MWP

STRATEGIC FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

Kerry County Development Plan 2022 - 2028

Kerry County Council

November 2021

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1. Introduction to the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

1.1 General

Malachy Walsh and Partners (MWP) Consulting Engineers have been commissioned by Kerry County Council (KCC) to carry out a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) of the Draft Kerry County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.

This report sets out the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which has been prepared in accordance with:

1. *The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities, November 2009,* published by the Office of Public Works and the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government;
2. Circular PL 2/2014, Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government.

1.2 County Overview

The administrative area of Kerry covers an area of over 4,807km² and is the second largest county in Munster. It adjoins Cork to the east and Limerick to the north. The strong functional relationship between these three counties results in Kerry being a vital supporting partner in the development of a strong Southern region.

Kerry has a population of over 147,707 people accommodated in a network of attractive towns, villages and across its rural area. Many of these settlements have a high degree of self-containment, operating as significant local employment and service centres for large rural hinterlands. Figure 1.1 illustrates the hierarchy and spatial distribution of settlement in County Kerry based on the Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy (RSES) settlement typology.

The County possesses a diverse range of landscapes, including extensive areas of impressive coastlines and sizeable mountain ranges including Ireland's highest mountain peak, Carrauntoohil. Kerry's coastal areas contain some of our most vibrant and culturally distinctive communities and form an integral part of the State's heritage and have a special significance in Irish culture. Kerry is renowned internationally for its attractiveness and as one of Ireland's premier tourist destinations.

Kerry is a rural county undergoing a transformation into a modern, ambitious, vibrant, and outward-looking county. It is a diverse county, with important regional towns, a landscape of outstanding beauty, rich culture and heritage, major marine potential and is home to significant national, international, and global leading companies, a tourism industry of both national and international significance and a thriving agriculture, fishery, and forestry sector.

Sustaining population growth in the county and retaining graduates requires a dynamic internal economy based on expanding indigenous industries, enhancing the reputation of the county through the development of centres of excellence and in attracting industry to the county. The Kerry Hub & Knowledge Triangle is identified in the Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy (RSES) as an economic driver for the Region and its future growth is key to the sustainable development of the county through the provision of employment opportunities, high level training and research opportunities as well as being a catalyst for further economic activity in the more peripheral areas of the county.

The Kerry County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 identifies a hierarchy of settlements within County Kerry. The geographic location of settlement hierarchy is illustrated on Figure 1.1 below and listed on Table 1.1 together with the Function of each settlement type based on The Regional Economic & Spatial Strategy for the Southern Region (RSES).

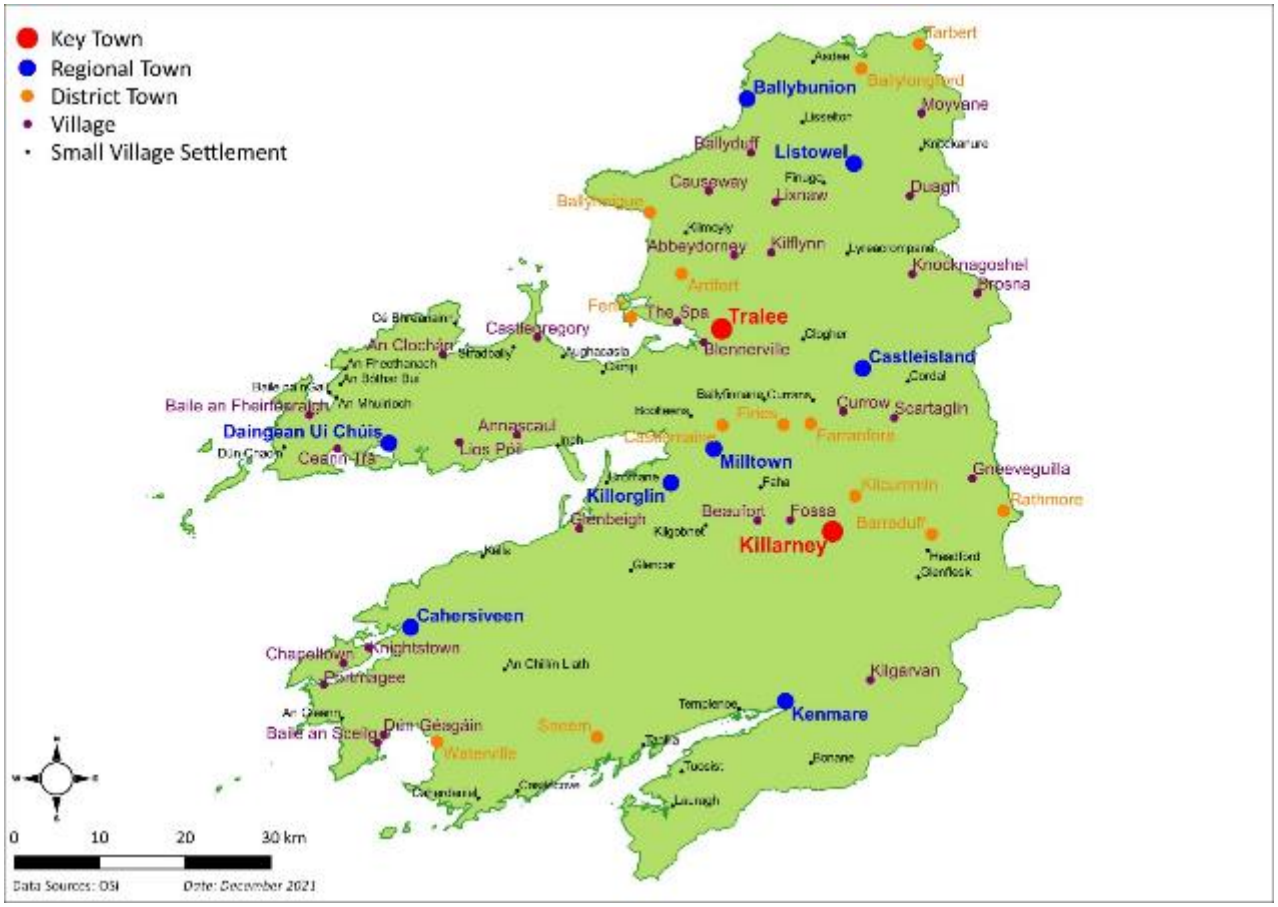


Figure 1.1: County Kerry Settlement Map

1.3 Town Development Plans, Municipal Districts & Local Area Plans

1.3.1 Tralee, Killarney, and Listowel Town Development Plans

The Tralee, Killarney, and Listowel Town Development Plans 2009-2015 (as extended and varied) are being incorporated into this plan and they are contained in Volume 2. This CDP is the first consolidated County Development Plan for the entire County of Kerry, (including the former Town Council areas of Tralee, Killarney, and Listowel). The County Plan includes updated land use and zoning frameworks in respect of the towns of Tralee, Killarney and Listowel and consolidates their associated written texts. This plan will set out the policies and objectives for the future development of the towns of Tralee, Killarney, and Listowel, including compliance with the core strategy for the County. The land-use zoning maps for each town are included in Volume 2.

Hierarchy	Settlement	Function
Key Towns	Tralee Killarney	Large population scale urban centre functioning as self-sustaining regional drivers, and strategically located urban centres with accessibility and significant influence in a sub-regional context.
Regional Towns	Ballybunion, Cahersiveen, Castleisland Dingle/Daingean Ui Chúis, Killorglin, Kenmare Listowel, Miltown	Towns which provide a housing, employment, or service function. The category is broad and ranges from large commuter towns to more peripheral towns.
District Towns	Ardfert, Ballyheigue, Ballylongford, Barraduff Castlemaine, Farranfore, Fenit, Fieries Kilcummin Rathmore, Sneem, Tarbert, Waterville	Towns that serve a rural hinterland as service centres.
Village	Abbeydorney, Annascaul Baile an Fheirtéaraigh, Baile an Sceilg, Ballyduff, Blennerville, Beaufort, Brosna Castlegregory, Causeway, Ceann Trá, Chapeltown, Cloghane, Currow Duagh, Dún Géagain, Fossa, Glenbeigh, Gneeveguilla Kilflynn, Kilgarvan, Knightstown, Knocknagoshel Lios Póil, Lixnaw, Moyvane, Portmagee Scartaglin, The Spa	Smaller settlements that serve a rural hinterland with less of a variety of services available
Small Village Settlements	An Bóthar Buí, An Chillín Liath, An Fheothanach, An Gleann, An Mhuiríoch, Asdee, Aughacasla Baile na nGall, Bonane, Boolteens, Brandon Caherdaniel, Camp, Castlecove, Clogher, Cordal, Cromane, Currans Dun Chaoin, Finuge, Glencar, Inch Kells, Kilgobnet, Kilmoyley, Knockanure Lauragh, Lisselton, Lyreacrompane Stradbally, Tahilla, Templenoe, Tuosist	Serve smaller rural catchments. They provide local services with some smaller scale rural enterprises in a number of such villages.

Table 1.1: Settlement Hierarchy

1.3.2 Municipal Districts/Electoral Areas

The electoral structure of the County was reconfigured following the re-organisation of local government in 2014. The County is now divided into five municipal districts, for electoral and local government purposes. The five districts are:

- Tralee
- Killarney
- Listowel
- Kenmare
- Castleisland/Corca Dhuibhne

1.3.3 Local Area Plan Programme

A planned programme to prepare Local Area Plans (LAPs) in respect of Municipal Districts and other defined geographical areas commenced in 2018 and will continue following the completion of the County Development Plan.

Recently adopted LAPs for the following Municipal Districts are as follows:

- Tralee MD LAP 2018-2024
- Killarney MD LAP 2018-2024
- West Iveragh LAP 2019-2025
- Listowel MD LAP 2020-2026
- Corca Dhuibhne EA LAP 2021-2027

The indicative timescale for the remaining South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP is Q4 2022.

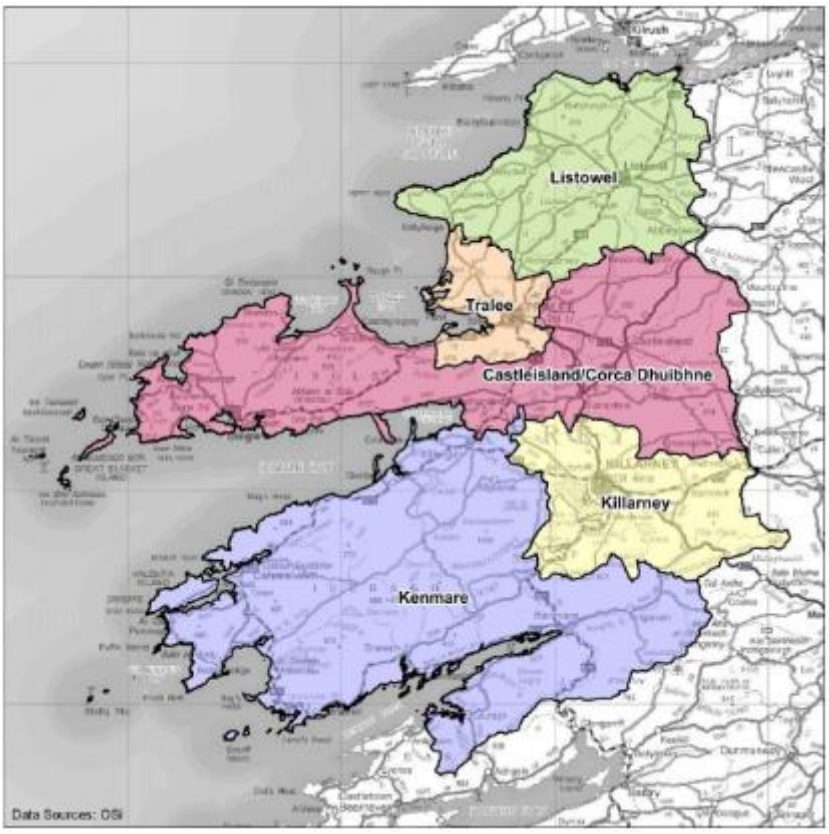


Figure 1.2: County Kerry Municipal Districts

1.4 Scope of the County Development Plan SFRA

The purpose of this SFRA is to provide a broad (area-wide) assessment of all types of flood risk to inform strategic land-use planning decisions for County Kerry. For most areas within the County, the Plan does not identify specific land zoning objectives therefore a detailed flood risk assessment involving the production of a flood risk map for all watercourses or coastal frontage is not required. However, for the towns of Tralee, Killarney and Listowel, as well as the strategic land bank at Tarbert/Ballylongford, a flood risk assessment has been completed in relation to the proposed land zoning map. This enables Kerry County Council to adopt the sequential approach and to identify where it will be necessary to apply the Justification Test.

This SFRA uses existing information and data sources to inform strategic land-use planning decisions. As part of this, the Plan and the SFRA provide guidance for the identification and zoning of development lands at Local Area Plan preparation level, so as to ensure that flood risk management forms an integral component of the plan formulation process. Guidance is also provided for project level assessment and sustainable flood risk management.

This SFRA has been integrated with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process. As part of this a number recommendations for SEA monitoring are provided within this SFRA.

1.5 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Objectives

In line with the Guidelines, the core objectives of the SFRA are:

- To provide for an improved understanding of flood risk issues within the development plan and development management process, and to communicate this to a wide range of stakeholders;
- To produce an assessment of existing flood defence infrastructure and the consequences of failure of that infrastructure and also identification of areas of natural floodplain to be safeguarded;
- To produce a suitably detailed flood risk assessment, drawing on and extending existing data and information, leading to a suite of flood risk policies and objectives and, where appropriate, maps that support the application of the sequential approach, in key areas where there may be tension between development pressures and avoidance of flood risk;
- To inform, where necessary, the application of the Justification Test;
- To conclude whether measures to deal with flood risks to the area proposed for development can satisfactorily reduce the risks to an acceptable level while not increasing flood risk elsewhere, and
- To produce guidance on mitigation measures on how surface water should be managed and appropriate criteria to be used in the review of site specific flood risk assessments.

1.6 Disclaimer

This SFRA has been prepared in compliance with the Guidelines but the SFRA remains a living document and is based on the best available data at the time of preparation. It is subject to change based on more up to date and relevant flood risk information becoming available during the lifetime of the Local Area Plan. Accordingly, all information in relation to flood risk is provided for general policy guidance and may be updated in respect of emerging new data and analysis. Owners, occupiers, developers and any other interested bodies are advised to take all reasonable measures to assess the flooding vulnerability or risk of lands in which they have or may have an interest prior to making planning or development decisions. The aim of this SFRA is to provide an appraisal of all sources of flooding within the Study area and to set out a number of approaches in the plan making process to avoid, reduce and manage flood risk as part of a wider objective to ensure the protection of property, people and infrastructure. The SFRA does not contain advice for existing occupiers who currently live in areas at risk of flooding or those that may experience flooding.

2. The Planning System and Flood Risk

2.1 Overview

"The Planning System and Flood Risk Management: Guidelines for Planning Authorities", published in November 2009, describes flooding as a natural process that can occur at any time and in a wide variety of locations. The Guidelines describe good flood risk practice in planning and development management and seek to integrate flood risk management into the planning process, thereby assisting in the delivery of sustainable development. Planning authorities are directed to have regard to the Guidelines in the preparation of Development Plans and Local Area Plans, and for development management purposes. For this to be achieved, flood risk must be assessed as early as possible in the planning process.

Paragraph 1.6 of the guidelines states that the core objectives are to:

- Avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding;
- Avoid new developments increasing flood risk elsewhere, including that which may arise from surface run-off;
- Ensure effective management of residual risks for development permitted in flood plains;
- Avoid unnecessary restriction of national, regional or local economic and social growth;
- Improve the understanding of flood risk among relevant stakeholders; and
- 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 guidelines aim to facilitate "the transparent consideration of flood risk at all levels of the planning process, ensuring a consistency of approach throughout the country". The Guidelines work on a number of key principles, including:

- Adopting a staged and hierarchical approach to the assessment of flood risk;
- Adopting a sequential approach to the management of flood risk, based on the frequency of flooding (identified through Flood Zones) and the vulnerability of the proposed land use.

2.2 Flood Risk

In order to manage flood risk it is important to understand what the term "flood risk" implies and to define the components of flood risk in order to apply the principles of the DEHLG Flood Risk Management Guidelines.

Flood risk is generally accepted to be a combination of the likelihood of flooding and the potential consequences arising, and is normally expressed in terms of the following relationship:

Flood Risk = Probability of Flooding x Consequences of Flooding

Flood risk is assessed using the source – pathway – receptor model as illustrated on Figure 2.1.

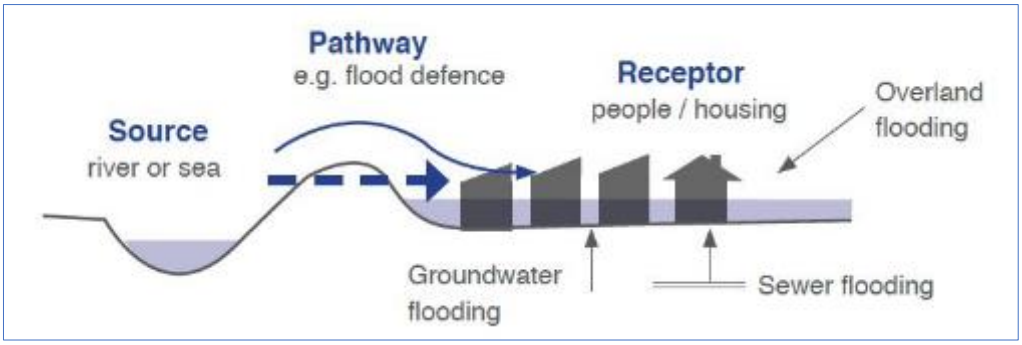


Figure 2.1: Source-Pathway-Receptor Model

Principal sources of flooding are intense or prolonged rainfall or higher than normal sea levels while the most common pathways are rivers, drains, sewers, overland flow and river and coastal flood plains and their defence assets. Receptors can include people, their property and the environment. All three elements must be present for flood risk to arise. Mitigation measures, such as defences or flood resilient construction, have little or no effect on sources of flooding but they can block or impede pathways or remove receptors.

Flood risk assessments require identification and assessment of all three components:

- The probability and magnitude of the source(s) (e.g. high river levels, sea levels and wave heights);
- The performance and response of pathways and barriers to pathways such as floodplain areas and flood defence systems, and
- The consequences to receptors such as people, properties and the environment.

The planning process is primarily concerned with the location of receptors, taking appropriate account of potential sources and pathways that might put those receptors at risk.

2.3 The Staged Approach

The Guidelines recommend a staged approach to be adopted to ensure that only such an appraisal or assessment as is needed for the purposes of decision making at the various plan levels is undertaken. The stages include:

Stage 1 - Flood risk Identification: To identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to the area of the regional planning guidelines, development plans or local area plans (LAPs) or a proposed development site that may warrant further investigation at the appropriate lower level plan or planning application levels. If the Planning Authority considers that there is potential flood risk issue, then stage 2 shall be entered into.

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 requirement of the detailed assessment should be scoped; and

Stage 3 - Detailed flood risk assessment: To assess flood risk issues in sufficient detail and to provide 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.

2.4 Climate Change

Climate change can be expected to generally increase flood risk and consequences of flooding. Due to the uncertainty associated with the potential effects of climate change, the Guidelines recommend that a precautionary approach to dealing with climate change is adopted and provide the following examples:

- Recognising that significant changes in the flood extent may result from an increase in rainfall or tide events and accordingly adopting a cautious approach to zoning land in these potential transitional areas;
- Ensuring that the levels of structures designed to protect against flooding, such as flood defences, land-raising or raised floor levels are sufficient to cope with the effects of climate change over the lifetime of the development they are designed to protect; and
- Ensuring that structures to protect against flooding and the development protected are capable of adaptation to the effects of climate change when there is more certainty about the effects and still time for such adaptation to be effective

2.5 Vulnerability of Developments

The Guidelines have outlined three Vulnerability Classifications for developments based on the proposed land use and type of development. These classifications and particular examples of development types which would be included in each classification are summarised as follows;

- **Highly Vulnerable Development:** This would include emergency services, hospitals, schools, residential institutions, dwelling houses, essential infrastructure, water & sewage treatment etc.
- **Less Vulnerable Development:** Retail, leisure, commercial, industrial buildings, local transport infrastructure.
- **Water-compatible development:** Docks, marinas and wharves. Amenity and open space, outdoor sports and recreation and essential facilities such as changing rooms.

The Guidelines also include a matrix of vulnerability versus flood zone to differentiate between developments which are appropriate in various flood zones and those which require a Justification Test. This table is reproduced as Table 2.1 below.

Vulnerability Classification	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

Table 2.1: Vulnerability Matrix

2.6 Flood Zones

In the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines document, the likelihood of a flood occurring is established through the identification of Flood Zones which indicate a high, moderate or low risk of flooding from fluvial or tidal sources. Table 2.2 below includes the definition of Flood Zones as well as the implications for planning.

It is important to note that the Flood Zones do not take other sources of flooding, such as groundwater or pluvial, into account, so an assessment of risk arising from such sources should also be made, where appropriate.

Flood Zone	Description & Summary of Planning Implications
Zone A High probability of flooding	More than 1% probability (1 in 100) for river flooding and more than 0.5% probability (1 in 200) for coastal flooding. Most types of development would be considered inappropriate in this zone.
Zone B Moderate probability of flooding	0.1% to 1% probability (between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000) for river flooding and 0.1% to 0.5% probability (between 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000) for coastal flooding. Highly vulnerable development, such as hospitals, residential care homes, Garda, fire and ambulance stations, dwelling houses and primary strategic transport and utilities infrastructure, would generally be considered inappropriate in this zone.
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 1,000). Development in this zone is appropriate from a flooding perspective (subject to assessment of flood hazard from sources other than rivers and the coast).

Table 2.2: Definitions of Flood Zones

Figure 2.2: Example of Flood Zone Mapping (Planning System and Flood Risk Management, 2009)

2.7 The Sequential Approach

The sequential approach makes use of flood risk assessment and of prior identification of flood zones for river and coastal flooding and classification of the vulnerability to flooding of different types of development. The principle of the Sequential Approach mechanism is to:

- **Avoid:** Preferably choose lower risk flood zones for new development
- **Substitute:** Ensure the type of development proposed is not especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of flooding
- **Justify:** Ensure that development is being considered for strategic reasons
- **Mitigate:** Ensure flood risk is reduced to acceptable levels
- **Proceed:** Only Justification Test is passed. Ensure emergency planning measures are in place.

The application of the Sequential Approach mechanism in the planning process is illustrated on Figure 2.3 which is an extract from the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines.

