

Project progress

The project is progressing well with the flood mapping process nearing completion. The flood maps are being used in combination with a range of other datasets to develop a list of flood risk management options for the Lee catchment. A stakeholder workshop was held on 23 May 2008 to discuss flood risk management objectives and options. The workshop provided an opportunity to update project stakeholders on project progress and to provide feedback on proposed methods for option assessment.

The Gearagh



Carrigadrohid castle



Owennacurra River in Midleton

Contact details

If you have any questions or require any further information relating to this study or if you would like to be included on a distribution list for future issues of this newsletter please email LeeCFRAMStudy@opw.ie

Further information is also available on our project website at www.leecframs.ie

Next issue

In the next issue of the newsletter we will have a **Focus On** section on the processes involved in determining the flood risk management objectives for the Lee catchment. The next newsletter will be available at the end of July.

LEE CATCHMENT FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDY

Newsletter - 22
June 2008

Halcrow



Introduction

Hello and welcome to the June 2008 edition of the Lee CFRAMS newsletter. In this month's newsletter we will focus on the third and final flood mapping format being produced for the Lee CFRAMS, namely flood risk mapping. Flood risk maps will show the estimated potential adverse economic consequences associated with a flood event for all of the annual exceedence probabilities (AEP's) in terms of annual average damages (AAD).

This is the 22nd edition of the Lee CFRAMS newsletter. Please visit our website at www.leecframs.ie/documents.asp for all previous editions of the newsletters.-

Focus On

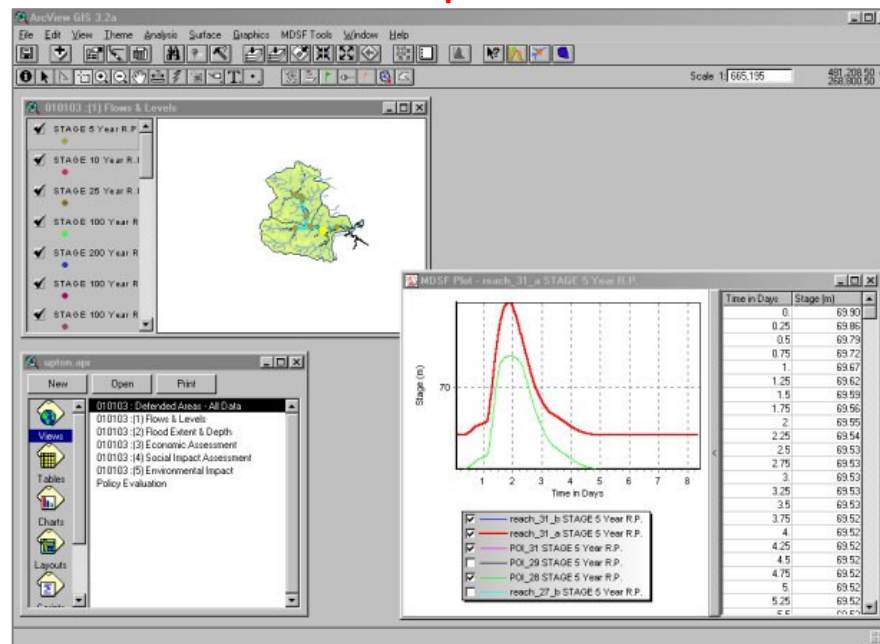
Flood Risk mapping

Flood maps are one of the main outputs from the hydraulic modelling process and form a way in which the hydraulic model results are communicated to the end users such as the general public and planning authorities. In previous editions of the newsletter we have had a **Focus on** section to provide information on the following flood mapping formats:

- **Flood extent mapping** (August 2007 newsletter). Flood extent maps illustrate the estimated area inundated by a particular flood event for a AEP
- **Flood hazard mapping** (February 2008 newsletter). Flood hazard maps indicate the hazard, or potential danger, associated with a given flood extent.

Flood risk maps will show the estimated potential adverse economic consequences

MDSF input data



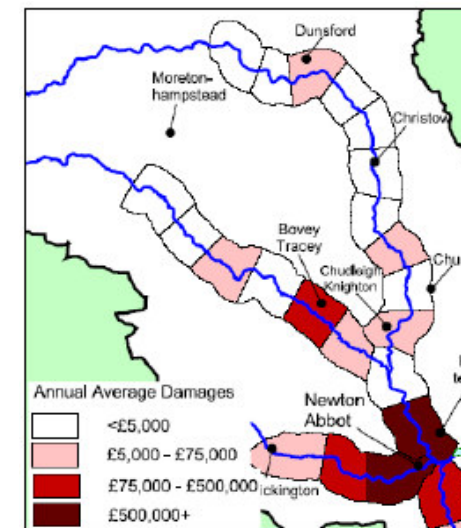
Screenshots from MDSF software showing input and output data

of flooding for all the AEP's in terms of AAD.

Flood risk maps will integrate the flood hazard maps with the potential risk, defined as the estimated economic damage in an assessment unit. Assessment units are designated zones within the Lee catchment and include, for example, areas at potentially significant risk of flooding. The economic damage in the assessment units will be calculated using the damage assessment methodology as discussed in last month's newsletter.

Using specialised software called Modelling and Decision Support Framework (MDSF - www.mdsf.co.uk) the flood risk maps will incorporate the estimated economic damages associated with each assessment unit within the catchment for a given AEP. The map above right shows an example of an output from MDSF where assessment units have been selected and colour coded based on the annualised average damage to properties within these units.

MDSF output map data for assessment units



Flood risk indicators such as economic, social and environmental flood-related risks can also be included in the flood risk maps. The flood risk maps may include indicators such as:

(a) Installations covered under the EU Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPCC) Directive (such as energy industries, chemical industries, waste management sites and intensive pig farms) which might cause accidental pollution in case of flooding.

(b) Potentially affected protected areas:

- Areas designated for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption;
- Recreational and bathing waters; and
- Areas designated for the protection of habitats or species where the maintenance or improvement of the status of water is an important factor in their protection.