

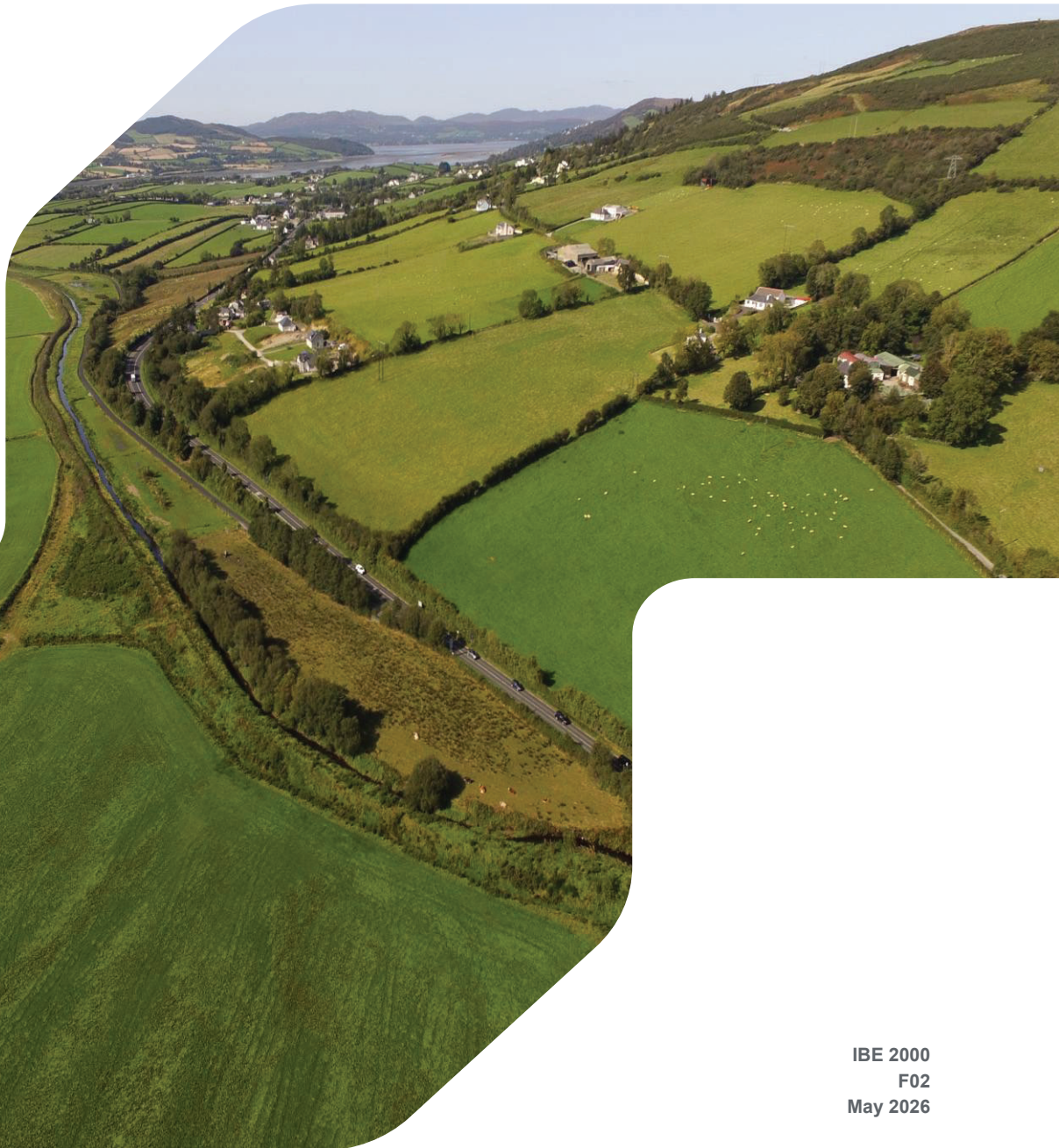
# Appendix 1

# Appendix 1.1

## EIA Screening Report

# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SCREENING STATEMENT

## Burnfoot Flood Relief Scheme



IBE 2000  
F02  
May 2026

## BURNFOOT FLOOD RELIEF SCHEME EIA SCREENING

### Document status

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### Approval for issue

Mark Magee



26 May 2026

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Screening has been prepared by RPS on behalf of Donegal County Council, for the proposed Flood Relief Scheme in Burnfoot, County Donegal.

