

Popes Hill LRD, Popes Road, Blackpool, Cork

Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment

244132-PUNCH-XX-XX-RP-0013

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Table of Contents

Document Control.....	i
Table of Contents	ii
1 Introduction.....	3
1.1 Background.....	3
1.2 Nature of the Proposed Development.....	3
2 Relevant Guidance.....	5
2.1 The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines	5
2.2 Cork City Development Plan	6
2.3 Land Zoning	6
2.4 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Cork City and County Council	6
3 Existing Hydrological Environment	8
3.1 Walkover, Topographical Surveys & Ground Investigations	9
3.1.1 Site Walkover Survey	9
3.1.2 Site Topographical Survey	9
3.1.3 Ground Investigations	9
3.2 Site Geology.....	10
3.3 History of Flooding.....	12
3.4 Review of Existing Surface Water Infrastructure	13
3.5 Review of Historic Mapping	15
4 Flood Zone Assessment.....	16
4.1 Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment Mapping.....	16
4.2 Estimate of Flood Zone.....	16
5 Flood Risk Assessment.....	17
5.1 Sources of Flooding	17
5.2 Flood Mitigation Measures	18
5.3 Site Vulnerability.....	18
5.4 Flood Risk Management	18
6 Conclusion	19
Appendix A Appendix A Groundwater Monitoring Summary Graphs.....	A-I
Appendix B Local Area Past Flood Event Summary Report	B-II
Appendix C CFRAMS Mapping	C-III

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

PUNCH Consulting Engineers were appointed by Pontorac Limited to carry out a Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment (SSFRA) for a proposed mixed-use residential development on a site located at Popes Hill, The Glen, Cork City. A flood risk section was included in the overall Engineering Planning Report included with the documentation submitted to Cork City Council in advance of the issue of the LRD Opinion with this report prepared to address specific requirements raised by Cork City Council. This SSFRA is carried out in full compliance with the requirements of “The Planning System & Flood Risk Management Guidelines” published by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government in November 2009.

1.2 Nature of the Proposed Development

The proposed development of approximately 2.4 Ha is located in the Glen, which is a northern suburb of Cork City. The site is bounded by a military cemetery and residential estate to the north. To the south and southeast is Collins Barracks Military Museum and carpark. The site is close to the North City Link Road (N20) to the west. The topography of the site is significant, with a 25-meter level change from east to west, and an 8m drop from north to south. Access to the site is via the existing entrance off Popes Road to the southwest of the site.

The location of the proposed site is depicted in Figure 1-1.

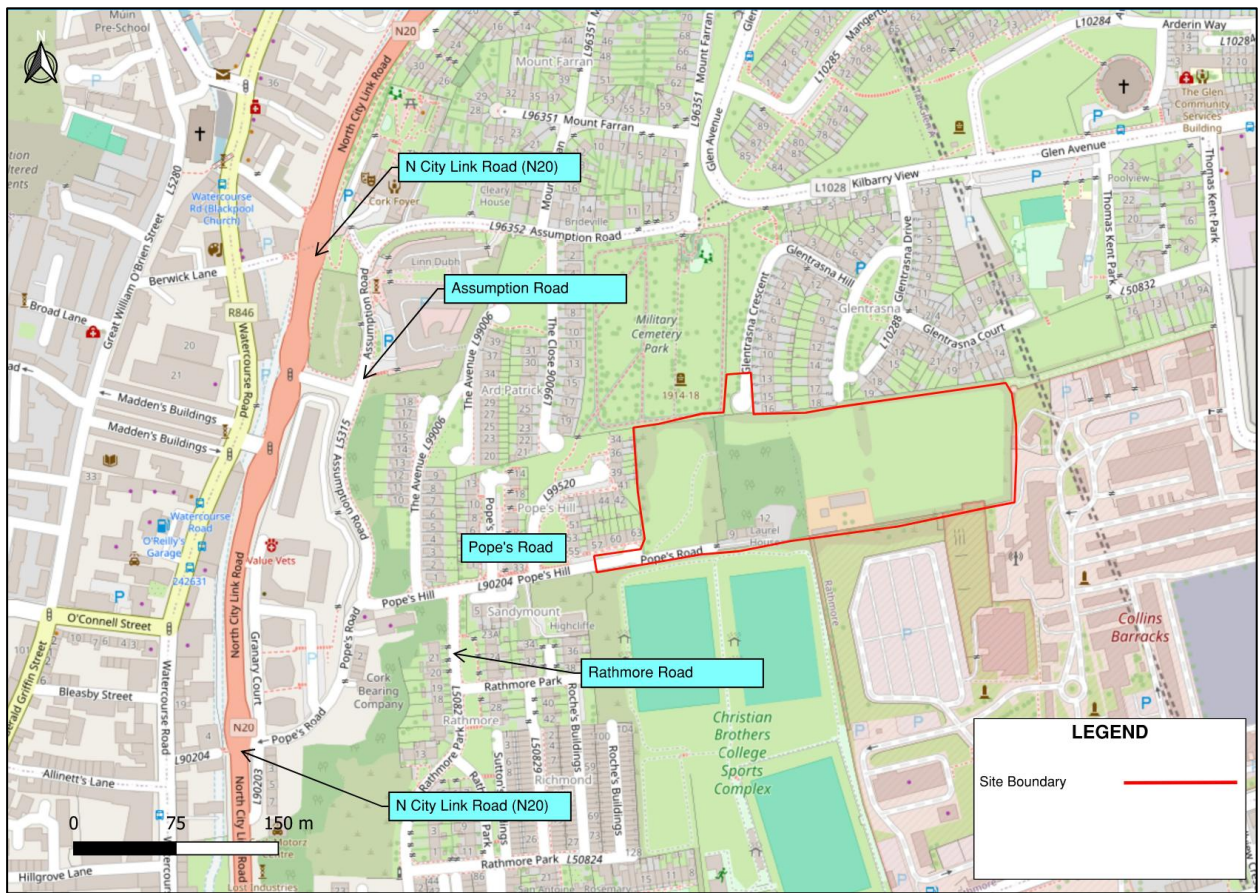


Figure 1-1: Location of Proposed Development (Site Boundary indicated in red)

The proposed development will consist of a Large-Scale Residential Development (LRD) on a site at Pope's Hill, Pope's Road, Blackpool, Cork City which will include the demolition of a terrace of 4no. existing dwellings, 3no. of which are derelict, and ancillary sheds and their replacement with 1no. single-storey 3-bed detached bungalow accessed via a modified private driveway; and the construction of 103no. dwellings to include 50no. townhouses and 53no. duplex apartments. A total of 104no. dwellings are proposed, accessed via Pope's Road. The proposed development will also include a creche with rear garden and front set down area; 104no. car parking spaces and 128no. cycle spaces; internal roads and pathways; hard and soft landscaping, including boundary treatments; retaining walls; 2no. pedestrian connections with Glentrasna Park to the north; and all associated site development, landscaping and boundary treatment, and drainage works, including SuDS.

The proposed site layout can be seen in Figure 1-2 of this document.



Figure 1-2: Proposed Site Layout

2 Relevant Guidance

2.1 The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines

In September 2008, “The Planning System and Flood Risk Management” Guidelines were published by the Department of the Environment, Heritage, and Local Government in Draft format. In November 2009, the adopted version of the document was published.

The Flood Risk Management Guidelines give guidance on flood risk and development. The guidelines recommend a precautionary approach when considering flood risk management in the planning system. The core principle of the guidelines is to adopt a risk based sequential approach to managing flood risk and to avoid development in areas that are at risk. The sequential approach is based on the identification of flood zones for river and coastal flooding. The guidelines include definitions of Flood Zones A, B and C as noted below. It should be noted that these do not take into account the presence of flood defences, as there remain risks of overtopping and breach of the defences.

Flood Zone	Type of Flooding	Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)	
Flood Zone A	Coastal	>0.5% AEP Event	Less than a 1 in 200-year event
	Fluvial	>1.0% AEP Event	Less than a 1 in 100-year event
Flood Zone B	Coastal	>0.1% AEP Event	Greater than a 1 in 200 and less than 1:1000-year event
	Fluvial	>0.1% AEP Event	Greater than a 1 in 100 and less than 1:1000-year event
Flood Zone C	Coastal	<0.1% AEP Event	Greater than a 1 in 1000-year event
	Fluvial	<0.1% AEP Event	Greater than a 1 in 1000-year event

Table 1: Flood Zone Designations

Once a flood zone has been identified, the guidelines set out the different types of development appropriate to each zone. Exceptions to the restriction of development due to potential flood risks are provided for through the use of the **Justification Test**, where the planning need and the sustainable management of flood risk to an acceptable level must be demonstrated. This recognises that there will be a need for future development in existing towns and urban centres that lie within flood risk zones, and that the avoidance of all future development in these areas would be unsustainable.

