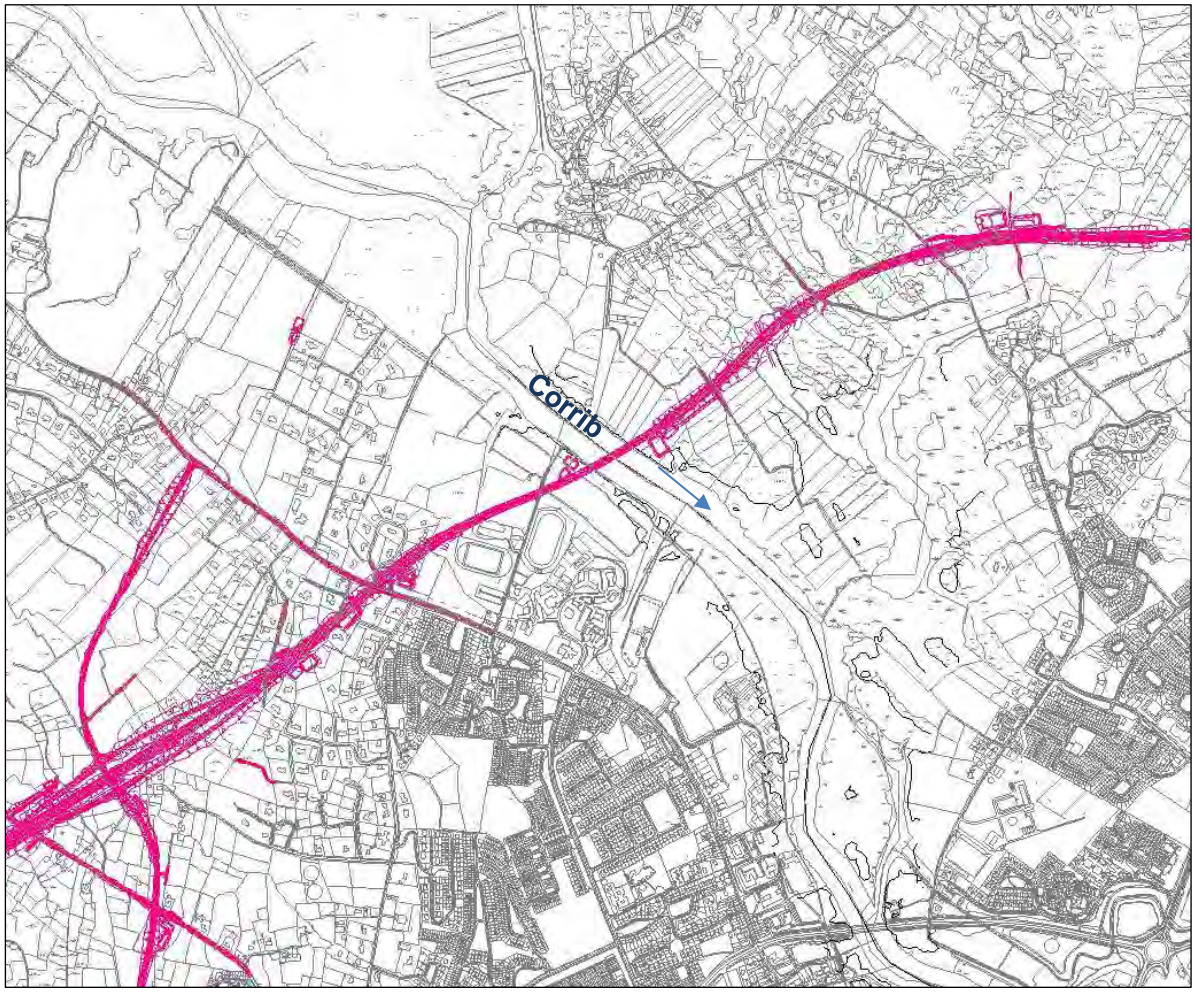


Figure 3 Location map of proposed N6 Galway City Ring Road alignment and River Corrib crossing point

3.3 Culvert Crossings along Proposed N6 GCRR

Excluding the River Corrib there are a total of 17 stream road crossing sites that will require culverting, 16 of these culvert sites are located in the western section and one in the eastern section, refer to Figure 4 for the general location of the culverts. The catchment areas of these watercourses is generally very small ranging from a number of hectares to the largest crossing of the Bearna Stream with an upstream catchment area of only 5.5km^2, refer to Figure 5 for the contributing catchment areas of the culverts. The majority of these watercourses flow in a southerly direction discharging into Galway Bay with watercourses east of the Bearna Stream discharging to the designated Galway Bay Complex SAC (000268) and watercourses west of the Bearna Stream to Galway Bay outside of the Galway Bay Complex SAC. These watercourse crossings are summarised below in Table 3. Section 50 approval from the OPW has been granted for all proposed watercourse culvert crossings in October 2016. Section 50 approval for all of these culverts has been obtained from the OPW in 2016 and such consent remains valid as the proposed structures and culverts have not changed and the design flows and flood levels have not significantly changed and ample freeboard allowance was included in the original S50 sizing.

Refer to Appendix A for the *Flood Hydrology Assessment (July 2017) submitted with Section 50 Application of Proposed Watercourse Crossings.*

Table 3 Proposed Culvert Details

Ref	N6 GCRR Ref	X	Y	Mainline Chainage	Catchment Area km2	Qdesign cumec	Watercourse
1	**C00/01**	521324.58	723181.58	0+650	0.47	1.26	Sruthán na Libeirtí
2	**C00/02**	521521.68	723446.01	1+000	0.324	0.89	Sruthán na Libeirtí
3	**C01/01**	521983.64	723778.87	1+500	0.06	0.09	Small Coastal Stream
4	**C02/01a**	523086.54	724283.58	2+800	1.192	1.63	Trusky Stream
5	**C02/01b**	523179.61	724198.04	2+850	1.192	1.63	Trusky Stream
6	**C03/01**	523354.16	724244.47	3+050	0.08	0.12	Trusky Minor Drain
7	**C03/02**	523615.65	724390.32	3+350	0.15	0.23	Trusky Minor Drain
8	**C03/03** & **C03/04**	524066.24 & 524079.03	724705.91 & 724722.20	3+925 3+950	0.692	1.09	Bearna Tributary
9	**C04/01**	524201.84	724845.74	4+100	5.485	7.58	Bearna Stream
10	**C04/02**	524895.00	725274.42	4+900	1.652	2.13	Tonabrocky
11	**Channel Diversion**	524918.98 525096.21	725303.36 725475.14	4+965 - 5+200	1.517	1.97	Tonabrocky

Ref	N6 GCRR	X	Y	Mainline	Catchment Area	Qdesign	Watercourse
12	**C06/01**	526420.87	726389.37	6+850	0.138	0.20	Knocknacarra Minor Drain
13	**C07/02B**	526710.48	726684.02	7+250	0.209	0.30	Knocknacarra Minor Drain
14	**C07/02A**	526698.49	726637.16	7+225	0.209	0.30	Knocknacarra Minor Drain
15	**C08/01**	527663.93	727211.93	8+375	0.159	0.23	Minor Drain Dangan
16	**C10/02**	529687.79	728412.26	10+730	0.629	0.19	Minor Drain Coolagh
17	**C07/01a**	527147.52	726262.40	N59 Link Rd south 1+600	0.38	0.55	Knocknacarra Minor Drain

The design flow presented in the above table includes the best flood flow estimate using either IH124 or the Flood Studies Update (FSU, 2015) method and multiplied by the factorial standard error of the equation and increased a further 20% to include for climate change allowance.

Figure 4 Location Map of Culverts (note reference 11 represents a channel diversion to the northwest of the alignment to achieve a single stream crossing at reference 10)

Figure 5 Contributing Catchment Area of Culverts (red polygons)

3.4 Proposed Road Stormwater Drainage Features

There are 16 proposed mainline surface water outfalls discharging directly to surface watercourses, located primarily in the western section of the study area (over the western 10.15km of the mainline for the proposed N6 GCRR). The remaining surface water outfalls from the 7.35km, to the east of the River Corrib will be discharged to groundwater or to existing public storm and foul sewer systems in the absence of surface water drainage features. An additional storm outfall associated with the drainage for the proposed Temporary Car park, as part of the development at the racecourse, discharges to the Ballybrit swallow-hole and associated floodplain area in the adjacent to Ballybrit Castle.

The realigned N84 Headford Road and slip roads for the N84 Headford Road Junction will discharge to a small ditch that inflows to Ballindooley Lough. The two short sections of tunnel in the eastern section will discharge to the public foul sewer via pumping.

The total surface drainage area for the proposed N6 GCRR is estimated to be 94.85ha and the hard-paved area is 61.21ha. This gives the average percentage impervious area for the road of 64.5%. The total drainage area discharging to surface water outfalls is 55.96ha with hard paved area of 32.5ha and the total drainage area discharging to groundwater is 35.5ha with hard paved area of 19.2ha.

The proposed tunnelled sections are relatively short closed systems and the surface drainage from inside the tunnel is gravitated to a sump where it will be collected and discharged by pumping into the nearby public foul drainage system, which eventually arrives at the Mutton Island Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP), where it is treated and disposed to sea. The tunnelled section will not receive any direct rainfall. An impounding sump of 25m^3, to collect accidental spillages from inside the tunnel is provided for both the Lackagh Tunnel and Galway Racecourse Tunnel.

The paved area contributing to the proposed N6 GCRR drainage outfalls has an average pavement area of 1.2ha, which represents a reasonably small ratio of pavement area to outfall. The largest surface water outfall serves a paved area of 2.45ha and the largest groundwater outfall serves a paved area of 4.82ha. A summary of the proposed road drainage outfalls discharging to surface watercourses is presented in Table 4 and those storm outfalls discharging to groundwater are presented in Table 5.

Table 4 Proposed Project Drainage Outfalls to Watercourses

Drainage Network Ref. No.	Approx. Chainage	Total Road Drainage Area (ha)	Road Pavement Area (ha)	Watercourse
S1	0+0000 to 0+700	2.05	1.29	Sruthán na Líbeirtí
S2	0+ 700 to 1+000	0.55	0.38	Sruthán na Líbeirtí
S3	1+000 to 1+475	2.31	1.28	Sruthán na Líbeirtí
S4A	1+475 to 1+900	0.96	0.62	Trusky Tributary
S5A	1+900 to 2+850	2.45	1.53	Trusky Stream
S7A	2+850 to 3+050	0.30	0.24	Bearna Stream
S7B	3+050 to 3+910	2.94	1.07	Bearna Stream
S8	3+910 to 4+125	0.42	0.26	Bearna Stream
S9	4+125 to 4+900	1.75	1.19	Bearna Stream
S10	4+900 to 5+640	2.19	1.22	Bearna Tributary
S12	6+325 to 7+300	3.15	2.45	Knocknacarra Tributary
S13	7+300 to 7+525	0.91	0.63	Knocknacarra Tributary
S14A	7+525 to 8+250	5.66	2.199	Discharging to culvert on River Corrib Tributary West Bank
S14B	8+250 to 8+525	0.85	0.65	River Corrib Tributary
S18A	8+525 to 9+250	1.75	1.58	River Corrib Tributary West Bank

Drainage Network Ref. No.	Approx. Chainage	Total Road Drainage Area (ha)	Road Pavement Area (ha)	Watercourse
S18B	9+250 to 10+150	2.27	1.95	River Corrib Tributary East Bank
S21A	11+850 to 12+450	3.31	1.36	Attenuation plus discharge to Ballindooley Lough Tributary
S4B	1+500	0.12	0.07	Trusky Tributary
S15	+ N59 Link Road North Chainage 0+000 to 0+625	1.89	0.73	River Corrib Tributary West Bank
S5B	2+800	0.24	0.14	Trusky Stream
S36A	3+350	0.24	0.17	Bearna Tributary
S36B	3+350	0.10	0.08	Trusky Stream
S31A	7+250	0.09	0.06	Knocknacarra Tributary
S31B	7+250	0.15	0.12	Knocknacarra Tributary
Galway Racecourse Development				
S48	Galway Racecourse stables Ballybrit Castle swallow hole	N/A	N/A	Existing track drainage is diverted around the Phase 1 development and discharges as per the existing discharge to an existing swallow hole drainage channel in the Ballybrit Castle area
S50	Galway Racecourse stables Ballybrit Castle swallow hole	2.32	Temporary stableyard paved rea	Phase 1 surface water drainage to attenuation pond S50 and then discharges to an existing swallow hole drainage channel in the Ballybrit Castle area

Table 5 Proposed Project Drainage Outfalls to Infiltration Basins

Drainage Network Reference	Chainage	Total Drainage Area (ha)	Pavement Area (ha)
S19A	10+150 to 10+730	1.95	1.66
S19B	10+730 to 11+150	2.22	1.68
S20	11+420 to 12+020	4.95	2.23
S21B	12+020 to 13+630	8.28	4.82
S22A	13+630 to 14+350	5.68	3.94
S22B	14+350 to 14+950	3.06	2.76

Drainage Network Reference	Chainage	Total Drainage Area (ha)	Pavement Area (ha)
S27	16+750 to 17+535	5.47	3.20
S22E	14+400	0.79	0.69
S22C2	14+400	1.41	0.76
S40	10+475	0.16	0.12

The remaining drainage areas discharge to the existing public storm drainage infrastructure. The permissible discharge rates have been set based on consideration of natural greenfield runoff rates and the current capacity in the receiving storm drainage system. All of the proposed discharge rates to public storm sewers have been agreed with Galway City Council. A summary of the outfalls to the public sewer is provided in Table 6 below.

Table 6 Project Storm Outfalls discharging to Public Storm Sewers

Drainage Network Ref. No.	Chainage	Total Drainage Area (ha)	Paved Area (ha)	Receiving Storm Sewer Size (mm)	Peak Discharge Rate 1 in 100 (l/s)
S11	5+640 to 6+325	2.02	1.57	300	7.8
F19	11+150 to 11+420	N/A	Lackagh Tunnel drainage to sealed foul sewer		
S26	15+750 to 16+750	5.12	3.47	900	4.5
S29	16+500	2.73	2.07	900	5.0
F24	14+950 to 15+200	N/A	Galway Racecourse Tunnel drainage to sealed foul sewer		
S30	15+200 to 15+700 Junction - Coolagh Junction to Lynch Junction	6.33	4.58	900	5.7
S16A	N59 Link Road South 0+625 to 1+625	4.16	2.15	450	16.1
S17A	N59 Link Road South 1+625 to 2+210	1.08	0.98	1500	5.7
S22C1	14+400	1.46	1.36	900	5.0
S37	4+450	0.21	0.19	450	5.4
S32	6+300	0.80	0.40	375	5.6
S16B	Letteragh Road 0+000	0.12	0.10	450	4.7

Drainage Network Ref. No.	Chainage	Total Drainage Area (ha)	Paved Area (ha)	Receiving Storm Sewer Size (mm)	Peak Discharge Rate 1 in 100 (l/s)
S17B	Gort na Bró 0+100	0.34	0.27	1500	5.2
S31C	Letteragh Road 0+410	0.25	0.16	450	4.9
S38	5+650	0.14	0.10	300	46.7
S41	13+150	0.24	0.23	225	66.7
S39	7+575	0.22	0.15	225	68.6
S33	1+500	0.83	0.54	600	5
Galway Racecourse Development					
S45	Galway Racecourse stables Phase 3: Surface Water Drainage	1.54	0.092	525 Existing IDA Storm sewer	78.2
F50	Galway Racecourse stables Phase 3: Foul Drainage	N/A	Foul drainage from permanent stables and pavilion discharges into existing sealed foul sewer.		

The total number of attenuation ponds and infiltration basins along the proposed N6 GCRR is 35, having storage depths typically ranging from 0.4m up to 1.85m (average 1.1m). The flood storage area of these ponds and basins varies depending on the drainage area from 0.006ha to 0.328ha with the median at 0.12ha. These attenuation ponds and infiltration basins are combined with engineered wetland areas for water quality treatment prior to disposal to surface waters or groundwaters. These attenuation ponds and infiltration basins would be considered to represent a source of local residual flood risk of moderate significance in the event of overspilling through lack of maintenance, outfall blockage, impoundment bank failure and overtopping at times of extreme flooding. This residual flood risk can be managed through a program of regular inspection (3 monthly inspections) and maintenance. A controlled overflow facility will be provided at each pond and basin in the event that the outflow throttle device (hydrobrake, vortex control or orifice plate) becomes blocked or infiltration reduces and freeboard allowance is provided for each pond to prevent overtopping.

The culvert locations are shown on Figures 5.1.01 to 5.1.15 in the EIA Report and the drainage network and outfalls are presented in Figures 11.5.101 to 11.5.115 in the EIA Report.

4. FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1 Stage 1 - Identification of Sources of Flooding

- This FRA has reviewed the potential for flood risk from fluvial coastal, pluvial and groundwater flooding as a result of the proposed Project, which includes the proposed N6 GCRR and the proposed development at Galway Racecourse, which involved consulting the following sources:
- The OPW National Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (pFRA) Mapping
- The OPW CFRAM (Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management) mapping for the Areas for Further Assessment (AFA) of Galway City and Oughterard village and associated hydrological reports (CFRAM 2016)
- GSI National Groundwater Flood Mapping and GSI Karst database, refer to Appendix D.
- The Irish Coastal Protection Strategic Study - Western Coast and other relevant mapping including historical OSI mapping
- The Irish Coastal Wind and Wave Modelling Study (2018) Phases 1 to 4, RPS Consultants, 2020 for the OPW.
- The OPW River Corrib Benefiting Lands mapping (developed as part of the River Corrib-Clare Arterial Drainage Scheme)
- OPW National Indicative Flood Risk Mapping (2020)
- Known historical flooding areas and extents
- Relevant drainage reports

The web portal floodmaps.ie provides a national archive of information on historical flood events including locations, reports, photographs, drawings and newspaper archives, which assists in the compilation of historical flood information. Other sources consulted as reference information are the FRAs for the various development plans including the Galway County and Galway City Development Plans and various LAPS including Bearna and Oranmore sFRAs and the Galway Transport Strategy sFRA.

The sources of information on flood risk along the Project are summarised in Table 7 below

Table 7 Flood Risk Source Evaluation

Title	Description	Quality	Confidence
OPW – Arterial Drainage Land benefitting maps	Mapping of lands identified through walkover and consultation by OPW of lands	Medium	Low to medium
Historical flood records including photos and reports	Various sources including various local authority records, reports, photos,	Variable	Low to high

Title	Description	Quality	Confidence
	archives and the floodmaps.ie repository		
OPW pFRA Mapping	The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) national screening exercise to identify areas at flood risk and includes, pluvial, fluvial, groundwater and tidal	Low	Low
OPW National Indictive Fluvial Flood Risk Mapping	This Resource based on flood modelling of watercourses with catchment areas > 5km^2 based on a national DTM model is mapping of fluvial overbank flooding extents 100 and 1000year for screening purposes	Low	Low
GSI Groundwater Flood Mapping	Historical Flood mapping for Generally Karst Limestone bedrock areas is available And also includes surface flooding for the winter 2015/16 period	Medium	Medium
Irish Coastal Protection Strategy Study (2012)	Prediction of tidal events under storm surge events for the western region which includes tidal levels and coastal erosion of soft shoreline areas	Medium	Medium
Irish Coastal Wind and Wave Modelling Study (2018)	Prediction of tidal events under storm surge for the western region which includes tidal levels and coastal erosion of soft shoreline areas. It also includes combined tide and wave flood predictions for the Galway City Area	Medium	Medium
Walkover Survey	Specific visits to selected locations and key structures and flood defences	Medium	Low
Western CFRAM	Draft Western CFRAM maps of the River Corrib and canals	High	High
SFRA for Development Plans	Stage 2 SFRA undertaken for Local Area and city and county Plans	Medium	Medium

Title	Description	Quality	Confidence
	(Bearna, Galway City and Galway County) Galway Transport Strategy (2016)		

The pFRA and National Indictive mapping is generally used in Ireland in combination with other information as a screening tool for identifying potential flood hazard and the requirement for further, more detailed, stage 2 and stage 3 flood risk assessments. The pFRA mapping should only be treated as coarse, indicative mapping of potential flood hazards and should be combined with other information sources. This national mapping was produced from simplified river, pluvial and tidal surge hydraulic models using relatively coarse lidar data for flood routing purposes. Historical mapping and aerial flood photos were also relied upon in respect to groundwater and pluvial flooding.

The more detailed CFRAM study, carried out for identified AFA's (relevant to this strategy is the Galway City CFRAM), which involved more detailed channel and floodplain survey, lidar topographical survey, hydrological analysis and hydraulic flood modelling and provides more accurate and refined mapping for fluvial and coastal flood processes. It should be noted that the villages of Bearna and Oranmore were not identified as AFA's and therefore do not have detailed CFRAM flood mapping available to inform site specific flood risk assessments.

4.1.1 Tidal and Coastal Flooding

The Project avoids coastal flood risk zones over its entire length with the alignment sufficiently inland and elevated not to be at risk of tidal flooding both present day scenario and 100 years in the future under sea level rise scenarios. The watercourses encountered by the road development feed into the coastal waters but their fluvial flow volumes have little impact on extreme coastal flood levels.

4.1.2 Fluvial Flooding

The study area falls within hydrometric areas 29, 30 and 31 (29:- Galway Bay Southeast Catchment, 30:- The Corrib Catchment, 31:- The Galway Bay North).
The principal rivers/streams within the study area are:

- Sruthán na Líbeirtí
- Trusky Stream
- Bearna River
- Knocknacarra Stream
- River Corrib and its canal system
- Terryland River (indirect)

The River Corrib represents the largest watercourse having a catchment area of some 3,136 km^2 to Wolfe Tone Bridge in Galway City. The OPW regulate water levels in the River Corrib and Lough Corrib through gated control at the Salmon Weir Barrage. The regulation level range for the lake is set at 28ft to 30ft Poolbeg (5.8 to 6.4m OD Malin) for navigation and flooding control. Gates are opened and closed by the OPW depending on existing and forecasted rainfall conditions. The canals and mill races through the city are fed by the River Corrib upstream of the Salmon Weir Barrage and outfall into the River Corrib Estuary. The Eglington Canal is prone to siltation as the flow through this is restricted by lock gates, weirs and turbines. The other rivers/streams have catchments that are very minor in area in comparison and do not represent a significant source of flood risk with only localised flooding along their reaches.

Figures 11.3.101 to 11.3.115 of the EIA Report show the fluvial flood areas as outlined in the PFRA mapping.

4.1.3 Pluvial Flooding Sources

Pluvial flooding results in the filling and ponding of rainfall runoff waters within local depressional areas which can result when rainfall intensity and duration exceed the infiltration capacity of the underlying soil causing temporary (over a few hours) building up of flood waters in such areas. In the national pFRA study a simplified model for pluvial flooding was developed which identified from aerial lidar data local depressions and their surrounding contributing catchment area. The potential for ponding and the extent of ponding was determined for these depressions using Met Éireann storm rainfall statistics and soil infiltration characteristics based on soil, subsoil and groundwater aquifer maps. These pluvial flood areas were mapped and presented in Figures 11.2.101 to 11.2.115 in the EIA Report.

Potential pluvial flood risk areas are shown scattered throughout the study area and are generally small and of limited consequence for the Project.

An area of pluvial flood risk that potentially could impact the proposed N6 GCRR is the existing N83 Tuam Road section at Twomileditch. Regular flooding occurs during intense rainfall events with runoff from the steep hill slopes to the east causing flooding of the N83 Tuam Road and adjoining properties (ref. Ryan Hanley Report (2004) N17 Flood Relief Project for Galway City Council). The N83 Tuam Road in times of severe flood can act almost as a stream bed over its 1800m length, conveying flood water along the road to discharge eventually to groundwater to the northeast of the N83 Tuam Road. This groundwater discharge zone is potentially linked to the Castlegar area and the Terryland River Basin via groundwater flow.

A second location is pluvial flooding in the Doughiska area 400m southwest of Ch. 16+500. This area in the pFRA is shown to have extensive groundwater flooding also and is discussed below under groundwater flooding. A large storm water pipe culvert (1500mm diameter) is available in this area to relieve flooding running southwest through Merlin Park and onwards to the Renmore shoreline.

A pluvial/groundwater flood risk area is also shown within the Inner track area near the castle ruins at the Ballybrit Racecourse. This flood area is associated with a localised topographical depressional area surrounding the karst swallow-hole. The surrounding track and inner area drain to this localised flood area. This flood risk area is self-contained within the inner track area towards the south. Worst case failure of this swallow-hole could result in lake like conditions and flooding of this lower section of the infield area at Ballybrit.

4.1.4 Groundwater

Groundwater flooding is associated with areas of high-water table levels which can generally result in small areas of winter ponding of lands gradually filling and emptying between autumn and spring. These flood areas are generally referred to as seasonal lakes or turloughs. They are generally slow to fill and often slower to recede and empty. These features are generally associated with the karst limestone bedrock to the east of the N59 Moycullen Road. The N59 Moycullen Road generally represents the boundary between granite and limestone bedrock. The limestone areas to the east of the city give rise to a range of small turlough features, karst springs and swallow-hole systems and areas vulnerable to flooding are the Doughiska / Ardaun area.

The GSI have provided indictive historical Groundwater flood map for karst limestone bedrock areas based on aerial and satellite photos. They also produced surface flood mapping for the December 2015/2016 flood event associated with prolonged rainfall period. This mapping is presented in Appendix A of the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029 and reproduced in Figure 6 below. Table 8 gives details of flood risk zones with respect to annual exceedance probability.

Table 8 Flood Risk Zones

Zone	Fluvial Annual Exceedance Probability	Depiction in Flood Zone Map
Zone A High probability of flooding	This zone defines areas with the highest risk of flooding from rivers (i.e. more than 1% probability or more than 1 in 100) and the coast (i.e. more than 0.5% probability or more than 1 in 200)	Dark Blue

Zone	Fluvial Annual Exceedance Probability	Depiction in Flood Zone Map
Zone B Moderate probability of flooding	This zone defines areas with a moderate risk of flooding from rivers (i.e. 0.1% to 1% probability or between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000) and the coast (i.e. 0.1% to 0.5% probability or between 1 in 200 and 1 in 1000)	Light Blue
Zone C Low probability of Flooding	This zone defines areas with a low risk of flooding from rivers and the coast (i.e. less than 0.1% probability or less than 1 in 1000)	All other areas

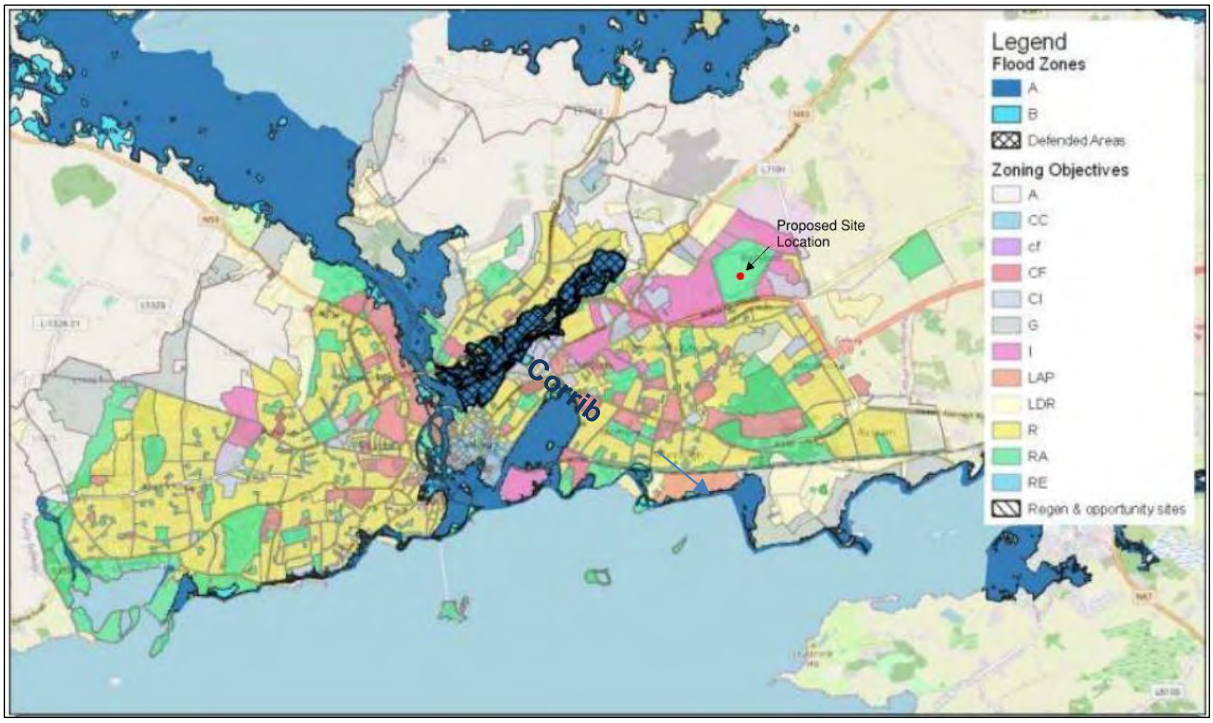


Figure 6 Extract from Galway City County Development Plan Flood Zone Mapping[1]

This mapping showed very limited potential sources of flood risk within the study area, identifying flood extents of Ballindooley Lough and a very minor groundwater flood area south of the proposed alignment and Ballindooley Lough and bounding onto the Cairéal Mór Housing Estate suggesting a flood level of c. 11 to 11.5mOD Malin. The surface flooding mapping for December 15/16 identifies the Corrib Flood plain and flooding surrounding the Coolagh Lakes.

[1] Appendix A of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment of the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029 https://files.galwaycity.ie/gccfiles/?r=/download&path=L0RlcGFydG1lbnRzL1BsYW5uaW5nL0RldmVsb3BtZW50IFBsYW4vMjAyMy0yMDI5L0Fkb3B0ZWQgUGxhbi9NZXJnZWQgRmluYWwgU0ZSQS5wZGY%3D

A flood relief culvert has been provided to relieve flooding in Doughiska area taking the pluvial and groundwater flows and discharging southwest to the sea in the Ballyloughaun / Renmore area, via a large 1500mm diameter storm pipe.

The Terryland River flows east to northeast from the River Corrib for approximately 4km before discharging to ground via two known swallow-holes at Glenanail, Castlegar. The inflow from the River Corrib is via a manmade channel referred to as the Galway Bore which is also the former abstraction / intake channel to the Terryland water treatment plant. This treatment plant serves the potable water needs of Galway City. A sluiced intake to the old Terryland treatment works allows some water flow to leak trough the timber sluices but it is not a significant contribution to flows in the Terryland Basin. A new gravity flow intake to the treatment works was constructed in 2024 and is currently in operation located on the River Corrib east bank a short distance downstream of the quincentennial Bridge. Any excess flow to the Treatment works can overspill with a fall of 3m down into the Terryland River Basin. Historical maps (1819) showed the entire Terryland River valley as inundated and part of the River Corrib system. The capacity of the swallow-holes is unknown and a previous 1998 KT Cullen Study for Galway City Council recommended that development levels are set above 7m OD which is equivalent to the River Corrib level in severe flood (> 100year Return Period in River Corrib upstream of Salmon Weir Barrage).

The CFRAM model study makes certain assumptions with predicted levels significantly lower at 3.4 and 4.94m OD for the 100 and 1000-year events for the Terryland River valley. A level of uncertainty over the current and future capacity of the swallow holes remains and therefore a residual flood risk exists for the Terryland basin.

4.1.5 Urban Stormwater Drainage

The urban storm water drainage system in Galway City varies between new separated storm sewers and older separated and combined storm sewers. The storm water sewer system in places has been upgraded so as to reduce flash storm water flooding. The design standard varies but generally for the more recent storm water sewers a 30year surcharge charge capacity is provided. Storm water gullies are prone to blockage which can give rise to localised flooding issues as can storm water outfalls. The use of attenuation tanks for housing developments, hard paved areas and roadways to throttle back the flow to that of a greenfield site as part of SUDS (Sustainable Urban Drainage System) can give rise to flood hazards where the outfall is blocked through lack of maintenance or its storage capacity has been exceeded.

4.2 Stage 2 Initial Flood Risk Assessment

This Stage 2 assessment investigates in more detail the flood risk implications for the Project from available sources. Table 9 below presents the identified features of flood risk along the Project and assesses the significance of the flood risk. The draft CFRAM maps where available were used to inform the Stage 2 assessment in respect to fluvial and coastal sources. Although the CFRAM mapping is currently in draft format, this mapping has undergone public consultation and a full review and is considered to be finalised mapping. It is expected that this mapping and the CFRAM assessments will be regularly updated and reviewed into the future.

Figures 11.4.101 to 11.4.115 of the EIA Report show the CFRAM Flood Zones superimposed on the Project.

The proposed N6 GCRR and its various road linkages and junction upgrades are shown, from the various flood risk mapping sources, to have the potential to intercept fluvial, groundwater and pluvial flood risk sources. The proposed N6 GCRR crosses the River Corrib at the townlands of Dangan and Menlough where it has the potential to encroach on the river channel and its floodplain. The proposed N6 GCRR also crosses a number of smaller streams to the west of the Corrib, including the Knocknacarra Stream, Tonabrocky Stream, Bearna Stream, Trusky Stream and Sruthán na Líbeirtí. A potential source of groundwater flooding is identified adjacent to the proposed N6 GCRR at Doughiska, Coolagh and Castlegar and potential pluvial sources are identified at a number of locations along its route.

By the nature of transport infrastructure the crossing of watercourses (rivers estuaries and floodplains) are often unavoidable as the purpose is to link lands that are likely to be separated by a number of watercourses requiring crossing.

A sequential approach may be adopted in respect to the route selection process for a road project which takes into account many environmental factors that include the flood risk and hydrology impacts in order to select the most suitable route option. A comprehensive route option selection process was carried out for the N6 GCRR.

Table 9 Summary Description of Flood Risk for the proposed Project

Chainage	Flood Source	Description	Potential Flood Risk	Residual Flood Risk	Description of Flood Risk
650	Fluvial Flood Risk	Sruthán na Líbeirtí	Minor	Minor	Small stream which can easily be culverted and with no extensive floodplain area. The predicted extreme (1000year) flood level at the road crossing is 33.7m OD and the proposed N6 GCRR is above 36.2m OD. This stream has a catchment area of only 47ha.
1000	Fluvial Flood Risk	Sruthán na Líbeirtí	Minor	Minor	Small stream which can easily be culverted and with no extensive floodplain area. The estimated extreme (1000year) flood level at the road crossing is 40.2m OD and the proposed N6 GCRR is above 42.3m OD. This stream has a catchment area of only 32.4ha
1450	Pluvial Flood risk - pFRA mapping	Local Depression	Minor	Minor	A local pluvial flood area to the northwest of the Project. The proposed N6 GCRR does not encroach into this flood area and the proposed road elevation is 51.14m OD. The area drains to a small drainage ditch that is culverted under the road. There are no implications to flood risk from this feature.
1500	Fluvial Flood Risk	Very minor drain	Minor	Minor	A small drain/stream which drains the Pluvial Flood risk area at Ch. 1+450. The extreme flood level is estimated to be 48.35m O.D. No extensive flood plain and proposed N6 GCRR above 51.8m OD
2850	Fluvial Flood Risk	Trusky Stream	Minor	Minor	Small stream which can easily be culverted and with no extensive floodplain area. The predicted extreme (1000year) flood level upstream of the road crossing is 39.3m OD and the proposed N6 GCRR is above 44m OD. This stream has a relatively small catchment area of 120ha.
3050	Fluvial Flood Risk	Trusky minor drain	Minor	Minor	Small drain that can easily be culverted and with no extensive floodplain area. The predicted extreme (1000year) flood level at the road crossing is 39.3m OD and the proposed N6 GCRR is above 40.5m OD. This stream has a catchment area of only 8ha.

Chainage	Flood Source	Description	Potential Flood Risk	Residual Flood Risk	Description of Flood Risk
3350	Fluvial Flood Risk	Trusky minor drain	Minor	Minor	Small drain that can easily be culverted and with no extensive floodplain area. The predicted extreme (1000year) flood level at the proposed N6 GCRR crossing is 37.3m OD and the proposed local road is at 38.7 and the mainline is in cut at 31.7m OD. This drain is to be intercepted by the proposed road drainage which is designed to cater for this drain which has a small catchment area of 15ha.
3930	Fluvial Flood Risk	Bearna Tributary Stream	Minor	Minor	A small tributary stream of the Bearna Stream with catchment area of less than 70ha. The extreme flood level at the crossing is estimated to be 19.7m and the potential flood plain width is 25m. Large twin culverts are proposed at the crossing spaced 20m apart which will minimise any upstream afflux. The potential loss of flood storage is minor in the context of downstream flooding with this tributary stream joining the mainline channel a short distance downstream of the proposed road culverts.
4100	Fluvial Flood Risk	Bearna Stream	Minor	Minor	The Bearna stream crossing is the largest stream crossing on the Project. However its catchment area is not very large at 550ha. The computed extreme flood level at the crossing is 22.5m OD. The proposed N6 GCRR elevation at the crossing point of the proposed N6 GCRR is 25.2m O.D. The topography of the stream channel at the crossing is a relatively narrow valley resulting in a relatively minor encroachment of the flood zone by <0.07ha at crossing. The proposed culvert crossing is a box culvert that completely spans the channel width and results in no significant impact on flooding or flood risk.
4925	Fluvial Flood Risk	Tonabrocky Stream	Minor	Minor	The Tonabrocky Stream is to be culverted at this location. The predicted design flood level is 45.33m OD and the stream is steep and reasonably channelised at the crossing location and therefore there will be minimal encroachment and potential loss of floodplain area. The catchment area is small at 165ha and the design flood flow of approximately 2.13cumec

Chainage	Flood Source	Description	Potential Flood Risk	Residual Flood Risk	Description of Flood Risk
					can easily be accommodated within the proposed box culvert. The road finish elevation is 48.6m O.D.
4980 - 5220	Fluvial Flood Risk	Tonabrocky Stream diversion	Moderate	Minor	The proposed N6 GCRR from Ch. 5+220 to 4+890 runs on top of the Tonabrocky Stream channel and consequently this stream channel is to be realigned to run parallel to the proposed N6 GCRR along its northern toe in a new cut trapezoidal channel of approximately 230m in length. The predicted design flood levels upstream of the diversion channel is 51m OD and 46.7m downstream, whereas the road elevation is 54.7 to 47.9m OD respectively. The catchment area is small at 150ha and the design flood flow of approximately 2cumec can easily be accommodated within the new channel.
5700	Pluvial flood risk - pFRA mapping	Local depression	Minor	Minor	Local depression feature with potential extreme flood level of 57.75m O.D. and 0.12ha flood area immediately to the north of the proposed N6 GCRR. The proposed road encroaches this feature. There are no implications for flood risk from this feature and the proposed N6 GCRR is at c. 59.7m OD.
6000	Pluvial flood risk - pFRA mapping	Local depression	Minor	Minor	Local depression feature with potential extreme flood level of 54.75m O.D. and 0.2ha flood area. The proposed road encroaches this feature. There are no implications for flood risk as a result of the loss of this feature and the proposed N6 GCRR is sufficiently elevated at c. 58m OD.
6200	Pluvial flood risk - pFRA mapping	Local depression	Minor	Minor	Local depression with catchment area of c. 4.5ha and potential extreme flood level of 53m O.D. and 0.5ha flood area. The proposed N6 GCRR encroaches on this feature. There are no implications for flood risk as a result of the loss of this feature and the proposed N6 GCRR is sufficiently elevated at c. 62m OD.

Chainage	Flood Source	Description	Potential Flood Risk	Residual Flood Risk	Description of Flood Risk
6850	Fluvial flood risk source drain shown on OSI vector mapping	Minor drain of the Knocknacarra Stream	Minor	Minor	Minor hill slope drain of the Knocknacarra Stream system without any extensive floodplain area and easily conveyed within a small stream channel. The catchment is c. 14ha and flood flows are minor producing an extreme flood level of 54.1m OD.
7210	Fluvial flood risk source drain shown on OSI vector mapping	Minor drain of the Knocknacarra Stream	Minor	Minor	Minor hill slope drain of the Knocknacarra Stream system without any extensive floodplain area and easily conveyed within a small stream channel. The catchment is c. 20ha and flood flows are minor producing an extreme flood level of 57.9m OD.
8350	Fluvial flood risk source drain shown on OSI vector mapping	minor drain at Bushypark /Dangan	Minor	Minor	Minor hill slope drain at Bushypark/ Dangan which is to be culverted beneath the proposed N6 GCRR without any potential impact on conveyance or floodplain loss. The catchment is small at c. 16ha and flood flows are minor producing an extreme flood level of 33.75m OD upstream. The road at this location is in significant embankment at this location with a proposed road elevation of 40.7m O.D.
9250 to 9400	Fluvial Flood risk pFRA, CFRAM	River Corrib Floodplain	Minor	Minor	The River Corrib is to be crossed by a full spanning 153m span superstructure with no direct encroachment into the floodplain. At Ch. 9+850 to Ch. 9+900 on the eastern side of the River Corrib, there is a slight encroachment of the road embankment into the floodplain area of the River Corrib to the north of the Inner Coolagh Lake. The area of encroachment at the 1000year flood level is 0.27ha and at the 100year it is 0.11ha. The proposed crossing will not have any perceptible impact on flooding and flood risk by this slight encroachment and the road itself is at an elevation of 20.5 to 22.8m OD at the river crossing and 25.3m OD at Ch. 9+880, which is significantly elevated above maximum flood levels due to navigation and alignment requirements.

Chainage	Flood Source	Description	Potential Flood Risk	Residual Flood Risk	Description of Flood Risk
11425 to 11750	Pluvial flood risk	Lackagh Quarry Floor	Moderate	Significant	Large excavated quarry floor area having a lower bench at less 15m OD at 3.6ha in area and below 14m OD at 2.012ha in area. The contributing area is limited to 14.8ha. Pluvial ponding in the quarry is intermittent and temporary. During extreme winter flooding, such as flooding observed in December 2015/January 2016 the groundwater table rises above the quarry floor. The proposed road elevation at entrance to the tunnel is slightly in excess of 17m. The maximum observed groundwater level was 15.4m OD providing a clearance of c. 1.5m to the tunnel entrance road invert level.
12350	Fluvial flood risk	Ballindooley Lough Flood Extents	Minor	Minor	Very slight encroachment of the floodplain with historical maximum flood levels reaching 10.3m OD and extreme flood level estimated at approximately 10.5 to 11m OD. There are no flood implications from the very slight encroachment of the floodplain area and the road itself is sufficiently elevated at c. 26m OD.
13000	Small pond and pluvial flood risk pFRA	Small enclosed depression	Moderate	Minor	This represents a small semi-permanent pond feature which has a contributing catchment area of 7.2ha and has a flood level of c. 14 to 15m OD with a pond area of 0.2ha. The feature is enclosed to 18m OD and the road level is at c. 22.2m OD and slightly encroach this feature. It potentially drains SSW to the Terryland Basin. The proposed road has a stormwater infiltration basin adjacent to this feature.
13800	Pluvial - pFRA mapping and existing N83 Tuam Rd drainage	large enclosed depression	Significant	Significant	Existing flood risk on the N83 Tuam Road at Twomileditch with no natural surface water outflow and existing road drainage infiltrating to groundwater. The proposed N6 GCRR crosses through a low-lying enclosed depression with pluvial flood risk immediately to the west of the existing N83 Tuam Road. The potential extreme flood level in this feature is estimated to be 18.5m OD Malin. There is no risk to the proposed N6 GCRR itself as its elevation is at c. 26.5m OD. Significant flood risk exists

Chainage	Flood Source	Description	Potential Flood Risk	Residual Flood Risk	Description of Flood Risk
					for the existing N83 Tuam Road and adjacent low-lying dwelling houses from the overland flow off the Ballybrit hillside and storm flow from the N83 Tuam Road itself exists. The proposed N6 GCRR has the potential to increase drainage flow rates in this area, to encroach into a pluvial flood risk area and potentially interfere with the natural infiltration of overland flows. Without careful design the proposed N6 GCRR could exacerbate the existing flood risk in this area.
15350	Pluvial - pFRA mapping	Local minor depression	Minor	Minor	Minor area limited contribution with potential pluvial extent of <0.5ha and estimated flood level 41m O.D. will be accommodated within the road drainage network.
16000	Pluvial pFRA mapping	Local minor depression	Minor	Minor	A small depression feature with very minor contributing catchment area having a potential flood level of 41m OD with road at 47.5m O.D. This pluvial flood area can easily be removed and the drainage accommodated in the road drainage network.
16500	Groundwater and Pluvial	Large depressional area	Minor	Minor	This flood risk area has been drained by a 1500mm diameter storm pipe that discharges to the sea at Renmore (proposed road level is 33.2m OD and worst case scenario if storm pipe was blocked is a flood level of 28m OD). The proposed N6 GCRR does not encroach into the flood zone and therefore no impact is anticipated.
N59 Link 1+550 to 2+200 realignments of Gort Na Bró and Rahoon to Western Distributor	Fluvial	Flood risk area identified along historical stream channel	Significant	Moderate	The historical watercourse and floodplain area is no longer active or present with watercourse replaced and diverted by a large Storm water pipe as part of urban Land development initiative.
Ballybrit Racecourse swallow-hole flood area with	Pluvial	Historical mapping and pFRA mapping	Minor	Minor	Flood area drains to groundwater via swallow-hole feature of limited capacity. Flood area contained within local depression area with potential in worst case scenario of flooding out

Chainage	Flood Source	Description	Potential Flood Risk	Residual Flood Risk	Description of Flood Risk
the inner track area					towards track with Ballybrit racecourse lands to the north naturally falling to this swallow-hole and track drainage piped towards it. Given the minimum elevation of the track its at over 10m above the swallow hole invert there is low row risk to the track from this source.

4.3 Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk Assessment

4.3.1 Small Watercourse Culvert Crossings

As part of the OPW Section 50 approval process for culverting of watercourses a hydrology flood report was submitted with the applications for the proposed culverting of 16 watercourses encountered. This Section 50 Hydrology Report assessed the design flood for theses culverts, the existing and proposed flood levels and the potential impact on flooding by the proposed culverts. This report is included in Appendix A and a summary of the findings included below. Section 50 approval for all of the proposed culverts was received on the 22nd August 2016.

The proposed culverts were hydraulically assessed in terms of flow capacity and resultant upstream and downstream flood levels for the design flow condition using the 1-D river network hydraulic model HEC-RAS. Specific topographical channel surveys were conducted to provide the geometry information for the modelling exercise. Other sources of topographical information including 2m and 5m gridded lidar was used to define the geometry of the floodplain area.

All of the proposed stream crossings are considered to have small contributing catchment areas and therefore involve relatively small flood flows. None of these streams were assessed by the OPW as part of the Galway CFRAM study as they were not considered to represent a high or medium priority watercourse.

The design flood flow considered for each of the culverts is the estimated 100-year return period flood flow multiplied by the factorial error of the estimation method and further multiplied by a climate change allowance factor of 1.2. Such a design Flood is equivalent to the present day 1000year return period flood (0.1% annual exceedance probability).

The channel roughness of the existing channels was specified as 0.1 Manning's n representing high roughness as they are generally unmaintained. The roughness of the proposed culverts as modelled using a roughness of 0.025 for the near bed section and 0.015 for the upper concrete section of the culvert.

A summary of the results for each of the culvert references is presented below in Table 10 and presents the computed upstream and downstream flood level relative to Malin Head datum.

The proposed culvert sizes are very generous in respect to the provision of effective open area and flow conveyance and do not for any of the 16 proposed culvert crossing sites represent a constriction to flow. In a lot of cases they have been upsized further to cater for mammal passage with ledges and for bat passage. Where ledges have been included the width of the ledge included is 0.5m on both internal box culvert faces and were modelled hydraulically as being 1m narrower than the width specified (i.e. culvert Ref. 9 (Bearna Stream crossing) was modelled as 4m wide as opposed to 5m wide). Generally the minimum size provided for this scheme is a 1200mm diameter pipe which is typically buried by 150mm (except for culvert reference 7 which has a 900mm diameter). All of the structures have inlet and outlet wing and head wall structures. Potential for debris blockage is small given the nature of catchments involved and generous dimensions provided.