This EIA Screening Statement has been prepared to assist the Donegal County Council in fulfilling its duties in accordance with European Communities Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC), as amended and the transposing legislation, Planning and Development Act 2000(as amended) and Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended).

The Statement documents the evaluation, undertaken on behalf of Donegal County Council, seeking to establish whether the Flood Relief Scheme, hereafter referred to as the Proposed Scheme, is likely to have a significant effect on the environment and, as such, require EIA to be carried out prior to a decision on a development consent application being made.

## 2 THE PROPOSED SCHEME

### 2.1 Overview of the Scheme

Donegal County Council wishes to undertake flood relief works in Burnfoot, following on from the North Western and Neagh Bann Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (NWNB CFRAM). The Burnfoot Flood Relief Scheme has undertaken an optioneering assessment and multi-criteria analysis for a number of options which achieve the standard of protection required for the Burnfoot. The emerging preferred option involves, replacement of the R238 road bridge and the implementation of hard defences to protect against the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) fluvial event.

### 2.2 Scheme Details

The Proposed Scheme for Burnfoot to protect against the 0.5% annual exceedance probability (AEP) fluvial flood event consists of the following main elements:

- Demolition and replacement of the existing R238 road bridge with a clear span structure and raising of the approach roads to the bridge to allow tie in with existing roads, designed to DMURS standard;
- Upgrade to existing culverts (2 no.) on the Carnashannagh Stream, a tributary of the Burnfoot River, which joins the main channel upstream of the existing R238 road bridge. These works consist of the construction of a new culvert inlet where the watercourse passes beneath Brae Road and a new culvert approximately 400m upstream;
  - Upgrade of lower culvert on the Carnashannagh Stream to a box culvert (1.2m height x 2.4m width), sized for future climate change flood flows, under Brae Road extending beyond the proposed embankment, with new headwall structures and debris screens as required;
  - Upgrade of upper culvert (box culvert of 1.2m height x 2.4m width), on the Carnashannagh Stream, sized for future climate change flood flows. To include new headwall structures and debris screens as required.
- 38m of reinforced concrete flood walls with foundations to accommodate future climate change flood scenarios on both banks of the Carnashannagh Stream upstream of the Brae Road, with a replacement shed to accommodate the construction.
- 315m of embankment, tying into raised laneways, around three properties to the south of the village near Slab Road (R239) with an average height of 0.79m.
- 630m of embankment along / adjacent to the Burnfoot River with an average defence height of 1.1m above ground level;
- 395 metres of sheet piled wall with an average height of 1.1 metres above existing ground adjacent to the Burnfoot River upstream and downstream of the R238 bridge;
- 35 metres of reinforced concrete flood walls with an average height of 1.1 metres above ground level upstream of the R238 road bridge. The foundations have been designed to accommodate future climate change flood scenarios;
- The first 183m of the Burnfoot/Skeoge Arterial Drainage Scheme embankment, downstream of Burnfoot, removed to provide short term storage on a recurring basis to reduce flood levels in the town centre by reconnecting the existing floodplain.
- The removal of 345m of embankment from the right bank of the Skeoge River as well as localised drainage amendment as required, to reconnect the existing floodplain.
- 120m of embankment with an average height of 0.8m around the existing sewerage treatment works to the west of Grianán Park estate
- 145m of embankment removed from the right-hand bank of the Burnfoot River, 168m upstream of the R238 bridge.

