CS CONSULTING

GROUP

Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment Block 5 and Block 6 Clongriffin, Dublin 13

Client: The Land Development Agency

Job No. C216

August 2024

www.csconsulting.ie





SITE SPECIFIC FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

BLOCK 5 AND BLOCK 6, CLONGRIFFIN, DUBLIN 13

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File Location: Job-C216\B_DOCUMENTS\1.0 Planning\Civil Reports\03_SSFRA

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Cronin & Sutton Consulting Engineers (CS Consulting) have been commissioned by the Land Development Agency (LDA) to prepare a Site-Specific Flood Risk Assessment (SSFRA) for a proposed standalone Large-scale Residential Development (LRD) at Block 5 and Block 6, Clongriffin, Dublin 13.

In preparing this report, CS Consulting has made reference to the following:

- Dublin City Development Plan 2022–2028
 (including Strategic Flood Risk Assessment)
- Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (GDSDS) 2005
- The Planning System and Flood Risk Management: Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2009 (Flood Risk Management Guidelines)
- Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works (Version 6)
- Irish Water Drainage and Supply Records
- Office of Public Works Flood Maps
- Geological Survey of Ireland Maps

The SSFRA is to be read in conjunction with the engineering drawings and documents submitted by CS Consulting, and with all other documentation prepared by other members of the project design team as part of this application.



2.0 SITE LOCATION, CONTEXT, AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Site Location

The application site is located within zoned development lands to the north-west of Clongriffin railway station in Dublin 13. It is bounded to the north and west by recently completed residential developments, and to the east and south by undeveloped lands. The site has a total area of approx. 2.2ha and is in the administrative jurisdiction of Dublin City Council (DCC), adjacent to the City Council's boundary with Fingal County Council.

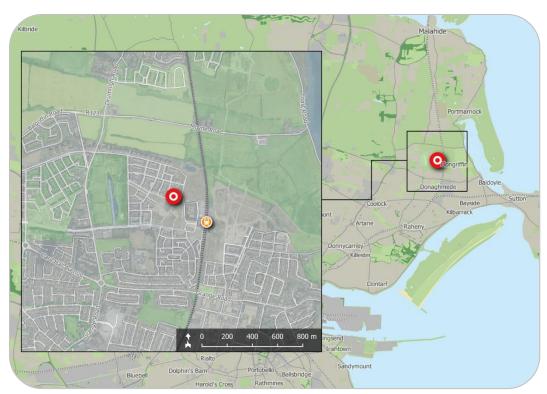


Figure 1 – Development site location (sources: EPA, OSi, OSM Contributors, Google)

The location of the development site is shown in **Figure 1** above; its extents and environs are shown in more detail in **Figure 2**.



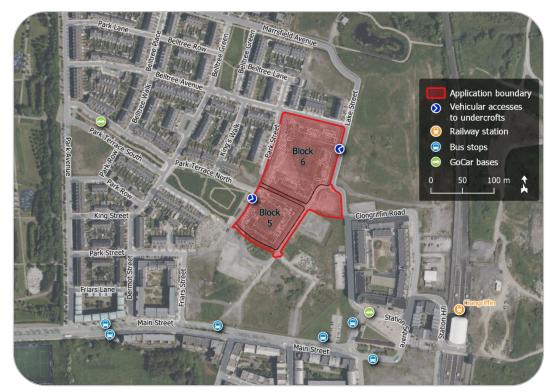


Figure 2 – Development site extents and environs (sources: NTA, GoCar, OSi, OSM Contributors, Microsoft)

2.2 Existing Subject Site Condition

The subject development site itself is generally greenfield, although parts of it have been used for access and storage to facilitate construction on adjacent lands.

2.3 Description of Proposed Development

The proposed development will consist of the construction of two Blocks ranging in height between 3- to 7-storeys to provide 408 no. apartments (comprising 180×1 bed; 226×2 bed and 2×3 bed units) together with ancillary car-; bicycle and motorcycle parking provision. Ancillary communal amenity spaces are provided at podium level within the respective courtyards and at 4th floor roof terrace level.



At ground floor level provision is made for 1,209 sq.m Community / Arts and Cultural floorspace and a childcare facility of 413 sq.m (with an ancillary play area of 125 sq.m). Other facilities provided at ground floor level include refuse / bin stores; energy centre, plant rooms and integrated ESB substations and associated switch rooms. On-street loading bays are provided along Lake Street and Dargan Street.

Other works include the provision of road infrastructure and green infrastructure (in the form of a public open space / landscaped pocket park extending to 1,433 sq.m in area) together with street planting and public lighting throughout plus all associated engineering and site works (including an external multi-functional community / arts and cultural events space of 315 sq.m along Market Street and all underground services and utility connections) necessary to serve the proposed development.

2.4 Previously Permitted Developments on Subject Site

The present application is for a standalone development, comprising 2no. apartment blocks only, and does not seek to amend or derive from any extant planning permission. It is however relevant to note that 2no. apartment blocks of very similar design (also referred to as Block 5 and Block 6) are currently permitted within the area subject to this application.

These permissions were granted on 13/12/2019 under separate but concurrent Strategic Housing Development (SHD) applications:

- Block 5 (138no. apartments) as part of the 500-unit SHD permitted under ABP ref. 305319, which also included blocks 4 and 14.
- Block 6 (270no. apartments) as part of the 1,030-unit SHD permitted under ABP ref. 305316, which also included blocks 8, 11, 17, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29.





Figure 3 – Previously permitted developments within application boundary (sources: CCK Architects, OSM Contributors, Microsoft)

As permitted under ABP ref. 305319, Block 5 would comprise:

- 52no. 1-bedroom apartments.
- 83no. 2-bedroom apartments.
- 3no. 3-bedroom apartments.
- 4no. retail units with a combined GFA of 393m².
- 42no. on-street car parking spaces on Park Street, Dargan Street, and Lake Street.
- 54no. internal (undercroft) car parking spaces, with vehicular access from Park Street to the west.
- 194no. secure long term bicycle parking spaces.
- 30no. publicly accessible short stay bicycle parking spaces.



As permitted under ABP ref. 305316, Block 6 would comprise:

- 123no. 1-bedroom apartments.
- 147no. 2-bedroom apartments.
- A crèche with internal GFA of 418m², providing 59no. childcare spaces.
- 65no. on-street car parking spaces on Belltree Avenue, Lake Street,
 Dargan Street, and Park Street.
- 119no. internal (undercroft) car parking spaces, with vehicular access from Lake Street to the east.
- 550no. secure long term bicycle parking spaces.
- 22no. publicly accessible short stay bicycle parking spaces.