The hillside nature of the drainage catchments involved will in flood conditions result in supercritical flow occurring in a lot of cases and therefore where the stream bed is not sitting onto bedrock some armouring / channel protection may be required. Therefore, all diversion channels and transitions to and from culverts will be designed and armoured so as to protect against scouring based on design velocity and design depth.

Table 10 Estimated head and Tailwater design flood levels for proposed N6 GCRR culverts

N6 GCRR Ref	Design Q100	u/s invert	d/s invert	u/s Flood Level	d/s Flood Level	u/s soffit	d/s soffit
	cumec	mOD	mOD	mOD	mOD	mOD	mOD
C00/01	1.26	32.99	30.9	33.68	32.10	34.34	32.25
C00/02	0.89	39.62	37.94	40.20	39.09	40.82	39.14
C01/01	0.09	48	46.82	48.34	47.8	49.20	48.02
C02/01a	1.63	39.73	39.04	40.88	40.08	41.53	40.84
C02/01b	1.63	38.48	37.25	39.3	38.18	40.98	39.75
C03/01	0.12	38.63	37.44	39.01	37.94	39.83	38.64
C03/02	0.23	36.83	36.58	37.26	37.29	37.73	37.48
C03/03	1.09	18.93	18.51	19.65	19.65	21.43	21.01
C03/04	1.09	18.82	18.62	19.67	19.67	21.32	21.12
C04/01	7.58	21.17	20.69	22.51	22.16	23.67	23.19
C04/02	2.13	44.56	42.32	45.33	43.0	47.06	44.82
C06/01	0.20	53.6	51.69	54.04	52.16	56.1	54.19
C07/02B	0.30	57.84	57.65	58.71	58.71	59.04	58.85
C07/02A	0.30	56.88	55.79	57.84	57.65	59.38	58.29
C08/01	0.23	32.5	29.035	33.74	29.435	33.7	30.235
C10/02	0.19	11.58	11.3	11.95	11.62	12.78	12.5
C07/01a	0.55	35.89	35.57	38.58	38.56	37.09	36.77

4.3.2 Road Drainage Outfalls and Attenuation Ponds

The proposed N6 GCRR drainage solution involves the collection of pavement runoff and intercepted flow and the discharge of this storm water to either surface watercourses, groundwater via engineered infiltration basins or discharge to existing urban drainage infrastructure. To mitigate potential flood impact when discharging to surface watercourses, these waters are attenuated in suitably sized attenuation ponds (100year design storm event) and a controlled discharge not exceeding the existing greenfield flood runoff rate is achieved through use of a flow control such as a hydrobrake device or orifice plate on the outfall. Such mitigation has a residual flood risk associated with the attenuation pond and potential blockage of the flow control and overtopping of the pond. This flood risk is reduced by providing a controlled overflow facility to convey the storm flow to the receiving stream, infiltration basin or receiving sewer. The pond attenuation depths range from 0.4m up to 1.85m (average 1.1m) which are not very deep and therefore potential failure of the pond is unlikely to result in catastrophic consequences. Regular inspection of the ponds and their flow control outfall device is proposed and such inspections will significantly reduce the potential residual risk.

4.3.3 Stormwater Infiltration Basins

The sealed road drainage network is required principally within the limestone bedrock area of the proposed N6 GCRR (east of the N59 Moycullen Road) for groundwater pollution protection which results in point loading at the outfalls. Consequently, an added risk from the road drainage network is the performance of the various large infiltration basins in the eastern karst limestone section of the proposed N6 GCRR when subject to extreme design storm runoff conditions. In order to minimise the potential residual flood risk from discharging to ground a factor of safety is applied in both the sizing of the infiltration basin required and the determined soil infiltration capacity. Additionally infiltration basins are designed so as to half empty in a period of 24hours or less, this ensures there is capacity available for consecutive storms. Regular inspection of the wetlands and infiltration basins is proposed and should further reduce the local residual flood risk posed by the infiltration basins.

4.3.4 Beneficial Deposition Areas

A number of potential deposition areas have been highlighted for permanent placement of excess material across the scheme. The excess material resulting from the construction will be placed adjacent to the proposed N6 GCRR at suitable locations within the proposed land acquisition. The placement of the material could potentially impact on the flood risk in certain areas if it is placed within existing flood risk areas. A number of material deposition sites have been identified along the Project and generally these sites have avoided floodplain areas and flood risk areas. A drainage system for these deposit sites will be designed that achieves a SUDs response allowing these areas to discharge at natural greenfield runoff rates.

The Lackagh quarry near the proposed tunnel entrance has been identified as a large material deposit area. This site due to the former quarrying activity has an identified pluvial and groundwater flood risk. However, the site is self-contained and the placement of material as proposed will not impact flood risk to the surrounding area or to the proposed N6 GCRR.

The contractor is to assess the suitability of all of the material deposition areas in context of the Flood Risk Management Planning Guidelines (DoEHLG, 2009) and evaluate the potential impact on flood risk and necessary flood mitigation measures including avoidance.

4.3.5 Tunnels

There are two relatively short tunnel sections included in the Project. The tunnel sections are covered and therefore the rainwater does not contribute directly to the internal drainage network within the tunnel. The tunnels are to be fully sealed and groundwater ingress will be prevented. A pumping system and sump storage is provided to deal with the tunnel wash down and firefighting volumes and also to cater

for potential accidental spillages within the tunnel itself. In the case of major spillages or a fire flow situation the tunnel section would be closed off and contaminated waters within the tunnel sumps or spillage containment area pumped out to the foul sewer or disposed of in an appropriate manner as per agreement with Irish Water. The potential flood risk and residual flood risk for the Galway Racecourse Tunnel section is minor, whereas the Lackagh Tunnel is rated as representing a moderate flood risk due to the existing pluvial/groundwater flood risk at Lackagh Quarry. This higher risk is associated with the Lackagh Tunnel as the eastern portal entrance is located at the base of a limestone quarry floor where there is potential for high groundwater levels. Groundwater flood risk within the quarry is also compounded with pluvial flooding which occurs in periods of high intensity rainfall.

4.3.6 River Corrib Bridge Crossing

A separate Section 50 application was made to the OPW for the proposed bridge crossing of the River Corrib at Menlough/Dangan. The application included a detailed flood risk assessment of the proposed bridge structure crossing. A copy of the Flood Assessment Report is included in Appendix B of this report and a summary of the findings is included below. Section 50 approval for this structure from the OPW was received on the 23rd November 2016.

The following peak flows were used in the Section 50 modelling in 2016 to predict corresponding flood levels at the proposed River Corrib Bridge crossing, some 150m downstream of the Dangan gauge. The inundation maps for the 100year, 1000year and 100year with climate change allowance are presented in Figures 7 to 9 and show that the River Corrib floodplain at the crossing location is constrained to the river channel section by the existing topography.

Table 11 Computed Flood Level Results for Proposed River Corrib Bridge Site

Return Period (years)	Specified QT Flood Flow (cumec)	Computed Flood Level Bridge Upstream (m OD)	Computed Flood Level Bridge Downstream (m OD)
10yr	342.7	6.752	6.747
100yr	444.7	7.166	7.162
1000yr	545.0	7.524	7.518
100yr+CC	578.0	7.630	7.625

The slight reduction in flood level between upstream and downstream is associated with the hydraulic gradient of the river as opposed to bridge afflux, which is minimal as there is no encroachment of the bridge piers or embankment into the flood conveyance zone of the river. The location of the upstream and downstream reference points for the above table are located at ITM Grid reference 528470E,727763N and 528526E, 727726N.

The predicted flood level for the 100 year + Climate Change design flood flow of 578cumec is 7.625m OD Malin. The proposed 153m clear span structure and the location of the support piers on either river bank will not result in any encroachment into the active floodplain area, being located just to the edge of the floodplain. The 1000-year flood level which defines Flood Zone C (low probability of flooding) is 7.52m OD Malin at the bridge site. The support piers based on the OPW 2m lidar dataset and the topographic survey remain outside the active floodplain area for the predicted 1000-year flood flow event and therefore based on the Flood Risk Management planning guidelines are located in the low Flood Risk C zone.

It was concluded that the draft CFRAM flood levels and in particular the estimated 1000-year flood level at Dangan Gauge of 8.02m OD Malin is significantly overestimated by 0.5m (associated with the conservative GLO growth curve applied to the flood estimate). Notwithstanding this higher flood level estimate in the CFRAM study, the proposed large single span structure of 153m clear span will not result in any potential impact on flood levels and flood risk either locally or in the upstream and downstream reaches and will have no discernible impact on flow depths or velocities and therefore avoids any impact on channel morphology from scouring.

The proposed River Corrib Bridge provides ample freeboard of c.10m above the design flood level at mid-span for navigation purposes which easily exceeds the OPW freeboard requirements for flooding and avoidance of floating debris impacts, requiring generally in excess of 1m above the design flood level. There are no implications for change to the channel morphology at the bridge site as there is no obvious encroachment within the conveying section of the river, refer to velocity plot of 100-year plus climate change scenario presented in Figure 10.

The updated 2024 EIAR for the proposed N6 GCRR provides an additional 6 years of gauged hydrometric data for the River Corrib and additional water level gauging locations located at the Quincentenary Bridge and downstream of the Salmon Weir Barrage.

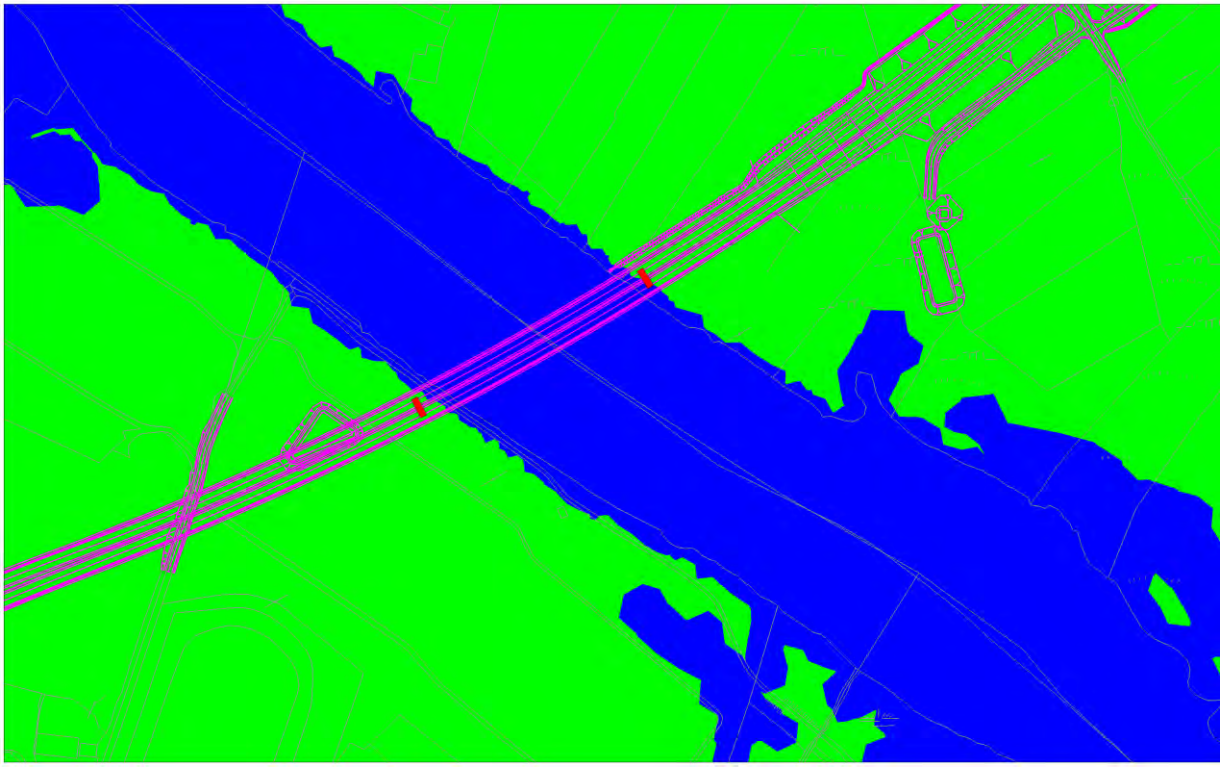


Figure 7 Flood inundation at River Corrib crossing for the 100-year flood event

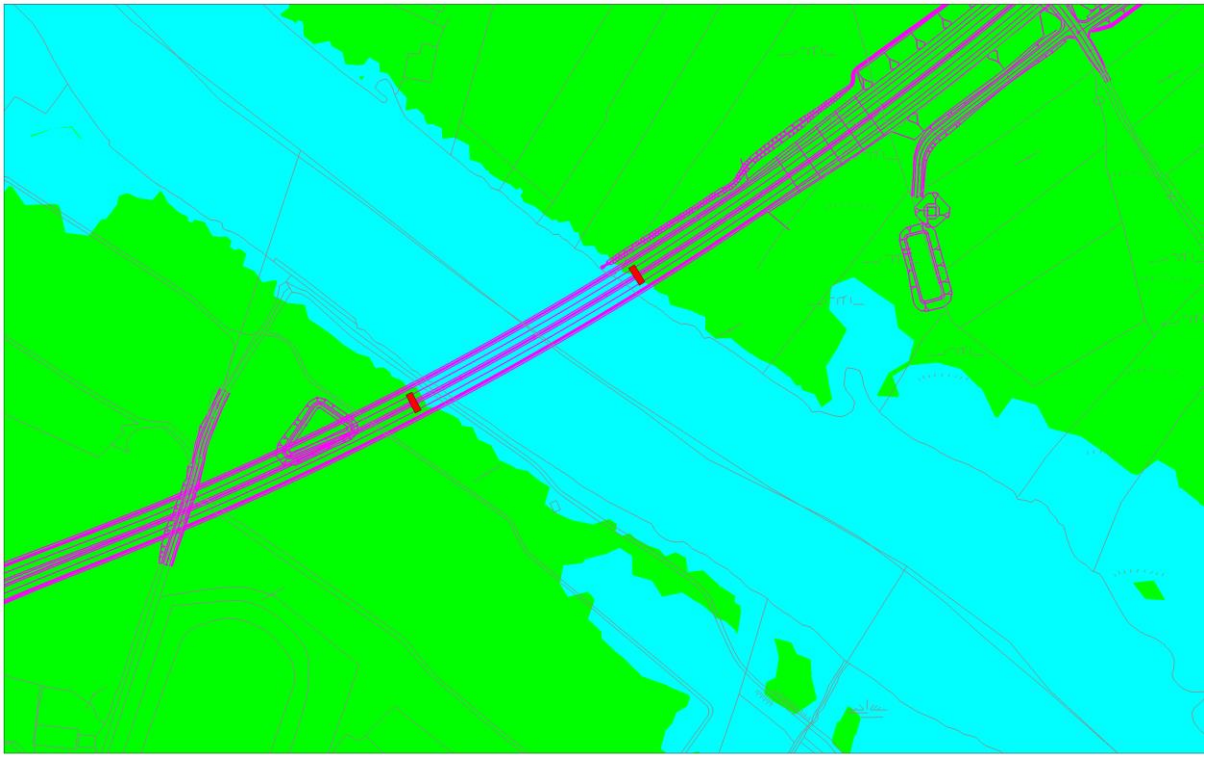


Figure 8 Flood inundation at River Corrib crossing for the 1000-year flood event

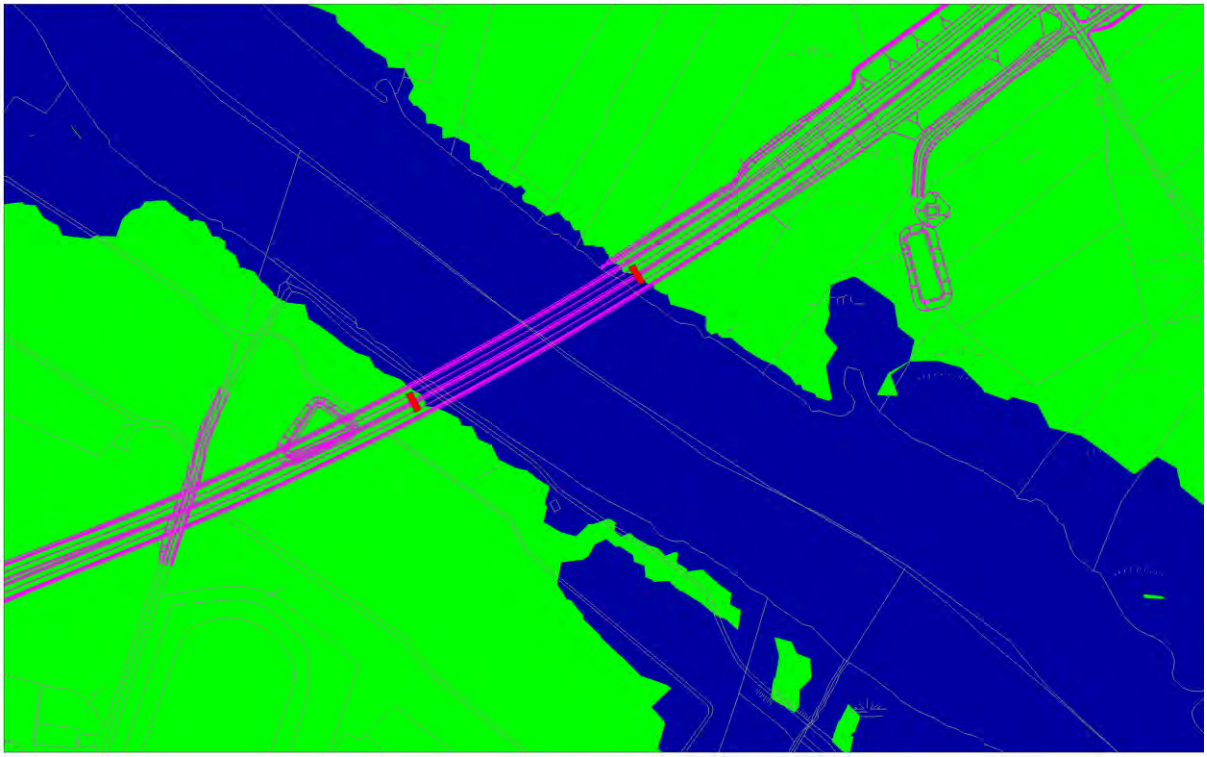


Figure 9 Flood inundation at River Corrib crossing for the 100-year with Climate Change flood event

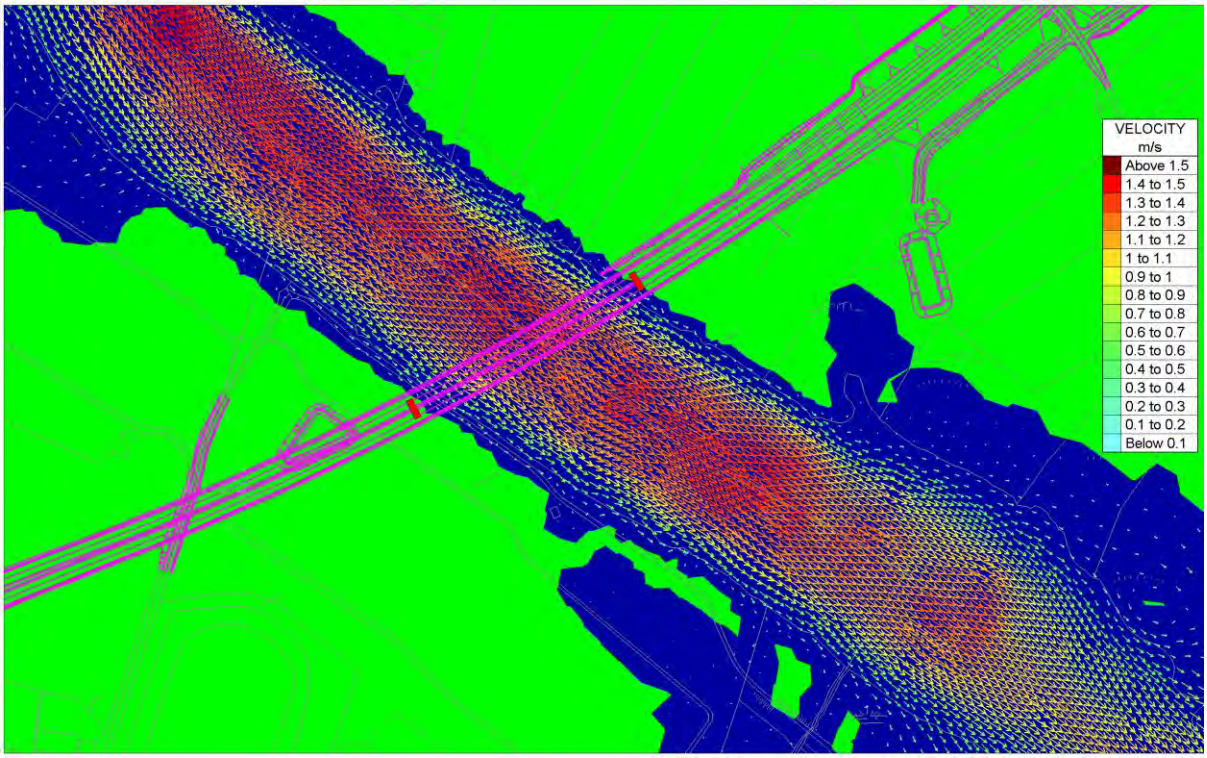


Figure 10 River Corrib velocity plot of 100 year with Climate Change peak flow at proposed bridge crossing

4.3.7 Fluvial Flood Risk Assessment of the Project at Knocknacarra Stream

The proposed N59 Link Road from Chainage 1+550 to 2+200 and the proposed upgrade and realignment to the Gort Na Bró and the Rahoon to Western Distributer Road are shown to be extensively located in the fluvial flood risk Zone A (High Flood Risk) of the Knocknacarra Stream, based on the Galway City Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) flood zone mapping prepared for the Galway City Development Plan 2023-2029 and the OPW pFRA and National Indictive Flood Risk mapping. These flood risk mapping sources are coarse and do not include details of the stream channel or its various culverts. These preliminary assessments used the EPA/OSI historic watercourse alignment which no longer exists having been replaced and realigned by a large storm water pipelines as part of a land development initiative in c. 1996. This flood risk mapping only allowed for overland flow based on coarse resolution DTM lidar data and did not include for the within channel / storm pipe conveyance capacity. Examination of this flood risk mapping against the OPW lidar 2m DTM ground levels clearly indicates that this mapping is unrealistic and coarse as the flood outline does not follow the local contours.

As part of this FRA for the Project the Knocknacarra Stream storm pipe trunk main was modelled using the Micro-drainage software program with pipe invert levels, pipe diameters, manhole locations and cover levels specified using the storm drainage data provided by Galway City Council. The estimated design flows from the FSU method were input at various nodal points. The details of flows are contained in Table 12 below. The micro-drainage simulation run showed that ample capacity at the 1000-year flood event within the storm pipe is available so as not to result in any flooding in the vicinity of the proposed link road or the various realigned junctions at Gort Na Bró and the Rahoon to Western Distributer Road. It is concluded that the proposed N6 GCRR does not encroach the floodplain area or the flood risk zones of the Knocknacarra Stream and therefore will not impact on flooding. In keeping with the Galway City sustainable urban drainage policy all storm discharge from the proposed N6 GCRR to the existing culverted Knocknacarra stream will be attenuated to the natural greenfield runoff rates and therefore will not impact on the natural flow regime, flood flows and associated flooding.

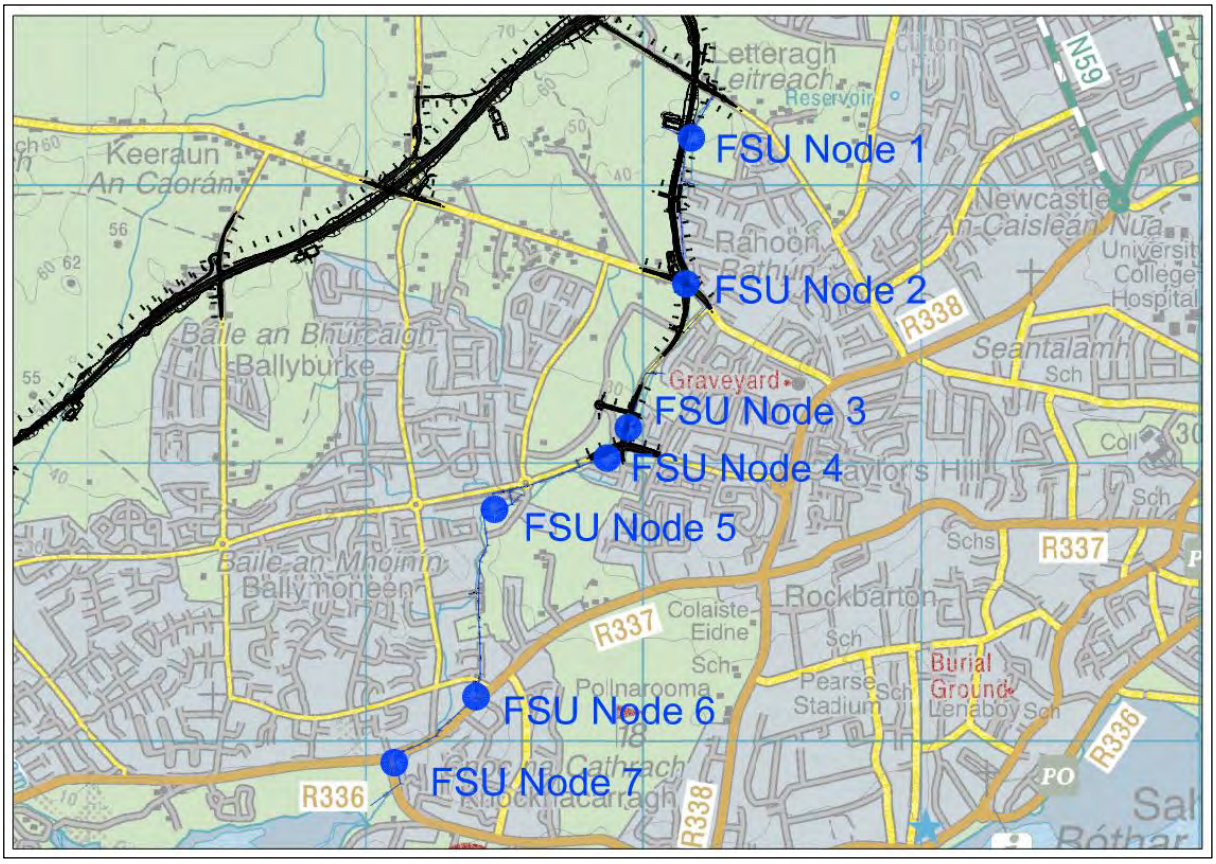


Figure 11 Main Trunk Storm Sewer and FSU Node Locations for Knocknacarra

Table 12: Design Flows using FSU Catchment Nodes

Return Period	Growth Factor	Design Flow (m^3/s)						
		Node 1	Node 2	Node 3	Node 4	Node 5	Node 6	Node 7
Qmed (Urban Estimate)		0.315	0.426	0.741	0.931	1.998	2.561	2.817
Q5	1.3	0.410	0.553	0.964	1.211	2.598	3.329	3.662
Q10	1.5	0.473	0.638	1.112	1.397	2.997	3.842	4.226
Q20	1.68	0.529	0.715	1.245	1.565	3.357	4.303	4.733
Q50	1.93	0.608	0.821	1.431	1.797	3.857	4.943	5.437
Q100	2.11	0.665	0.898	1.564	1.965	4.216	5.404	5.944
Q1000	2.71	0.854	1.153	2.009	2.524	5.415	6.941	7.634

Table 13 Flow Capacity Simulation Summary for Knocknacarra Storm Sewer

Pipe Number	USCL (m AOD)	DSCL (m AOD)	USIL (m AOD)	DSIL (m AOD)	Length (m)	Slope (1:X)	Diameter (mm)	Capacity (l/s)	1000 Year FSU Design Flow	Status	FSU Node Reference
S1.000	43.0	40.4	39.308	38.27	14.39	14	600	1856	641	ok	
S1.001	40.4	39.1	38.27	37.426	65.057	77	600	785	641	ok	
S1.002	39.1	38.1	37.426	36.38	29.509	28	600	1300	641	ok	
S1.003	38.1	36.3	36.38	34.331	36.906	18	600	1628	641	ok	
S1.004	36.3	36.3	34.331	34.229	30.299	297	600	398	641	flood risk	
S1.005	36.3	35.9	34.229	33.999	70.258	306	600	392	854	surcharged	Node 1
S1.006	35.9	36.0	33.999	32.039	37.404	19	600	1581	854	ok	
S1.007	36.0	35.5	31.439	30.998	49.425	112	1200	3996	854	ok	
S1.008	35.5	34.9	30.998	30.684	72.859	232	1200	2773	854	ok	
S1.009	34.9	34.2	30.684	30.24	93.604	211	1200	2910	854	ok	
S1.010	34.2	33.8	29.94	29.858	95.544	1165	1500	2205	854	ok	
S1.011	33.8	33.1	29.858	29.736	85.734	703	1500	2846	854	ok	
S1.012	33.1	33.3	29.736	29.408	42.554	130	1500	6653	1153	ok	Node 2
S1.013	33.3	33.9	29.408	28.948	94.183	205	1500	5291	1153	ok	
S1.014	33.9	32.1	28.948	28.55	99.292	250	1500	4791	1153	ok	
S1.015	32.1	32.0	28.55	28.023	99.114	188	1500	5522	1153	ok	
S1.016	32.0	31.7	28.023	27.281	123.811	167	1500	5864	1153	ok	
S1.017	31.7	30.1	27.281	26.626	55.529	85	1500	8236	1153	ok	
S1.018	30.1	30.0	26.626	26.557	62.398	904	1500	2506	1153	ok	
S1.019	30.0	29.0	26.557	26.3	37.041	144	1500	6314	1153	ok	
S1.020	29.0	28.9	26.3	26.137	23.595	145	1500	6297	1153	ok	
S1.021	28.9	29.1	26.137	25.627	63.998	126	1500	6765	2009	ok	Node 3
S1.022	29.1	29.0	25.627	25.267	48.425	135	1500	6533	2009	ok	

Pipe Number	USCL (m AOD)	DSCL (m AOD)	USIL (m AOD)	DSIL (m AOD)	Length (m)	Slope (1:X)	Diameter (mm)	Capacity (l/s)	1000 Year FSU Design Flow	Status	FSU Node Reference
S1.023	29.0	27.8	25.267	24.892	46.537	124	1500	6803	2009	ok	
S1.024	27.8	25.4	24.892	21.17	107.337	29	1500	14137	2524	ok	Node 4
S1.025	25.4	24.5	21.17	20.458	42.107	59	1500	9865	2524	ok	
S1.026	24.5	23.6	20.458	19.495	58.694	61	1500	9717	2524	ok	
S1.027	23.6	22.0	19.495	18.318	80.593	69	1500	9166	2524	ok	
S1.028	22.0	21.4	18.318	17.586	41.689	57	1500	10053	2524	ok	
S1.029	21.4	20.7	17.586	16.978	40.37	66	1500	9309	2524	ok	
S1.030	20.7	20.6	16.678	16.656	4.034	183	1800	9002	2526	ok	
S1.031	20.6	19.5	16.656	16.248	49.184	121	1800	11110	2526	ok	
S1.032	19.5	19.1	16.248	16.106	112.381	791	1800	4316	5415	surcharged	Node 5
S1.033	19.1	19.7	16.106	15.704	100.92	251	1800	7688	5411	ok	

4.3.8 Pluvial Flood Risk Assessment of the proposed N6 GCRR at the N83 Tuam Road, Twomileditch.

The Twomileditch area on the N83 Tuam Road has a drainage basin that is 1.21km^2 (121ha) in area that includes 71ha from the Ballybrit side and 50ha from the northwest/Roadstone Quarry side of the N83 Tuam Road, refer to Figure 12. The road falls over a distance of 1300m from 38m OD at its watershed at the Parkmore Road junction to 17.8m OD at its low point located mid-way between the Roadstone Quarry entrance and the City North Business Park site. After which the road rises, in the Galway City/Castlegar direction, from 17.8m OD to 26.3m over a distance of 500m.

There is no natural overland surface water outflow for this drainage catchment with rainwater generally infiltrating to groundwater. During flood conditions flood waters off the hillslopes regularly pond on the low sections of roadway and in the low-lying fields adjacent to the N83 Tuam Road, where over time this runoff gradually infiltrates to groundwater.

The N83 Tuam Road at Twomileditch in times of flood acts as a stream bed capturing and conveying runoff waters along its 1300m length to the low point where the flood waters flow into the low lying lands located primarily on the northwest and also on the southeast side of the road near the Kenny Galway site. The lands adjacent to the N83 Tuam Road on the southeast side, near Ch. 14+050 and the rear Galway Racecourse access road entrance receive drainage waters from the existing N83 Tuam Road via a gully system piped to a large soakaway. The contributing catchment is predominantly located on the southeast (Ballybrit side) of the N83 Tuam Road off a steep ridge that runs parallel to the N83 Tuam Road. This ridge is generally undeveloped open pastureland except for the Galway Racecourse buildings and associated roads/car park area and the Parkmore East Business Park. It is important to note that the Galway Racecourse development and the Parkmore East Business Park storm runoff discharges in the opposite direction southwards to the public storm sewer and away from the Twomileditch catchment.

The City North Business Park which includes the Kenny Garage and An Post depot has a drainage area (c. 17ha) is within the natural topographical catchment of Twomileditch. The storm water from this development area is discharged by gravity in a large storm sewer (referred to as the Kenny storm sewer) that outfalls to the Terryland River channel near Castlegar.

At present the existing N83 Tuam Road drainage system at this location consists of a length of storm drainage pipe with gullies laid along the southern side of the roadway which discharges into a large stone infiltration/soakpit area inside field boundaries

near the Galway Racecourse access road. This present system is incapable of dealing with heavy rainfall events given the poor permeability of the soil beneath the percolation field in this area and low lying ponds within the fields and on the road and its hard-shoulder. Along the N83 Tuam Road further to the northeast a number of roadside drainage trenches have been dug to allow floodwaters to spill from the N83 Tuam Road into lower undeveloped fields on the east side of the road where stormwaters is allowed pond and infiltrate.

Anecdotal flood information for the row of 7 bungalow houses located 200m downstream (southwest) of the Roadstone Quarry entrance indicates recurring flooding of the existing road in front of the houses and that one house, with a finished floor level of 18.34m OD, has flooded in the past. The remaining six houses are understood to have escaped flooding having finish floor levels ranging from 18.6m to 19.1m OD.

This flooding was caused by flood waters spilling laterally from the hard shoulder down their driveways. These premises have since been protected by a slightly raised mound across their driveway entrance. Larger flood events could result in some of these shallow entrance mounds being overtopped. It is also noted that Galway City Council during heavy rainfall pump floodwaters from the N17 road into the Kenny Galway storm sewer using temporary pumps.

There are two distinct flooding processes in operation at the Twomileditch section of the N83 Tuam Road:

- A build-up of flood waters at the lowest point on the existing road with the potential to rise in excess of 18.5m OD. This occurs on the section of existing road from Roadstone Quarry entrance to the Kenny Galway site.
- Sheet flow along the existing road with lateral overspill into adjacent roadside properties this generally occurs upstream (northeast) of the Roadstone Quarry entrance.

An important safety feature in regard to limiting flood levels on the N83 Tuam Road currently exists where floodwaters can eventually overspill from the road into low-lying agricultural lands to the northwest which are at much lower elevations of 17 to 17.5m OD with the lowest point in the field at c. 16.5m OD. These low-lying lands which have been identified in the pFRA mapping as having a pluvial flood risk are shown in Figure 12. These lands are within an enclosed basin and depend solely on infiltration to groundwater for drainage. Plate 2 presents aerial photo of flood conditions on the 3rd January 2016. This indicates some ponding within the pluvial flood risk lands but not extensive flooding which suggests some infiltration within these lands, particularly given the extreme and prolonged nature of the flooding and rainfalls during the

December 2015/January 2016 flood event. It is important to note that during flooding events the local authority pump storm water from the N83 Tuam Road into the Kenny storm sewer where it outfalls into the Terryland Stream.

The proposed N6 GCRR which includes a bridge structure over the N83 Tuam Road and merge and diverge slip roads encroach into these flood prone lands, Refer to Figure 13. The proposed paved area of the road development to be drained within this catchment is 7.6ha and total contributing area is 12.7ha. The proposed road drainage will be discharged to groundwater via a series of engineered infiltration basins and the storage within these infiltration basins has been sized to cater for the 100year storm event.

Using lidar topographical level data, the storage available on these lands at various flood levels is presented in Table 14 below with and without the proposed N6 GCRR. At the critical flood level of 18m O.D., above which the N83 Tuam Road floods and houses are at risk of flooding, the proposed N6 GCRR will result in a potential reduction in the flood storage volume on these lands by 21.2%.

Table 14 Storage Volume Calculations of Pluvial Flood Risk Lands at Twomileditch

Water level m OD	Existing Storage Volume (m3)	Storage Volume with N6 GCRR (m3)	Loss of Storage (m3)	% Loss of Storage
16	1690	1690	0	0.0
16.5	8190	8190	0	0.0
17	13,200	12490	710	5.4
17.5	22,740	18475	4,270	18.8
18	35,900	28270	7,630	21.2
18.5	54,470	41990	12,480	22.4

The effective lands that contribute to pluvial flooding along the N83 Tuam Road and within the enclosed depression pluvial flood risk area have a catchment area of c. 121ha, 71ha on the east side and 50ha on the west side of the N83 Tuam Road. The high percentage runoff occurs from the very steep hillslopes between N83 and Ballybrit at Soil Type 5 and the remainder of the catchment is categorised conservatively as moderate percentage runoff (Soil Type 3). Depending on the duration and intensity the average percentage runoff of rainfall varies between 42% and 49% for a 1 to 48hour rainstorm duration. The estimated flood runoff volumes for this drainage catchment are presented below in Table 15 for 2, 10 and 100year return period flood events and for various storm durations.

Table 15 Computed flood runoff volumes for various rainfall durations and return periods.

Duration	Rain Depth (mm)			Runoff Volume (m3)		
hours	2yr	10yr	100yr	2yr	10yr	100yr
1	11.8	17.8	28	6038	9108	14328
2	15.3	22.4	34.1	7829	11462	17449
3	17.8	25.7	38.3	9108	13151	19598
4	19.8	28.2	41.6	10132	14430	21601
6	23.1	32.3	46.7	11820	16528	24859
9	26.9	37	52.5	13765	18933	28539
12	29.9	40.8	57.1	15300	21067	31487
18	34.8	46.7	64.2	17807	24859	36104
24	38.7	51.2	69.5	19803	27712	39608
48	48.5	63.2	84.2	25999	35448	49588

Note existing storage at 18m flood level is 35,900m^3 and proposed N6 GCRR has a potential to reduce this storage by 7,630m^3 to 28,270m^3.

This loss of flood storage has the potential to increase flood risk to the N83 Tuam Road and adjacent dwellings and lands.

Flood Mitigation

Without suitable mitigation the proposed N6 GCRR will have a significant impact on pluvial flooding on these lands and will increase the flood risk to other properties. The proposed elevation for the mainline of the proposed N6 GCRR is sufficiently elevated not to be at risk.

The mitigation measures required to eliminate the flood impact of the proposed road and reduce the existing flood risk are as follows:

- Prevent the upgraded portion of the N83 Tuam Road from spilling laterally westwards into the driveways of existing houses by :
    - Upgrading and providing effective road drainage along the N83 Tuam Road which will convey, treat and attenuate the flow before being infiltrated to ground as part of the mainline drainage network.
    - Provision of an interceptor ditch to intercept and collect the overland runoff from the steep hills to the east of the N83 Tuam Road.
    - Provision of an infiltration trench to allow the runoff collected by the interceptor ditch for the less severe rain storm events to infiltrate to ground.

- Provision of a series of overflow culverts from the infiltration trench to the low lying lands northwest of the Project.

- Compensate flood storage lost below 18m OD by providing compensation storage of 8030m^3 in the form of an excavated rectangular flood compensation storage area having an invert level of 16m OD and a top elevation of 17.5m OD.
- Connect the proposed flood compensation storage area to the remaining low-lying natural storage and floodplain lands located to the northwest of the proposed N6 GCRR through the series of 1200mm culverts.
- Where possible divert storm flows from the proposed N6 GCRR road catchment to the gravity Kenny storm sewer.
- Provision of a permanent pumping station connecting the flood compensation storage area to the Kenny storm sewer via a rising main with a pumping capacity of 250l/s.

Table 16 Required flood water storage required for different pumping rates

Duration	Pumping	Storage Volume Required		
hours	250 l/s	2yr	10yr	100yr
1	900	5138	8208	13428
2	1800	6029	9662	15649
3	2700	6408	10451	16898
4	3600	**6532**	10830	18001
6	5400	6420	**11128**	19459
9	8100	5665	10833	20439
12	10800	4500	10267	**20687**
18	16200	1607	8659	19904
24	21600	0	6112	18008
48	43200	0	0	6388

The required flood storage with pumping rate of 0.25cumec is 20,700m^3 for the 100year event. The required flood storage including 20% climate change is 24,800m^3.

The available storage in the flood compensation storage area at the top water level of 17.5m OD is 8030m^3 which in addition to the remaining natural storage with the proposed N6 GCRR in place of 18,470m^3, gives a total available flood storage of 26,500m^3.

The proposed flood relief measures for the N83 described above are presented in Figure 14.

Residual Impacts

The residual flood risk associated with the N83 Tuam Road flood relief measures are:

- Discharge of flood water into the Terryland Basin at 250 l/s resulting in a slight increase in flood levels within the Terryland River, refer to Section 4.3.10.
- Reduction of available capacity within the Kenny storm sewer. The full-bore capacity is estimated to be 900l/s and therefore the proposed maximum discharge of 250l/s will reduce the available capacity less than one third.
- Residual flood risk associated with pumping station breakdown etc.

Overall the proposed N6 GCRR with produce a significant positive impact on flooding and flood risk at N83 Tuam Road and Twomileditch.

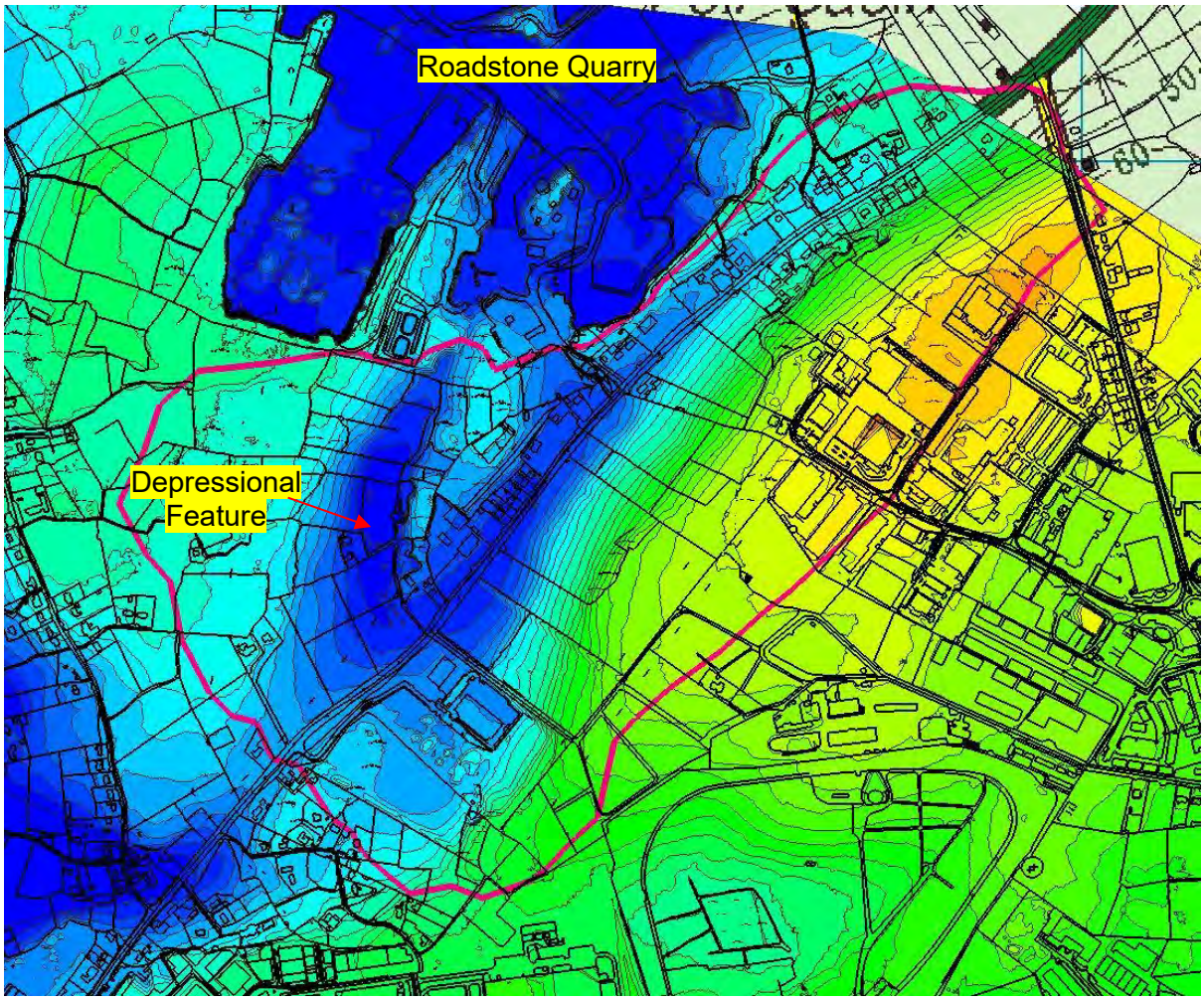


Figure 12 Twomileditch / N83 Tuam Road drainage catchment and 2m contours showing depressional feature that is subject to flooding.

