

The Development and Construction of the Athlone Flood Alleviation

Scheme.

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11th March 2021.





Presentation Layout

- 1 The Role of OPW in Flood Risk Management.
- 2 OPW East Region Construction.
- 3 History of Flooding in Athlone.
- 4 Athlone Flood Alleviation Scheme (AFAS) Overview.
- 5 Construction Challenges.
- 6 Public Realm Objectives.
- 7 AFAS A virtual tour.
- 8 Questions.



Arterial Drainage Act, 1945



Arterial Drainage (Amendment) Act, 1995



Report of the Flood Policy Review Group, 2004



EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)



• CFRAMS Process (2010 to 2018)



Programme of Investment in Flood Relief Measures



- Arterial Drainage Act, 1945
 - Prevent or reduce periodic flooding of lands by improving the drainage of said lands;
 - Arterial Drainage Schemes were undertaken on a whole catchment basis;
 - A additional benefit of Arterial Drainage Schemes is that they provide some level of flood protection to many towns & villages throughout Ireland.
 - Clause 37 obliges OPW to maintain A.D. Schemes in "proper repair and effective condition" ensuring the continuance of both these benefits.



- Arterial Drainage (Amendment) Act, 1995
 - This amended the "whole catchment" basis of the original act and allowed the Commissioners to execute arterial drainage works on "any watercourse or any part of a watercourse" i.e. flooding hotspots could now be tackled;
 - Duleek, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Fermoy and Mallow Flood Relief Schemes are examples of such schemes.

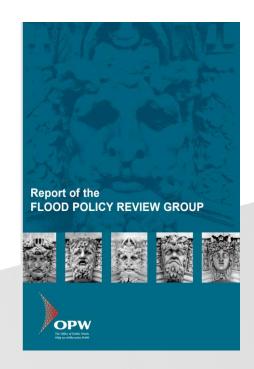


- Report of the Flood Policy Review Group approved by Government in 2004
 - Provided the blueprint as to how flood risk in Ireland would be managed in the future;
 - Nominated OPW as the Lead Agency for flood risk management in Ireland
 - 3 Strategic Areas: Prevention Preparedness Protection

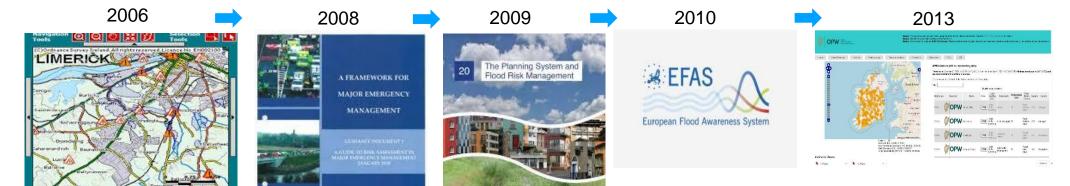




- Report of the Flood Policy Review Group 2004
 - Some key recommendations:
 - Taking a river basin based approach to assessing & managing flood risk;
 - Being proactive in assessing & managing flood risk including preparation of flood maps and flood risk management plans.
 - Structural measures will continue to play an important role but increased emphasis on non-structural measures e.g. flood forecasting;







2009: National Tide and Storm Surge Forecasting Service was initiated. 2014: Flood Studies Update (FSU).



- The EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)
 - Very close alignment between the key recommendations of the 2004 Report and the requirements of the EU Floods Directive;
 - OPW, through its Catchment-based Flood Risk Assessment and Management Programme (CFRAMS), carried out the largest ever flood risk study in Ireland.



The CFRAMS Process:

- National screening process to identify communities at risk from flooding.
- Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PRFA) identified 300 AFAs



Preparation of Flood Maps



Preparation of Flood Risk Management Plans



Programme of Investment in Flood Relief Measures



- The CFRAMS Process:
 - 6 CFRAMS study areas including Shannon CFRAMS (Athlone)
 - Key outputs from CFRAMS:

40,000 Flood Maps;

29 Flood Risk Management Plans

- 3rd May 2018: Minister of State for the Office of Public Works and Flood Relief announces "ten-year €1 billion Programme of Investment in Flood Relief Measures"
- This is managed by OPW Flood Project Management Services.