3.0 LEVEL OF SERVICE AND FLOOD RISK ZONING

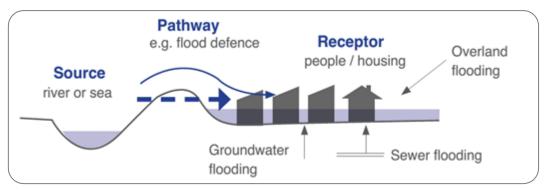


Figure 4 – Source-pathway-receptor model (The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines)

There is an existing inherent risk of any flood event occurring during any given year. Typically, this likelihood of occurrence was traditionally expressed as a 1-in-100 chance of a 100-year storm event happening in any given year. A less ambiguous expression of probability is the Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP), which may be defined as the probability of a flood event being exceeded in any given year. Therefore a 1-in-100-year event has a 1% AEP; similarly, a 100% AEP can be expressed as a 1-in-1-year event.

The Planning System and Flood Risk Management, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Flood Risk Management Guidelines), published in 2009, set out the best practice standards for flood risk assessment in Ireland. These are summarised in **Table 1** below (Table 8.1 from Flood Risk Management Guidelines document).

Table 1 – Summary of Level of Service: Flooding Source

Development	Flooding Source			
Category	Drainage	River	Tidal/Coastal	
Residential	1% AEP	0.1% AEP	0.1% AEP	
Commercial	1% AEP	1% AEP	0.5% AEP	
Water-compatible (docks, marinas)	-	>1% AEP	>0.5% AEP	



Under these guidelines, a proposed development site has first to be assessed to determine the flood zone category it falls under. The flooding guidelines define three distinct areas of combined flood risk: Zones A, B, and C. These are described below.

- Zone A High Probability of Flooding. Where the average probability of flooding from rivers and sea is highest (greater than 1% AEP for fluvial flooding or 0.5% AEP for tidal flooding).
- **Zone B** Moderate Probability of Flooding. Where the average probability of flooding from rivers and sea is moderate (between 0.1% AEP and 1% AEP for fluvial flooding, and between 0.1% AEP and 0.5% AEP for tidal flooding).
- Zone C Low Probability of Flooding. All areas outside Zones A and B.
 Where the probability of flooding from rivers and sea is lowest (less than 0.1% AEP for both fluvial and coastal flooding).

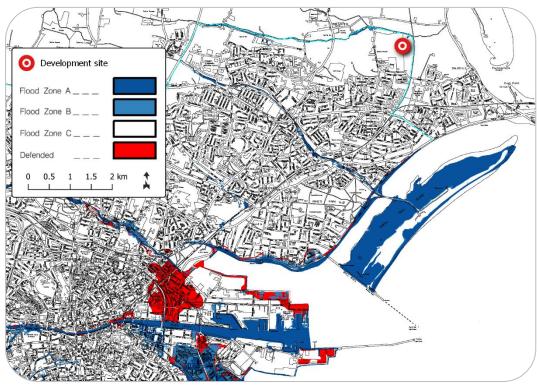


Figure 5 – Extract of DCC 2022-2028 SFRA composite flood risk mapping (background imagery source: Dublin City Council)



A review of flood risk mapping contained within the *Dublin City Development Plan 2022*–2028 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, an extract of which is shown in **Figure 5**, shows that the subject site is located entirely within **Flood Zone C**. The relevant flood risk map is provided in full within **Appendix A**.

It is a requirement of Dublin City Council, the *Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study* (DCC 2005), and the Flood Risk Management Guidelines that the predicted effects of climate change be incorporated into any proposed design. **Table 2** below indicates the predicted climate change variations.

Table 2 – Predicted climate change variations

Design Category	Allowance to be Made for Predicted Impact of Climate Change
Drainage	20% Increase in rainfall
Fluvial (river flows)	20% Increase in flood flow
Tidal / Coastal	Minimum Finished Floor Level 4.0 – 4.15m AOD

The Flood Risk Management Guidelines provide an 'appropriateness' matrix for various developments and their potential risk factors. This matrix, reproduced in **Table 3**, indicates whether a proposed development requires further analysis in the form of a justification test.

Table 3 – Flood Zone vs. Justification Test Matrix

Development Category	Flood Zone A	Flood Zone B	Flood Zone C
Highly Vulnerable Development	Justification Test Required	Justification Test Required	Appropriate
Less Vulnerable Development	Justification Test Required	Appropriate	Appropriate
Water-compatible Development	Appropriate	Appropriate	Appropriate



The Flood Risk Management Guidelines classify residential developments as 'highly vulnerable'. As previously noted, the subject site is however located within **Flood Zones C**; as such, a justification test is not required.



4.0 PAST FLOODING EVENTS

A review of the Office of Public Works flood maps database (at www.floodinfo.ie) does not indicate any recorded historical instances of flooding on or near the development site, from any source. See **Figure 6** below and the OPW Past Flood Event Local Area Summary Report included as **Appendix C**.



Figure 6 – OPW mapping of past flood events (background imagery source: www.floodinfo.ie)



5.0 SPECIFIC FLOOD EVENTS

5.1 Fluvial Flooding

Recent modelling of the surrounding area as part of the Fingal East Meath Flood Risk Assessment and Management Study (FRAMS) project indicates that the subject site is outside of the area at risk from a 0.1% AEP fluvial flooding event. The relevant FRAMS fluvial flood extent map (as published at www.floodinfo.ie) is included within **Appendix B** to this report; an extract is shown in **Figure 7**.

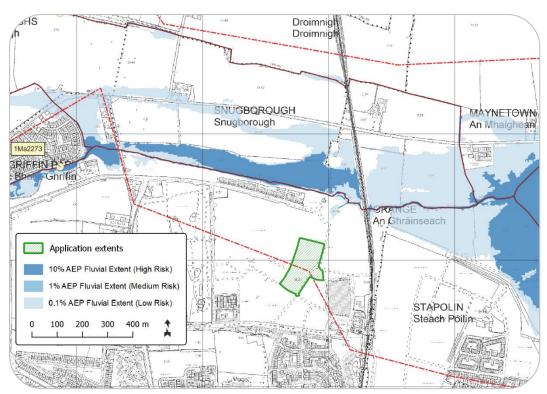


Figure 7 – FRAMS mapping of fluvial flood risk extents (background imagery source: Office of Public Works)

In the 0.1% AEP fluvial flood event scenario (the lowest probability, most severe modelling scenario), the projected flooding extents reach no closer to the subject site than the Clongriffin attenuation pond, approximately 130m to the north. At this location, the projected flood depth is between



1.0m and 1.5m. The normal water level within the pond is never more than 5.2m aOD, as this is the level of the top of the embankment surrounding it. In this fluvial flood modelling scenario, the highest possible water level within 130m of the subject site is therefore 6.7m aOD. The lowest finished floor level (FFL) within the proposed development is at 7.4m aOD, providing a freeboard of 700mm with respect to the most severe fluvial flood modelling scenario.

The risk of fluvial flooding impacting upon the subject development is therefore minimal, even during a 0.1% AEP (i.e. 1-in-1000-year) flooding event, and no specific additional mitigation measures are required.