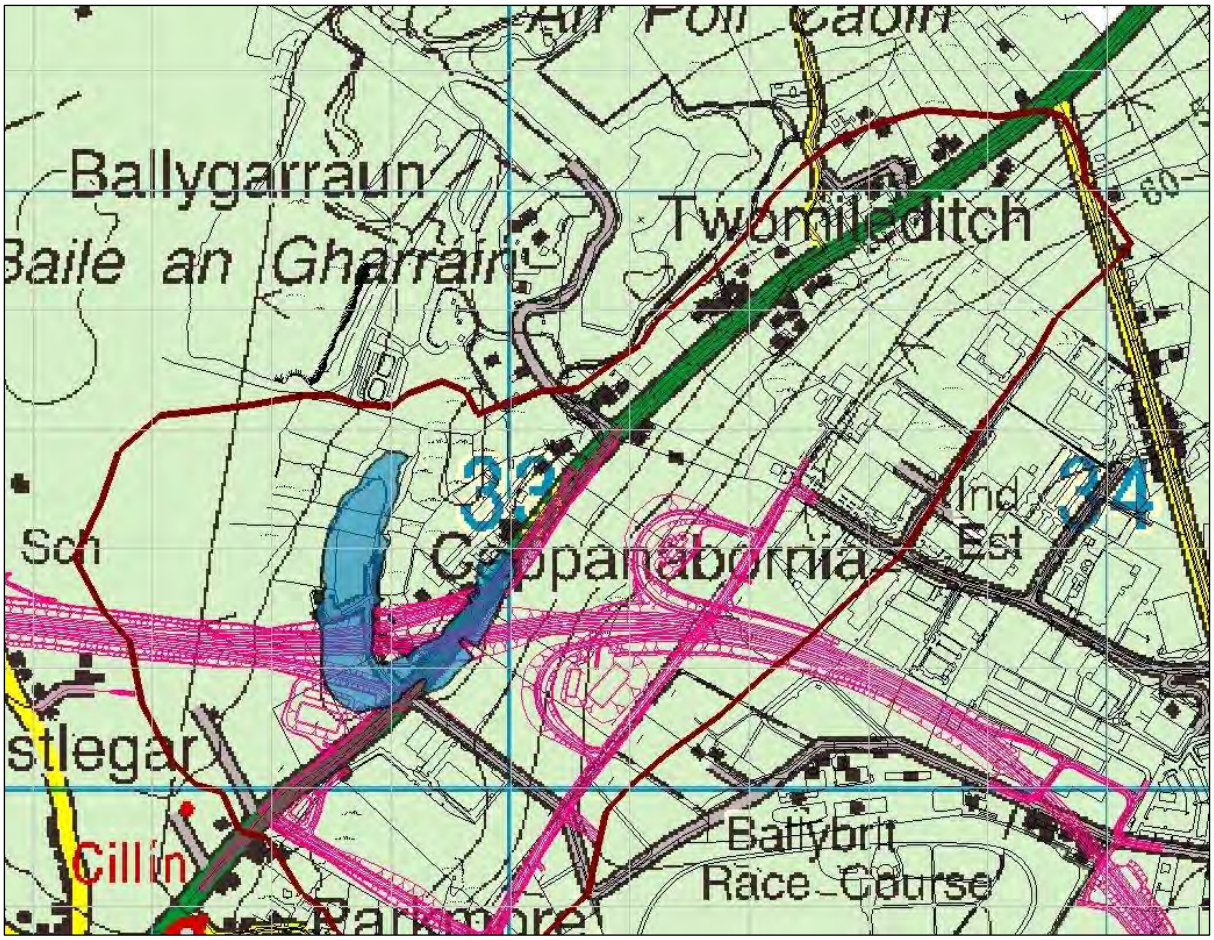


Figure 13 Twomileditch / N83 Tuam Road drainage catchment and the flood risk lands by the 18.5m OD Contour and the proposed road alignment overlaid.

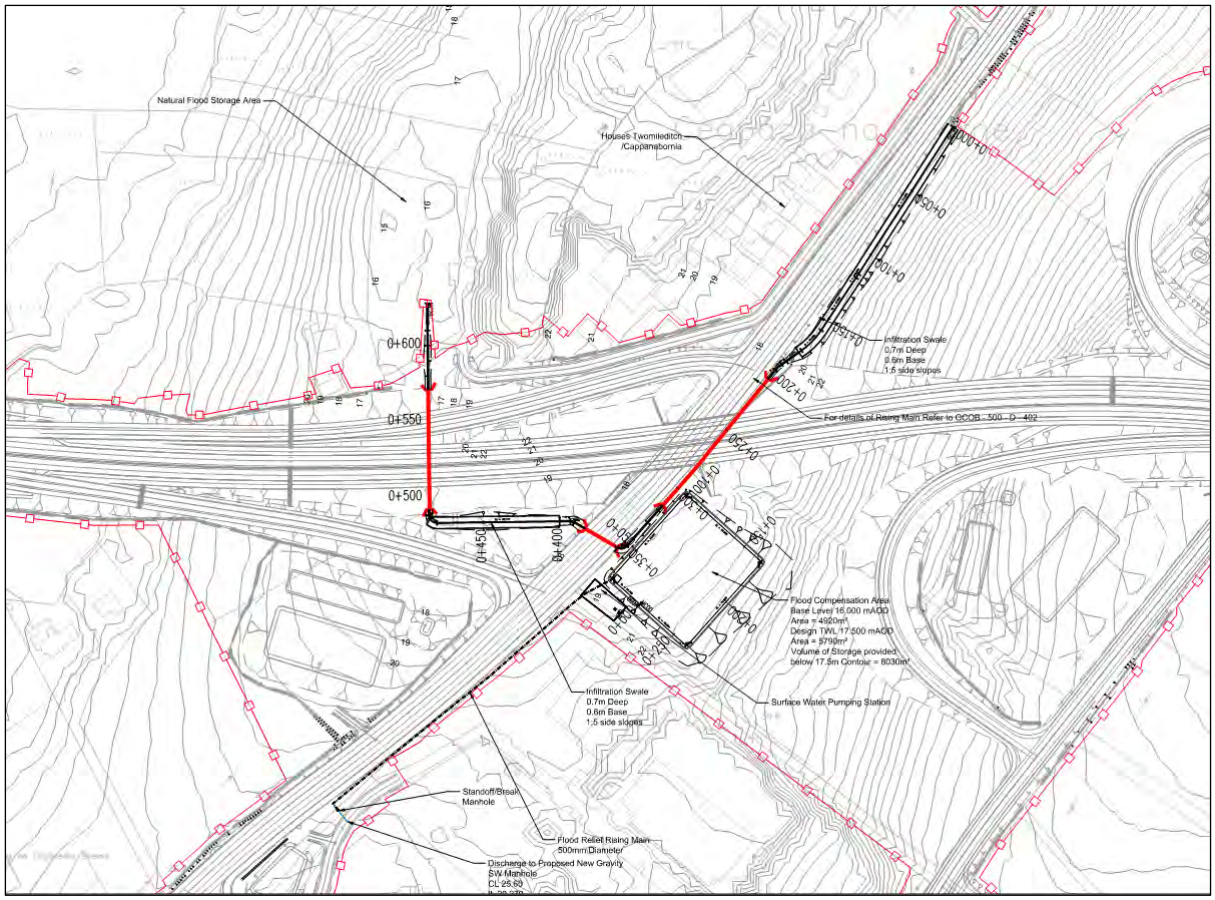


Figure 14 Flood relief mitigation measures for Twomiledaitch / N83 Tuam Road area

4.3.9 Pluvial Flood Risk Ballybrit Racecourse

This assessment addresses the change of location of the temporary stables to the infield of the race track. Due to the lack of natural surface drainage features and its karst nature of the Ballybrit and Briarfield area on the east side of Galway City, the potential flood risk there is associated with pluvial flooding. This flooding is produced by overland runoff during intense rainfall events collecting within local topographical depressions on the land surface until sufficient time to infiltrate through the overburden and percolate underground to groundwater in the bedrock aquifer. The OPW preliminary pluvial Flood Risk Mapping for the Ballybrit and surrounding areas is presented in Figure 15 and shows pluvial flood areas at the Racecourse, near Ballybrit Castle to the southwest of the proposed temporary stables. A number of smaller areas are also identified in the general area but are not significant with some located within the storm sewered urban areas.

Pluvial flood modelling using the available OPW Lidar data at 2m and 5m horizontal resolution was carried out to provide a screening assessment of potential pluvial flood areas in the vicinity of the Racecourse. A 100-year 6-hour duration rainstorm event

under normal antecedent rainfall conditions was modelled. This modelling identified a number of minor flood risk areas and significant flood risk area at in the surface depression near Ballybrit Castle, similar to the OPW pFRA pluvial screening mapping, refer to Figure 16.

The natural regional groundwater direction is south and southwest towards the Renmore shoreline area and Lough Atalia. The Racecourse site area does not drain northwest towards the N83 pluvial flood area at Two Mile Ditch where a significant flood risk has been identified, refer to Section 4.3.8.

The majority of Racecourse site naturally drains to this local depression area at the centre of the infield area. This area is prone to flooding and has a number of dug channels to store flood water and convey to the swallow-hole. The topographical low is at 36.2m OD Malin and in order for this depression area to spill westward flood waters would have to increase to 42m OD representing a potential flood area of 10ha and almost 6m above the invert to the swallow-hole before it can spill. Such flooding has historically never encroached onto the racetrack, with its lowest point at 39m OD on the western side.

The lowest level of the proposed temporary stables site is at 44m at its most southern extent and rises to 54m at its northern extent. The permanent stables which will be constructed at the existing stables site is located in the northeast corner of the Racecourse and has a typical ground elevation of 53m OD Main. No flood risk exists at either the temporary or existing and proposed permanent stable sites. The track drainage and a large portion of the grandstand area is drained to this low area.

The flood risk is localised to the low-lying grassland/wetland area to the north of the Ballybrit Castle where dug channels linked to a swallow hole are present. The proposed temporary stables area and most of the racing track drains naturally to this swallow-hole system and the proposal for the temporary stables / future paved carparking is to discharge to this swallow-hole system. Attenuation is proposed which will reduce the rate to estimated greenfield flood runoff rates. The flood risk from this swallow hole on the operation of the Racecourse and surrounding third party lands is low and the impact of the proposed drainage on flood risk represent a minor negative impact. The residual risk would associated with potential blockage of the swallow hole resulting in a reduction in its drainage capacity and increase in flood levels and extent. The height it would have to reach in order to flood south/south westward is such that the residual risk racecourse operation is very low and exists with or without the proposed development.

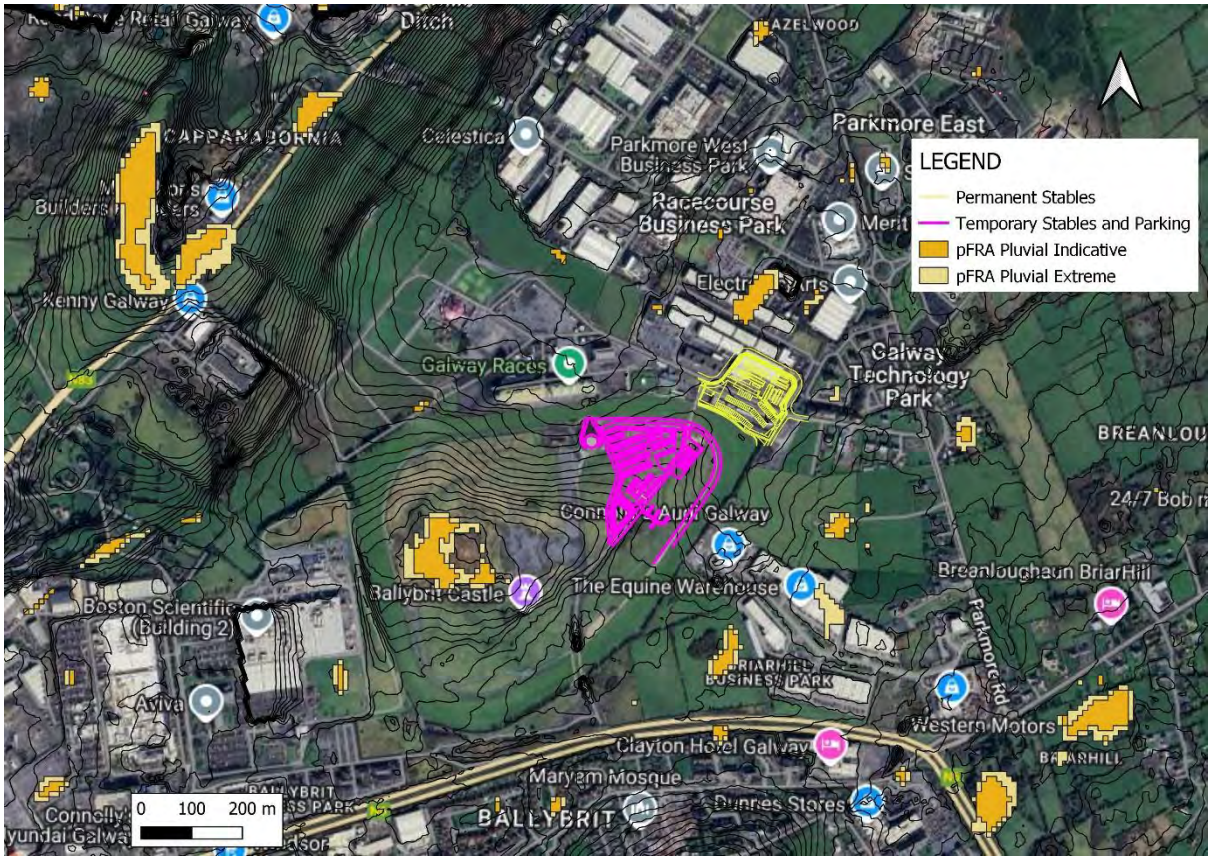


Figure 15 Pluvial Flood Risk from OPW pFRA Mapping (2010)

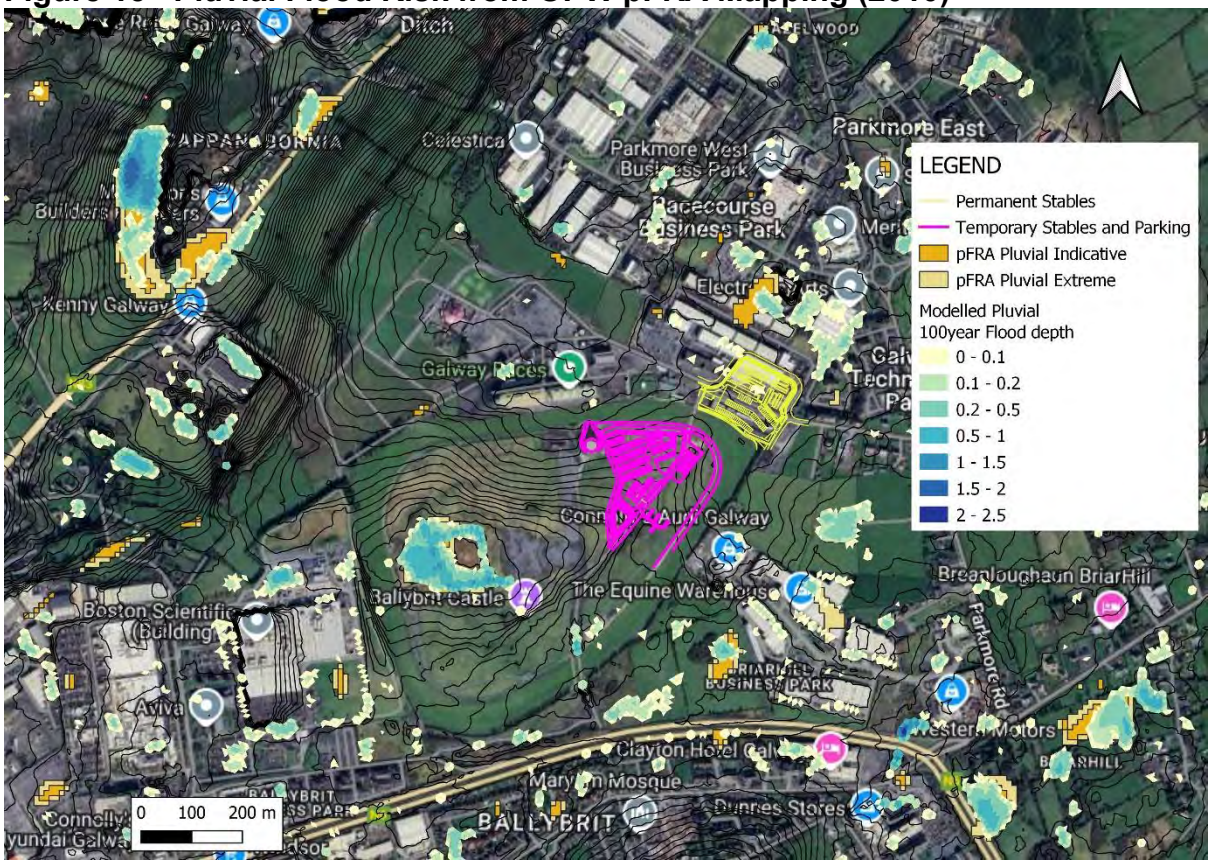


Figure 16 Modelled 100-year Pluvial Flood Depth Mapping from 2-D Overland Flow Model

Plate 2 Aerial photo of ponded waters on lands adjacent to the N83 Tuam Road at Twomileditch taken by Barrow Photography on the 3rd January 2016.

Plate 3 Aerial photo showing flooding at Ballindooley Lough and ponding within Lackagh Quarry taken by Barrow Photography on the 3rd January 2016.

Plate 4 Flooding of the River Corrib at Dangan/Menlough taken by Barrow Photography on the 3rd January 2016.

4.3.10 Residual flood Impact on the Terryland River Basin

The Terryland River, also known as the Sandy River, is a small drainage system that essentially drains the Terryland Basin with a total catchment area of c. 6.75km^2 (1.8km^2 of which includes the Ballindooley Lough basin which is an enclosed system with possible groundwater flow connection. The Terryland stream discharges to groundwater primarily via two swallow-holes located at Poulavourleen, west of Castlegar Village. There may also be some infiltration to the underlying karst limestone bedrock within the river channel. These swallow holes are believed to discharge to Galway Bay but the location of the outlet in Galway Bay is unknown.

Old historic maps of Galway (Grand Jury Map 1819) show that this stream was a spur off the River Corrib channel and lake like conditions occupied the valley floor during Winter flooding in the Corrib. Arterial drainage works as part of a Public Works Corrib Drainage and Navigation Scheme were carried out in the 1850's and as part of these works constructed the Dyke Road embankment to prevent flooding from the River Corrib and allow the reclamation of the Terryland Valley for farm land. Today, this embankment and the Salmon weirs controls protect important commercial, industrial and retail developments that include the Galway Retail Park, Galway Shopping Centre, Terryland Shopping Centre, Terryland Retail Park and Liosbán Industrial Estate within the Terryland basin.

This Terryland Stream forms part of OPW Corrib Drainage Scheme having arterial drainage works carried out on the river channel in the early 1960's that included regrading, widening and deepening of the channel. The arterial drainage works

involved bed deepening, widening and regrading over approximately 3.4km of reach length from Terryland to the Swallow holes. The channel bed was deepened and regraded so as to provide a bed slope of c. 0.00021 at a design flow depth of 1.52m and a channel base width of 5.8m (topwidth >8m). The bed elevation over 3.4km falls from 1.42 to 0.83m OD Malin and the bank elevation is typically greater than 3.25m OD.

A water intake channel (Galway Bore) from the River Corrib, near Jordan's Island, provides controlled inflow from the River Corrib to feed the city water supply at the Terryland Galway City Water Treatment Works. A bypass / overflow channel at the treatment works connects to the Terryland River Channel via sluices which are generally kept almost closed to limit the spill volume from the River Corrib into the Terryland River.

A study of the Terryland river performed by KT Cullen and Tobin Consulting Engineers for Galway City Council in 1998 found that water levels in the River varied with the tide from 1.6 to 2.6m OD Malin. The observed water level profile displayed a strong sinusoidal tidal response and a period between highwaters of slightly more than 12hours. The high spring tides were found to produce reasonably similar high water levels to the recorded tidal highwater levels in inner Galway Bay (c. 0.1 to 0.15m lower). The neap highwaters were found to be typically +0.6m higher than the tidal highwater at Galway. The observed tidal signal is 0.7 to 0.8m range on spring tides and 0.3 to 0.4m range on neap tides upstream of the swallow-holes. The tidal influences in Galway Bay produce a mean Highwater Spring Tide of 2.19m OD Malin, a mean highwater neap tide of 0.99m OD and a HAT (highest astronomical tide) of 2.7mOD Malin. Very similar high tide levels occur between Galway Bay and recorded levels in the Terryland Basin indicating a direct connection with tidal levels in Galway Bay causing a backing up of waters in the basin during high tides and a slight reversal of flow recorded by the velocity meter on high tides. During spring and neap tides the outflow period is generally in excess of 6hours duration and the capable of emptying the inflow and tidal volume in that period.

Historical maps (1819) show the entire Terryland River Valley as inundated and part of the River Corrib system. The capacity of the swallow-holes is unknown and a previous 1998 KT Cullen Study for Galway City Council recommended that development levels in the basin be set above 7m OD which is equivalent to the River Corrib level in severe flood (> 100year Return Period in River Corrib upstream of Salmon Weir Barrage).

The CFRAM model study estimates flood levels of 2.95 to 3.15 for the 10year flood event , 3.4 to 3.6m OD for the 100year flood event and 4.9 to 5.0m OD for the 1000-year flood event in the Terryland River Valley.

Table 17 FSR Catchment Characteristics of the Terryland River

Catchment Characteristic	
AREA (km^2)	6.75
Annual Rainfall SAAR (mm)	1160
Winter Rainfall Acceptance potential SOIL Index	0.15 (type 1)
Channel Flood Slope S1085 (m/km)	0.4
URBAN – fraction of catchment	44%

Table 18 FSU Catchment Descriptors of the Terryland River (Source OPW FSU Web Portal Site)

Catchment Characteristic	
AREA (km^2)	6.75
Annual Rainfall SAAR (mm)	1163
FARL	1
BFISOIL Baseflow Index of Soils	0.5726
Drainage Density DRAIND km per km^2	0.529
Channel Flood Slope S1085 (m/km)	0.435
Arterial Drainage Factor ARTDRAIN2	1.0
URBAN – fraction of catchment	0.435

The estimated QMED median flood flow for the Terryland River catchment is 1.92cumec representing a moderate flood runoff rate of 0.284cumec per km^2. This runoff rate almost doubled that of a greenfield rural catchment due to significance of the urbanised fraction at 43.5%. The capacity of the swallow-holes is unknown, but to date have been sufficiently ample as not to result in any significant inundation of the basin area. This suggests that potentially 3.8cumec peak flow would discharge to the Swallow holes at times of extreme flood (i.e. 100year) producing a flood level of c. 3.5m OD.

The potential floodplain area and flood storage within the Terryland Basin is presented in Figures 17 to 18 for a range of flood elevations. No commercial/residential development has taken place in this basin area below 6.0m OD. and previous recommendation from the Preliminary Report for the Terryland River Valley Drainage Scheme (Feb 1999) was a minimum level of 7mOD

The proposed flood discharge from the N83 road is 0.25cumec during a flood event and could potentially discharge over 24 to 48hours. The critical period is during the flooding tide is during the incoming Flooding tide when tidal levels are elevated and prevent / reduce discharge for a period of less than 6hours. A worst case, very conservative estimate is that no outflow occurs during a 6-hour tidal flooding period. At the 100 and 1000year flood levels in the Terryland basin the impact of the proposed

N83 flood relief discharge on water levels in the Terryland Stream is small at 0.051m and 0.008m respectively and will not cause an unacceptable flood impact to development within the basin.

In conclusion the impact from the proposed flood relief measures for the N83 at Twomileditch will not cause an unacceptable flood impact and the hydrological impact magnitude is rated as slight.

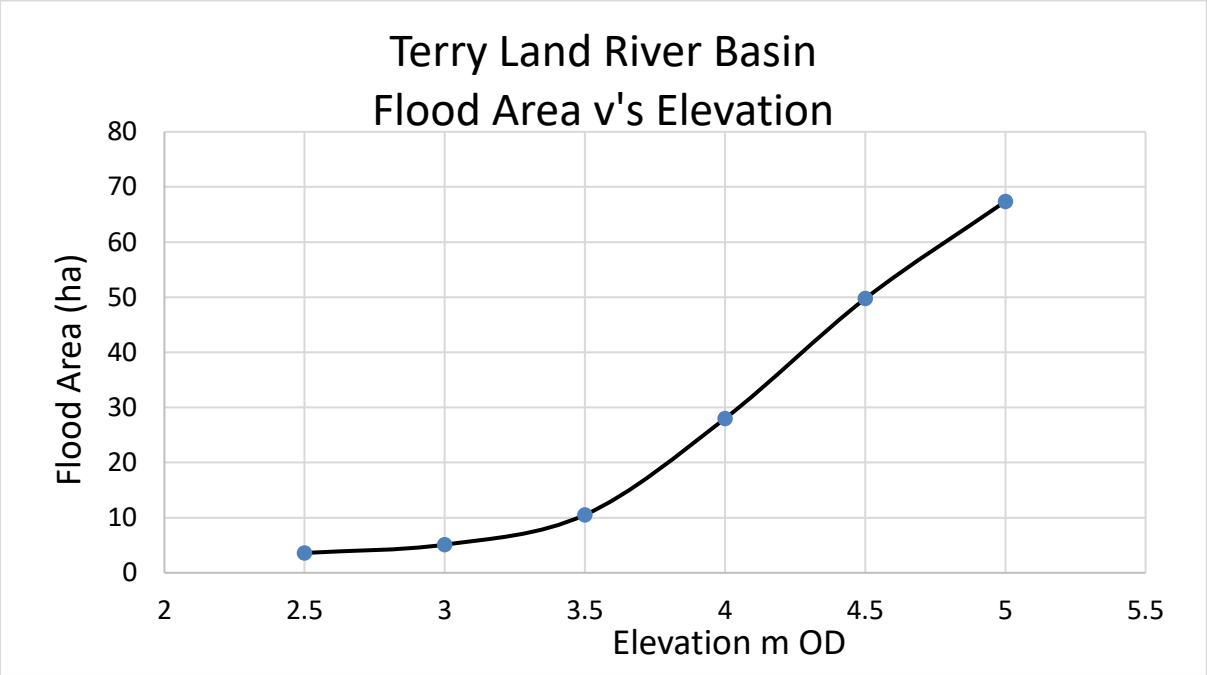


Figure 17 Flood Area – Elevation Relationship in the Terryland Floodplain

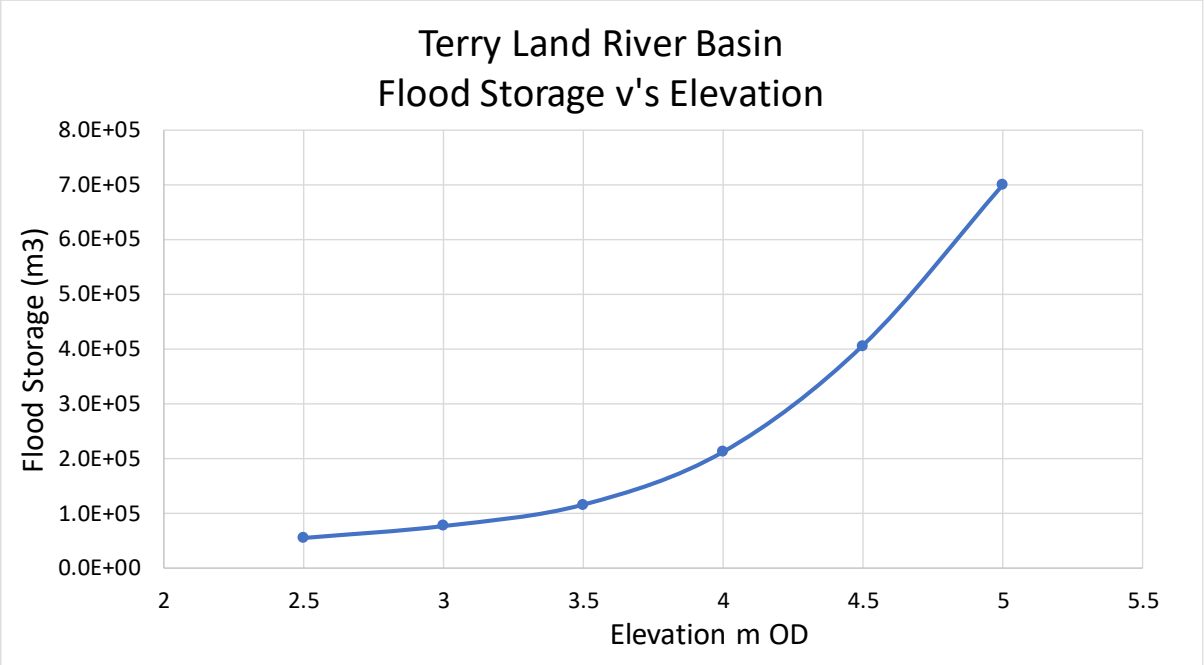


Figure 18 Flood Storage – Elevation Relationship in the Terryland Floodplain

4.3.11 Lackagh Quarry Tunnel eastern entrance and Material Deposition Sites

The former Lackagh quarry site has a large, excavated quarry floor having a lower bench below 15m OD at 3.6ha in area and below 14m OD at 2.012ha in area. The surface contributing drainage area to the quarry site is limited to 14.8ha, based on the lidar survey. Pluvial ponding in the quarry is intermittent and temporary. During extreme winter flooding, such as flooding observed in December 2015/January 2016 the groundwater table rose above the lower quarry floor to a maximum recorded level of 15.4m OD, estimated as representing a 1 in 100year present day event based on long duration winter flooding.

The detailed hydrogeology assessment has identified that these extreme flood levels in the quarry associated with the 2015/2016 event, referred to as a potential 1 in 100year present day event, are groundwater-controlled flood levels associated with the surrounding groundwater table levels, draining from west to east and with the quarry floor in good hydraulic connection with the limestone bedrock aquifer. The tunnel entrance is protected to a level of 17.08m OD, which provides almost 1.5m freeboard height over the recorded historical maximum groundwater flood level of 15.4m OD.

The material deposit areas within the quarry site are to be located on top of free draining granular material, which is to have a porosity of 40 to 50% and filled with this free draining material to a level of 17.7m OD and therefore located well above the groundwater flood level and not at risk of flooding.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUMMARY

A Flood Risk Assessment of the Project was carried out and the findings are summarised in Table 19 below:

Table 19 Project FRA Summary

Site Description	The proposed N6 GCRR begins west of Bearna Village, passes to the north of Galway City and joins the existing N6 at Coolagh, Briarhill. The proposed N6 GCRR will comprise of a Type 1 Single Carriageway in the west connecting to a Type 1 Dual Carriageway at the Ballymoneen Road. From the N59 Link Road the proposed N6 GCRR is an Urban Motorway until its connection with the existing N6 at Coolagh, Briarhill. The alignment of the proposed N6 GCRR and its associated link roads generally avoids the fluvial floodplain areas. The proposed crossing of the River Corrib at Dangan/Menlough spans the channel, where there is only very slight overbank flooding on both bank edges under 100 year and 1000-year flood flow scenarios.
Vulnerability Category	The Project is essential infrastructure and is therefore considered to be highly vulnerable development in accordance with the FRMPG
Flooding Mechanisms	Fluvial flooding from the River Corrib, Bearna Stream, Truskey Stream, Knocknacarra Stream, and Sruthán na Líbeirtí and smaller tributary drains. Pluvial flooding at Doughiska and the N83 Tuam Road at Twomileditch. Localised pluvial flooding associated with small topographical depressions at a number of locations along the Project. Groundwater flood risk associated with a small enclosed depression intercepted east of Ballindooley and potential elevated groundwater levels at the disused Lackagh Quarry.

	Coastal flooding is not a source of flood risk for the Project either directly or indirectly.
Benefitting from flood defences or flood relief scheme	The levels in the River Corrib are controlled by the OPW who operate the Salmon Weir Barrage. The River Corrib channel was also deepened as part of the Corrib Arterial Drainage Scheme in the early 1960's with the Salmon Weir replacement barrage constructed by the OPW in 1959.
Historical Flooding	The River Corrib, at the proposed crossing location, flows generally within the channel banks. During extreme flooding such as December 2015/January 2016, winter flood waters were only observed to flood the immediate bank edge (refer to Plate 4). The floor of Lackagh Quarry is flooded regularly during winter flooding with the groundwater table elevated above existing quarry floor (refer to Plate 3). The N83 Tuam Road at Twomileditch regularly floods as a result of overland runoff from the carriageway and local hill slopes at Ballybrit, with the road and a number of houses historically flooding. Galway City Council currently engage in pumping stormwater from the N83 Tuam Road so as to minimise disruption to traffic. Groundwater and pluvial flooding at Doughiska which has since been alleviated by draining via a large 1500mm storm pipe. This services the area and future urban development
Flood Risk	The section of the River Corrib, at the crossing point of the proposed N6 GCRR, has been modelled in the CFRAM detailed study and predictions for the 100-year and 1000-year events are available. The full spanning structure does not encroach on the effective floodplain area of the River Corrib at the crossing point. There is minor encroachment by the road embankment of the River Corrib floodplain at Coolagh Lakes near Ch. 9+890 which is minor and will not result in a perceptible impact on flooding At total of 16 small watercourses and drains will be crossed by the proposed N6 GCRR and subsequently

	will be culverted. The topography and small catchment areas ensure that the associated flood zones to these streams are localised with relatively narrow floodplain widths along these streams. The proposed culvert sizes are very generous and will not result in any constriction to flow. A significant encroachment of Flood Risk Zone along the Knocknacarra Stream based on the Galway City Council SFRA mapping occurs along the N59 Link Road and associated upgrades to the Gort Na Bró and the Rahoon to Western Distributer Road. This mapping is not accurate and does not reflect the provision of a large storm water sewer system for this stream which has to sufficient capacity to prevent flooding in the vicinity of the road development. Section 50 approval has been obtained from the OPW concerning flooding and flood capacity of all culverts and the River Corrib Bridge. A number of small pluvial flood sources are encountered along the Project associated with small local depressions which will be either fully or partially removed. The assessment indicates that these sources are minor and their drainage can easily be catered for in the proposed road drainage design. A pluvial flood source along the N83 Tuam Road and adjacent low-lying lands to the west and a small section to the east has a significant flood risk with over seven houses at risk and a section of the N83 Tuam Road. The proposed N6 GCRR potentially encroaches a pluvial Flood Zone A (high probability of flooding zone) with the potential for 21% loss in available flood storage within these flood prone lands. The proposed N6 GCRR will introduce significant additional paved area to the catchment and the proposed infiltration basins are within the contributing catchment area of this pluvial flood source. Without appropriate flood relief design the proposed N6 GCRR had a potential to significantly impact on drainage and worsen the flood risk in this vulnerable area.

	Slight encroachment of Ballindooley Lough flood zone by the road embankment. The predicted effect of this on flood risk is negligible. The potential pluvial flood risk at the Ballybrit Racecourse associated with the Swallow-hole system to the north of the castle is rated as a minor flood risk being only to low-lying flood prone, undeveloped, lands from a potential deterioration / blockage in the drainage capacity of the Swallow-hole. The proposed temporary stables site already drains to this swallow-hole and the proposed attenuation will control the rate and allow settlement of sediments in the surface runoff waters. The potential flood risk for the Lackagh Tunnel is rated as representing a moderate flood risk. This risk is associated with the potential for elevated groundwater table compounded by pluvial ponding within the quarry under more extreme 1000-year flood events and climate change conditions. The proposed N6 GCRR through the quarry will reduce storage and consequently could increase pluvial ponding depths contained within the lower bench of the quarry. There will be no flood impact to any surrounding third party lands. Road drainage outfalls discharging to receiving surface and groundwaters without flood flow attenuation could increase downstream and local flooding at the discharge points. This has been mitigated in the drainage design through suitably sized attenuation ponds and outlet flow controls.
Climate Change	The predicted increases in fluvial flood flows and rainfall of 20% are considered and catered for in the design.
Mitigation Measures	A drainage neutral approach to disposal of surface runoff is required utilising the principals of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SUDs) in terms of storm water attenuation and water quality treatment. The mitigation measures required to neutralise the flood impact to the Twomileditch Significant Pluvial Flood Risk area are as follows: • Upgrade and provide effective road drainage along the N83 Tuam Road.

	• Provide a factor of safety in the infiltration field and attenuation storage design to allow for high vulnerability areas. • Prevent the upgraded portion of the N83 Tuam Road from spilling laterally into the driveways of existing houses; • Where possible divert storm flows from the proposed N6 GCRR road catchment to the existing gravity storm water pipe. • Compensate flood storage lost below the 18.0m contour level with like for like flood storage. With the mitigation in place the loss of flood storage is compensated and there is a significant positive impact on flooding and flood risk in the Twomileditch and N83 Tuam Road area. Provide a Flood Risk Management Plan for the Lackagh Tunnel associated with a potential groundwater and pluvial flood risk of the quarry floor. Regular Inspection program of drainage facilities that includes, gullies, inspection chambers, pipes, culverts, outfalls, attenuation ponds and infiltration basins. Provide overflow facilities for attenuation ponds and infiltration basins. Flood risk should form part of the Incident Response Plan for the Project.
Residual Risk	The proposed tunnels, by virtue that waters require pumping to the foul sewer, retain a residual flood risk e.g. pump failure. The Twomileditch flood risk area will remain a high flood risk zone. The proposed N83 Twomileditch flood relief discharge to the Terryland river will cause a slight increase in flood level in the basin at the lesser return periods but will not cause an unacceptable flood impact. Potential blockages to culverts and bridges on streams and the lack of maintenance could present a localised residual flood risk.

	Potential deterioration / blockage in the drainage capacity of the Ballybrit Swallow-hole could increase locally the flood extents within the inner track area adjacent to Ballybrit castle. The residual risk of the Tunnel associated with a potential groundwater and pluvial flood risk of the Lackagh quarry floor can be reduced to slight upon completion of a Flood Risk Management Plan which includes climate change adaption. The construction of attenuation ponds and infiltration basins along the Project represent a potential source of flood risk should these ponds/basins be overtopped or fail. Residual risk of localised flooding on proposed road carriageway due to blockages/failure within drainage network The disposal of storm water via engineered infiltration ponds represents a potential source of flood risk should the discharge exceed the infiltration capacity of the basin or the reduction over time of the performance of the basin as a result of silt deposition etc.

Appendix A – Flood Hydrology Assessment (July 2017) submitted with Section 50 Application of Proposed Watercourse Crossings

Appendix A – Flood Hydrology Assessment for Section 50 Approval of Proposed Watercourse Crossings (July 2017)

N6 Galway City Transport Project

Hydrology Assessment
For OPW Section 50 Approval
Of proposed watercourse culverts

Report No. HEL209001_v1.1

Galway County Council NRDO

July 2017

Hydro Environmental Ltd

No. 4 Caiseal Riada,
Clarinbridge,
Galway,
Ireland.

Tel/Fax: 091 796734

N6 Galway City Transport Project

Hydrology Assessment
For OPW Section 50 Approval
Of proposed watercourse culverts

on behalf of

Galway Co. Council NRDO

Job No.:	209001
Report No.:	HEL209001
Prepared by:	Anthony Cawley BE, M.EngSc, CEng MIEI
Approved by:	Anthony Cawley BE, M.EngSc, CEng MIEI
Date:	14th July 2017

© Hydro Environmental Ltd 2016

DISCLAIMER
This report has been prepared solely as a report for the N6 Galway Transport Study in respect to the proposed Galway City Ring Road. Hydro Environmental Ltd accept no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned.

Contents

1. Introduction 1
2. Culverts 1
3. Road Drainage Outfalls 4
4. Design Flows 7
Description 7
IH-124 Flood Estimation Method 7
Flood Study Update (FSU) Method 8
Recommended Design Flow 13
5. Hydraulic Model Analysis 14
6. Conclusions 16

Appendix 1 - OPW Section 50 Culvert applications
Appendix 2 - Section 50 Supporting Drawings of Culverts

1. INTRODUCTION

The proposed N6 Galway City Ring Road (GCRR) runs from the existing M6 at Coolagh on the east side of the city, passing to the north of the city and eventually joining with the R336 Coast Road, west of Bearna Village. The proposed route lies within hydrometric Areas 30 and 31. The proposed road intercepts a number of watercourses to the west of the River Corrib which will require culverting. To the east of the River Corrib due to the highly karst nature of the terrain there is a very sparse network of surface drainage channels and streams with rainwater generally infiltrating to ground through the porous karstified limestone bedrock rather than running off. As a consequence only one dry ditch was noted as being intercepted near the Coolagh lakes complex to the east of the River Corrib. Whereas, to the west of the River Corrib the bedrock and quaternary changes to a more impervious type resulting in a much higher density of surface water features with little ability for rainwater to infiltrate to groundwater. This gives rise to wetter conditions with peatlands and marshy areas common.

2. CULVERTS

Excluding the River Corrib there are a total of 16 stream culvert sites proposed, 15 culverts in the western section and 1 in the eastern section. The catchment areas of these watercourses is generally very small ranging from a number of hectares to the largest crossing of the Bearna River with a catchment area of 5.5 km^2. The majority of these watercourses flow in a general southerly direction discharging to Galway Bay with watercourses from the Bearna Stream east discharging to the Galway Bay SAC and watercourses west of the Bearna Stream to Galway Bay outside of the SAC.

The general guidelines provided by the OPW in respect to culverts and sizing of such have been applied to this study and generally as per the guidance whether required or not the minimum size exceeds 900 mm diameter pipe equivalent. This sizing avoids maintenance issues for small streams and drainage channel crossings and the obstruction of such by debris or silt build-up.

The catchment sizes involved are considered to represent very small catchments in terms of flood estimation and appropriate estimation methods for such small catchments have been used which include the IH 124 method and the recent OPW FSU method. As part of the ground survey for this road project a topographical survey of the drainage channels was carried out and this data is used in selection of the appropriate inverts both upstream and downstream and in assessing the capacity and hydraulic profile of the culvert under design flood conditions. Figure 1 presents a general location map of the proposed culverts labelled 1 to 17 (note reference 11 represents a channel long diversion of the Tonabrocky Stream). Figure 2 presents the estimated catchment areas for these culverts. It can be seen from Figure 2 that these catchments are generally to the north of the urban area and generally represent rural catchments.

Table 1 Proposed Culvert Details

Ref	N6 GCRR Ref	X	Y	Cat Area km^2	Qdesign cumec	Culvert type	Length m
1	**C00/01**	521324.58	723181.58	0.47	1.26	box 2.5m by 1.35	94.4
2	**C00/02**	521521.68	723446.01	0.324	0.89	1.2m diameter	46.1
3	**C01/01**	521983.64	723778.87	0.06	0.09	1.2m diameter	27.6
4	**C02/01a**	523086.54	724283.58	1.192	1.63	box 2.1m by 1.8m	36.66
5	**C02/01b**	523179.61	724198.04	1.192	1.63	box 2.5m by 2.5m	68.2
6	**C03/01**	523354.16	724244.47	0.08	0.12	box 2.5m by 1.2m	47.7
7	**C03/02**	523615.65	724390.32	0.15	0.23	0.9m diameter	15
8	**C03/03** **C03/04**	524066.24 & 524079.03	724705.91 & 724722.20	0.692	1.09	box 2.5m by 2.5m box 2.5m by 2.5m	53.4 51.7
9	**C04/01**	524201.84	724845.74	5.485	7.58	box 5m by 2.5	34.9
10	**C04/02**	524895.00	725274.42	1.652	2.13	box 3.1m by 2.5	80.4
11	**Channel Diversion**	524918.98 525096.21	725303.36 725475.14	1.517	1.97	1.5m base width, 1:2 side slopes and 1.5m depth	250m
12	**C06/01**	526420.87	726389.37	0.138	0.20	box 2.5m by 2.5m	64.8
13	**C07/02B**	526710.48	726684.02	0.209	0.30	1.2m diameter	14
14	**C07/02A**	526698.49	726637.16	0.209	0.30	box 2.5m by 2.5m	82.1
15	**C08/01**	527663.93	727211.93	0.159	0.23	1.2m diameter	82.5
16	**C10/02**	529687.79	728412.26	0.629	0.19	1.2m diameter	41.8
17	**C07/01a**	527147.52	726262.40	0.38	0.55	1.2m diameter	37.2

Table 2 Invert Levels for Proposed Culverts

Ref	N6 GCRR Ref	Buried m	eff ht m	u/s invert mOD	d/s invert mOD	u/s soffit mOD	d/s soffit mOD
1	**C00/01**	0.30	1.05	32.99	30.9	34.34	32.25
2	**C00/02**	0.15	1.05	39.62	37.94	40.82	39.14
3	**C01/01**	0.15	1.05	48	46.82	49.20	48.02
4	**C02/01a**	0.30	1.5	39.73	39.04	41.53	40.84
5	**C02/01b**	0.30	2.2	38.48	37.25	40.98	39.75
6	**C03/01**	0.30	0.9	38.63	37.44	39.83	38.64
7	**C03/02**	0.00	0.9	36.83	36.58	37.73	37.48
8	**C03/03** **C03/04**	0.30 0.30	2.2 2.2	18.93 18.92	18.51 18.62	21.43 21.32	21.01 21.12
9	**C04/01**	0.30	2.2	21.17	20.69	23.67	23.19
10	**C04/02**	0.30	2.2	44.56	42.32	47.06	44.82
11	**Diversion**			50.1	45.9		
12	**C06/01**	0.30	2.2	53.6	51.69	56.1	54.19
13	**C07/02B**	0.15	1.05	57.84	57.65	59.04	58.85
14	**C07/02A**	0.30	2.2	56.88	55.79	59.38	58.29
15	**C08/01**	0.00	1.2	32.5	29.035	33.7	30.235
16	**C10/02**	0.15	1.05	11.58	11.3	12.78	12.5
17	**C07/01a**	0.15	1.05	35.89	35.57	37.09	36.77

Figure 1 Location Map of Culverts (note reference 11 represents a channel diversion to the northwest of alignment to achieve a single stream crossing at reference 10)

Figure 2 Contributing catchment area of culverts

3. ROAD DRAINAGE OUTFALLS

The proposed road drainage has been developed generally in accordance with the NRA Design Manual for Roads and Bridges and in particular in accordance with the NRA Addendum to HD33/06 Surface and Sub-Surface Drainage Systems for Highways.

The principal objectives for national road drainage systems include: -

- To ensure the speedy removal of surface water in order to provide safe driving conditions;
- To provide effective sub-surface drainage to maximise longevity of the road pavement and associated earthworks;
- To minimise the impact of the runoff on the receiving environment; and
- To maintain, as far as possible, the road drainage to the outfall separate from other catchment drainage (including land drains) in the interest of pollution control.

The proposed drainage design for the project incorporates Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) which are aimed at the provision of volumetric and quality control of storm water runoff. The proposal includes the provision of a series of constructed linear wetlands and attenuation basins at the outfall locations prior to discharge to the receiving environment. The proposed attenuation for all drainage networks has been designed to achieve estimated Greenfield flood run-off rates up to the 100 year return period event.

The Flood Study Report (NERC 1975) Soil Runoff Classification is type 2 having a Soil Factor of 0.3 or 30% standard percentage runoff rate for the granite areas west of the Corrib and soil type I for the Karst limestone area east of the Corrib. The SAAR (seasonal annual average rainfall) is typically 1200 to 1300 mm increasing westward. This represents an annual average flood run-off rate of 0.8 l/s per ha, 3.6 l/s per ha and 6.7l/s per ha at Soil types 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Attenuation storage is provided to achieve these greenfield runoff rates up to the 100 year return period storm event. These will be maintained systems and therefore are designed not to increase peak flood flow conditions in the receiving rivers and streams.

The proposed road drainage outfalls discharge to watercourses in the vicinity of culvert references 1, 2, 3, 4/5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17. A number of these watercourses are very small and of low capacity and therefore stormwater management in terms of attenuation and control of road drainage discharges is critical to protecting downstream reaches from additional flooding. A summary of the relevant road outfalls are presented below in Table 3, all of which will be attenuated to greenfield flood runoff rates.

Table 3 Road Outfall Details for Proposed Road

Drainage Network Outfall Reference	Catchment Area (ha)	Receiving Water and culvert location	Greenfield Discharge Rate, Qbar (m3/s)
S2	0.55	discharges Sruthán na Líbeirtí d/s of culvert 1	0.002
S3	2.31	discharges Sruthán na Líbeirtí d/s of culvert 2 and u/s of culvert 1	0.0083
S4A	0.96	discharges to Trusky trib u/s of culvert 3	0.0035
S5A	2.45	discharges to Trusky stream upstream of culvert ref 4 and 5	0.0088
S7A	0.3	discharges to a minor drain d/s of culvert 6	0.0011
S7B	2.94	Discharges to Bearna Stream tributary d/s of culvert 8	0.0106
S8	0.42	discharges to Bearna Stream tributary downstream of 8	0.0015
S9	1.75	discharges to Bearna Stream upstream of 9	0.0063
S10	2.19	discharges to Tonabrooky Stream downstream of culvert 10	0.0079
S12	3.15	Discharges to drain downstream of 12	0.0113
S13	0.91	Discharges to drain upstream of culvert 13 and 14 culverts	0.0033
S14A	5.66	Discharges to culvert downstream of culvert 15	0.0203
S16A	4.16	Discharges to storm sewer downstream of culvert 17	0.0149

4. DESIGN FLOWS

Description

The Drainage Catchments for the proposed culvert crossings of the N6 Galway City Ring Road are very small at 0.06 to 5.49 km^2 (Berna Stream). Consequently none of these catchments are gauged for the purpose of flood estimation. Of the 17 catchments the following culvert references: 1 and 2 on the Scruthán na Libeirti Stream, 3 and 4 on the Trusky Stream (method includes Lough Inch and catchment within Trusky catchment which is incorrect), 8 and 9 on the Bearna stream, 10 on the Tonabrocky stream and 17 on the Rahoon stream are represented in the new Flood Study update FSU method on the OPW web portal site. The streams and the catchment areas and node estimation points are presented in Figures 4 to 8.