- Existing land on the right-hand bank of the Burnfoot River upstream of the R238 bridge, to be utilised for construction and safeguarding of existing floodplain within the settlement framework, will be landscaped.
- Surface water measures (road reprofiling / cambering, additional gullies and swale to discharge to watercourse) at:
  - a. R239 / Fairview Manor
  - b. L-1881 Brae Road
- Back drainage behind the proposed defences with associated outfalls;

Land take to facilitate future operation and maintenance of flood embankments, including for embankment top ups and/or access to complete the same as well as general maintenance e.g. grass cutting and ad hoc repairs as necessary. Access to complete this work will be required on the defended side of embankments which are on benefiting lands, at the embankment on the left-hand bank immediately upstream of the bridge and at the embankment on the right-hand bank downstream of the bridge.

The construction of the Proposed Scheme will require additional working areas, construction compounds, haul routes and site access. The proposed location of these is provide in Figure 2.2, Figure 2.2 and in the submitted Planning Drawings.

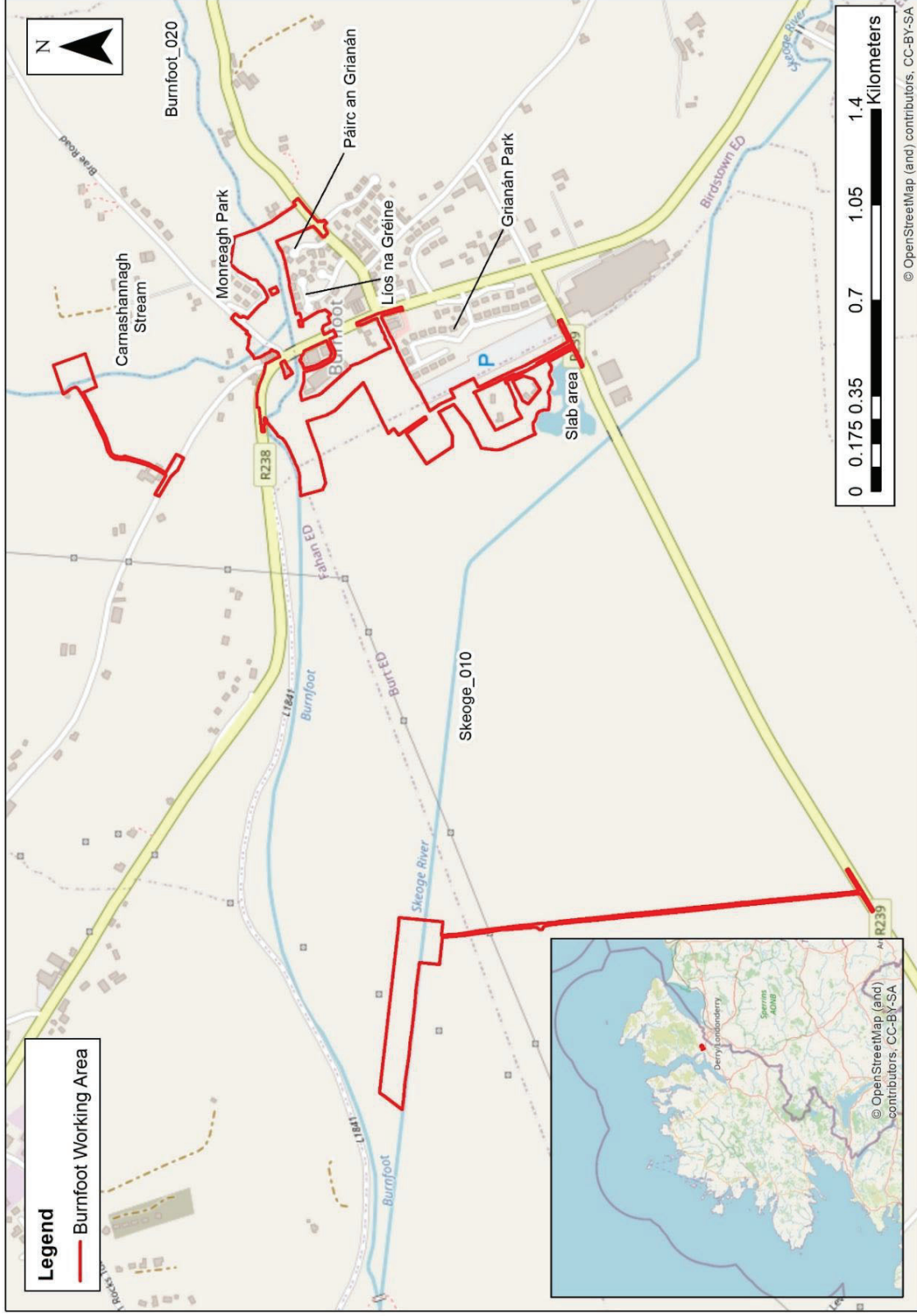
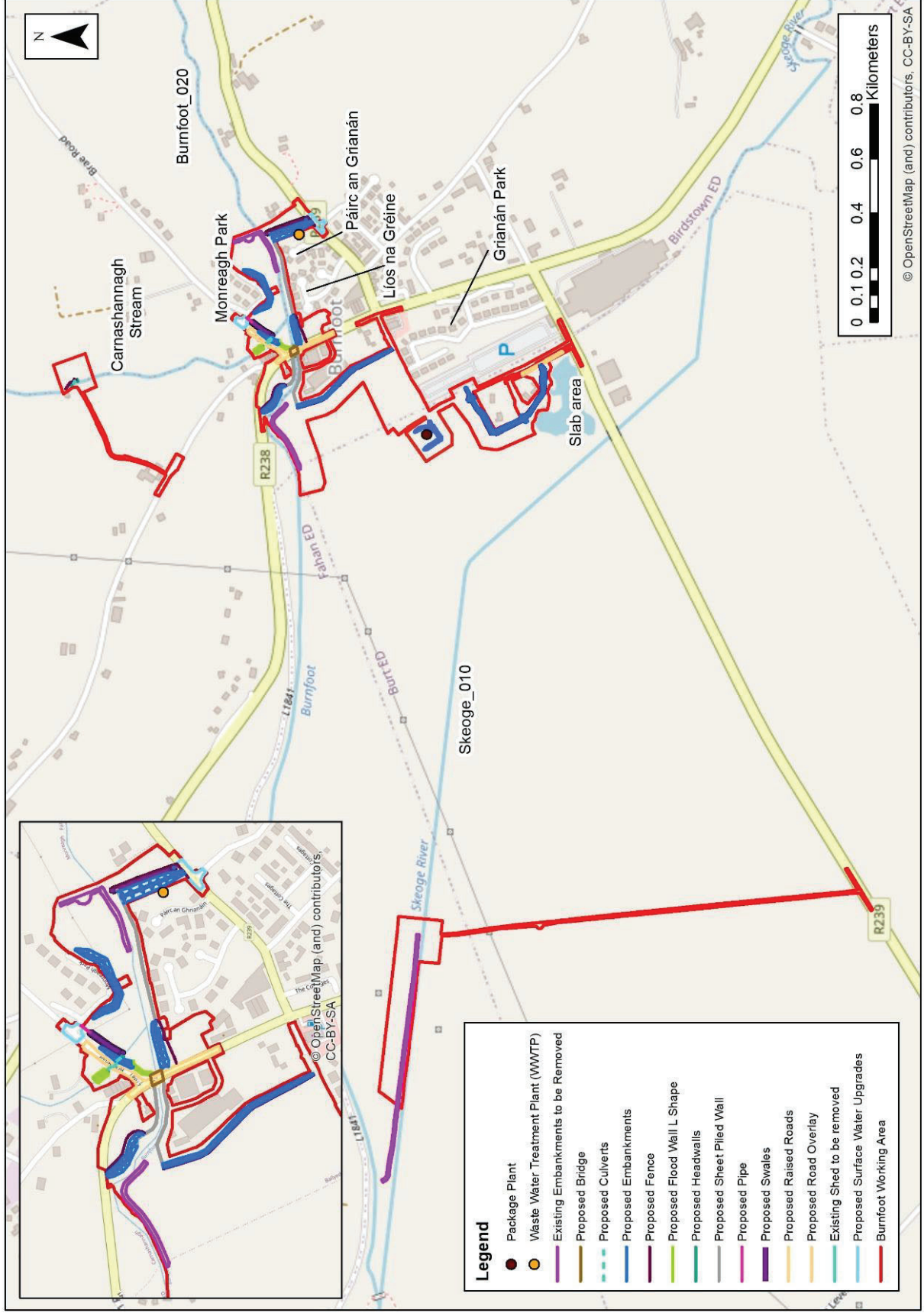