A three staged approach to undertaking a FRA is recommended:

Flood Risk Identification (Stage 1) - Identification of any issues relating to the site that will require further investigation through a Flood Risk Assessment.

Initial Flood Risk Assessment (Stage 2) - Involves establishment of the sources of flooding, the extent of the flood risk, potential impacts of the development and possible mitigation measures.

Detailed Flood Risk Assessment (Stage 3) - Assess flood risk issues in sufficient detail to provide quantitative appraisal of potential flood risk of the development, impacts of the flooding elsewhere and the effectiveness of any proposed mitigation measures.

This report addresses the requirements for Stage 3.

2.2 Cork City Development Plan

The Cork City Development Plan notes the following objectives in relation to flood risk which are to be taken into account as part of this SSFRA and the overall planning application.

In Volume 1 Chapter 6, Cork City GBI Objectives 2022-2028 states the following as part of the Water Environment Goal: *‘To ensure Cork City’s green and blue infrastructure network is contributing to climate action and adaptation, the management of surface water and flood risk shall be considered the outset of the design process. All development proposals shall integrate areas with potential for natural flood alleviation into their design frameworks for the site.’*

Volume 1, Page 540, Objective 12.1 Land Uses and Flooding states: *‘To Facilitate the appropriate management and sustainable use of Flood Zones A & B identified by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.’*

2.3 Land Zoning

In the Cork City Development Plan, the land is zoned within ZO 01 ‘Sustainable Residential Neighbourhoods’, which its main objective is to protect and provide for residential uses and amenities, local services and community, institutional, educational and civic use. Refer to Figure 2-1 below:



Figure 2-1 Subject Site Land Zoning

2.4 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Cork City and County Council

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been prepared for Cork County Council (CCC) by JBA consulting as part of the 2022-2028 County Development Plan. The SFRA notes the following with regard to flood risk in the Blackpool area:

On page 12, 'Table 1: Summary of CFRAM Schemes in County Cork (ongoing, complete and future)' states that the Bride River (Blackpool) Flood Relief Scheme is at a status of '*Stage II: Public Exhibition / Confirmation.*'

Cork City Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) on page 7: '*The proposed Bride River (Blackpool) Flood Relief Scheme was initiated in 2013 following major flooding in 2012 and includes conveyance improvement, flood defence embankments and walls, and pumping stations. The scheme is expected to provide protection against the 100-Year flood (1% Annual Exceedance Probability) for about 285 properties from the Bride River.*'

The SFRA For Cork City Council states on Page 16 - Objective 9.9 Flood Protection Schemes: '*To work with the Office of Public Works (OPW) in the progression and completion of Flood Risk Management Plans and Flood Relief Schemes including the Lower Lee Flood Relief Scheme (LLFRS), Schemes in Blackpool, Glanmire / Glashaboy, Douglas / Togher and other schemes that may be developed during the period of the plan.*'

Page 29 Flood Risk Management Strategy states in 3.3.1: '*The assessment and management of flood risks in relation to planned future development is an important element of sustainable development. The majority of towns, villages and smaller settlements have a river or stream either running through the built-up area or close by and are inevitably exposed to some degree of flood risk when those rivers or streams overflow their normal course. Similarly, in coastal areas, flooding can periodically occur following unusual weather or tidal events.*

3 Existing Hydrological Environment

The existing hydrological environment is characterised primarily by the steep topography of the site, which facilitates runoff primarily east to west. There are no known watercourses within the study site. The EPA online flood map viewer was used to identify the closest watercourse to the north and west of the site which is The Glen River, and the Bride River joins the Glen River to the west.

The site is within the Bride (Cork City)_020 WFD river Sub-Basins. However, it is important to note that the site itself is at a significantly raised elevation (approximately 50mOD) compared to the identified rivers flowing through Blackpool to the west.

The site location in relation to the nearby watercourses is as shown in Figure 3-1 below.

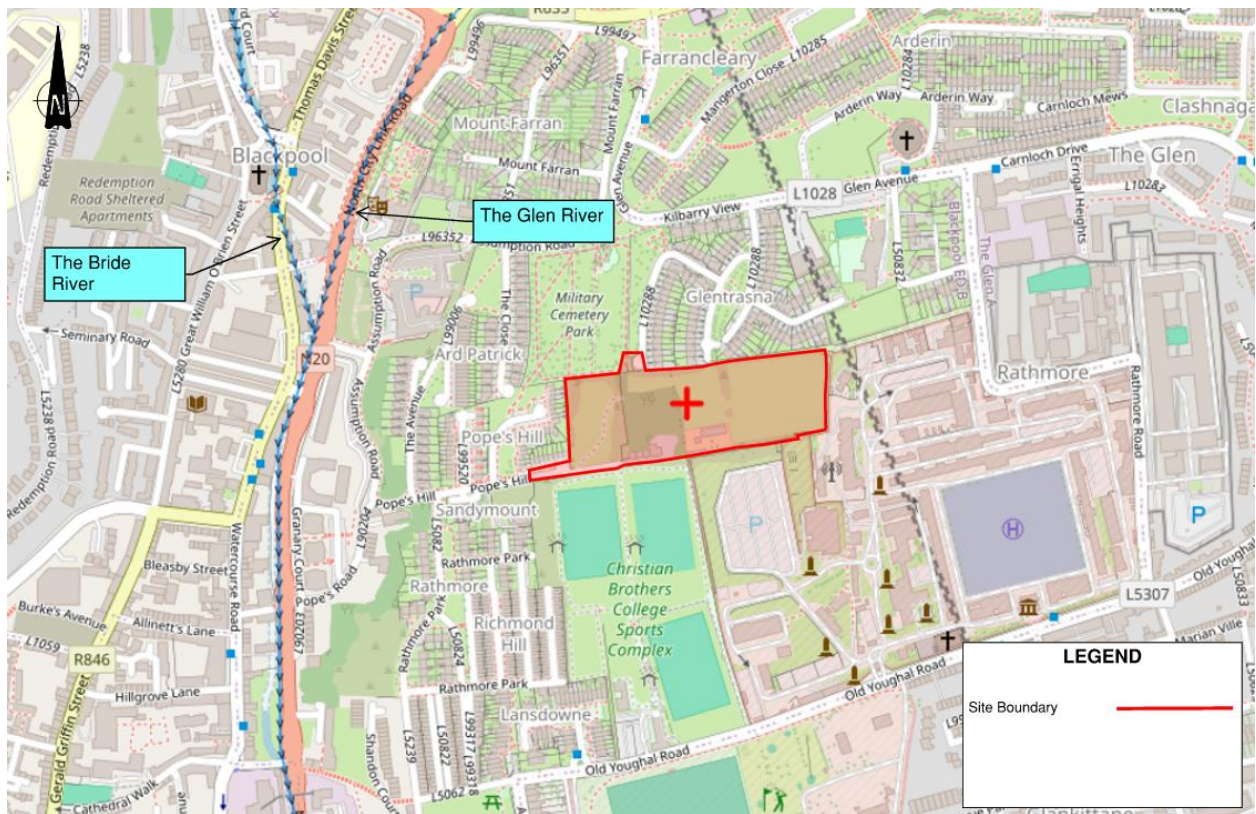


Figure 3-1: Location of proposed development and surrounding hydrological environment

3.1 Walkover, Topographical Surveys & Ground Investigations

3.1.1 Site Walkover Survey

A site walkover survey took place on 08/07/2025. During that site visit, there were no watercourses identified on site. The site did not have any significant retention of water. A site investigation visit took place on 08/07/2025 which included for a series of trial pits and soakaway tests which revealed good infiltration characteristics through the gravel soils and the sandy gravelly clay deposits which overly weathered bedrock. A further site walkover took place on 27/01/2026 in conjunction with the further site investigations which included for rotary core boreholes and groundwater monitoring as noted under section 3.1.3 below.