- **48** Schemes completed since 1995
- **91** schemes currently at various stages of development (including 8 already at construction)
- A further **58** to be progressed in the lifetime of the NDP 2018-2027
- 118 of these identified through the CFRAMS process.
- Annual budget ramping from €45m to €100m over lifetime of NDP



OPW Office of Public Works 2. OPW East Region Construction.

OPW East Region Construction (ERC) has 70 operational staff and are currently constructing the following projects:

> River Dodder Flood Alleviation Scheme Ashbourne Flood Alleviation Scheme Athlone Flood Alleviation Scheme Morell River Flood Management Scheme

Future Projects for ERC include the following:

Whitechurch Stream FAS

River Poddle FAS

River Dodder Phase 3

Sandymount Coastal Protection Scheme – Phase1

- OPW Direct Managed Works model is a collaboration between OPW direct employees and private sector subcontractors and suppliers. It is flexible and adaptable model that allows efficient and cost effective solutions to be developed in response to challenges during the project.
- AFAS is being constructed currently using this Model.



Athlone has a long history of flooding with the biggest flood being recorded in 2015 followed closely by the 2009 flood event and the 1954 flood event.

Rank	Hydrological Year	Date of Peak	Flow (m³/s)	Estimated Frequency (%AEP)
1	2015	05/01/2016	400.53	1%
2	2009	25/11/2009	396.39	1.1%
3	1954	14/12/1954	312.12	9%
4	2006	13/12/2006	305.39	11%
5	1999	30/12/1999	303.50	12%
6	2001	11/02/2002	300.26	12%
7	1994	02/02/1995	300.09	12%
8	2002	16/11/2002	267.26	26%







OPW Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí Office of Public Works

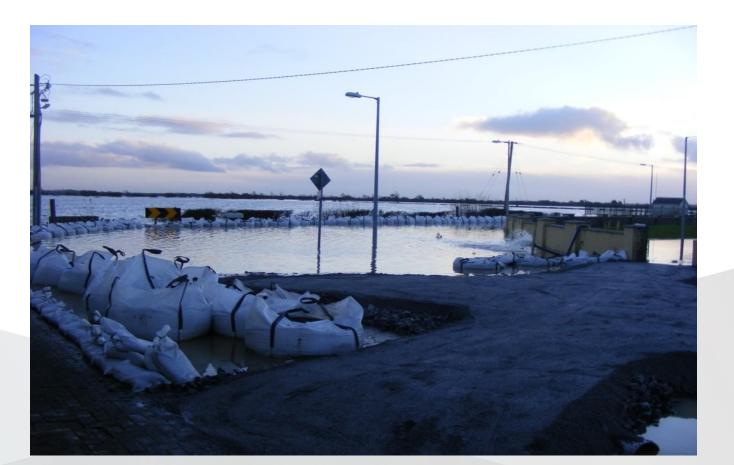
3. History of Flooding in Athlone































CLIENT

PSDP

PSCS

www.athlonefas.ie



Some numbers:

Residential Properties protected: 499

Commercial Properties Protected: 55

Total Project Budget: €12,000,0000

Benefit to cost Ratio (BCR) : 4.27

Construction Start Q4 2017

Project Completion Q2 2022



- The flood risk in Athlone is well documented and has been subject to hydrological and hydraulic analysis, flood risk assessment and development of a preferred option through the Shannon CFRAM Study.
- CFRAM was a catchment scale high level study (Used data from 1952 to 2009) Q100: $407m^3/s$
- RPS carried out a project level detailed assessment (Used data from 1952 to 2015) Q100: $438.2m^3/s$
- This 8% increase in Q100 resulted in an increase of between 100mm and 300mm in peak flood levels compared to the Shannon CFRAM study.
- In terms of climate change, Mid-Range Future Scenario (MRFS) and High End Future Scenario (HEFS) were assessed during the detailed design and structural foundations have been designed to accommodate future increases in height.