It is noted that the FRAMS fluvial flood risk modelling results covering this area are currently under review by the OPW following the identification in 2018 of an error in the flood map source data. The nature and scale of this error have not been made public. Given the freeboard described above, it is however considered unlikely that any corrections made to the FRAMS fluvial flood risk model would result in a significant increase in flood hazard at the subject site.

5.2 Coastal Flooding

Recent modelling of the surrounding area as part of the *Fingal East Meath Flood Risk Assessment and Management Study* (FRAMS) project, the results of which are reproduced in **Figure 8**, indicates that the subject site is outside the area at risk from a 0.1% AEP tidal flooding event (i.e. a 1-in-1000-year occurrence).

Under even the highest-probability (10% AEP) coastal flood event scenario, floodwater extents are projected to reach no closer than a point approximately 250m north-east of the subject site. In the 0.1% AEP coastal flood event scenario (the lowest probability, most severe modelling scenario), the projected water level at this point is approximately 3.4m



aOD. The lowest finished floor level (FFL) within the proposed development is at 7.4m aOD, providing a freeboard of 4.0m with respect to the most severe coastal flood modelling scenario.

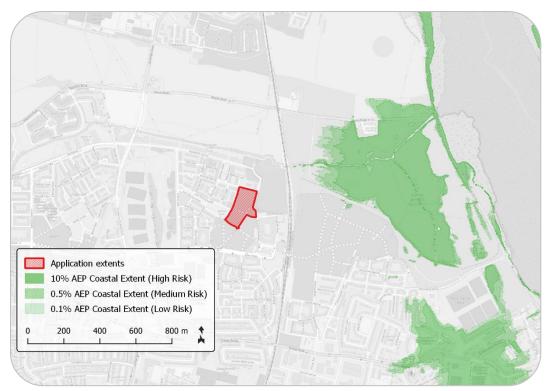


Figure 8 – FRAMS mapping of coastal (tidal) flood risk extents (sources: Office of Public Works, OSM Contributors)

The risk of coastal flooding impacting upon the subject development is therefore negligible, even during a 1-in-1000-year flooding event, and no specific additional mitigation measures are required.

It is noted that the FRAMS coastal flood risk modelling results covering this area are currently under review by the OPW following the identification in 2020 of an error in the flood map source data. The nature and scale of this error have not been made public. Given the freeboard described above, it is however considered unlikely that any corrections made to the FRAMS coastal flood risk model would result in a significant increase in flood hazard at the subject site.



5.3 Pluvial Flooding

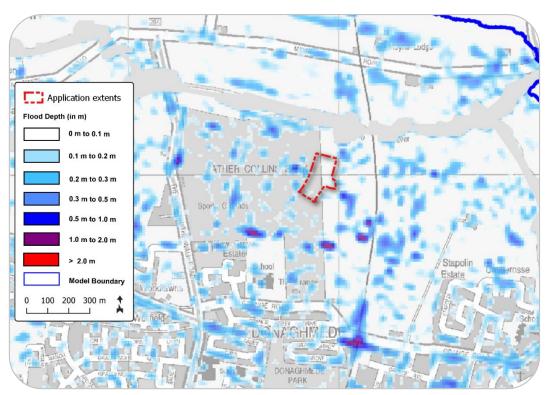


Figure 9 – Extract of DCC 2022-2028 SFRA pluvial flood depth mapping (background imagery source: DCC)

Pluvial flooding is flooding that has originated from overland flow resulting from high intensity rainfall. The *Dublin City Development Plan 2022*–2028 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment includes a map of modelled pluvial flooding depths for a 3-hour duration rainfall event with 1% AEP. For such a rainfall event, this model indicates that the subject site is unlikely to experience significant pluvial flooding. This map is included within **Appendix A** to this report; an extract of the map is shown in **Figure 9**.

As previously described (see Section **4.0**), the OPW database of previous flooding events includes no records of flood events on or near the subject site. In view of the local topography, which is characterised by a general slight fall to the north, the subject site is deemed to be at no significant risk of pluvial flooding.



5.4 Groundwater Flooding

Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) mapping (available at www.gsi.ie) indicates that the development site is underlain with argillaceous bioclastic limestone and shale of the Malahide Formation. The site is shown as overlaying a locally important bedrock aquifer that is "moderately productive only in local zones" and is in an area of low groundwater vulnerability. See **Appendix D** for GSI mapping of the area encompassing the development site.

Although within a limestone region, no karstic rock formations are recorded on or near the development site, and no instances of past groundwater flooding have been recorded. The development site is therefore considered at negligible risk of groundwater flooding.



6.0 POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT TO CONTRIBUTE TO OFF-SITE FLOODING

An existing local surface water drainage network serves the wider Clongriffin area; this was designed and constructed as permitted under Reg. Ref. 0132/02. All runoff collected by this network drains to the Clongriffin attenuation pond, which is located adjacent to the Mayne River, at the northern boundary of the wider Clongriffin area and approximately 130m from the development site. The attenuation pond discharges to the Mayne River at a controlled rate of 249 l/s, as permitted under Reg. Ref. 0132/02. The attenuation pond was designed and sized to accommodate rainfall events exceeding a 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) and has over 6,400m³ of attenuation storage on top of a permanent volume of approximately 2,500m³.

In discussions with DCC Drainage Division, it has been agreed that surface water runoff from the proposed Block 5 and Block 6 development shall discharge to this existing local surface water drainage network, through which it shall continue to the existing attenuation pond and outfall to the Mayne River, as described above.

Integration of the proposed development with this existing infrastructure ensures that stormwater runoff from the development site shall not flow into neighbouring sites but shall instead be collected and subsequently released in a controlled manner after the peak storm duration has passed. The risk of surface water runoff from the proposed development adversely affecting adjacent lands or contributing to downstream flooding is thereby mitigated.



7.0 CONCLUSIONS

This Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the national flood guidelines and Dublin City Council's Development Plan. Its conclusions are summarised as follows:

- The development site historically has no recorded flood events, as noted in the OPW's historical flood maps.
- Predicted flood hazard mapping for fluvial flood events shows that the development site is at low risk of flooding from this source.
- Predicted flood hazard mapping for coastal and pluvial flood events show that the development site is at low risk of flooding from these sources.
- The proposed development is in an area for which the risk of groundwater flooding is considered low.
- As agreed with DCC Drainage Division, the proposed development shall be integrated with the existing stormwater collection and attenuation system for the wider Clongriffin lands (as permitted under Reg. Ref. 0132/02), thereby mitigating the risk of offsite flooding due to runoff from the development site.