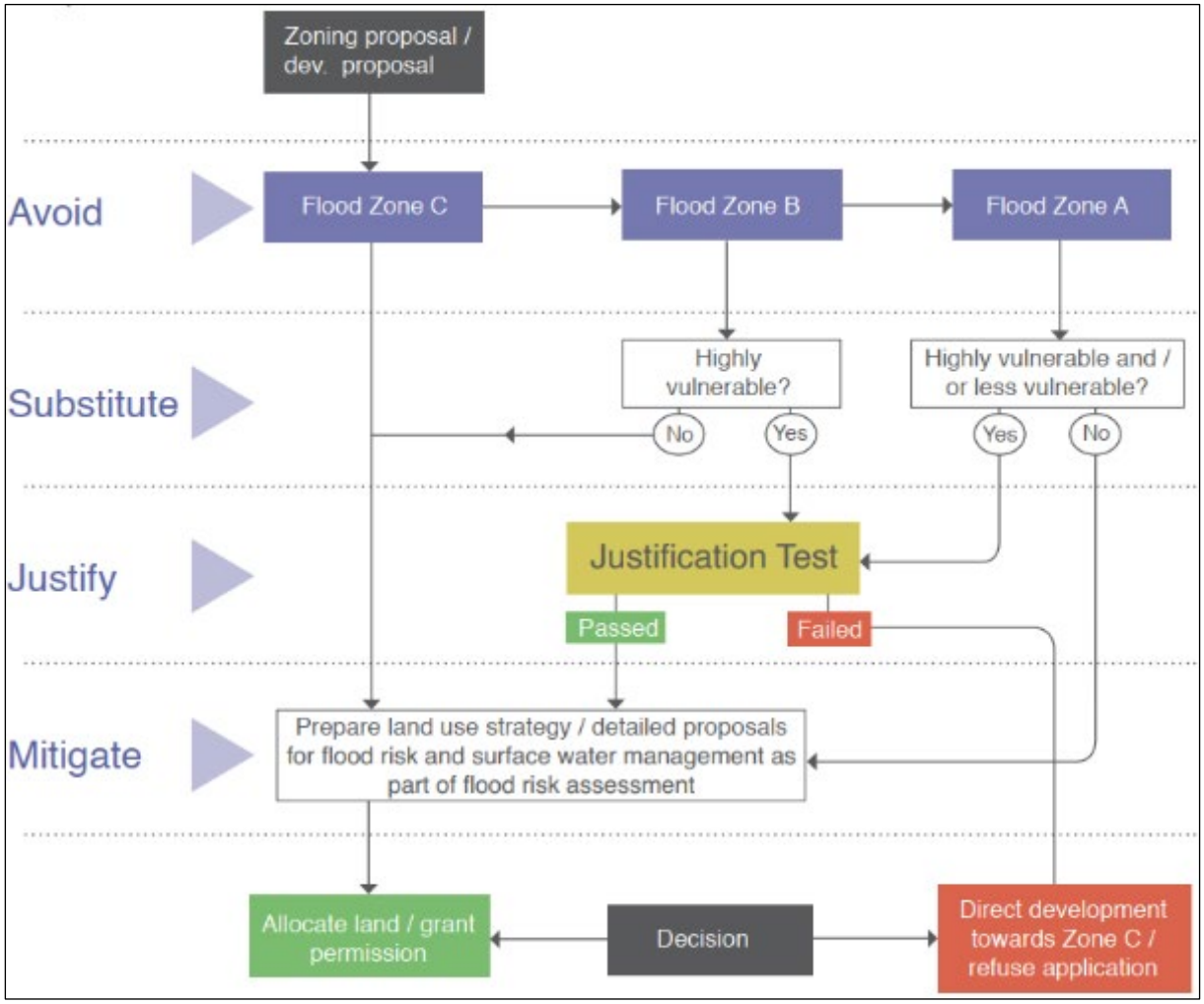


Figure 2.3: The Sequential Approach Mechanism in the Planning Process

3. Sources of Flooding

This SFRA has reviewed flood risk from the following sources;

- Fluvial
- Coastal
- Pluvial
- Groundwater
- Drainage systems
- Reservoirs and canals and other artificial or man-made systems

3.1 Fluvial Flooding

Flooding of watercourses is associated with the exceedance of channel capacity during higher flows. The process of flooding on watercourses depends on a number of characteristics associated with the catchment including; geographical location and variation in rainfall, steepness of the channel, degree of channel maintenance and surrounding floodplain and infiltration and rate of runoff associated with urban and rural catchments. Generally there are two main types of catchments; large and relatively flat or small and steep, resulting in two very different responses during large rainfall events. In a large, relatively flat catchment, flood levels will rise slowly and natural floodplains may remain flooded for several days, acting as the natural regulator of the flow. In small, steep catchments, local intense rainfall can result in the rapid onset of deep and fast-flowing flooding with little warning. Such "flash" flooding, which may only last a few hours, can cause considerable damage and possible threat to life. Both of these catchment types occur in Kerry.

The form of the floodplain, either natural or urbanised, can influence flooding along watercourses. The location of buildings and roads can significantly influence flood depths and velocities by altering flow directions and reducing the volume of storage within the floodplain. Critical structures such as bridge and culverts can also significantly reduce capacity creating pinch points within the floodplain.

3.2 Coastal Flooding and Erosion

Coastal flooding is caused by higher than normal sea levels which occur primarily due to extreme high tides, storm surges, wave action or due to high river flows combining with high tides. Kerry has an extensive coastline with numerous settlements in areas of coastal flood risk.

Coastal erosion of both the foreshore and the shoreline itself is intimately linked with coastal flooding. The loss of natural coastal defences, such as sand dunes, due to erosion (or mechanical removal of sand) can increase the risk of flooding in coastal areas

As part of the Irish Coastal Protection Strategy Study (ICPSS) process, coastal flood event (hazard) maps and predictive erosion maps have been prepared. The primary areas of potential coastal flood risk identified for Kerry are:-

- Castlemaine Harbour, Co. Kerry,
- Tralee to Derrymore, Co. Kerry,
- Ballyheige to Barrow, Co. Kerry,
- Moneycashen to Finuge, Co. Kerry.

In addition, six primary areas of potential significant coastal erosion hazard were identified for Kerry as follows:

- Waterville to Ballinskelligs, Co. Kerry
- Ardcost to Ballycarbery, Co. Kerry
- Rossbehy to Cromane, Co. Kerry
- Fermoyle to Tonakilly, Co. Kerry
- Ballyheige to Banna, Co. Kerry
- Ballybunnion, Co. Kerry

3.3 Pluvial flooding

Flooding of land from surface water runoff is usually caused by intense rainfall that may only last a few hours. The resulting water follows natural valley lines, creating flow paths along roads and through and around developments and ponding in low spots, which often coincide with fluvial floodplains in low lying areas. Any areas at risk from fluvial flooding will almost certainly be at risk from surface water flooding.

SFRA's at local area plan level in Kerry will require a strategic assessment of the likelihood of surface water flooding for which overland routing is suitable and appropriate. This includes consideration of the following:

- Are there zoned lands which may need to accommodate and retain surface water flow routes?
- Are there zoned lands which might discharge upstream of an area vulnerable to surface water flooding?

Pluvial flood risk should be assessed as part of site-specific flood risk assessments and drainage management strategies, and appropriate measures should be implemented to mitigate any potential risks.

3.4 Groundwater flooding

Groundwater flooding is caused by the emergence of water originating from underground, and is particularly common in Karst landscapes. This can emerge from either point or diffuse locations. The occurrence of groundwater flooding is usually very local and unlike flooding from rivers, does not generally pose a significant risk to life due to the slow rate at which the water level rises.

However, groundwater flooding can cause significant damage to property, especially in urban areas and pose further risks to the environment and ground stability. Groundwater flooding can persist over a number of weeks and even months. In most cases groundwater flooding cannot be easily managed nor lasting solutions engineered although the impact on buildings can be mitigated against through various measures.

Groundwater flooding is not considered to be currently a significant or widespread concern in the county. Nonetheless, the assessment of the potential for specific zoned lands to be vulnerable to groundwater flooding, will be undertaken based on the OPW indicative groundwater flood maps, at local area plan preparation level.

3.5 Flooding from Drainage Systems

Flooding from artificial drainage systems occurs when flow entering a system, such as an urban storm water drainage system, exceeds its discharge capacity, it becomes blocked or it cannot discharge due to a high water level in the receiving watercourse.

Flooding in urban areas can also be attributed to sewers. Sewers have a finite capacity which, during certain load conditions, will be exceeded. In addition, design standards vary and changes within the catchment areas draining to the system, in particular planned growth and urban creep, will reduce the level of service provided by the asset. Sewer flooding problems will often be associated with regularly occurring storm events during which sewers and associated infrastructure can become blocked or fail. This problem is exacerbated in areas with under-capacity systems. In the larger events that are less frequent but have a higher consequence, surface water will exceed the sewer system and flow across the surface of the land, often following the same flow paths and ponding in the same areas as overland flow. Foul sewers and surface water drainage systems are spread extensively across the urban areas with various interconnected systems discharging to treatment works and into local watercourses.

3.6 Flood Defence Failures

The condition of existing flood management assets is an important consideration for local authority planners when allocating new development. The 'Planning System and Flood Risk Management' considers that defended areas are still at risk of flooding due to the risk of overtopping or breach, and therefore sites within these areas must be assessed with respect to the adequacy of the defences.

Should defended areas be identified, the consideration of residual risk, i.e. the likelihood of flooding occurring as a result of breach or overtopping, forms an important element of the SFRA.

Flood defences in the County of various types include those associated with the River Feale / Cashen Catchment in North Kerry and those associated with the Rivers Maine and Laune in Mid Kerry. In addition, coastal flood defences are located at various locations along the coastline.

Defence Asset Condition Surveys were undertaken as part of the Shannon and South West CFRAM studies. This has informed the Standard of Protection of these defences.

3.7 Climate change

The 'Planning System and Flood Risk Management' recommends that a precautionary approach to climate change is adopted due to the level of uncertainty involved in the potential effects.

There is general scientific consensus that climate change is occurring, while international and national research indicates that the instances and extent of flooding are likely to increase as a result. For Ireland, an increase in extreme weather events has been predicted, including periods of intense rainfall during the summer months and more prolonged rainfall during the winter months. Under either these scenarios, flood events would be more likely to occur, although this would be very much location dependent. The nature of the relevant catchment will ensure that impacts on flood risk vulnerability will vary.

The OPW notes in the Draft National PFRA6 that the information required to undertake a predictive analysis of the potential flood risk impacts of climate change is not currently available, but is under development, and once available will be used to review the PFRA outcomes. The CFRAM Studies will undertake detailed assessments of the potential impacts of climate change on the flood risk in the Areas for Further Assessment (AFAs) and Individual Risk Receptors (IRRs) with these potential impacts being taken into account in the development of appropriate flood risk management measures.

The ICPSS report published in 2013 does not include a consideration of future climate change scenarios.

4. Flood Risk Identification

The purpose of Flood Risk Identification is to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to a plan area or proposed development site that may warrant further investigation.

4.1 Collation & Review of Existing Flood Risk Information

Existing flood risk information which has been collated and reviewed as part of this SFRA as summarised on Table 4.1 below.

Flood Risk Information Source	Review Comments
National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping, 2021	Predictive national scale coastal flood maps including flood depths and extents for the current and future scenarios. Useful data for flood zone mapping but undertaken at a national scale.
Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018)	Point data only, not directly useful for this SFRA but was used as an input to the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping.
National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Extents, 2020	Predictive national scale indicative mapping covering catchments greater than 5km^2 where not already available from the National CFRAM Programme. May be used for Flood Risk Identification but not suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions.
South Western CFRAM Study (UoM21 & UoM22)	Includes Flood Risk Management Plans and predictive catchment scale coastal and fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios. Generally considered to be suitable for flood zone mapping in the strategic flood risk assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach. UoM 21 AFA's include: Kenmare UoM 22 AFA's include: Killarney, Castleisland, Dingle, Glenflesk, Milltown, Portmagee, Tullig (Castleisland).
Shannon CFRAM Study (UoM23 & UoM24)	Includes Flood Risk Management Plans and predictive catchment scale coastal and fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios. Generally considered to be suitable for flood zone mapping in the strategic flood risk assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach. Some maps are under review in the Tralee area. UoM 23 AFA's include: Abbeydorney, Banna, Listowel, Moneycashen, Tralee. UoM 24 AFA's include: Ballylongford, Tarbert (Power Station).
Flood Relief Schemes	The main schemes in County Kerry have not progressed significantly. It is unlikely significant new information will be

Flood Risk Information Source	Review Comments
	available for the SFRA that is not already provided from the CFRAM Studies. Ongoing schemes include: Abbeydorney, Banna, Kenmare, Tralee. Future schemes include: Ballylongford, Castleisland & Tullig, Dingle, Killarney, Listowel.
Previous Strategic Flood Risk Assessments for Local Area Plans, including: • Corca Dhuibhne LAP 2020 – 2026, January 2021 • Listowel MD LAP 2019-2025, June 2020 • West Iveragh LAP 2019 – 2025, January 2019 • Killarney MD LAP 2018-2024, May 2018 • Tralee MD LAP and Variation to Tralee Town Development Plan, April 2018	Includes information on historical flooding, flood risk in each settlement and zoning objectives.
Irish Coastal Protection Strategy Study (ICPSS 2010 - 2014)	Coastal flood extents maps for current and future scenarios. Can be used to identify potential flood zones, although largely superseded by the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021.
Consultation with Local Authorities who may be able to provide knowledge on historic flood events and local studies etc.	Yes
Information on flood defence condition and performance;	Yes, primarily from CFRAM Studies
Past flood event point data and extents from http://www.floodmaps.ie	Provides an indication of areas which have experienced flooding in the past, from various possible sources. Specific information relating to flooding mechanisms and affected areas is often not available. Useful to assist in validating other information or as a flood risk indicator where other information is not available.
Drainage Districts, Benefiting Land Maps and Arterial Drainage Schemes	These areas are indicative or low lying poor quality land which has/had insufficient ability to natural drain however this is not specifically related to flooding. Can be used as a potential flood risk indicator where no other information exists. Not suitable for flood zone mapping or development plan decision making.
Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) mapping 2011	Largely superseded by more recent studies. Not considered suitable for flood zone mapping or development plan decision making.
Alluvial deposit maps of the Geological Survey of Ireland	Not considered suitable for flood zone mapping or development plan decision making. May be useful as a flood risk indicator where no other information exists.
Geological Survey of Ireland Groundwater Flooding Probability Maps	Focused primarily on limestone regions and turloughs. Generally not applicable for County Kerry.
Geological Survey of Ireland Historic Groundwater Flood Map	Groundwater flood extent map based on satellite images, mostly from the Winter of 2015/2016. Not relevant to SFRA

Flood Risk Information Source	Review Comments
	fluvial/coastal flood zone mapping or for development plan decision making but could be used as a flood risk indicator.

Table 4.1: Existing Flood Risk Information and Review Summary

4.2 Overview of Flood History & Predictive Mapping in County Kerry

A brief overview of flood risk identified in the available predictive mapping and from past flood events is provided on Figure 4.1 through to Figure 4.2 below. Flood risk and historic flooding in the settlements is addressed further in Section 5.

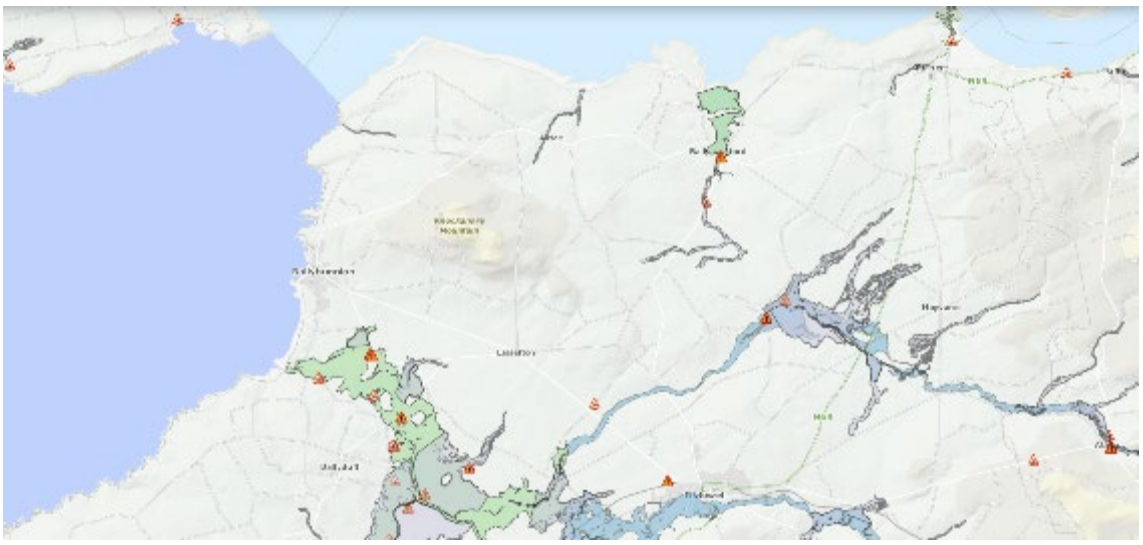


Figure 4.1: Flood Risk Overview – Map 1

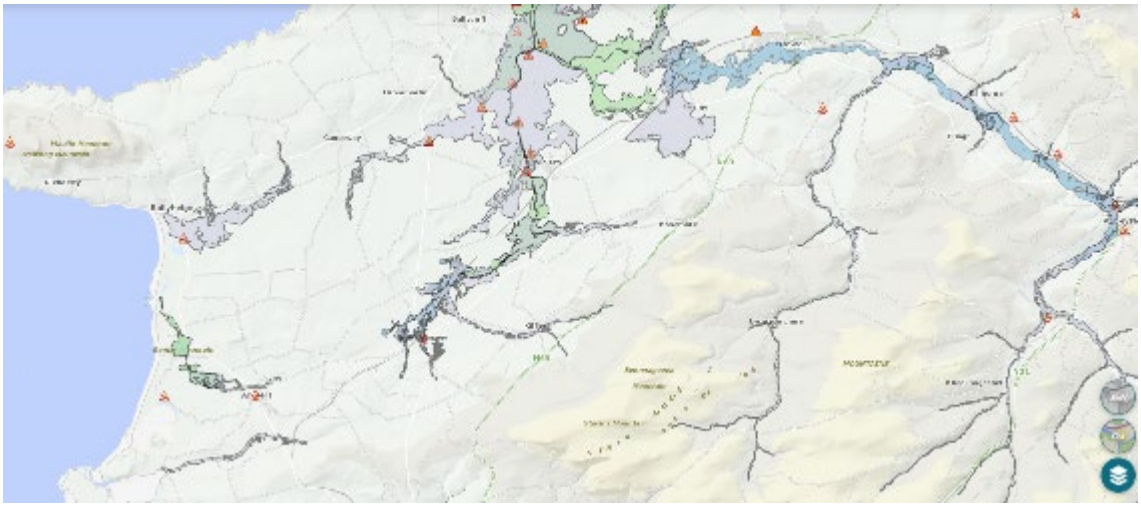


Figure 4.2: Flood Risk Overview – Map 2

Figure 4.3: Flood Risk Overview – Map 3

Figure 4.4: Flood Risk Overview – Map 4

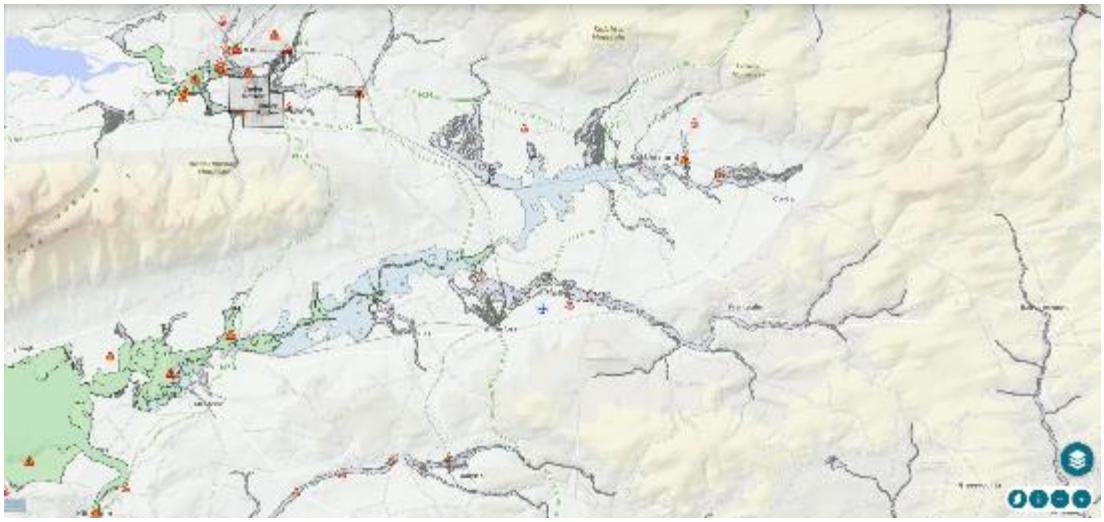


Figure 4.5: Flood Risk Overview – Map 5

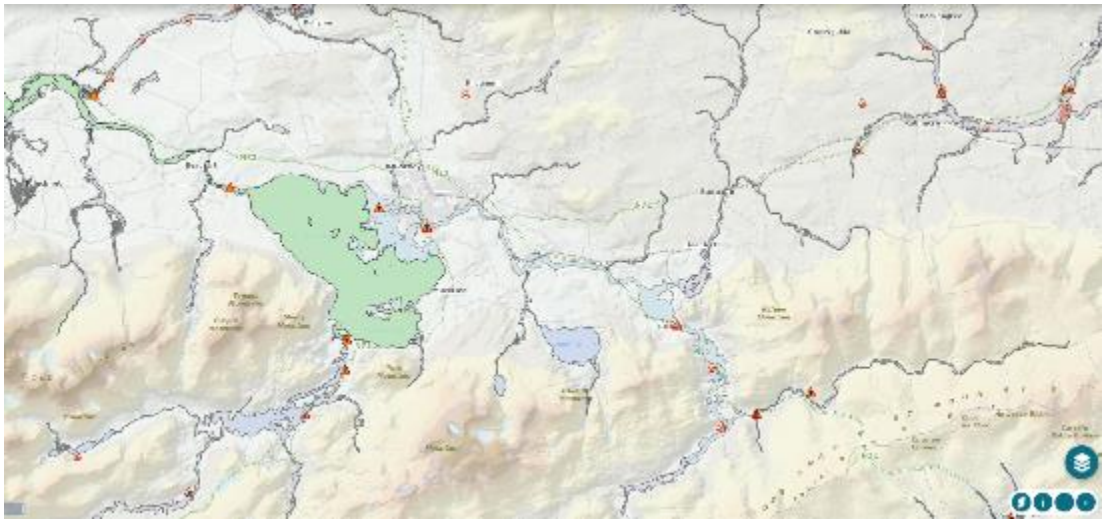


Figure 4.6: Flood Risk Overview – Map 6

Figure 4.7: Flood Risk Overview – Map 7

Figure 4.8: Flood Risk Overview – Map 8

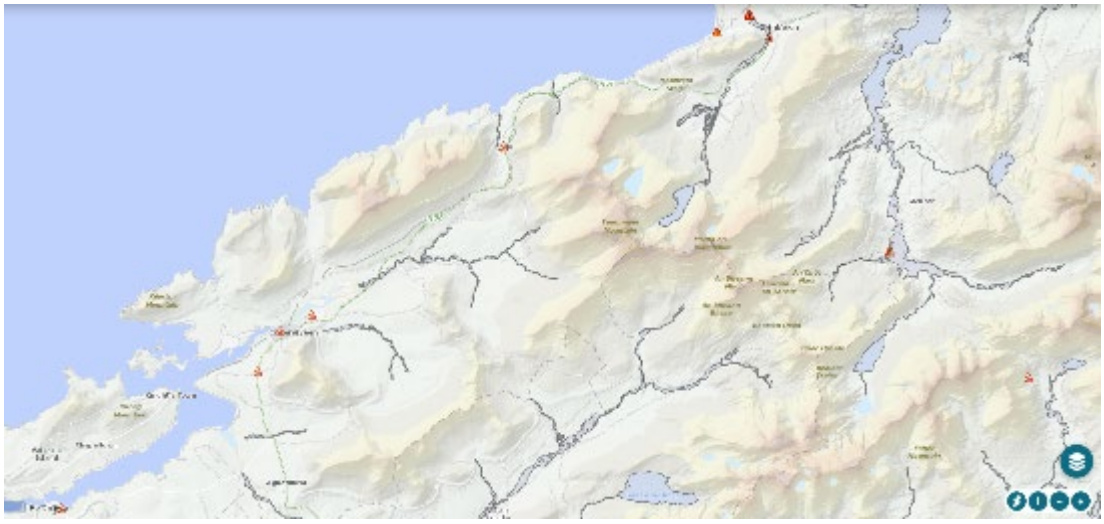


Figure 4.9: Flood Risk Overview – Map 9

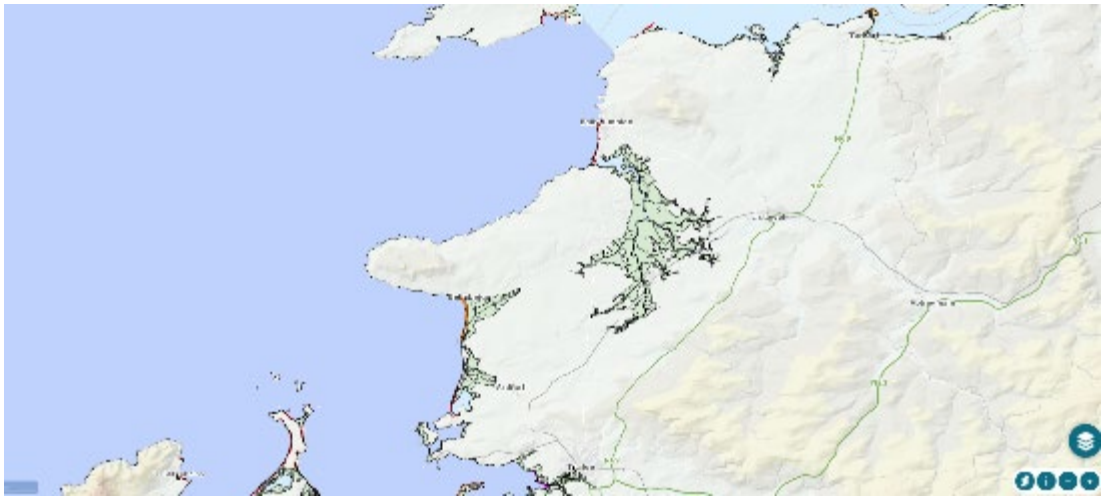


Figure 4.10: Flood Risk Overview – Map 10

Figure 4.11: Flood Risk Overview – Map 11

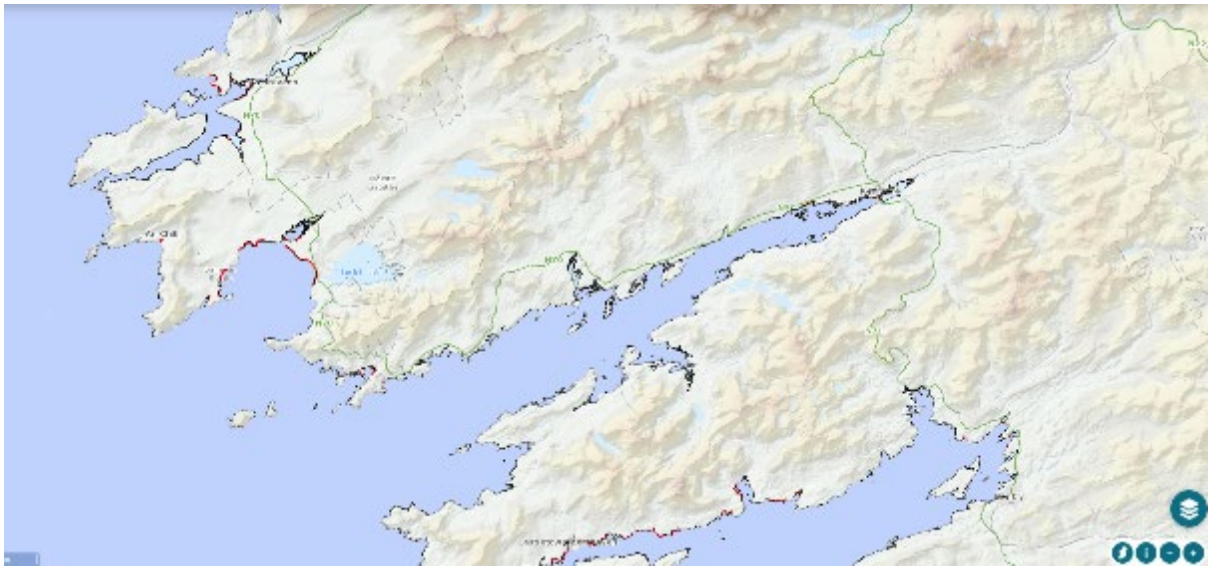


Figure 4.12: Flood Risk Overview – Map 12

4.3 Summary of Identified Flood Risk by Settlement

Based on a reviewed of all available existing flood risk information, a summary of the identified sources of flooding in all settlements in County Kerry is included on Table 4.1.