3.1.2 Site Topographical Survey

A topographical survey of the site carried out by MB Precision Land Info in November 2020. This survey showed that the land slopes primarily from south-east to north-west, falling from an elevation of 32.1m AOD in the south-east corner of the site to an elevation of 30.25 in the north-west corner of the site.

3.1.3 Ground Investigations

Site investigation works took place on 08/07/2024 which included for a series of trial pits and soakaway tests which revealed good infiltration characteristics through the gravel soils and the sandy gravelly clay deposits which overly weathered bedrock.

Further site investigations were carried out in January 2026 which included for the drilling of 3 no. rotary core holes to confirm the depth to bedrock and allow for ground water monitoring to be carried out on the site. The weathered sandstone bedrock was encountered between 2.50m and 4.70m below ground level. Standpipes were installed in 3 rotary core holes with the readings taken as shown in Figure 3-2 in February & March 2026. Data loggers were installed in 2 rotary holes BH01 & BH03 with monitoring carried out between the 6th of February 2026 and the 5th of March 2026. This period coincided with a period of very wet weather with 27 days of rain in February 2026 with overall rainfall 119% of the long-term average. The ground water monitoring showed readings comparable to those in Figure 3-2 with the shallowest ground water level was recorded on the 12th of February 2026 in Borehole 03 with groundwater rising to c. 2.24 below ground level. This coincided with the wettest period of weather.

A summary of the groundwater readings from BH01 & BH03 are included in Appendix A with a full copy of the Site investigation Report is included with the Engineering Planning Report accompanying this application.

BOREHOLE	DATE	TIME	GROUNDWATER (m BGL)	Comments
BH01	06/02/2026		5.40	
BH02	06/02/2026		5.60	
BH03	06/02/2026		2.50	
BH01	24/02/2026	11:25:00	5.46	
BH02	24/02/2026	11:28:00	5.62	
BH03	24/02/2026	11:31:00	3.71	
BH01	05/03/2026	12:03:00	5.41	
BH02	05/03/2026	12:01:00	5.72	
BH03	05/03/2026	11:56:00	4.06	

Figure 3-2: Groundwater - Standpipe Readings (Extract from GII Report)

3.2 Site Geology

The geology of the site was reviewed using data from the Geological Survey of Ireland (available at www.gsi.ie). The mapping indicates that the study area is underlain by three different quaternary sediment types

1. Tailing pond sediments to the south.
2. Scree (which is an assortment of broken rock fragments at the base of a steep rocky mass that has accumulated through periodic rockfall) which makes up the majority of the north of the site.
3. To the northeast there is till derived from quartzites, which is glacial sediment.

Refer to Figure 3-3 for the quaternary sediments mapping:



Figure 3-3: Subsoils around the Site (source Geological Survey of Ireland (www.gsi.ie))

The GSI 100k Bedrock Geology Map indicates that the study area is situated over the ‘Gyleen Formation’. This formation is characterized by fluvial sediments, red rock and non-red rocks, and a mixed sequence of oxidised and non-oxidised rocks. This shows that it is transitional to a marine environment. Refer to Figure 3-4 below:

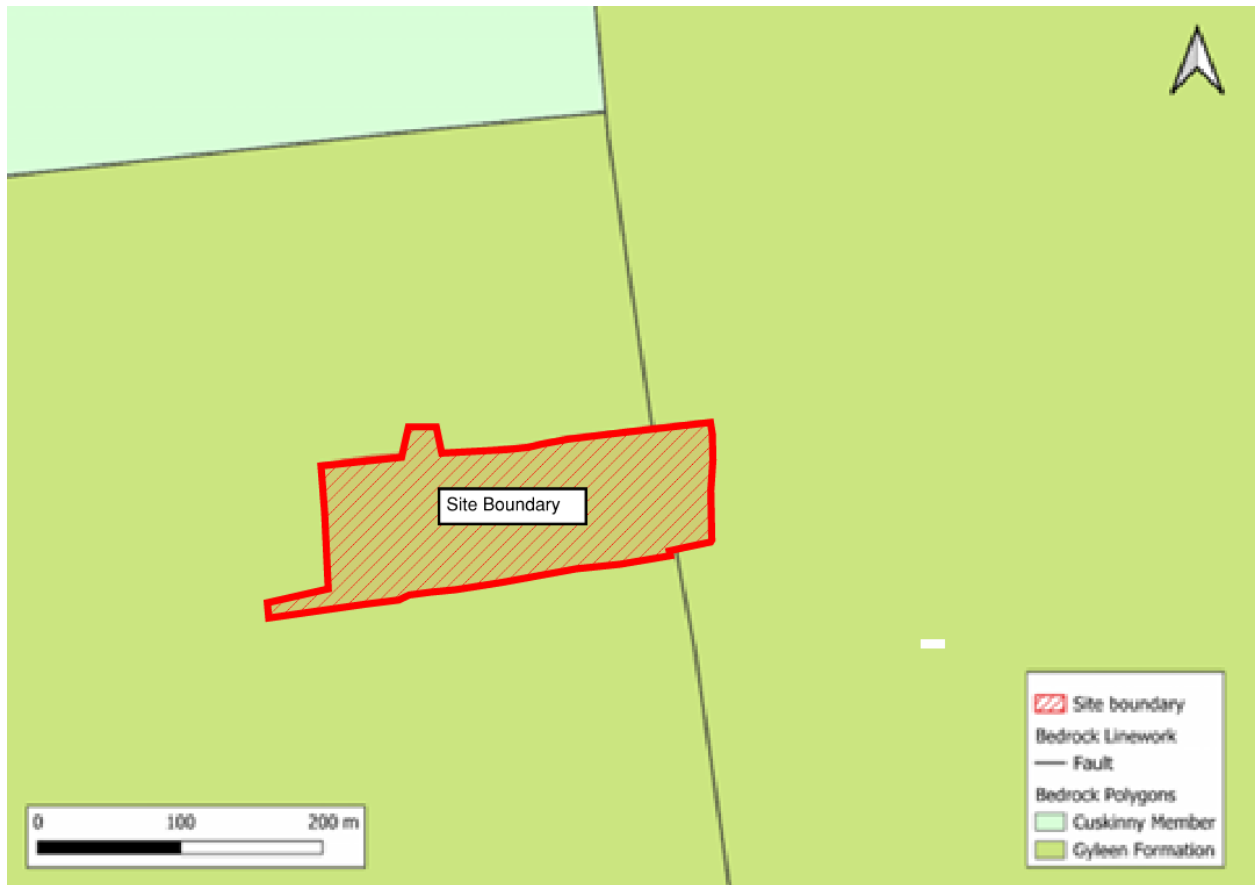


Figure 3-4 Bedrock Geology 100k Mapping (www.gsi.ie)

The site is also located in an area of 'High' to 'Extreme' vulnerability rating. The groundwater vulnerability rating is based on the predicted time for a pollutant released to the ground at the surface level to reach an aquifer level. Refer to Figure 3-5 below (ref: GSI).