The FSU method uses as an index flood the Qmed (2 year return period flood or the median of the annual maxima series) value calculated by catchment descriptors and adjusted where an appropriate gauged site is available. The QMED estimate is multiplied up by the computed flood growth factor.

The other common method for flood estimation in small on gauged catchments is the use of the IH 124 equation using the SAAR, SOIL and catchment area parameters, obtained from the original FSR report or from more recent sources of meteorological information catchment mapping and site inspections to determine the run-off characteristics.

These methods are presented in the following sub-sections

IH-124 Flood Estimation Method

The mean annual maximum flood flow (Qbar) for each of the watercourse crossings listed have been estimated using The **Institute of Hydrology 3-variable equation** as follows:

$$Q_{BAR} = 0.00108\ AREA^{0.89} SAAR^{1.17} SOIL^{2.17}$$

where

Area	Catchment area in km^2
SOIL	Typical proportion of rain contributing to flood runoff, based on mapped soil types Type 2 (SOIL = 0.3)
SAAR	long term mean annual rainfall amount for the catchment,
Qbar	Calculated mean annual maximum flood in cumec.
Urban Factor (UF)	An index based on the % of the area covered by Urban Development
Standard Factorial Error (FE)	Factorial error from the regression equation: 1.65 for the IH-124 equation
CC	Climate Change Allowance +20%

The above method is combined with the Flood Study National Growth Curve to determine the 100year flood rate and the factorial error is included.

Table 4 Design Flow Estimates using IH124 Equation at Culvert Crossings

Culvert Ref	Area km2	SAAR mm	SOIL	Qbar cumec	Q100 cumec	Q100*FE*CC cumec
1	0.47	1280	0.3	0.17	0.35	0.69
2	0.324	1280	0.3	0.12	0.24	0.48
3	0.06	1280	0.3	0.02	0.04	0.09
4	1.188	1301	0.3	0.41	0.82	1.63
5	1.192	1301	0.3	0.41	0.82	1.63
6	0.08	1300	0.3	0.03	0.06	0.12
7	0.15	1300	0.3	0.06	0.11	0.23
8	0.692	1310	0.3	0.25	0.51	1.01
9	5.485	1310	0.3	1.60	3.23	6.40
10	1.652	1253	0.3	0.52	1.05	2.09
11	1.517	1253	0.3	0.48	0.98	1.93
12	0.138	1251	0.3	0.05	0.10	0.20
13	0.209	1249	0.3	0.07	0.15	0.30
14	0.209	1249	0.3	0.07	0.15	0.30
15	0.159	1249	0.3	0.06	0.12	0.23
16	0.629	1235	0.15	0.05	0.10	0.19
17	0.380	1249	0.3	0.14	0.28	0.55

CC = 1.2 and FE = 1.65 and Growth factor X100 = Q100/QBAR = 2.04

The FSR national Growth factor for the 100year flood event is 1.96 and the FSU pooling group using the most hydrologically similar catchments producing 500station years gives a growth factor of 2.04. The higher growth factor is used in the 100year flood flow estimation.

Flood Study Update (FSU) Method

The new (2015) OPW Flood Study Update method uses physical catchment descriptors (PCD's) and pivotal site adjustment to determine the ungauged index flood magnitude (Qmed (Q2)) at nearest nodal point to the culvert location. The principal physical descriptors are AREA, BFISOIL, SAAR, FARL, DRAIND, S1085, ARTDRAIN2, URBEXT. The pivotal site is the FSU gauged flow station that is most relevant to the particular estimation location. For this particular application given the relatively small catchment areas involved the most hydrologically similar gauged catchment was a 10km2 catchment to the north of Dundalk. Given its remoteness to the subject area it was rejects and the FSU Qmed estimates were used without adjustment.

The FSU method used to determine the index flood (Qmed – median flood flow) is based on detailed catchment descriptors accessed via a GIS system on the FSU Web Portal Site and provides an option to use a gauged site as a donor / pivotable site to adjust the Qmed estimate as presented in the equations below.

$$Qmed\ (rural) = 1.237 \times 10^{-5} AREA^{0.937} BFIsoils^{-0.922} SAAR^{1.306} FARL^{2.217} DRAIND^{0.341} S1085^{-0.185} (1 + ARTDRAIN2)^{0.408}$$

The urban Adjustment to the rural Qmed is defined as follows:

$$UAF = (1 + URBEXT)^{1.482}$$

$$Qmed\ (urban) = Qmed\ (rural) \times UAF$$

Adjusted QMED estimate using Donor/Analogue Catchment

$$Qmed^s = Qmed^d \left(\frac{Qmed^s (model\ rural\ )}{Qmed^d (model\ rural\ )} \right)$$

The FSU method determines the Flood growth curve through a pooled analysis of hydrologically similar catchments (Eulidean distance using the above PCD's and distance between catchment centroids). Multiplying the QMed estimate by the flood growth curve produced the return period peak flood flow magnitudes. The FSU Flood Hydrograph width method was also used to generate the return period design flood hydrographs at the various nodal points along the study reach. Figures 4 to 8 shows the FSU catchment characteristics and the unadjusted Q_{med} values at different nodal locations within the respective catchments.

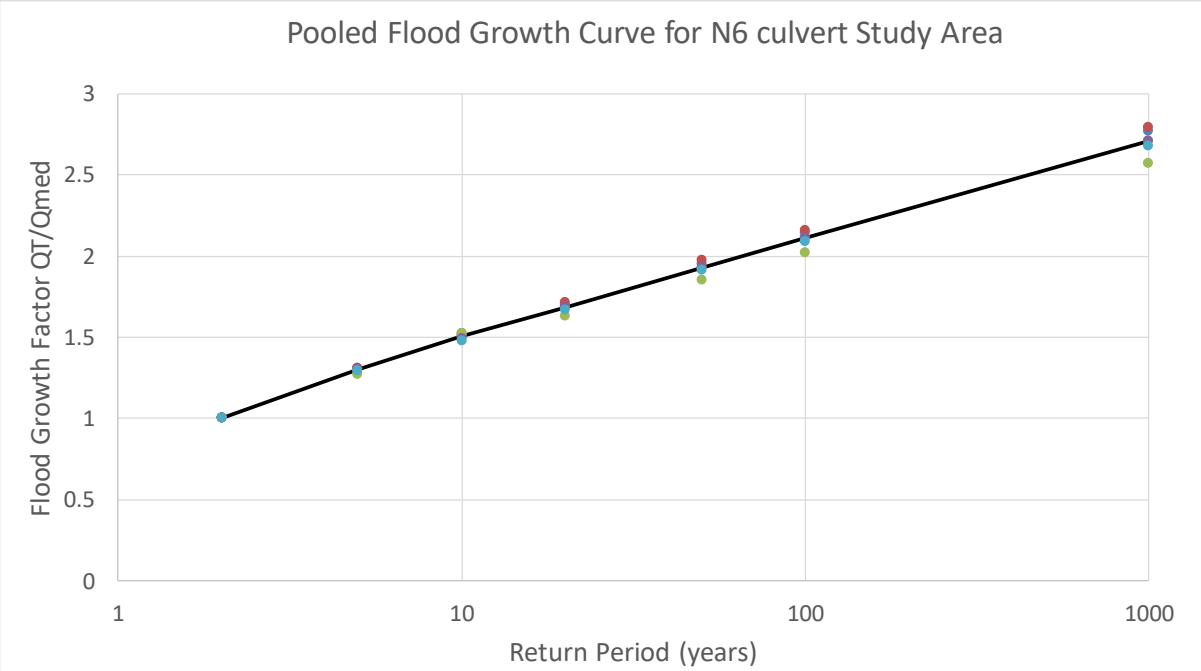


Figure 3 Pooled flood Growth curves derived for the various estimation points with the average for the study area shown as a solid line.

The FSU hydrological estimation nodal points are not available for every stream and particularly for small drain like sub-catchments. Also given the relatively small scale of the

catchments the available estimation point did not coincide with the required location (refer to Figure 4 to 8) and extrapolation was necessary to provide an estimate at the required culvert location.

Table 5 Design Flow Estimates using FSU Method at Culvert Crossings

Culvert Ref	Area km2	Qmed cumec	Q100 cumec	Q100*FE*CC cumec
1	0.47	0.36	0.76	1.26
2	0.324	0.26	0.54	0.89
3	0.06			
4	1.188	0.36	0.77	1.27
5	1.192	0.36	0.77	1.27
6	0.08			
7	0.15			
8	0.692	0.31	0.66	1.09
9	5.485	2.17	4.58	7.58
10	1.652	0.61	1.29	2.13
11	1.517	0.56	1.19	1.97
12	0.138			
13	0.209			
14	0.209			
15	0.159			
16	0.629			
17	0.38	0.11	0.23	0.39

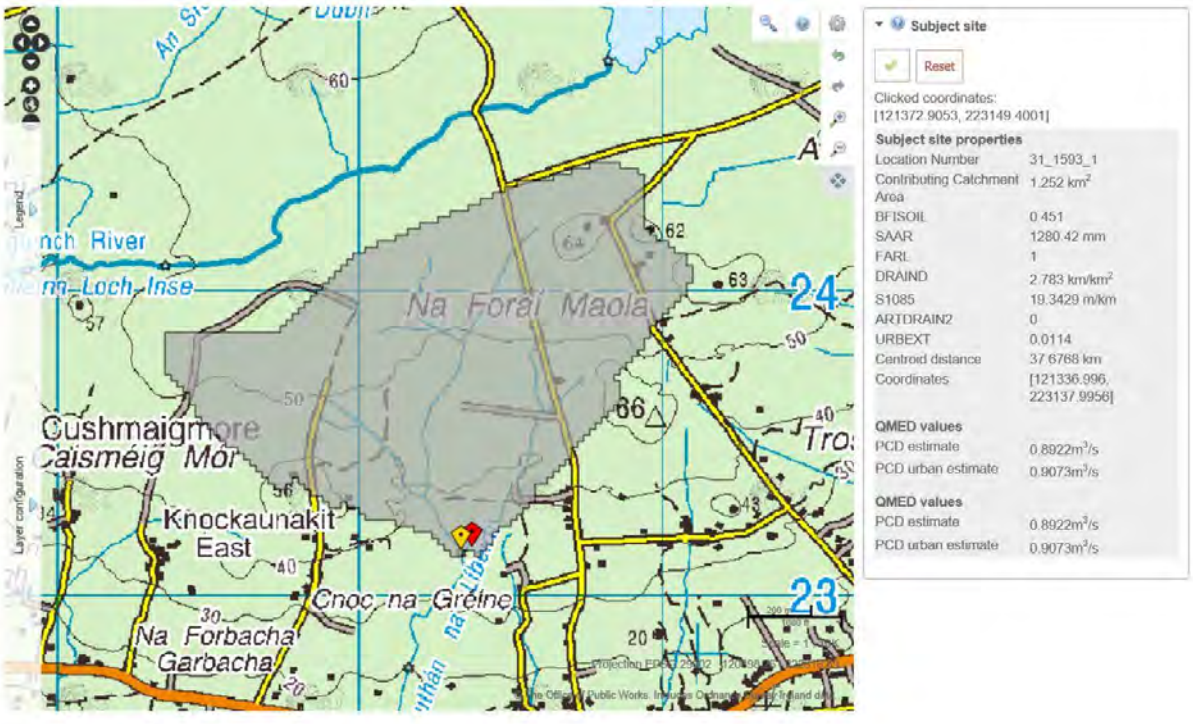


Figure 4 Estimation point on Sruthán na Líbeirtí nearest to culvert crossings

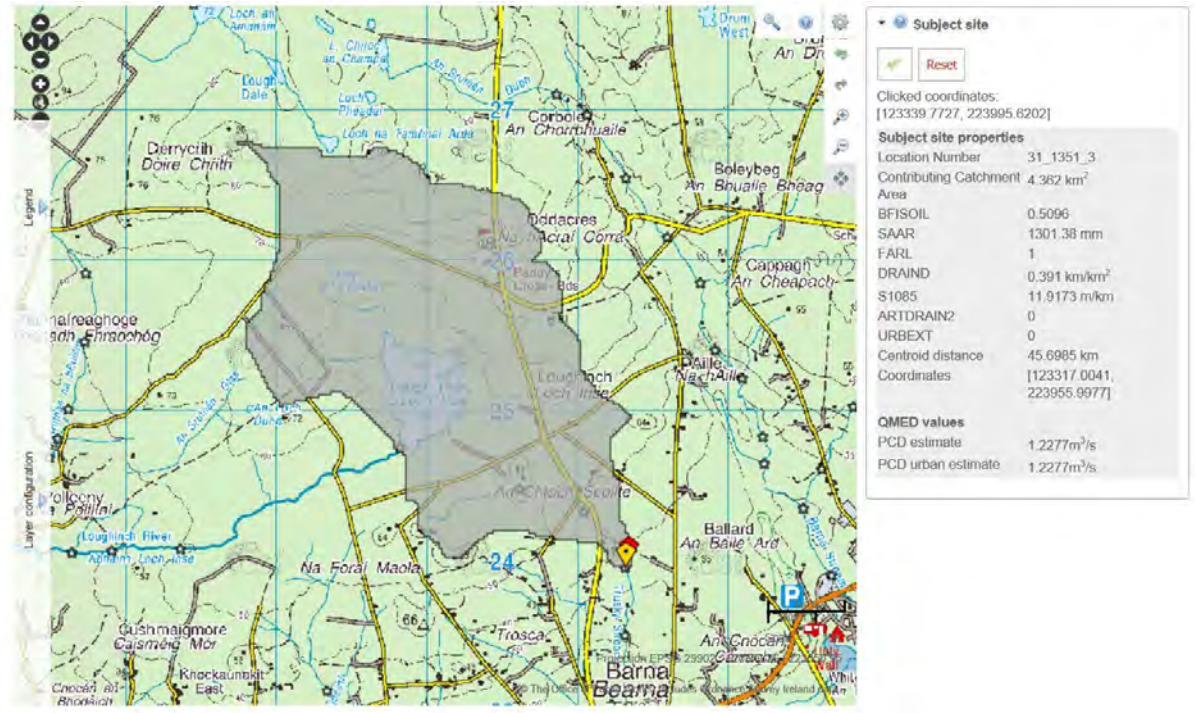


Figure 5 Estimation point on Trusky Stream nearest to culvert crossings (note error in catchment extent which includes the Lough Inch drainage area

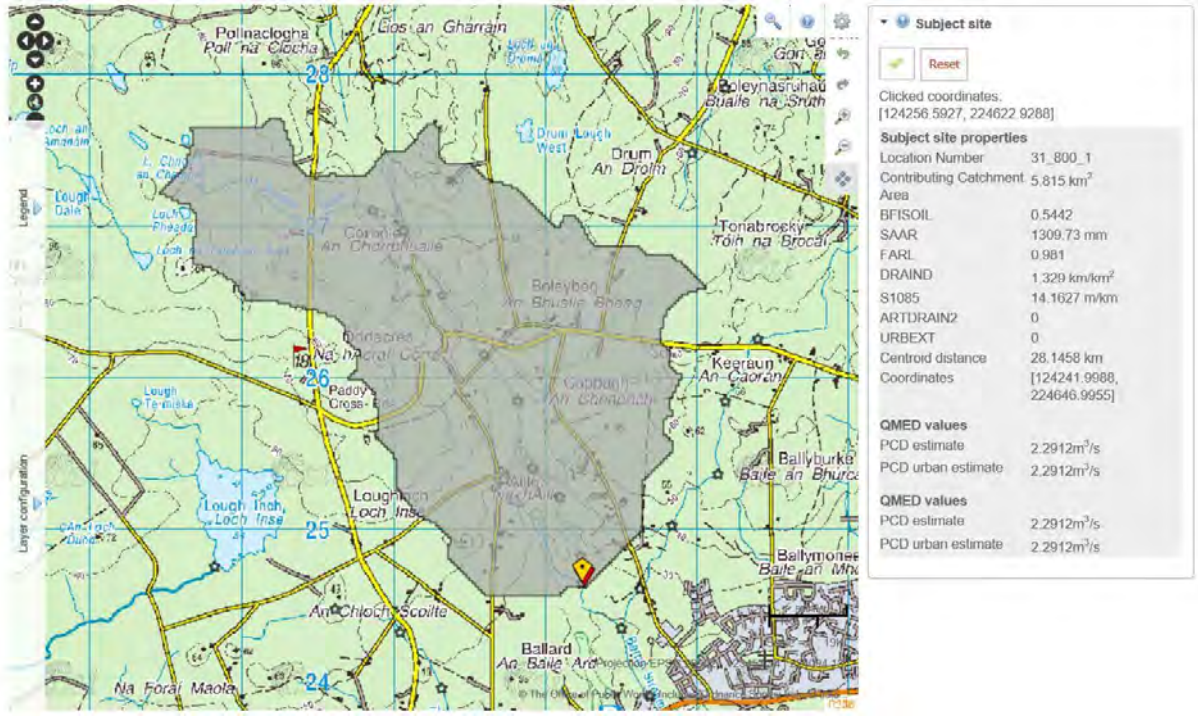


Figure 6 Estimation point on the Bearna Stream nearest to culvert crossings

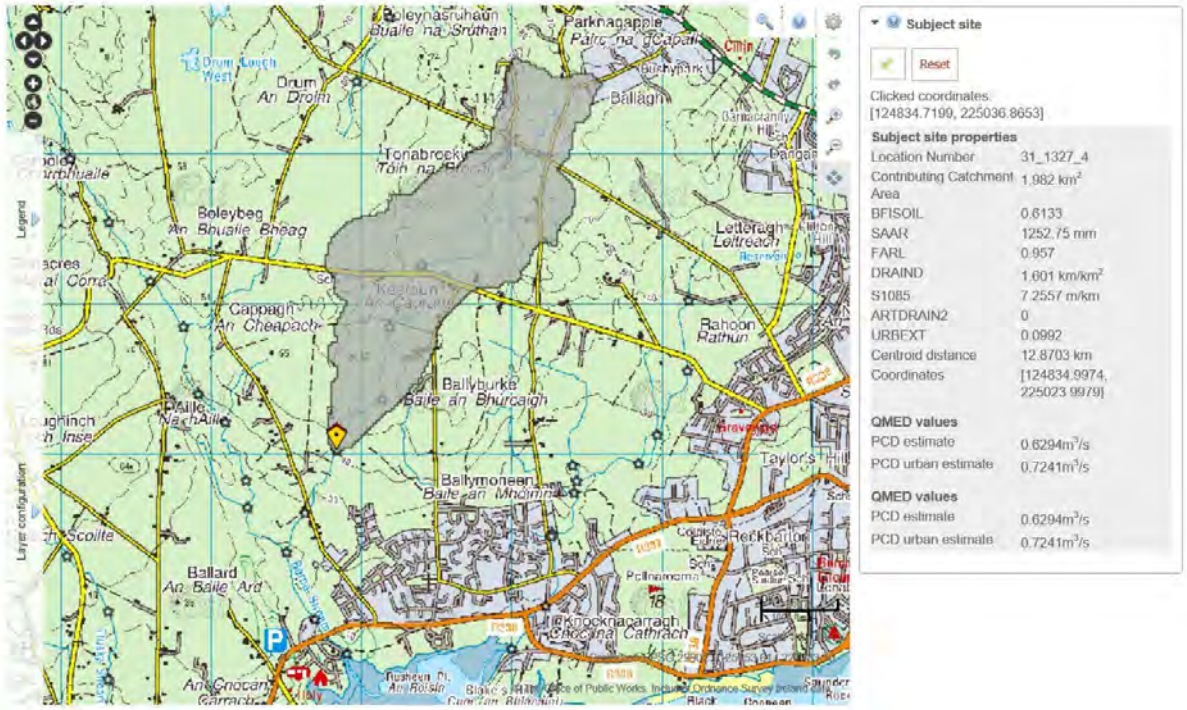


Figure 7 Estimation point on the Tonabrocky Stream nearest to culvert crossings

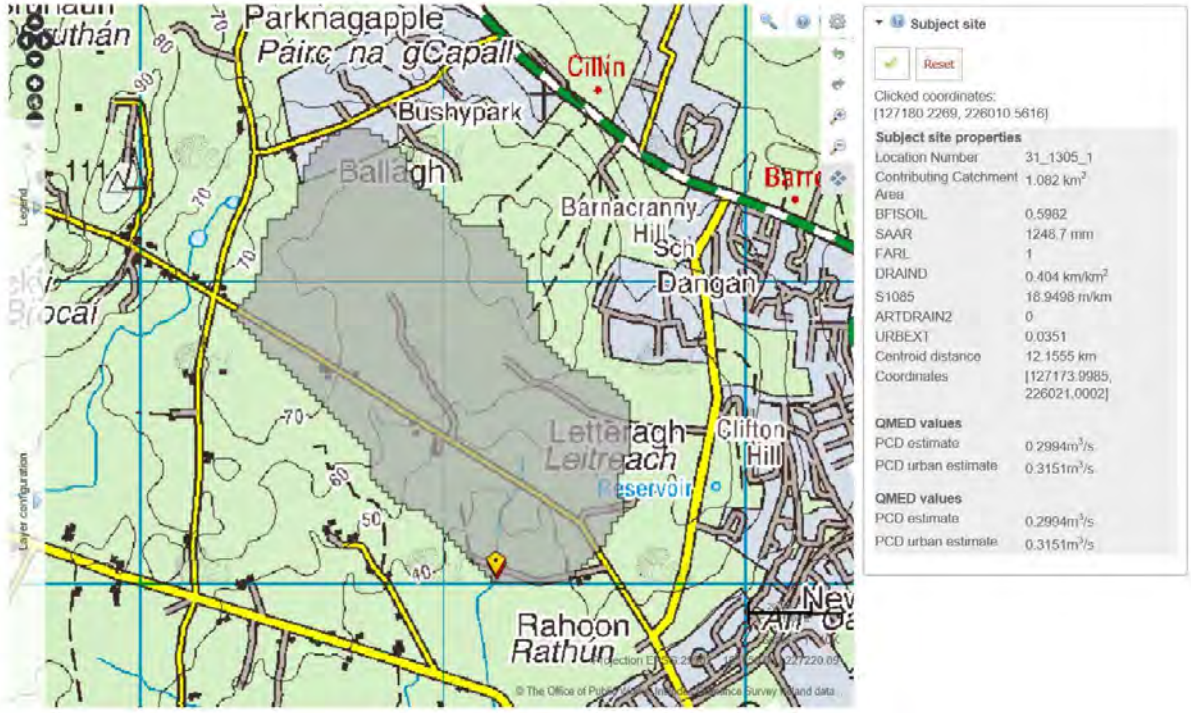


Figure 8 Estimation point on the Rahoon/Knocknacarra Stream nearest to culvert crossings

Recommended Design Flow

The maximum estimated flow magnitude from the various methods was selected as the design flow for sizing the proposed culvert and determining the flood levels at the culvert site and the resultant flood risk. The design flow includes the factorial error of the method and the climate change allowance and is presented below in Table 6

Table 6 Recommended Design Flow Magnitude for Proposed culverts

		IH 124 Equation		FSU CD Method		
Culvert Ref	**Area km2**	**Q100 cumec**	**Q100*FE*CC cumec**	**Q100 cumec**	**Q100*FE*CC cumec**	**Design Q100 cumec**
1	0.47	0.35	0.69	0.76	1.26	1.26
2	0.324	0.24	0.48	0.54	0.89	0.89
3	0.06	0.04	0.09			0.09
4	1.188	0.82	1.63	0.77	1.27	1.63
5	1.192	0.82	1.63	0.77	1.27	1.63
6	0.08	0.06	0.12			0.12
7	0.15	0.11	0.23			0.23
8	0.692	0.51	1.01	0.66	1.09	1.09
9	5.485	3.23	6.40	4.58	7.58	7.58
10	1.652	1.05	2.09	1.29	2.13	2.13
11	1.517	0.98	1.93	1.19	1.97	1.97
12	0.138	0.10	0.20			0.20
13	0.209	0.15	0.30			0.30
14	0.209	0.15	0.30			0.30
15	0.159	0.12	0.23			0.23
16	0.629	0.10	0.19			0.19
17	0.380	0.28	0.55	0.23	0.39	0.55

5. HYDRAULIC MODEL ANALYSIS

The proposed culverts were hydraulically assessed in terms of flow capacity and resultant upstream and downstream flood levels for the design flow condition using the 1-D river network hydraulic model HEC-RAS. Specific topographical channel surveys were conducted to provide the geometry information for the modelling exercise. Other sources of topographical information including lidar was also used in defining the geometry of the channel and floodplain area.

All of the proposed stream crossings are considered to have small contributing catchment areas and therefore involve relatively small flood flows. None of these streams were assessed by the OPW as part of the Galway CFRAM study.

The design flood flow considered for each of the culverts is the estimated 100year return period flood flow multiplied by the factorial error of the estimation method and further multiplied by a climate change allowance factor of 1.2.

The channel roughness of the existing channels was specified as 0.1 Manning's n representing high roughness as they are generally unmaintained. The roughness of the proposed culverts as modelled using a roughness of 0.025 for the near bed section and 0.015 for the upper top section of the culvert.

A summary of the results for each of the culvert references is presented below in Table 7 and presents the computed upstream and downstream flood level relative to Malin Head datum.

Table 7 Estimated head and tailwater design flood levels for proposed N6 culverts

Culvert	N6 GCRR Ref	Design Q100	u/s invert	d/s invert	u/s Flood Level	d/s Flood Level	u/s soffit	d/s soffit
Ref		cumec	mOD	mOD	mOD	mOD	mOD	mOD
1	C00/01	1.26	32.99	30.9	33.68	32.10	34.34	32.25
2	C00/02	0.89	39.62	37.94	40.20	39.09	40.82	39.14
3	C01/01	0.09	48	46.82	48.34	47.8	49.20	48.02
4	C02/01a	1.63	39.73	39.04	40.88	40.08	41.53	40.84
5	C02/01b	1.63	38.48	37.25	39.3	38.18	40.98	39.75
6	C03/01	0.12	38.63	37.44	39.01	37.94	39.83	38.64
7	C03/02	0.23	36.83	36.58	37.26	37.29	37.73	37.48
8	C03/03	1.09	18.93	18.51	19.65	19.65	21.43	21.01
	C03/04	1.09	18.82	18.62	19.67	19.67	21.32	21.12
9	C04/01	7.58	21.17	20.69	22.51	22.16	23.67	23.19
10	C04/02	2.13	44.56	42.32	45.33	43.0	47.06	44.82
11*	Diversion	1.97	50.1	45.9	51.00	46.72		
12	C06/01	0.20	53.6	51.69	54.04	52.16	56.1	54.19
13	C07/02B	0.30	57.84	57.65	58.71	58.71	59.04	58.85
14	C07/02A	0.30	56.88	55.79	57.84	57.65	59.38	58.29
15	C08/01	0.23	32.5	29.035	33.74	29.435	33.7	30.235
16	C10/02	0.19	11.58	11.3	11.95	11.62	12.78	12.5
17	C07/01a	0.55	35.89	35.57	38.58	38.56	37.09	36.77

11* is a 250m channel realignment / diversion

Culvert 1 crosses the Sruthán na Líbeirtí stream in the townland of Cnoc na Gréine 2km west of Bearna Village. This section of stream channel is moderately steep and the design flow through the culvert will be supercritical. For fishery friendly design some baffles and a low flow channel may be required within the culvert.

Culvert 2 crosses the Sruthán na Líbeirtí stream upstream of Culvert 1 in the townland of Cnoc na Gréine 2km west of Bearna Village. This section of stream channel is moderately steep and the design flow through the culvert will be supercritical. For fishery friendly design some baffles and a low flow channel within the culvert may be required.

Culvert 3 is a very minor drain of 6ha catchment area and at 1200mm diameter culvert there is ample capacity available for this drain.

Culvert 4 and 5 cross the Trusky Stream in the townland of An Chloch Scoilte towards the upstream end of the catchment draining peaty lands to the east and south-east of Lough Inch. These culverts are aligned in series with culvert 5 located downstream of culvert 4. Two large box culverts are proposed, 2.1 m x 1.8 m and 2.5 m x 2.5 m respectively. The large culvert sizes is to facilitate Bat passage as opposed to flow conveyance or fishery requirements.

Culverts 6 and 7 in the townland of An Chloch Scoilte are located on minor drains with small contributing catchment and the proposed culvert sizes of 1200mm and 900mm diameter are generous and will not impede drainage or impact flooding.

Culvert 8 crosses the tributary branch of the Bearna Stream in the townland of Aille. At this location there are 2 branches both of which are to be culverted with a box section 2.5 m x 2.5 m and buried 0.3 m. This proposed sizing is very generous and will not impede drainage or impact locally on flooding.

Culvert 9 crosses the mainline channel of the Bearna Stream in the townland of Cappagh. This stream along its downstream reach has been identified as a fishery stream. A generous culvert size is proposed for this stream which is 5 m wide by 2.5 m in height. Mammal passage ledges are proposed on both sides of this culvert which effectively reduces the open width to 4m. The survey indicates a moderately steep channel and the hydraulic analysis shows supercritical flow through the culvert barrel. This culvert represents the biggest stream crossing the road scheme aside from the River Corrib bridge crossing. Given the fishery interest for this stream a low flow channel maybe provided within the culvert so as to avoid shallow depths and steep gradient which represents a barrier to fish passage.

Culvert 10 crosses the Tonabrocky Stream in the townland of Ballyburke. The survey shows this to be a narrow steep channel often cascading and jumping between critical and supercritical flow. A box culvert 3.1 m wide by 2.5 m high with mammal ledges along both sides of the culvert reducing the open width to 2.1 m. The hydraulic analysis shows flow to be at critical and supercritical resulting in shallow depths and high velocities. Through the culvert the flow goes supercritical due to the steep gradient.

Upstream a proposed diversion channel connects to this culvert. Culvert reference 11 is a diversion channel of the Tonabrocky Stream along the north edge of the road, which avoids the requirement of a second culvert crossing and facilitates the proposed road alignment which is on top of this stream channel for much of its length along this section. The new channel will have a trapezoidal shape of 1.5m base width, 1.5m deep and side slopes of 1 in 2. The longitudinal gradient for this diverted section of channel will complement the existing channel at a fall of 1 in 60. The hydraulic analysis shows that at the design flow moderately shallow depths and high velocities occur in this channel. To protect the channel a number of stone

weirs in a cascade like fashion should be constructed at various intervals along the channel so as to produce pools and shoals.

Culvert 12 conveys a moderately small drainage catchment, the provision of a 2.5 m x 2.5m box culvert is generously sized for this purpose and will not impede flow or impact on flooding as a result.

It should be noted that culvert Reference 17 discharges to a 450mm storm pipe at the edge of the existing Rahoon Road which connects to the local authority 600mm diameter storm sewer that runs southeast along the Rahoon Road. At the estimated design flow of 0.55cumec this 450mm culvert acts as a serious constriction causing the proposed 1200mm culvert under the proposed link Road to be fully submerged.

Culvert Reference 13 and 14 represent two culverts in series and a small channel diversion. The diversion including channel and culverts is almost 270m long and connects to the drain that discharges to culvert 17. The proposed channel is trapezoidal of 1m base width and side slopes of 1 in 2.

Culvert reference 15 is the culverting of a small minor stream/drain under the proposed road alignment at Barnacranny Hill, Bushypark. This stream / drain is very minor and is already culverted under the Ard an Locha estate road and under the N59 Moycullen Road in a 600mm diameter pipe culvert. The proposal is to increase the size of the culvert beneath the road structure from the existing 600mm storm line to a 1200mm. There is no capacity issue with the existing 600mm diameter culvert as the design flow is relatively small and the vailable hydraulic gradient large at a fall of 1 in 31 through the housing estate and across the N59.

Culvert 16 is located to the east of the River Corrib and represents the culverting of a generally dry ditch. The contributing catchment area is off the steep limestone slopes to the north-east of Coolagh. The run-off coefficient for this area is characterised as very low and therefore the design flow to be catered for is small. A 1200 mm diameter culvert is proposed which will not impede flows or impact on flooding.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed culvert sizes are very generous in respect to the provision of effective open area and flow conveyance and do not for any of the 16 sites represent a constriction to flow. In a lot of cases they have been upsized further to cater for mammal passage with ledges and for bat passage. Where ledges have been included the width of the ledge included is 0.5m on both internal box culvert faces and were modelled hydraulically as being 1m narrower than the width specified (i.e. culvert ref 9 (Bearna Stream crossing) was modelled as 4m wide as opposed to 5m wide). Generally the minimum size provided for this scheme is a 1200mm diameter pipe which is buried by 150mm (except for culvert reference 7 which has a 900mm diameter). All of the structures have inlet and outlet wing and head wall structures. Potential for debris blockage is small given the nature of catchments involved and generous dimensions provided.

The hillside nature of the drainage catchments involved will in flood conditions result in supercritical flow occurring in a lot of cases and therefore where the stream bed is not sitting onto bedrock some armouring / channel protection may be required. Therefore all diversion channels and transitions to and from culverts will be designed and armoured so as to protect against scouring.

Appendix 1 OPW Section 50 Culvert applications

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C1 (C00/01)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)			
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**		
Postal Address:	**NRDO, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**		
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**		
Phone:	**091 509594**	Fax:	
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**		

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)			
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**		
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Cloarinbridge, Co. Galway**		
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**		
Phone:	**091 796734**	Fax:	
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**		

Location and Parameters of crossing					
Watercourse:	**Sruthan Na Libeirti**			Catchment:	**hydrometric Area 31**
Address (Townland – County):	**Cnoc Na Greine Bearna, Co. Galway**				
Grid Reference	X:	**521324.58**	Y:	**723181.58**	
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):	**None Available**				
Area of Contributing Catchment:	**0.47** Km^2		Road Reference:	**Proposed N6**	
Design Flood Flow:	**1.26** m^3/s		Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):	**1** %	

Statement of Authenticity	
I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.	
Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2017**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS *1	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied

Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteristics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 0.17**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☐	**Qmed = 0.36**

FSR ☐ FSU ☒ Other ☐

Comments : Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The FSU gives the higher estimate and was used

Factors Applied

Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.11**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.38**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the FSU method is taken as 1.38
Qdesign = 1.26 cumec

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3	**2.5 by 1.35m high Box culvert buried by 300mm giving an open area of 2.625m2. The culvert length is 94.4 m**
Effective Conveyance Area *4	**2.625**m^2

Upstream Invert Level **32.99** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **30.9** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **34.34** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **32.25** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **33.68** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **32.10** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C2 (C00/02)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**
Postal Address:	**NRDO, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**
Phone:	**091 509594** Fax:
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Clarinbridge, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**
Phone:	**091 796734** Fax:
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**

Location and Parameters of crossing				
Watercourse:	**Sruthan Na Libeirti**		Catchment:	**hydrometric Area 31**
Address (Townland – County):	**Cnoc Na Greine, Bearna, Co. Galway**			
Grid Reference	X: **521521.68**		Y: **723446.01**	
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):	**None Available**			
Area of Contributing Catchment:	**0.32** Km^2		Road Reference:	**Proposed N6**
Design Flood Flow:	**0.89** m^3/s		Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):	**1** %

Statement of Authenticity	
I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.	
Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2017**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS *1	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied

Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteistics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 0.12**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☒	**Qmed = 0.26**

FSR ☐ FSU ☒ Other ☐

Comments Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The FSU gives the higher estimate and was used

Factors Applied

Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.11**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.38**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the FSU method is taken as 1.38
Qdesign = 0.89cumec

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3	**1200mm diameter culvert buried by 150mm giving an open area of 1.05m². The culvert length is 46.1m.**
Effective Conveyance Area *4	**0.460** m²
Upstream Invert Level **39.62** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **37.94** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **40.82** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **39.14** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **40.02** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **39.09** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level (Min(inlet,outlet).
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C3 (C01/01)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)			
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**		
Postal Address:	**NRDO, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**		
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**		
Phone:	**091 509594**	Fax:	
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**		

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)			
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**		
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Clarinbridge, Co. Galway**		
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**		
Phone:	**091 796734**	Fax:	
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**		

Location and Parameters of crossing					
Watercourse:	**Minor drain**			Catchment:	**hydrometric Area 31**
Address (Townland – County):		**Trosca, Bearna, Co Galway**			
Grid Reference	X:	**521983.64**	Y:	**723778.87**	
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):		**None Available**			
Area of Contributing Catchment:	**0.06** Km^2		Road Reference:		**Proposed N6**
Design Flood Flow:	**0.09**	m^3/s	Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):		**1** %

Statement of Authenticity	
I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.	
Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2017**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS *1	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied		
Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteistics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 0.17**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☐	**Qmed = n/a**

FSR ☐ FSU ☐ Other ☐

Comments Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The IH124 method was used.

Factors Applied	
Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.04**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.65**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the IH124 method is taken as 1.65
Qdesign = 0.09cumec.

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3	**1.2m diameter concrete culvert buried by 150mm giving an open area of 1.05m^2. The culvert length is 27.6 m.**
Effective Conveyance Area *4	**0.058** m^2
Upstream Invert Level **48** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **46.82** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **49.20** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **48.02** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **48.34** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **47.80** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C4 (C02/01a)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)			
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**		
Postal Address:	**NRDO, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**		
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**		
Phone:	**091 509594**	Fax:	
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**		

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)			
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**		
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Cloarinbridge, Co. Galway**		
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**		
Phone:	**091 796734**	Fax:	
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**		

Location and Parameters of crossing					
Watercourse:	**Trusky Stream**			Catchment:	**hydrometric Area 31**
Address (Townland – County):		**An Chloch Scoilte, Bearna Co. Galway**			
Grid Reference	X:	**X=523086.54**	Y:	**724283.58**	
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):		**None Available**			
Area of Contributing Catchment:		**1.192** Km^2	Road Reference:		**Proposed N6**
Design Flood Flow:	**1.63**	m^3/s	Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):		**1** %

Statement of Authenticity	
I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.	
Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2016**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS *1	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied

Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteistics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 0.41**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☐	**Qmed = 0.36**

FSR ☐ FSU ☒ Other ☐

Comments Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The IH124 gives the higher estimate and was used for this culvert.

Factors Applied

Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.04**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.65**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the IH124 method is taken as 1.65
Qdesign = 1.63cumec

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3	**2.1 by 1.8m high Box culvert buried by 300mm giving an open area of 3.15m². The culvert length is 36.7 m.**
Effective Conveyance Area *4	**1.85.**m²
Upstream Invert Level **39.73** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **39.04** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **41.53** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **40.84** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **40.88** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **40.08** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C5 (C02/01b)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)			
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**		
Postal Address:	**NRDO, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**		
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**		
Phone:	**091 509594**	Fax:	
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**		

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)			
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**		
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Cloarinbridge, Co. Galway**		
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**		
Phone:	**091 796734**	Fax:	
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**		

Location and Parameters of crossing					
Watercourse:	**Trusky Stream**			Catchment:	**hydrometric Area 31**
Address (Townland – County):		**An Chloch Scoilte, Bearna Co. Galway**			
Grid Reference	X:	**523179.61**	Y:	**724198.04**	
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):		**None Available**			
Area of Contributing Catchment:		**1.192** Km^2	Road Reference:		**Proposed N6**
Design Flood Flow:	**1.63**	m^3/s	Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):		**1** %

Statement of Authenticity	
I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.	
Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2017**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS [*1]	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied

Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteistics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 0.41**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☐	**Qmed = 0.36**

FSR ☐ FSU ☒ Other ☐

Comments Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The IH124 gives the higher estimate and was used for this culvert

Factors Applied

Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.04 – 2.11**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.65 - 1.38**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the IH124 method is taken as 1.65
Qdesign = 0.41x1.2x2.04x1.65 = 1.63cumec

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3	**2.5 by 2.5m high Box culvert buried by 300mm giving an open area of 5.5m^2 the height has been increase to cater for Bat passage. The length of the culvert is 68.24 m.**
Effective Conveyance Area *4	**1.58**m^2

Upstream Invert Level **38.48** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **37.25** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **40.98** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **39.75** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **39.30** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **38.18** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C6 (C03/01)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**
Postal Address:	**NRDO, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**
Phone:	**091 509594** Fax:
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Cloarinbridge, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**
Phone:	**091 796734** Fax:
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**

Location and Parameters of crossing				
Watercourse:	**Minor drain**		Catchment:	**hydrometric Area 31**
Address (Townland – County):		**An Chloch Scoilte , Bearna Co. Galway**		
Grid Reference	X:	**523354.16**	Y:	**724244.47**
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):		**None Available**		
Area of Contributing Catchment:		**0.08** Km^2	Road Reference:	**Proposed N6**
Design Flood Flow:	**0.12**	m^3/s	Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):	**1** %

Statement of Authenticity	
I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.	
Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2017**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS [*1]	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied

Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteistics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 0.03**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☐	**Qmed = n/a**

FSR ☐ FSU ☐ Other ☐

Comments Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The IH124 estimate was used.

Factors Applied

Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.04**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.65**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the IH124 method is taken as 1.65
Qdesign = 0.12 cumec.

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3	**2.5m by 1.2m high box culvert buried by 300mm giving an open area of 2.25m² (culvert size increased for bats). The culvert length is 47.7m.**
Effective Conveyance Area *4	**0.2** m²
Upstream Invert Level **38.63** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **37.44** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **39.83** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **38.64** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **39.01** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **37.94** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C7 (C03/02)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**
Postal Address:	**NRDO, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**
Phone:	**091 509594** Fax:
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Cloarinbridge, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**
Phone:	**091 796734** Fax:
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**

Location and Parameters of crossing				
Watercourse:	**Minor drain**		Catchment:	**hydrometric Area 31**
Address (Townland – County):		**Ballard, Bearna Co. Galway**		
Grid Reference	X:	**523615.65**	Y:	**724390.32**
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):		**None Available**		
Area of Contributing Catchment:	**0.15** km^2		Road Reference:	**Proposed N6**
Design Flood Flow:	**0.23** m^3/s		Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):	**1** %

Statement of Authenticity

I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.

Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2017**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS [*1]	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied

Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteistics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 0.06**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☐	**Qmed = n/a**

FSR ☐ FSU ☐ Other ☐

Comments Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The IH124 estimate was used.

Factors Applied

Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.11 - 2.04**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.38 - 1.65**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the IH124 method is taken as 1.65
Qdesign = 0.23cumec.

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3 **900mm diameter concrete culvert provides an open area of 0.636m². The culvert length is 15m.**

Effective Conveyance Area *4 **0.390** m^2

Upstream Invert Level **38.83** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **36.58** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **37.73** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **37.48** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **37.26** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **37.29** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C8 (C03/03&04)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**
Postal Address:	**NRDO, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**
Phone:	**091 509594** Fax:
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Cloarinbridge, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**
Phone:	**091 796734** Fax:
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**

Location and Parameters of crossing				
Watercourse:	**Trib Channel of Bearna Stream**		Catchment:	**hydrometric Area 31**
Address (Townland – County):		**Na hAille Bearna Galway**		
Grid Reference	X:	**524066.23 & 524079.03**	Y:	**724705.92 & 724722.20**
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):		**None Available**		
Area of Contributing Catchment:		**0.69** Km^2	Road Reference:	**Proposed N6**
Design Flood Flow:	**1.09** m^3/s		Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):	**1** %

Statement of Authenticity	
I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.	
Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2017**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS *1	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied

Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteistics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 0.25**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☐	**Qmed = 0.31**

FSR ☐ FSU ☐ Other ☐

Comments Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The FSU estimate was used.

Factors Applied

Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.11 - 2.04**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.38 - 1.65**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the FSU method is taken as 1.38
Qdesign = 0.31x1.2x2.11x1.38 = 1.09cumec.

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3	**twin 2.5m by 2.5 m high box culverts buried by 300mm located on two separate channels providing a combined open area of 11m² (culvert size increased for bats). The culvert lengths are both 53.4 m and 51.7 m. The analysis shows the downstream channel causing a backwatering of the culverts.**
Effective Conveyance Area *4	**1.48 & 1.15** m^2

Upstream Invert Level **18.93 & 18.82** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **18.51 & 18.62** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **21.43 & 21.32** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **21.01 & 21.12** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **19.65 & 19.67** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **19.65 & 19.67** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C9 (C04/01)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**
Postal Address:	**NRDO, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**
Phone:	**091 509594** Fax:
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Cloarinbridge, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**
Phone:	**091 796734** Fax:
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**

Location and Parameters of crossing				
Watercourse:	**Bearna Stream**		Catchment:	**hydrometric Area 31**
Address (Townland – County):		**Na hAille Bearna Galway**		
Grid Reference	X:	**524201.84**	Y:	**724845.74**
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):		**None Available**		
Area of Contributing Catchment:		**5.485** Km^2	Road Reference:	**Proposed N6**
Design Flood Flow:	**7.58**	m^3/s	Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):	**1** %

Statement of Authenticity	
I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.	
Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2017**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS *1	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied

Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteistics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 1.60**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☐	**Qmed = 2.17**

FSR ☐ FSU ☐ Other ☐

Comments: Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The FSU estimate was used.

Factors Applied

Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.11 - 2.04**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.38 - 1.65**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the FSU method is taken as 1.38
Qdesign = 2.17x1.2x2.11x1.37 = 7.58cumec.

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3	**Single 5m by 2.5m high box culvert buried by 300mm and mammal ledges along both culvert sides provided which reduce the effective width to 4m. The effective open area of 8.8m2. The culvert lengths is 34.9 m.**
Effective Conveyance Area *4	**4.48** m^2

Upstream Invert Level **21.17** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **20.69** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **23.67** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **23.19** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **22.51** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **22.16** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C10 (C04/02)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**
Postal Address:	**NRDO, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**
Phone:	**091 509594** Fax:
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Cloarinbridge, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**
Phone:	**091 796734** Fax:
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**

Location and Parameters of crossing				
Watercourse:	**Tonabrocky Stream**		Catchment:	**hydrometric Area 31**
Address (Townland – County):		**Ballyburke, Knocknacarra, Galway**		
Grid Reference	X:	**524895**	Y:	**725274.42**
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):		**None Available**		
Area of Contributing Catchment:	**1.65** km^2		Road Reference:	**Proposed N6**
Design Flood Flow:	**2.13** m^3/s		Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):	**1** %

Statement of Authenticity	
I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.	
Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2017**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS [*1]	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied		
Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteistics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 0.52**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☐	**Qmed = 0.61**

FSR ☐ FSU ☐ Other ☐

Comments Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The FSU estimate was used.

Factors Applied	
Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.11 - 2.04**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.38 - 1.65**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the FSU method is taken as 1.38
Qdesign 0.61x1.2x2.11x1.37 = = 2.13 cumec.