Summary of Identified Flood Risk within Development Boundary [1]						
Settlement	Fluvial	Coastal	Pluvial	Groundwater	Urban Drainage	Stage 2 SFRA Requirement
Key Towns						
Tralee	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Fluvial, Coastal, Pluvial, Urban Drainage
Killarney	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Regional Towns						
Ballybunion	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Cahersiveen	No	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal
Castleisland	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Dingle/Daingean Ui Chúis	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Killorglin	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Kenmare	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Listowel	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Fluvial, Pluvial, Urban Drainage
Milltown	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
District Towns						
Ardfert	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Fluvial, Pluvial
Ballyheigue	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal, Pluvial
Ballylongford	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Pluvial
Barraduff	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Castlemaine	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Pluvial

Summary of Identified Flood Risk within Development Boundary [1]						
Settlement	Fluvial	Coastal	Pluvial	Groundwater	Urban Drainage	Stage 2 SFRA Requirement
Farranfore	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Fenit	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater
Fieries	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Kilcummin	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Rathmore	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Sneem	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Tarbert	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Waterville	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Village						
Abbeydorney	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Annascaul	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Baile an Fheirtéaraigh	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Baile an Sceilg	No	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal
Ballyduff	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Blennerville	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal, Pluvial
Beaufort	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal, Pluvial
Brosna	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Castlegregory	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal, Pluvial
Causeway	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Ceann Trá	No	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal
Chapeltown	No	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal

Summary of Identified Flood Risk within Development Boundary [1]						
Settlement	Fluvial	Coastal	Pluvial	Groundwater	Urban Drainage	Stage 2 SFRA Requirement
Cloghane	No	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal
Currow	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Duagh	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Dún Géagain	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Fossa	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Glenbeigh	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Gneeveguilla	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Kilflynn	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Kilgarvan	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Knightstown	No	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal
Knocknagoshel	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Lios Póil	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Lixnaw	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Moyvane	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required
Portmagee	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Scartaglin	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
The Spa	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Small Village Settlements						
An Bóthar Buí	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
An Chillín Liath	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
An Fheothanach	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
An Gleann	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]

Summary of Identified Flood Risk within Development Boundary [1]						
Settlement	Fluvial	Coastal	Pluvial	Groundwater	Urban Drainage	Stage 2 SFRA Requirement
An Mhuiríoch	No	Yes	No	No	No	Coastal
Asdee	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Aughacasla	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Baile na nGall	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Ballyfinane	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Bonane	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Boolteens	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Brandon	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Caherdaniel	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Camp	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Castlecove	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Clogher	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Cordal	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Cromane	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Currans	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Dun Chaoin	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Faha	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Finuge	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Glencar	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Glenflesk	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Fluvial, Pluvial
Headfort	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Inch	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal

Summary of Identified Flood Risk within Development Boundary [1]						
Settlement	Fluvial	Coastal	Pluvial	Groundwater	Urban Drainage	Stage 2 SFRA Requirement
Kells	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal, Pluvial
Kilgobnet	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Kilmoyley	No	No	Pluvial	No	No	Pluvial
Knockanure	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Lauragh	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal
Lisselton	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Lyreacrompane	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Stradbally	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Tahilla	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fluvial
Templenoe	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Tuosist	No	No	No	No	No	Not Required [2]
Tarbert-Ballylongford SDL	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fluvial, Coastal

[1] Flood risk identified in this SFRA based on information available from desktop study. Further reviews of all possible sources of flooding should be completed at LAP and project level stages.

[2] Even where no flood risk has been identified, there may be potential sources of flooding which require further consideration. Refer to Section 5.1 for further comments.

Table 4.2: Summary of Identified Flood Risk for Settlements in County Kerry

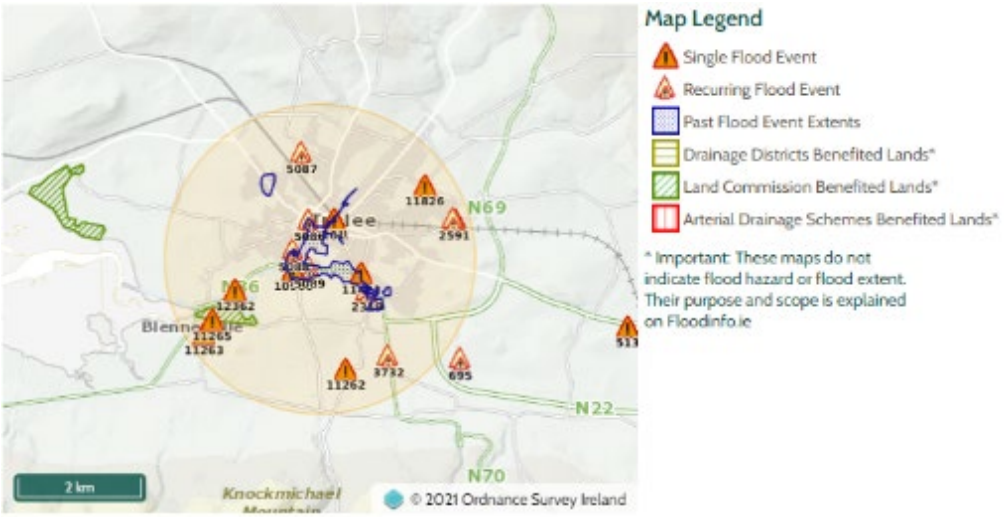
5. Initial Flood Risk Assessment

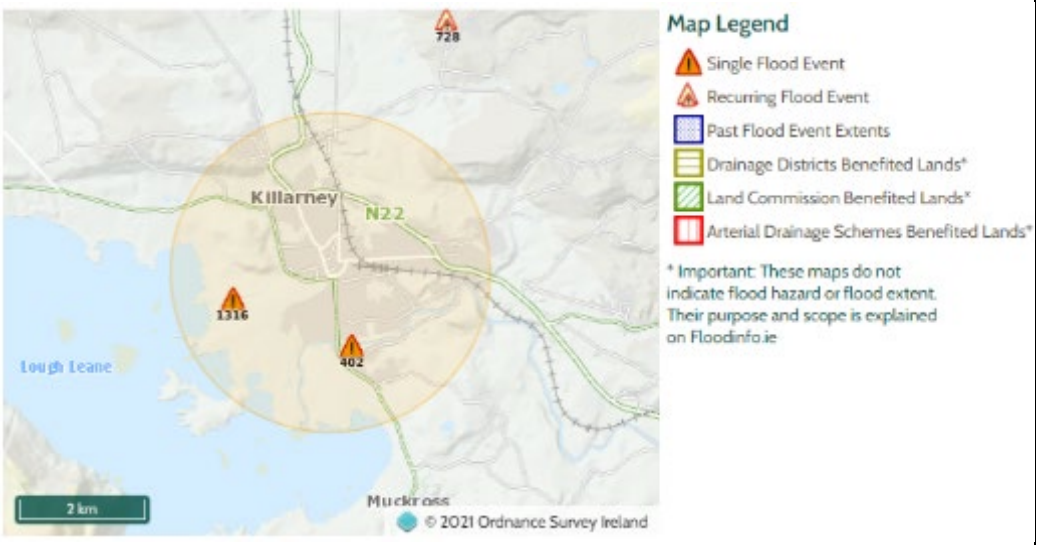
5.1 Flood Risk Assessment of Settlements in County Kerry

An initial flood risk assessment of the settlements in County Kerry has been completed in the following Sub-sections and recommendations have been provided for further consideration of flood risk in the relevant Local Area Plans.

5.1.1 Key Towns

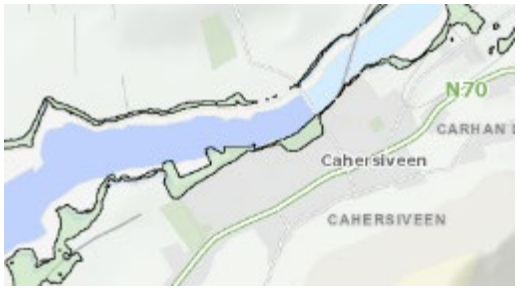
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Key Towns
Tralee Town	Land Zoning in this settlement is identified in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028 and the flood risk associated with the specific land zonings is addressed in Section 5.2 of this SFRA. **Flood History** There are a total of twenty records of flooding available on floodinfo.ie dating from 1916 to 2014. Additional information on historic flooding is available in the Tralee Bay – Feale Flood Risk Management Plan. A brief summary is included as follows. The flooding in December 1973 caused extensive flooding throughout the town, including: • From the Big River: Castle St., The Mall, Castlecountess, Ballymullen, Gas Terrace, Rock St., Castle St., Ashe St., Denny St., Rock St., Dominick St., Bridge St., The Square, Russell St., James's St., Gas Terrace, Skehanagh, The Casherlee, Pembroke St • From the River Lee and Balloonagh River: Ballymullen Area, Shamrock Mills, Town Arch. Flooding in 1980 occurred at Oakview and Ashe Street from the Big River and in the Killierisk and Ballymullen areas due to surcharging drainage, possibly affected by high water levels in the River Lee. Extensive flooding in August 1986 occurred throughout the town centre due to the Big River whilst the Ballymullen and Castecountess areas were flooding from the River Lee. A report from 2005 indicates that there is recurring flooding (on average once per year) at Ballinorig where 5/6 houses are affected. The cause was attributed to inadequate capacity of a culvert under the N21 Castleisland to Tralee road at Clashlahane roundabout which causes a stream to over flow in vicinity of houses at Ballinorig. This flooding is due to the Ballybeggan River and a flood study was carried by UCC in 2005 to examine hydraulic options to alleviate flooding. Recurring flooding occurs in the Ballymullen area due to the River Lee. There are some reports, including from November 1980 and, November 2009 and November 2011, which indicate flooding from sewer or drains, caused or exacerbated by high water levels in the River Lee. Surface water flooding is also reported in the Ballyard and Blennerville Areas. In November 2009 flooding at Ballymullen affected six residential properties and a Public House and flooded the N70 from the Army Barracks to Ballymullen Roundabout. Significant flooding occurred at the Racecourse and Clash road due to heavy rainfall in August 2012, where it appears that surface water accumulated to depths of up to 1m behind gates within the racecourse lands until they breached and flooded Clash Road and surrounding areas. There is a history of tidal flooding at Kearney's Road (Blennerville) in 2011 and Ballyvelly in 2008 and January 2014. In the latter event, tidal waters filled the canal and overtopped the tow path walk leading to the fields being flooded. Estimate of 200mm depth of water above the tow path in places. In September 2015 fluvial flooding occurred in the River Lee and the Big River. Several commercial and residential properties experienced internal flooding. The Ballyard Road, a local access road was flooded.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	The N70 National Route was flooded at the junction with the L6548 (Ahern's Road) Local Road. The Clashlehane Roundabout on the N21 National Road was flooded. **Extract from Past Flood Event Local Area Summary for Tralee (floodinfo.ie):**  **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Groundwater flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a history of coastal and fluvial flooding within the town. Flooding from artificial drainage systems has also occurred. Fluvial flooding sources are from the Big River, the River Lee, the Ballybeggan River. The Shannon CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the flood maps provided in Section 5.2. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Coastal/Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the Shannon CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data. The available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in this Strategic Flood risk Assessment, and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach. **Flood Zone Maps** Refer to Section 5.2 - Flood Risk Assessment of Land Use Zonings. **Flood Risk Management** A Flood Risk Management scheme for the Tralee area is currently being undertaken by the OPW. The potential scheme would protect 462 residential properties and 227 commercial properties. The timeline for the completion of the project is 2030/2031. **Recommendation** Flood risk within the settlement boundary is assessed further in Section 5.2 of this SFRA.
Killarney Town	Land Zoning in this settlement is identified in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028 and the flood risk associated with the specific land zonings is addressed in Section 5.2 of this SFRA. **Flood History** There are two records of flooding available on floodinfo.ie.

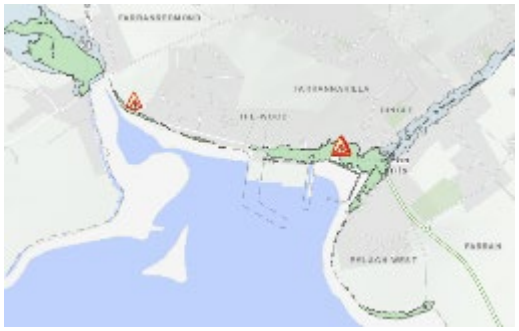
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flooding occurred on the River Flesk in November 1980, although there are no specific references to flooding within the town in the local area report. However, a more recent press report recounts the event, reporting that areas around New Street and Countess road were flooded. The River Deanagh flow hydrograph is discussed in a 1987 report in relation to Hurricane Charlie which occurred in 1986 however there is no reference to flooding of the town. A press report indicates pluvial/urban drainage flooding occurred in June 2019 causing flooding Chapel Lane and Ardshanavooley housing estate. Out of bank flows are reported to occur occasionally on the Flesk which can affect Killarney National Park however flooding of properties is not typical. The worst example available is November 2009 which coincided with high water levels in Lough Leane. This event also caused flooding of parts of the N70 and the local road network as well as flooding of the Lake Hotel, the first record of such an occurrence in the past 190 years. **Extract from Past Flood Event Local Area Summary for Killarney (floodinfo.ie):**  **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal and Groundwater flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There are some indications of previous fluvial flooding within the town. Fluvial flooding sources are from the River Deenagh and the River Flesk. Pluvial flooding and flooding from artificial drainage systems has also occurred, although no properties were identified as having flooded. The South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the flood maps provided in Section 5.2. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. The available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in this Strategic Flood risk Assessment, and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach. **Flood Zone Maps** Refer to Section 5.2 - Flood Risk Assessment of Land Use Zonings. **Recommendation** Flood risk within the settlement boundary is assessed further in Section 5.2 of this SFRA.

5.1.2 Regional Towns

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Regional Towns
Ballybunnion	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Ballybunion. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. There is potential for higher flood risk in the future. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.
Cahersiveen	 **Flood Zone Maps (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021)** **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**

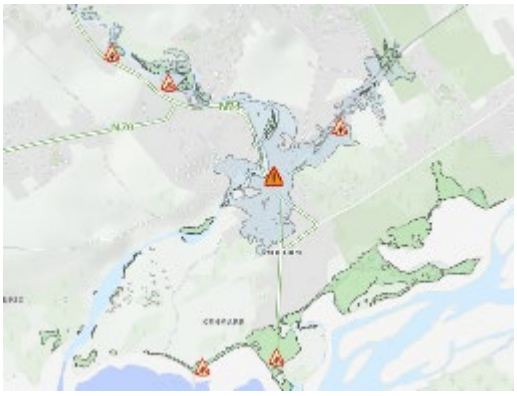
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	 6 **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which are not currently included in any predictive mapping. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Castleisland	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the town. Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 1% and 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below. The flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are slightly larger, with an additional area of flooded lands to the west of the town. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. It is anticipated that the available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)**

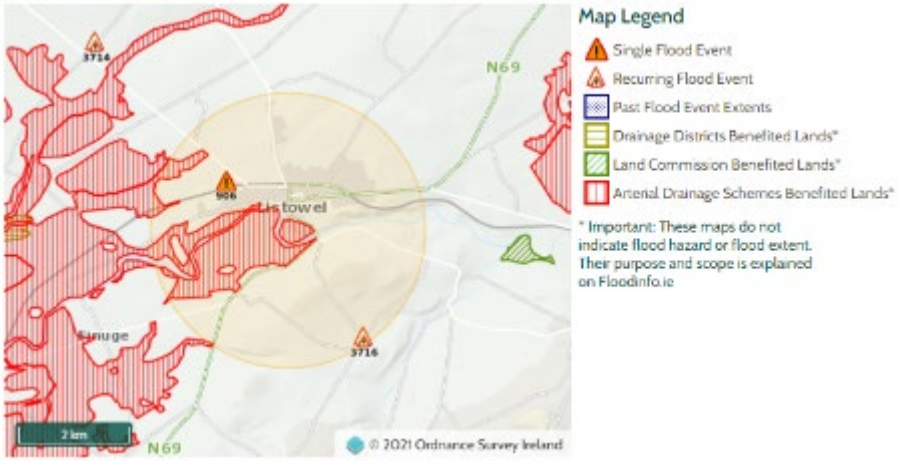
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	1% AEP & 0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:  **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Dingle / An Daingean Ui Chúis	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2021-2027. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a history of coastal and fluvial flooding in proximity to the town. Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below. The Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) indicates that the lands adjacent to the coastline are potentially vulnerable to wave overtopping. The coastal flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, with additional areas of flooded lands within the town. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Coastal/Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data. It is anticipated that the available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	approach. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Killorglin	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a historic record of flooding from January 2014 when the River Laune overtopped its banks during heavy rain and high tides. The predictive mapping from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) and the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below. The flood extents for future scenarios are not significantly larger than the present day, although the flood depths can be expected to increase appreciably. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Coastal/Fluvial flood extent maps for current and future scenarios are publically available from the South Western CFRAM Study. It is expected that further information on predicted flood levels and depths could be obtained from the OPW. It is anticipated that this information can be used to assist

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	with flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. A stream runs through the settlement which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):**  **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which are not currently included in any predictive mapping.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Kenmare	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a history of coastal and fluvial flooding in proximity to the town. Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below. The Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) indicates that the lands adjacent to the coastline are potentially vulnerable to wave overtopping. The coastal and fluvial flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, with additional areas of flooded lands within the town. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Coastal/Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data. It is anticipated that this information can be used to assist with flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. A stream runs through the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):** 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) **0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which are not currently included in any predictive mapping. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Listowel	Land Zoning in this settlement is identified in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028 and the flood risk associated with the specific land zonings is addressed in Section 5.2 of this SFRA. **Flood History** There are two records of flooding available on floodinfo.ie and additional information on historic flooding is available in the Tralee Bay – Feale Flood Risk Management Plan. A brief summary is included as follows. In August 2003, pluvial and fluvial in combination flooded land at Coilbee as a result of storm events which generate high surface runoff beyond the capacity of the drainage system. Pluvial and fluvial also occurred in November 2002 when a house at Curraghatoosane and septic tank at Gortnaminch were flooded as a result of storm events which generate high surface runoff beyond the capacity of the drainage system. In July 2002 a field at Greenville flooded and in February 2001 a field in Shrone West flooded for a similar reasons. Flooding is known to have previously occurred in the Clievragh area of Listowel which affected the R552 road and the Clievragh Industrial Estate.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Extract from Past Flood Event Local Area Summary for Listowel (floodinfo.ie):  **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal or Groundwater flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the town. The source is the River Feale and a small stream in the Clievragh area. The Shannon CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the flood maps provided in Section 5.2. Many areas of the town are defended from flooding by embankments, although the Standard of Protection is variable, ranging from5% AEP to 0.1% AEP according to the Shannon CFRAM Study. Flood Defences and Benefitting Lands (www.floodinfo.ie)  A stream runs through the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping (see below). It was not possible to find any historic record of flooding due to this stream or in this area of the town. The stream appears to be predominantly culverted in the town and is unlikely to present any significant flood risk issues for land zoning.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):  **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the Shannon CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. The available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in this Strategic Flood risk Assessment, and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach. **Flood Zone Maps** Refer to Section 5.2 - Flood Risk Assessment of Land Use Zonings. **Flood Risk Management** A potentially viable flood relief scheme for Listowel has been identified in the Tralee Bay – Feale Flood Risk Management Plan. The key measures involve raising of the existing flood defence embankments to provide a 1% AEP Standard of Protection. Listowel has not been included in the first tranche of schemes to be delivered under the Flood Risk Management Plans. Kerry County Council intends to progress flood relief works in the Clievragh area of Listowel, under the OPW Minor Flood Mitigation Works & Coastal Protection Scheme, in line with the recommendations set out in the Report of May 2016. **Recommendation** Flood risk within the settlement boundary is assessed further in Section 5.2 of this SFRA.
Milltown	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2021-2027. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the town. However, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are slightly larger, with an additional area of flooded lands to the west and north of the town. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. It is anticipated that further information could be obtained from the OPW in relation to flood levels at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. It is anticipated that this information can be used to assist with flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.

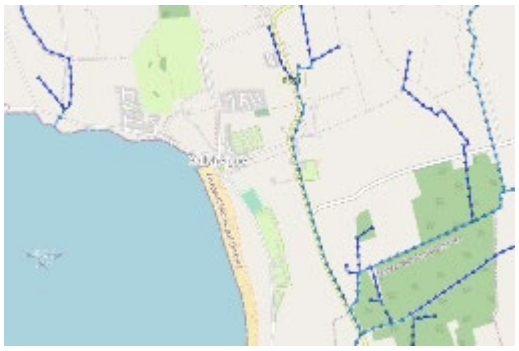
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	A stream runs through the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):**  **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which are not currently included in any predictive mapping.

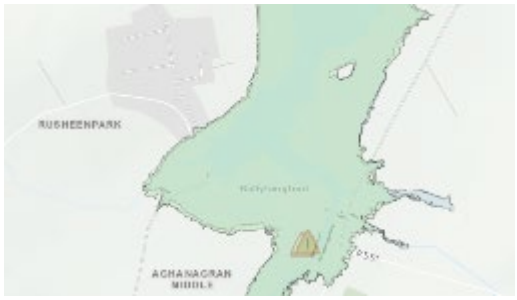
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.