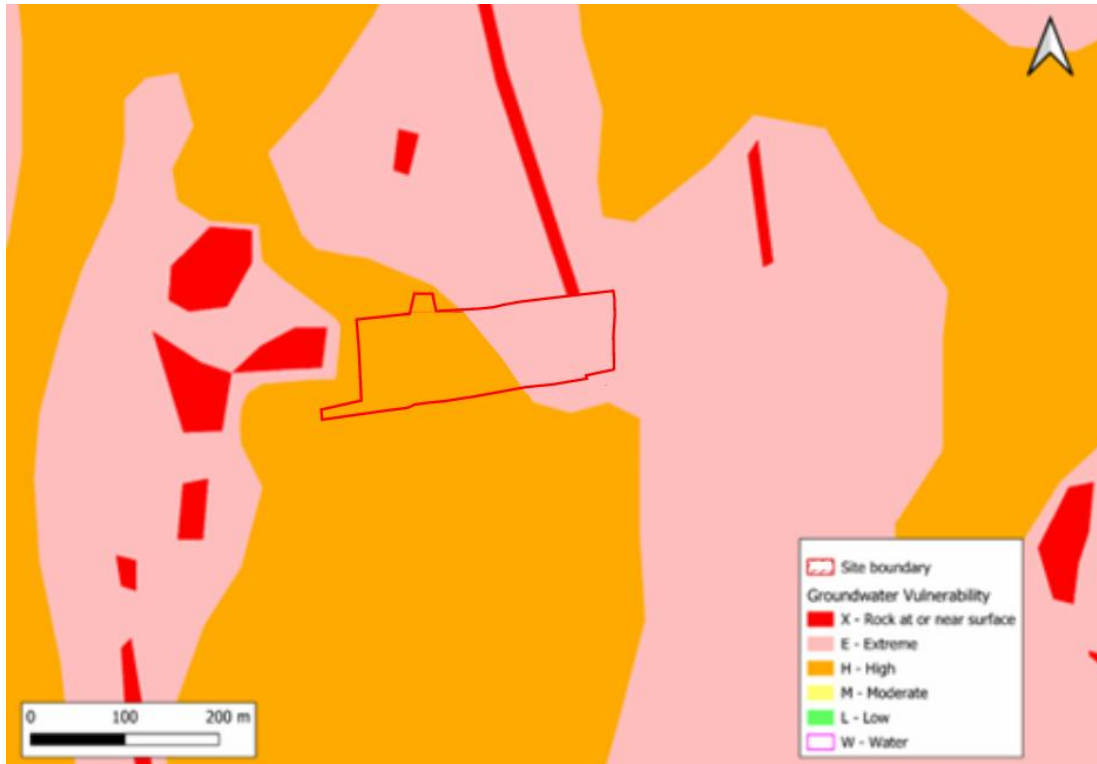


Figure 3-5 Groundwater Vulnerability Mapping (www.gsi.ie)

3.3 History of Flooding

A record of flood history was obtained from the OPW's floodinfo.ie website. The OPW Past Flood Event Local Area Summary Report has identified 45 flood events in the last 235 years within 2.5km of the study area as indicated in Appendix B. The closest flood event was recorded 500 m of the site boundary on Spring Lane, Cork in June 2012 and the most recent event was recorded 1.4 km south of the site boundary, in the city centre in December 2021.

Flood Event in June 2012

90 properties were affected including a church when the Blackpool area flooded on 27th June 2012. An extract from the flood report states that '*The cause of flooding is considered to be culverts both at Orchard Court and south of Blackpool Church that were not capable of conveying the flood waters in the Bride River*'. The recorded flood levels reached a level of approximately 0.6m on Great William O'Brien Street.

Other Flood events have taken place in the central Blackpool region.

However, it is important to note that the subject site for this development is at a significantly higher elevation than the recorded flood locations, and the slope naturally falls towards the affected flood zones. Therefore, it can be assumed that there is a very low risk of flooding on the site, due to the elevation and topography of the site.

3.4 Review of Existing Surface Water Infrastructure

A review of the existing surface water infrastructure network in the area was undertaken. A review of record drawings provided by Uisce Éireann and Cork City Council indicate that there is existing water network to the west of the site discharging water from Popes Hill and Popes Road. However, this network is a combined storm sewer network. In the accordance with the confirmation of feasibility issued by Uisce Éireann, it is not permitted to discharge surface water runoff from this site into this network.

There is however a surface water pipework within the Glentrasna Park area to the north of the site, which was picked up in a topographical / GPR survey with the manholes opened and inverts taken of the existing pipework to determine gradients. This network is suitable as a potential outfall for the proposed site. Refer to Figure 3-7 below for the GPR records in Glentrasna.

There are storm culverts running parallel to the N20 to the west of the site. The overland flow routes will naturally run from the east to the west.

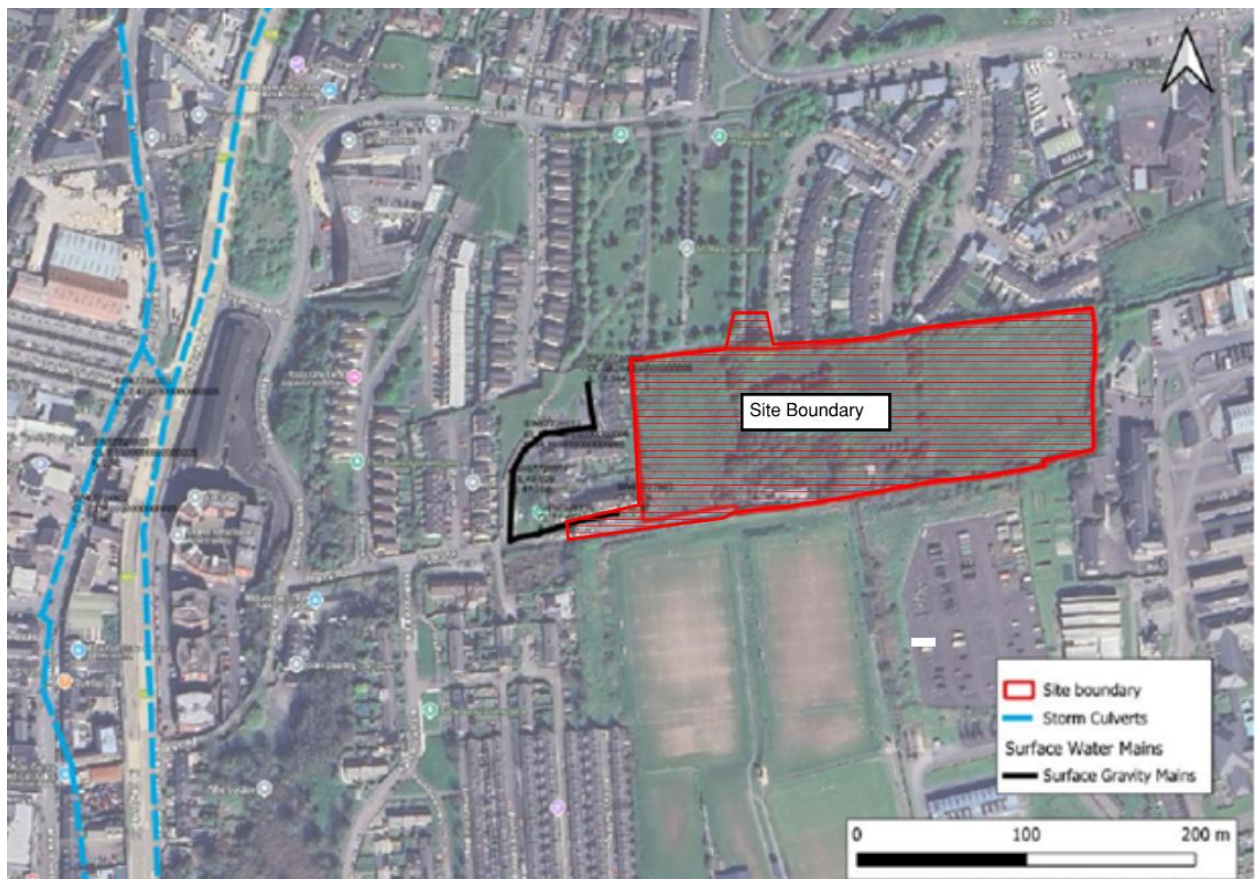


Figure 3-6 Existing Storm Drainage Network (Extracted from UÉ records)



Figure 3-7 Existing Storm Drainage in Glentrasna Estate, to the north (extract from GPR survey)

3.5 Review of Historic Mapping

A review of the OSI 25-inch historical maps was completed. The mapping for the area including the site boundary is included in Figure 3-8 below. Aerial photography from 1995 shows the site has primarily remained the same as the oldest mapping. All images suggest that the majority of the site has remained as Greenfield until the present day, with some development on the west of the site from 1837. A watercourse distillery was present to the west of the subject site.