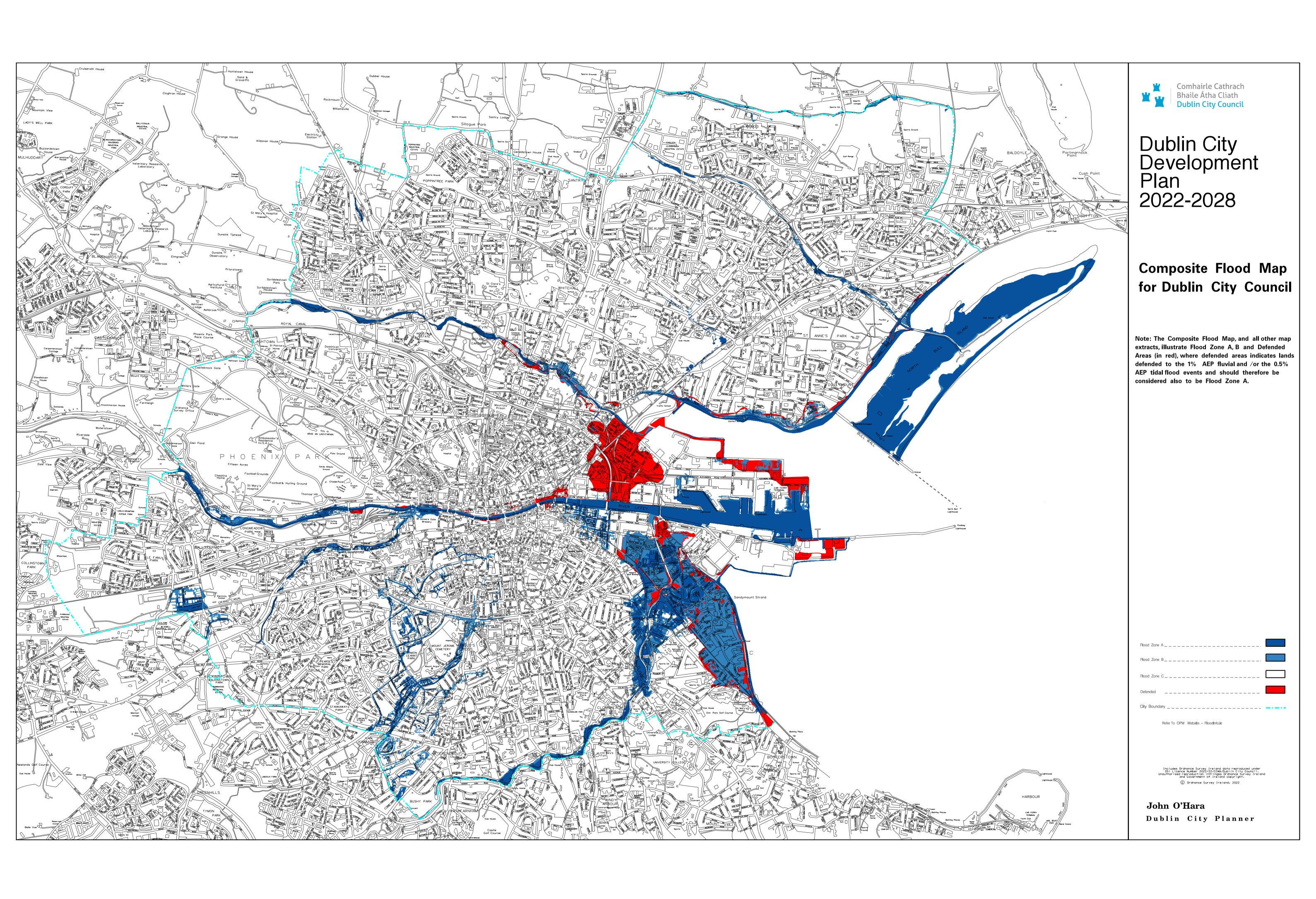
The proposed development is deemed to be suitable for the site location, as historical and potential flood routes have been reviewed and the likelihood of the development being subject to flooding is low.