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3	**Single 3.1m by 2.5m high box culvert buried by 300mm and mammal ledges along both culvert sides provided which reduce the effective width to 2.1m. The effective open area of 4.62 m2. The culvert lengths is 80.4 m. This Culvert is supplied by a realignment of the Tonabrocky Stream Channel to avoid the road alignment for a length of 250m.**
Effective Conveyance Area *4	**0.84** m^2
Upstream Invert Level **44.56** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **42.32** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **47.06** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **44.82** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **45.33** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **43.0** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C12 (C06/01)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**
Postal Address:	**NRDO Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**
Phone:	**091 509594** Fax:
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Cloarinbridge, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**
Phone:	**091 796734** Fax:
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**

Location and Parameters of crossing				
Watercourse:	**Minor drain**		Catchment:	**hydrometric Area 31**
Address (Townland – County):		**Rahoon Galway City**		
Grid Reference	X:	**526420.87**	Y:	**726389.37**
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):		**None Available**		
Area of Contributing Catchment:		**0.14** Km^2	Road Reference:	**Proposed N6**
Design Flood Flow:	**0.20**	m^3/s	Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):	**1** %

Statement of Authenticity	
I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.	
Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2017**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS *1	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied

Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteistics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 0.05**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☐	**Qmed = n/a**

FSR ☐ FSU ☐ Other ☐

Comments Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The IH124 estimate is used.

Factors Applied

Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.04**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.65**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the IH124 method is taken as 1.65
Qdesign = 0.20cumec.

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3	**Single 2.5m by 2.5m high box culvert buried by 300mm giving an open area of 5.5m2. The Culvert length is 64.8m.**
Effective Conveyance Area *4	**0.525É**m^2
Upstream Invert Level **53.6** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **51.69** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **56.1** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **54.19** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **54.04** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **52.16** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C13 (C07/02B)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**
Postal Address:	**NRDO, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**
Phone:	**091 509594** Fax:
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Cloarinbridge, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**
Phone:	**091 796734** Fax:
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**

Location and Parameters of crossing					
Watercourse:	**Minor drain**			Catchment:	**hydrometric Area 31**
Address (Townland – County):		**Rahoon Galway City**			
Grid Reference	X:	**526710.48**	Y:	**726684.02**	
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):		**None Available**			
Area of Contributing Catchment:		**0.21** Km^2	Road Reference:		**Proposed N6**
Design Flood Flow:	**0.30**	m^3/s	Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):		**1** %

Statement of Authenticity

I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.

Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2017**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS *1	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied

Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteistics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 0.07**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☐	**Qmed = n/a**

FSR ☐ FSU ☐ Other ☐

Comments Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The IH124 estimate is used.

Factors Applied

Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.04**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.65**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the IH124 method is taken as 1.65
Qdesign = 0.30cumec.

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3	**1.2m diameter concrete culvert buried by 150mm giving an open area of 1.05m2. The Culvert length is 14 m.**
Effective Conveyance Area *4	**0.51**m^2
Upstream Invert Level **57.84** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **57.65** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **59.04** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **58.85** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **58.71** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **58.71** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C14 (C07/02A)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**
Postal Address:	**NRDO, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**
Phone:	**091 509594** Fax:
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Cloarinbridge, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**
Phone:	**091 796734** Fax:
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**

Location and Parameters of crossing				
Watercourse:	**Minor drain**		Catchment:	**hydrometric Area 31**
Address (Townland – County):		**Rahoon Galway City**		
Grid Reference	X:	**526698.49**	Y:	**726637.16**
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):		**None Available**		
Area of Contributing Catchment:		**0.21** Km^2	Road Reference:	**Proposed N6**
Design Flood Flow:	**0.30**	m^3/s	Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):	**1** %

Statement of Authenticity	
I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.	
Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2017**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS *1	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied

Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteistics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 0.07**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☐	**Qmed = n/a**

FSR ☐ FSU ☐ Other ☐

Comments Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The IH124 estimate is used.

Factors Applied

Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.04**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.65**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the IH124 method is taken as 1.65
Qdesign = 0.30cumec.

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3 **2.5m by 2.5m concrete box culvert buried by 300mm giving an open area of 5.5m^2. The Culvert length is 82.1 m. The culvert dimensions have been increased for bats.**

Effective Conveyance Area *4 **0.425**m^2

Upstream Invert Level **56.88** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **55.79** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **59.38** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **58.29** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **57.84** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **57.65** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C15 (C08/01)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**
Postal Address:	**NRDO, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**
Phone:	**091 509594** Fax:
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Cloarinbridge, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**
Phone:	**091 796734** Fax:
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**

Location and Parameters of crossing				
Watercourse:	**Minor drain**		Catchment:	**hydrometric Area 30**
Address (Townland – County):		**Bushypark, Galway City**		
Grid Reference	X:	**527663.93**	Y:	**727211.93**
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):		**None Available**		
Area of Contributing Catchment:		**0.159** Km^2	Road Reference:	**Proposed N6**
Design Flood Flow:	**0.23**	m^3/s	Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):	**1** %

Statement of Authenticity

I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.

Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2017**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS [*1]	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied

Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteistics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 0.06**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☐	**Qmed = n/a**

FSR ☐ FSU ☐ Other ☐

Comments Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The IH124 estimate is used.

Factors Applied

Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.04**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.65**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the IH124 method is taken as 1.65 Qdesign = 0.23cumec.

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3	**1.2m diameter concrete culvert giving an open area of 1.2m2. The Culvert length is 82.5m. This culvert connects to a 600mm diameter storm culvert which due to its gradient (a fall of 1 in 31) has ample capacity to convey the design flow without backing up the flow through the proposed 1200mm culvert. An access chamber is required between the proposed 1200mm culvert and the existing 600mm storm sewer for maintenance purposes.**
Effective Conveyance Area *4	**0.08**m^2

Upstream Invert Level **32.5** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **29.035** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **33.7** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **30.24** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **33.74** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **29.435** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C16 (C10/02)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**
Postal Address:	**NRDO, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**
Phone:	**091 509594** Fax:
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Cloarinbridge, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**
Phone:	**091 796734** Fax:
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**

Location and Parameters of crossing				
Watercourse:	**Minor drain**		Catchment:	**Corrib hydrometric Area 30**
Address (Townland – County):		**Coolagh, Galway City**		
Grid Reference	X:	**529687.79**	Y:	**728412.26**
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):		**None Available**		
Area of Contributing Catchment:		**0.63** Km^2	Road Reference:	**Proposed N6**
Design Flood Flow:	**0.19**	m^3/s	Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):	**1** %

Statement of Authenticity	
I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.	
Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2017**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS *1	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied

Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteistics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 0.05**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☐	**Qmed = n/a**

FSR ☐ FSU ☐ Other ☐

Comments Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The IH124 estimate is used.

Factors Applied

Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.04**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.65**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the IH124 method is taken as 1.65
Qdesign = 0.19cumec.

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3 **1.2m diameter concrete culvert buried by 150mm giving an open area of 1.05m2. The Culvert length is 41.84 m.**

Effective Conveyance Area *4 **0.16**m^2

Upstream Invert Level **11.58** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **11.3** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **12.78** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **12.5** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **11.95** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **11.62** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	**C17 (C07/01A)**

Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**
Postal Address:	**NRDO, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**
Phone:	**091 509594** Fax:
E-mail:	**fomeara@galwaycoco.ie**

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)	
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Cloarinbridge, Co. Galway**
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**
Phone:	**091 796734** Fax:
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**

Location and Parameters of crossing					
Watercourse:	**Minor drain**			Catchment:	**hydrometric Area 31**
Address (Townland – County):		**Rahoon Galway City**			
Grid Reference	X:	**527147.5148**	Y:	**726262.3969**	
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized (including reference number):		**None Available**			
Area of Contributing Catchment:		**0.38** Km^2	Road Reference:		**Proposed N6 Rahoon link road**
Design Flood Flow:	**0.55**	m^3/s	Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):		**1** %

Statement of Authenticity	
I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.	
Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd.**
Signature:	
Date:	**14 July 2017**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS *1	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Correspondence Number	*OPW Register No:*	
	Consent Issued	☐

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied

Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteistics		
IH 124	☒	**QBAR = 0.14**
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other	☐	
FSU	☐	**Qmed = 0.11**

FSR ☐ FSU ☐ Other ☐

Comments Generally IH124 equation was used for all culverts and where the FSU was available for the larger streams this was also considered. The IH124 estimate is used.

Factors Applied

Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change	**1.2**
Irish Growth Curve	**2.11 - 2.04**
Factor for Standard Error	**1.38 - 1.65**
Drained Channel	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The factor for Standard error associated with the IH124 method is taken as 1.65
Qdesign 0.14x1.2x2.04x1.65 = 0.55cumec.

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3	**1.2m diameter concrete culvert giving an open area of 1.2m². The Culvert length is 37.2 m. This culvert discharge directly to the Galway Co. Council Storm inlet culvert which is a 450mm sewer that connects to a 600mm storm sewer. Under the design flow of 0.55cumec the 450mm diameter sewer requires considerable heading up to discharge this flow and therefore the proposed 1200mm culvert is shown to be fully submerged.**
Effective Conveyance Area *4	**1.13**m^2

Upstream Invert Level **35.89** mOD	Downstream Invert Level **35.57** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level **37.09** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level **36.77** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level **38.585** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level **38.56** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.

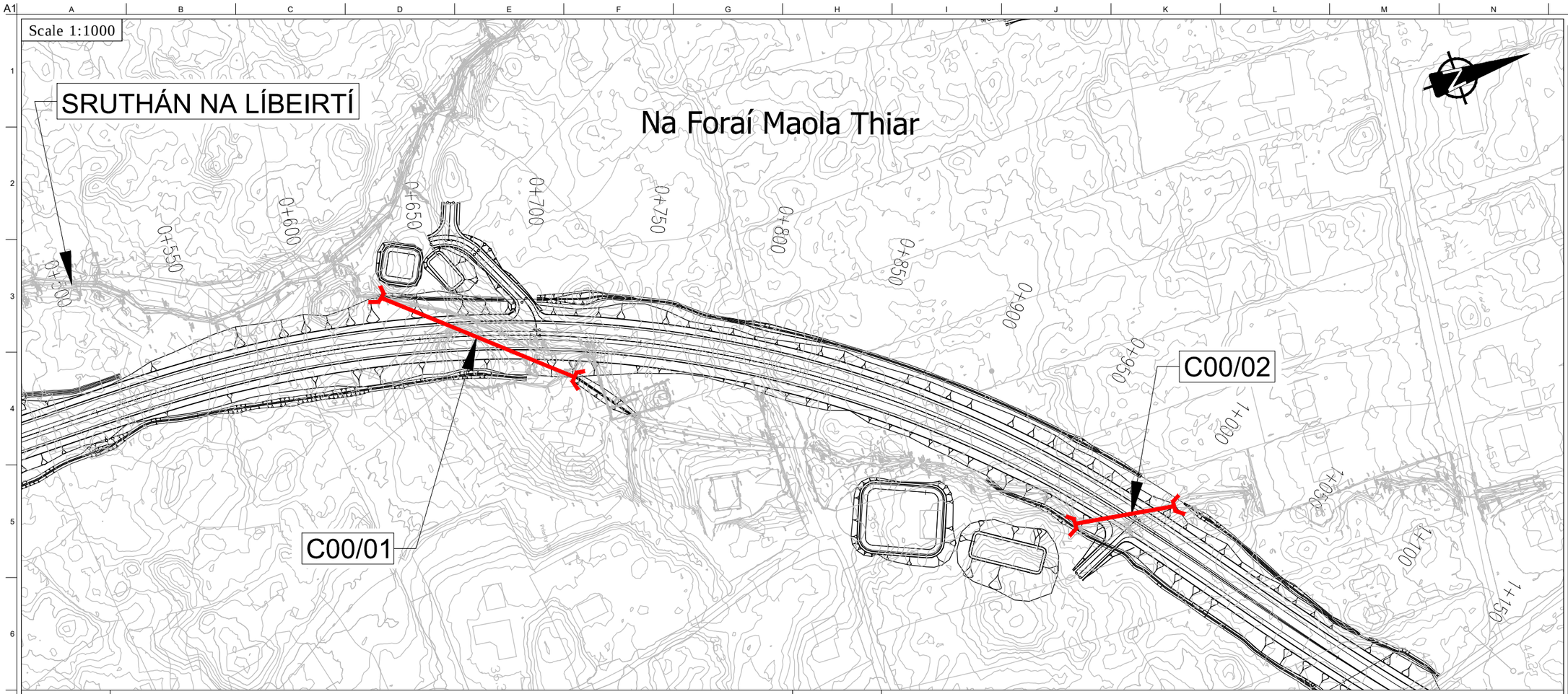
If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

Appendix 2 Section 50 Supporting Drawings of Culverts

Scale 1:1000

SRUTHÁN NA LÍBEIRTÍ

Na Foraí Maola Thiar

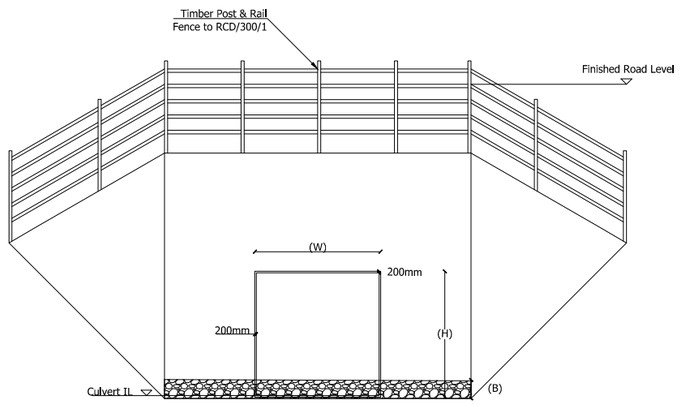


FOR INFORMATION

Legend:

- City Boundary
- Proposed Road Development
- Proposed Culvert
- Proposed Attenuation Pond / Infiltration Basin/ Wetlands

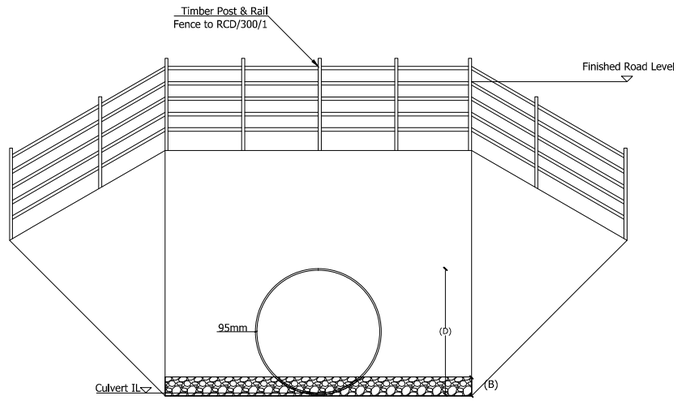
Scale N.T.S



No.	Box Culvert		Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Width (m) (W)	Height (m) (H)	m	m	m	m	m	m
C00/01	2.5	1.35	94.4	0.3	32.99	33.29	30.9	31.2

Section C00/01

Scale N.T.S



No.	Piped (D)	Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Dim.	m	m	m	m	m	m
C00/02	1.2	46.1	0.15	39.62	39.77	37.94	38.09

Section C00/02

DRAFT

San áireamh tá sonraíocht Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann arna atáirgeadh faoi Cheadúnas OSI Uimh. 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.
Sáraíonn atáirgeadh neamhúdaraithe cóipcheart Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann agus Rialtas na hÉireann. © Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann, 2010.

© Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann. Gach ceart ar chosaint.
Úmhir cheadúnais 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.

Includes Ordnance Survey Ireland data reproduced under OSi Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.
Unauthorised reproduction infringes Ordnance Survey Ireland and Government of Ireland copyright. © Ordnance Survey Ireland, 2010.

© Ordnance Survey Ireland. All rights reserved. Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.

Clients: Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe Galway County Council; N6 Galway City Transport Project; An Roinn Iompair Turasóireachta agus Spóirt; TII

Consultant

ARUP

Corporate House
City East Business Park
Ballybrit, Galway, Ireland.

Tel +353 (0)91 460675
www.N6GalwayCity.ie
www.arup.ie

Job Title: N6 Galway City Ring Road

Scale: As Shown

Date: February 2018

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
I4	22/02/2018	KJ	HK	EMC
I3	11/07/2017	PC	HK	EMC
I2	01/07/2016	PC	HK	EMC
I1	03/05/2016	PC	HK	EMC

Drawing Title: Section 50 Application
Culvert Details
Sheet 1 of 9

Drawing Status: **For Information**

Job No	Drawing No	Issue
233985	GCOB-500-D-515	I4

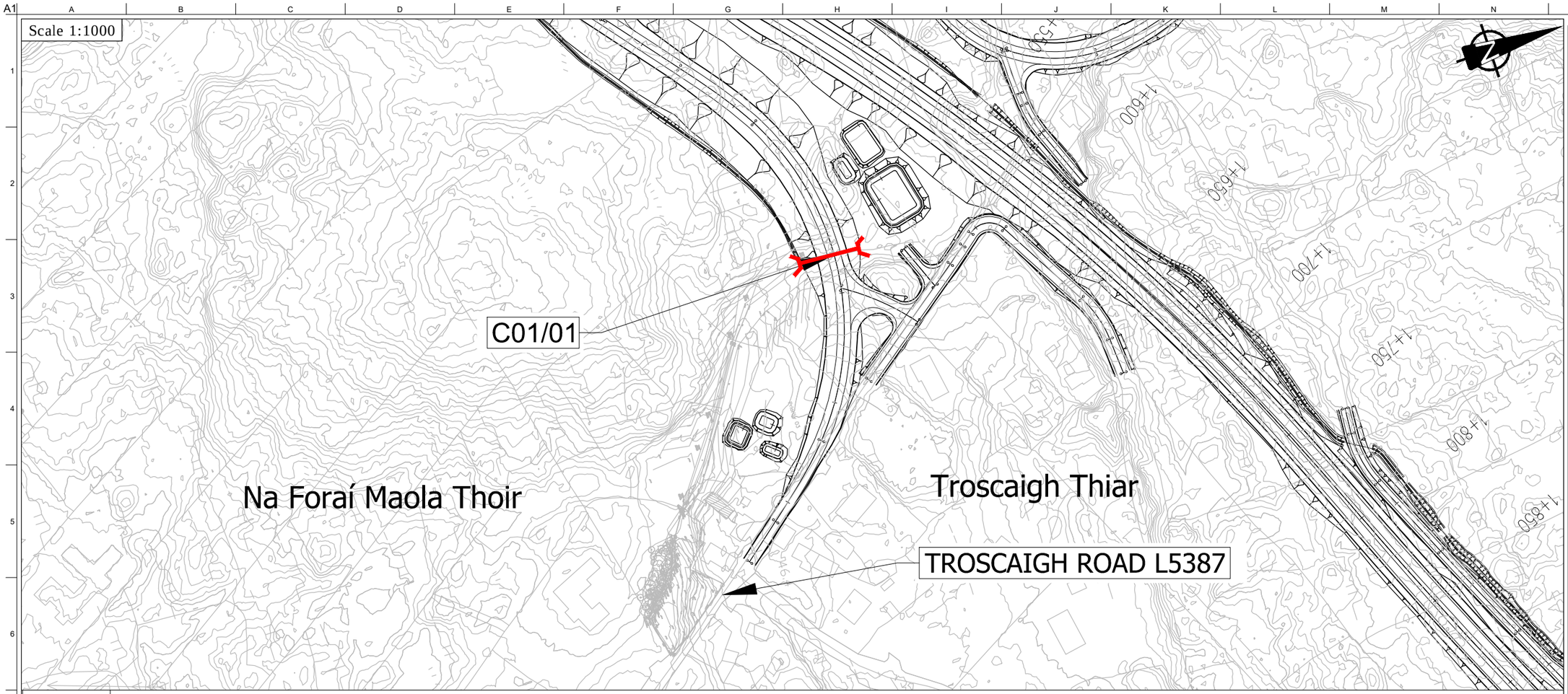
Do not scale

\\globaleurope\Dublin\Jobs\233000\233985-00\4. Internal\4-02 Drawings\4-02-8 Highways\8.3 Design Rep\500 Drainage\GCOB-500-D-515-523.dwg

© Arup

A1

Scale 1:1000

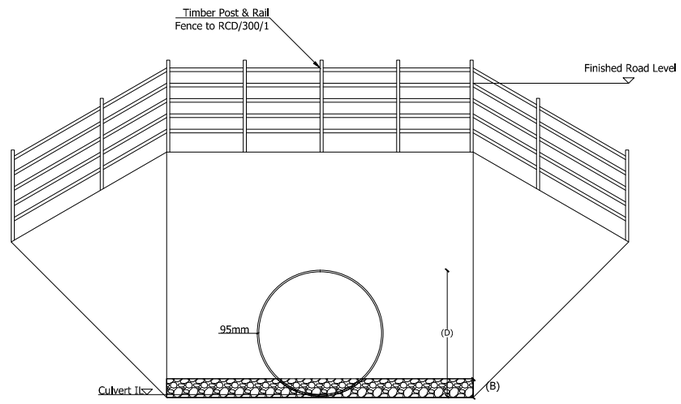


FOR INFORMATION

Legend:

- City Boundary
- Proposed Road Development
- Proposed Culvert
- Proposed Attenuation Pond / Infiltration Basin/ Wetlands

Scale N.T.S



No.	Piped (D)	Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Dim.	m	m	m	m	m	m
C01/01	1.2	27.6	0.15	48	48.15	46.82	46.97

Section C01/01

DRAFT

San áireamh tá sonraíocht Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann arna atáirgeadh faoi Cheadúnas OSI Uimh. 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.
Sáraíonn atáirgeadh neamhúdaraithe cóipcheart Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann agus Rialtas na hÉireann. © Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann, 2010.

© Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann. Gach ceart ar chosaint.
Uimhir cheadúnais 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.

Includes Ordnance Survey Ireland data reproduced under OSi Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.
Unauthorised reproduction infringes Ordnance Survey Ireland and Government of Ireland copyright. © Ordnance Survey Ireland, 2010.

© Ordnance Survey Ireland. All rights reserved. Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.

Clients: Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe Galway County Council; N6 Galway City Transport Project; An Roinn Iompair Turasóireachta agus Spóirt; TII

Consultant: ARUP

Corporate House
City East Business Park
Ballybrit, Galway, Ireland.

Tel +353 (0)91 460675
www.N6GalwayCity.ie
www.arup.ie

Job Title: N6 Galway City Ring Road

Scale: As Shown

Date: February 2018

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
I4	22/02/2018	KJ	HK	EMC
I3	11/07/2017	PC	HK	EMC
I2	01/07/2016	PC	HK	EMC
I1	03/05/2016	PC	HK	EMC

Drawing Title: Section 50 Application
Culvert Details
Sheet 2 of 9

Drawing Status: **For Information**

Job No	Drawing No	Issue
233985	GCOB-500-D-516	I4

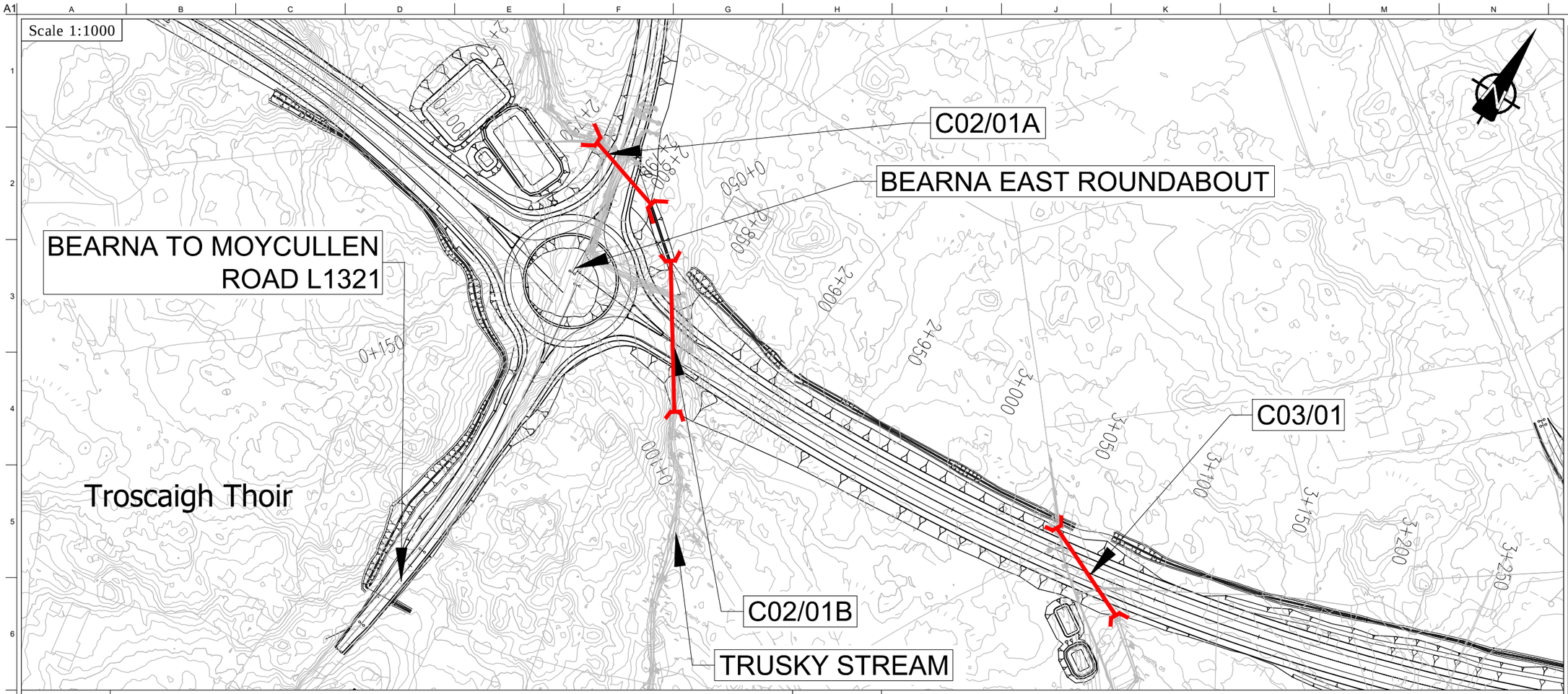
Do not scale

\\global\europe\Dublin\Jobs\233000\233985-00\4. Internal\4-02 Drawings\4-02-8 Highways\8.3 Design Rep\500 Drainage\GCOB-500-D-515-523.dwg

© Arup

A1

Scale 1:1000

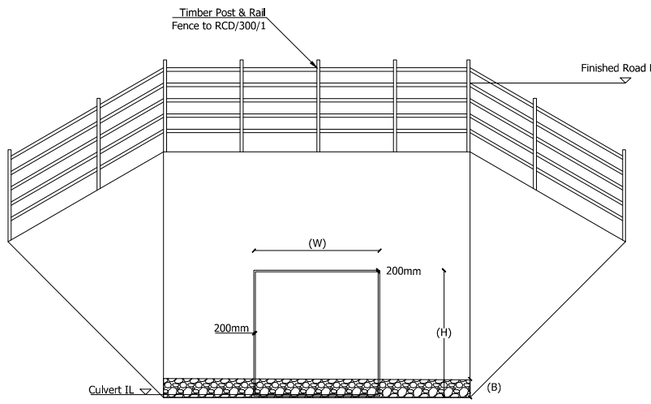


FOR INFORMATION

Legend:

- City Boundary
- Proposed Road Development
- Proposed Culvert
- Proposed Attenuation Pond / Infiltration Basin/ Wetlands

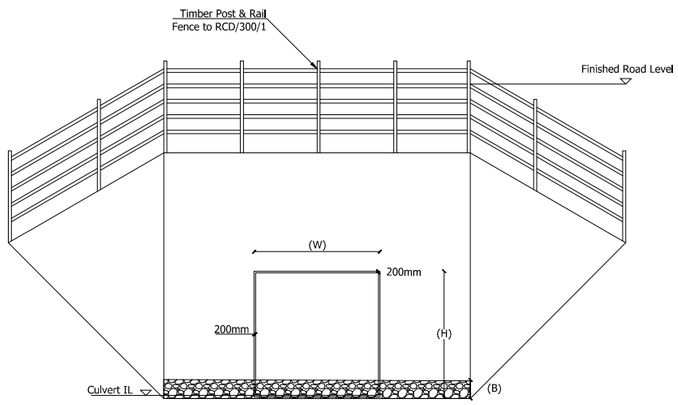
Scale N.T.S



No.	Box Culvert		Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Width (m) (W)	Height (m) (H)	m	m	m	m	m	m
C02/01a	2.1	1.8	14.6	0.3	39.73	40.03	39.04	39.34

Section C02/01a

Scale N.T.S



No.	Box Culvert		Length	Buried	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Width (m) (W)	Height (m) (H)	m	m	m	m	m	m
C02/01b	2.5	2.5	68.2	0.3	38.48	38.78	37.25	37.55

Section C02/01b

DRAFT

San áireamh tá sonraíocht Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann arna atáirgeadh faoi Cheadúnas OSI Uimh. 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.
Sáraíonn atáirgeadh neamhúdaraithe cóipcheart Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann agus Rialtas na hÉireann. © Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann, 2010.

© Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann. Gach ceart ar chosaint.
Uimhir cheadúnais 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.

Includes Ordnance Survey Ireland data reproduced under OSi Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.
Unauthorised reproduction infringes Ordnance Survey Ireland and Government of Ireland copyright. © Ordnance Survey Ireland, 2010.

© Ordnance Survey Ireland. All rights reserved. Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.

Clients

Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe
Galway County Council

N6 Galway City Transport Project

An Roinn Iompair Turasóireachta agus Spóirt

Consultant

ARUP

Corporate House
City East Business Park
Ballybrit, Galway, Ireland.

Tel +353 (0)91 460675
www.N6GalwayCity.ie
www.arup.ie

Job Title
N6 Galway City Ring Road

Scale
As Shown

Date:
February 2018

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
I4	22/02/2018	KJ	HK	EMC
I3	11/07/2017	PC	HK	EMC
I2	01/07/2016	PC	HK	EMC
I1	03/05/2016	PC	HK	EMC

Drawing Title
Section 50 Application
Culvert Details
Sheet 3 of 9

Drawing Status
For Information

Job No	Drawing No	Issue
233985	GCOB-500-D-517	I4

Do not scale

\\global\europe\Dublin\Jobs\233000\233985-00\4. Internal\4-02 Drawings\4-02-8 Highways\8.3 Design Rep\500 Drainage\GCOB-500-D-515-523.dwg

© Arup

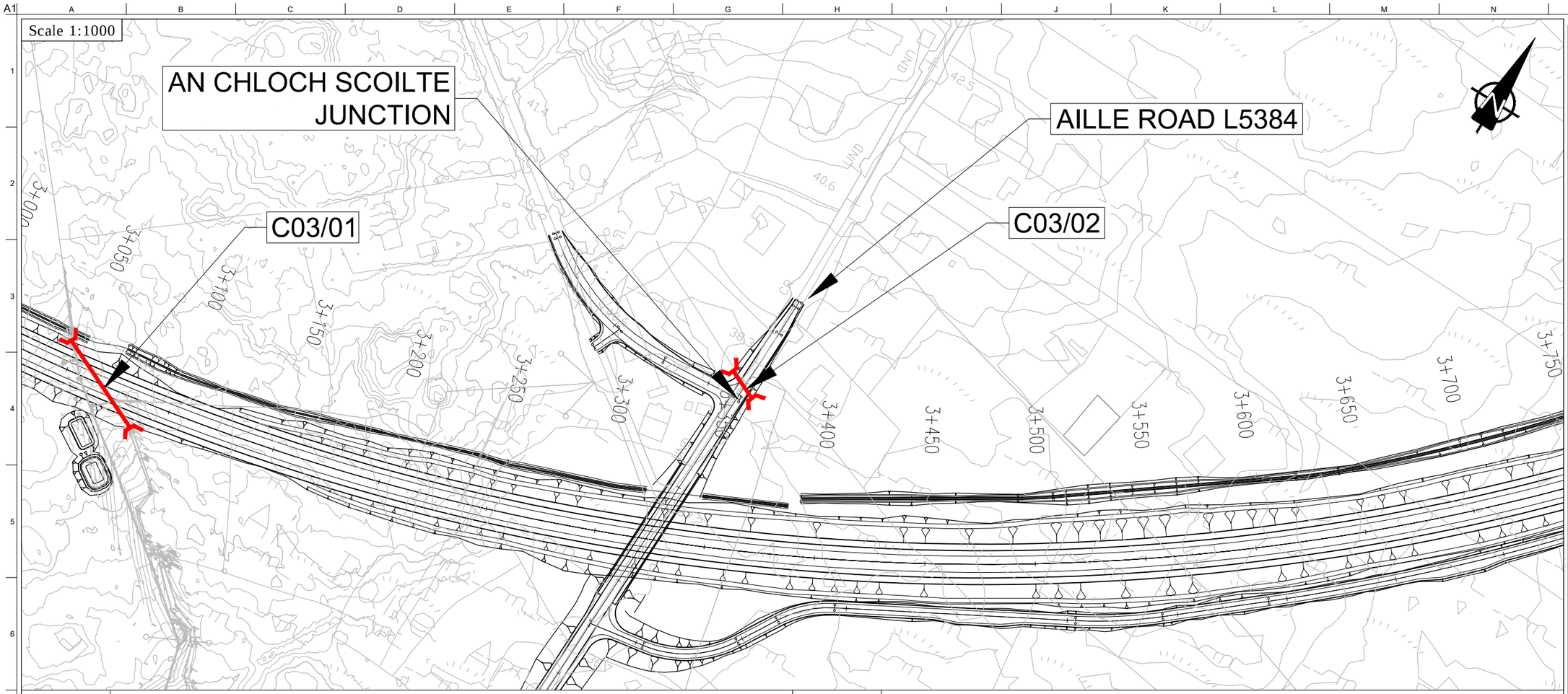
Scale 1:1000

AN CHLOCH SCOILTE JUNCTION

AILLE ROAD L5384

C03/01

C03/02

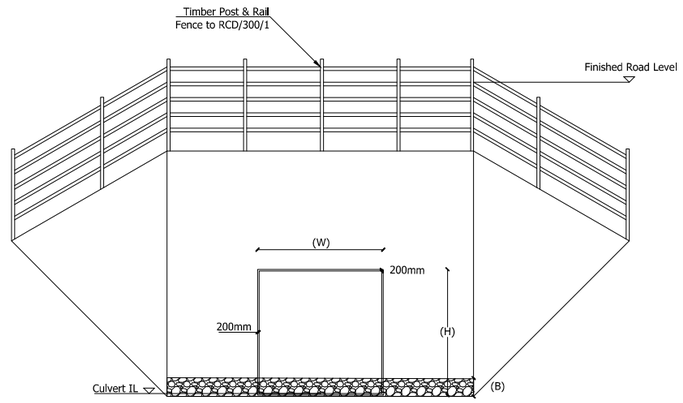


FOR INFORMATION

Legend:

- City Boundary
- Proposed Road Development
- Proposed Culvert
- Proposed Attenuation Pond / Infiltration Basin/ Wetlands

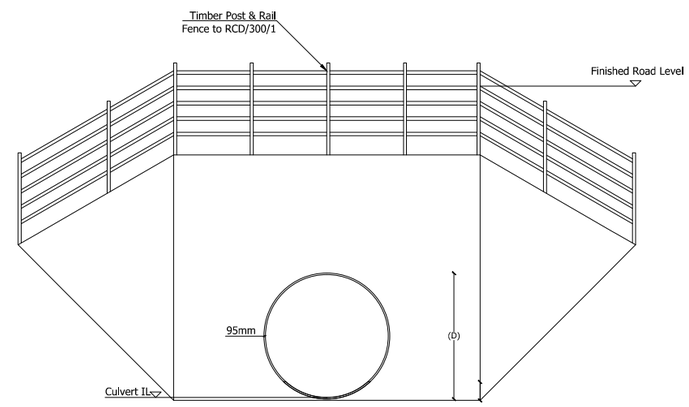
Scale N.T.S



No.	Box Culvert		Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Width (m) (W)	Height (m) (H)	m	m	m	m	m	m
C03/01	2.5	1.2	47.7	0.3	38.63	38.93	37.44	37.74

Section C03/01

Scale N.T.S



No.	Piped (D)	Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Dim.	m	m	m	m	m	m
C03/02	0.9	15	0	36.83	36.83	36.58	36.58

Section C03/02

DRAFT

San áireamh tá sonraíocht Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann arna atáirgeadh faoi Cheadúnas OSI Uimh. 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.
Sáraíonn atáirgeadh neamhúdaraithe cóipcheart Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann agus Rialtas na hÉireann. © Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann, 2010.

© Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann. Gach ceart ar chosaint.
Úmhir cheadúnais 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.

Includes Ordnance Survey Ireland data reproduced under OSi Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.
Unauthorised reproduction infringes Ordnance Survey Ireland and Government of Ireland copyright. © Ordnance Survey Ireland, 2010.

© Ordnance Survey Ireland. All rights reserved. Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.

Clients: Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe Galway County Council; N6 Galway City Transport Project; An Roinn Iompair Turasóireachta agus Spóirt; TII

Consultant: ARUP

Corporate House
City East Business Park
Ballybrit, Galway, Ireland.

Tel +353 (0)91 460675
www.N6GalwayCity.ie
www.arup.ie

Job Title: N6 Galway City Ring Road

Scale: As Shown

Date: February 2018

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
I4	22/02/2018	KJ	HK	EMC
I3	23/06/2017	PC	HK	EMC
I2	01/07/2016	PC	HK	EMC
I1	03/05/2016	PC	HK	EMC

Drawing Title: Section 50 Application
Culvert Details
Sheet 4 of 9

Drawing Status: **For Information**

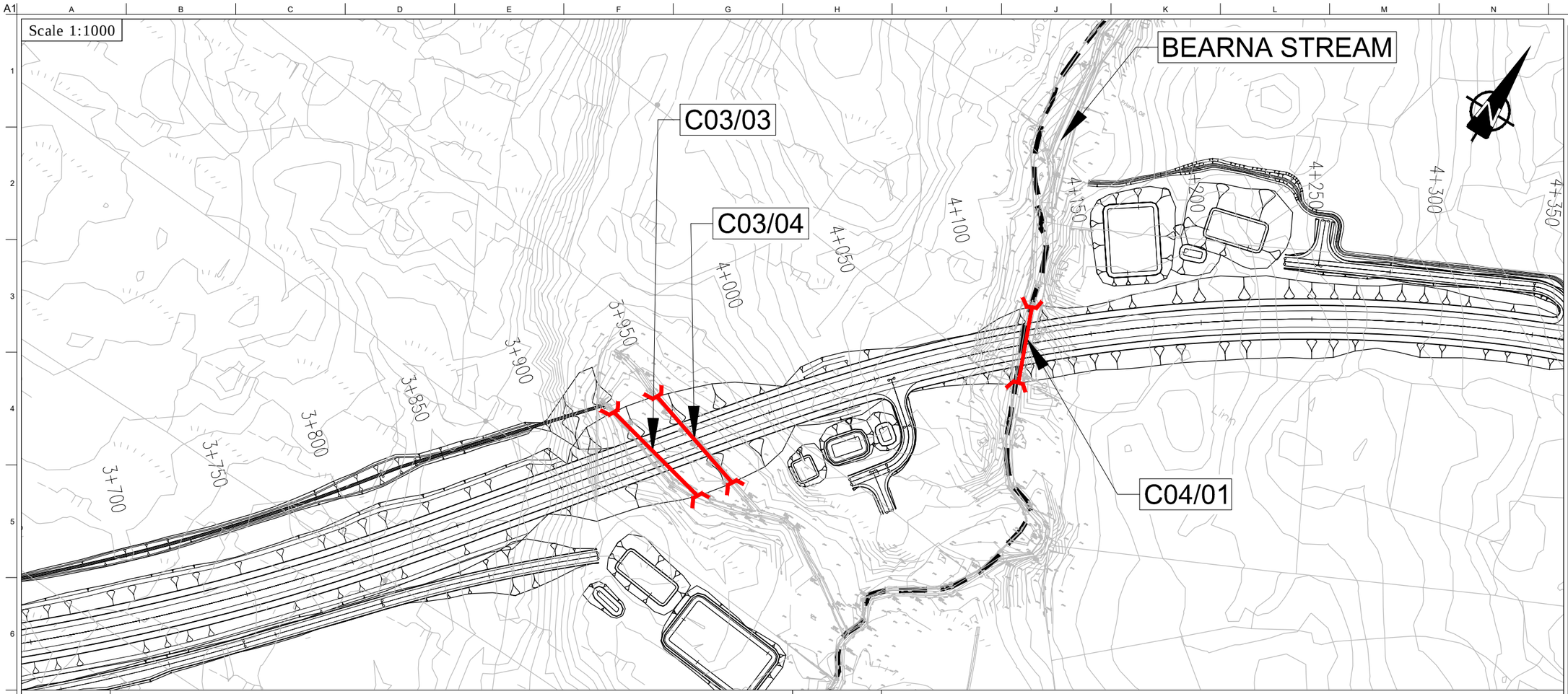
Job No	Drawing No	Issue
233985	GCOB-500-D-518	I4

Do not scale

© Arup

\\global\europe\Dublin\Jobs\233000\233985-00\4. Internal\4-02 Drawings\4-02-8 Highways\8.3 Design Rep\500 Drainage\GCOB-500-D-515-523.dwg

Scale 1:1000

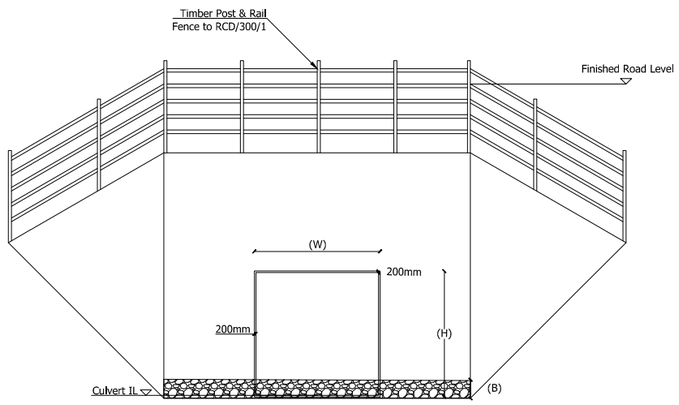


FOR INFORMATION

Legend:

- City Boundary
- Proposed Road Development
- Proposed Culvert
- Proposed Attenuation Pond / Infiltration Basin/ Wetlands

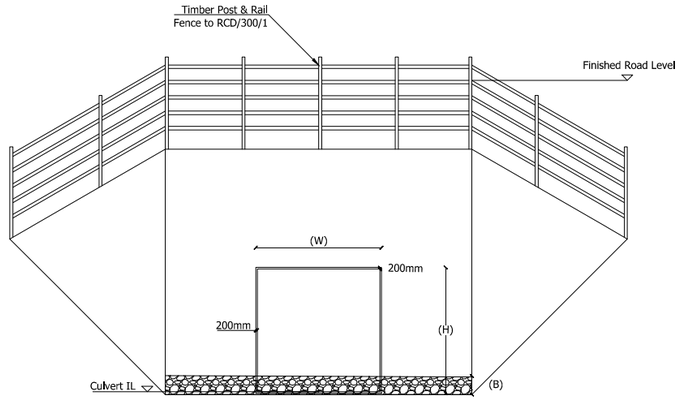
Scale N.T.S



No.	Box Culvert		Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Width (m) (W)	Height (m) (H)	m	m	m	m	m	m
C03/03	2.5	2.5	53.4	0.3	18.93	19.23	18.51	18.81

Section C03/03

Scale N.T.S



No.	Box Culvert		Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Width (m) (W)	Height (m) (H)	m	m	m	m	m	m
C03/04	2.5	2.5	51.7	0.3	18.82	19.12	18.62	18.92

Section C03/04

DRAFT

San áireamh tá sonraíocht Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann arna atáirgeadh faoi Cheadúnas OSI Uimh. 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.
Sáraíonn atáirgeadh neamhúdaraithe cóipcheart Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann agus Rialtas na hÉireann. © Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann, 2010.

© Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann. Gach ceart ar chosaint.
Úmhir cheadúnais 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.

Includes Ordnance Survey Ireland data reproduced under OSi Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.
Unauthorised reproduction infringes Ordnance Survey Ireland and Government of Ireland copyright. © Ordnance Survey Ireland, 2010.

© Ordnance Survey Ireland. All rights reserved. Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.

Clients: Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe Galway County Council; N6 Galway City Transport Project; An Roinn Iompair Turasóireachta agus Spóirt; TII

Consultant: ARUP

Corporate House
City East Business Park
Ballybrit, Galway, Ireland.