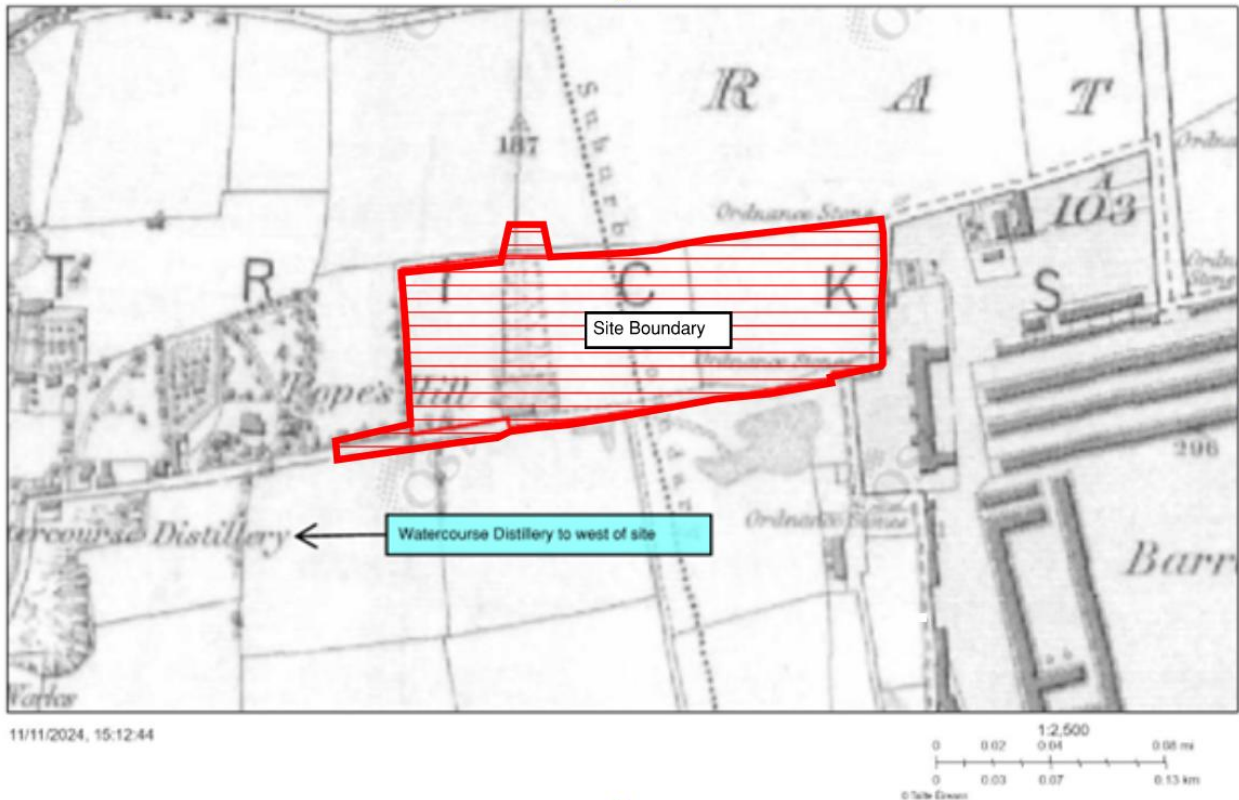


Figure 3-8: OSI Historical 25-inch map¹

4 Flood Zone Assessment

4.1 Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment Mapping

The Catchment Flood risk and Management Study (CFRAM) is a national programme to assess and manage catchment-based flood risk. A review of the CFRAM mapping in Figure 4-1 has revealed that the developed study area is not located in a flood risk area (flood risk is less than 1 in 1000) in any given year. There is no risk associated with fluvial or coastal flooding for this study area. Refer to Appendix C for the CFRAMS mapping.

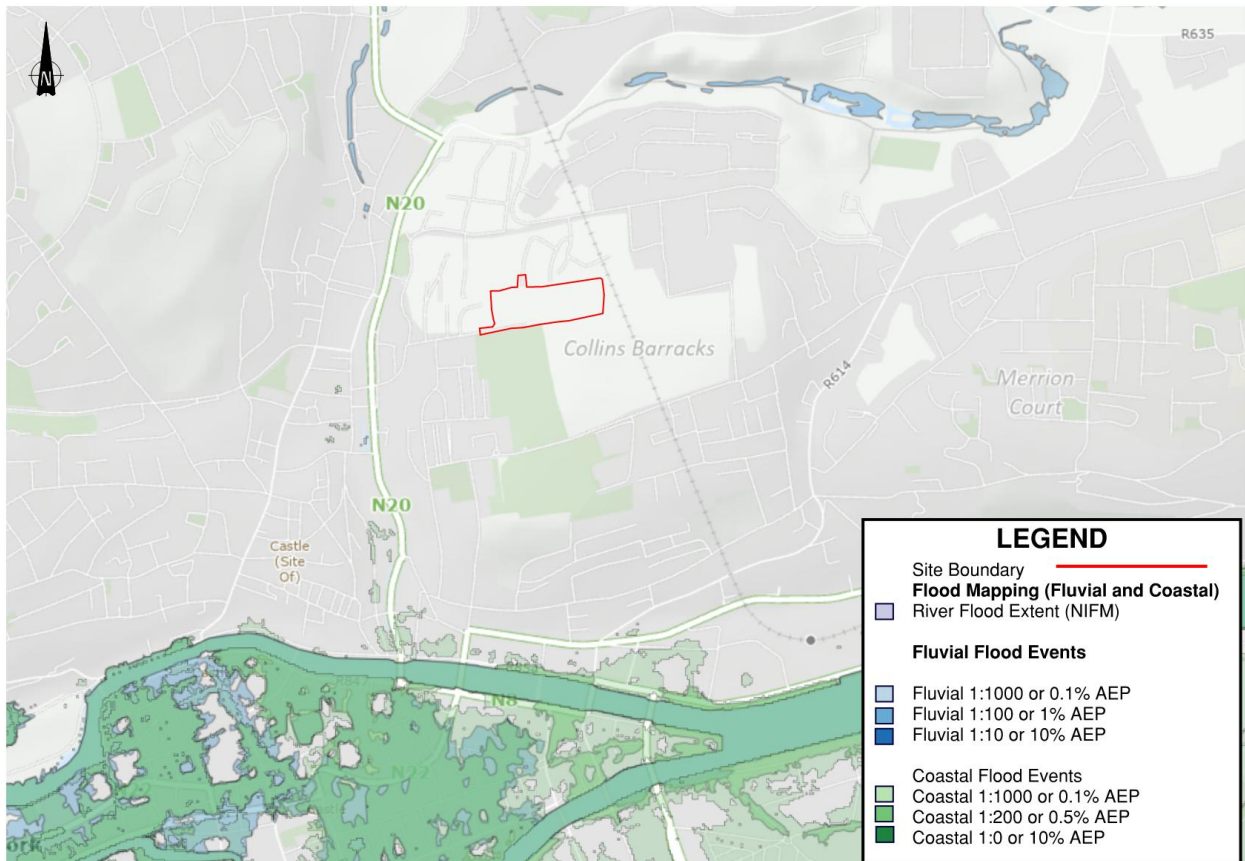


Figure 4-1: CFRAMS Flood zone map indicating Fluvial and Coastal flood extents

The CFRAMS mapping indicates the site lies outside of the fluvial floodplain of the River Lee. Also, the Glen River to the north of the site has not been identified as a flood risk for the site. There are no areas of land subject to pluvial flooding noted within the site.

4.2 Estimate of Flood Zone

Based on the mapping available for this study site, it is understood that the site is in Flood Zone C - i.e. it is not subject to flooding in either the 1 in 100-year event or the 1 in 1000-year event.

5 Flood Risk Assessment

5.1 Sources of Flooding

When carrying out a flood risk assessment, one should consider all the potential flood risks and sources of flood water at the site. In general, the relevant flood sources are:

- **Fluvial Flooding:** The site is not subject to flooding from the Glen River or the Bride River during extreme flow events. The CFRAMS mapping has indicated that the site is not subject to flooding during the 1 in 100-year event or the 1 in 1000-year event.
- **Pluvial Flooding:** Pluvial flooding is the result of rainfall-generated overland flows which arise before run-off can enter any watercourse or sewer. It is usually associated with high intensity rainfall. There are no locations on the site which are noted in PFRA mapping as being at risk of pluvial flooding.
- **Coastal Flooding:** Coastal flooding is the result of sea levels which are higher than normal and result in sea water overflowing onto the land during high tides or storm surges. The study area is not at risk of coastal flooding. Ground elevations are over 50m above ordnance datum around the site.
- **Groundwater Flooding:** Groundwater flooding occurs when the level of the water stored in the ground rises as a result of prolonged rainfall. Groundwater measurements and monitoring was carried out in conjunction with the site investigations as outlined in Section 3.1 above. The trial pits and rotary boreholes show that the ground typically comprises sandy gravelly clay on gravel on weathered sandstone with some higher areas of the site where the weathered rock is shallower having an overburden of silty clay.