Figure 2.1: Site Location

**BURNFOOT FLOOD RELIEF SCHEME EIA SCREENING**



**Figure 2.2 Proposed Scheme for Burnfoot**

### 3 LEGISLATIVE BASIS FOR EIA

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) originates from EU environmental policy. The initial Directive of 1985 and its three amendments have been codified by Directive 2011/92/EU of 13 December 2011. Directive 2011/92/EU has been amended in 2014 by Directive 2014/52/EU. Together these comprise the EIA Directive.

The EIA Directive aims to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and human health. It requires that an assessment of the likely significant effects a project will have on the environment is carried out, where relevant, before development consent is given.

The EIA Directive is transposed into Irish legislation by the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended). Both the EIA Directive and Irish legislation set out in detail the entire EIA process.

Developments that require Environmental Impact Assessment (Part 10 of the Regulations), are detailed in *Part 1 and Part 2 of Schedule 5, Development for the Purposes of Part 10, Article 93*. These classes of development set out in Schedule 5 are for the purposes of Section 176 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended.

## 4 SCREENING CONSIDERATIONS

Table 4.1 sets out the screening considerations for the Burnfoot FRS. The table has been adapted from the template developed by the Office for the Planning Regulator<sup>1</sup> to assist Planning Authorities in the screening of development for EIA.

**Table 4.1: EIA Screening for Burnfoot FRS**

<b>Development Summary</b>	See Chapter 3
Was a screening determination carried out under Section 176A-C?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, no further action required <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, proceed to <b>Part A</b>
<b>A. Schedule 5 Part 1</b> - Does the development comprise a project listed in Schedule 5, Part 1, of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended)?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, specify class __[insert here]_____	<b>EIA is mandatory</b> - No Screening required
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Proceed to <b>Part B</b>
<b>B. Schedule 5 Part 2</b> - Does the development comprise a project listed in Schedule 5, Part 2, of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) and does it meet/exceed the thresholds?	
<input type="checkbox"/> No, the development is not a project listed in Schedule 5, Part 2	<b>No Screening required</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, the project is listed in Schedule 5, Part 2 <b>and</b> meets/exceeds the threshold, specify class (including threshold):  <b>Class 10 Infrastructure Projects f(ii)</b> - <i>Canalisation and flood relief works, where the immediate contributing sub-catchment of the proposed works (i.e. the difference between the contributing catchments at the upper and lower extent of the works) would exceed 100 hectares or where more than 2 hectares of wetland would be affected or where the length of river channel on which works are proposed would be greater than 2 kilometres.</i>  The overall contributing catchment area is 134.5 hectares therefore exceeds the 100 hectare threshold.	<b>EIA is mandatory</b> - No Screening determination is required
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the project is a type listed <b>but</b> is sub-threshold:	Proceed to <b>Part C</b>
<b>C. If Yes</b> , has Schedule 7A information/screening report been submitted?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Schedule 7A information / screening report has been submitted by the applicant	<b>Screening determination required</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> No, Schedule 7A information / screening report has not been submitted by the applicant	<b>Preliminary Examination required</b>

<sup>1</sup> <https://publications.opr.ie/view-planning-practice-file/MzI=>

## 5 CONCLUSION

The screening exercise was completed in Chapter 4 of this report to determine whether or not an EIA is required.

The screening assessment concluded that an EIA is required for the proposed Scheme with regards to Schedule 5 Part 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, as amended. This determination is due to the proposed Scheme exceeding the criteria applicable to Part 2 Class 10. Infrastructure Projects (f)(ii). The development exceeds the size threshold for the contributing sub-catchment area which is greater than 100 hectares.