5.1.3 District Towns

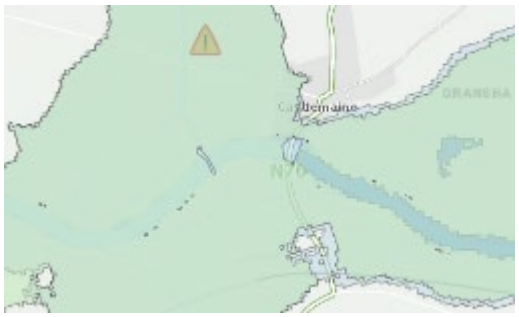
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	District Towns
Ardfert	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Tralee Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a record from 2005 of recurring flooding on the R551 running through the village of Ardfert. 10 houses are reported to be affected. It is stated that the "*cause of the problem is heavy rainfall and consequent surface water runoff from steep land at the south east of the village running onto road and lack of adequate drainage for this runoff*". There is no history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the town however National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Extents, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are slightly larger, although the additional floodplain is unlikely to significantly influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. **Appraisal of Existing Information** The pluvial flood history will not typically influence land use zoning and it is anticipated that this risk can be mitigated by implementing suitable surface water management measures at a local scale. This should be investigated further in the LAP SFRA and for any site specific flood risk assessments. Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:** 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Recommendation A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary. Any development applications in areas of identified pluvial or surface water flood risk should include proposals manage this risk.
Ballyheigue	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a record of recurring flooding attributed to runoff to the south of the settlement. The Geological Survey of Ireland Winter 2015/2016 surface water flooding maps indicate flooding occurred in a similar area. There is also a historic record of fluvial flooding in November 1980 in the same area. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. Historic flooding issues appear to be concentrated predominantly to the south of the settlement boundary. The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) indicates that the lands adjacent to the coastline are potentially vulnerable to wave overtopping. The flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, however, given the projected sea level rise for this scenario, the area does not appear to be particularly sensitive to climate change impacts. Flood depths are expected to be appreciably larger for future coastal events. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. **Appraisal of Existing Information** The pluvial/surface water flood history will not typically influence land use zoning and it is anticipated that this risk can be mitigated by implementing suitable surface water management measures at a local scale. This should be investigated further in the LAP SFRA and for any site specific flood risk assessments. Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations. A stream runs adjacent to the eastern fringes of the settlement which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):  **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary. Any development applications in areas of identified pluvial or surface water flood risk should include proposals manage this risk.
Ballylongford	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	There is a history of coastal and fluvial flooding in proximity to the town. Furthermore, the Shannon CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below. The coastal flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, with additional areas of flooded lands within the settlement. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Coastal/Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the Shannon CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data. It is anticipated that the available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Barraduff	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.

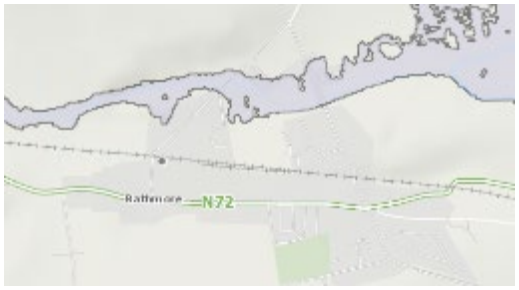
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	There is no history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Extents, 2020 indicates that areas to the east of the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding. These areas are outside the settlement boundary. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM indicate that the settlement boundary is a reasonable distance from the maximum predicted flood extents. However, there is an additional watercourse adjacent to the northern boundary of the settlement which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Castlemaine	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a history of coastal and fluvial flooding in proximity to the town. Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below. National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 flood extent map also shown. The coastal flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, with additional areas of flooded lands within the town. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Coastal/Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data. There appears to be some differences between the South Western CFRAM Study and National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 predictions for coastal flooding which should be investigated further at LAP SFRA stage.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	It is anticipated that the available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day [CFRAM & NCFH, 2021]:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Farranfore	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.

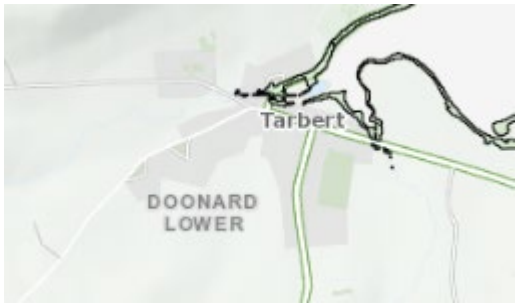
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) 0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Fenit	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Tralee Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024 . **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Fluvial and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. The Geological Survey of Ireland Maximum Historic Groundwater Flooding maps indicate there was groundwater/surface water flooding in areas within the settlement boundary, as indicated on the map below. There is no identified history of coastal flooding within the town however the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement boundary are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The flood extents are larger for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) which may influence land zoning decisions. GSI Groundwater/Surface Water Historic Flood Extent (floodinfo.ie):  **Appraisal of Existing Information** It is anticipated that the predictive coastal flood maps will be suitable to assist in completing the LAP SFRA. These should be used in conjunction with the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data to predict flood levels in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. The extent of groundwater/surface water flooding and the likely frequency and consequences of same should be considered further in the LAP SFRA and on a site specific basis.

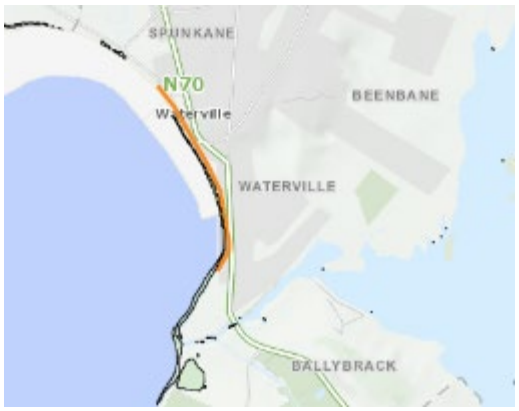
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021) **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary. Any development applications in areas of identified groundwater, pluvial or surface water flood risk should be accompanied by a suitable site specific flood risk assessment with proposals to appropriately manage the risk.
Fieries	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024 and in the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2021-2027. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Kilcummin	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Kilcummin. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.
Rathmore	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no history of fluvial flooding within the settlement, although there are incidences of fluvial flooding on watercourses upstream and downstream of the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM, although there is also an additional watercourse flowing through the settlement which is not included in the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):** 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Sneem	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Environmental Assessment prepared for the Cahersiveen, Waterville & Sneem Functional Area Local Area Plan 2013-2019. Moving forward, flood risk will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a record of recurring fluvial flooding upstream of the settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Tarbert	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Waterville	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that localised areas along the southern fringes of the settlement boundary may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that localised areas along the western fringes of the settlement boundary would be at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.

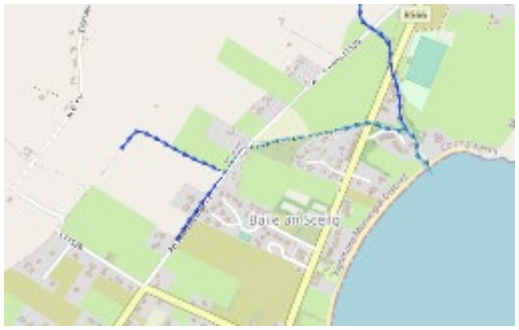
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	The Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) indicates that the lands adjacent to the coastline are potentially vulnerable to wave overtopping. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. Notwithstanding this, there does not appear to be a significant fluvial flood risk within the settlement boundary, and the requirements for any future flood mapping in this area would be dependent on the intended zoning objectives for the settlement. This should be established in the LAP SFRA. Additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary to enable the application of the sequential approach. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.

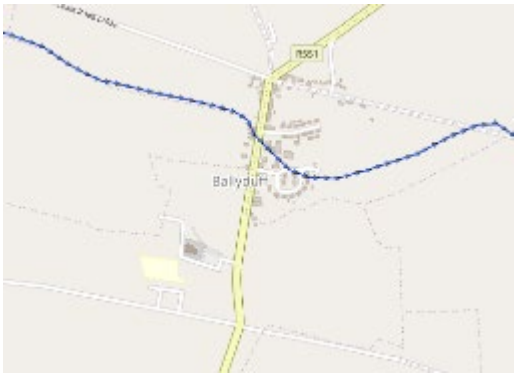
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.

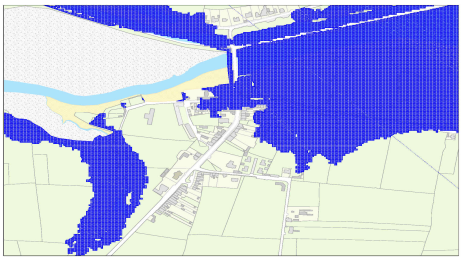
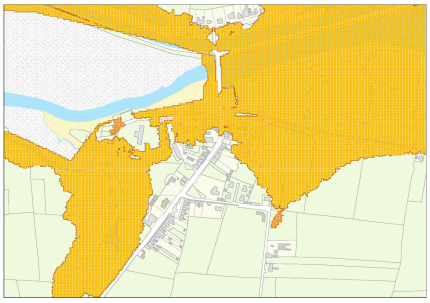
5.1.4 Villages

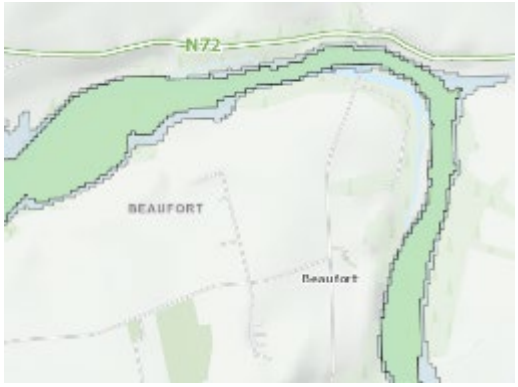
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Villages
Abbeydorney	Land Zoning in this settlement is addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a recurring history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. Furthermore, the Shannon CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, in particular to the south of the settlement where additional areas of land are flooded. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the Shannon CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. It is anticipated that the available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood risk Assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:** 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Annascaul	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2021-2027. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Baile an Fheirtéaraigh	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2021-2027. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Baile an Fheirtéaraigh. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Baile an Sceilg	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Fluvial, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no history of coastal flooding within the town. However, the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that the coastal fringes adjacent to the settlement boundary may be at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. However, it is unlikely that coastal flood risk will significantly influence land use zoning within this settlement. **Appraisal of Existing Information** It is anticipated that the predictive coastal flood maps will be suitable to assist in completing the LAP SFRA. These should be used in conjunction with the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data to predict flood levels in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. There is a stream in proximity to the settlement boundary which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):** 

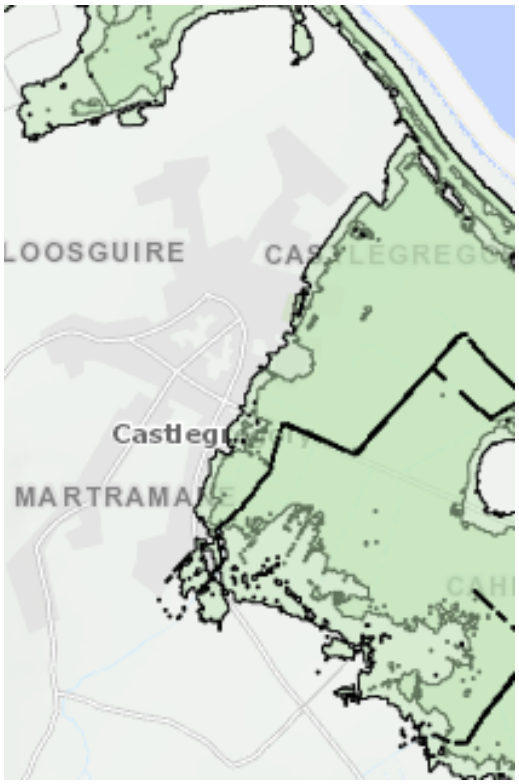
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021) **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.
Ballyduff	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Ballyduff. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Appraisal of Existing Information** There is a stream within the settlement boundary which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):** 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Recommendation A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.
Blennerville	Land Zoning in this settlement is partially addressed in Volume 2 of the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was also considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Tralee Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024 . **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a historic record of pluvial flooding from November 2009 and February 2011 caused by surface run off during exceptionally heavy rainfall. Inadequate pipe/culvert capacity was also a contributing factor. The Geological Survey of Ireland Winter 2015/2016 surface water flooding maps indicate flooding occurred within the proximity south east of the settlement. Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below. The coastal and fluvial flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, with additional areas of flooded lands within the town. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. The Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) indicates that the lands adjacent to the coastline are potentially vulnerable to wave overtopping. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Coastal/Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the Shannon CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data. It is anticipated that this information can be used to assist with flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:** 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Recommendation A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary. Any development applications in areas of identified pluvial or surface water flood risk should include proposals manage this risk.
Beaufort	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of flooding within the town. The South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas along the north and east fringes of the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below. The Geological Survey of Ireland Winter 2015/2016 surface water flooding maps indicate flooding occurred in close proximity to the settlement. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Coastal/Fluvial flood extent maps for current and future scenarios are publicly available from the South Western CFRAM Study. It is expected that further information on predicted flood levels and depths could be obtained from the OPW. It is anticipated that this information can be used to assist with flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 predictions for coastal flooding predict no coastal flood risk in this area. These differences between the South Western CFRAM Study and National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 predictions for coastal flooding which should be investigated further at LAP SFRA stage. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day [CFRAM, 2021]:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Brosna	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Tralee Municipal District Local Area Plan2018-2024 . **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the town however National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Extents, 2020 indicates that areas along the western fringes of the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Castlegregory	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2021 – 2027. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a record of recurring flooding attributed to runoff to the south west of the settlement. The Geological Survey of Ireland Winter 2015/2016 surface water flooding maps indicate surface water pluvial flooding occurring within the settlement boundary. There is also a record recurring flooding attributed to coastal flooding to the south east of the settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding for the HEFS, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.

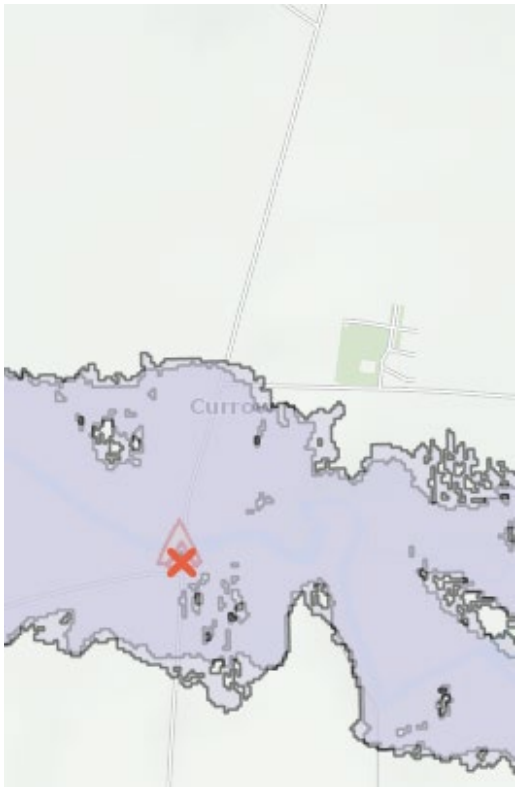
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are slightly larger, however, given the projected sea level rise for this scenario, the area does not appear to be particularly sensitive to climate change impacts. Flood depths are expected to be appreciably larger for future coastal events. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. **Appraisal of Existing Information** The pluvial/surface water flood history will not typically influence land use zoning and it is anticipated that this risk can be mitigated by implementing suitable surface water management measures at a local scale. This should be investigated further in the LAP SFRA and for any site specific flood risk assessments. Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations. A stream runs adjacent to the south and eastern fringes of the settlement which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) 0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map,HEFS:  0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary. Any development applications in areas of identified pluvial or surface water flood risk should include proposals to manage this risk.
Causeway	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Causeway. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.
Ceann Trá	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2021 – 2027. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Fluvial, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no history of coastal flooding within the town. However, the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that the coastal fringes adjacent to the settlement boundary may be at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. However, it is unlikely that coastal flood risk will significantly influence land use zoning within this settlement. **Appraisal of Existing Information** It is anticipated that the predictive coastal flood maps will be suitable to assist in completing the LAP SFRA. These should be used in conjunction with the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data to predict flood levels in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. **Flood Zone Maps (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021)** **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:** 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Recommendation A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Chapeltown	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Municipal District Local Area Plan 2019-2025. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Chapeltown However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Appraisal of Existing Information** A stream runs through the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which are not currently included in any predictive mapping. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Cloghane	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2021 – 2027. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Fluvial, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of coastal flooding within this settlement boundary. However, the predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that localised

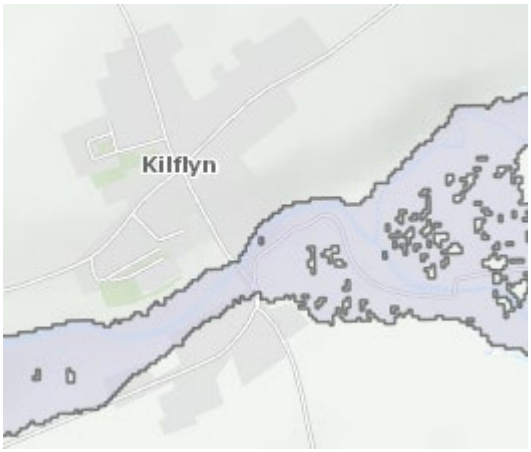
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	areas along the coastal fringes of the settlement boundary would be at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Two streams run through/within close proximity of the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from these watercourses should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):**  **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.
Currow	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a record of recurring fluvial flooding within the settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding for present and future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:** 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Recommendation A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Duagh	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Duagh. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.
Dún Géagain	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Dún Géagain. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.
Fossa	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This is addressed in the Killarney Municipal District LAP 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of flooding within the town. The South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas along the southern fringes of the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Coastal/Fluvial flood extent maps for current and future scenarios are publicly available from the South Western CFRAM Study. It is expected that further information on predicted flood levels and depths could be obtained from the OPW. It is anticipated that this information can be used to assist with flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

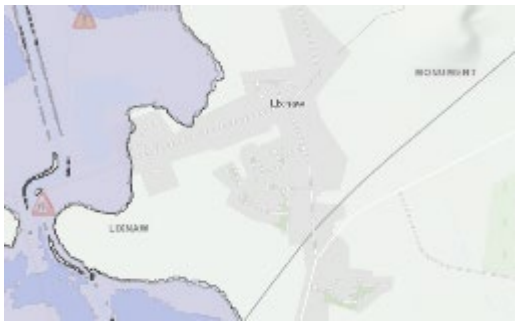
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) **0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day [CFRAM, 2021]:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Glenbeigh	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a record of recurring fluvial flooding within the settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding for present and future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) 0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Gneeveguilla	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Gneeveguilla. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.
Kilflynn	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that southern areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from this watercourse in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Kilgarvan	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Kilgarvan. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.
Knightstown	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Fluvial, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no history of coastal flooding within the town. However, the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that the coastal fringes adjacent to the settlement boundary may be at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This may influence land use zoning within this settlement. **Appraisal of Existing Information** It is anticipated that the predictive coastal flood maps will be suitable to assist in completing the LAP SFRA. These should be used in conjunction with the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data to predict flood levels in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. There is a stream within the settlement boundary which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. **Rivers/Streams within Settlement (gis.epa.ie):**  **Flood Zone Maps (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021)** **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.
Knocknagoshel	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Tralee Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018 – 2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Knocknagoshel. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Recommendation A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.
Lios Póil	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2021-2027. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. This may influence land use zoning within this settlement. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Lixnaw	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a record of recurring fluvial flooding within close proximity to the west of the settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas along the north west fringes of the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The Shannon CFRAM Study indicates that areas within close proximity west of the settlement are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas in close proximity to the western fringes of the settlement boundary are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. Flood extents for the HEFS are larger with areas within the settlement boundary at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP HEFS flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
Moyvane	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Moyvane. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.
Portmagee	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas east of the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. There is a history of coastal flooding in proximity to the town. Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas along the coastal fringes of the settlement are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below. National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 flood extent map also shown. The Laune – Maine – Dingle Bay Flood Risk Management Plan indicates that pluvial flooding occurred in December 2015 which came from higher ground in Coomanaspig. The coastal flood extents for the High End Future Scenario (HEFS) are larger, with additional areas of flooded lands within the town. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. Coastal flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data. There appears to be some differences between the South Western CFRAM Study and National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 predictions for coastal flooding which should be investigated further at LAP SFRA stage. However, there is an additional watercourse adjacent to the eastern boundary of the settlement which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.

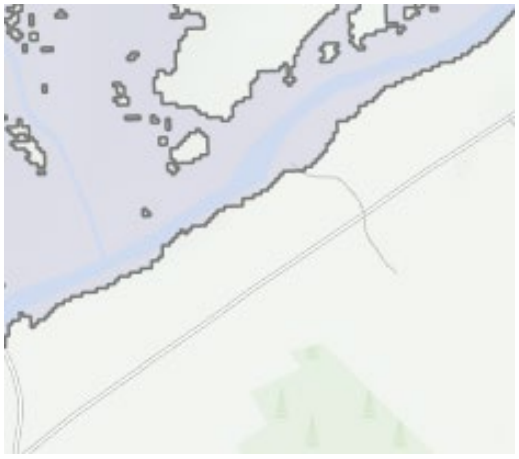
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):  Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) 0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:  0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS [CFRAMS & NCFHM]  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Scartaglin	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024. Flooding Sources & Risk There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Scartaglin. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Recommendation A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.
The Spa	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Tralee Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no history of fluvial flooding in proximity to the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Extents, 2020 indicates that areas to the east of the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding. These areas are outside the settlement boundary, and it is not expected to influence land zoning decisions.. There is no history of coastal flooding within the town. However, the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that the coastal fringes of the settlement boundary may be at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. However, it is unlikely that coastal flood risk will significantly influence land use zoning within this settlement. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM indicate that the settlement boundary is a reasonable distance from the maximum predicted flood extents. It is anticipated that the predictive coastal flood maps will be suitable to assist in completing the LAP SFRA. These should be used in conjunction with the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data to predict flood levels in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. **Flood Zone Maps (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:**  **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS** 

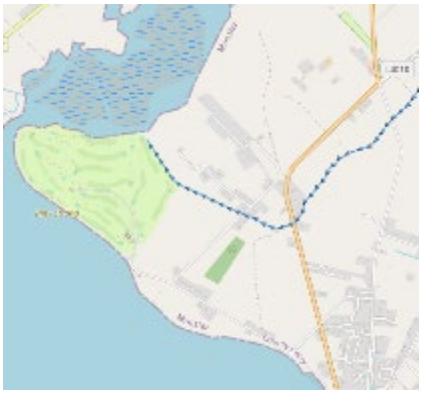
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Recommendation A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.

5.1.5 Small Village Settlements

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Small Village Settlements
An Bóthar Buí	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne EA Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2021-2027. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of An Bóthar Buí. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.
An Chillín Liath	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas along the northern fringes of the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.

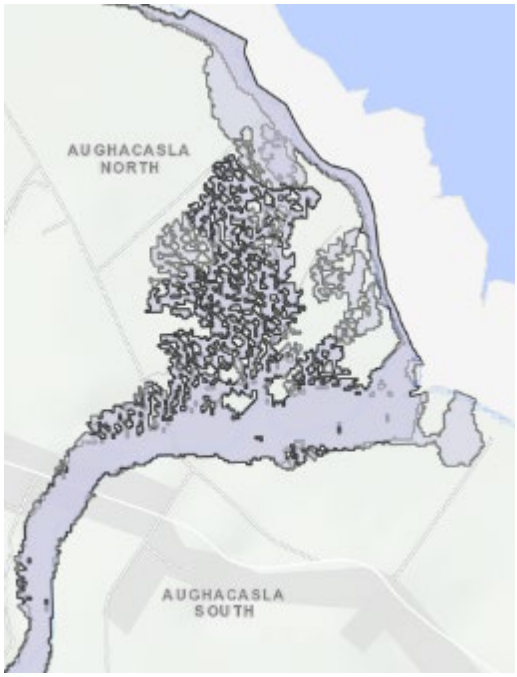
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
An Fheothanach	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that localised areas along the north western fringes of the settlement boundary may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that localised areas along the north western fringes of the settlement boundary would be at risk of coastal flooding in both present and future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. Notwithstanding this, there does not appear to be a significant fluvial flood risk within the settlement boundary, and the requirements for any future flood mapping in this area would be dependent on the intended zoning objectives for the settlement. This should be established in the LAP SFRA. Additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary to enable the application of the sequential approach. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.