A summary of the groundwater measurements are shown for rotary boreholes BH01 & BH03 in the graphs included in Appendix A. The graphs also show the levels of the weathered bedrock. The measured ground water levels are at a higher elevation in BH03 which was carried out in the upper area of the site where the weathered bedrock is shallowest with the ground water levels slightly above the top of the weathered bedrock during the wet February 2026 measurements rising to a maximum of approx. 2.2m below ground level. The groundwater levels were reducing coming into March 2026 with the improvements in weather with levels dropping to approx. 3.75m below ground level. BH01 was carried out in the lower part of the site which shows the ground water levels within the weathered bedrock with less fluctuation in the readings through the February 2026 period with the ground water averaging at a level of approx. 5m below ground level in this rotary borehole. The standpipe readings in rotary borehole BH02 are similar with water levels at approx. 5.60m below ground level.

The proposed level design for the site includes for some cutting in the upper part of the site along the southern boundary. The proposed finished ground levels are set above the weathered bedrock levels and measured ground water levels. Most of the site will be constructed at existing ground level or above existing ground water level with the drainage detention basins formed mostly above existing ground levels with re-profiling of the ground as shown on the sections on PUNCH drawing no. 244132-PUNCH-XX-XX-DR-C-0503.

The drainage design includes for SuDS features dispersed through the site all collected to a piped drainage system which discharges to the two detention basins and local soakaways in the lower part of the site. The attenuated discharge from the detention basins will discharge at the outfall from the site to the surface water network. The underside of the SuDS features are more than 1m above the measured ground water levels with the two detention basins at least 2.65m above the highest ground water reading. The detention basins are sized to take no account any infiltration in the upstream SuDS features.

In view of the site investigations and the proposed design levels the site area is not at risk of groundwater flooding. The drainage design disperses some infiltration through the SuDS devices throughout the site to reflect the existing conditions. The attenuated discharge from the site will restrict runoff through the piped network to the greenfield runoff rate of the developed portion of the site.

Taking account of the above it is considered that the site is not at risk of groundwater flooding or that the design increases the risk of groundwater flooding elsewhere.

5.2 Flood Mitigation Measures

Further to the detailed review of the potential flood risks and sources of floodwater at the site, as summarised in Section 5.1, it is concluded that the subject site is not prone to flooding. This is due to the development being located at a significantly higher elevation than the recorded flood locations. Therefore, no mitigation measures are deemed necessary.

5.3 Site Vulnerability

An extract of Table 3.2 from the Guidelines for Planning Authorities (on The Planning System and Flood Risk Management (2009)) is copied below which demonstrates that the Justification Test would be required for this 'highly vulnerable development' type if the proposed site was located in Flood Zone A or Flood Zone B. However as demonstrated in Section 4 & 5 of this report, the proposed site has been shown in this study to be located within Flood Zone C and is therefore deemed appropriate for residential development on this site.

Table 2: Matrix of Vulnerability versus Flood Zone to indicate Justification Requirement.

Vulnerability	Flood Zone A	Flood Zone B	Flood Zone C
Highly vulnerable development	Justification Test	Justification Test	Appropriate
Less vulnerable development	Justification Test	Appropriate	Appropriate
Water-compatible development	Appropriate	Appropriate	Appropriate

5.4 Flood Risk Management

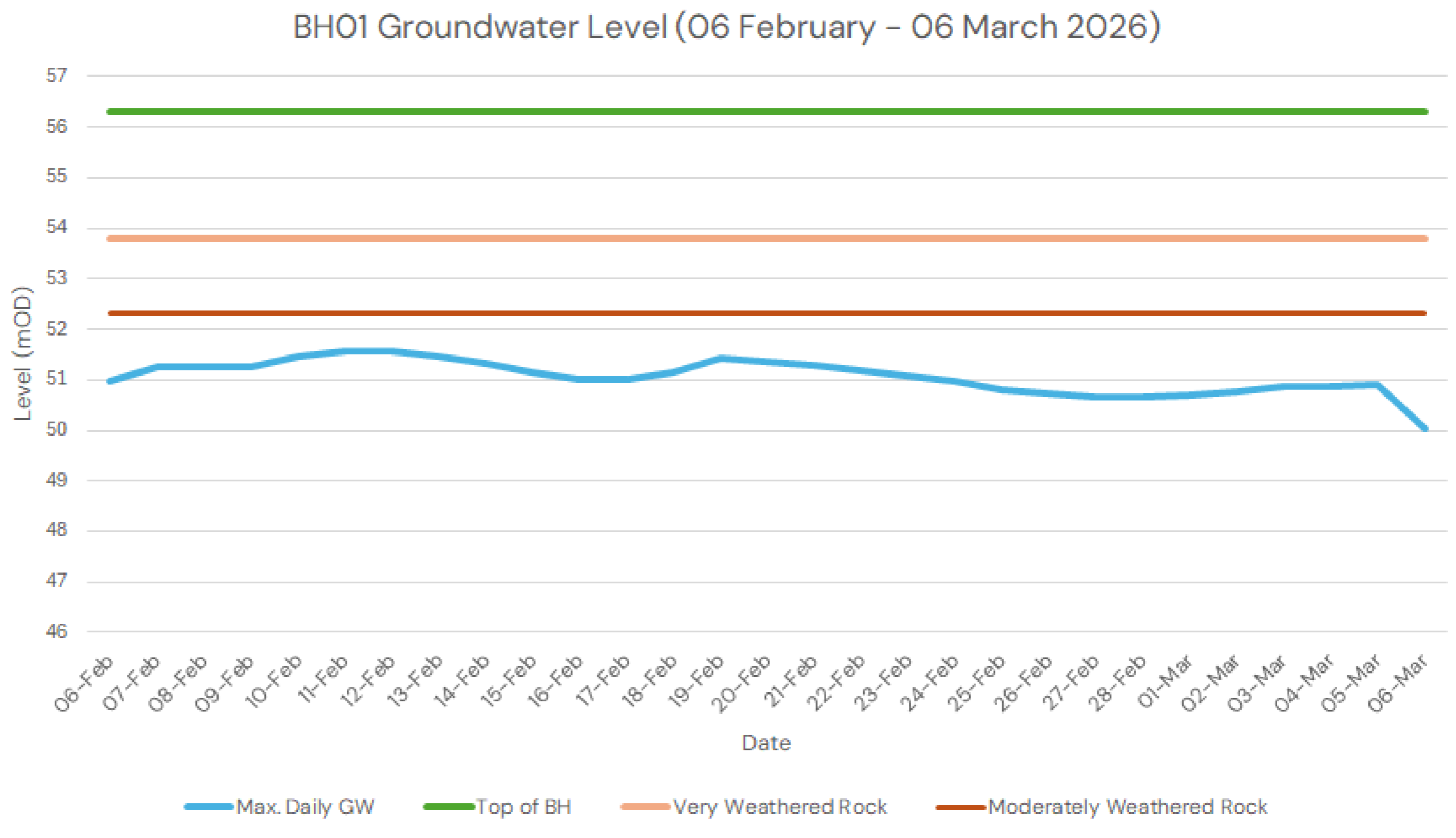
Flood risk management under the EU Floods Directive aims to minimise the risks arising from flooding to people, property and the environment. Minimising risk can be achieved through structural measures that block or restrict the pathways of floodwaters, such as river defences or non-structural measures that are often aimed at reducing the vulnerability of people and communities such as flood warning, effective flood emergency response, or resilience measures for communities or individual properties.

6 Conclusion

- PUNCH Consulting Engineers were appointed by Pontorac Limited to carry out a Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment (SSFRA) study for a proposed housing development at Pope's Hill, The Glen, Cork City.
- The site is not naturally prone to coastal, fluvial, or pluvial flooding. There is no record of groundwater flooding. The topography of the site is significant, sloping considerably to the west. The site is found to be in Flood Risk Zone C and is therefore deemed appropriate for residential development on this site.
- Further to the detailed review of the potential flood risks at the subject site, it is considered that the proposed development will not be prone to flooding and will not worsen flooding elsewhere in the area. Therefore, no mitigation measures are deemed necessary.