8 nr. Flood Cells

FC1: Deerpark

FC2: The Strand

FC3: The Quay

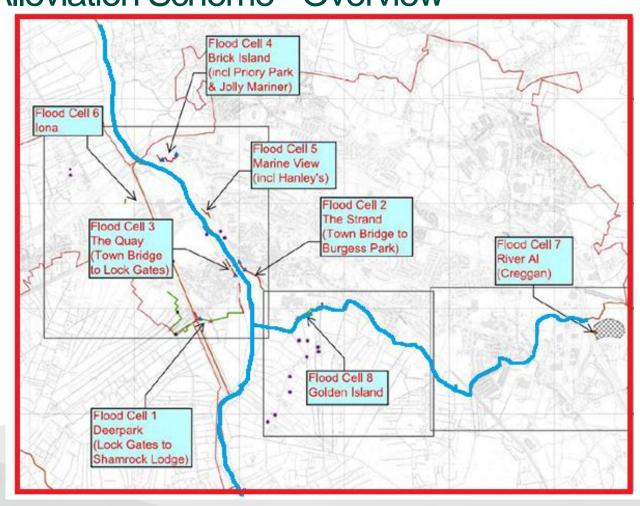
FC4: Brick Island

FC5: Marine View

FC6: Iona

FC7: River AI (Creggan)

FC8: Golden Island





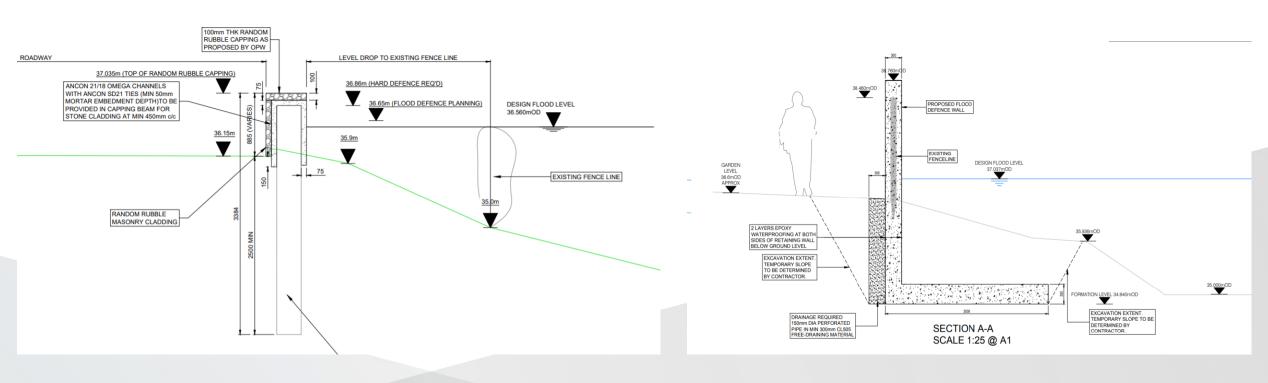
OPW Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí Office of Public Works 4. Athlone Flood Alleviation Scheme - Overview

	Flood Wall	Earthen Embankments	Glass Walls	Total length of defence
Flood Cell Name.	(Lin.m.)	(Lin.m.)	(Lin.m.)	assets per flood cell
FC1 Deerpark	710	900	0	1610
FC2 The Strand	450	0	6	456
FC3 The Quay	240	0	20	260
FC4 Brick Island	210	480	0	690
FC5 Marine View	330	225	0	555
FC6 Iona Park	90	100	0	190
FC7 River Al	0	0	0	0
FC8 Golden Island	110	230	0	340
Totals	2140	1935	26	4101



OPW Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí Office of Public Works 4. Athlone Flood Alleviation Scheme - Overview