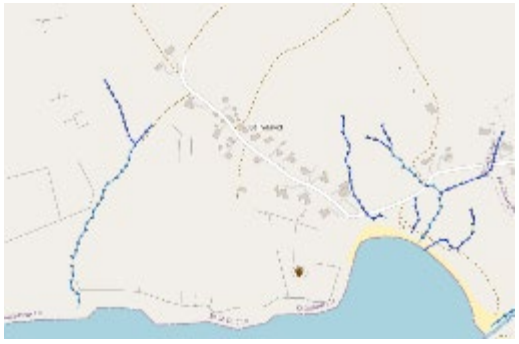
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.
An Gleann	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh EA Local Area Plan 2019-2025. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of An Gleann. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Appraisal of Existing Information** A stream runs through the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary
An Mhuiríoch	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Fluvial, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no history of coastal flooding within the town. However, the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that the coastal fringes adjacent to the settlement boundary may be at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This may influence land use zoning within this settlement. **Appraisal of Existing Information** It is anticipated that the predictive coastal flood maps will be suitable to assist in completing the LAP SFRA. These should be used in conjunction with the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data to predict flood levels in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations. There is a stream that flows through the settlement boundary which has not been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):** 

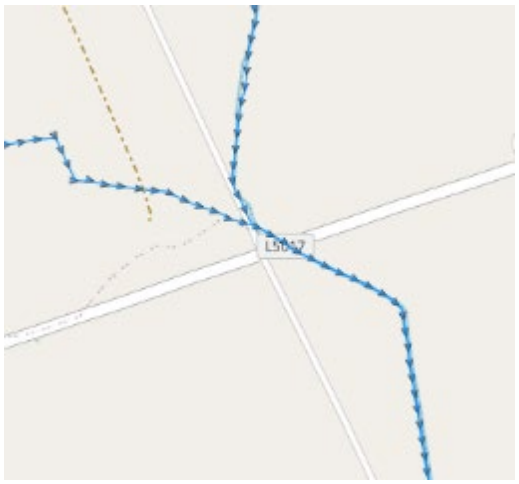
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021) **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourse which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.
Asdee	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable.

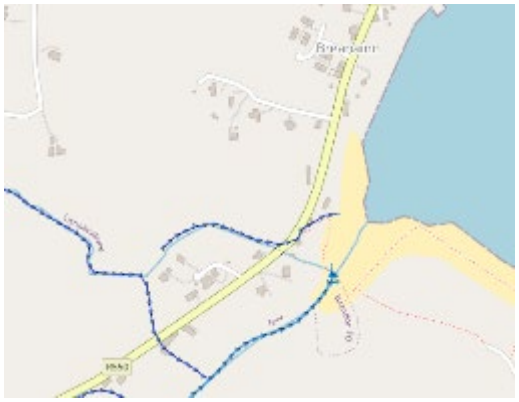
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Aughacasla	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement boundary would be at risk of coastal flooding for both current and future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations.

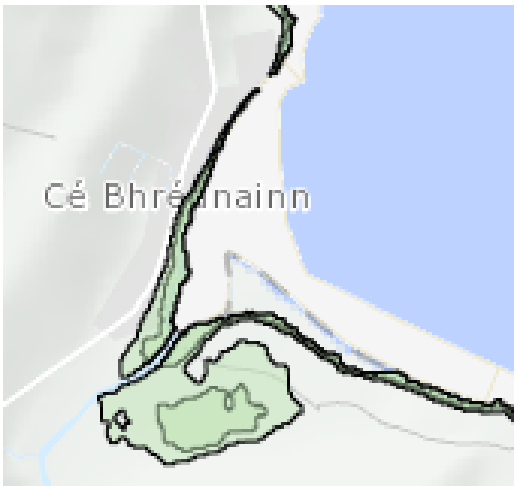
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) 0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:  0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
Baile na nGall	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2020 – 2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement boundary. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that localised areas south east of the settlement may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This is unlikely to significantly influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that localised areas along the coastal fringes of the settlement boundary would be at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This is unlikely to significantly influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. **Appraisal of Existing Information** A number of streams run within close proximity of the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from these watercourses should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. Notwithstanding this, there does not appear to be a significant fluvial flood risk within the settlement boundary, and the requirements for any future flood mapping in this area would be dependent on the intended zoning objectives for the settlement. This should be established in the LAP SFRA. Additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary to enable the application of the sequential approach. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):** 

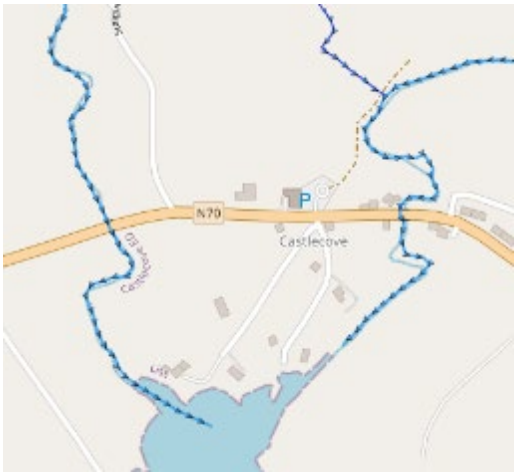
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.
Ballyfinnane	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Tralee Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Ballyfinnane. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Appraisal of Existing Information** A stream flows through the settlement boundary which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary
Bonane	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk will be considered in the preparation of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the South Kerry EA Local Area Plan. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Bonane. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.
Boolteens	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2021-2027. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Boolteens. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.
Brandon	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2021 – 2027. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary.

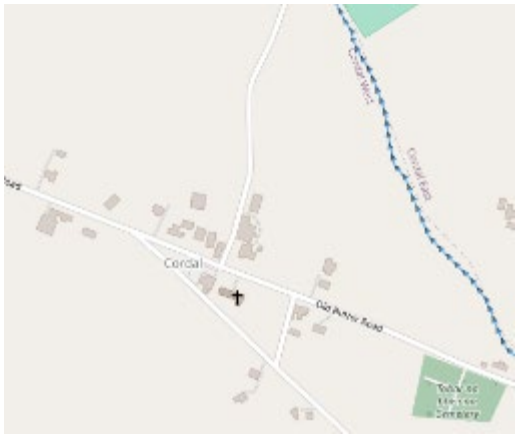
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement boundary. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement boundary may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement boundary would be at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** A stream runs within close proximity south of the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from these watercourses should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. Notwithstanding this, there does not appear to be a significant fluvial flood risk within the settlement boundary, and the requirements for any future flood mapping in this area would be dependent on the intended zoning objectives for the settlement. This should be established in the LAP SFRA. Additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary to enable the application of the sequential approach. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):** 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.
Caherdaniel	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings.

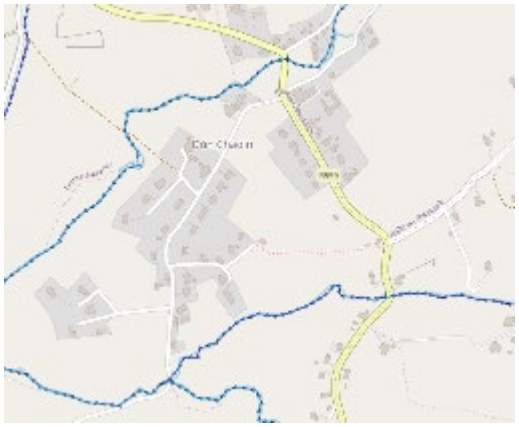
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Appraisal of Existing Information Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Camp	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Camp. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Two streams run through the settlement which do not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from these watercourses should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):** 

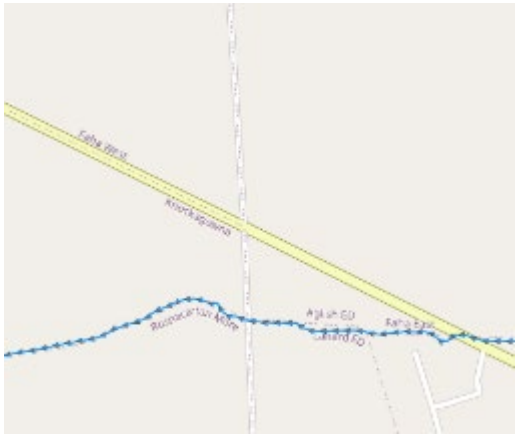
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Recommendation A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which are not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Castlecove	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the West Iveragh Local Area Plan 2019-2025. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement boundary. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement boundary may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas south of the settlement would be at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** A stream runs within close proximity west of the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from these watercourses should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):** 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourses which are not currently covered by predictive mapping suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.
Clogher	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Currans. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.
Cordal	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Cordal. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations.

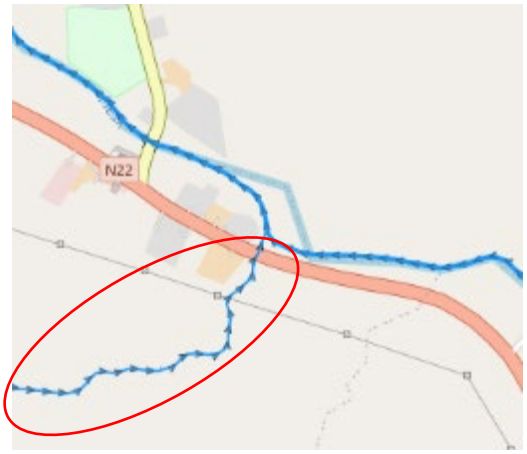
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Appraisal of Existing Information A stream flows in close proximity to the west of the settlement boundary which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary
Cromane	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a history of coastal in proximity to the north of the town. Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within close proximity of the settlement are at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below. Flood extents for future scenarios are larger which may influence land zoning decisions in the northern fringes of the settlement. National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 flood extent map also shown. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Coastal/Fluvial flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data. It is anticipated that the available information will be suitable for flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and for facilitating the application of the sequential approach. This data should be used in conjunction with any other relevant local data or considerations.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) 0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial [CFRAM] & Coastal [NCFH] Flood Extent Map Present Day:  0.1% AEP Coastal and Fluvial Flood Extent Map, HEFS:  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Currans	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Area Local Area Plan 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Currans. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage which should consider the potential impact of climate change.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
Dun Chaoin	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2021 – 2027. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Dun Chaoin. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Two streams flow in close proximity to the settlement which do not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary
Faha	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Faha. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Appraisal of Existing Information** A stream flows through the settlement boundary which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary
Finuge	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. Flood extents for future scenarios are larger which may influence land zoning decisions. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:** 

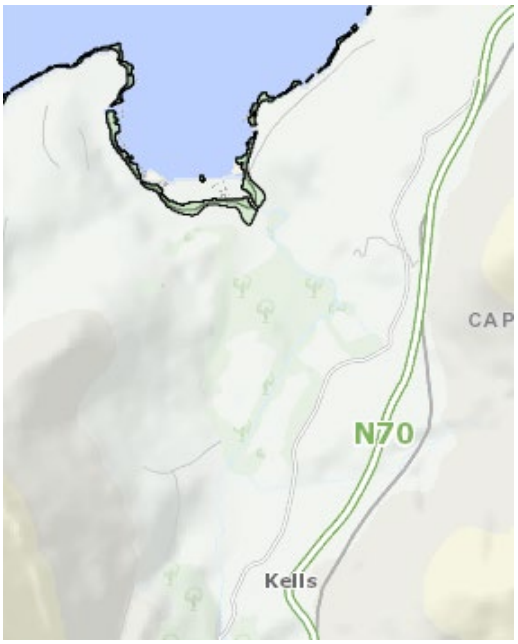
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Recommendation A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Glencar	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Glencar. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Appraisal of Existing Information** A number of streams flow in close proximity to the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary
Glenflesk	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Killarney Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is a recurring history of fluvial flooding within this settlement. Furthermore, the South Western CFRAM Study indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent maps below.

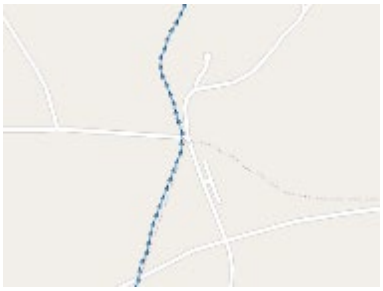
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Appraisal of Existing Information A stream flows in close proximity to the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. Fluvial flood extent maps for current and future scenarios are publicly available from the South Western CFRAM Study. Flood levels are also available at specific nodes along the modelled watercourse. It is anticipated that this information can be used to assist with flood zone mapping in the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):**  **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS [CFRAM, 2021]:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourses which are not currently included in any predictive mapping. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
Headford	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within close proximity of the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Where necessary, this should take account of the watercourse is not currently included in suitable flood risk mapping. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Inch	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2021 – 2027. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 and South Western CFRAMS study indicates that areas within close proximity of the settlement boundary would be at risk of coastal flooding for both current and future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below.

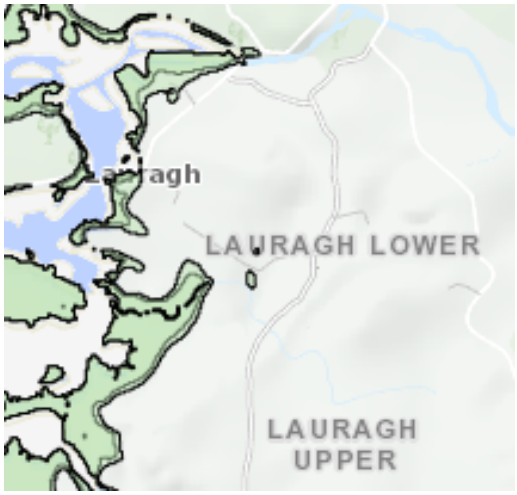
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Appraisal of Existing Information Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations. A stream flows in close proximity to the west of the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):**  **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS [NCFH & CFRAMS]:**   **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.
Kells	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that coastal areas within close proximity of the settlement would be at risk of coastal flooding for both current and future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. A recurring flood from surface runoff was identified in close proximity affecting the N70 at Mountfoley 5/6 times per annum. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations. Two streams flow in close proximity to the settlement which do not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):** 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie) **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
Kilgobnet	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. This will be addressed in the South Kerry (East Iveragh) LAP which will be supported by a LAP SFRA. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Kilgobnet. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Appraisal of Existing Information** A stream flows through the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary
Kilmoyley	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Fluvial, Coastal, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) Winter 2015/2016 Surface Water Flooding indicates that pluvial flooding has occurred within the settlement boundary of Kilmoyley. **Appraisal of Existing Information** The pluvial flood history will not typically influence land use zoning and it is anticipated that this risk can be mitigated by implementing suitable surface water management measures at a local scale. This should be investigated further in the LAP SFRA and for any site specific flood risk assessments. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
Knockanure	Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Knockanure. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary
Lauragh	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial or coastal flooding within this settlement. Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping 2020 indicates that areas north of the settlement may be at risk of fluvial flooding in the current or future scenarios, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. The predictive mapping from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that areas within the settlement would be at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. Notwithstanding this, there does not appear to be a significant fluvial flood risk within the settlement boundary, and the requirements for any future flood mapping in this area would be dependent on the intended zoning objectives for the settlement. This should be established in the LAP SFRA. Additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary to enable the application of the sequential approach. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 includes current and future scenarios and is considered suitable for flood zone mapping, in conjunction with point data from ICWWS 2018 and any other relevant local data and considerations. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:** 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day & HEFS:  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where applicable.
Lisselton	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Listowel Municipal District Local Area Plan 2020-2026. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Lisselton. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary
Lyracrumpane	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Tralee Municipal Distract Local Area Plan 2018-2024. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.
Stradbally	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. Flood risk was considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for the Corca Dhuibhne Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2021-2027. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within the settlement boundary of Stradbally. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Appraisal of Existing Information** A stream flows through the settlement which does not appear to have been included in any available predictive mapping. The potential flood risk from this watercourse should be reviewed as part of the next LAP SFRA so that flood zone maps can be produced where relevant. This will enable the application of the sequential approach. **Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie):** 

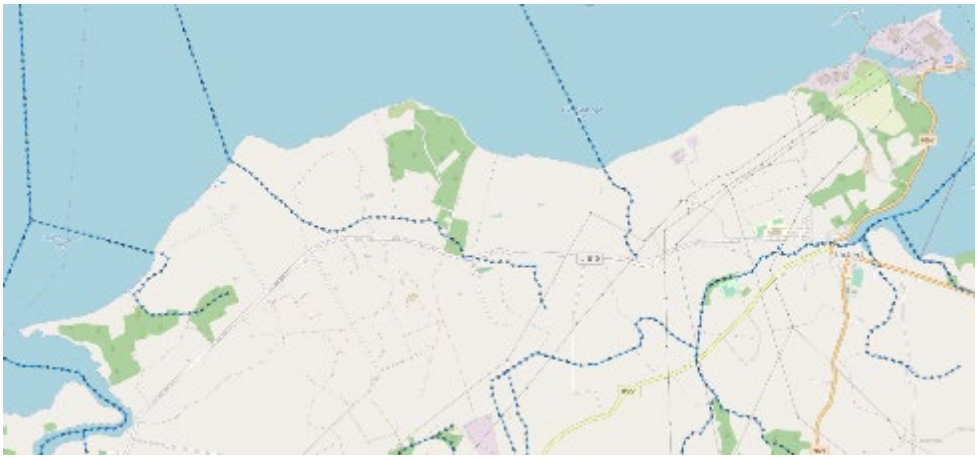
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Recommendation A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. This should take account of the watercourse which is not currently included in any predictive mapping likely to be suitable for defining flood zones. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary
Tahilla	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. **Flooding Sources & Risk** Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Coastal, Pluvial, Groundwater and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the development boundary. There is no identified history of fluvial flooding within the settlement. The National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM) Flood Mapping, 2020 indicates that areas within the settlement are at risk of fluvial flooding, as indicated by the 0.1% AEP Flood extent map below. This may influence decisions made with respect to land zonings. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Fluvial flood extent maps for the current and future scenarios are available from the NIFM. Whilst these maps are useful for flood risk identification, it is unlikely they would be suitable for defining flood zones or for plan making decisions. The potential flood risk from the watercourses in proximity to the settlement should be reviewed further as part of the next LAP SFRA and additional flood zone maps should be produced where necessary. This will enable the application of the sequential approach, if applicable. **Flood Zone Maps (floodinfo.ie)** **0.1% AEP Fluvial Flood Extent Map, Present Day:**  **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary.

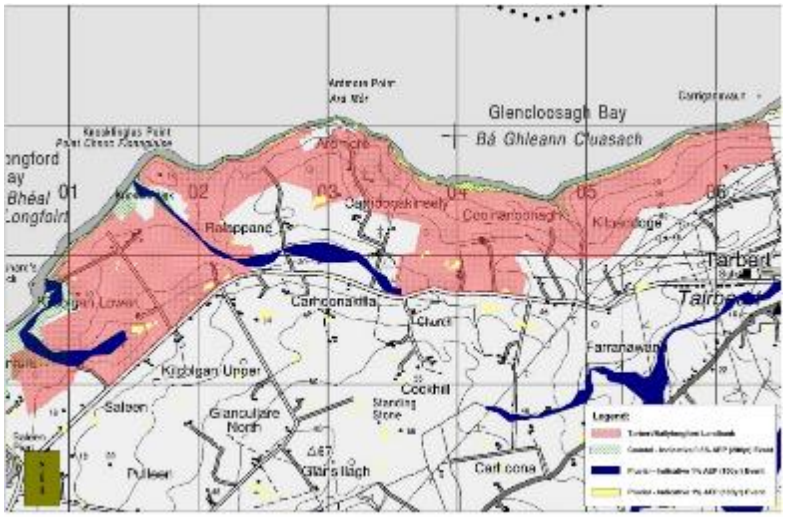
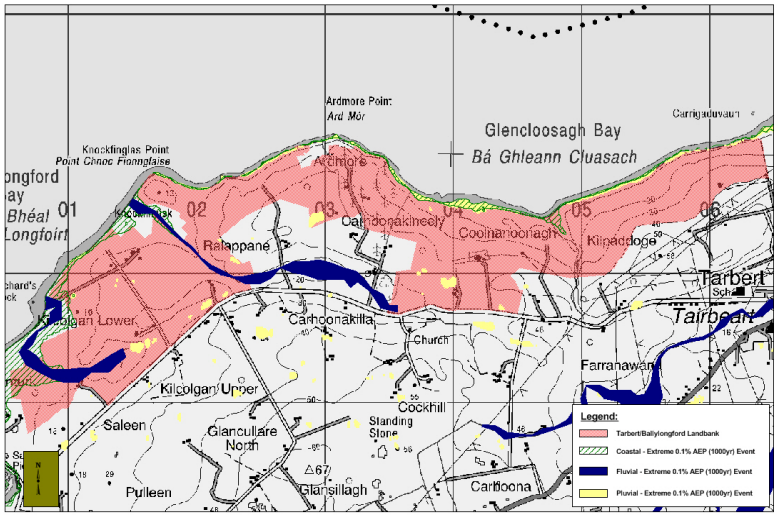
Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
Templenoe	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within close proximity of Templenoe. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary
Tuosist	Land Zoning in this settlement is not addressed in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028. **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no identified flood risk within close proximity of Tuosist. However, this should be examined further in the LAP SFRA, taking account of any relevant local data or considerations. **Recommendation** A further review of all sources of flood risk is required at Local Area Plan review stage and at development consent stage. Zoning of lands in this settlement should be based on the Local Area Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which should build upon the findings and recommendations of this CDP SFRA and enable the sequential approach to be adopted, including the Justification Test where necessary

5.1.6 Tarbert-Ballylongford Strategic Development Location

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Key Towns
Tarbert-Ballylongford Landbank Strategic Development Location	Tarbert-Ballylongford Landbank is a Strategic Development Location (SDL) in the Kerry CDP 2022-2028 and the flood risk associated with the specific land zonings is addressed in Section 5.2 of this SFRA. The boundary of the SDL is shown below. **Tarbert-Ballylongford Landbank SDL Boundary** 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood History There is a history of recurring flooding in Ballylongford village and at Ferry Road, Tarbert however flooding has not been recorded within the strategic landbank. **Location of Past Floods in Tarbert and Ballylongford Areas (floodinfo.ie):**  **Flooding Sources & Risk** There is no history of flooding within the SDL boundary. Based on the available historic records and predictive flood maps, Groundwater, Pluvial and Urban Drainage flood risk was not identified within the SDL boundary. Tarbert Power Station (on Tarbert Island) was included as an Individual Risk Receptor in the Shannon Estuary South Flood Risk Management Plan. The Shannon CFRAM Study indicates that areas of Tarbert Power Station are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the 0.5% AEP and 0.1% AEP flood extent map provided below. The Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) indicates that the eastern side of Tarbert Island is potentially vulnerable to wave overtopping. It is notable that the buildings in Tarbert Power Station which were identified as at risk of flooding in the Shannon Estuary South Flood Risk Management Plan are auxiliary buildings to Tarbert Power Station. Following consultation with the Operations Manager it was confirmed that that the flood risk to these areas/receptors constitutes no operational concern or difficulties to the power station. Consequently, no structural flood relief scheme was proposed in the FRMP. The National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021 indicates that localised areas near the coastal boundary of the SDL adjacent to the southern shore of the Shannon Estuary are at risk of coastal flooding, as indicated by the flood extent map below. According to the EPA map viewer, three streams flow through the SDL lands (see below). Of these, the largest is the Ralappane Stream which has a catchment area in the order of 3.1km^2. Due to this, the streams are not included in the National Indicative Fluvial Mapping (NIFM). The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment carried out on the Kerry County Development Plan 2015 – 2021 includes indicative 1% AEP and 0.1% AEP flood extent maps for the Reenturk and Ralappane Streams which are reproduced below. This suggests that relatively small areas of the landbank may be at risk of fluvial flooding. **Appraisal of Existing Information** Coastal flood extent and depth maps for current and future scenarios are available from the National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021). Predictive coastal flood levels are also available from the Irish Coastal Wave & Water Level Modelling Study (ICWWS 2018) point data. Indicative fluvial flood extent maps are available. These maps are not considered suitable for flood zone mapping. However, since the CDP does not assign specific land uses within the SDL boundary, the information available is deemed appropriate for this SFRA.

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Flood Zone Maps (www.floodinfo.ie) Tarbert Power Station - 0.5% and 0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day (Shannon CFRAMS)  SDL - 0.5% and 0.1% AEP Coastal Flood Extent Map, Present Day (National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping 2021)  Rivers/Streams in Proximity to Settlement (gis.epa.ie): 

Settlement	Flood Risk Comments
	Indicative 1% AEP Flood Extents (SFRA of Kerry CDP 2015-2021):  **Indicative 0.1% AEP Flood Extents (SFRA of Kerry CDP 2015-2021):**  **Flood Risk Management** None **Recommendation** Flood risk within the SDL is assessed further in Section 5.2 of this SFRA.

5.2 Flood Risk Assessment of Land Use Zonings

The flood risk to specific land use zonings is assessed further in the following sub-sections. This has been used to assist in the application of the Sequential Approach and to determine where a Justification Test is required. Recommendations have also been provided for incorporating any specific Objectives in the Development Plan and for assessing flood risk at a site-specific scale.

This applies to Tralee, Killarney, Listowel and the Tarbert-Ballylongford Landbank Strategic Development Location as these are the only settlements where lands are zoned in the CDP.

The land use zoning map and flood zone maps for each town is provided at the end of each sub-section.