Tel +353 (0)91 460675
www.N6GalwayCity.ie
www.arup.ie

Job Title: N6 Galway City Ring Road

Scale: As Shown

Date: February 2018

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
I4	22/02/2018	KJ	HK	EMC
I3	11/07/2017	PC	HK	EMC
I2	01/07/2016	PC	HK	EMC
I1	03/05/2016	PC	HK	EMC

Drawing Title: Section 50 Application
Culvert Details
Sheet 5 of 9

Drawing Status: **For Information**

Job No	Drawing No	Issue
233985	GCOB-500-D-519	I4

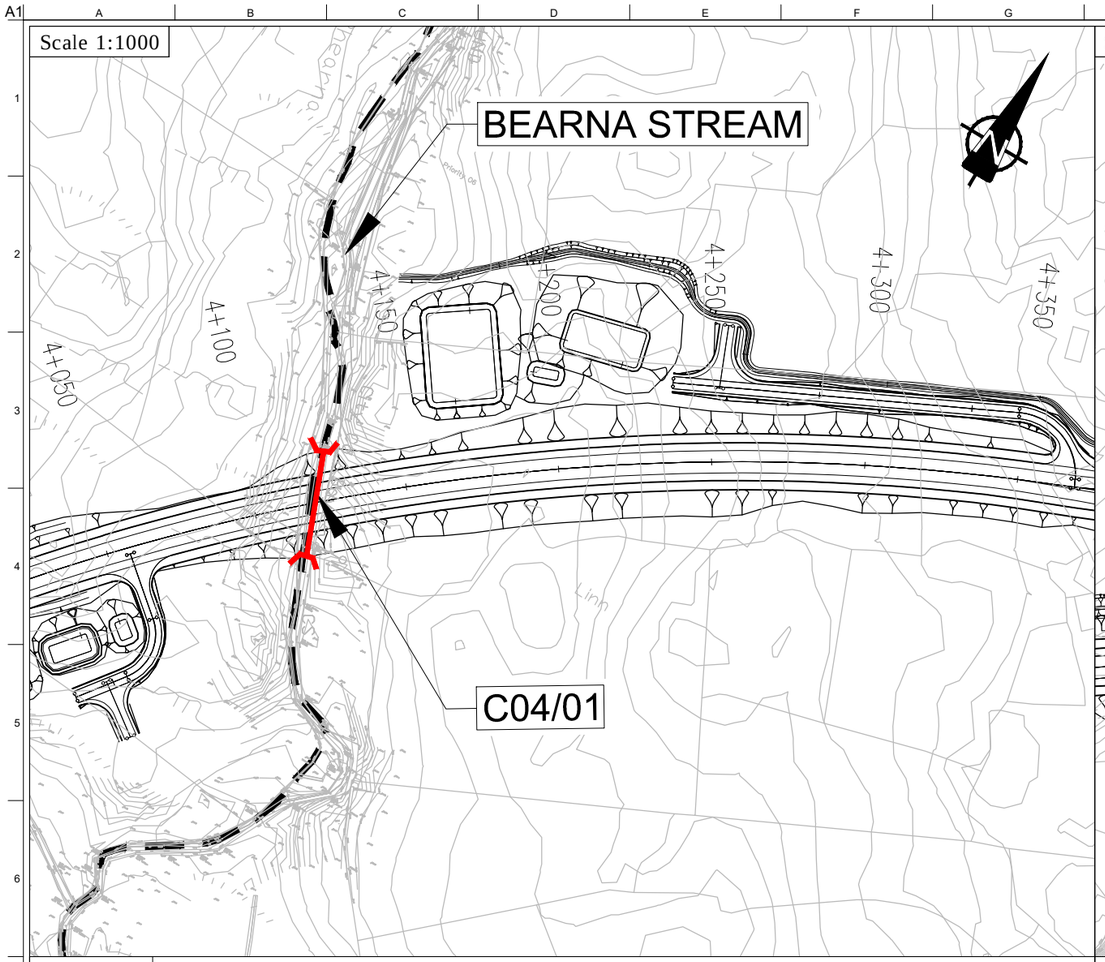
Do not scale

\\globaleurope\Dublin\Jobs\233000\233985-00\4. Internal\4-02 Drawings\4-02-8 Highways\8.3 Design Rep\500 Drainage\GCOB-500-D-515-523.dwg

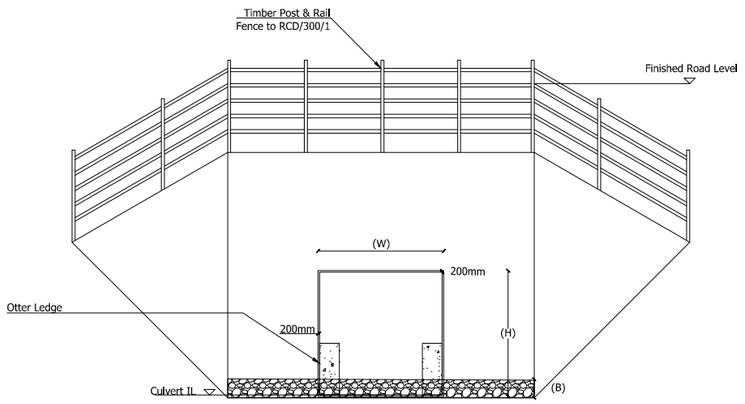
© Arup

A1

Scale 1:1000



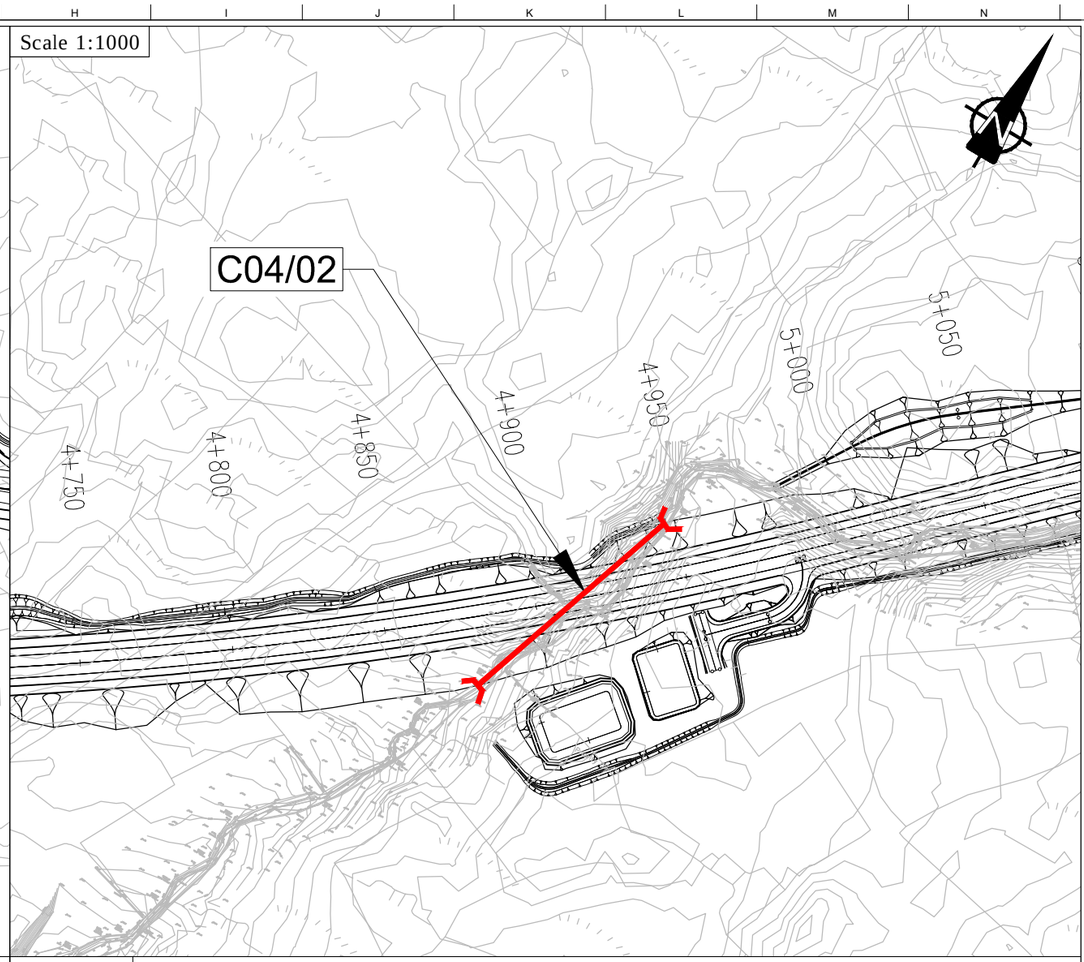
Scale N.T.S



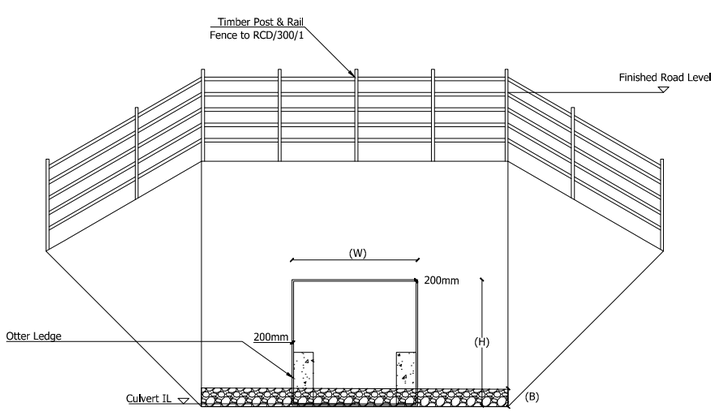
No.	Box Culvert		Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Width (m) (W)	Height (m) (H)	m	m	m	m	m	m
C04/01	5	2.5	34.9	0.3	21.17	21.47	20.69	20.99

Section C04/01

Scale 1:1000



Scale N.T.S



No.	Box Culvert		Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Width (m) (W)	Height (m) (H)	m	m	m	m	m	m
C04/02	3.1	2.5	80.4	0.3	44.56	44.86	42.32	42.62

Section C04/02

FOR INFORMATION

Legend:

- City Boundary
- Proposed Road Development
- Proposed Culvert
- Proposed Attenuation Pond / Infiltration Basin/ Wetlands

DRAFT

San áireamh tá sonraíocht Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann arna atáirgeadh faoi Cheadúnas OSI Uimh. 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.
Sáraíonn atáirgeadh neamhúdaraithe cóipcheart Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann agus Rialtas na hÉireann. © Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann, 2010.

© *Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann. Gach ceart ar chosaint.*
Uimhir cheadúnais 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.

Includes Ordnance Survey Ireland data reproduced under OSi Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.
Unauthorised reproduction infringes Ordnance Survey Ireland and Government of Ireland copyright. © Ordnance Survey Ireland, 2010.

© *Ordnance Survey Ireland. All rights reserved. Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.*

Clients: Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe Galway County Council; N6 Galway City Transport Project; An Roinn Iompair Turasóireachta agus Spóirt; TII

Consultant: ARUP
Corporate House
City East Business Park
Ballybrit, Galway, Ireland.
Tel +353 (0)91 460675
www.N6GalwayCity.ie
www.arup.ie

Job Title: N6 Galway City Ring Road

Scale: As Shown

Date: February 2018

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
I4	22/02/2018	KJ	HK	EMC
I3	11/07/2017	PC	HK	EMC
I2	01/07/2016	PC	HK	EMC
I1	03/05/2016	PC	HK	EMC

Drawing Title: Section 50 Application
Culvert Details
Sheet 6 of 9

Drawing Status: **For Information**

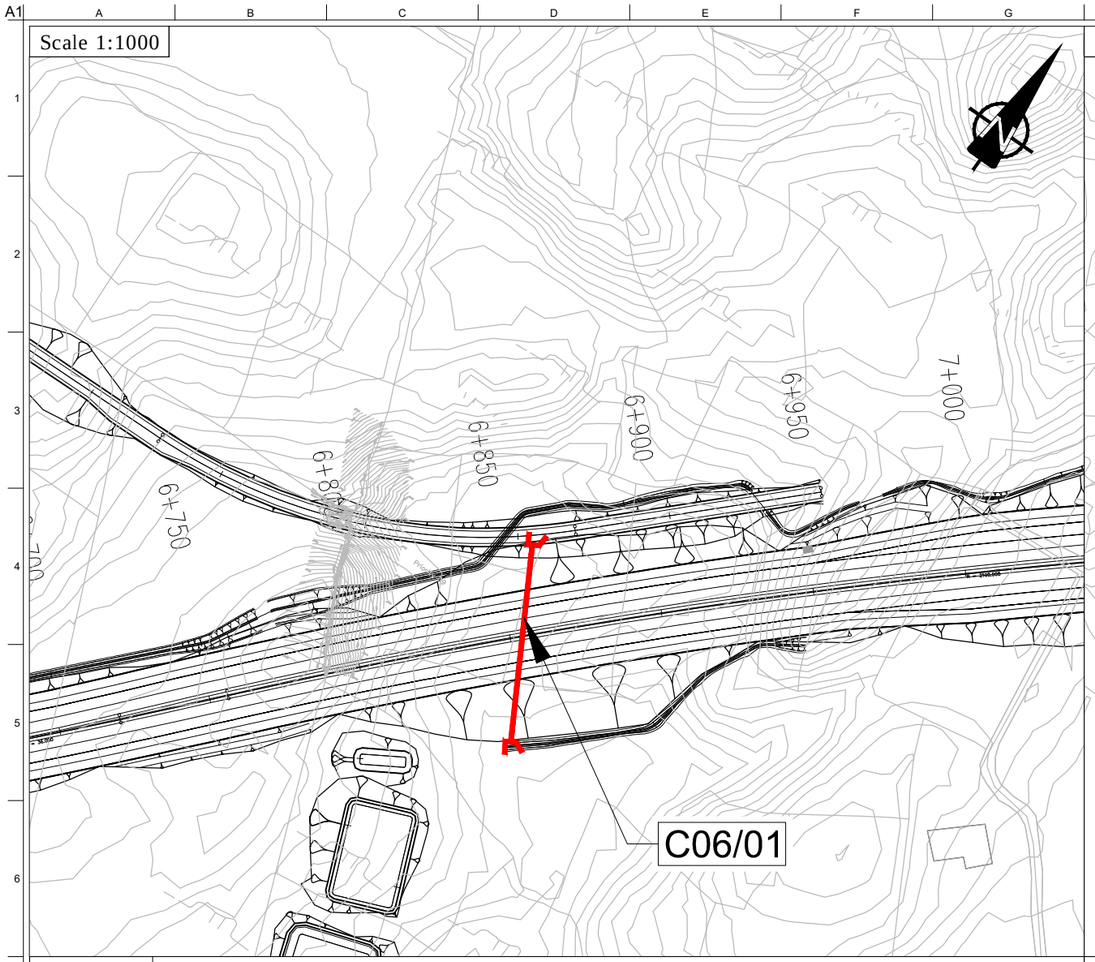
Job No	Drawing No	Issue
233985	GCOB-500-D-520	I4

Do not scale

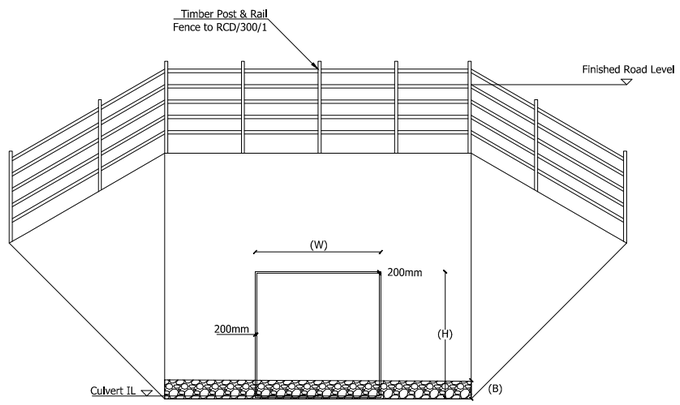
\\globaleurope\Dublin\Jobs\233000\233985-00\4. Internal\4-02 Drawings\4-02-8 Highways\8.3 Design Rep\500 Drainage\GCOB-500-D-515-523.dwg

© Arup

Scale 1:1000



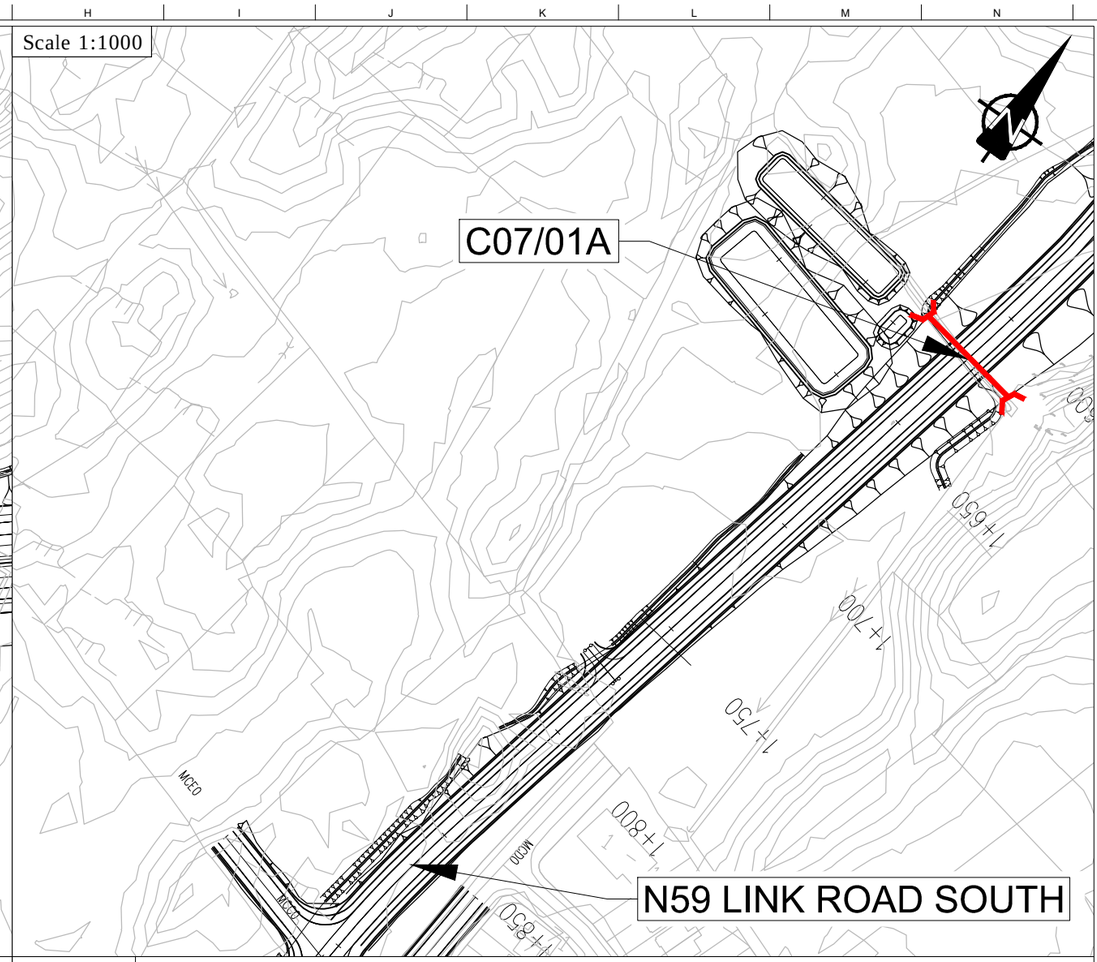
Scale N.T.S



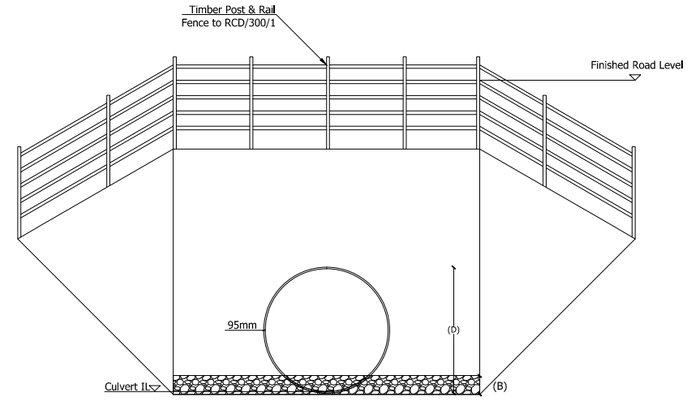
No.	Box Culvert		Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Width (m) (W)	Height (m) (H)	m	m	m	m	m	m
C06/01	2.5	2.5	64.8	0.3	53.6	53.9	51.69	51.99

Section C06/01

Scale 1:1000



Scale N.T.S



No.	Piped (D)	Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Dim.	m	m	m	m	m	m
C07/01	1.2	37.2	0.15	35.89	36.04	35.57	35.72

Section C07/01a

FOR INFORMATION

Legend:

- City Boundary
- Proposed Road Development
- Proposed Culvert
- Proposed Attenuation Pond / Infiltration Basin/ Wetlands

DRAFT

San áireamh tá sonraíocht Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann arna atáirgeadh faoi Cheadúnas OSI Uimh. 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.
Sáraíonn atáirgeadh neamhúdaraithe cóipcheart Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann agus Rialtas na hÉireann. © Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann, 2010.

© *Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann. Gach ceart ar chosaint.*
Úmhir cheadúnais 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.

Includes Ordnance Survey Ireland data reproduced under OSi Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.
Unauthorised reproduction infringes Ordnance Survey Ireland and Government of Ireland copyright. © Ordnance Survey Ireland, 2010.

© *Ordnance Survey Ireland. All rights reserved. Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.*

Clients: Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe Galway County Council; N6 Galway City Transport Project; An Roinn Iompair Turasóireachta agus Spóirt; TII

Consultant
ARUP
Corporate House
City East Business Park
Ballybrit, Galway, Ireland.
Tel +353 (0)91 460675
www.N6GalwayCity.ie
www.arup.ie

Job Title: N6 Galway City Ring Road

Scale: As Shown

Date: February 2018

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
I4	22/02/2018	KJ	HK	EMC
I3	11/07/2017	PC	HK	EMC
I2	01/07/2016	PC	HK	EMC
I1	03/05/2016	PC	HK	EMC

Drawing Title: Section 50 Application
Culvert Details
Sheet 7 of 9

Drawing Status: **For Information**

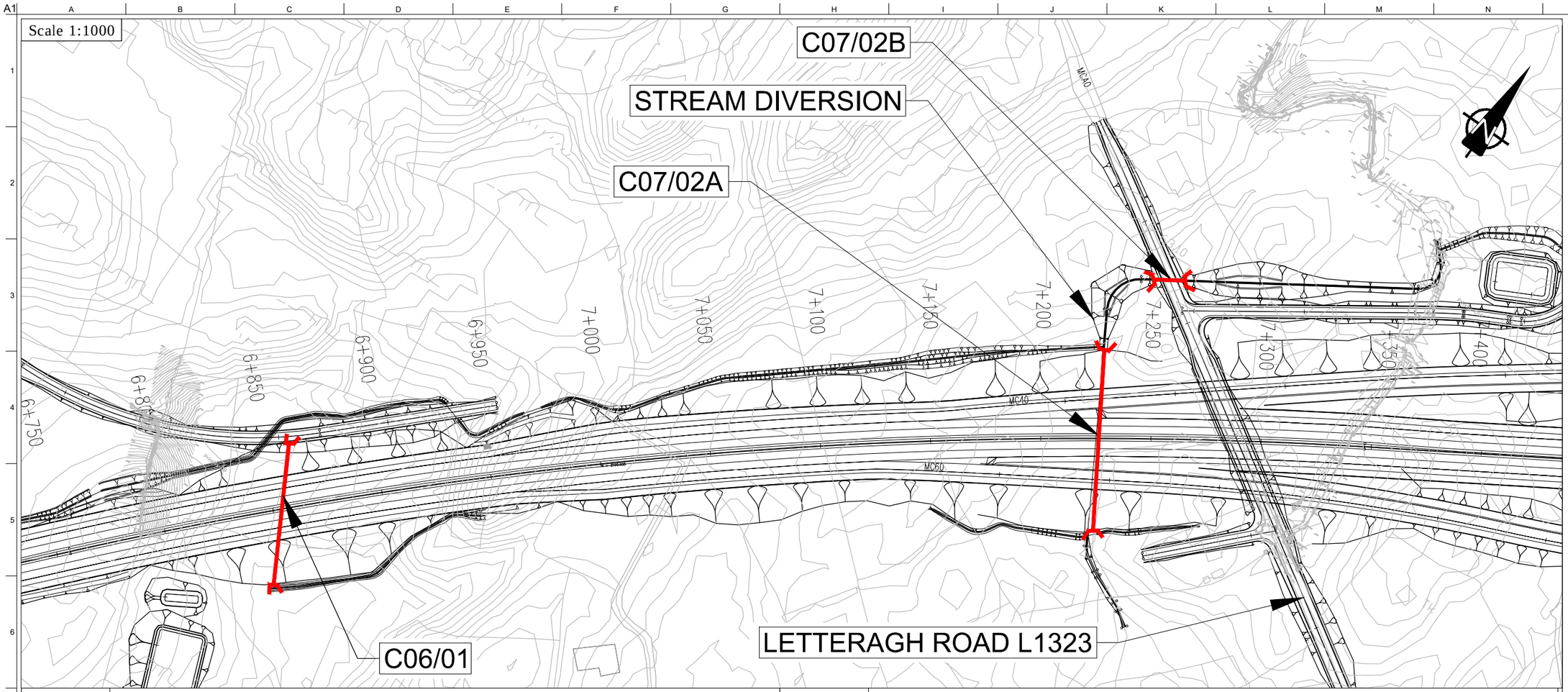
Job No	Drawing No	Issue
233985	GCOB-500-D-521	I4

Do not scale

\\globaleurope\Dublin\Jobs\233000\233985-00\4. Internal\4-02 Drawings\4-02-8 Highways\8.3 Design Rep\500 Drainage\GCOB-500-D-515-523.dwg

© Arup

Scale 1:1000

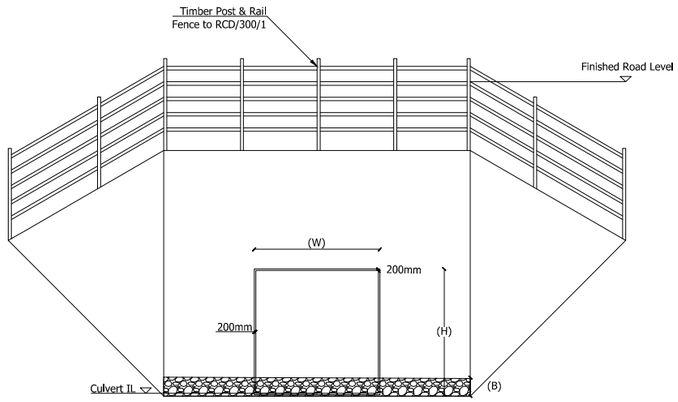


FOR INFORMATION

Legend:

- City Boundary
- Proposed Road Development
- Proposed Culvert
- Proposed Attenuation Pond / Infiltration Basin/ Wetlands

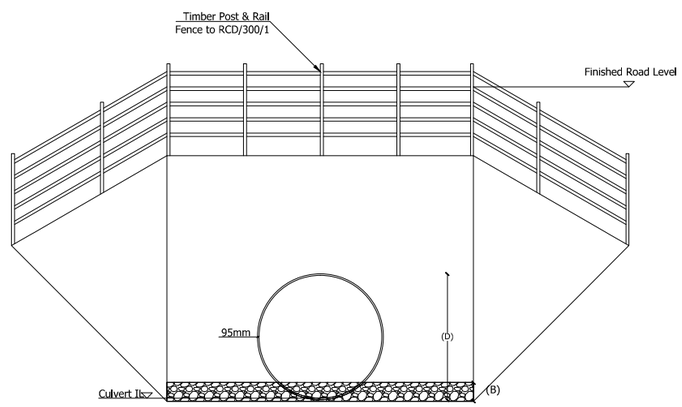
Scale N.T.S



No.	Box Culvert		Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Width (m) (W)	Height (m) (H)	m	m	m	m	m	m
C07/02A	2.5	2.5	82.1	0.3	56.88	57.18	55.79	56.09

Section C07/02a

Scale N.T.S



No.	Piped (D)	Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Dim.	m	m	m	m	m	m
C07/02B	1.2	14	0.15	57.84	57.99	57.65	57.8

Section C07/02b

DRAFT

San áireamh tá sonraíocht Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann arna atáirgeadh faoi Cheadúnas OSI Uimh. 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.
Sáraíonn atáirgeadh neamhúdaraithe cóipcheart Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann agus Rialtas na hÉireann. © Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann, 2010.

© Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann. Gach ceart ar chosaint.
Úmhir cheadúnais 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.

Includes Ordnance Survey Ireland data reproduced under OSi Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.
Unauthorised reproduction infringes Ordnance Survey Ireland and Government of Ireland copyright. © Ordnance Survey Ireland, 2010.

© Ordnance Survey Ireland. All rights reserved. Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.

Clients: Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe Galway County Council; N6 Galway City Transport Project; An Roinn Iompair Turasóireachta agus Spóirt; TII

Consultant

ARUP

Corporate House
City East Business Park
Ballybrit, Galway, Ireland.

Tel +353 (0)91 460675
www.N6GalwayCity.ie
www.arup.ie

Job Title: N6 Galway City Ring Road

Scale: 1:5000 @ A3

Date: February 2018

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
I4	22/02/2018	KJ	HK	EMC
I3	11/07/2017	PC	HK	EMC
I2	01/07/2016	PC	HK	EMC
I1	03/05/2016	PC	HK	EMC

Drawing Title: Section 50 Application
Culvert Details
Sheet 8 of 9

Drawing Status: **For Information**

Job No	Drawing No	Issue
233985	GCOB-500-D-522	I4

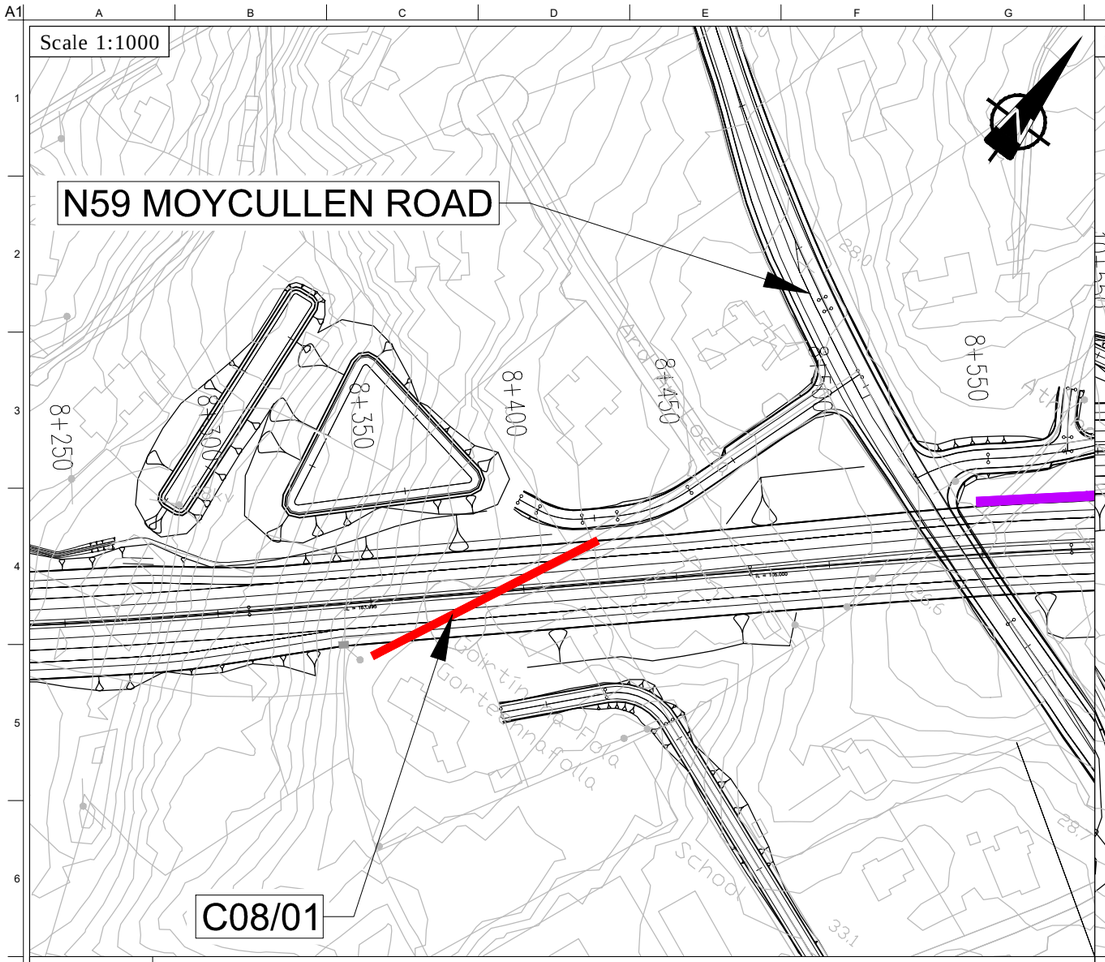
Do not scale

© Arup

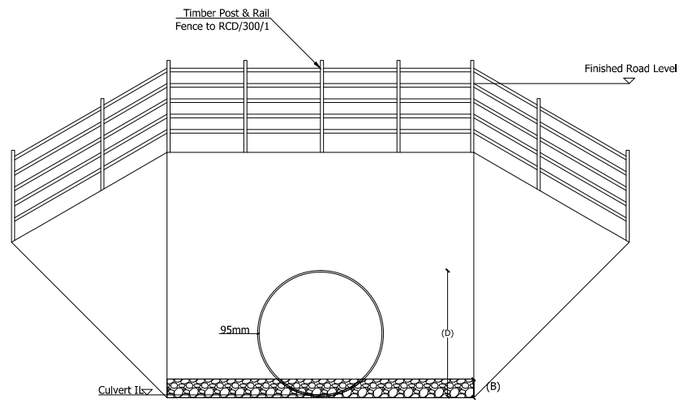
\\globaleurope\Dublin\Jobs\233000\233985-00\4. Internal\4-02 Drawings\4-02-8 Highways\8.3 Design Rep\500 Drainage\GCOB-500-D-515-523.dwg

A1

Scale 1:1000



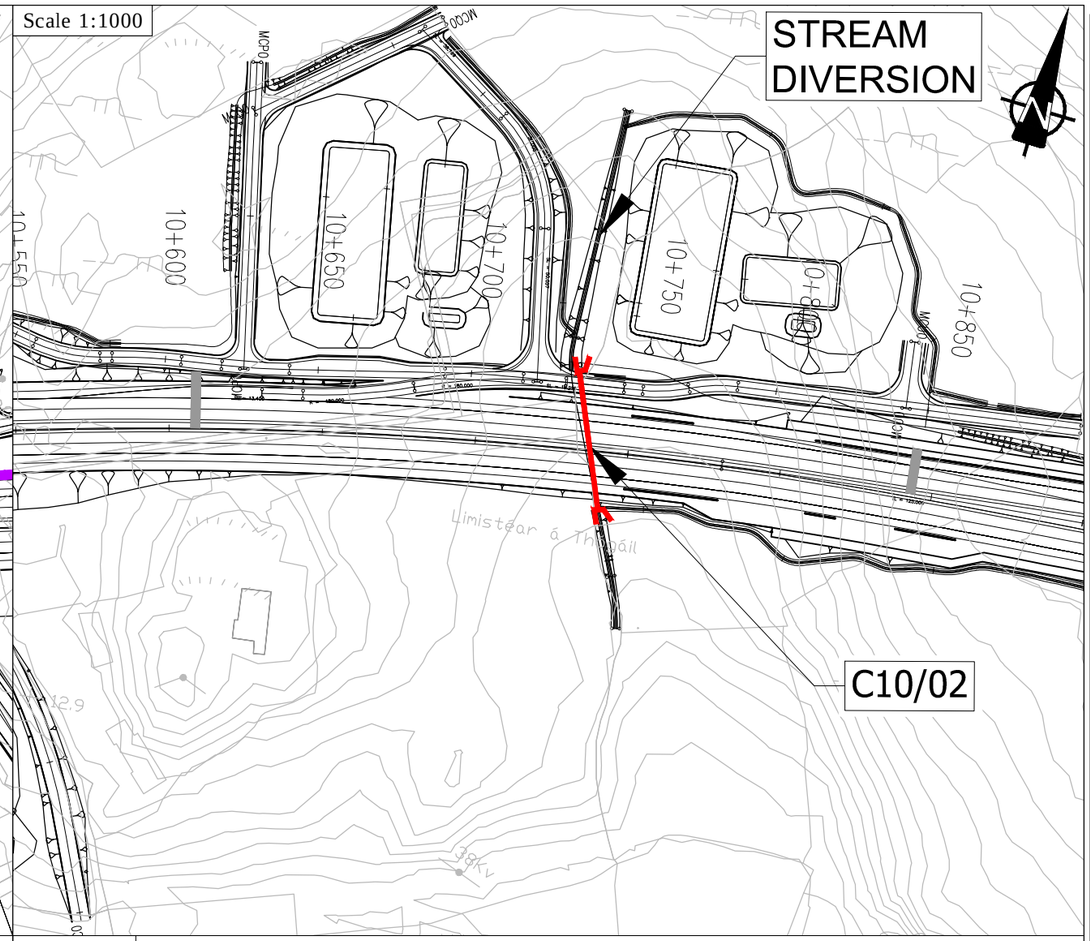
Scale N.T.S



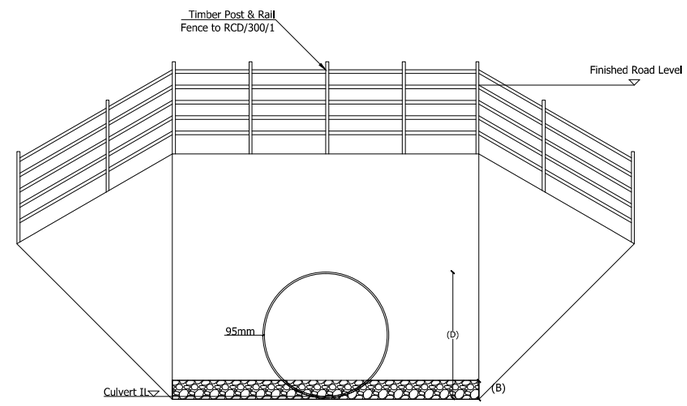
No.	Piped (D)	Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Dim.	m	m	m	m	m	m
C08/01	1.2	82.5	0.0	32.5	32.5	29.04	29.04

Section C08/01

Scale 1:1000



Scale N.T.S



No.	Piped (D)	Length	Buried (B)	Proposed IL Upstream	Existing Bed Level Upstream	Proposed IL Downstream	Existing Bed Level Downstream
	Dim.	m	m	m	m	m	m
C10/02	1.2	41.8	0.15	11.58	11.73	11.3	11.45

Section C10/02

FOR INFORMATION

Legend:

- City Boundary
- Proposed Road Development
- Proposed Culvert
- Proposed Attenuation Pond / Infiltration Basin/ Wetlands

DRAFT

San áireamh tá sonraíocht Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann arna atáirgeadh faoi Cheadúnas OSI Uimh. 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe. Sáraíonn atáirgeadh neamhúdaraithe cóipcheart Shuirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann agus Rialtas na hÉireann. © Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann, 2010.

© Suirbhéireacht Ordanáis Éireann. Gach ceart ar chosaint. Úmhir cheadúnais 2010/18CCMA/Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe.

Includes Ordnance Survey Ireland data reproduced under OSi Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Ordnance Survey Ireland and Government of Ireland copyright. © Ordnance Survey Ireland, 2010.

© Ordnance Survey Ireland. All rights reserved. Licence number 2010/18CCMA/Galway County Council.

Clients: Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe Galway County Council; N6 Galway City Transport Project; An Roinn Iompair Turasóireachta agus Spóirt; TII

Consultant: ARUP

Corporate House
City East Business Park
Ballybrit, Galway, Ireland.

Tel +353 (0)91 460675
www.N6GalwayCity.ie
www.arup.ie

Job Title: N6 Galway City Ring Road

Scale: As Shown

Date: May 2016

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
I4	22/02/2018	KJ	HK	EMC
I3	11/07/2017	PC	HK	EMC
I2	01/07/2016	PC	HK	EMC
I1	03/05/2016	PC	HK	EMC

Drawing Title: Section 50 Application
Culvert Details
Sheet 9 of 9

Drawing Status: **For Information**

Job No	Drawing No	Issue
233985	GCOB-500-D-523	I4

Do not scale

\\globaleurope\Dublin\Jobs\233000\233985-00\4. Internal\4-02 Drawings\4-02-8 Highways\8.3 Design Rep\500 Drainage\GCOB-500-D-515-523.dwg

© Arup

Appendix B – Flood Hydrology Assessment for Section 50 Approval of Proposed River Corrib Bridge Crossing (November 2016)

Appendix B – Flood Hydrology Assessment for Section 50 Approval of Proposed River Corrib Bridge Crossings (November 2016)

N6 Galway City Ring Road

Hydrology Assessment
For OPW Section 50 Approval
Of proposed River Corrib Bridge Crossing

Report No. HEL209002_v1.1

Galway County Council NRDO

October 2016

Hydro Environmental Ltd

No. 4 Caiseal Riada,
Clarinbridge,
Galway,
Ireland.
Tel/Fax: 091 796734

N6 Galway City Transport Project

Hydrology Assessment
For OPW Section 50 Approval
Of proposed River Corrib Bridge Crossing

on behalf of

Galway Co. Council NRDO

Job No.:	209002
Report No.:	HEL209002
Prepared by:	Anthony Cawley BE, M.EngSc, CEng MIEI
Date:	25th October 2016

© Hydro Environmental Ltd 2016

DISCLAIMER

This report has been prepared solely as a report for the N6 Galway Transport Study in respect to the proposed Galway City Ring Road and the Section 50 application to the OPW for the proposed River Corrib Bridge Crossing. Hydro Environmental Ltd accept no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned.

Contents

1. Introduction 1
2. Proposed Bridge 2
3. Flood Level Predictions 4
3.1 CFRAM Flood Risk Mapping 4
3.2 At-Site Statistical Analysis of Dangan Gauge 4
4. Flood Estimates for the River Corrib 6
4.1 Draft CFRAM 6
4.2 FSU Method 6
4.3 At-Site Statistical Analysis 6
5. Hydraulic Modelling 8
5.1 Introduction 8
5.2 Model calibration 10
5.3 Design Flood Simulations and results 11
6. Conclusions 16

Appendix 1 - OPW Section 50 Culvert application
Appendix 2 - Section 50 Supporting Drawings

1. INTRODUCTION

The proposed N6 Galway City Ring Road runs from the existing M6 at Ardaun on the east side of the city, passing to the north of the city and eventually joining with this Spiddle coast road just east of Bearna Village. The proposed road development lies principally within hydrometric areas 30 and 31. The proposed road development crosses the River Corrib near Menlo Castle (approximately 160m to the southwest) on the eastern bank and on the western side it passes through NUIG Recreational Facilities at Dangan. The River Corrib channel at the crossing site is within the Lough Corrib Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (000268).

A large bridge superstructure is proposed at this proposed River Corrib crossing which will clear span the entire river channel and continues on piers west of the River Corrib to maintain access for the NUIG Recreational Facilities. The structure provides a full clear span of the river of 150m from pier to pier. The riverside support piers are located a distance of 5m from the river bank edge on the eastern (Menlo) side and over 10m from the river edge on the western (Dangan) side. The location of the bridge crossing is presented in Figure 1.

Section 50 approval from the Office of Public Works (OPW) is required for all proposed watercourse bridge and culvert structures, either new or upgraded under the Arterial Drainage ACT 1945. The OPW Section 50 requirement is that the proposed bridge structure be sufficiently sized to convey the 100 year design flood without causing any significant upstream afflux (<0.1m) and should provide sufficient clearance between the bridge soffit level and the design flood level to allow floating debris to pass underneath.

The Section 50 consent process requires a minimum design flood flow capacity to cater for the 1% flood (100 year return period flood event) with suitable allowances for uncertainty and climate change and potential other catchment change effects. As part of the application process a technical hydrological report prepared by a competent hydrologist is required, which sets out in a clear manner the estimation of the design flow magnitude and the estimation of the resulting flood level at the bridge site with and without the structure.

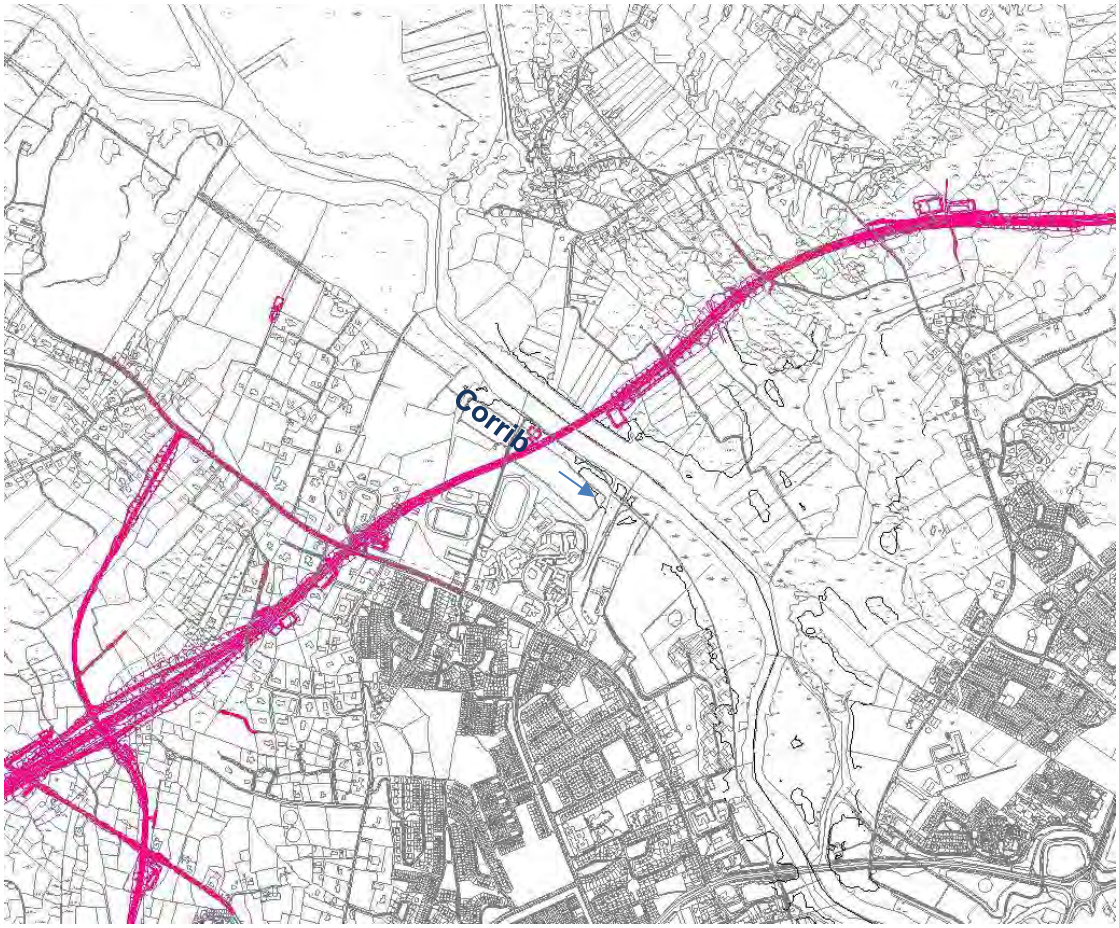


Figure 1 Location map of proposed N6 Galway City Ring Road alignment and River Corrib crossing point.

2. PROPOSED BRIDGE

The proposed bridge structure is a balanced cantilevered structure spanning over the river banks and provides a clear span between support piers of 150m. This clear span is sufficient to allow the support piers to be set back from the channel bank and thereby substantially reduce any potential encroachment into the River Corrib channel and its effective floodplain area and allows for continuous access along the river bank edge on both banks. On the eastern bank the minimum setback distance from the pier face to channel edge is 5m and on the western bank the minimum setback is slightly in excess of 10m. Such setbacks meet Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) requirements.

The bridge deck is to be a post-tensioned in-situ concrete deck which can be built using travelling formwork over river channel and the side spans and therefore constructional impact risks to the Lough Corrib SAC are minimised as it will avoid the requirement of instream works, temporary or otherwise.

The bridge soffit level at the pier support on the eastern bank is c. 14.1m OD Malin, 17.8m OD Malin at midspan in the channel and 15.5m OD Malin at the pier support on the western river bank. Even at times of serious flood this

provides over 10m clearance between soffit and water level which ensures navigation requirements are meet and reduces shadowing effects.