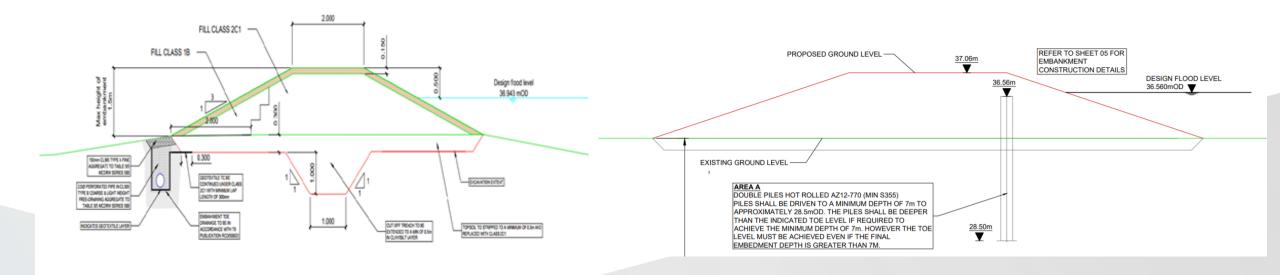
Typical Flood Wall Sections





OPW Office of Public Works 4. Athlone Flood Alleviation Scheme - Overview

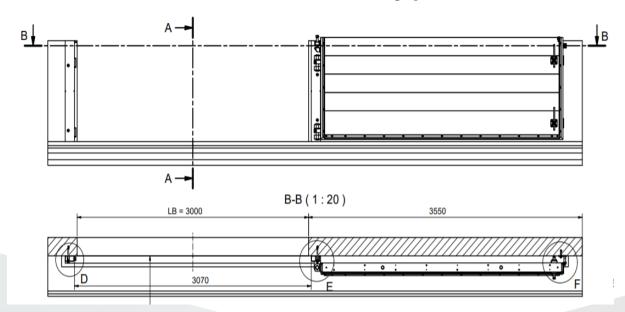
Typical Embankment Sections

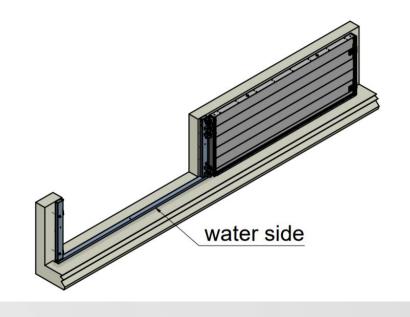




OPW Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí Office of Public Works 4. Athlone Flood Alleviation Scheme - Overview