Appendix A Appendix A Groundwater Monitoring Summary Graphs

2026			
Months	Days	Max. Daily GW lvl (mOD)	
Feb	06-Feb	50.971	
	07-Feb	51.244	
	08-Feb	51.265	
	09-Feb	51.25	
	10-Feb	51.46	
	11-Feb	51.565	
	12-Feb	51.56	
	13-Feb	51.473	
	14-Feb	51.311	
	15-Feb	51.143	
	16-Feb	51.01	
	17-Feb	51.008	
	18-Feb	51.145	
	19-Feb	51.411	
	20-Feb	51.343	
	21-Feb	51.274	
	22-Feb	51.179	
	23-Feb	51.088	
	24-Feb	50.984	
	25-Feb	50.804	
	26-Feb	50.72	
	27-Feb	50.651	
	28-Feb	50.655	
	Mar	01-Mar	50.711
		02-Mar	50.758
		03-Mar	50.876
		04-Mar	50.885
		05-Mar	50.9
06-Mar		50.039	



Top of BH	Very Weathered Rock	Moderately Weathered Rock
56.31 mOD	53.81 mOD	52.31 mOD

Record Photos from BH01



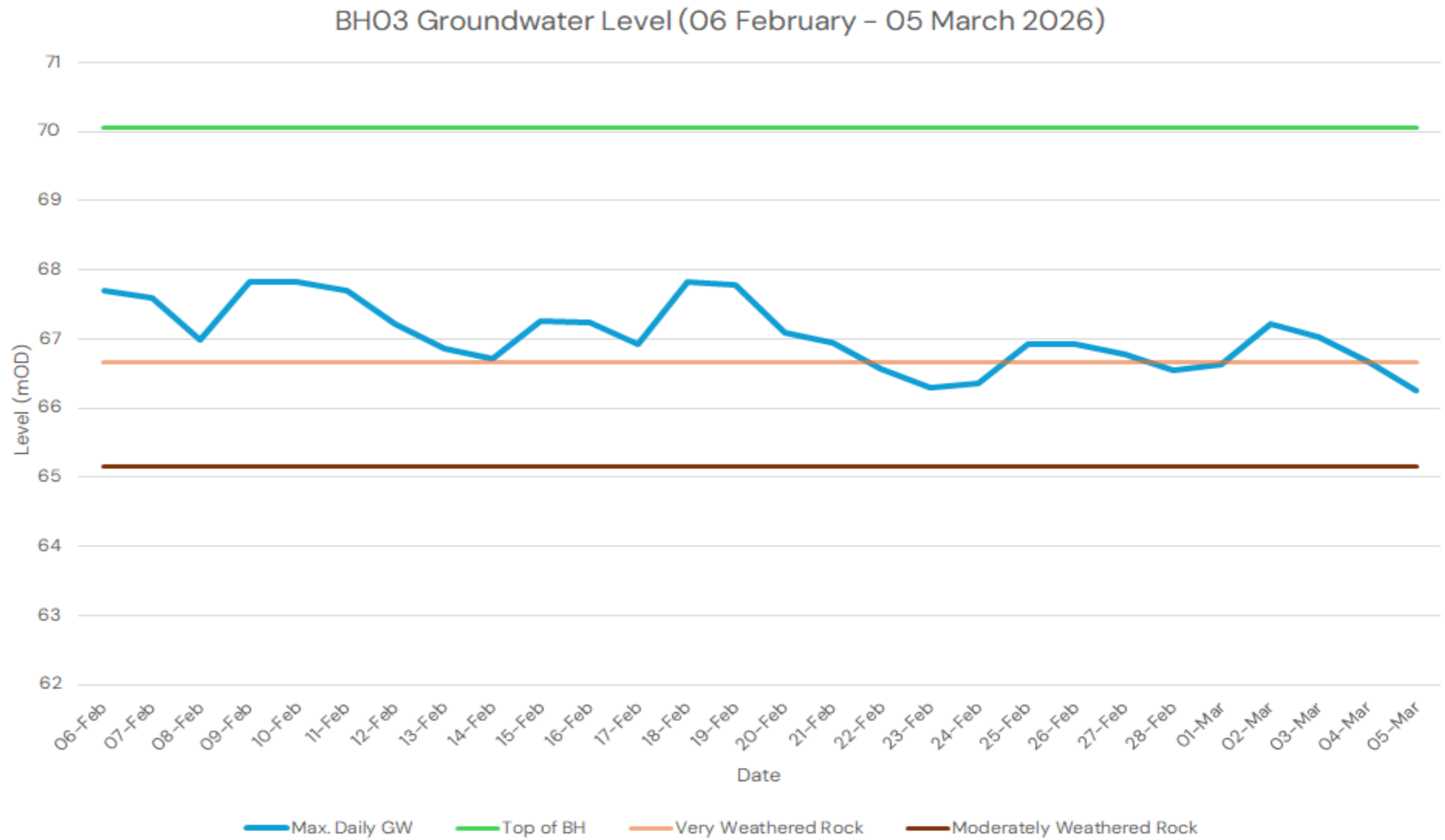
Pope's Hill, The Glen, Cork.

PUNCH
consulting engineers

Sketch Ref: GII Data Summary
244132-PUNCH-XX-XX-SKS-0001

Date: 12/03/2026

Months	Days	Max. Daily GW lvl (mOD)
Feb	06-Feb	67.6987
	07-Feb	67.5916
	08-Feb	66.9858
	09-Feb	67.82
	10-Feb	67.8211
	11-Feb	67.6917
	12-Feb	67.217
	13-Feb	66.8556
	14-Feb	66.7114
	15-Feb	67.2669
	16-Feb	67.227
	17-Feb	66.9151
	18-Feb	67.8225
	19-Feb	67.7921
	20-Feb	67.09
	21-Feb	66.9397
	22-Feb	66.5637
	23-Feb	66.3006
	24-Feb	66.353
	25-Feb	66.9176
	26-Feb	66.9186
	27-Feb	66.7844
	28-Feb	66.5515
Mar	01-Mar	66.6249
	02-Mar	67.2238
	03-Mar	67.0253
	04-Mar	66.6736
	05-Mar	66.2564



Level (mOD)		
Top of BH	Very Weathered Rock	Moderately Weathered Rock
70.06mOD	66.66mOD	65.16mOD

Record Photos from BH01



Pope's Hill, The Glen,
Cork.

PUNCH
consulting engineers

Sketch Ref: GII Data Summary
244132-PUNCH-XX-XX-SKS-0001

Date: 12/03/2026

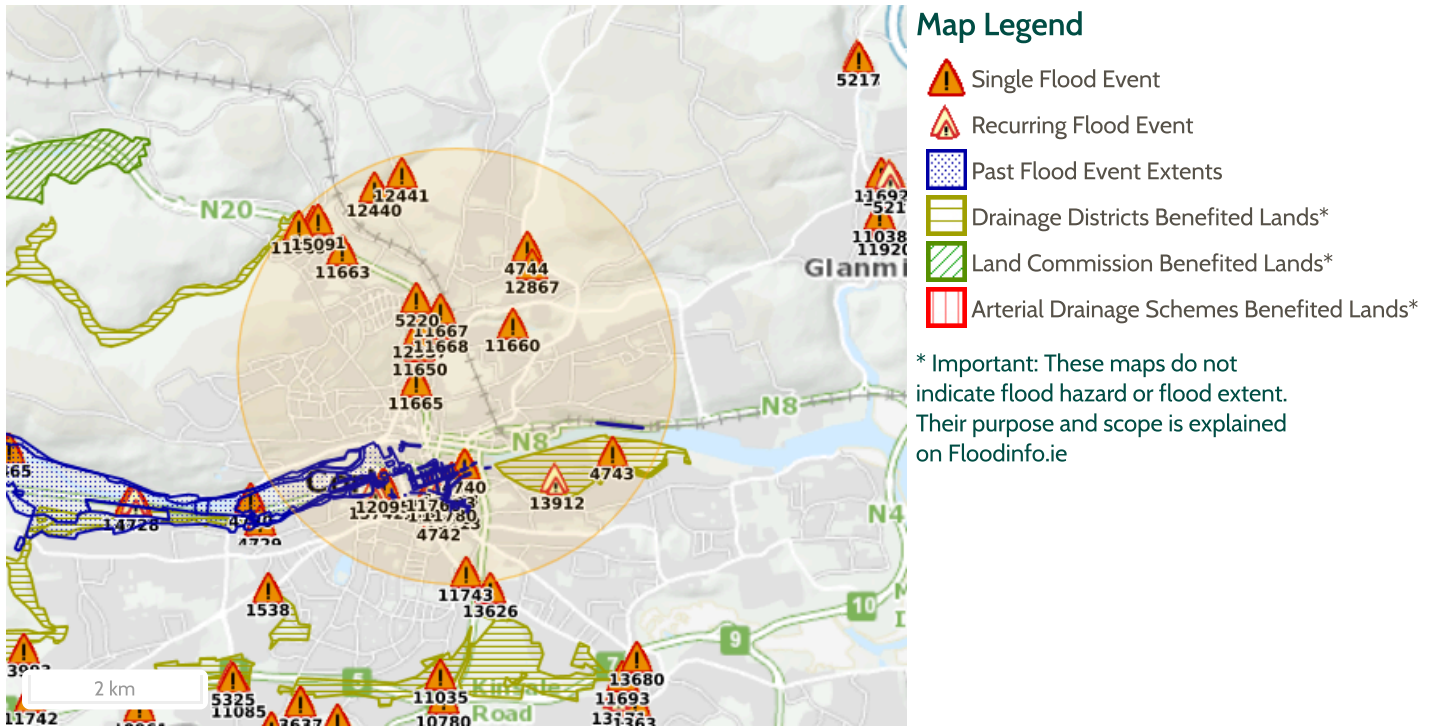
Appendix B Local Area Past Flood Event Summary Report