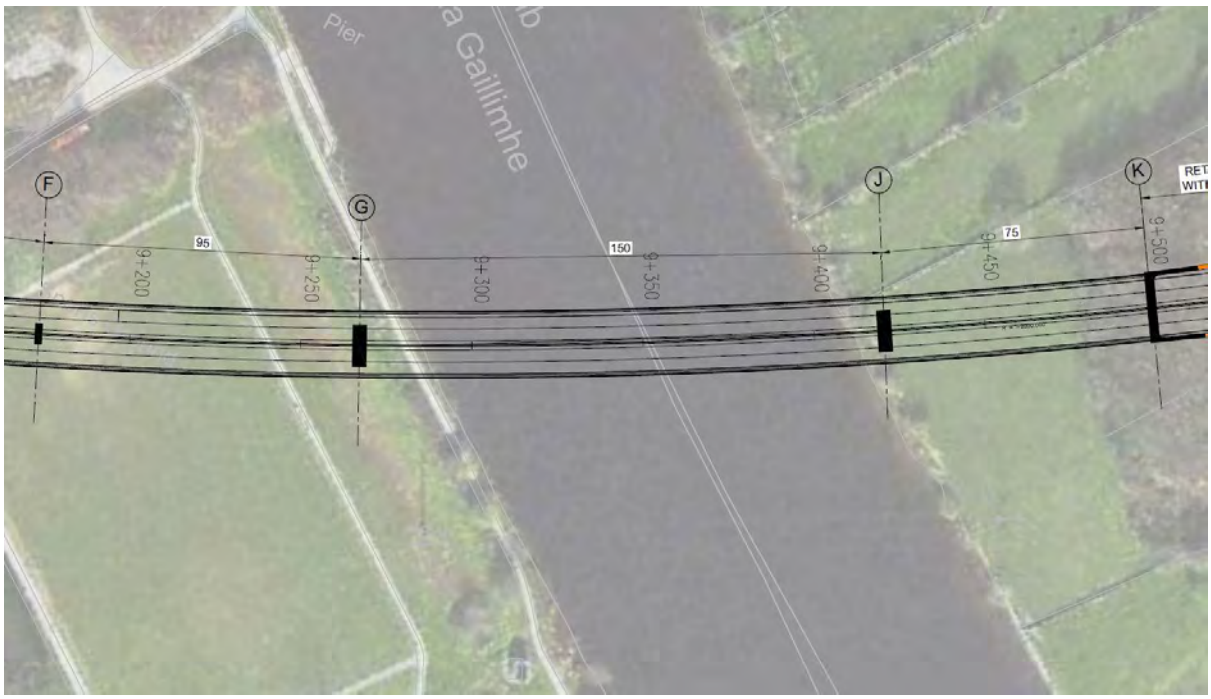


Figure 2 Plan view of proposed pier locations at River Corrib channel crossing

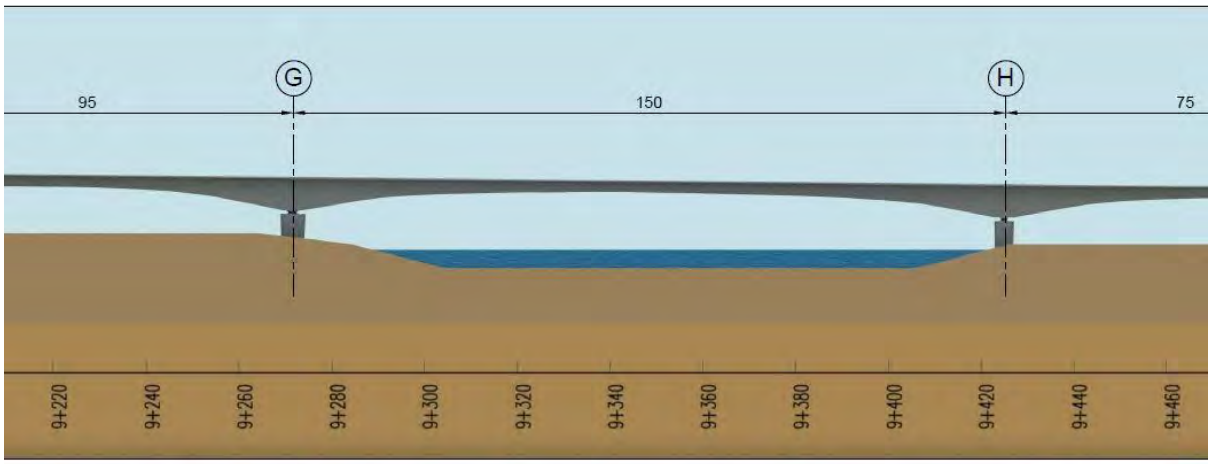


Figure 3 Section view of proposed bridge facing upstream with Dangan located on left side

3. FLOOD LEVEL PREDICTIONS

3.1 CFRAM Flood Risk Mapping

As part of the CFRAM study for Galway City the River Corrib Reach from the Claddagh basin upstream to Dangan has been modelled and draft mapping prepared of the flood extents for 10, 100 and 1000 year flood events. An excerpt from this mapping for the Dangan area is presented in Figure 4 and predicted flood levels at key locations are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 CFRAM predictions at key reference locations

Return period years	Dangan Flows cumec	Salmon Weir Barrage Gauge (mOD)	Quincentenary Bridge (mOD)	Dangan Gauge (mOD)
10yr	309	6.13	6.30	6.87
100yr	404	6.44	6.67	7.38
1000yr	616	6.93	7.24	8.02

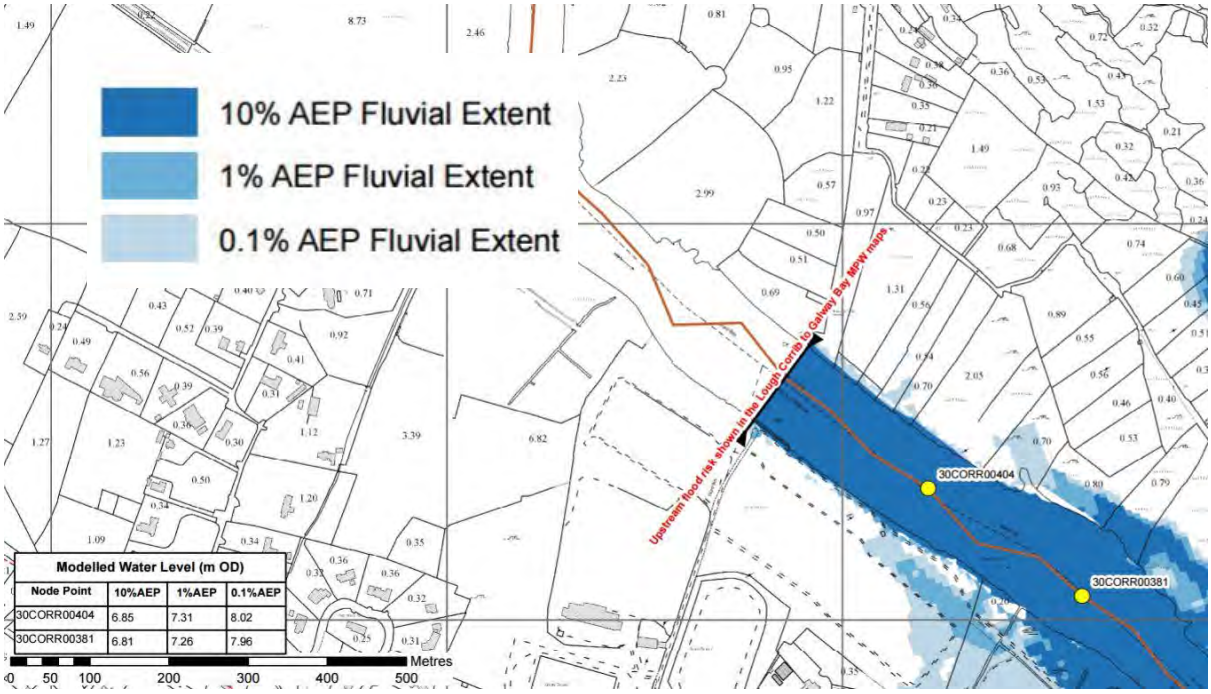


Figure 4 CFRAM Flood Extent Maps

3.2 At-Site Statistical Analysis of Dangan Gauge

A statistical analysis of annual maximum flood levels recorded at the Dangan Gauge was carried out fitting an EV1 statistical distribution to the data. The total record length for this analysis is 30 years and this length of record is sufficient to

provide a reasonable estimate of the 10 year flood level and possibly up to the 50 year return period, but would be considered short in respect to the 100 year and 1000 year predictions. The results are presented below in Table 2. This record length would not be considered to be sufficiently long to provide a reliable estimate of the 100 year and 1000 year flood levels and therefore the estimates should include the addition of the statistical error.

Table 2 Statistical Analysis of 30years of flood Level data for Dangan Gauge

Return Period years	Dangan Gauge Flood level (mOD)	Statistical Error (m)	Statistical Error Upper 67% confidence Interval (mOD)
10yr	6.69	0.072	6.76
100yr	7.05	0.136	7.19
1000yr	7.39	0.200	7.59

Even with the inclusion of the statistical error this shows the 10 year, 100 year and 1000 year flood levels at the Dangan Gauge to be consistently lower than the CFRAM estimates, particularly the 1000 year CFRAM estimate of 8.02m OD Malin. The 10 year estimate from the at site data is considered reliable as there is 30 years of Annual Maxima (AM) data available and even for the 10 year flood event the CFRAM estimate is almost 0.2m higher.

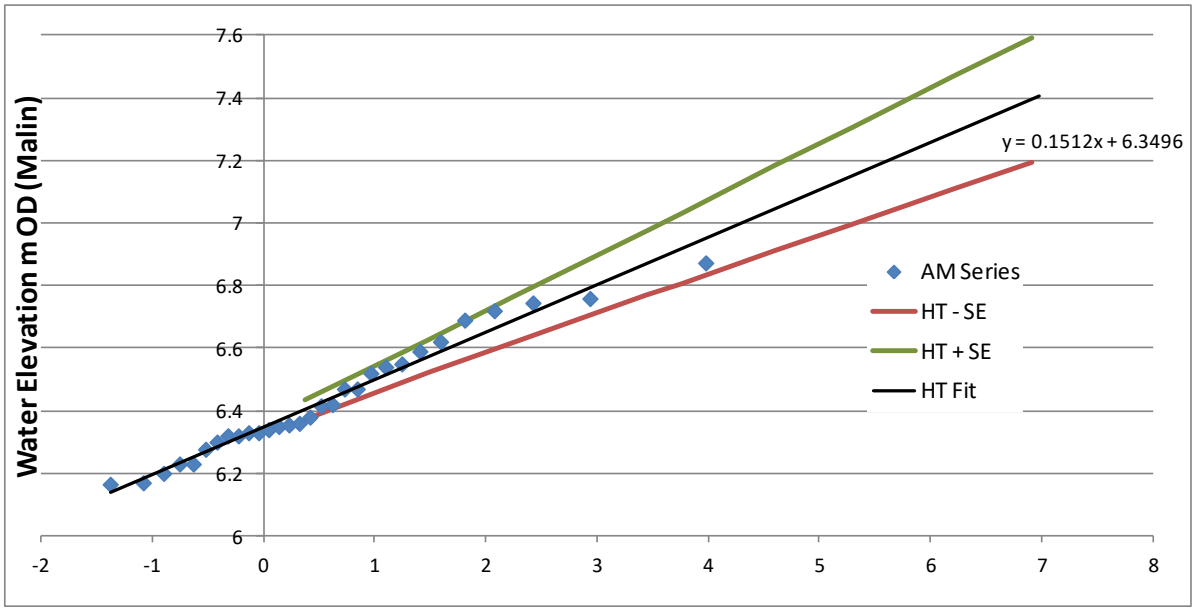


Figure 5 EV1 Fit to Annual Maxima Water Level Series at Dangan including the statistical error (67% confidence) limits

4. FLOOD ESTIMATES FOR THE RIVER CORRIB

4.1 Draft CFRAM

The estimated flood flows for the River Corrib in the CFRAM study are 248cumec, 309cumec, 404cumec and 616cumec for the median, 10 year, 100 year and 1000 year flood events. This represents growth factors of 1.63 and 2.48 for the 100 and 1000 year events respectively. The CFRAM hydrology report Appendix B page B18 presents the following design flows for the River Corrib of 248, 329, 441 and 579cumec which is a growth factor of 1.8 and 2.3 respectively. These reported flows are somewhat at variance to what is reported as being used in the draft CFRAM flood extent mapping.

4.2 FSU Method

The recent OPW Flood Studies Update (FSU) method for flood flow estimation gives the following estimates of 243, 329, 435, and 540cumec for the median, 10 year, 100 year and 1000 year flood events for the River Corrib at Dangan.

4.3 At-Site Statistical Analysis

A statistical analysis of annual maximum flood levels recorded at the Dangan Gauge was carried out fitting an EV1 statistical distribution to the data. The total record length for this analysis is 30 years and this length of record is sufficient to provide a reasonable estimate of the 10 year flood level and possibly up to the 50 year return period, but would be considered short in respect to the 100 year and 1000 year predictions.

The River Corrib flow rate is determined at Wolfe Tone Bridge gauge site. Due to inconsistencies in the rating relationship for this site there is no available flood flow data for the River Corrib post the 2003 hydrometric year. This represents a serious deficiency as the wettest period on record is not currently available in terms of annual flood flows.

To provide such a record of AM flows a flood rating relationship for the Dangan Gauge was developed using data from flow rating exercise performed by the OPW in February and March 1990. This flood rating site at Dangan is considered to be an improvement over the Wolfe Tone OPW site during flood conditions where all gates are opened at the Salmon Weir Barrage. The Wolfe Tone site is problematic as a site as it is subject to standing waves, steep gradient, and located within the tidal zone. From the Dangan flood rating the Annual Maxima flood levels for the entire 30 year record (1986 to 2015) were converted to flow rate and a frequency analysis carried out to determine return period flow estimates. The median flood flow Qmed for the full 30 year record is 264.6cumec at Dangan.

A relationship between the estimated annual maximum flows at Dangan and the stage height (water level) at Salmon Weir Barrage Gauge (30098) was developed for the available period 2005 to 2015. This is presented below in Figure 6 and was derived for the case of all gates fully opened (all 16 gates).

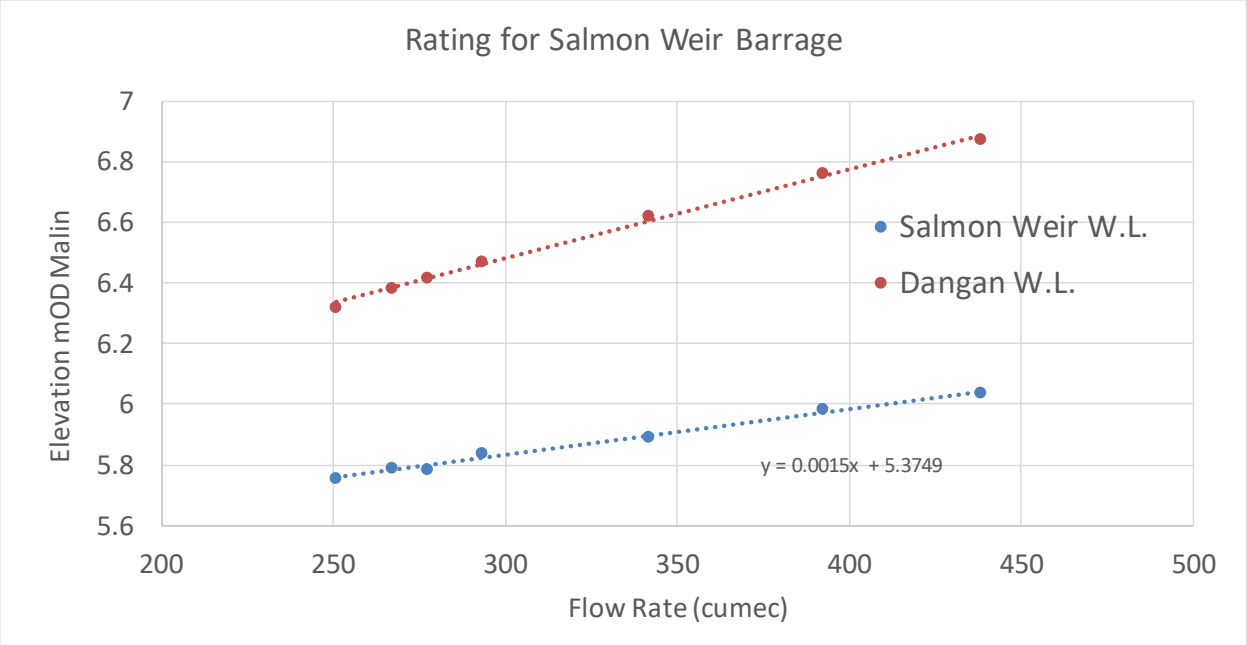


Figure 6 Derived Rating Relationships between Dangan and the Salmon Weir Gauges for the larger flows when all gates on the Salmon Weir Barrage remain open

The common overlapping period between Wolfe Tone Bridge and Dangan in terms of Annual Maxima data is 1986 to 2003 and the calculated median flood flows for Wolfe Tone and Dangan during this period are 255cumec and 260cumec respectively (standard error is 10.7cume). These estimates are in reasonable agreement and therefore demonstrate that the Dangan Gauge is fit for purpose. The AM flow series single site frequency analysis gives a 1000 year flow rate of 586cumec. The OPW FSU pooling group relationship gives a 1000 year growth factor of 2.22 which when applied to the Median Flood Flow estimate of 264.6cumec gives a Q1000 of 587cumec which is very similar to the at-site frequency estimate.

Table 3 Statistical Analysis of 30 years of flood Flow data for Dangan Gauge

Return Period years	Dangan Gauge Flood Flow (cumec)	Statistical Error (cumec)	Statistical Error Upper 67% confidence Interval (cumec)
10yr	366.9	22.4	389.3
100yr	477.3	42.1	519.5
1000yr	585.8	62.0	647.9

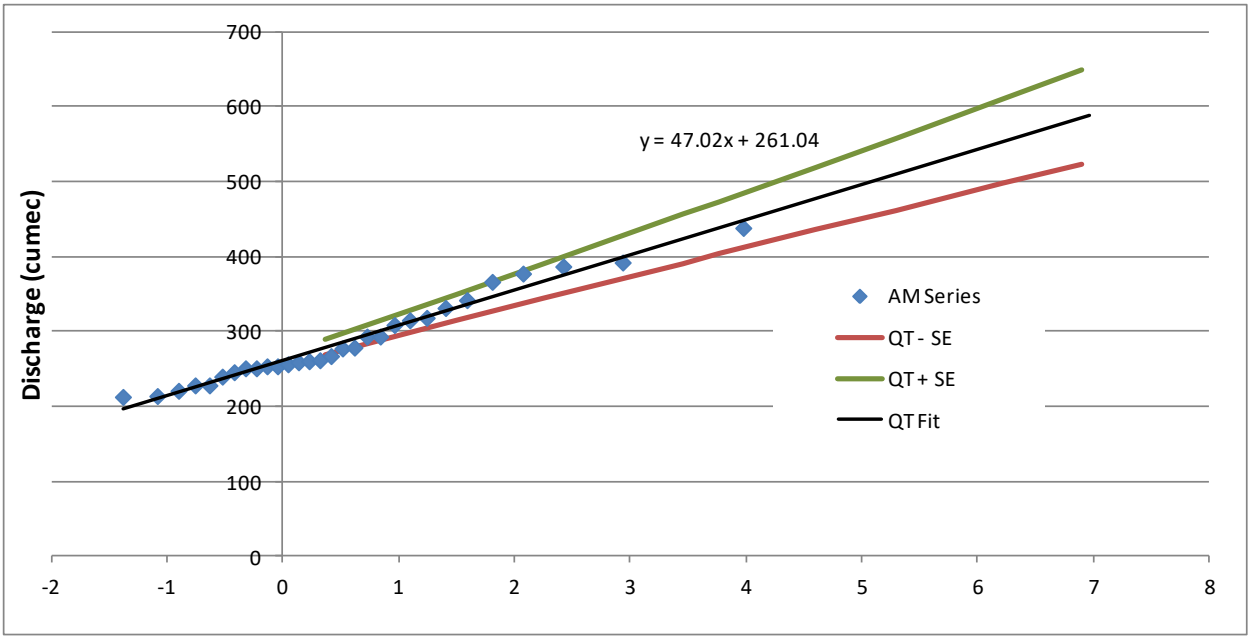


Figure 7 EV1 Fit to Annual Maxima Estimated Flood Flow Series at Dangan including the statistical error (67% confidence) limits

5. HYDRAULIC MODELLING

5.1 Introduction

A detailed 2-dimensional hydraulic model of the River Corrib Reach from upstream of Menlo Castle to downstream of the Galway Barrage was developed using the industry standard hydraulic model TELEMAC2D. This model is a variable density grid finite element scheme which allows high resolution where required such as at bridge pier locations and confined river channels. The modelled reach and the triangular mesh is presented in Figure 8 below.

A bed level survey carried out by Aquafact of the River Corrib channel, Coolagh Lakes and Jordan's Island (March 2016) was used to define the river channel geometry within the model domain and the OPW CFRAM lidar set was used to define the overbank areas.

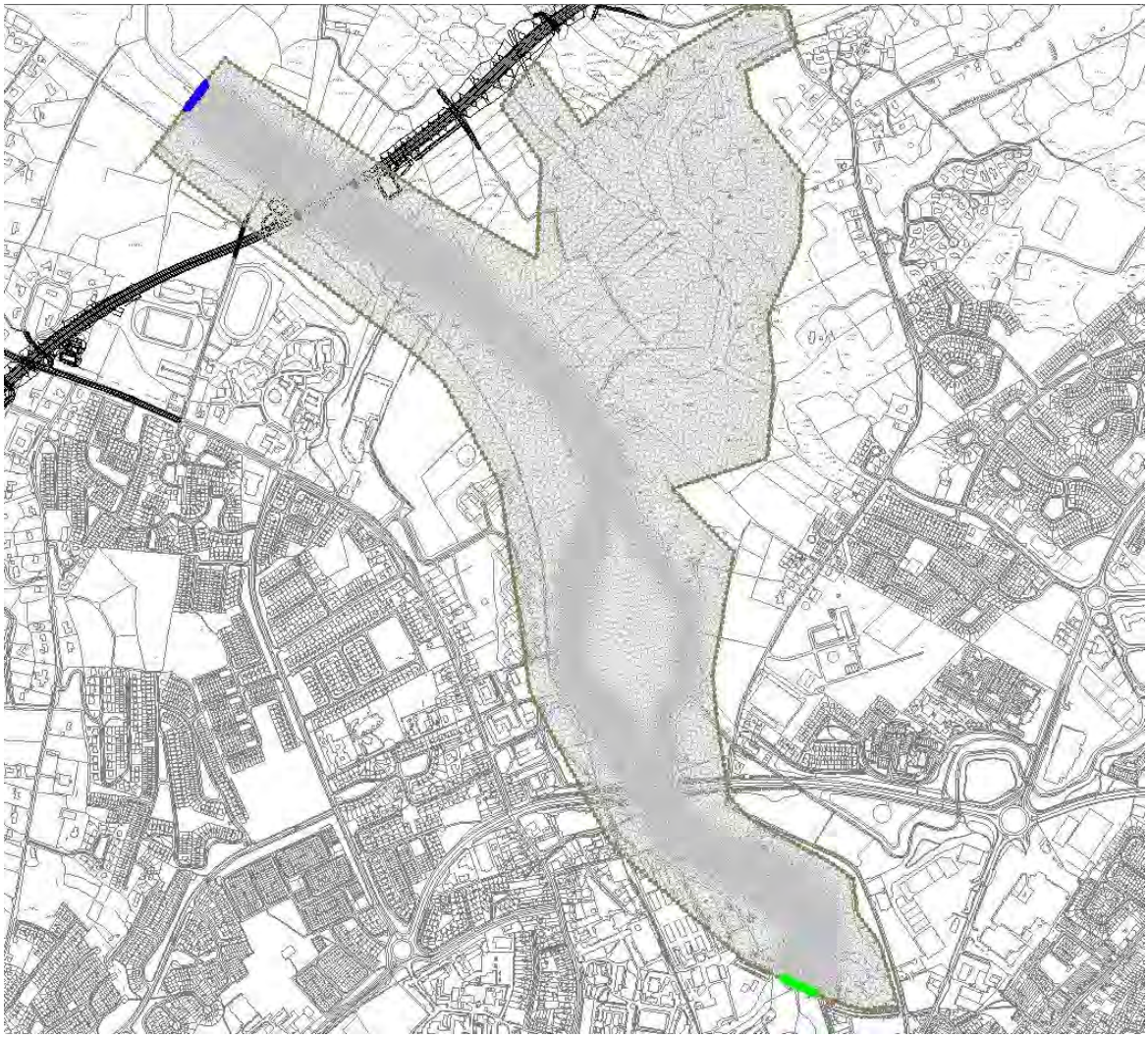


Figure 8 2-D model domain

Figure 9 Model Grid Density in the vicinity of the River Corrib Bridge crossing

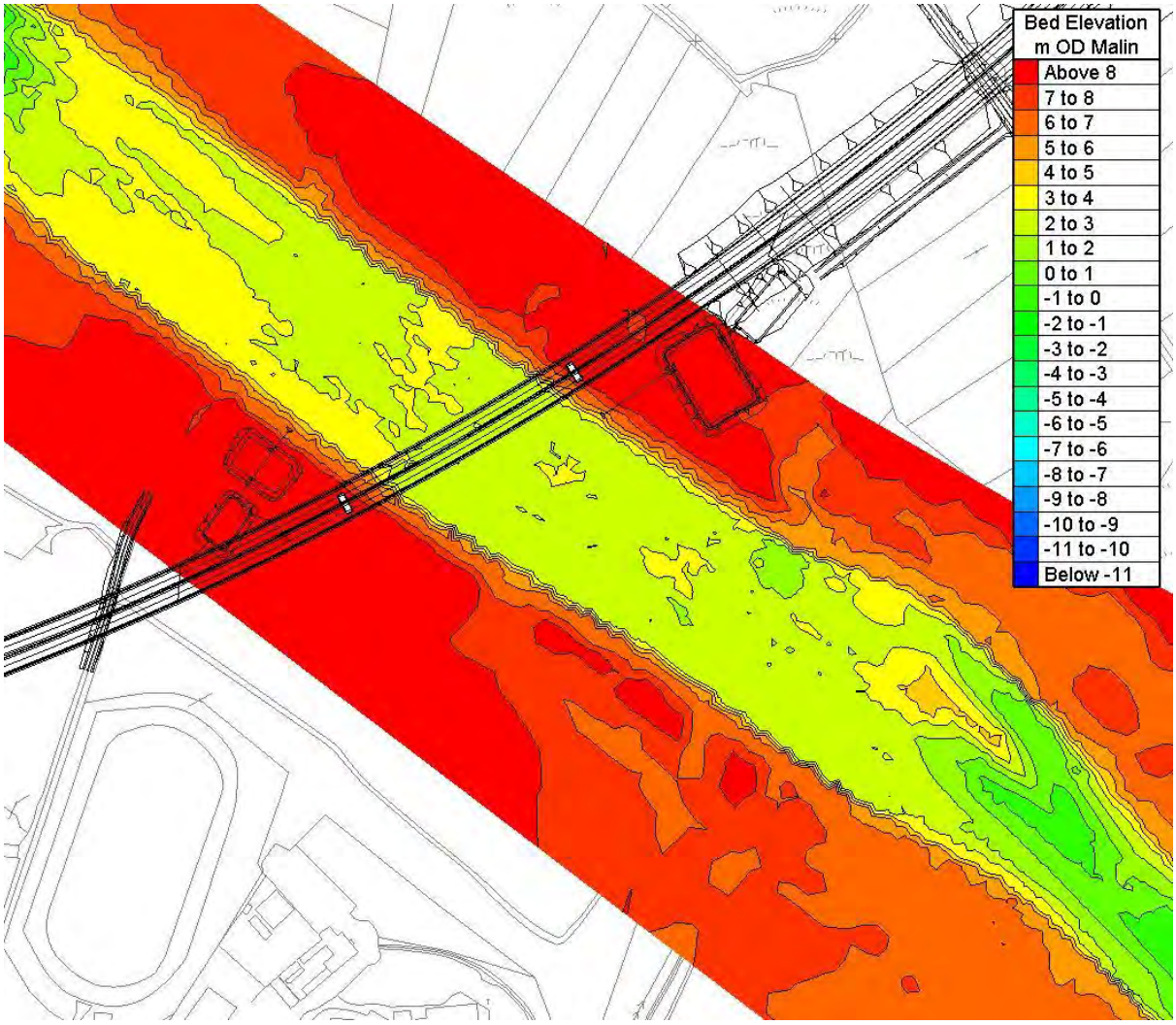


Figure 10 Bathymetry Plot in vicinity of the River Corrib Bridge crossing

5.2 Model calibration

The recent flood event with the peak flood occurring on 2nd January 2016 gave a flood level at Dangan Gauge of 6.87 mOD Malin, which based on the statistical analysis of the AM series represents a 32 year return period flood event based on water level records (note it is the largest recorded flood in at least 60 years (since at least the commencement of the arterial drainage scheme in 1959). The estimated flood flow peak for this event is 438cumec and the return period associated with such a flow is 44 years based on the estimated AM flow series Q-T relationship. The out of bank flooding in the vicinity of the NUIG Engineering Building upstream of the Quincentenary Bridge indicates a flood level of circa 6.45 to 6.5m OD Malin and further downstream adjacent to the Environmental Change Institute NUIG, the out of bank flooding indicates a flood level of circa 6.2 to 6.25 m OD Malin. The recorded peak flood level at the Galway Barrage Gauge was 6.04m OD Malin for this event. All gates in the barrage were fully opened during this flood event.

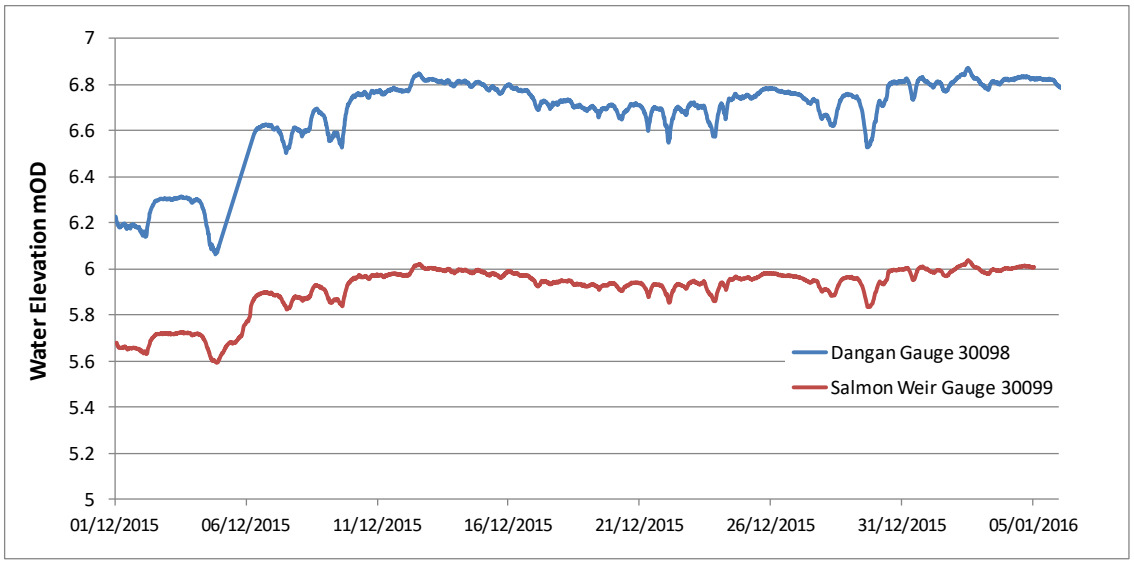


Figure 11 Recorded Flood Hydrograph for 2015/2016 Flood Event at Salmon Weir and Dangan Gauges

The 2-D Telemac model was run as a calibration exercise for a peak discharge rate of 438 cumec observed on 2 January 2016. The computed flood levels at the Clifden Railway Line piers upstream of the Salmon Weir Barrage, on the western bank adjacent to the Environmental Change Institute NUIG, at the upstream end of the NUIG Engineering Building near St Anthony's NUIG and at Dangan Gauge are 6.12m OD Malin, 6.21m OD Malin, 6.55m OD Malin and 6.87m OD Malin.

These predicted flood levels show good agreement with the observed flood levels described earlier for a Manning's coefficient of 0.024 as a surface roughness in the 2-D model. This magnitude of channel roughness is a reasonable value for the River Corrib in a 2-D model representation.

5.3 Design Flood Simulations and results

The at-site flow estimates from the Dangan Gauge are considered to provide the more reliable estimate of the median and 10 year flood flow magnitude over the FSU and CFRAM methods. The pooling group method available from the FSU method is considered the most reliable for estimating the flood growth curve and providing appropriate multipliers to factor up the median flood (Index flood) to the more extreme 100 and 1000 year flood flow magnitudes. This pooling group method combines the statistics from other similar gauging stations to provide 500 station years of data from which to derive the flood growth curve. This FSU pooling group gives the following growth factors 1.28, 1.79 and 2.22 for the 10, 100 and 1000 year flood events. The CFRAM study appears to use the following growth factors 1.26, 1.63 and 2.48 and the Dangan Gauge statistical analysis gives the following growth factors 1.42, 1.89, 2.36.

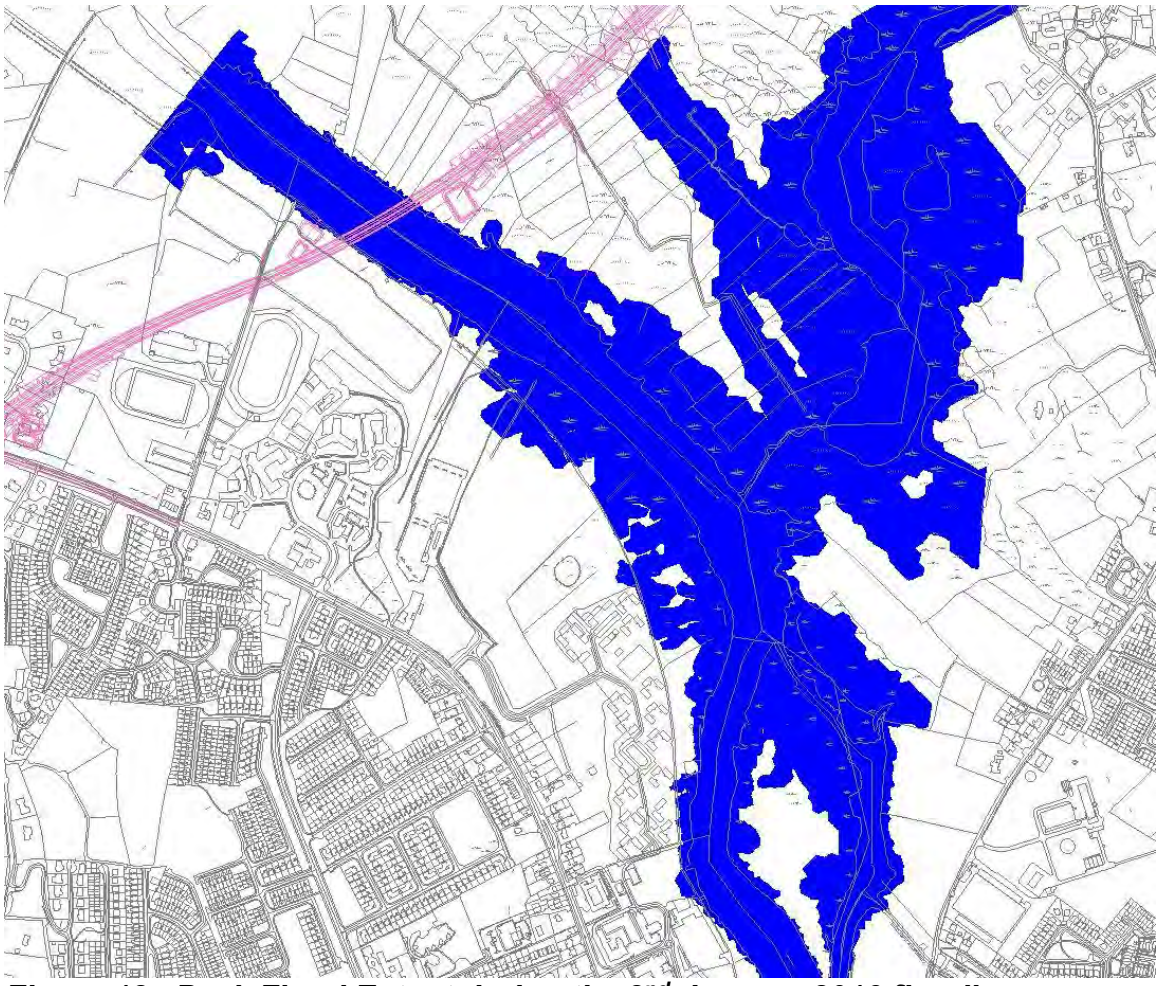


Figure 12 Peak Flood Extent during the 2nd January 2016 flooding

The following peak flows are used in the modelling to predict flood data levels at the River Corrib Bridge site 150m downstream of the Dangan Gauge. The inundation maps for each of these events is presented in Figures 13 to 16 and show that floodplain area at the crossing location is constrained to the river channel section.

Table 4 Computed Flood level Results for Proposed River Corrib Bridge Site

Return Period years	Specified QT Flood Flow (cumec)	Computed Flood Level Bridge upstream (m OD)	Computed Flood Level Bridge downstream (m OD)
10yr	389	6.716	6.697
100yr	520	7.197	7.180
1000yr	648	7.619	7.607
100yr+CC	624	7.538	7.526

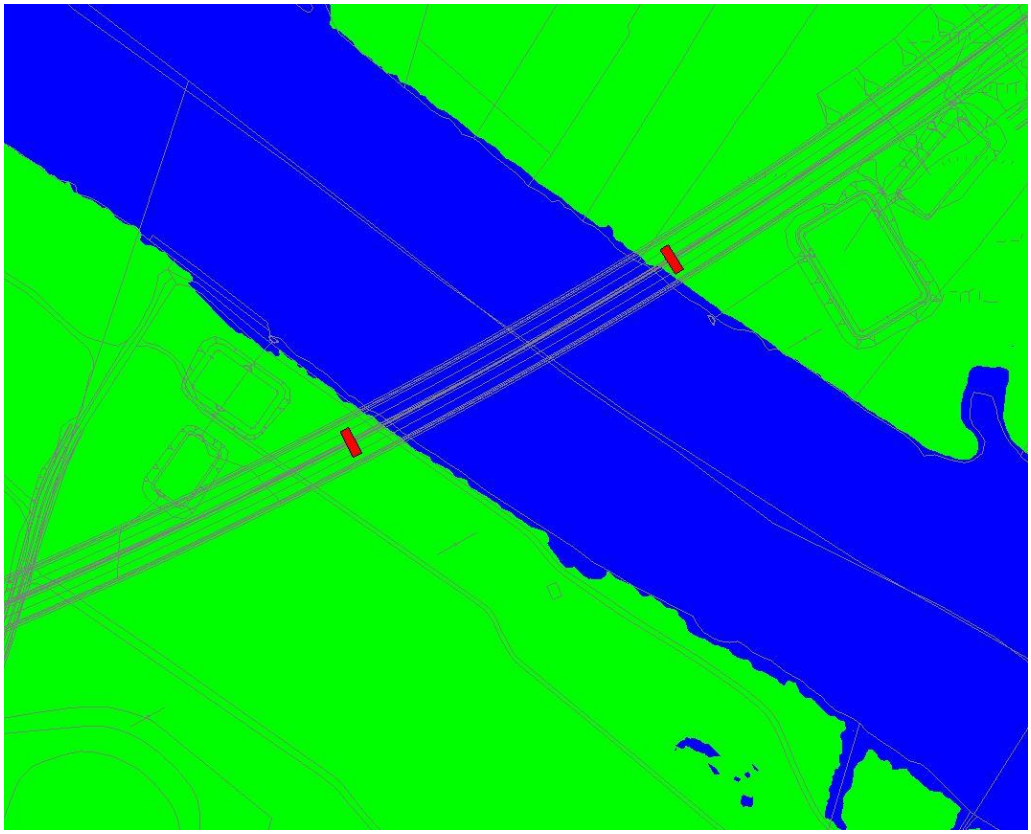


Figure 13 Flood Inundation at River Corrib Crossing for the 10 year flood event

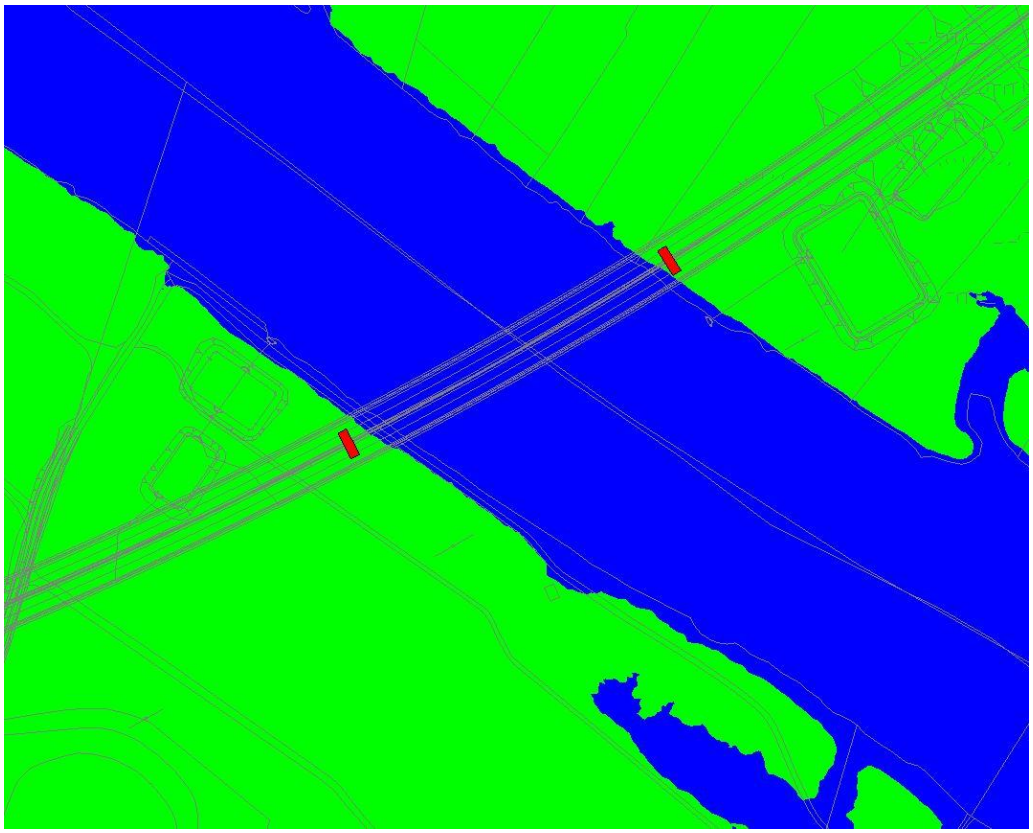


Figure 14 Flood Inundation at River Corrib Crossing for the 100 year flood event

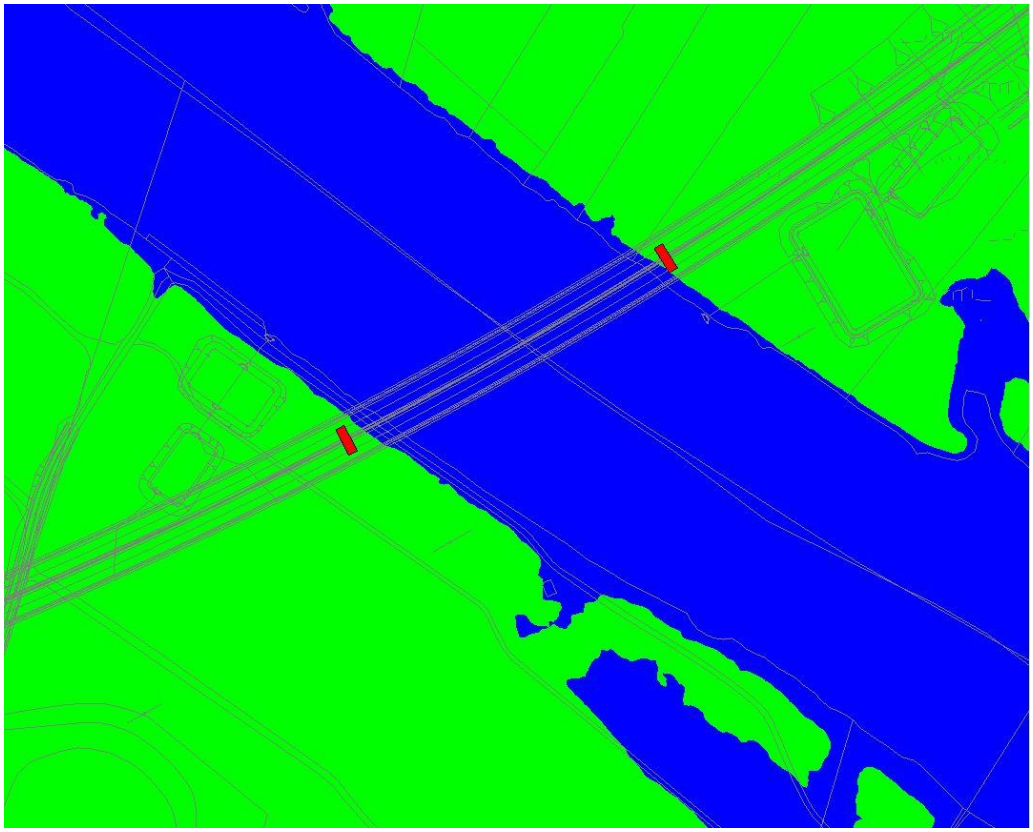


Figure 15 Flood Inundation at River Corrib Crossing for the 100 year with Climate Change flood event

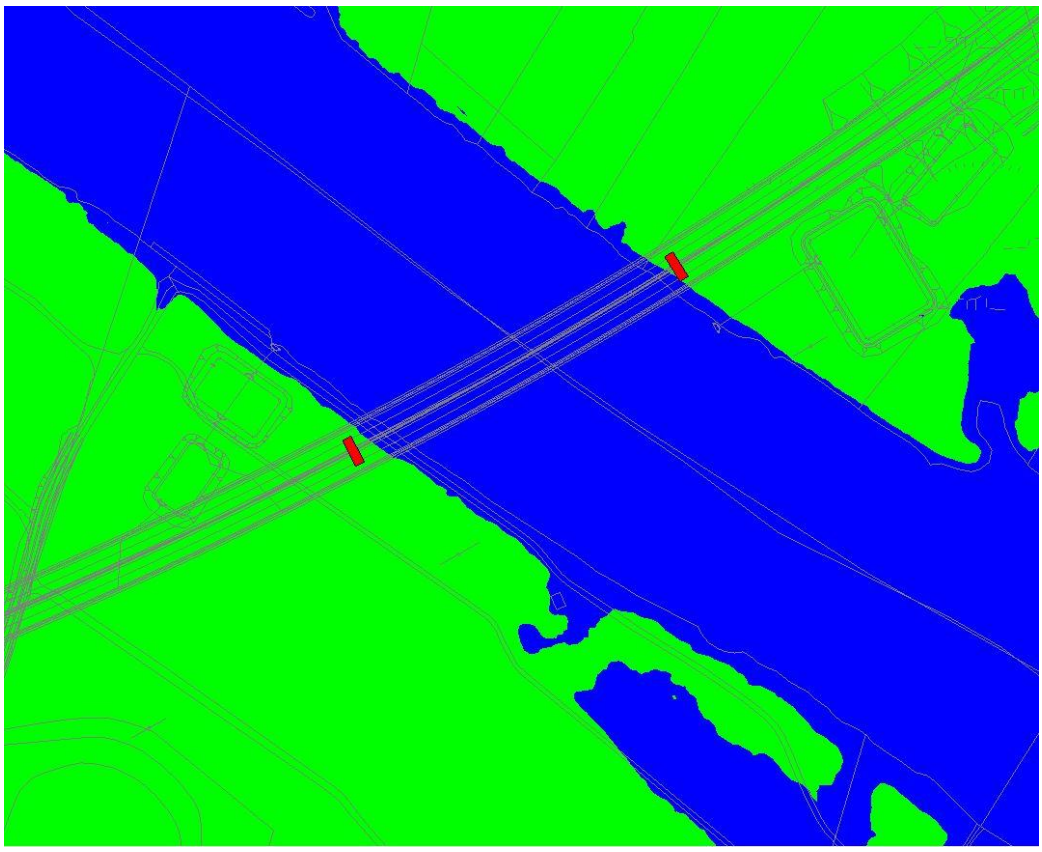


Figure 16 Flood Inundation at River Corrib Crossing for the 1000 year flood event

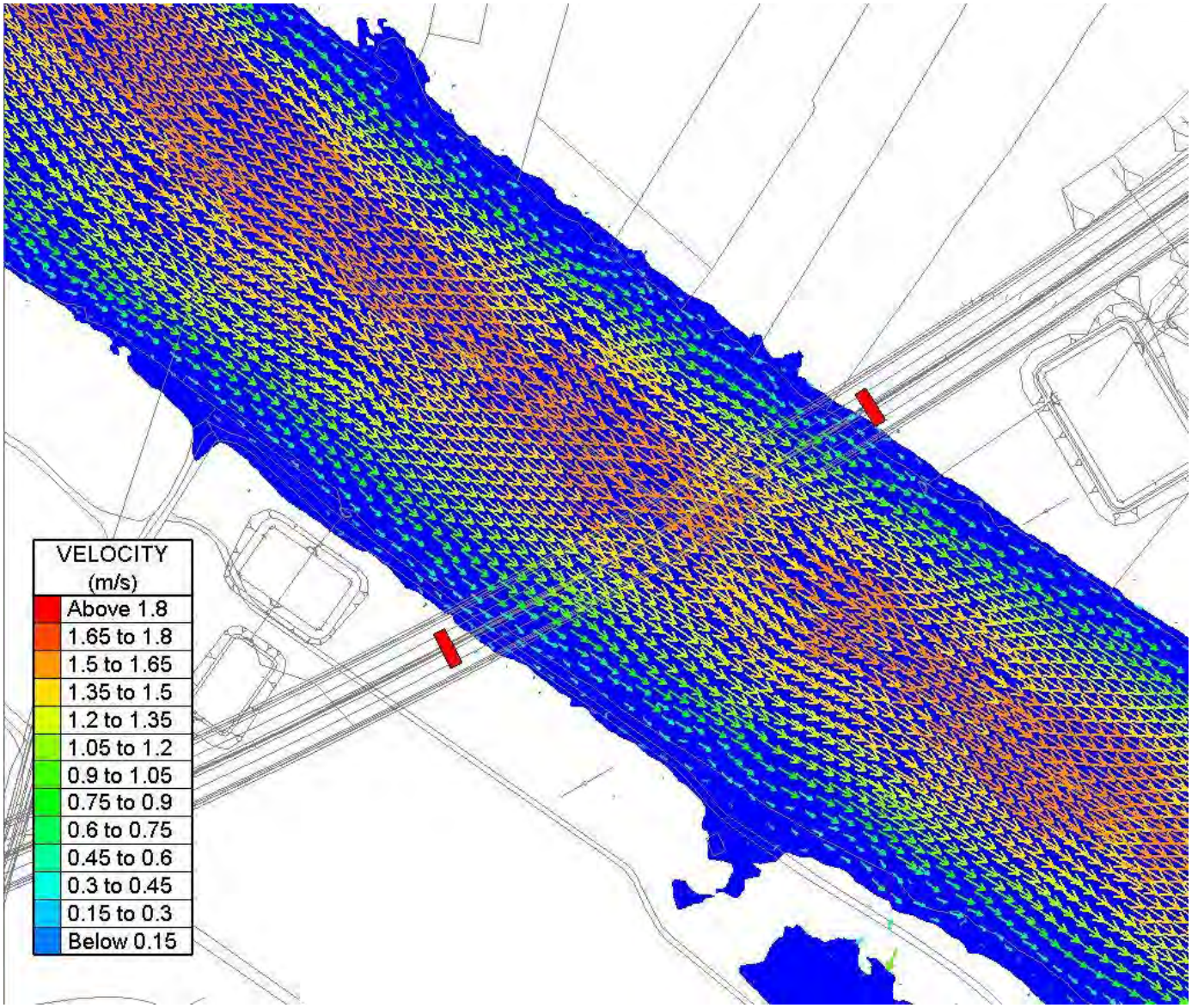


Figure 17 Velocity Plot of 100 year with CC peak flow condition at Rvier Corrib Bridge Site

6. CONCLUSIONS

The predicted flood level for the 100 year + Climate Change of 624cumec design flood event is 7.54m OD Malin. The proposed 150m clear span structure and the location of the support piers on the river bank will not result in any encroachment into the active floodplain area, being located just to the edge of the floodplain. The 1000 year flood level which defines Flood Zone C (low probability of flooding) is 7.62m OD Malin. The support piers based on the OPW 2m lidar dataset remain outside the active floodplain area for this 1000 year flood flow condition.