Typical Flood Gate Details

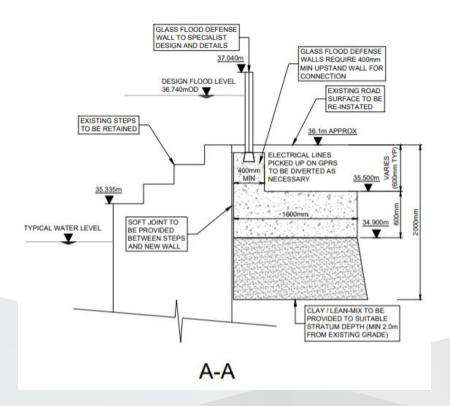


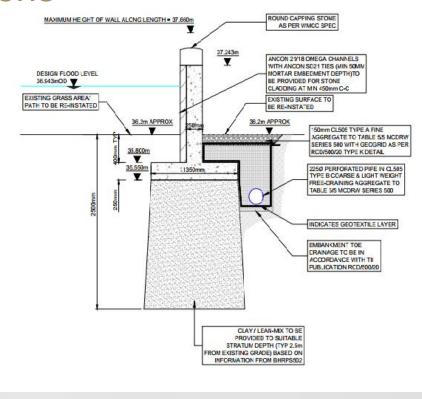




OPW Office of Public Works 4. Athlone Flood Alleviation Scheme - Overview

Innovative Solutions





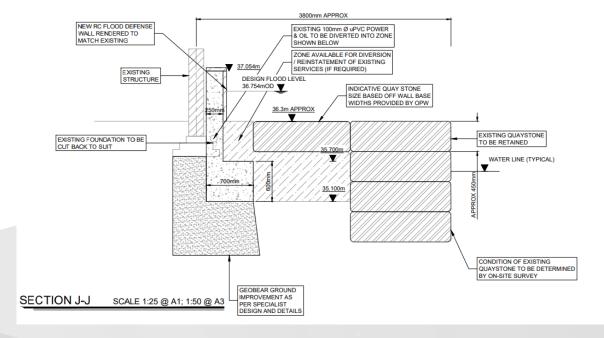


OPW Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí Office of Public Works 4. Athlone Flood Alleviation Scheme - Overview

Innovative Solutions



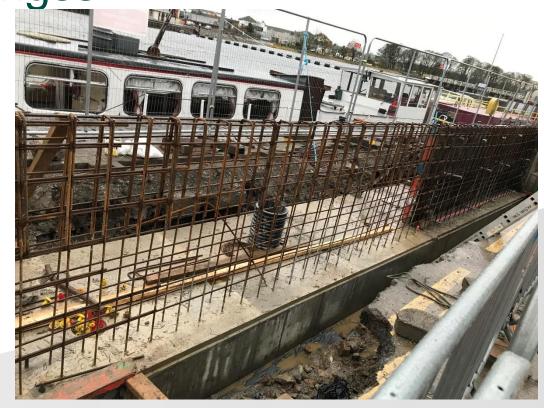
SECTION E-E SCALE 1:25 @ A1: 1:50 @ A3





The Scheme had 6 notable Challenges to overcome

- Land owner access restrictions and Tourism.
- 2. Protected structures and Archaeology.
- 3. Unknown service routes and complex diversions.





4. Covid-19 Challenges

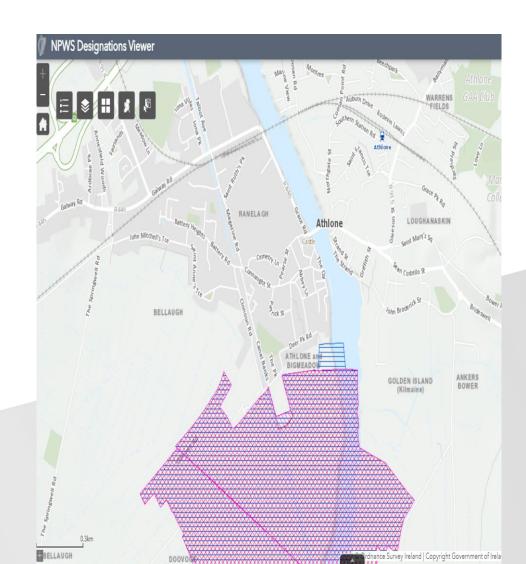
- i. Shut down for 8 weeks.
- ii. Reduced Staff numbers absent due to testing, quarantine etc.
- iii. All new safe working procedures.
- iv. UK Subcontractors travel restrictions.





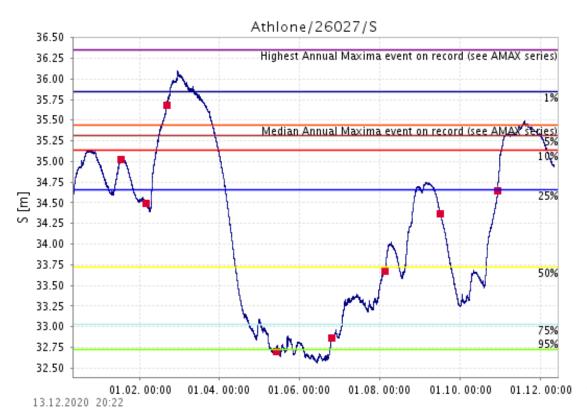
5. Environmental Challenges

- i. Special Area of conservation.Shannon Callows SAC.
- i. Special Protection Area Shannon Callows SPA.
- ii. CEMP- Environmental working protocols.
- iii. Water Quality management.
- iv. Illegal Dumping.
- v. Invasive species