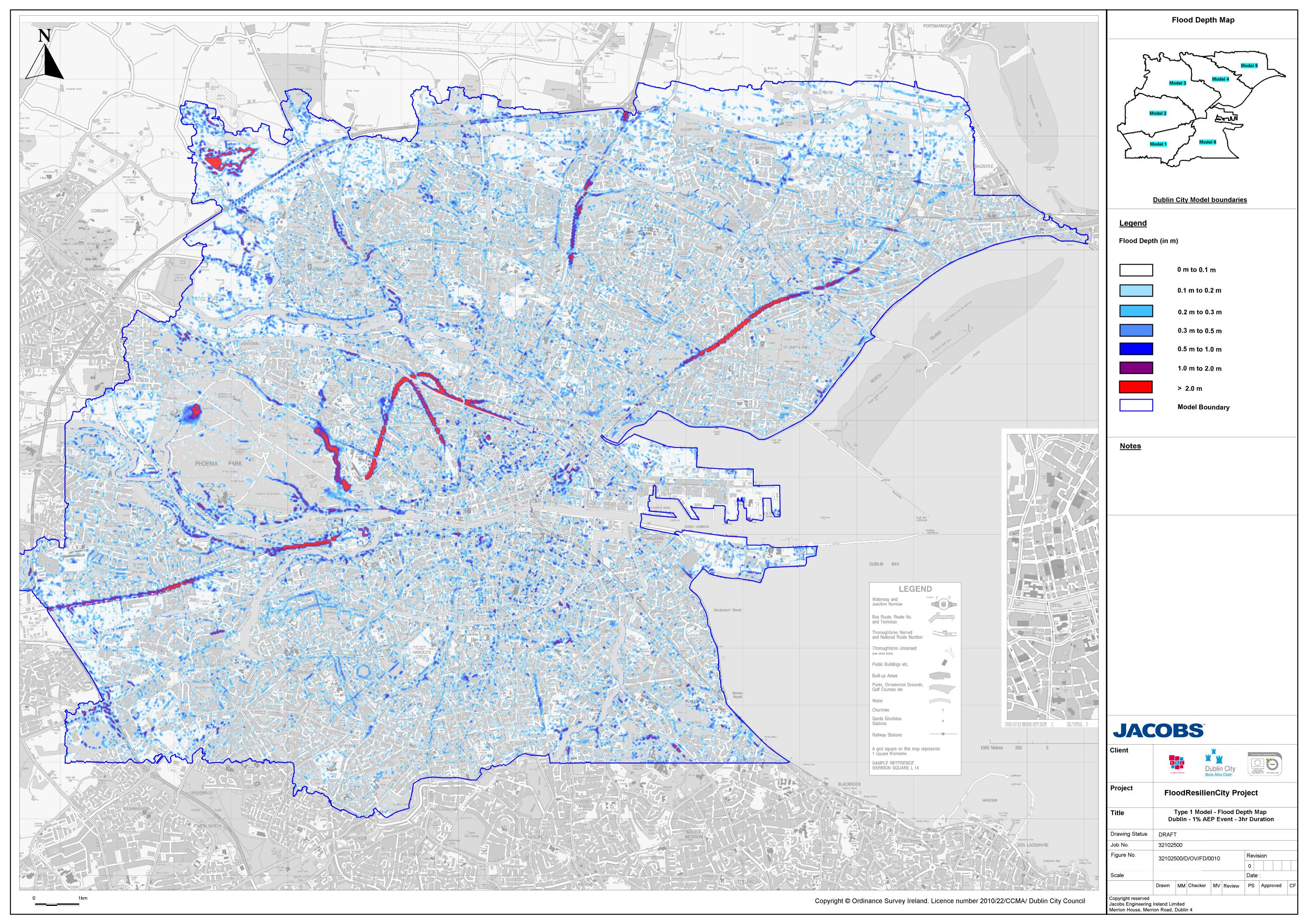
Appendix A

Dublin City Council Flood Risk Maps







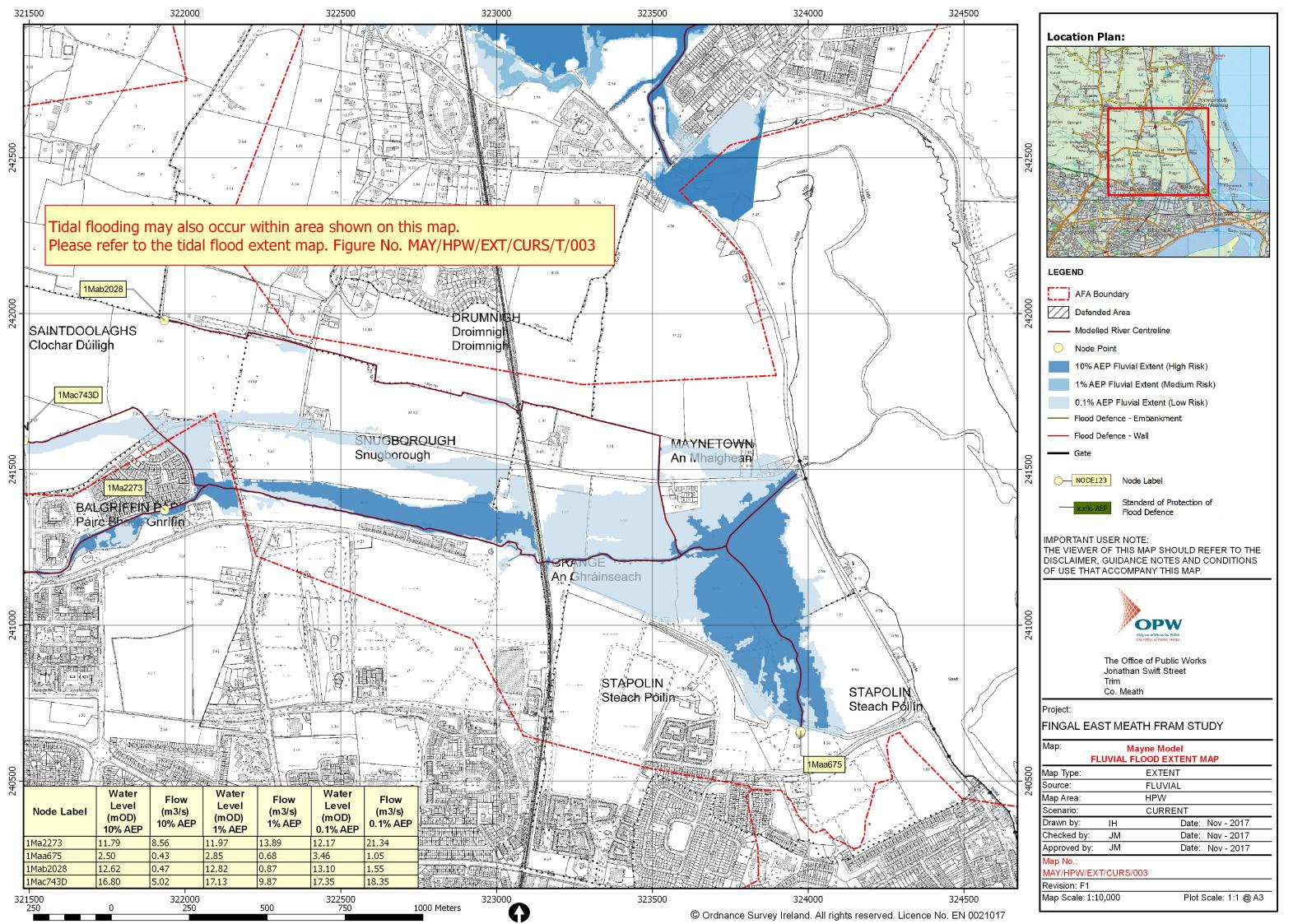


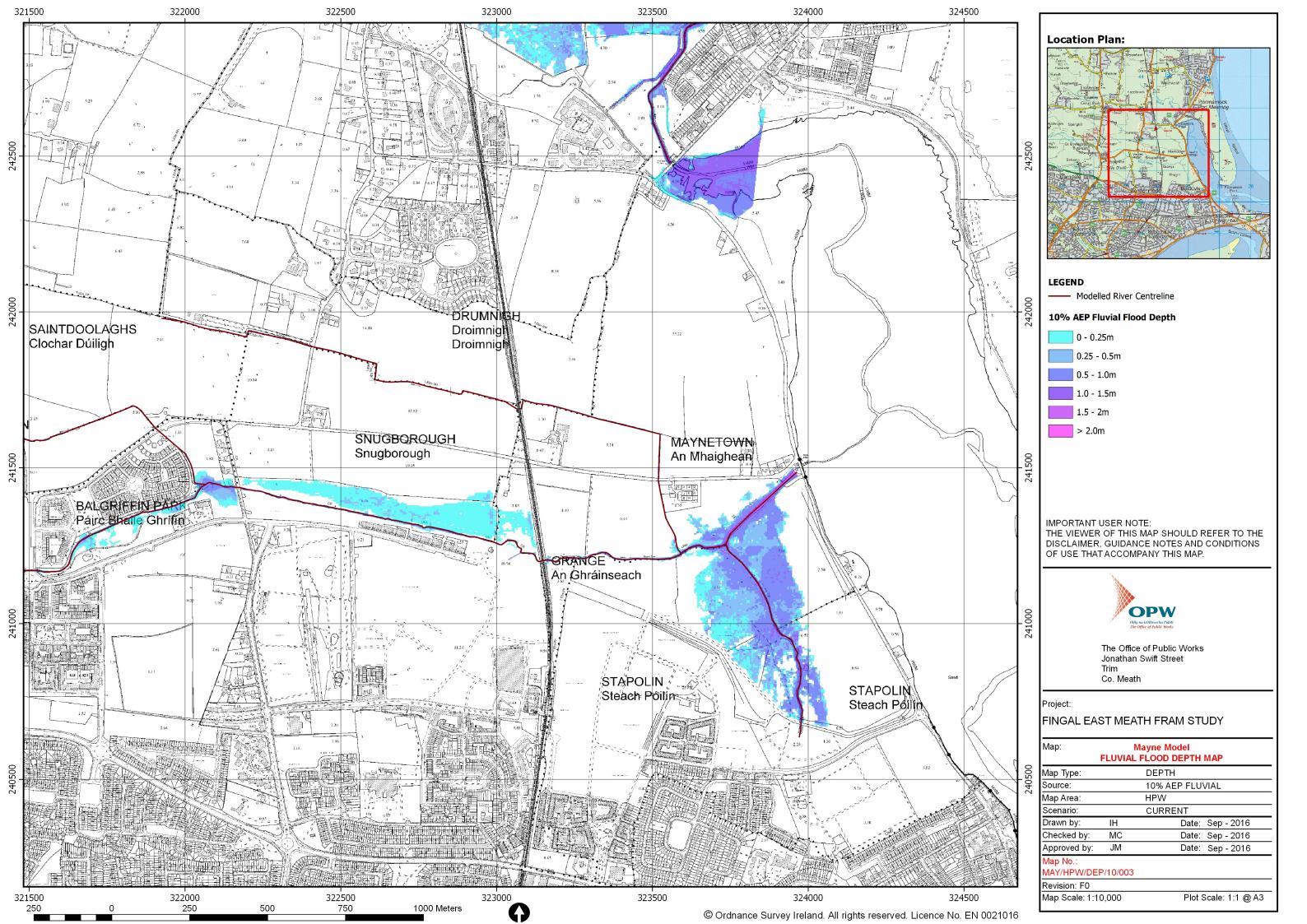


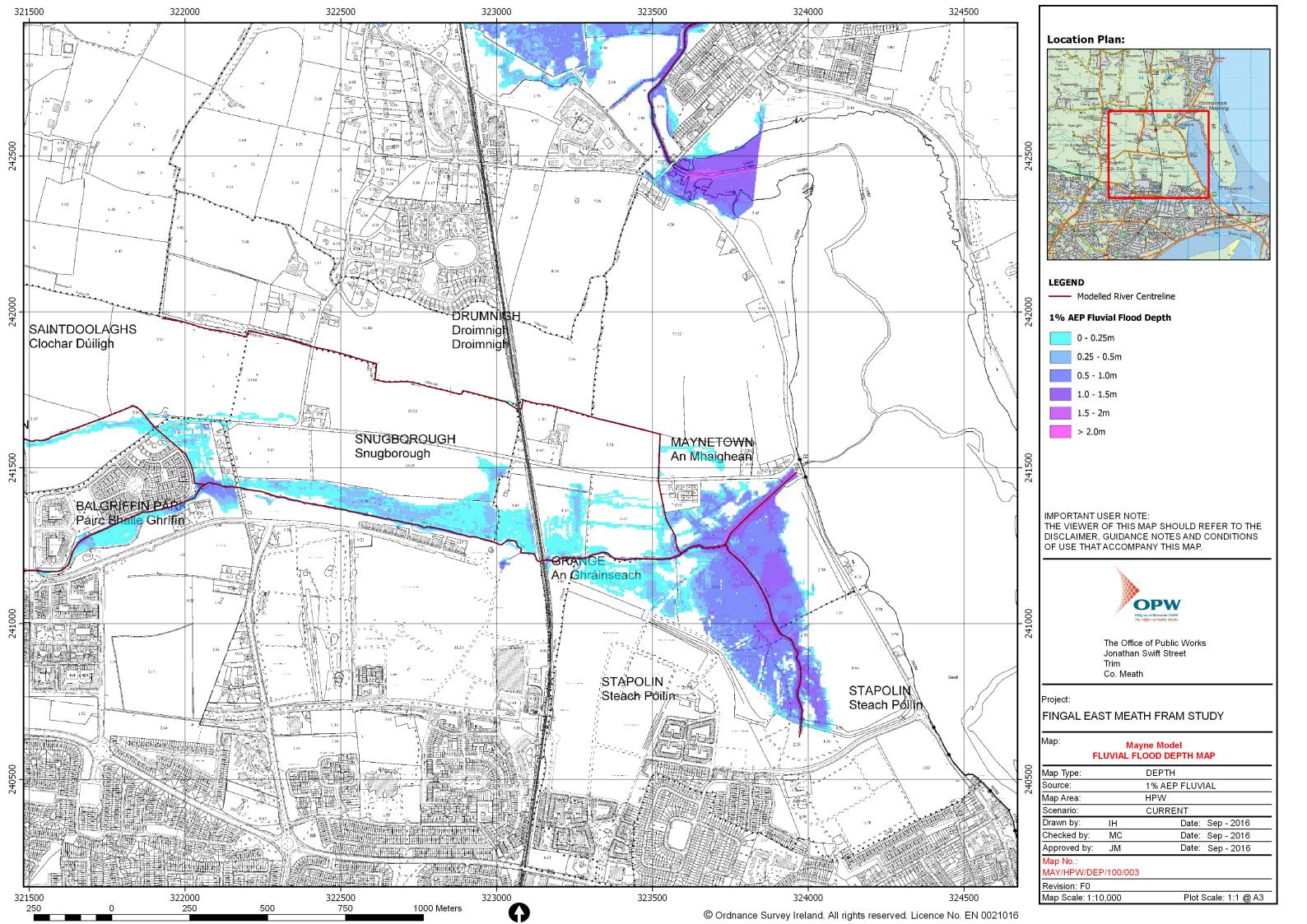
Appendix B

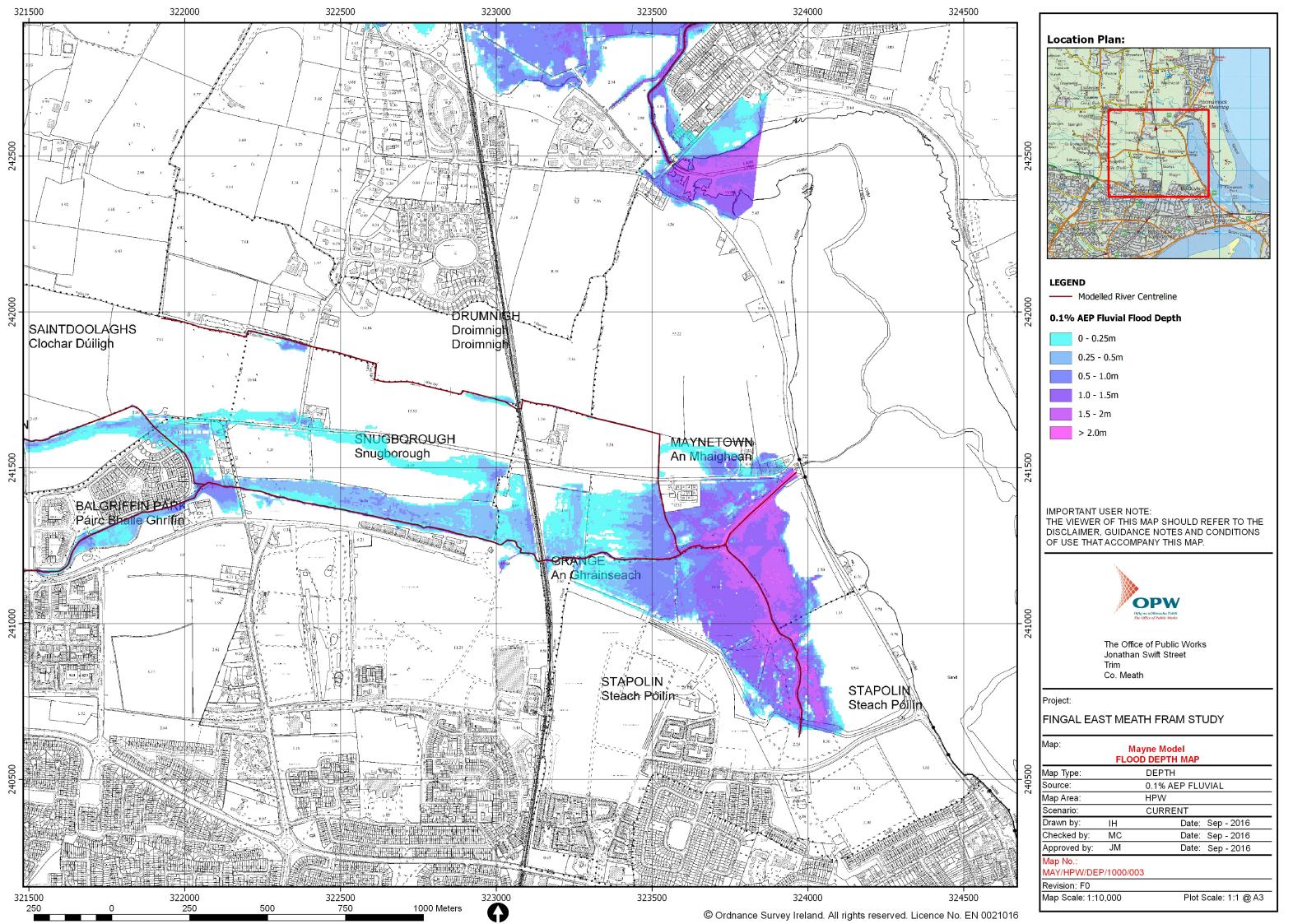
FRAMS Flood Risk Mapping













Appendix C

OPW Past Flood Event Local Area Summary Report



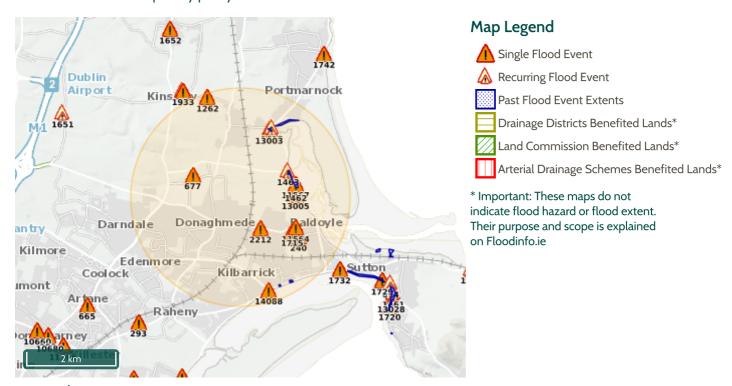
Past Flood Event Local Area Summary Report



Report Produced: 13/5/2024 10:15

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

This report has been downloaded from www.floodinfo.ie (the "Website"). The users should take account of the restrictions and limitations relating to the content and use of the Website that are explained in the Terms and Conditions. It is a condition of use of the Website that you agree to be bound by the disclaimer and other terms and conditions set out on the Website and to the privacy policy on the Website.



14 Results