5.2.1 Tralee Land Use Zoning Assessment

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
C2.1	C2.1.1	Industrial / Enterprise / Employment	Less Vulnerable	B	These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial from the Hospital stream which flows through the site. The lands are currently used for agriculture but are surrounded by industrial/commercial uses to the south and west and residential uses to the east and northeast. The Shannon CFRAM Study indicates that flows for the 1% AEP event remain within the main channel however shallow flooding (< 0.25m deep) would occur near the southeast end of the site for a 0.1% AEP event. The lands are appropriately located within the industrial area and the vulnerability of the zoning for Flood Zone B is appropriate in the context of the Guidelines. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure: • Existing flow paths are maintained • Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected or appropriately designed and positioned compensation storage is provided. • Climate change risk should be considered in the design of mitigation measures and in the assessment of residual risks. • The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk. Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level.	Not Required

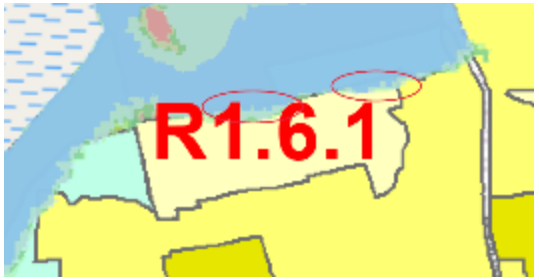
Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
C5	C5.1	Tourism & Related	Less Vulnerable * (* See comments)	A and B	These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial and tidal flooding. The lands contain the Blennerville Windmill and Visitor Centre tourist attraction and the land zoning objective is consistent with this use. Any development proposal at the site should be minor and ancillary to the nature of the existing use. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply. Applications for any future development of this site should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. This should include a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Applicable
C5	C5.2	Tourism & Related	Water-compatible * (* See comments)	A and B	These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial and tidal flooding. The lands contain the Tralee Bay Wetlands Eco & Activity Park tourist attraction and the land zoning objective is consistent with this use. This is a water-compatible development and future development proposal at the site should be ancillary to the nature of the existing use. Therefore, a Justification Test is not required. An Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only water compatible development is permitted in areas of flood risk. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required
C5	C5.3	Tourism & Related	Less Vulnerable (* See comments)	Tidal: A & B Fluvial: B	These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial and tidal flooding. The lands contain the Tralee Aqua Dome tourist attraction and the land zoning objective is consistent with this use. Any development proposal at the site should be minor and ancillary to the nature of the existing use. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply. Applications for any future development of this site should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. This should include a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management	Not Applicable

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					Guidelines (2009).	
C5	C5.4	Tourism & Related	Less Vulnerable (* See comments)	Tidal: A & B Fluvial: B	These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial and tidal flooding. The lands contain the Woodlands Caravan and Camping Park and the land zoning objective is consistent with this use. Any development proposal at the site should be minor and ancillary to the nature of the existing use. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply. Applications for any future development of this site should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. This should include a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Applicable
C5	C5.5	Tourism & Related	Less Vulnerable (* See comments)	A & B	These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial and tidal flooding. The lands are defended by an embankment running parallel to the River Lee. Consequently it is not identified in the Shannon CFRAM Study as being at risk of flooding. The lands contain the Rose Hotel to the west whilst the lands to the east are used for the Rose of Tralee Festival. The land zoning objective is consistent with this use. Given these lands are defended, less vulnerable development could be accommodated with suitable mitigation measures, including flood resilient construction, a specific flood awareness, emergency planning and evacuation procedures.	Required

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					Having regard to the outcome of the Justification Test completed for this site, an Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only less vulnerable or water-compatible development is permitted. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should address: • Residual risks are to be assessed and managed within the development design. The likelihood and consequences of a breach or overtopping of the embankment occurring, taking account of future climate changes scenarios. • Acceptable proposals for flood resilience, flood awareness, warning systems and evacuation procedures that need to be put in place.	
G1	N/A	Open space, park	Water-compatible Development	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required
G2	N/A	Walkway, Cycleway	Water-compatible Development	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required
G4	N/A	Active Open Space	Water-compatible Development	B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
G5	N/A	Mixed/general 'green' /recreation/conservation, other	Water-compatible Development	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required
M1	M1.1	Mixed Use/Opportunity Site	Less Vulnerable (* See comments)	A & B	These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial and tidal flooding. The lands are defended from tidal flooding and from fluvial flooding from the River Lee by an embankment running adjacent to the southern boundary. Consequently, it is not identified in the Shannon CFRAM Study as being at risk of tidal flooding. However, according to the Shannon CFRAM Study there is a secondary overland flow path from the Ballybeggan River due to it overtopping its banks at the railway line to the north of the town. Water flows through the town before discharging to the River Lee at this site. A small portion of the lands are within Flood Zone A due to this source and the balance of the lands are within Flood Zone B. There is a history of flooding from urban drainage systems in this area. A storm sewer runs through the site and discharges to the River Lee via a flap valve. When the river levels are high, the sewer becomes surcharged leading to flooding in the surrounding areas. There is no record of flooding within the site due to this source however it is anticipated that such a risk exists. The lands are currently disused and consist predominantly of a non-vegetated gravel hardstand. Given these lands are substantially defended and the fluvial flooding is due to a secondary overland flow path, less vulnerable development could be accommodated with suitable mitigation measures. Such measures would need to address the means of discharging stormwater and fluvial floodwaters from the site and surrounding areas in the event of high water levels occurring simultaneously in the River Lee. This would likely require the introduction of a suitable storm holding and pumping system. A conveyance channel for the overland flow path should also be provided through the site. In terms of	Required

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					floodplain storage losses, it is unlikely that the volume of storage associate with the overland flow path will be significant in reducing downstream flood risk and in any case it is anticipated that this could be accommodated on site if necessary. However, this will need to be assessed quantitatively in the site specific flood risk assessment and all measures necessary to ensure downstream flood risk is not increased should be included in any development proposal for the site. Having regard to the outcome of the Justification Test completed for this site, an Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only less vulnerable or water-compatible development is permitted. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should address: • The means of discharging stormwater and fluvial floodwaters from the site and surrounding areas in the event of high water levels occurring simultaneously in the River Lee. • The provision for conveyance of the secondary flow path from the Ballybeggan River through the site. • The impact on the development on flood risk elsewhere, including any measures necessary to compensate for floodplain storage loss. • Residual risks are to be assessed and managed within the development design. The likelihood and consequences of a breach or overtopping of the embankment occurring, taking account of future climate changes scenarios. • Acceptable proposals for flood resilience, flood awareness, warning systems and evacuation procedures that need to be put in place.	
M4	N/A	Built-up Area	Highly Vulnerability	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. There is also a history of pluvial flooding and flooding from urban drainage systems. The zoning designation applies to the existing built-up area. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply. Applications for any future development in the Built-up Area should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. Development proposals for sites which have been identified as at	Not Applicable

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios should include a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	
P1	N/A	Agriculture	Water-compatible Development	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate and significant development is not envisaged. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required
R1.6	R1.6.1	New/Proposed Residential	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	A small portion of these lands adjacent to the northern boundary have been identified as being at risk of tidal flooding and fluvial flooding from the River Lee.  The area within Flood Zones A and B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site. The Sequential Approach can still be applied to this site during the development design, locating land use types in appropriate locations of the site. Highly Vulnerable Development is not permitted within Flood Zone B. An Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only water-compatible development is permitted in Flood Zone A and Less Vulnerable in Flood Zone B. Highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas of flood risk. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure:	Required

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					• Existing flow paths are maintained • Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected. • Future flood risk should be considered in the design and land uses should be matched with flood risk. • The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk. • Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level.	
R1.6	R1.6.2	New/Proposed Residential	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	These lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the Big River. The Shannon CFRAM Study mapping indicates that a small portion of the site would be inundated in the 1% AEP and 0.1% AEP flood events. The flood depths are less than 0.25m. Taking cognisance of the inundation area and the shallow depth of flooding predicted, it is considered that the development of this site could occur with suitable mitigation measures. Such measures would include compensation storage within the site to ensure that the flood risk elsewhere is not increased. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure: • Existing flow paths are maintained • Compensation storage is provided within the development site. • The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk elsewhere. • Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level.	Required
R1.6	R1.6.3	New/Proposed Residential	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	A small portion of these lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the Ballybeggan River.	Required

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					 The Shannon CFRAM Study mapping indicates that a small portion of the site would be inundated in the 1% AEP and 0.1% AEP flood events. The flood depths are less than 0.25m. Taking cognisance of the inundation area and the shallow depth of flooding predicted, it is considered that the development of this site could occur with suitable mitigation measures. Such measures would include compensation storage to ensure that the flood risk elsewhere is not increased. The lands adjacent to the site are zoned G1 (Open Space/Park) and would be available for the provision of compensation storage. However, these lands are in Flood Zone A therefore the effectiveness of compensation storage in the lands cannot be assured without the benefit of a detailed hydraulic analysis. Consequently, compensation storage should be provided within the subject site unless if can be demonstrated in a Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk Assessment that another location would be effective for the full range of annual exceedance probably events. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure: • Existing flow paths are maintained • Compensation storage is provided. • The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk elsewhere. • Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level.	

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
R2.6	N/A	Existing Residential	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The zoning designation applies to the existing residential areas. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply. Applications for any future development in these areas should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. Development proposals for sites which have been identified as at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios should include a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Applicable
S1	S1.1	Education	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	A small portion of the lands near the southern boundary have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. According to the Shannon CFRAM Study, this is owing to a secondary overland flow path from the Ballybeggan River where it overtops its banks at the railway line to the north of the town. The portion of the site inundated does not appear to be an active flow path or conveyance area. This site is currently under construction as a Gaeilscoil. The permitted site layout includes for less vulnerable uses (amenity and carparking) in Flood Zones A and B with the school accommodation and main playing areas located to the north of the site in Flood Zone C. Since these lands have been developed, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply.	Not Applicable
S3	S3.1	Community Facilities	Less Vulnerable	A and B	The lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. According to the Shannon CFRAM Study, this is owing to a secondary overland flow path from the Ballybeggan River where it overtops its banks at the railway line to the north of the town. Water flows through this site before discharging to the River Lee further south. This site has been designated for the extension of the graveyard (New Rath Cemetery) which bounds to site on the south and west. The predicted flood depth is less than 0.25m. Due to its intended use, the site is not expected to be frequently occupied, particularly during times of heavy rainfall when flooding would be anticipated. For these reasons the hazard to	Required

Tralee Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					users of the site is considered low. The CDP Objective KCDP 6-49 is noted which seeks to ensure all new burial grounds are developed in the open lawn style. The construction of the graveyard extension would not involve the construction of significant structures that would significantly impede the flow path, reduce floodplain storage, or exacerbate flood risk elsewhere. It is considered that the flood risk can be managed to an acceptable level and the potential impact of the development on flooding elsewhere can be mitigated. The current timeline for completion of the Flood Risk Management scheme for the Tralee area is 2030/2031. It is expected that the flood risk at this site will have been mitigated by this scheme. Given that a facility such as this would be developed gradually over a period of time, it is envisaged that development can initially commence at the western side where flood risk is low. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure: • Existing flow paths are maintained, or suitable alternative flood paths are provided. • Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected, or appropriate compensation provided. • The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk elsewhere. • Phasing of the development prioritises the use of lands in Flood Zone C. • Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level.	

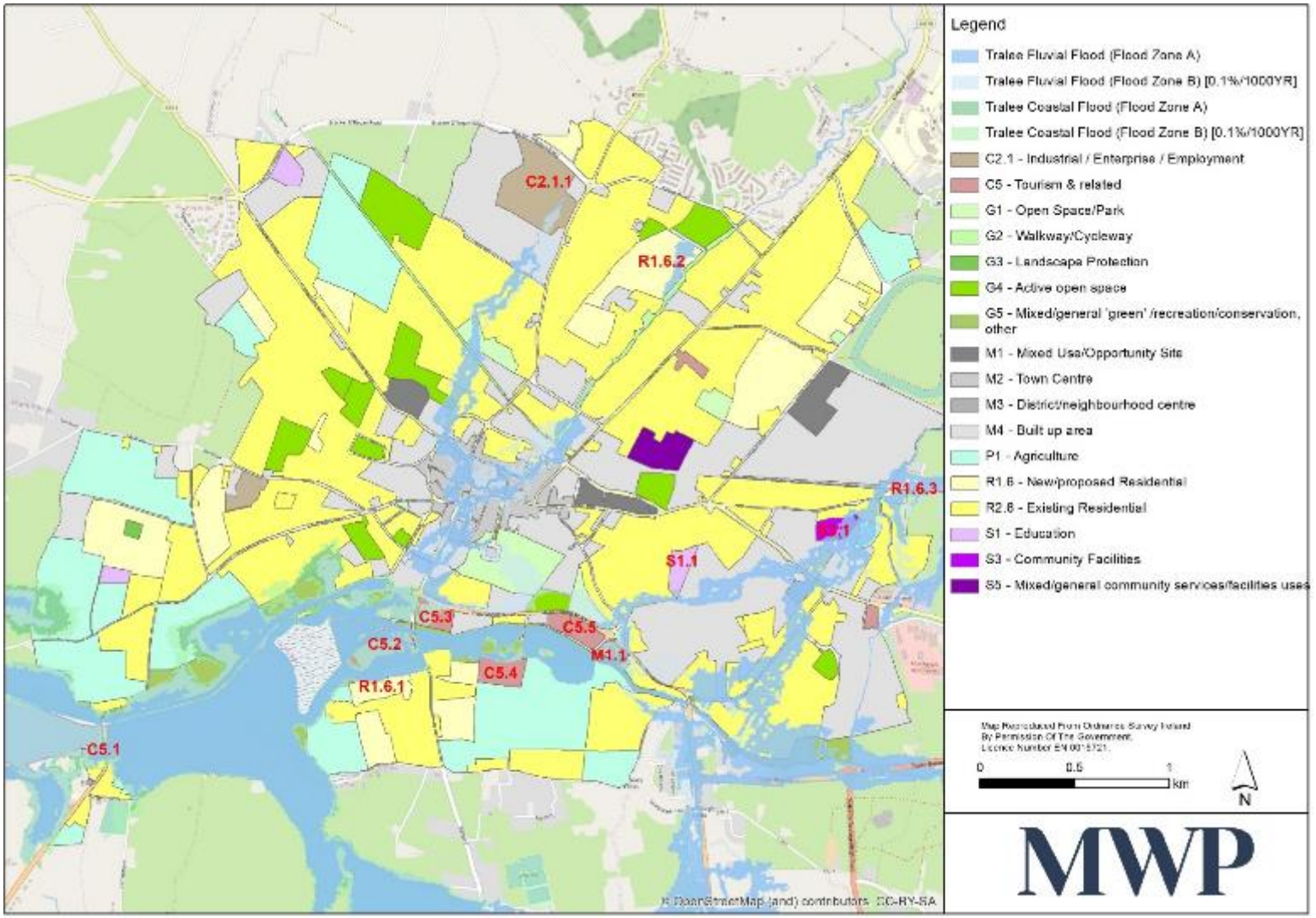


Figure 5.1: Tralee Town – Land Use Zoning and Flood Zone Map (From CFRAM Study Data)

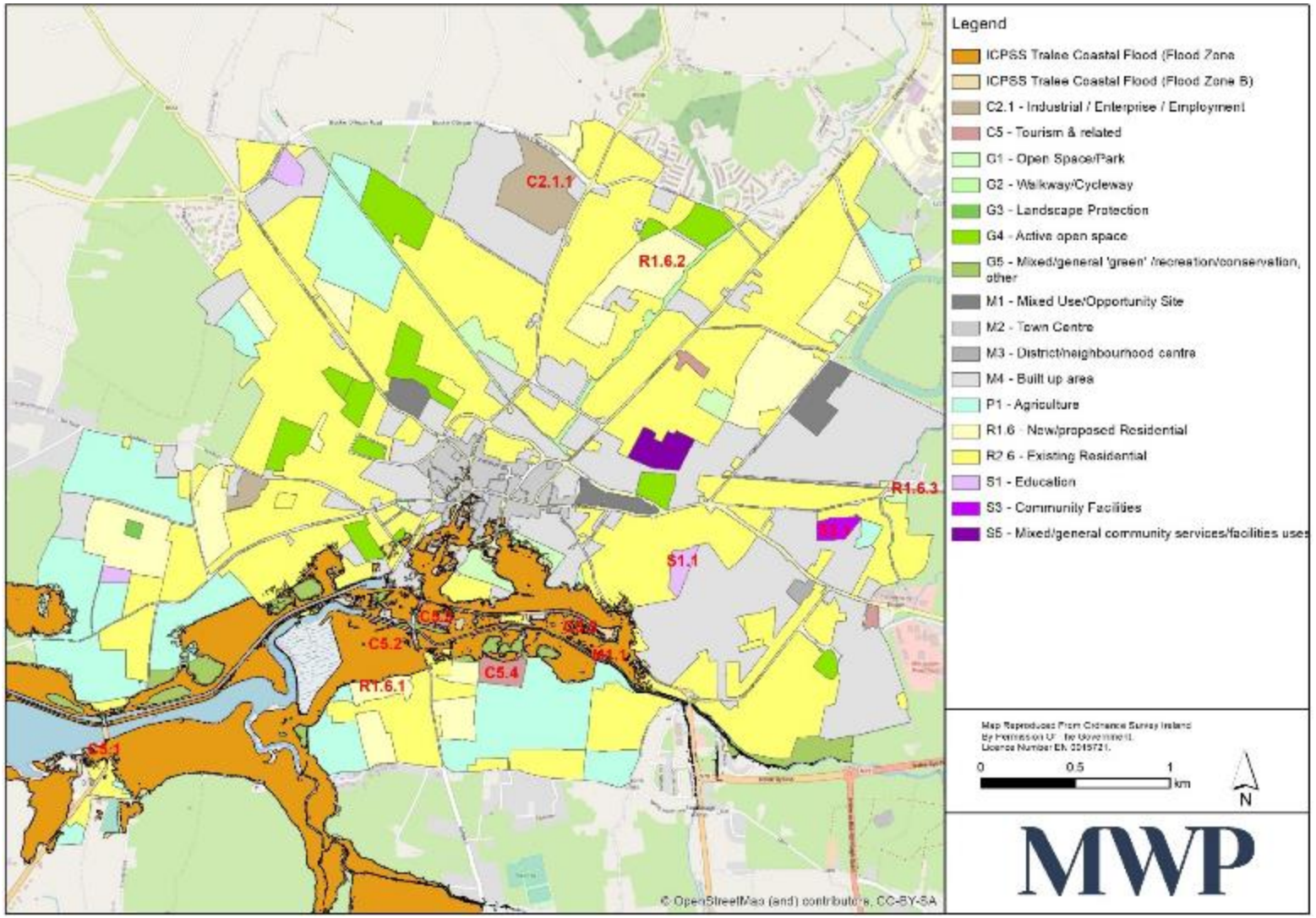


Figure 5.2: Tralee Town – Land Use Zoning and Flood Zone Map (From ICPSS Data)

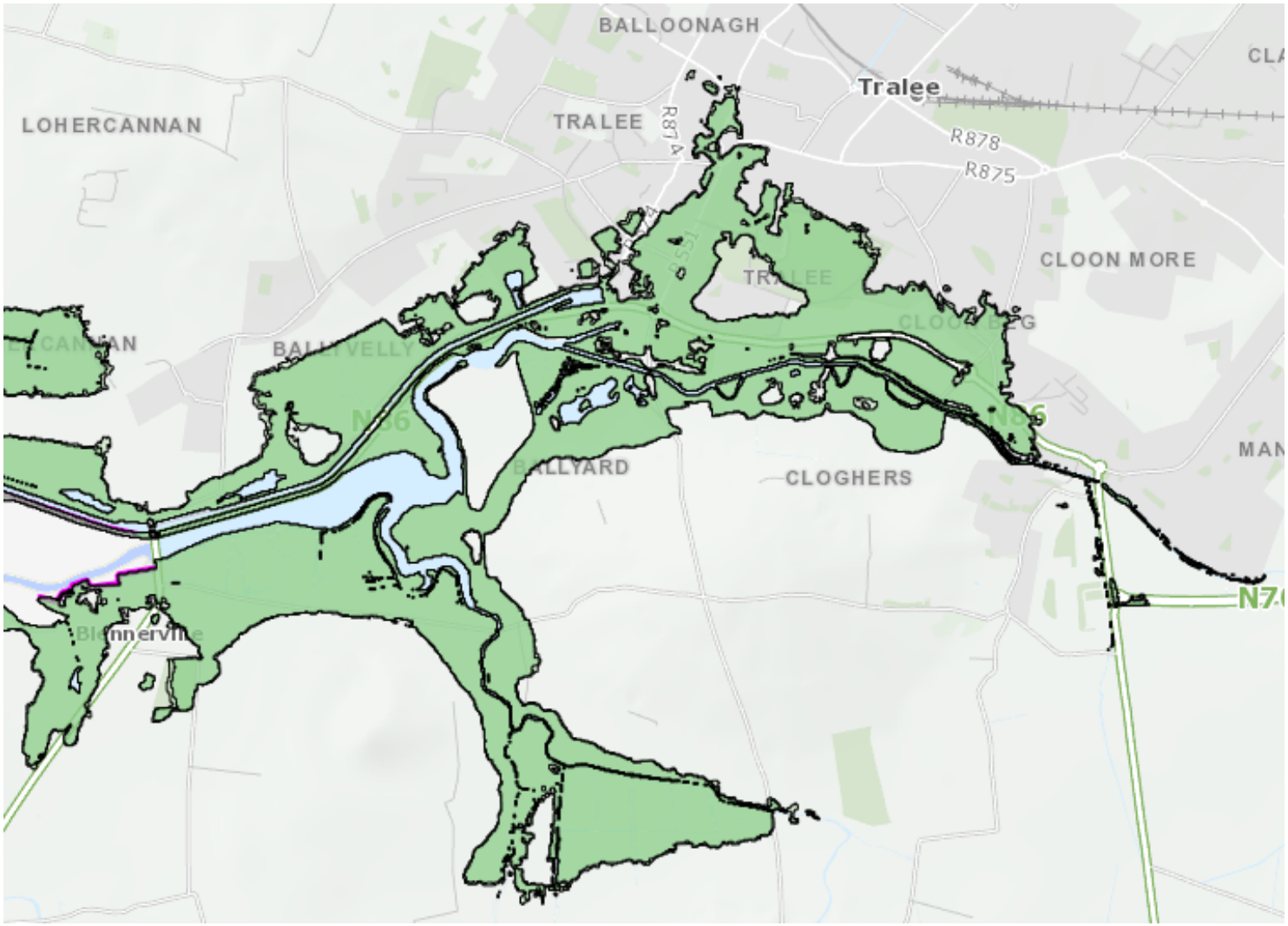


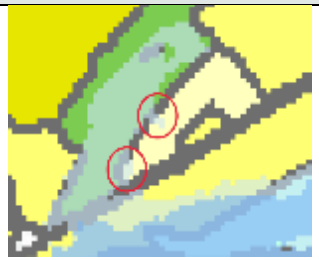
Figure 5.3: Tralee Town –Flood Zone Map (From National Coastal Flood Hazard Mapping, 2021)

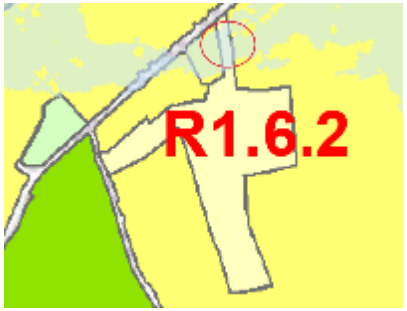
5.2.2 Killarney Land Use Zoning Assessment

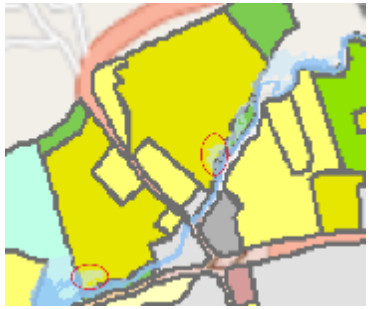
Killarney Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
C5	C5.1	Tourism & Related	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	A small portion of the lands near the north-eastern boundary have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Flesk. The lands which are at risk of flooding comprise part of the private open space at the rear of the existing residential holiday homes backing onto the river. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply. An Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only water-compatible development is permitted in Flood Zone A and Less Vulnerable in Flood Zone B. Highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas of flood risk. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not applicable
C5	C5.2	Tourism & Related	Highly Vulnerable	B	Lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Flesk. The lands comprise an existing Guest House and the land zoning objective is consistent with this use. Any development proposal at the site should be minor and ancillary to the nature of the existing use. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply. Applications for any future development of this site should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. This should include a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not applicable
G1	N/A	Open space, park	Water-compatible Development	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed	Not Required

Killarney Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	
G2	N/A	Walkway, Cycleway	Water-compatible Development	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required
G3	N/A	Landscape Protection	Water-compatible Development	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required
G4	N/A	Active Open Space	Water-compatible Development	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required
G5	N/A	Mixed/general 'green' /recreation/conservation, other	Water-compatible Development	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required
M4	N/A	Built-up Area	Highly Vulnerability	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding.	Not Applicable

Killarney Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					The zoning designation applies to the existing built-up area. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply. Applications for any future development in the Built-up Area should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. Development proposals for sites which have been identified as at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios should include a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	
N2.2	N2.2.1	Wastewater	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	Part of these lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The lands which are at risk of flooding comprise existing wastewater treatment plant facility. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Applicable
P1	N/A	Agriculture	Water-compatible Development	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate and significant development is not envisaged. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required
R1.6	R1.6.1	New/Proposed Residential	Highly Vulnerable	B	A portion of these lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Flesk.	Required

Killarney Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					 The area within Flood Zone B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site. The Sequential Approach can still be applied to this site during the development design, locating land use types in appropriate locations of the site. Highly Vulnerable Development is not permitted within Flood Zone B. An Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only water-compatible development is permitted in Flood Zone A and Less Vulnerable in Flood Zone B. Highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas of flood risk. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure: • Existing flow paths are maintained • Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected. • Future flood risk should be considered in the design and land uses should be matched with flood risk. • The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk. • Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level.	
R1.6	R1.6.2	New/Proposed Residential	Highly Vulnerable	B	A portion of these lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Flesk.	Required

Killarney Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					The area within Flood Zone B is representative of a localised overland flow path from the River Flesk. This should not preclude the development of the entire site.  The Sequential Approach can still be applied to this site during the development design, locating land use types in appropriate locations of the site. Highly Vulnerable Development is not permitted within Flood Zone B. An Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only water-compatible development is permitted in Flood Zone A and Less Vulnerable in Flood Zone B. Highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas of flood risk. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure: • Existing flow paths are maintained • Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected. • Future flood risk should be considered in the design and land uses should be matched with flood risk. • The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk. • Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level.	