6. Flood events during Construction







Lough Ree Date of Prediction: 23 February 2020

Catchment Rainfall

Historical: based on daily records for Lough Allen and Athlone in OISHYDRO (ESB Database)

24 February 2020 to 28 February 2020: based on Met Éireann forecast for Lough Ree catchment

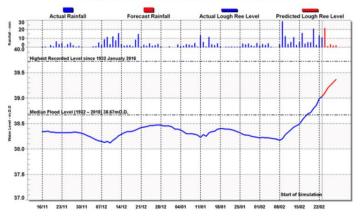
Historical Peak Levels

Flood Event	Peak Level (m.O.D.)	
Winter 1994/1995 (March 1995)	38.97	
Winter 1999/2000 (December 1999)	39.17	
Winter 2006/2007 (January 2007)	39.19	
Winter 2009/2010 (November 2009)	39.67	
Winter 2015/2016 (January 2016)	39.72	
Highest since 1932 (January 2016)	39.72	

Predicted Highest Level (using the ESB Shannon Forecasting Model)

39.37 m.O.D. on 28 February 2020

Lough Ree Level from 16 November 2019 to 28 February 2020



Assumptions

OPW

Note: All sluices at Athlone Weir closed throughout forecast period.

All levels refer to metres above Poolbeg Ordnance Datum



6. Flood events during Construction

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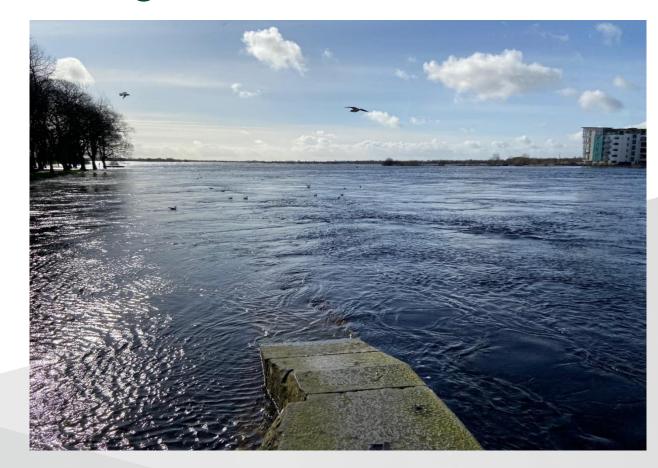




5. Construction Challenges

6. Flood events during Construction

March 2020



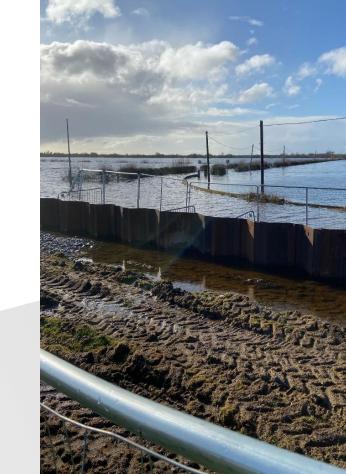


5. Construction Challenges

6. Flood events during

Construction





March 2020



ATHLONE FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME (Completion Rate 09/03/2021)										
Flood Cell Name.		Flood Wall (Lin.m.)		Earthen Embankments (Lin.m.)		Glass Walls (Lin.m.)		Percentage Completion per flood cell.		
		Proposed	Constructed	Proposed	Constructed	Proposed	Constructed	Proposed (Lin.m.)	Constructed (Lin.m.)	% Flood Cell Complete
FC1 Deerpark	Proposed	710		900		0		1610		
	Constructed		405		630		0		1035	64%
FC2 The Strand	Proposed	450		0		6		456		
	Constructed		250		0		0		250	55%
FC3 The Quay	Proposed	240		0		20		260		
	Constructed		200		0		0		200	77%
FC4 Brick Island	Proposed	210		480		0		690		
	Constructed		210		480		0		690	100%
FC5 Marine View	Proposed	330		225		0		555		
	Constructed		260		150		0		410	74%
FC6 Iona Park	Proposed	90		100		0		190		
	Constructed		90		100		0		190	100%
FC7 River Al	Proposed	0		0		0		0		
	Constructed		0		0		0	0	0	0%
FC8 Golden Island	Proposed	110		230		0		340		
	Constructed		0		0		0		0	0%
Overall Scheme Elements	Overall Scheme Elements		2140		1935		 26	4101	2775	68%