Name (Flood_ID)	Start Date	Event Location
1.	03/01/2014	Approximate Point
Additional Information: Reports (0) Press Archive (0)		
2. 🛕 Flooding at Baldoyle on O3/O1/2O14 (ID-13OO5)	03/01/2014	Approximate Point
Additional Information: Reports (0) Press Archive (0)		
3. 🚹 The Grange Road Baldoyle Oct 2002 (ID-1715)	19/10/2002	Exact Point
Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)		
4. 🛕 Grange Road Donaghmede Nov 1982 (ID-2212)	07/11/1982	Approximate Point
Additional Information: Reports (1) Press Archive (0)		
5. 🛕 Grange Stream Baldoyle Dec 1954 (ID-240)	08/12/1954	Exact Point
Additional Information: Reports (1), Press Archive (0),		
6. 🛦 Sluice River Strand Road Portmarnock Recurring (ID-1613)	n/a	Exact Point
Additional Information: <u>Reports (5)</u> <u>Press Archive (0)</u>		

Name (Flood_ID)	Start Date	Event Location
7. Mayne Balgriffin Park June 1993 (ID-677)	10/06/1993	Approximate Point
Additional Information: <u>Reports (1) Press Archive (0)</u>		
8. 🛦 Baldoyle Coastal Recurring (ID-1462)	n/a	Approximate Point
Additional Information: <u>Reports (5)</u> <u>Press Archive (0)</u>		
9. 🛕 Mayne River Bridge Baldoyle Recurring (ID-1463)	n/a	Exact Point
Additional Information: <u>Reports (4) Press Archive (0)</u>		
10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.	02/12/2021	Approximate Point
Additional Information: <u>Reports (O)</u> <u>Press Archive (O)</u>		
11. Dublin City Tidal Feb 2002 (ID-456)	01/02/2002	Area
Additional Information: <u>Reports (45) Press Archive (27)</u>		
12. A Flooding at Brookstone Road, Baldoyle, Dublin 13 on 24th Oct 2011 (ID-11564)	23/10/2011	Approximate Point
Additional Information: <u>Reports (1) Press Archive (0)</u>		
13. A Flooding at Coast Road, Baldoyle, Dublin 13 on 24th Oct 2011 (ID-11567)	23/10/2011	Approximate Point
Additional Information: <u>Reports (1) Press Archive (0)</u>		
14. 🚹 Sluice Kinsaley Hall August 1986 (ID-1262)	24/08/1986	Approximate Point
Additional Information: <u>Reports (1)</u> <u>Press Archive (0)</u>		



