

## Project progress

The project team is progressing well with work on assessing a range of potential flood risk management options for the Lee catchment (as discussed in this month's **Focus On** section). Work will continue on this over the next number of weeks, with the preferred list of options being presented at a series of public information days to be held in autumn.

More information on these public information days will be announced through the press, the Lee CFRAMS newsletters and on the project website.

*Belvelly Bridge*



*Cork Docklands*

## Next issue

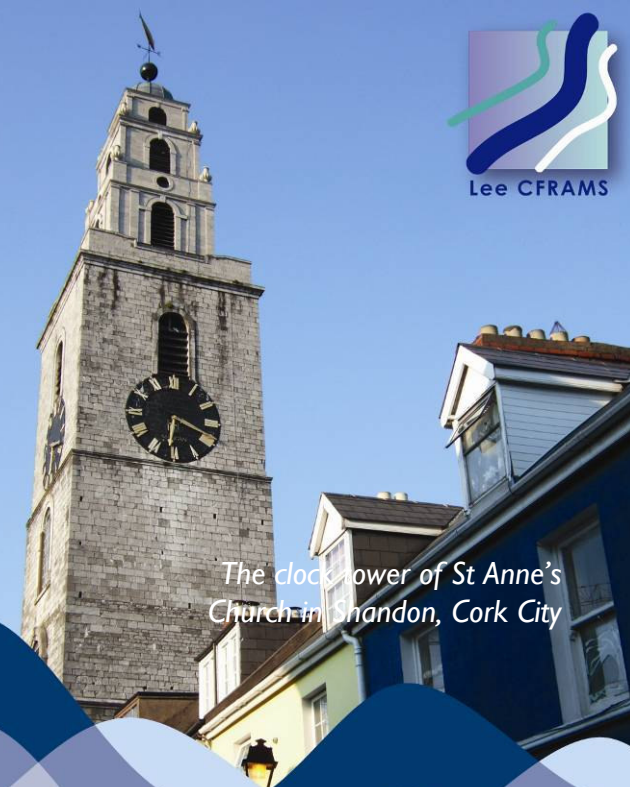
The next issue of the newsletter will be available at the end of August. In next month's issue we will provide further information on the decision making process for selecting flood risk management options for the catchment. We will also provide a summary of our work over the last three months in our quarterly update.

## 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](mailto:LeeCFRAMStudy@opw.ie)

Further information is also available on our project website at [www.leecframs.ie](http://www.leecframs.ie)

**Halcrow**



*The clock tower of St Anne's Church in Shandon, Cork City*

# LEE CATCHMENT FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT STUDY

Newsletter - 23  
July 2008



## Introduction

Hello and welcome to our July 2008 edition of the Lee CFRAMS newsletter. The project team is busy assessing flood risk management options for the Lee catchment. In this month's **Focus On** section we provide information on the flood risk management objectives developed for the Lee catchment. All the options considered for managing the flood risk in the catchment will be appraised against these objectives.

Please visit our project website at [www.leecframs.ie/programme.asp](http://www.leecframs.ie/programme.asp) for further information on some of the project activities discussed in the **Focus On** section below.

## Focus On

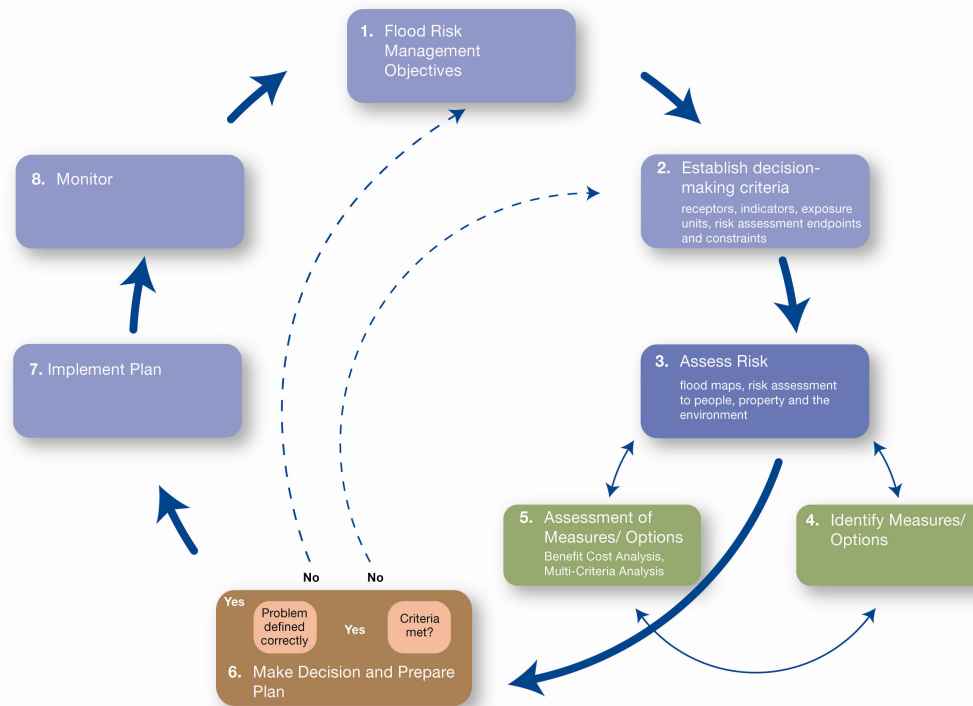
### Flood risk management objectives.

Now that the surveys and detailed hydrological and hydraulic assessments are nearing completion, it is important to develop a decision making framework for using that information when developing suitable options for managing the flood risk in the Lee catchment. Sustainable decisions must be evidence based, transparent, and inclusive of stakeholder and public views.

An important part of the decision making process is the setting of flood risk management objectives for the catchment. The flow diagram above shows the different stages in the decision making process.

A total of fourteen objectives have been developed for the Lee Catchment under the following four categories:

- technical;
- economic;



Flow chart showing the different stages of the decision making process

- social; and
- environmental.

The social and environmental objectives are based on our understanding of the catchment and are developed from those presented in the Environmental Scoping Report in April 2007 (available to download from the project website at [www.leecframs.ie/documents.asp](http://www.leecframs.ie/documents.asp)). These are to ensure all social and environmental opportunities and constraints are recognised in the decision making process. The technical and economic objectives are important as flood risk management options must be both operationally and economically viable.

Each objective has indicators and minimum and aspirational targets. The indicators include assets such as properties, transport routes, key infrastructure and environmental sites (SAC,

SPA, etc) which allow us to measure the level of flood risk to these specific assets.

A flood risk management option must meet the minimum target (e.g. no increase in the number of properties at risk of flooding) in order to be considered. A higher priority will be given to options which meet the aspirational target (such as reduce flood risk to properties to zero).

Different areas of the catchment have different priorities and require different types of flood risk management options. To ensure the correct focus in each area, the catchment is divided into different areas, called assessment units, which are based around natural sub catchments. Within these sub catchments urban areas are looked at in more detail.