The Athlone Flood Alleviation Scheme in collaboration with WMCC has allowed for many public realm opportunities.

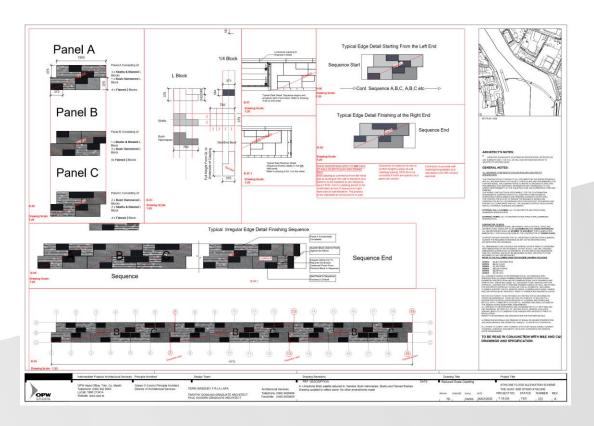
This was achieved by

- Identify key areas for adding specific aesthetic value.
- Recognise value and significance of certain Historic structures.
- Recognise value and significance of certain local materials.



Example 1 / Limestone Cladding and Paving on the Strand and Quay:

- Natural Limestone Cladding and paving.
- Public realm strategy in lights, trees, footpath space etc.
- Important circulation route for pedestrian traffic.
- Safe connections to the town's amenities from the Shannon river.





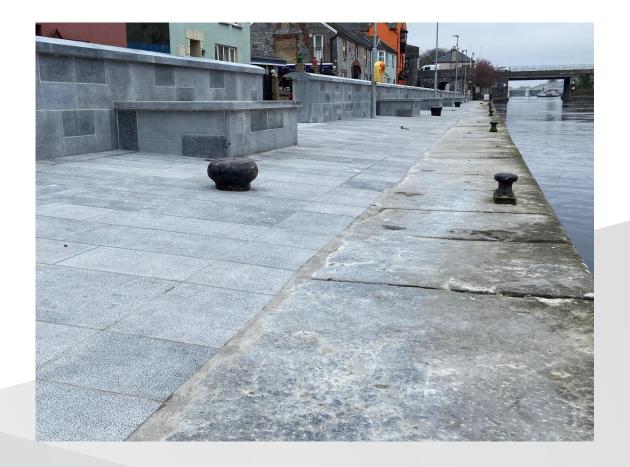
Example 1 / Limestone Cladding and Paving on the Strand and Quay:







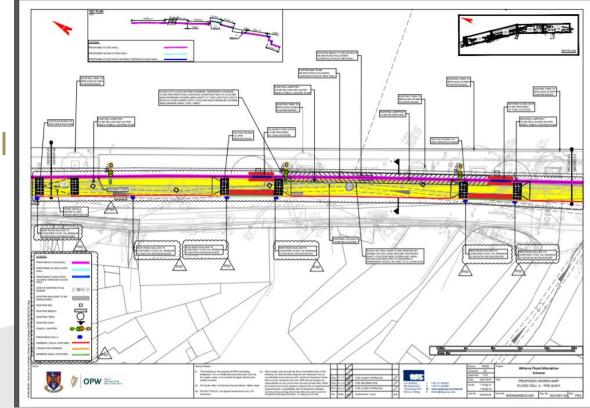
Example 1 / Limestone Cladding and Paving on the Strand and Quay:





