





Tionscadal Éireann Project Ireland



## Ramelton Flood Relief Scheme



Newsletter September 2025

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### Latest Overview

This is the fourteenth newsletter for the Ramelton Flood Relief Scheme. The main activities carried out since the previous newsletter include optioneering and environmental activities.

Hydraulic Modelling & **Ground Investigation** Optioneering & **Environmental Activities** 

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# Hydraulic Modelling

The Ramelton Flood Relief Scheme hydraulic model has been developed and tested. A Hydraulic Report has been drafted for the Ramelton Flood Relief.

## Surveys and Investigations

The project team have identified areas to be investigated further in a ground investigation contract, this will cover areas where potential flood relief measures are being considered as part of the optioneering assessment.

In advance of this contract an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA) screening have been conducted by specialists to assess effects from the investigations on their surrounding environs. The specialists are finalising the Reports.

It is envisaged that the ground investigation survey work will take place in early 2026.

An outfall survey was completed along the Quay and River walls within Ramelton. The survey recorded each outfall location, height position, diameter material and quality. The results will inform scheme design.



## Optioneering

The Optioneering for the Ramelton Flood Relief Scheme is ongoing. The project team have identified and assessed the potential measures through hydraulic modelling and feasibility assessments. A draft report was prepared and is being updated as the optioneering stage progresses. Revision o1 of the Report will be issued to Donegal County Council for review over the next period.

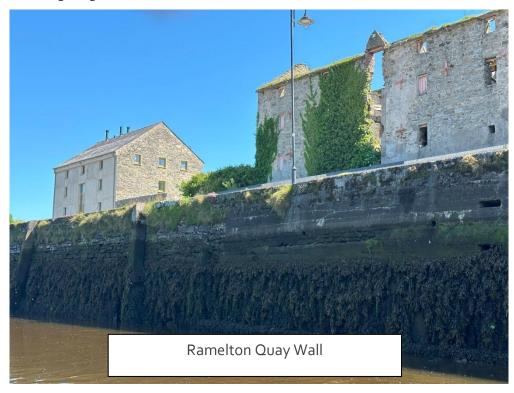
#### Nature-based Solutions (NbS)

The NbS Report has been amended to include the updated flood mapping. NbS are flood mitigation measures which work by storing or attenuating water in the environment. This allows flow to be released slowly either as run-off to rivers and streams or by soakage to the water-table, or by slowing the flow of water along watercourses. By slowing or reducing runoff, the flood risk downstream can be reduced.

Engineered flood defences such as flood walls, embankments and flood control structures are typical of hard engineered designs, whereas NbS consider the use of trees or vegetation planting, leaky dams, land management practices and wetlands.

Raised engineered defences can be constructed to provide direct flood defence to properties or urban areas while NbS are generally implemented in the upper catchment (in rural, undeveloped areas) to reduce the rate at which rainwater runoff enters the watercourses.

Conclusions and recommendations from the NbS report and assessment will be considered as part of the flood relief scheme optioneering stage.



## **Environmental Activities**

Treatment for the invasive species, Himalayan balsam was completed in early summer, and treatment of Japanese knotweed is scheduled for early autumn.

Once Options are confirmed specialist environmental survey scoping, including noise & vibration, air quality, and landscape & visual will progress.



### What's Next?

Over the next few months, the Project Team will be working on:

- Finalise Options Report
- Hydraulic Modelling of Flood Relief Options.
- Ground Investigation Contract.



### **Contact Us**

If you would like to contact our Project Team about any matter relating to the Ramelton Flood Relief Scheme you can do so through the following:

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If you would like any further information on the Scheme including programme, please visit our website:

www.floodinfo.ie/frs/en/ramelton/home/