Killarney Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
R2.6	N/A	Existing Residential	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The zoning designation applies to the existing residential areas. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply. Applications for any future development in these areas should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. Development proposals for sites which have been identified as at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios should include a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Applicable
R4.6	R4.6.1 & R4.6.2	Strategic Residential Reserve	Highly Vulnerable	R4.6.1: B R4.6.2: A & B	A portion of these lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Flesk. The zoning designation applies to lands which are intended for residential development at some future date.  The area within Flood Zone B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site. The Sequential Approach can still be applied to this site during the development design, locating land use types in appropriate locations of the site. Highly Vulnerable Development is not permitted within Flood Zone B.	Required

Killarney Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					An Objective should be included in the Plan to ensure that only water-compatible development is permitted in Flood Zone A and Less Vulnerable in Flood Zone B. Highly vulnerable development is not permitted in areas of flood risk. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure: • Existing flow paths are maintained • Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected. • Future flood risk should be considered in the design and land uses should be matched with flood risk. • The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk. • Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level.	

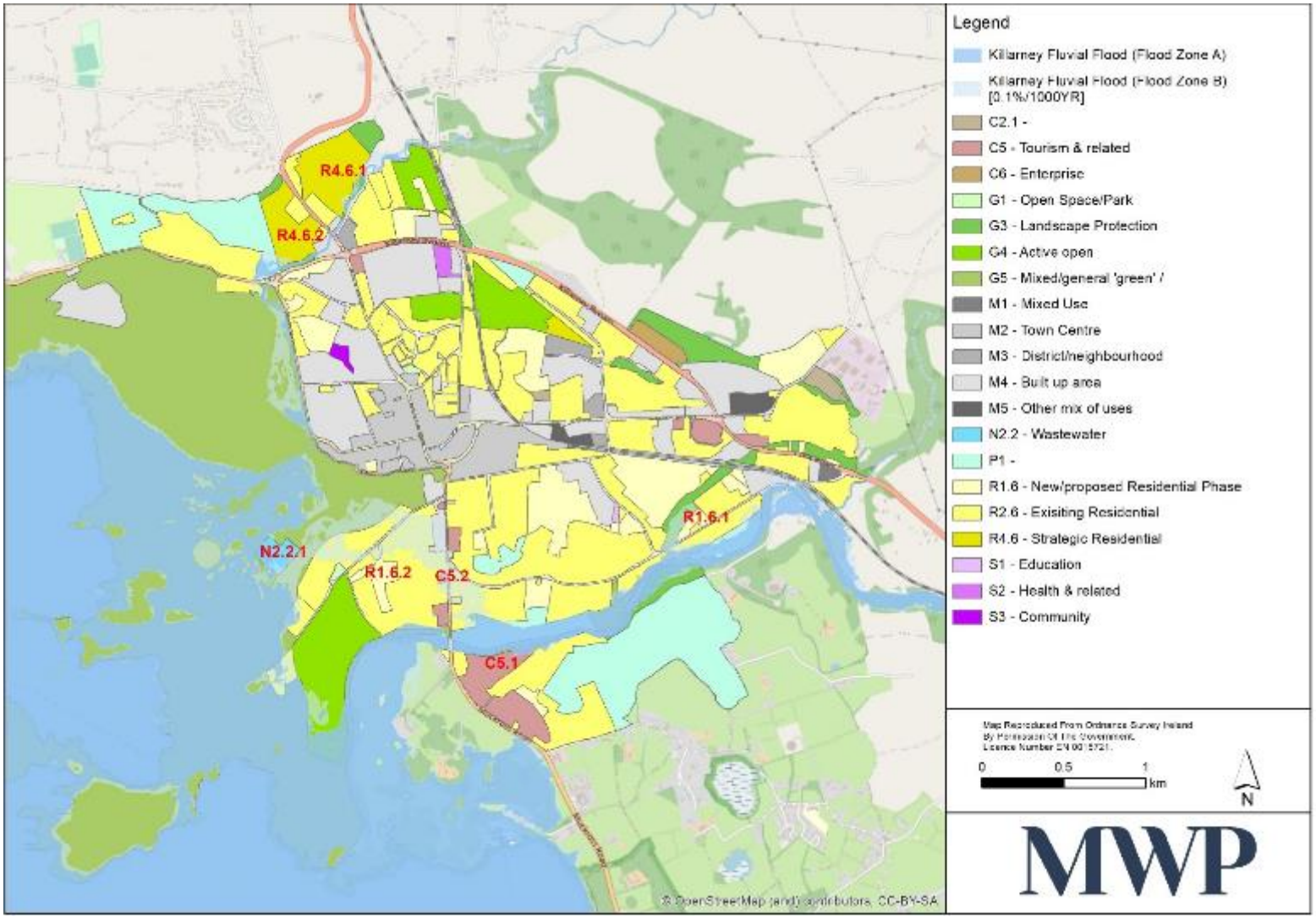


Figure 5.4:Killarney Town – Land Use Zoning and Flood Zone Map

5.2.3 Listowel Land Use Zoning Assessment

Listowel Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
C2.1	C2.1.1	Industrial / Enterprise / Employment	Less Vulnerable	A and B	A portion of these lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Feale.  The majority of the lands in Flood Zone B consist of an existing industrial development, as indicated above. There are underdeveloped lands to the east of the existing development which are in Flood Zone B where development is appropriate without a Justification Test. The undeveloped lands to the west are in Flood Zones A and B. This is a less vulnerable land use therefore a Justification Test is required. The 0.1% AEP flood extent shown within the central portion of the undeveloped site is due to an overland flow path from the river. It would be feasible to maintain this flow path in the developed site. The 0.1% and 1% AEP flood extents shown towards the north of the undeveloped site are associated with the River Feale floodplain. Development in this area of the site is not considered appropriate without the provision of compensation storage. Any application for development of these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure: • Existing flow paths are maintained	Required

Listowel Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					• Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected, or appropriate compensation provided. • Future flood risk should be considered in the design and land uses should be matched with flood risk. • The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk. • Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level. • Future flood risk should be considered in the design and land uses should be matched with flood risk.	
C2.1	C2.1.2	Industrial / Enterprise / Employment	Less Vulnerable	A/B/C	Lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from a small stream in the Clievragh area. The flooding is caused by surcharging of culverts on the R552 road and on culverts on the private laneway. This is a strategic Economic site and as such is a very important resource for Listowel and offers a strategic asset for attraction of external investment to North Kerry. The Final 'Listowel Flood Risk Assessment and Preliminary Flood Relief Option Assessment Report (May 2016)', presents a flood risk assessment for the area, and a number of recommendations, including the construction of an offline storage area between Clievragh Road (R552) and Ballybunion Road to attenuate peak flows. Kerry County Council intends to progress the flood relief works in the Clievragh area of Listowel, under the OPW Minor Flood Mitigation Works & Coastal Protection Scheme, in line with the recommendations set out in the Report of May 2016. It is anticipated that the development of these lands will not take place until after the flood relief works have been carried out at which time flood risk will have been mitigated. Before any development occurs at this site, a site-specific flood risk assessment should be undertaken in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Required

Listowel Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
C5	C5.1	Tourism & Related	Less Vulnerable * (* See comments)	A	Lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Feale. This is a brownfield site which is located on the N69 between the River Feale and the town centre. The Shannon CFRAM Study mapping indicates that the site would be completely inundated in 1% AEP flood event and the flood depth would be in the order of 1.5m to 2.0m. This site and the surrounded lands are defending to a Standard of Protection of between 5% and 2% AEP event (i.e. 1 in 20 year to 1 in 50 year return periods). Flow velocity is not available but it is unlikely to be high due to the presence of the N69 approach bridge walls to the west and the flood defences to the south and east. It is proposed that this site will be used for Tourism related activity and specifically for the development of an Activity Trail Head for the proposed greenways and River Feale Blueway. Possible uses include toilet facilities, car parking and campervan facilities. These are Less Vulnerable uses. It is anticipated that the development of this site for these uses would not include significant new buildings and that the site would be less likely to be used during adverse weather conditions. With careful consideration of the site design, it is considered feasible to provide such a facility on this site once appropriate mitigation is put in place to prevent adverse impacts elsewhere and to ensure the risk to users of the site is acceptable. Before any development occurs at this site, a site-specific flood risk assessment should be undertaken in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should ensure: • Existing flood defences are assessed and the likelihood and consequence of an embankment breach is considered. • Existing flow paths are maintained.	Required

Listowel Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					• Floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected, or appropriate compensation provided. • Future flood risk should be considered in the design and land uses should be matched with flood risk. • The development will not have an adverse impact on flood risk. • Flood hazard to users of the site is mitigated to an acceptable level. Flood awareness, warning systems and evacuation procedures need to be put in place.	
G5	N/A	Mixed/general 'green' /recreation/conservation, other	Water-compatible Development	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The land use zoning is appropriate. Notwithstanding this, any development on these lands should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Required
M2	N/A	Town Centre	Highly Vulnerability	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The zoning designation applies to the existing built-up area. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply. Applications for any future development in the Built-up Area should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. Development proposals for sites which have been identified as at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios should include a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Applicable
M4	N/A	Built-up Area	Highly Vulnerability	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding.	Not Applicable

Listowel Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					The zoning designation applies to the existing built-up area. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply. Applications for any future development in the Built-up Area should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. Development proposals for sites which have been identified as at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios should include a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	
O1	O1.1	Strategic Reserve	Water-compatible / Less Vulnerable / Highly Vulnerable	A and B	Lands have been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding from the River Feale. This zoning designation applies to lands which are intended for development at some future date, but where no specific land use has been identified. Consequently, the vulnerability of the development cannot be established at this time. Uses under consideration in the CDP include a landmark waterfront site with new mixed use/tourist facilities, possibly supplementing the tourist offerings in the Square and with a link between the square and the outdoor activity hub at the former Neodata Site. Such uses could include all vulnerability classifications. The Shannon CFRAM Study mapping indicates that the majority of the lands would be inundated in a 1% AEP flood event and all areas would be flooded in a 0.1% AEP event. The flood depths would range from 0m to >2m. The site would not be flooded in a 10% AEP event. Given the land use for this strategic reserve has not been identified, it is premature to consider potential measures or restrictions on development. If it is intended to apply a specific land use zoning to these lands in the future, it is recommended that a Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk Assessment is carried out so that the sequential approach can be used and to establish appropriate land use zonings throughout the site, in conjunction with a Justification Test, where necessary. The Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk Assessment should be completed in	Required

Listowel Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should: • Confirm the flood risk and flood zones for the existing and future scenarios. • Considering a range of possible land uses, establish what measures are necessary to mitigate flood risk and provide for the sustainable development of the lands without increasing flood risk elsewhere. • Identify the requirements for any compensation storage, the possible locations of same and the implications that has on zoning and development management. • Assess the residual risks associated with the development and the hazards to users of the site.	
R2.6	N/A	Existing Residential	Highly Vulnerable	A and B	Areas within the generalised zoning objective been identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding. The zoning designation applies to the existing residential areas. Therefore, the sequential approach cannot be used and a Justification Test does not apply. Applications for any future development in these areas should be considered in accordance with Section 5.28 (as amended in Circular PL2/2014) of the Guidelines. Development proposals for sites which have been identified as at risk of flooding in the current or future scenarios should include a site-specific flood risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009).	Not Applicable

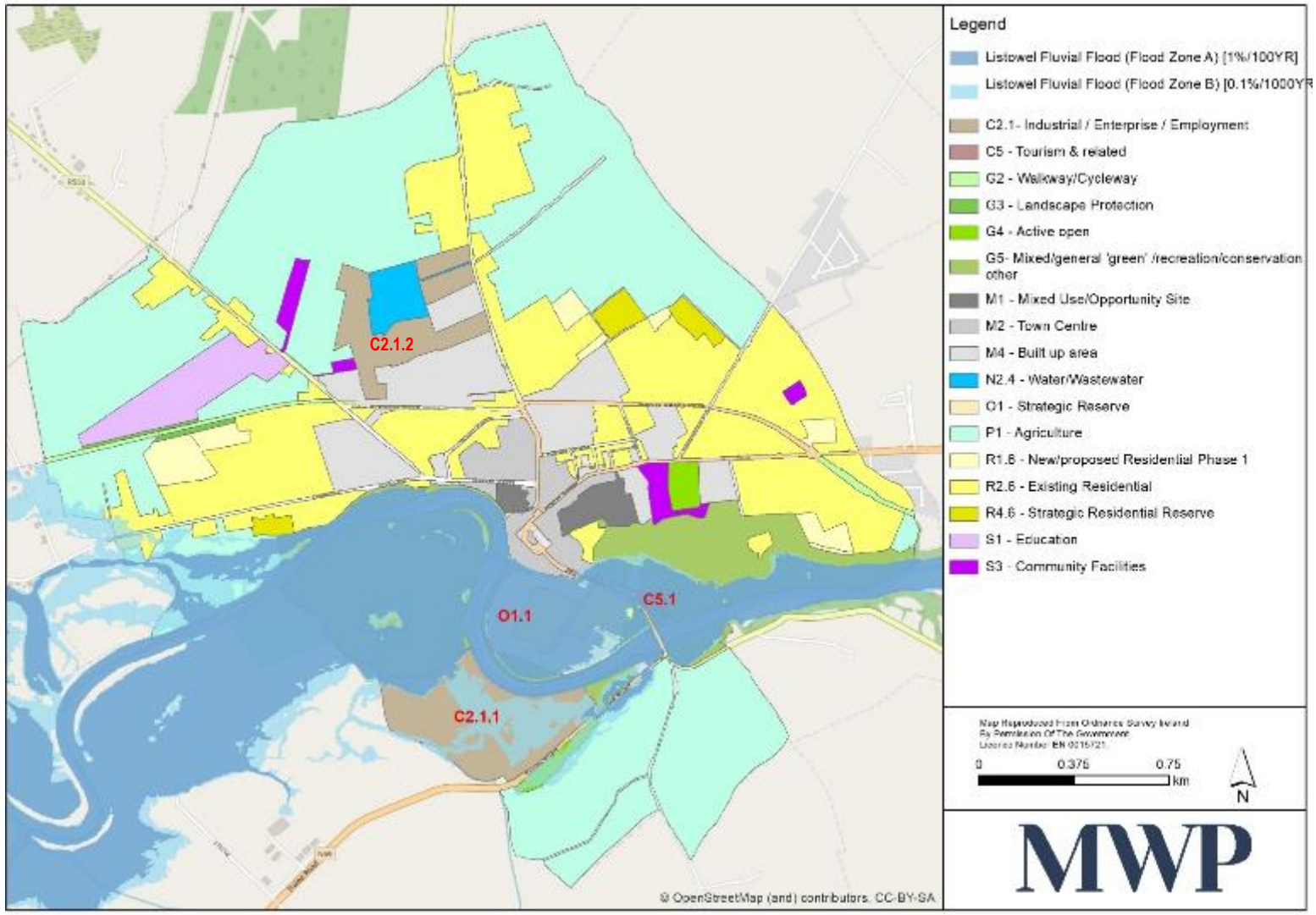


Figure 5.5: Listowel Town – Land Use Zoning and Flood Zone Map

5.2.4 Tarbert-Ballylongford Strategic Development Location Land Use Zoning Assessment

Tarbert-Ballylongford SDL - Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
N/A	N/A	Strategic Development Location	Water-compatible / Less Vulnerable * (* See comments)	A and B	The coastal fringes of these lands adjacent to the southern shore of the Shannon Estuary have been identified as being at risk of coastal flooding. There is also potential for relatively small areas of the SDL to be at risk of fluvial flooding from the streams which flow through the land. The lands have a total area of 437 Hectares and spread linearly along the Shannon Estuary shoreline from Tarbert Island to Ballylongford. Apart from the existing power plant at the Tarbert side, the lands are currently undeveloped. The vision for the SDL is the development of an Energy Hub, potentially consisting of marine related industry and general industrial development related to the Energy Hub and existing uses. This type of use would typically be water-compatible or less vulnerable development. The majority of these lands are within Flood Zone C and therefore have a low risk of flooding. The area within Flood Zones A and B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site. Areas of the existing power plant are within Flood Zones A and B however, according to the Shannon Estuary South FRMP, the flood risk is associated with auxiliary buildings and does not pose any operational difficulties at the power plant. Any possible future development of these lands is expected to be minor in nature and ancillary to the existing land use. Undeveloped areas of the SDL which are in Flood Zone A due to coastal flooding would be suitable for water-compatible development. This includes marine related development, such as docks, marinas and wharfs. Undeveloped areas of the SDL which are in Flood Zone B due to coastal flooding would be suitable for less vulnerable development. This would include industrial buildings and developments. Notwithstanding this, it is preferrable to locate this type of development in Flood Zone C where possible.	Required

Tarbert-Ballylongford SDL - Land Use Zoning Review for Zoned Lands in Flood Zones A and B						
Zoning Objective	SFRA Map Reference	Zoning Description	Vulnerability	Flood Zone	Flood Risk Comments & Recommendations	Justification Test Requirements
					The potential impact of developing water-compatible facilities within Flood Zone A or B is expected to minimal in the context of coastal flooding. The indicative maps available suggest that there is a potential for areas of fluvial flood risk in proximity to the stream channels. Given the rural location, any flood risk receptors will be predominantly within the development itself. It is considered that the flood risk associated with these streams can be adequately managed within the SDL boundary. Regardless of development vulnerability, it is preferrable to avoid any development in fluvial Flood Zones A or B. Where this is not possible, the potential impact of the development on flood risk must be quantified and appropriate mitigation measures put in place. It is recommended that any application for development of these lands is accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment which is completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). In particular, the flood risk assessment should: • Include a Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk Assessment to provide quantitative appraisal of potential flood risk. • Confirm the flood risk and flood zones for the existing and future scenarios from all possible sources of flooding. • Locate land uses types in appropriate locations within the SDL boundary, in accordance with the sequential approach.	

5.3 Justification Tests

5.3.1 Tralee Town

The following sub-sections outlines the Plan-making Justification Test which was undertaken in relation to the land use zoning of specific sites which were identified in Section 5.2.1.

5.3.1.1 Justification Test Criterion 1

Justification Test Criterion 1 is common to all Justification Tests for Tralee and is outlined on Table 5.1 below.

Justification Test Criterion 1	
Justification Criteria	Justification
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Tralee has been identified as a large scale 'Key Town' in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) – Southern Region and is highlighted as one of six towns with significant population scale that are "major centres for delivery of public services, with large hospitals, third level institutions, courts, local and national government functions as well as economic and business roles and higher order retail functions. These Key Towns are self-sustaining regional drivers and have a comparable structure to the five regional growth centres identified in the NPF."1 The RSES also identifies Tralee as an economic driver on the strategic road network and Atlantic Economic Corridor and a key settlement in the Kerry Hub Knowledge Triangle with Killarney and Killorglin. It is an objective of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 to facilitate for growth of Tralee of more than 30% by 2040 which is in line with RSES Objective RPO 11a. Other objectives for facilitating growth in Tralee are included in RSES RPO 15 and in particular RPO 15a, 15f, 15g and 15h, which state: *"a. To sustainably strengthen the role of Tralee as a self-sustaining regional economic driver, key settlement in the Kerry Hub Knowledge Triangle and on the Atlantic Economic Corridor and build on inherent strengths as an administrative capital, centre of skills and education, innovation, enterprise growth, culture and tourism accessible to regional airport, port, rail and strategic road network assets"* *f. To support the regeneration of opportunity sites, such as the Island of Geese, Fels Point, and underused, vacant or derelict town centre lands for residential and enterprise development to facilitate population and employment growth.* *g. To support the development and delivery of infrastructure for the delivery of additional employment through modern office, enterprise and manufacturing space.* *h. To support Tralee as an urban coastal tourism destination while protecting the natural resources on which it relies."*

Table 5.1: Justification Test Criterion 1 – Tralee

5.3.1.2 Justification Test Criteria 2 and 3

Justification Test (C5/C5.5)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.1.1.
The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is; o Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; o Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; o Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; o Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and o There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	The site is located on the N86 road in proximity to services and adjacent to existing employment uses including a range of tourist, retail and commercial facilities which form a core part of the town. The lands contain the Rose Hotel to the west whilst the lands to the east are used for the Rose of Tralee Festival amongst other activities. The zoning is consistent with the existing land use. The lands are currently defended from fluvial and tidal flooding by embankments. The County Development Plan Objective KCDP 10-7 seeks to promote and facilitate tourism as one of the key economic pillars of the County's economy and a major generator of employment and to support the provision of facilities such as hotels, aparthotels, tourist hostels, cafes, restaurants and visitor attractions. Objective KCDP 10-11 seeks to encourage tourism developments, visitor accommodation, interpretation centres, and commercial / retail facilities serving the tourism sector to be located within established settlements thereby fostering strong links to a whole range of other economic and commercial sectors and sustaining the host communities. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for growth in key towns and in Tourism; 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment. Refer to Section 5.2.1 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.

Table 5.2: Justification Test – Tralee - C5 Tourism & Related

Justification Test (M1/M1.1)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.1.1.
The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is; 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	The site is located on the N86 road in proximity to services and adjacent to existing employment uses including a range of tourist, retail and commercial facilities which form a core part of the town. The site consists of a gravel type hardstand area. The lands are substantially defended from tidal and fluvial flooding by embankments. Potential use for this site includes a new landmark building incorporating a mixed-use with office space. According to the Retail Strategy and based on the Retail Planning Guidelines, Key Towns should offer a full range of types of retail services from newsagents to specialist shops, large department stores, convenience stores of all types, shopping centres and a high level of mixed uses. The County Development Plan Objective TR 49 seeks to support the sustainable regeneration of opportunity sites, such as the Island of Geese, Fels Point, and underused, vacant or derelict town centre lands for mixed-use development to facilitate population and employment growth. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for growth in population and employment in Key Towns; 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment. Refer to Section 5.2.1 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.

Table 5.3: Justification Test – Tralee – M1 (M1.1) Mixed Use/Opportunity Site

Justification Test (R1.6/R1.6.1)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.1.1.
The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is; 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	This is an infill site which is surrounded by existing residential development to the south and the Tralee Bay Wetlands Eco & Activity Park to the North. The site is within walking distance of the town centre. The area within Flood Zones A and B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site. The majority of the site is located in Flood Zone C. The County Development Plan Objective TR 12 seeks to facilitate the development of 2,087 residential units within the town boundary. The CDP aims to prioritise the development of residential units on vacant and infill sites within proximity to the town centre. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for residential development within proximity of the town centre, as well as growth in population and employment in Key Towns; 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment. Refer to Section 5.2.1 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.

Table 5.4: Justification Test – Tralee – R1.6 (R1.6.1) Residential

Justification Test (R1.6/R1.6.2)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.1.1.
The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is; 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	This is an infill site within the existing town and within walking distance of the town centre. It is surrounded by existing residential development and it is located close to existing services and local facilities, including schools and childcare. The majority of the site is located in Flood Zone C. The County Development Plan Objective TR 12 seeks to facilitate the development of 2,087 residential units within the town boundary. The CDP aims to prioritise the development of residential units on vacant and infill sites within proximity to the town centre. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for residential development within proximity of the town centre, as well as growth in population and employment in Key Towns; 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment. Refer to Section 5.2.1 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.