Example 2 / Public Cycleway and Walkway:

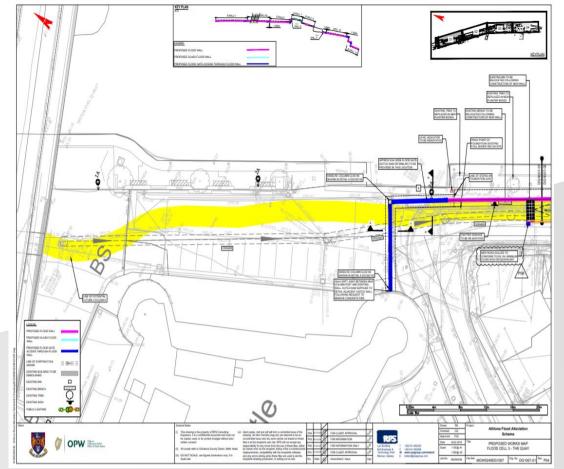
- Combined use Cycleway on Flood Cell 3 The Quay.
- Embankment widening on Flood Cell 1
 Deerpark to facilitate potential future
 use as a walkway.





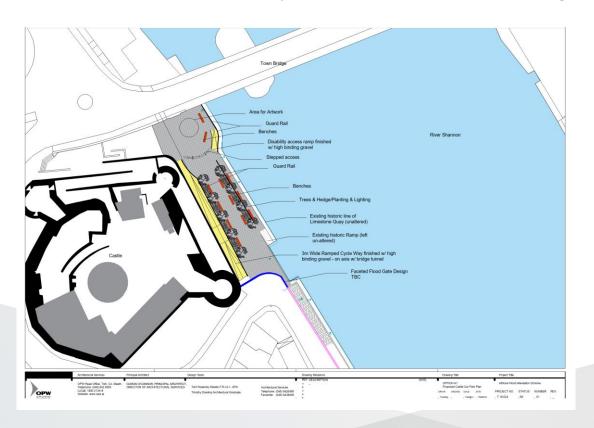
Example 3 / Athlone Castle Amenity Area:

- Natural Limestone Cladding and paving.
- Public realm strategy in lights, trees, footpath space etc.
- Important circulation route for pedestrian traffic.





Example 3 Athlone Castle Amenity Area:







Flood Cell 1Deerpark





Flood Cell 1Deerpark



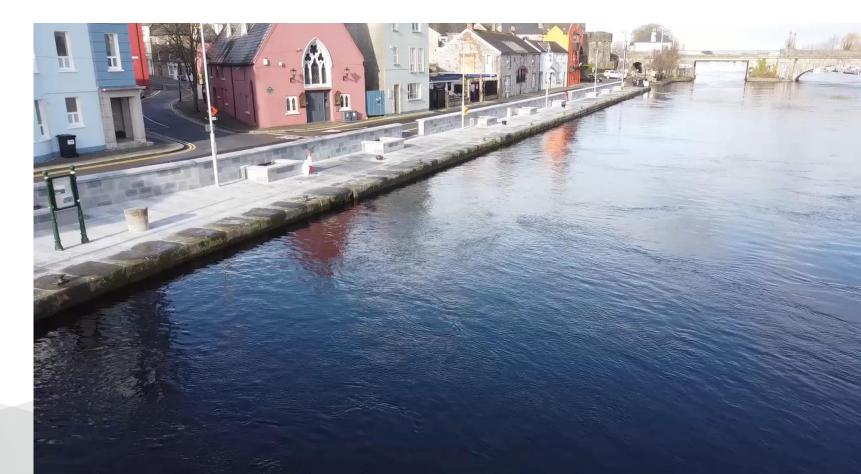


Flood Cell 2
 The Strand





Flood Cell 3The Quay





Flood Cell 4
 Brick Island



Flood Cell 5
 Marine view





Questions

Vincent Rhatigan Andrew Mannion

11th March 2021.

Engineers Ireland Midland Region