Report Produced: 28/3/2024 10:57

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













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45 Results

Name (Flood_ID)	Start Date	Event Location
1. Cork city centre 1945 (ID-4740) Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)	n/a	Approximate Point
2. Cork city centre 1955 (ID-4739) Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (1)	n/a	Approximate Point
3. Lee Cork City August 1986 (ID-6) Additional Information: Reports (2) Press Archive (3)	05/08/1986	Area
4. Spring Lane, Cork. 28th June 2012 (ID-11668) Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)	27/06/2012	Approximate Point
5. Lee Cork City January 1789 (ID-1472) Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)	16/01/1789	Approximate Point
6. Lee Cork City November 1853 (ID-1473) Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)	02/11/1853	Approximate Point

Name (Flood_ID)	Start Date	Event Location
7.  Lee Cork City November 1916 (ID-1474) Additional Information: Reports (1) . Press Archive (6)	16/11/1916	Approximate Point
8.  Cork City centre Dec 1989 (ID-4735) Additional Information: Reports (1) . Press Archive (0)	16/12/1989	Approximate Point
9.  Cork City centre March 1962 (ID-4737) Additional Information: Reports (1) . Press Archive (0)	07/03/1962	Approximate Point
10.  Cork City centre Oct 1901 (ID-4738) Additional Information: Reports (1) . Press Archive (0)	01/10/1901	Approximate Point
11.  Douglas St Cork Jan 1988 (ID-4742) Additional Information: Reports (1) . Press Archive (0)	12/01/1988	Approximate Point
12.  Centre Park Road Cork Jan 1988 (ID-4743) Additional Information: Reports (1) . Press Archive (0)	12/01/1988	Approximate Point
13.  Glen Stream Ballyhooley Road Jan 1988 (ID-4744) Additional Information: Reports (1) . Press Archive (0)	12/01/1988	Approximate Point
14.  Cork City October 2004 (ID-4731) Additional Information: Reports (1) . Press Archive (0)	26/10/2004	Area
15.  Flooding at a private residence, Old Mallow Road, Cork on 28th June 2012 (ID-12441) Additional Information: Reports (1) . Press Archive (0)	27/06/2012	Approximate Point
16.  Turner's Cross, Cork 28th June 2012 (ID-11743) Additional Information: Reports (1) . Press Archive (0)	27/06/2012	Approximate Point
17.  Cork City on 17th October 2012 (ID-11760) Additional Information: Reports (1) . Press Archive (0)	16/10/2012	Approximate Point
18.  Cork City 14th.December 2012 (ID-11780) Additional Information: Reports (1) . Press Archive (0)	14/12/2012	Approximate Point
19.  Lee Cork City Jan 1996 (ID-455) Additional Information: Reports (10) . Press Archive (1)	06/01/1996	Area
20.  Cork City 16th and 17th October 2012 (ID-11825) Additional Information: Reports (2) . Press Archive (0)	15/10/2012	Approximate Point
21.  Bride Blackpool Cork 2002 (ID-5220) Additional Information: Reports (1) . Press Archive (0)	n/a	Approximate Point
22.  N20 Intersection, Blarney, Co. Cork undated (ID-1509) Additional Information: Reports (4) . Press Archive (0)	n/a	Approximate Point
23.  Flooding in Cork City Centre, 3rd February 2014 (ID-12095) Additional Information: Reports (1) . Press Archive (0)	03/02/2014	Approximate Point

Name (Flood_ID)	Start Date	Event Location
24.  Cork City 17th.December 2012 (ID-11831) Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)	17/12/2012	Approximate Point
25.  Flooding at Blackpool on 22/03/2013 (ID-12937) Additional Information: Reports (0) Press Archive (0)	22/03/2013	Approximate Point
26.  Flooding at Ballyvolane on 28/06/2012 (ID-12867) Additional Information: Reports (0) Press Archive (0)	28/06/2012	Approximate Point
27.  Cork City from 26th. To 29th.October 2015 (ID-12580) Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)	26/10/2015	Approximate Point
28.  Flooding in Cork City Centre 2nd January 2014 (ID-12120) Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)	02/01/2014	Approximate Point
29.  Watercourse Road (South of O Connell Street) Cork. 28th.June 2012 (ID-11665) Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)	27/06/2012	Approximate Point
30.  Commercial Premises, Old Mallow Road, Cork, on 28th June 2012 (ID-12440) Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)	27/06/2012	Approximate Point
31.  Blackpool and other locations 28th June 2012 (ID-11650) Additional Information: Reports (3) Press Archive (0)	27/06/2012	Approximate Point
32.  Ballyvolane, Co.Cork. 28th June 2012 (ID-11660) Additional Information: Reports (2) Press Archive (0)	27/06/2012	Approximate Point
33.  Commons Road (North Point Business Park and Kilnap Viaduct) Cork. 28th.June 2012 (ID-11661) Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)	27/06/2012	Approximate Point
34.  Commons Road (Commons Inn to Sunbeam Site) Cork. 28th.June 2012 (ID-11663) Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)	27/06/2012	Approximate Point
35.  Dublin Street, Cork. 28th June 2012 (ID-11667) Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)	27/06/2012	Approximate Point
36.  Lower Killeens Road (West of Mallow Road) Cork. 28th.June 2012 (ID-11669) Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)	27/06/2012	Approximate Point
37.  Cork City Flooding 19th.Nov. 2009 (ID-10820) Additional Information: Reports (4) Press Archive (0)	19/11/2009	Area
38.  Flooding at Cork City - Recurring (ID-13912) Additional Information: Reports (0) Press Archive (0)	n/a	Approximate Point
39.  Flooding at Cork City on 17/12/2012 (ID-12910) Additional Information: Reports (0) Press Archive (0)	17/12/2012	Approximate Point
40.  Flooding at Cork City on 27/10/2015 (ID-13193) Additional Information: Reports (0) Press Archive (0)	27/10/2015	Approximate Point
41.  Flooding at Cork City - Recurring (ID-13913)	n/a	Approximate Point

Name (Flood_ID)	Start Date	Event Location
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Additional Information: Reports (0) , Press Archive (0) .		
42.  Flooding at Cork City on 26/11/2019 (ID-13683)	26/11/2019	Approximate Point
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Additional Information: Reports (0) , Press Archive (0) .		
43.  Flooding at Cork City on 19/10/2020 (ID-13742)	19/10/2020	Approximate Point
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Additional Information: Reports (0) , Press Archive (0) .		
44.  Flooding at Cork City on 03/04/2018 (ID-13624)	03/04/2018	Approximate Point
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Additional Information: Reports (0) , Press Archive (0) .		
45.  Flooding at Cork City on 07/12/2021 (ID-14090)	07/12/2021	Approximate Point
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Additional Information: Reports (0) , Press Archive (0) .		
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Appendix C CFRAMS Mapping



R635

N20

Collins Barracks

R614

Merrion Court

N20


Castle
(Site Of)

LEGEND


Site Boundary





Flood Mapping (Fluvial and Coastal)

 River Flood Extent (NIFM)


Fluvial Flood Events


 Fluvial 1:1000 or 0.1% AEP


 Fluvial 1:100 or 1% AEP

 Fluvial 1:10 or 10% AEP

Coastal Flood Events

 Coastal 1:1000 or 0.1% AEP

 Coastal 1:200 or 0.5% AEP

 Coastal 1:0 or 10% AEP

N8

N22

Castle

ORK