It is also concluded that the CFRAM flood levels and in particular the 1000 year flood level at Dangan Gauge of 8.02m OD Malin is likely to be overly conservative. Notwithstanding this higher flood level estimate from the CFRAM study the proposed large single span structure of 150m will not result in any potential impact to flood levels and flood risk either locally or in the upstream and downstream reaches with no discernible impact on flow depths or velocities as a result of the bridge support piers.

The proposed River Corrib Bridge provides significant freeboard of c. 10m above the design flood level at mid span which easily meets OPW freeboard requirements.

Appendix 1 OPW Section 50 Culvert applications

Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts
Application for Consent under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 & EU (Assessment and Management of Flood Risks) Regulations SI 122 of 2010

Project Name	**N6 Galway Transport Project**	Structure Ref No.	ST9/02

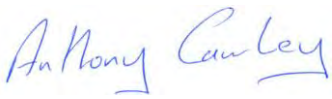
Applicant (Correspondence will issue to agent)			
Company or Organisation Name:	**Galway County Council**		
Postal Address:	NRDO Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Co. Galway		
Contact Person:	**Fintan O'Meara**		
Phone:	**091 796734**	Fax:	
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**		

Agent (Correspondence will issue to agent)			
Company or Organisation Name:	**Hydro Environmental Ltd**		
Postal Address:	**4 Caiseal Riada, Cloarinbridge, Co. Galway**		
Contact Person:	**Tony Cawley**		
Phone:	**091 796734**	Fax:	
E-mail:	**tony@hydroe.ie**		

Location and Parameters of crossing					
Watercourse:	**River Corrib**			Catchment:	**Hydrometric Area 30**
Address (Townland – County):		**Menlough/Dangan Galway**			
Grid Reference	X:	**128535**	Y:	**227708**	
Hydrometric Station(s) utilized		**30061, 30098, 30099, 30089**			
Area of Contributing Catchment:		**3125** km^2	Road Reference:		**Proposed N6**
Design Flood Flow:	**624**	m^3/s	Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP):		**100** %

Statement of Authenticity

I hereby certify that the information contained in this application form, along with all appended supporting information, has been checked by me and that all statements are true and accurate.

Name:	**Anthony Cawley**
Company/Organisation:	**N6 Galway Transport Project**
Signature:	
Date:	**25 October 2016**

Application Check List	☐
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM	☐
SUPPORTING HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	☐
PHOTOGRAPHS COVERING SITE OF ALL PROPOSED WORKS	☐
SCALED PLAN OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE/CULVERT/APPROACH EARTHWORKS	☐
SCALED LONG SECTION OF CHANNEL THROUGH BRIDGE/CULVERT	☐
DETAILS OF RELEVANT EXISTING STRUCTURES	☐
COMPLETED STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	☐
PLAN OF CATCHMENT AREA	☐
COPY OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION WITH CONDITIONS *1	☐

For OPW use only	*Date of Receipt*							
OPW Drainage Maintenance Region	*East*	☐	*South East*	☐	*South West*	☐	*West*	☐
Correspondence Number			*OPW Register No:*					
			Consent Issued	☐				

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hydrological Analysis

Methodology Applied

Method Used	Tick box if used or state other	Flow *2 (m^3/sec)
6 – Variable Catchment characteristics		
3 – Variable Catchment Characteristics		
IH 124	☐	
Gauged Flow	☐	
Unit Hydrograph	☐	
Other (Qmed) HEL	☒	**265cumec**
FSU (Qmed)	☒	**245cumec**

FSR ☐ FSU ☒ Other ☒

The QMed from statistical analysis of 30years of AM data was used to estimate the QMED as it provided the highest flow estimate and more accurate than the FSU method as it uses a revised rating applied to Dangan Gauge for all gates open on the Salmon weir barrage during flood conditions

Factors Applied

Type of Factor	Value Used
Climate Change a;;owance	**1.2**
Flood Growth Curve	**1.89**
Factor for Statistical Standard Error for 100year flow from frequency analysis	**1.09**
Drained Channel (included for in the gauged data)	0
Other	0

Tidal ☐

Comments
The statistical error for the QMED was determined from the frequency analysis and represents a factor of 1.09. The flood growth curve used the highest estimate from the FSU, CFRAM and HEL single site analysis giving a factor of 1.89 and as per OPW guidelines on Climate change allowance a factor of 1.2 is used. **Qdesign = 624cumec**

Hydraulic/Structure Details

Description of Structure*3	Full Span Superstructure having a single channel span width of 150m across the River Corrib channel. The support piers are setback 5 and 10m from the channel bank edge on the eastern and western banks respectively. These piers are located just outside the floodplain area and therefore the structure does not encroach the conveyance zone of the river.
Effective Conveyance Area *4	**575**m^2
Upstream bed Level (typical at mid span) **2.98**mOD	Downstream Invert Level (mid span) **2.86** mOD
Upstream Soffit Level (mid span) **19.25** mOD	Downstream Soffit Level (midspan) **19.25** mOD
Upstream Design Flood Level (mid span) **N6 Galway Transport Project** mOD	Downstream Design Flood Level (mid span) **7.526** mOD

NOTES :

1. In line with OPW policy, section 50 approvals should be sought for bridges and culverts that are necessary for access or deemed acceptable by the planning authority. A copy of the notice of grant of planning permission with all conditions should be enclosed with all applications, that are not exempt development under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as evidence that these factors have been considered.
2. Flow is the estimated flow from the catchment, without any factors applied.
3. The following details are to be included: the channel bed level, invert and soffit levels of the structure along with the width, length and total conveyance area. Any environmental considerations such as bed depression, baffles, mammal walkways etc. should be described.
4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

4. Effective conveyance area is from channel bed level to design flood level.
5. All levels must be given to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head.

If the application form is not completed correctly, and in its entirety, the application may be deemed invalid and returned for correction.

OPW
Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí
The Office of Public Works

Ceann Oifig
Sráid Jonathan Swift
Baile Átha Troim
Co. na Mí
C15 NX36

Head Office
Jonathan Swift Street
Trim
Co Meath
C15 NX36

Fón/Phone: (0761) 10 6000
(046) 942 6000
Facs/Fax: (046) 948 1793
Íosghlao/LoCall 1890 213414
Suíomh gréasáin/website: www.opw.ie

Our Ref: 452-2017

Your Ref: 233985

ARUP Galway
Job No: 233985-00
File A B C
Proj. Owner MH Init: Date 11/8
Date: 11 AUG 2017
To. Init. Date To. Init. Date

Arup,
Corporate House,
City East Business Park,
Ballybrit,
Galway
H91 KSYD

Re: N6 Galway City Transport Project

Dear Ms. Ní Mhurchu,

I refer to your recent Section 50 application. The documentation submitted has been examined.

I am to confirm that the consent of the Commissioners of Public Works under Section 50 of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945 is given as follows and should be noted; not all items on the Section 50 application checklist were provided.
The consultant engineer should be informed that the note on page 16 of the Hydrology report indicating a potential issue at culvert 17 due to an undersized pipe downstream should be brought to the attention of the local authority for their consideration.

Permission was previously granted, after some minor alterations to the design, permission is being sought again for 17 No. Culverts, the crossing of the river Corrib remains unchanged from the original Section 50 application. The following should be noted;

It should be noted that consent is given only for the purpose of Section 50 and does not absolve the recipient of responsibility for any adverse effects caused by this installation to any third party.

The Commissioners of Public Works are not responsible and accept no liability for any loss or damage whatsoever caused as a result of this development.

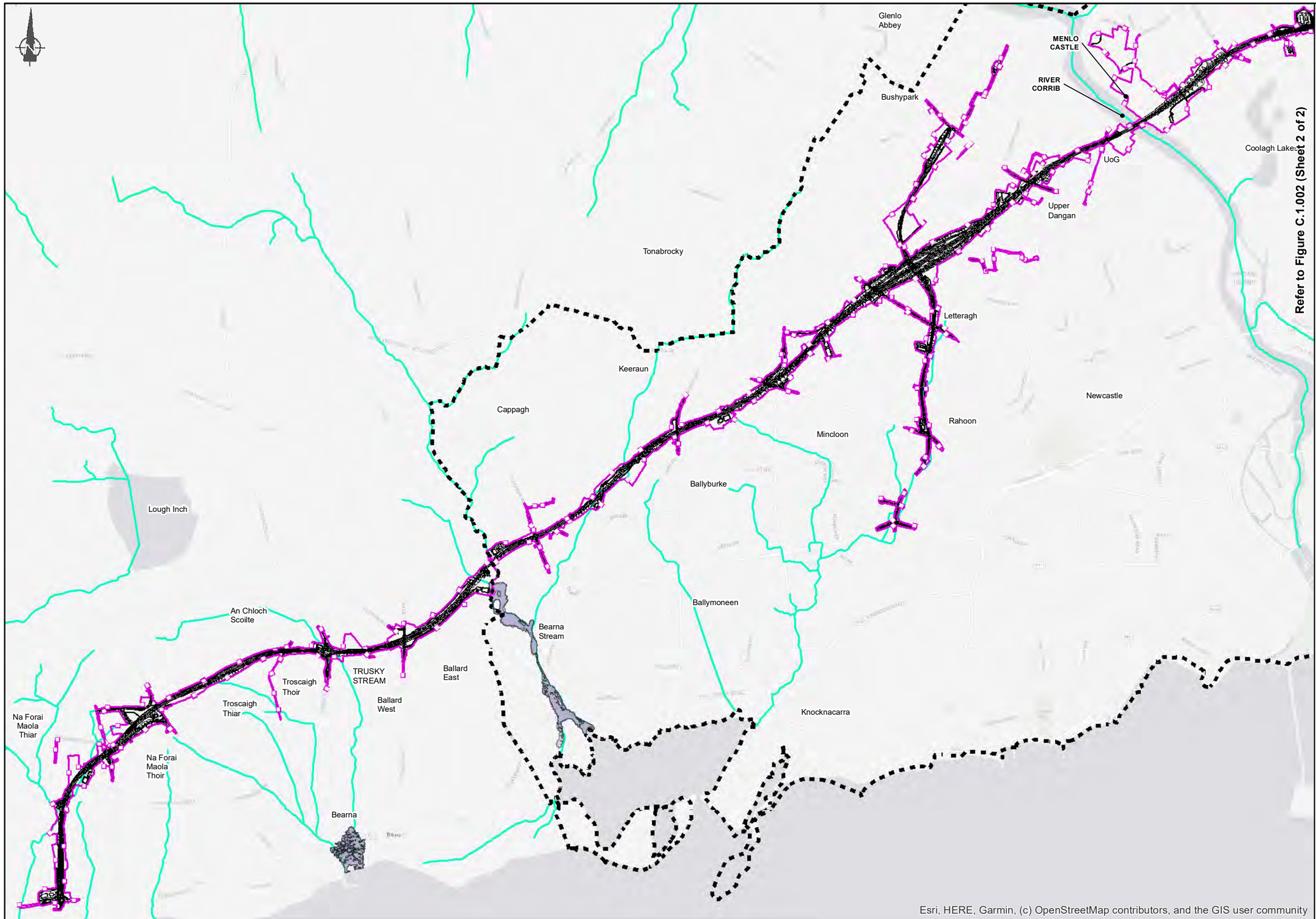
Yours sincerely

Nora Carey
Engineering Services Administration Unit
9th August 2017

Appendix C – pFRA Flood Risk Mapping

Appendix C – pFRA and National Indictive Flood Risk Mapping

A3



FOR INFORMATION

Legend

- City Boundary
- Assessment Boundary
- Proposed N6 GCRR
- Watercourses
- NIFM River Flood Extent - Medium Probability
- NIFM River Flood Extent - Low Probability

Clients: An Roinn Iompair Department of Transport; Tionscadal Éireann Project Ireland 2040; N6 Galway City Transport Project; Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe Galway County Council; TII

Sheet 1 / Sheet 2 — Key Plan

Consultant: ARUP
Corporate House, City East Business Park, Ballybrit, Galway, Ireland
Tel +353 (0)91 460675
www.N6GalwayCity.ie
www.arup.ie

Job Title: **N6 Galway City Ring Road**

Scale: 1: 25000 @A3

Date: **March 2025**

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
I1	28/03/2025	KJ	TC	MH

Drawing Title: pFRA and National Indictive Flood Risk Mapping Sheet 1 of 2

Drawing Status: **For Information**

Job No	Drawing No	Issue
233985-00	Figure C.1.001	I1

A3

FOR INFORMATION

Legend

- City Boundary
- Assessment Boundary
- Proposed N6 GCRR
- Watercourses
- NIFM River Flood Extent - Medium Probability
- NIFM River Flood Extent - Low Probability

Menlough
MENLO CASTLE
LACKAGH QUARRY
Parkmore
PERMANENT STABLES
TEMPORARY STABLES
GALWAY RACECOURSE
Coolagh Lakes
UoG
River Corrib
Terryland
Ballybrit
Briarhill
Ardaun
Merlin Park
Renmore
Galway

Refer to Figure C.1.001 (Sheet 1 of 2)

Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

Clients: An Roinn Iompair Department of Transport; Tionscadal Éireann Project Ireland 2040; N6 Galway City Transport Project; Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe Galway County Council; TII

Sheet 1 / Sheet 2 — Key Plan

Consultant: ARUP
Corporate House, City East Business Park, Ballybrit, Galway, Ireland
Tel +353 (0)91 460675
www.N6GalwayCity.ie
www.arup.ie

Job Title: **N6 Galway City Ring Road**

Scale: 1: 25000 @A3

Date: **March 2025**

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
I1	28/03/2025	KJ	TC	MH

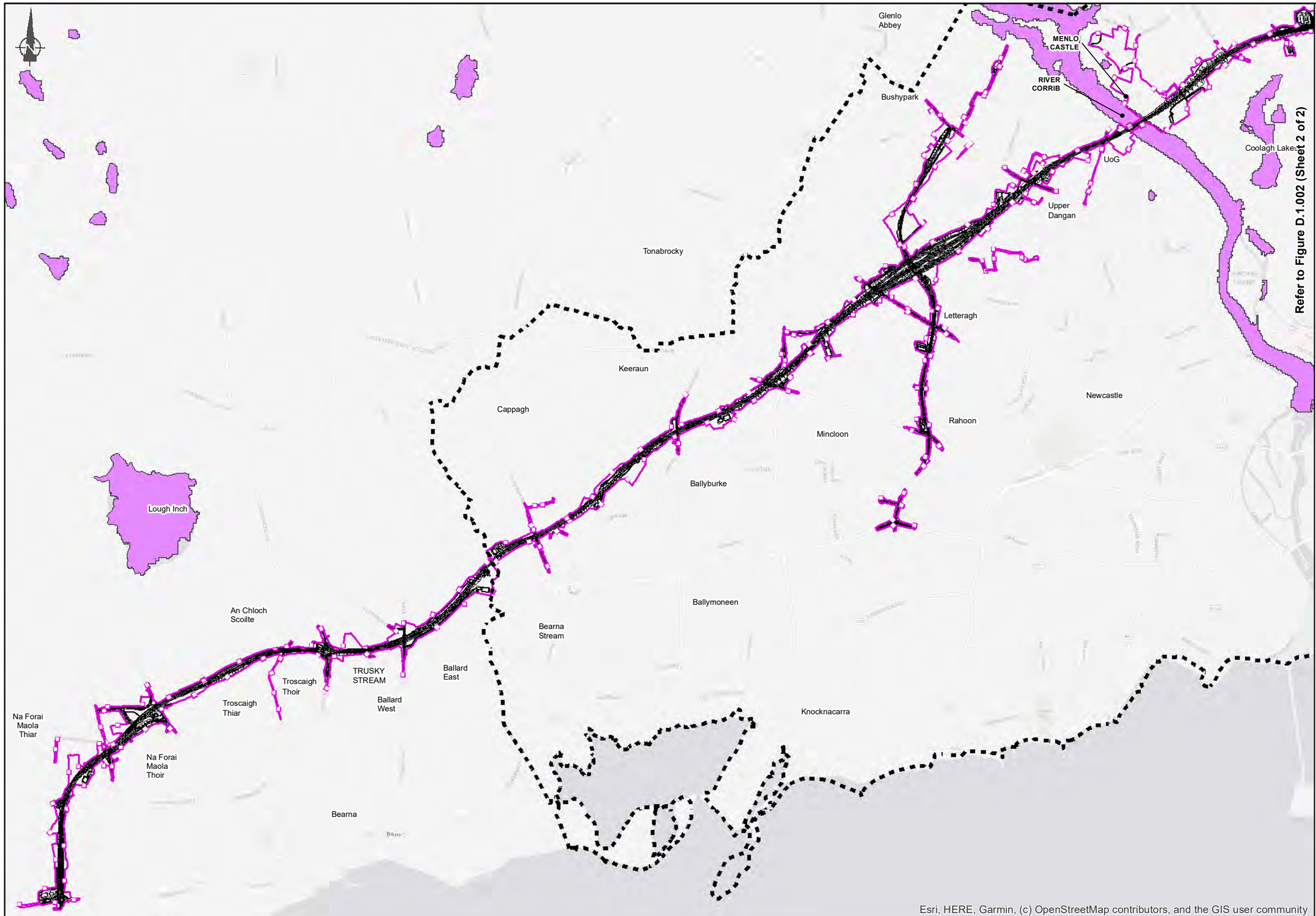
Drawing Title: pFRA and National Indictive Flood Risk Mapping Sheet 2 of 2

Drawing Status: For Information

Job No	Drawing No	Issue
233985-00	Figure C.1.002	I1

Appendix D – Groundwater Flood Risk Mapping and karst features map

A3



FOR INFORMATION

Legend

- City Boundary
- Assessment Boundary
- Proposed N6 GCRR

Maximum Historic Groundwater flooding [GSI] Flood Type

- Groundwater
- Groundwater/Surface water

Karst Landforms

FTYPE

- Borehole
- Cave
- Dry Valley
- Enclosed Depression
- Spring
- Superficial Solution Features
- Swallow Hole
- Turlough

Clients: An Roinn Iompair Department of Transport; Tionscadal Éireann Project Ireland 2040; N6 Galway City Transport Project; Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe Galway County Council; TII

Sheet 1 / Sheet 2

Key Plan

Consultant: ARUP

Corporate House, City East Business Park, Ballybrit, Galway, Ireland
Tel +353 (0)91 460675
www.N6GalwayCity.ie
www.arup.ie

Job Title: **N6 Galway City Ring Road**

Scale: 1: 25000 @A3

Date: **March 2025**

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
I1	28/03/2025	KJ	TC	MH

Drawing Title: Groundwater Flood Risk and Karst Features Mapping Sheet 1 of 2

Drawing Status: For Information

Job No	Drawing No	Issue
233985-00	Figure D.1.001	I1

A3

FOR INFORMATION

Legend

- City Boundary
- Assessment Boundary
- Proposed N6 GCRR

Maximum Historic Groundwater flooding [GSI] Flood Type

- Groundwater
- Groundwater/Surface water

Karst Landforms

FTYPE

- Borehole
- Cave
- Dry Valley
- Enclosed Depression
- Spring
- Superficial Solution Features
- Swallow Hole
- Turlough

Menlough
MENLO CASTLE
LACKAGH QUARRY
Parkmore
PERMANENT STABLES
TEMPORARY STABLES
GALWAY RACECOURSE
Coolagh Lakes
UoG
River Corrib
Terryland
Ballybrit
Briarhill
Ardaun
Merlin Park
Renmore
Galway

Refer to Figure D.1.001 (Sheet 1 of 2)

Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

Clients: An Roinn Iompair Department of Transport; Tionscadal Éireann Project Ireland 2040; N6 Galway City Transport Project; Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe Galway County Council; TII

Sheet 1 / Sheet 2 — Key Plan

Consultant

ARUP
Corporate House
City East Business Park
Ballybrit, Galway, Ireland
Tel +353 (0)91 460675
www.N6GalwayCity.ie
www.arup.ie

Job Title: **N6 Galway City Ring Road**

Scale: 1: 25000 @A3

Date: **March 2025**

Issue	Date	By	Chkd	Appd
I1	28/03/2025	KJ	TC	MH

Drawing Title
Groundwater Flood Risk and Karst Features Mapping
Sheet 2 of 2

Drawing Status
For Information

Job No	Drawing No	Issue
233985-00	Figure D.1.002	I1

Appendix E – Flood Risk Assessment Galway Racecourse Development

ARUP

Galway Race Committee Trust

Proposed Replacement Stables, Galway Racecourse, Ballybrit, Galway

Engineering Report

Reference: 233985_4-03.45.001

Issue 1 | 21 June 2024

This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client. It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

Job number 233985-00

Arup Ireland Partner Limited
Arup Corporate House
City East Business Park Ballybrit
Galway
Ireland
arup.com

6. Flood Risk Assessment

6.1 Introduction

The flood risk assessment has been carried out in accordance with The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities, Dept. of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and The Office of Public Works, Nov 2009 (FRMPG)[2].

The core objectives set out in these guidelines are to:

- Avoid inappropriate development in areas of flood risk
- Avoid new developments that may increase flood risk elsewhere
- Ensure effective management of residual risks for developments permitted in floodplains
- Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic growth
- Improve the understanding of flood risk among the relevant stakeholders
- Ensure that the requirements of EU and National law in relation to the natural environment and nature conservation are complied with at all stages of flood risk management

The key principles to be adopted by regional and local authorities, developers and their agents are to:

- Avoid the risk, where possible
- Substitute less vulnerable uses, where avoidance is not possible
- Mitigate and manage the risk, where avoidance and substitution are not possible

6.2 Site Description

In addition to the site description in Section 2 of this report, the site is located approximately 2.46km north of Galway Bay, 2.87km northeast of Lough Atalia, 4.3km east of the River Corrib and 2.25km from Ballindooley Lake. Refer to Figure 6.1.

[2] https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/7db50-the-planning-system-and-flood-risk-management-guidelines-for-planning-authorities-nov-09/

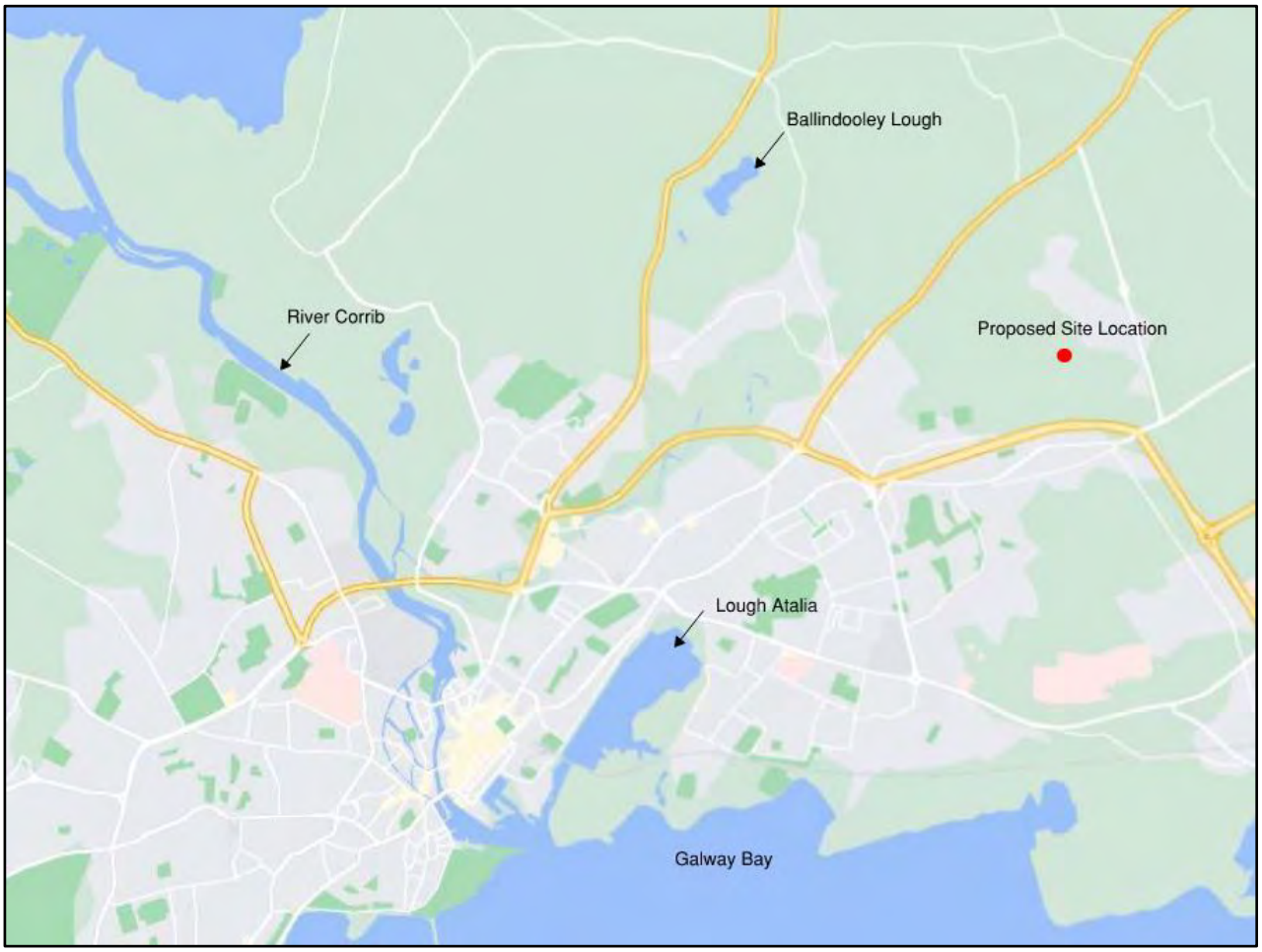


Figure 6.1 Proximity to Coastline

6.3 Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment

The flood risk for the site was established using the OPW's Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) maps in conjunction with the Galway City Council Draft Development Plan 2023 – 2029, which includes an updated draft strategic FRA report[3].

Table 6.1 below gives details of flood risk zones with respect to annual exceedance probability.

Figure 6.2 identifies the location of the proposed site, situated in Zone C, as per the Zoning map in Appendix A of the GCC DDP 2023 – 2029.

[3] JBA Consulting (galwaycity.ie)

Table 6.1 Flood Risk Zones

Zone	Fluvial Annual Exceedance Probability	Depiction in Flood Zone Map
Zone A High probability of flooding	This zone defines areas with the highest risk of flooding from rivers (i.e. more than 1% probability or more than 1 in 100) and the coast (i.e. more than 0.5% probability or more than 1 in 200)	Dark Blue
Zone B Moderate probability of flooding	This zone defines areas with a moderate risk of flooding from rivers (i.e. 0.1% to 1% probability or between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000) and the coast (i.e. 0.1% to 0.5% probability or between 1 in 200 and 1 in 1000)	Light Blue
Zone C Low probability of Flooding	This zone defines areas with a low risk of flooding from rivers and the coast (i.e. less than 0.1% probability or less than 1 in 1000)	All other areas

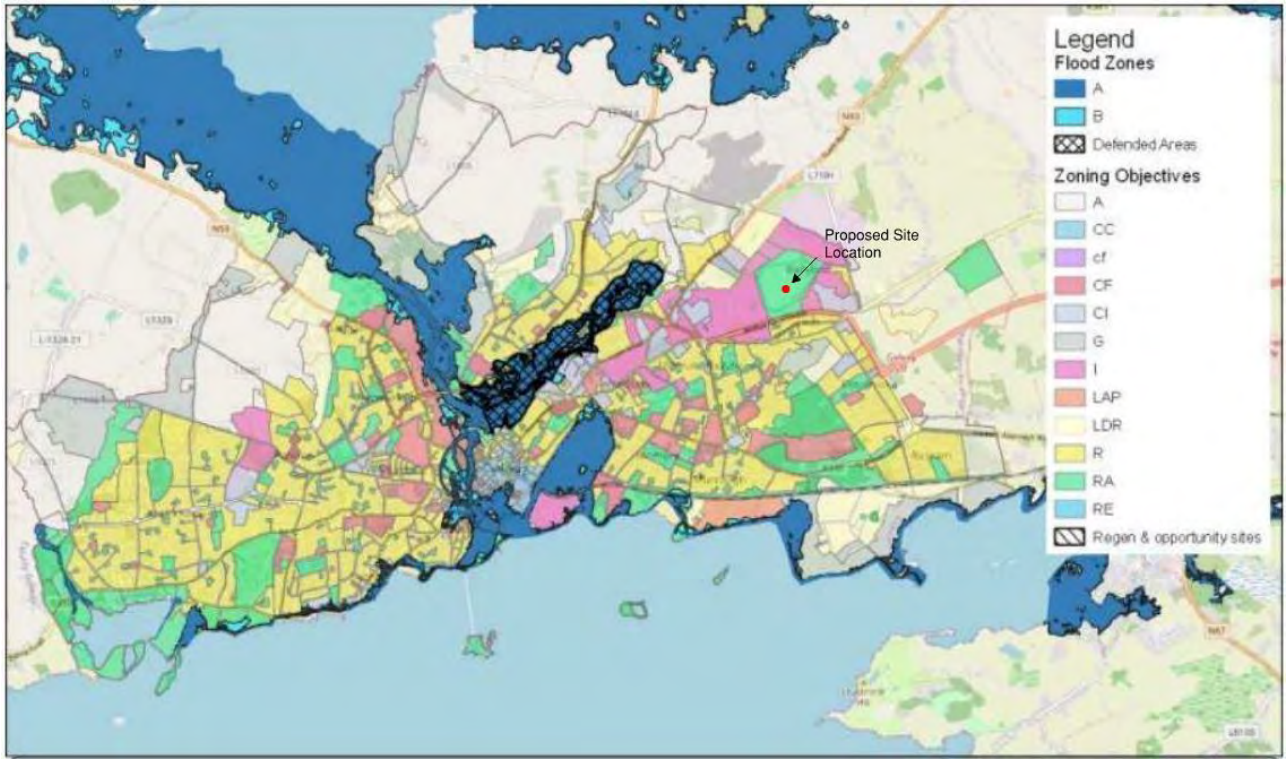


Figure 6.2 Extract from GCC DDP 2023 – 2029 Flood Zone Mapping

The vulnerability of development is then considered in combination with the flood risks zones to ascertain whether the development type is appropriate in the flood zones or whether the justification test is required. Table 6.2 shows a matrix that has been extracted from Table 3.2 of the Flood Risk Management Planning Guidelines (FRMPG).[4]

[4] chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.opr.ie/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/2009-Planning-System-Flood-Risk-Mgmt-1.pdf

Table 6.2 Matrix of Vulnerability versus Flood Zone to illustrate Appropriate Development and that required to meet the Justification Test

	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

The potential flooding mechanisms and sources for the proposed development are identified and assessed in the following sections.

6.3.1 Fluvial Flood Risk

Fluvial flooding arises when high rainfall results in surface watercourses bursting their normal banks and expanding into adjoining floodplains. Fluvial flooding can also be caused by insufficient capacity in hydraulic structures such as culvert crossings or bridges or when structures become blocked with debris. Figure 6.3 below has been extracted from the OPW pFRA maps and present the nearest fluvial flood risk to the proposed development site.

No areas of fluvial flood risk have been identified on or in the vicinity of the proposed development site. The highest 1 in 100 year flood level on the Terryland River is 3.39 AOD, as per CFRAM map data, and the existing site level at the proposed development site is 36.400 AOD. Refer to Appendix J.

Due to the sloping nature of the proposed development site, fluvial flooding is imperceptible.

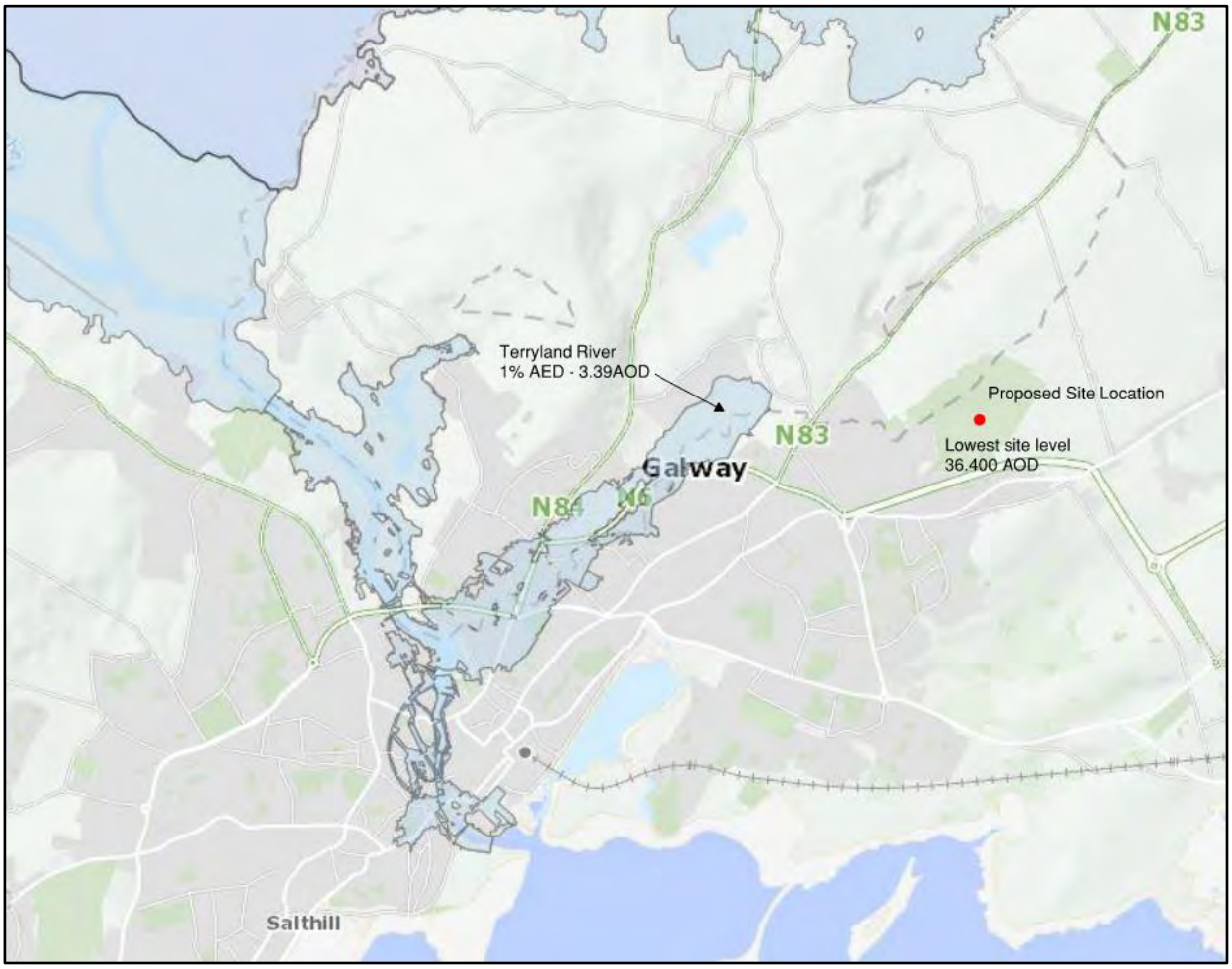


Figure 6.3 Low Probability Fluvial Flooding, extract from PRFA (myplan.ie)

6.3.2 Pluvial Flood Risk

Pluvial Flooding can arise when ponding of runoff waters occurs within local depressions in the topography areas. This usually occurs when the rainfall intensity and duration exceed the infiltration capacity of the underlying soil causing temporary building up of flood waters in such areas. In the national PFRA study a simplified model for pluvial flooding was developed which identified from aerial lidar data local depressions and their surrounding contributing catchment area. The potential for ponding and the extent of ponding was determined for these depressions using Met Eireann storm rainfall statistics and soil infiltration characteristics based on soil, subsoil and groundwater aquifer maps.

The proposed development has been designed with a surface water drainage and surface water management plan, to manage design storms up to the 1 in 100 year return period event, it is very unlikely that any ponding will occur within the site boundary.

The development site is located in Flood Zone C for pluvial flooding and is at low risk of flooding from pluvial sources.
Due to the sloping nature of the proposed development site, pluvial flooding is low imperceptible.

6.3.3 Groundwater Flood Risk

Groundwater flooding is associated with areas of high-water table levels which can generally result in small areas of winter ponding of lands gradually filling and emptying between autumn and spring. These flood areas are generally referred to as seasonal lakes or turloughs. Known areas of groundwater flood risk are presented on the pFRA mapping. See extract below in. There are no locations, within the site boundary or within the immediate vicinity of the site, located in Zone C, outlined as at risk from groundwater flooding. Therefore the likelihood of flooding from groundwater flooding is extremely low.

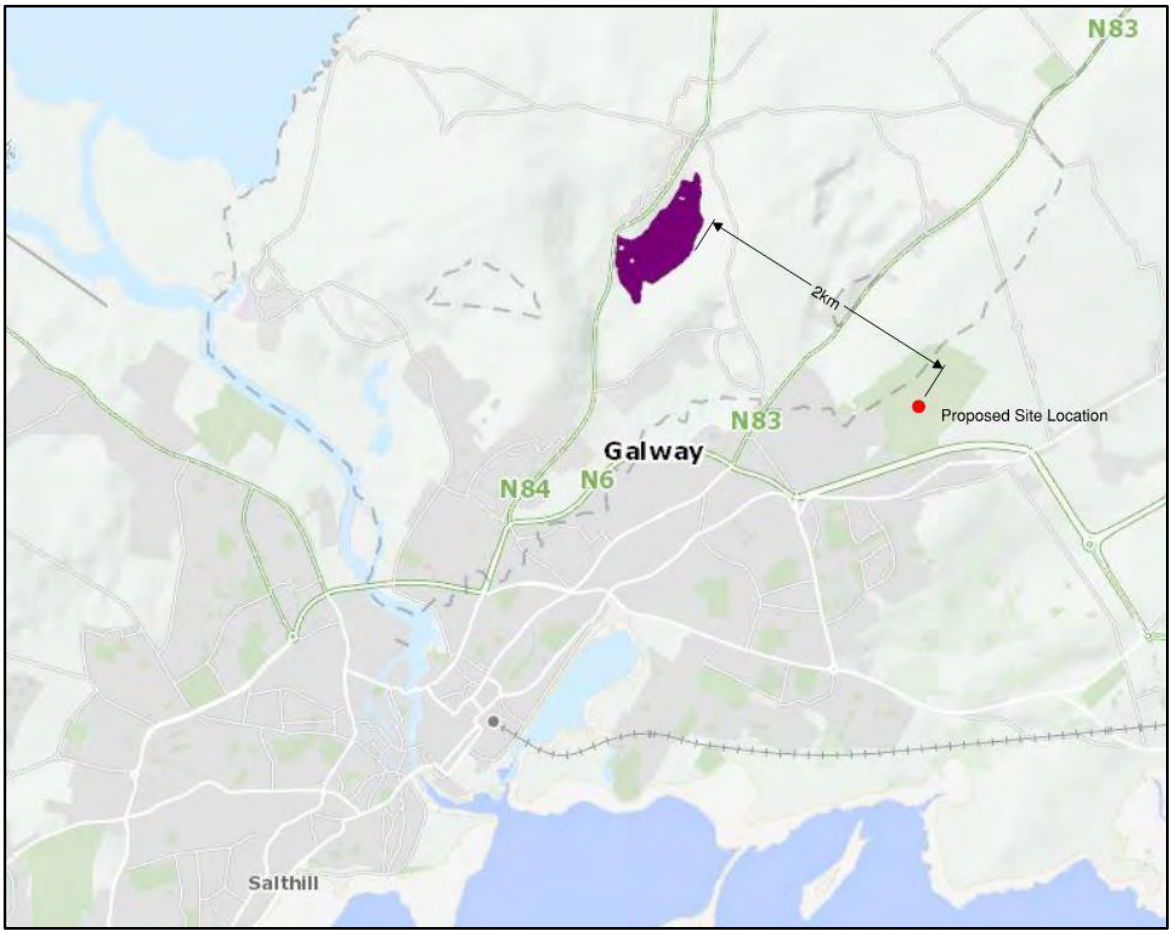


Figure 6.4 Groundwater Flood Extents, extract from PFRA (myplan.ie)

6.3.4 Coastal Flood Risk

Coastal flood risk arises when there is a risk of inundation from the sea. This can be as a result of tidal, storm surge or wave overtopping. The site is located approximately 6.1km from the sea at Galway Bay. Refer to Figure 6.5.

There is no risk of flooding from tidal or coastal sources at the proposed development site. The lowest finished ground level of the proposed site is approximately 46.000 AOD. The nearest risk of coastal flooding is at Lough Atalia (2.87km from the proposed site), which is at approximately 3.275 AOD. Refer to Figure 6.5 below.

Due to the sloping nature and proximity of the proposed development site, coastal flooding is imperceptible.

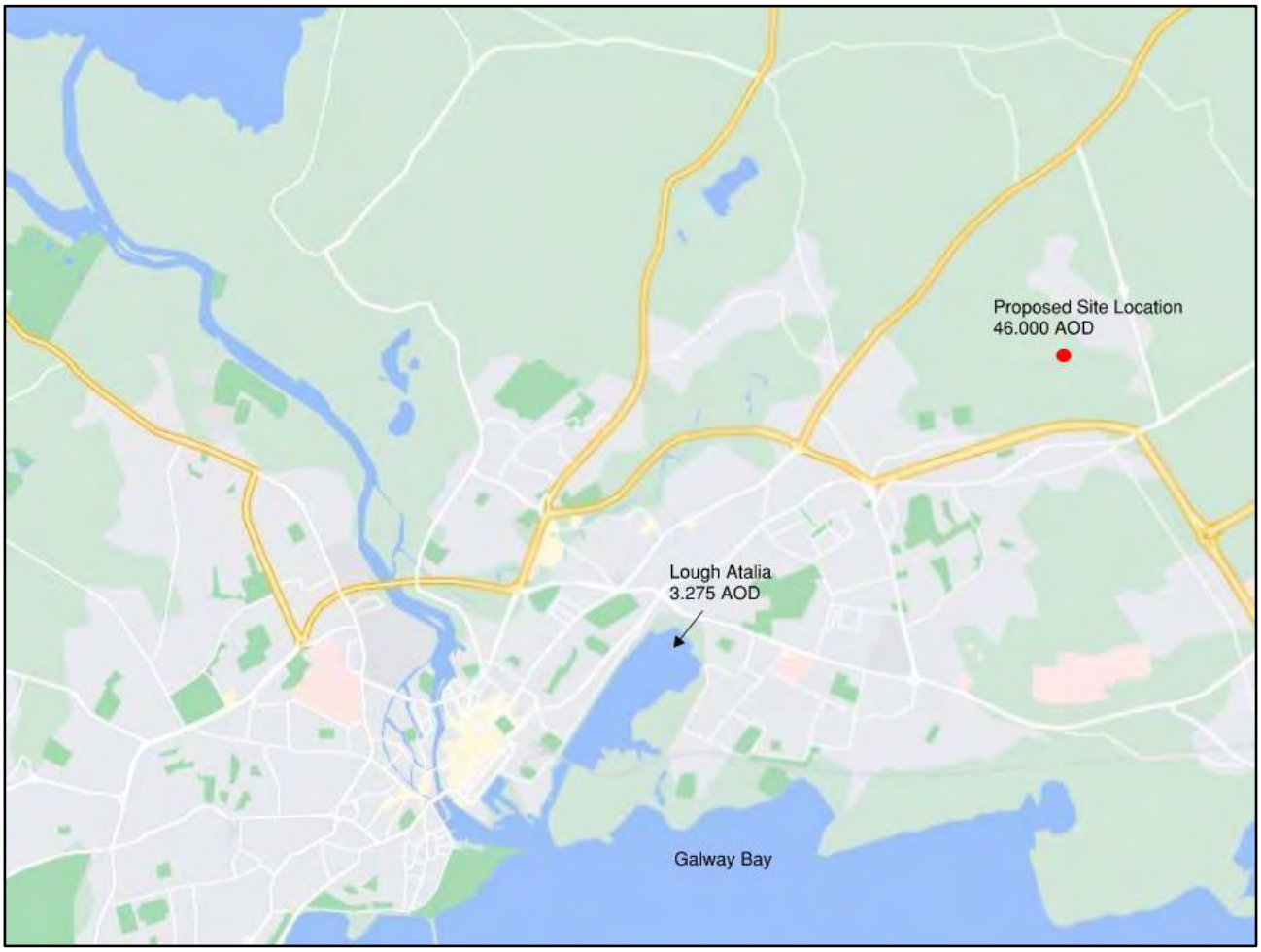


Figure 6.5 Coastal versus Proposed Site Levels

6.4 Flood Risk Summary

The proposed development site lies outside both the Flood Zones A and B for both Fluvial, Pluvial and Coastal Flood Extents and is therefore located within Flood Zone C. The risk of flooding from other sources, such as groundwater and urban drainage is extremely low.

Therefore in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk management guidelines the proposed development type is appropriate and is not subject to the justification test.