Table 5.5: Justification Test – Tralee – R1.6 (R1.6.2) Residential

Justification Test (R1.6/R1.6.3)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.1.1.
The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is; 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	This is an infill site within the existing town and within walking distance of the town centre. It is surrounded by existing residential development and it is located close to existing services and local facilities, including schools and childcare. The majority of the site is located in Flood Zone C. The County Development Plan Objective TR 12 seeks to facilitate the development of 2,087 residential units within the town boundary. The CDP aims to prioritise the development of residential units on vacant and infill sites within proximity to the town centre. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for residential development within proximity of the town centre, as well as growth in population and employment in Key Towns; 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment. Refer to Section 5.2.1 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.

Table 5.6: Justification Test – Tralee – R1.6 (R1.6.1) Residential

Justification Test (S3/S3.1)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.1.1.
The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is; 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	This site has been designated for the extension of the existing graveyard (New Rath Cemetery) which bounds to site on the south and west. The eastern portion of the site is located in Flood Zones A and B with the balance of the lands (over 50% in area) being in Flood Zone C. The County Development Plan Objective KCDP 6-49 seeks to facilitate the sustainable provision of new burial grounds and the extension of existing cemeteries as appropriate to cater for the needs of the County. Develop all new burial grounds in the open lawn style with adequate provision of car parks. The current timeline for completion of the Flood Risk Management scheme for the Tralee area is 2030/2031. It is expected that the flood risk at this site will have been mitigated by this scheme. Given that a facility such as this would be developed gradually over a period of time, it is envisaged that development can initially commence at the western side where flood risk is low. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for residential development within proximity of the town centre, as well as growth in population and employment in Key Towns; 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment. Refer to Section 5.2.1 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.

Table 5.7: Justification Test – Tralee – R3 (S3.1) Mixed/General Community Services/Facilities Uses

5.3.2 Killarney Town

The following sub-sections outlines the Plan-making Justification Test which was undertaken in relation to the land use zoning of specific sites which were identified in Section 5.2.2.

5.3.2.1 Justification Test Criterion 1

Justification Test Criterion 1 is common to all Justification Tests for Killarney and is outlined on Table 5.8 below.

Justification Test Criterion 1	
Justification Criteria	Justification
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Killarney has been identified as a 'Key Town' in the Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) – Southern Region. It is one of eight towns in the South West which will play a significant role in strengthening the urban structure of the Region. This is based on its strategic location and influence, record of performance and delivery, employment and service functions, potential for employment led growth, subregional interdependencies and scope for collaboration. It is an objective of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 to facilitate for growth of Killarney of more than 30% by 2040 which is in line with RSES Objective RPO 11a. Other objectives for facilitating growth in Killarney are included in RSES RPO 18 and in particular RPO 18a which states: *"To sustainably strengthen the role of Killarney as a strategically located urban centre of significant influence in a sub-regional context, a centre of excellence in tourism, recreation and amenity sectors, to promote its role as a leader in these sectors, in particular training and education, and strengthen its overall multi-sectoral dynamic as a key settlement in the Kerry Hub Knowledge Triangle accessible to regional airport, port, rail and road assets"*

Table 5.8: Justification Test Criterion 1 – Killarney Town

5.3.2.2 Justification Test Criteria 2 and 3

Justification Test (R1.6/R1.6.1)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.2.1.

Justification Test (R1.6/R1.6.1)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is; 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	This is an infill site within the existing town and within walking distance of the town centre. It is adjacent to residential development and it is located close to existing services and local facilities. The majority of the site is located in Flood Zone C. The area within Flood Zone B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site. The County Development Plan Objective KA 12 seeks to facilitate the development of 1,277 residential units within the town boundary. The CDP aims to prioritise the development of residential units on vacant and infill sites within proximity to the town centre. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of the urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for residential development within proximity of the town centre, as well as growth in population and employment in Key Towns; 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment. Refer to Section 5.2.2 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.

Table 5.9: Justification Test – Killarney – R1.6 (R1.6.1) Residential

Justification Test (R1.6/R1.6.2)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.2.1.
The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is;	This is an infill site within the existing town and within walking distance of the town centre. It is surrounded by existing residential development and it is located close to existing services and local facilities.

Justification Test (R1.6/R1.6.2)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	The majority of the site is located in Flood Zone C. The area within Flood Zone B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site. The County Development Plan Objective KA 12 seeks to facilitate the development of 1,277 residential units within the town boundary. The CDP aims to prioritise the development of residential units on vacant and infill sites within proximity to the town centre. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of the urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for residential development within proximity of the town centre, as well as growth in population and employment in Key Towns; 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment. Refer to Section 5.2.2 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.

Table 5.10: Justification Test – Killarney – R1.6 (R1.6.2) Residential

Justification Test (R4.6/R4.6.1/4.6.2)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.2.1.
The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is; 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement;	These are strategic residential reserve sites adjoining existing residential development in a serviced location. The majority of each site is located in Flood Zone C. The area within Flood Zone B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site.

Justification Test (R4.6/R4.6.1/4.6.2)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	The CDP aims to prioritise the development of residential units on vacant and infill sites within proximity to the town centre. It is anticipated that the development of these sites would occur after the sites zoned for residential in closer proximity to the town are developed. This zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of the urban settlement. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives for residential development within proximity of the town centre, as well as growth in population and employment in Key Towns; 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment. Refer to Section 5.2.2 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.

Table 5.11: Justification Test – Killarney – R4.6 (R4.6.1 & R4.6.2) Strategic Residential Reserve

5.3.3 Listowel Town

The following sub-sections outlines the Plan-making Justification Test which was undertaken in relation to the land use zoning of specific sites which were identified in Section 5.2.3.

5.3.3.1 Justification Test Criterion 1

Justification Test Criterion 1 is common to all Justification Tests for Listowel and is outlined on Table 5.12 below.

Justification Test Criterion 1	
Justification Criteria	Justification
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) – Southern Region recognises and supports the economic role and potential of Listowel as an economic driver in a in a potential North Kerry/West Limerick/Clare network connected with the Shannon Estuary. This includes the Shannon Integrated Framework Plan (SIFP) area and strategic locations identified under the SIFP as a Shannon Estuary Coastal Network. Listowel is identified as a Regional Town in Kerry County Development Plan 2022 – 2028. Regional Towns provide a housing, employment or service function. It is a larger urban town and is targeted for a 10% population growth. The Plan recognises Listowel's connection and accessibility to other higher order employment and enterprise centres in the Kerry Hub and Knowledge Triangle, to the port of Foynes and the Ballylongford/Tarbert Industrial lands and to its position on the strategic road network of the Atlantic Economic Corridor and proximity to the Wild Atlantic Way. Listowel's strategic location within the County makes it an important centre for employment, health, education and busy retail centre for North Kerry and West Limerick and its large agricultural community.

Table 5.12: Justification Test Criterion 1 – Listowel Town

5.3.3.2 Justification Test Criteria 2 and 3

Justification Test (C2.1/2.1.1)	
Justification Criteria	Justification
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.3.1.

Justification Test (C2.1/2.1.1)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is; 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	Over 50% of these lands contain Kerry Foods Listowel industrial facility. The majority of the lands at risk of flooding are already taken up by this existing use. The agri-food sector is a key economic driver in Listowel which is vital to economic development. The CDP supports the Food Vision 2030 Strategy. The zoning of this site is required to assist in the sustainable growth of the agri-food sector in Listowel and to support the targeted population and employment growth. For the reasons outlined above; 1. The site is essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment. Refer to Section 5.2.3 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.

Table 5.13: Justification Test – Listowel – C2.1 (C2.1.1) Industrial/Enterprise/Employment

Justification Test (C2.1/2.1.2)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.3.1.
The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is; 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement;	This is a strategic Economic site and as such is a very important resource for Listowel and offers a strategic asset for attraction of external investment to North Kerry. Flooding at the site will be mitigated by the implementation of the Clievragh Flood Relief Scheme. For these reasons and having regard to the CDP Objectives, the zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of the urban settlement and is;

Justification Test (C2.1/2.1.2)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	1. Essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment, in conjunction with the Clievragh Flood Relief Scheme. Refer to Section 5.2.3 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.

Table 5.14: Justification Test – Listowel – C2.1 (C2.1.2) Industrial/Enterprise/Employment

Justification Test (C5/C5.1)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.3.1.
The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is; 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; 2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and	This is a brownfield site which is located on the N69 between the River Feale and the town centre. It is proposed that this site will be used for Tourism related activity, specifically for the development of an Activity Trail Head for the proposed greenways and River Feale Blueway. Possible uses include toilet facilities, car parking and campervan facilities. These are Less Vulnerable uses. The construction of the North Kerry Greenway from Abbeyfeale to Tralee, linking to Limerick potential greenway to Ballybunion and the River Feale blueway offers a significant opportunity for Listowel to become a major cycling and outdoor tourism hub. The vision for Listowel is to establish the town as a greenway hub. The County Development Plan Objective LIS 6 seeks to realise the socio-economic potential of the North Kerry Greenway and facilitate the development of the Greenway Trail Head and Outdoor Activity Facilities

Justification Test (C5/C5.1)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	Hub and the Tralee to Listowel greenway link as well as greenways to Tarbert and Ballybunion. LIS 52 seeks to facilitate the sustainable development of the River Feale walkway and Blueway for Listowel and its incorporation into the trailhead. LIS 55 is to facilitate the sustainable development of a campervan and motor home facility at the Outdoor Activity Facility on the interface of the Greenway and Blueway. LIS 80 seeks to facilitate the development of an Activity Trail Head in Listowel at the designated Outdoor Facility Hub incorporating a Trail head (at the Neodata site and Council Depot site) to serve the North Kerry Greenway. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives, the zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of the urban settlement and is; 1. Essential to facilitate the sustainable expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment. Refer to Section 5.2.3 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.

Table 5.15: Justification Test – Listowel – C5 (C5.1) Tourism & Related

Justification Test (O1/O1.1)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	Refer to Section 5.3.3.1.
The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is; 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement;	This zoning designation applies to lands which are intended for development at some future date, but where no specific land use has been identified. Consequently, the vulnerability of the development cannot be established at this time. Uses under consideration in the CDP include a landmark waterfront site with new mixed use/tourist facilities, possibly supplementing the tourist offerings in the Square and with a link between the square and the outdoor activity hub at the former

Justification Test (O1/O1.1)	
Justification Criteria	**Justification**
2. Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; 3. Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; 4. Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and 5. There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	Neodata Site. Such uses could include all vulnerability classifications. The County Development Plan Objective LIS 35 requires the preparation of masterplans/design briefs where appropriate prior to the redevelopment of the Castleinch lands for the development of a landmark riverfront site in a sustainable manner, providing new mixed use/ tourist facilities, subject to a flood risk assessment in accordance with 'The Planning systems and Flood Risk Management - Guidelines for Planning Authorities'. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives, the zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of the urban settlement and is; 1. Essential to facilitate the regeneration and expansion of the centre of the urban settlement. 2. The site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the core of the urban settlement. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. Prior to establishing a specific land use zoning for the Strategic Reserve, it is recommended that a Stage 3 Detailed Flood Risk Assessment is carried out so that the sequential approach can be used to establish appropriate land use zonings throughout the site, in conjunction with a Justification Test, where necessary. Refer to Section 5.2.3 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.

Table 5.16: Justification Test – Listowel – O1 (O1.1) Strategic Reserve

5.3.4 Tarbert-Ballylongford Strategic Development Location

The Plan-making Justification Test carried out for the Tarbert-Ballylongford Landbank Strategic Development Location is outlined below.

Justification Test for Tarbert-Ballylongford Strategic Development Location	
Justification Criteria	Justification
The urban settlement is targeted for growth in the National Spatial Strategy, Regional Planning Guidelines, or Statutory Plans defined under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.	The Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) – Southern Region states that the South-West has strategic energy assets, power generation infrastructure and is a significant contributor to State renewable energy production with more generation than demand. The RSES highlights the Tarbert/Ballylongford landbank as an example of an opportunity for Energy and Renewable Energy Production. These lands are relevant to numerous RSES Regional Policy Objectives including RPO 219 which seeks to support the sustainable reinforcement and provision of new energy infrastructure and RPO 221 which requires Local Authorities to support the sustainable development of renewable energy generation and demand centres. RPO 225e seeks to: *"Strengthen the gas network sustainably to service settlements and employment areas in the Region, support progress in developing the infrastructures to enable strategic energy projects in the Region. An example is the Tarbert/Ballylongford landbank in Co Kerry which is a strategic development site under the Strategic Integrated Framework Plan for the Shannon Estuary and support for the extension of the Gas Network from Listowel into the Kerry Hub and Knowledge Tri-Angle settlements of Tralee, Killarney and Killorglin."* The Strategic Integrated Framework Plan (SIFP) for the Shannon Estuary has identified the landbank as an appropriate location for marine related industry and complementary / compatible industry. It is noted that the SIFP was subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment, Habitats Directive Assessment and Flood Risk Assessment.
The zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development of an urban settlement and is; o Essential to facilitate the regeneration and / or expansion of the centre of the urban settlement; o Comprises significant previously developed and / or under-utilised lands; o Is within or adjoining the core of an established or designated urban settlement; o Will be essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth; and o There are no suitable alternative lands for the particular use in areas at lower	The Tarbert-Ballylongford Strategic Development Location (SDL) has been identified as a suitable location for industrial purposes since the state purchased the first tranche of land at this location in the 1960's. The Strategic Development Location (SDL) is recognised for its potential as an Energy Hub and for industrial development at a regional and national level. There are 437 Hectares of zoned lands available for development on the Southern shore of the Shannon Estuary with access to deep water (up to 23m). The location of these lands is unique with proximity to the existing power station at Tarbert Island and to the national gas network and electricity grid as well as access to deep water. The majority of these lands are within Flood Zone C and therefore have a low risk of flooding. The area within Flood Zones A and B is representative of a small and localised encroachment into the site which should not preclude the development of the entire site.

Justification Test for Tarbert-Ballylongford Strategic Development Location	
Justification Criteria	Justification
risk of flooding within or adjoining the core of the urban settlement.	A number of Objectives in the Kerry County Development Plan seeks to support the development of these lands. Example include: - KCDP 9-26: Promote and facilitate the sustainable development of the Tarbert-Ballylongford landbank for industry, utilising the presence of deep water, existing infrastructure, natural resources, and waterside location to harness the potential of this Strategic Location. Proposals for marine related industry, general industrial development, and particularly those industries creating a synergism with existing uses and contributing to the development of a strategic energy hub at this location will also be encouraged. - KCDP 9-27: Safeguard the role and function of the Power Plant Hub at Tarbert, including the NORA Strategic Oil Reserves Plant, as a key driver of economic growth in the Region, encouraging its sustainable growth and diversification, in accordance with Regional and National Energy Objectives. - KCDP 12-3: Facilitate the expansion of the gas network, including the facilitation of a gas importation facility in the Tarbert/Ballylongford Landbank, and the expansion of the network to the Kerry Hub and Knowledge Triangle settlements of Tralee, Killarney and Killorglin. For the reasons outlined above and having regard to the CDP Objectives, the zoning is required to achieve the proper planning and sustainable development and is; 1. Essential to facilitate the expansion of the existing industrial development at Tarbert. 2. In the context of its strategic location, the site is significantly under-utilised. 3. The site is adjoining the existing Tarbert Power Plant. 4. The zoning is essential to achieving compact and sustainable urban growth. 5. There are no suitable alternative lands in areas of lower flood risk for this particular land use.
A Flood Risk Assessment to the appropriate level of detail has been carried out as part of the SEA, which demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development will not cause adverse impacts elsewhere.	A SFRA has been carried out which addresses the flood risk at this site. The SFRA demonstrates that flood risk to the development can be adequately managed and that the development of the site can take place without causing adverse impacts elsewhere. Specific details need to be established as part of the site-specific flood risk assessment. Refer to Section 5.2.4 for the key findings and recommendations of the SFRA.

Table 5.17: Justification Test – Tarbert-Ballylongford Landbank Strategic Development Location

6. Flood Risk Management

6.1 Key Policies for the Plan

Flood Risk Management Policies and Objectives are provided in the relevant chapters of the Development Plan. The key policies for Flood Risk Management are:

- Adopt a sequential approach to flood risk management in the making of subsidiary plans and local area plans and to guide flood vulnerable development away from undeveloped areas that have been identified as being at risk of flooding.
- Zone/designate land other than water-compatible development in areas with a high or moderate risk of flooding (Flood Zones A & B) only where it can be clearly demonstrated, on a solid evidence base, that the zoning or designation will facilitate the development of the land in a sustainable manner and in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (DoEHLG 2009).
- Adopt a strategic, integrated, sustainable and proactive approach to catchment management in the County to reduce and manage flood risk.
- Require the application of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) in all new developments and proposals to extend existing developments.
- Avail of opportunities to enhance biodiversity and amenity and to ensure the protection of environmentally sensitive sites and habitats.
- Where applicable develop flood storage areas and/or other nature-based solutions to flood risk.

6.2 Integration of Flood Risk Management

Flood risk management in the County will need to be integrated with other statutory planning processes including:

- Land use zoning, land use allocation and policy development associated with the preparation and review of each of the County's Local Area Plans (LAP);
- Development management processes within the County.

6.3 Strategic Flood Risk Assessments for Local Area Plans

In reviewing and preparing LAP's, Strategic Flood Risk Assessments will continue to be prepared as part of the associated SEA process. Such assessments will:

- Produce a suitably detailed flood risk assessment completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines 2009, drawing on and extending existing data and information;
- Provide for an improved understanding of flood risk issues within the Local Area Plans and the development management process, and communicate this to a wide range of stakeholders;
- Identify where more detailed flood risk assessments may have to be carried out, for vulnerable development that is planned within areas at risk of flooding. These more detailed assessments will be used to identify and evaluate the potential for the development of the lands and associated environmental impacts;

- Produce an assessment of existing flood defence infrastructure and the consequences of failure of that infrastructure and also identification of areas of natural floodplain to be safeguarded;
- Conclude whether measures to deal with flood risks to the area proposed for development can satisfactorily reduce the risks to an acceptable level while not increasing flood risk elsewhere; and
- Produce guidelines/objectives on mitigation measures, for example, how surface water should be managed and appropriate criteria to be used in the review of site-specific flood risk assessments.

Any resultant development in flood risk areas must incorporate appropriate land uses and measures to manage and mitigate the flood risk. These measures must demonstrate that flood risk can be managed to an acceptable level.

The range of policies and objectives for each Local Area Plan will need to respond to the nature and extent of flood risk, the planning context and the application of the sequential approach at a local level reinforcing the flood risk management policies at a County level.

6.4 Flood Risk and Development Management

The key requirements for acceptable flood management of all development in County Kerry are summarised on Table 6.1 below.

SFRA Ref. No.	Measure	Description
SFRA_01	Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment	A Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) should be carried out for all developments and should be completed in accordance with the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines (2009). FRA's should build upon the strategic flood risk management measures outlined in this Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and also consider new information and site-specific data to ensure that all potential flood risk issues are identified, mitigated and managed to an acceptable level. Site Specific FRA's should be carried out to an appropriate level of detail to identify flood risk to a development and quantify potential impacts of any proposal on flood risk elsewhere. The minimum requirement is a Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment, and this requirement is not limited to areas or sites with an identified flood risk. Where a development site is in an area of low risk but in proximity to Flood Zone B, particular consideration should be given to the sensitivity of the development to flood risk, such as the impact of climate change and residual risks. Generally, a Stage 2 – Initial Flood Risk Assessment would be required for any site within or in close proximity to Flood Zone A or B and this may need to be further developed into a Stage 3 – Detailed Flood Risk Assessment, depending on the adequacy of the information available, the nature of the flood risk and details of the proposed development.
SFRA_02	Addressing Flood Risk in New Development	Any proposal in an area at risk of flooding that is considered acceptable in principle must demonstrate that appropriate mitigation measures will be put in place and that residual risks can be managed to an acceptable level.

SFRA Ref. No.	Measure	Description
		Certain sites, including many assessed in this Plan, will require the application of the Sequential Approach to the development design to ensure that more vulnerable uses are sited in areas of lowest flood risk.
SFRA_03	Minor Proposals in areas of Flood Risk	Minor proposals for development, for example small extensions to existing houses or changes of use, in areas at moderate to high risk of flooding should be assessed in accordance with Section 5.28 of the Guidelines, incorporating the additional guidance in Planning Circular PL2/2014.
SFRA_04	Maintaining Existing Drainage Regime & Flow Paths	Existing overland and channelized flow paths should be maintained and floodplain storage and conveyance areas should be protected. Where it is essential to modify flow paths or ground levels in floodplains, the impact of any such modifications should be quantified and mitigated as part of a site specific flood risk assessment.
SFRA_05	Development on Floodplains	In line with the precautionary approach recommended in the Guidelines, compensation storage shall be provided for any development which results in a loss of floodplain. Unless an alternative approach can be justified and agreed with Kerry County Council, this should be provided within the flood cell and on a level for level basis up to the 1% AEP MRFS flood level. Compensation storage shall be constructed prior to the development of the lands for which compensation is being provided.
SFRA_06	Finished Floor Levels	In order to ensure there is no unacceptable flood risk to people or property, the finished floor level of all new developments should be constructed above the 1% AEP Mid-Range Future Scenario (MRFS) flood level plus freeboard. Appropriate freeboard is typically 300 to 500mm but this should be assessed on a case-by case basis depending on the sensitivity of the site the exceedance flows, climate change, residual risks, wave action etc. It is recognised that in existing town centres of built-up areas, a balance may need to be achieved between providing a suitable streetscape and mitigating flood risk. In such circumstances it may be acceptable to relax freeboard requirements subject to appropriate residual risk mitigation. The use of flood resistant or flood resilient construction may be an acceptable alternative.
SFRA_07	Residual Risks	Residual Risks should be assessed at a site-specific scale and appropriate measures should be implemented to manage all identified residual risk. Typical residual risks that require assessment are flood defence failures (breach or overtopping), channel/structure blockages or failures of other critical infrastructure.
SFRA_08	Surface Water Management	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) and other nature-based surface water drainage solutions should be incorporated into the design of new developments. Proposals shall also address pluvial flood risk in areas where surface water ponding could occur and ensure that floor and street levels are designed to manage any potential risks or exceedances. SuDS design should be carried out in accordance with the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study 2005 and the CIRIA SuDS Manual 2015.

SFRA Ref. No.	Measure	Description
SFRA_09	Climate Change	The impact of climate change on flood risk should be considered for all developments. Rainfall depths used for the design of the drainage system and associated SuDS components should include for the effects of climate change. Current industry standard is to accommodate the Mid-Range Future Scenario (MRFS) which corresponds to a 20% increase in fluvial flows and rainfall depths and a 0.5m sea level rise. However, the High-End Future Scenario (HEFS) corresponding to a 30% increase should be considered on a case-by-case basis for certain development such as critical infrastructure or where the consequences of exceedance are high. The implications of any flooding associated with a HEFS event should be examined and understood for all proposals. It is important to recognise that guidance in relation to climate change allowances may change during the lifetime of the Development Plan and the SFRA. Consequently, all future risk assessments and development designs should be based on the latest available guidance at the time of writing.
SFRA_10	Safe Access/Egress & Emergency Planning	An Emergency Plan should be established for all new developments interfacing with Flood Zones A and B. This should outline procedures to be followed in the event of an extreme flood event, such as; the roles and responsibilities of management and stakeholders with contact details; flood sources and depths; flood awareness and flood warning sources; methods for disseminating flood warnings/alerts; evacuation procedures; stand-down, recovery and clean-up operations.

Table 6.1: Key Requirements for Flood Risk Management

7. Monitoring and Review of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

The monitoring and reviewing of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is vital if it is to continue to be a relevant process for the lifetime of Plan. There are a number of key outputs from possible future studies and datasets which should be incorporated into any update of the SFRA as availability allows. A list of potential triggers for an SFRA review is provided in Table 7.1. Not all future sources of information should trigger an immediate full update of the SFRA; however, new information should be collected and kept alongside the SFRA until it is updated.

Trigger	Source	Envisaged timescales
CFRAM Flood Risk Final Flood Hazard Mapping	OPW	2022 and beyond
Changes to Planning and / or Flood Risk Management Policy	Various	-
SFRA's for Local Area Plans	Kerry County Council	As per LAP Review timeframes
Significant Flood Events	Various	-
Development Specific FRA's and IRR's	Various	-

Table 7.1: Potential Triggers of an SFRA Review