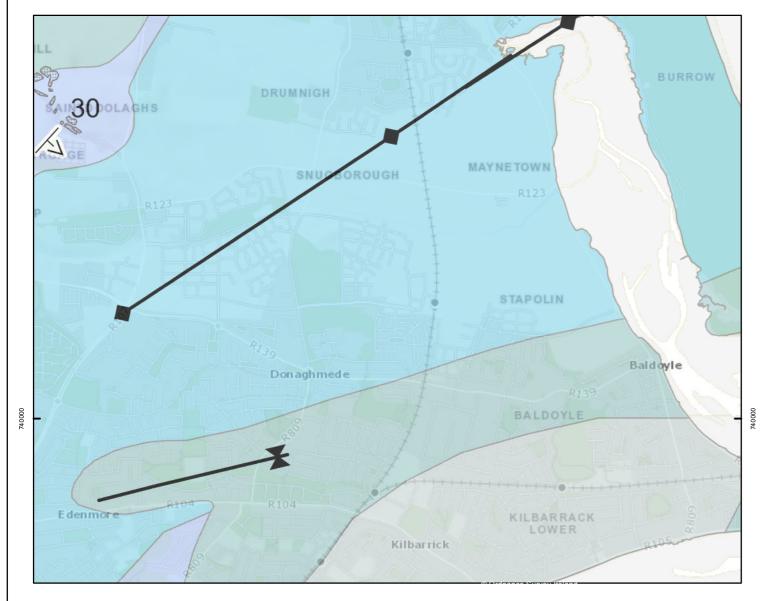
Appendix D

GSI Geology and Hydrogeology Mapping





C216 Bedrock Geology



Geological Survey Ireland



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Map Centre Coordinates (ITM) 722,773 740,790

13/5/2024, 13:09:05

Legend

Structural Symbols 100K **ITM 2018**

Dip of bedding or main foliation, old

GSI data First foliation parallel

to bedding Foliation trend, Thorr and Rosses Granites

+ Horizontal Bedding Strike and dip of

bedding, right way up

Strike and dip of bedding, way up

unknown Strike and dip of first

foliation Strike and dip of overturned bedding Strike and dip of

second foliation Strike and dip of third

foliation Strike and plunge of

- first generation fold axis Strike and plunge of

second generation fold axis Strike and plunge of

third generation fold

axis Strike of vertical bedding/foliation Strike of vertical first

foliation

<all other values>

Bedrock Outcrops 100 ITM 2018

Bedrock Linework 100k ITM 2018

- Anticlinal Axis
- Antiformal axis
- --- Aquifer Boundary
- -- Area
- Coal seam
- Dyke
- Fault

- **Ghost Line** Goniatite marine
- band (R1-R4) Lithological boundary
- offshore Metadolerite sheet, mainly sills Paleogene/ Tertiary Dyke
- Synclinal Axis
- Synformal axis
- Téctonic Slide, barbs on hanging-wall Thin stratigraphical
- unit, diagrammatic Thrust, barbs on hanging-wall side
- Tuff band
- Unconformity, dots on younger side
- -X-Section

Scale: 1:25,000

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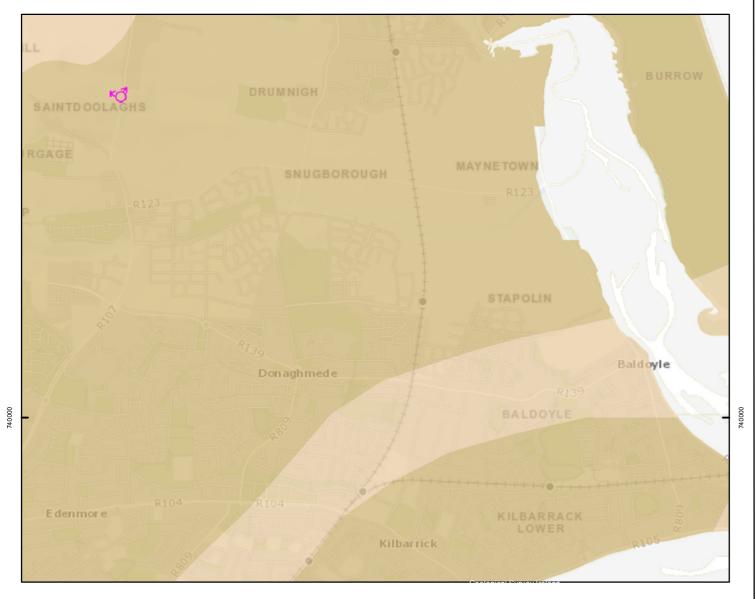




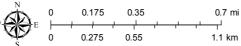
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C216 Groundwater Resources



Scale: 1:25,000 Geological Survey Ireland



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Legend

IE_GSI_Karst_Landforms_4...

- **OB**orehole
- Cave
- Dry Valley
- Enclosed Depression
- Estavelle
- Spring
- Superficial Solution
- Feature
- Swallow Hole
- Turlough
- ► IE_GSI_Traced_U...

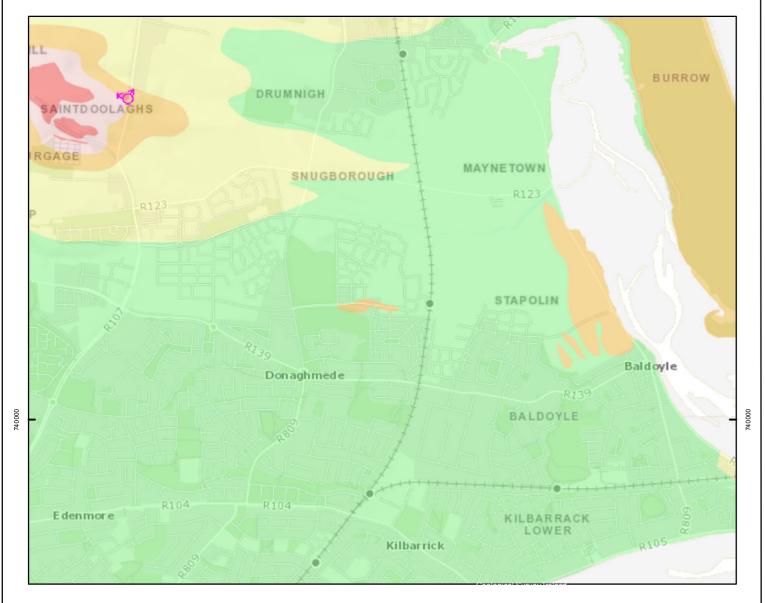
IE_GSI_Sand_and_Gr...

- Regionally important
- gravel aquifer Locally important gravel aquifer
- IE_GSI_Aquifer_G...

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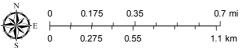
C216 Groundwater Vulnerability



Scale: 1:25,000

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13/5/

Map Centre Coordinates (ITM) 722,773 740,790 13/5/2024, 13:07:36

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Legend

IE_GSI_Karst_Landforms_4...

Borehole

Cave 🗸

✓ Dry Valley

6 Enclosed Depression

Estavelle

Spring

Superficial Solution

Feature

Swallow Hole

Turlough

► IE_GSI_Traced_U...

IE_GSI_Groundwater_...

Rock at or near

Surface or Karst

Extreme

High

Moderate

Low

Water

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