Appendix A2.1 Summary of Stakeholder Responses (2013)

Stakeholder	Date Received	Submission Details	Response / Mitigation
An Taisce	17.01.2014	• Concerns raised about the potential impact on protected areas: Baldoyle Bay candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC) (000199), Baldoyle Bay Special Protection Area (SPA) (004016) and the Rockabill to Dalkey Island cSAC (003000). • EIS should address potential impacts on each protected area and relevant mitigation measures. • Water quality of discharge must be tested frequently to ensure that chemical and nutrient inputs do not have a negative effect on porpoise population and reef habitat within the Rockabill to Dalkey Island cSAC.	• The Proposed Project will be located within the Baldoyle Bay SAC (formerly a cSAC), Baldoyle Bay SPA and Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC. Trenchless techniques will be used across Baldoyle Estuary SAC/SPA to minimise the impact. Detailed mitigation measures to protect the SACs and SPAs in the vicinity of the proposed outfall pipeline route (marine section) are included in Table 9.25 of Chapter 9 Biodiversity (Marine) and Table 10.15 of Chapter 10 Biodiversity (Marine Ornithology). • The construction of the interface and the dredging operation as part of the Construction Phase of the Proposed Project are predicted to have a minor to moderate potential significant impacts on the reef habitat and harbour porpoise. A range of mitigation measures are therefore outlined in Section 9.7 of Chapter 9 Biodiversity (Marine). • The extensive modelling undertaken as part of this the marine water quality assessment in Chapter 8 Marine Water Quality demonstrates that no impacts are predicted on marine water quality during the Operational Phase. As a result, no mitigation measures are proposed. It is important to note that the discharge of treated wastewater will be subject to EPA licencing. The EPA licence will be issued with specific conditions for monitoring which will include monitoring of the treated wastewater as it leaves the WwTP and may also include monitoring of the receiving marine environment.
BirdWatch Ireland	12.12.2013	• Concerns regarding activities in the vicinity of Baldoyle Bay SPA (004016).	• It is recognised that due to the international importance of the Baldoyle Bay SPA, there is a need to eliminate or

Stakeholder	Date Received	Submission Details	Response / Mitigation
			minimise impacts wherever practicable. Table 10.15 of Chapter 10 Biodiversity (Marine Ornithology) outlines the mitigation measures required to protect the SPA.
		• Concerns regarding the proximity of the outfall pipe to Ireland's Eye SPA (004117). • Issues with disturbance relating to breeding seabirds and wintering waterbirds.	• Construction of the proposed marine outfall including the marine diffuser in the area of the Irish Sea will be subject to a temporal restriction and will only take place between March and October. A Vessel Management Plan which has been produced as part of this EIAR (see Appendix A10.2) must be adhered to, and includes the requirement for the use of a bird observer during July and August and the withdrawal from the area in event of large-scale auk movement towards vessels.
		• Potential impact of nutrient reduction on the estuarine environment.	• The proposed outfall pipeline route (marine section) will cross Baldoyle Estuary using trenchless techniques and this will extend as far as the low water mark in the coastal marine environment.
		• Location of the WwTP site boundary proposed at 50m from Cuckoo stream, tributary of the Mayne river – struggling with ecological status).	• A number of mitigation measures to prevent impacts to surface watercourses (including Cuckoo Stream and Mayne River) are outlined in Section 17.7.1 and Section 17.7.2 in Chapter 17 Hydrology and Hydrogeology. • Earth mounds and planting will occur within 50m of the stream, however these works will not take place within 20m of the stream as stream riparian vegetation plays a crucial role in removing sediment in over land flows (refer to Section 11.4.1 of Chapter 11 Biodiversity (Terrestrial and Freshwater Aquatic).
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DoAFM)	05.12.2013	• No relevant information to offer to assist in the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).	N/A

Stakeholder	Date Received	Submission Details	Response / Mitigation
Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs (DoAHRRG)/ National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) (Formerly Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoAHG))	10.01.2014	• Mitigation measures for proposed drilling under Baldoyle Bay SAC to include avoidance of the wintering bird season, if construction is likely to disturb wintering birds.	• Visual and acoustic screens will be put in place at proposed construction compound no. 9 and no. 10 on either side of Baldoyle Bay prior to the commencement of works. The screens will be installed and removed between April and August to avoid the wintering bird season for estuarine birds. Microtunnelling activities in the marine environment will only take place between March and October.
		• Portmarnock South Local Area Plan (LAP) contains bird data which may be of use to the proposed tunneling within the area covered by the LAP.	• The LAP "quiet zone" has been assessed under Chapter 10 Biodiversity (Marine Ornithology) and is considered to be of low ecological value because of the very low numbers of birds recorded in the location between 2014 and 2017. The impact on the LAP zoned land as a result of piling is predicted to be low due to the small spatial (90m from source) and temporal (two weeks) extent of piling activities, resulting in a Negligible impact significance.
		• Mitigate against changes to hydrology of dune habitats.	• The proposed outfall pipeline route (marine section) will be constructed using microtunnelling techniques which will remove the pathway between the hazard and the receptor. The proposed outfall pipeline route (marine section) will be tunnelled in bedrock beneath Baldoyle Estuary and Portmarnock Peninsula and will emerge below the low tide water mark on the eastern side of the peninsula. The stiff boulder clay in the overburden will act as a barrier between the groundwater in the rock and in the shallow groundwater in the dune sands (see Section 17.5.4 Chapter 17 Hydrology and Hydrogeology).
		• With regard to EIS, an ecological survey of the entire Proposed Project site and pipeline routes should be carried out. • Where ex-situ impacts are possible survey work may be required outside of the project sites.	• A range of ecological surveys have been carried out during the EIA process and include; geomorphology, marine benthos and sediment surveys, water quality

Stakeholder	Date Received	Submission Details	Response / Mitigation
		• The impact of the development on the flora, fauna and habitats present should be assessed. In particular, the impact of the proposed development should be assessed, where applicable, with regard to legislation relating to habitats and species. • Project should be subject to Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening and, where necessary, AA as per Article 6.3 of the Habitats Directive. • Consultation with the relevant Local Authorities is recommended to determine if there are any projects or plans which alone or in combination could impact on any Natura 2000 sites.	profiling and sampling, fish, shellfish and plankton surveys, a walkover of Baldoyle Estuary and survey of reefs and harbour porpoise as part of the assessment for Chapter 9 Biodiversity (Marine), estuarine ornithological surveys, coastal and vantage point surveys and boat based assessment of auk fledging as part of the assessment for Chapter 10 Biodiversity (Marine Ornithology) and field surveys for terrestrial habitats, bats and other mammals, farmland birds (breeding and wintering) and other species such as smooth newt, freshwater habitat assessment and assessment of protected freshwater species as part of the assessment for Chapter 11 Biodiveristy (Terrestrial and Freshwater Aquatic). • The Proposed Project has been assessed to consider whether there are likely significant impacts from the Proposed Project on European Sites. Screening concluded that likely significant impacts could be excluded for a number of European Sites. Likely significant impacts could not be excluded for Baldoyle Bay SPA and Baldoyle Bay SAC, Rockabill to Dalkey Island SAC and Lambay Island SAC and Ireland's Eye SPA. Therefore, AA is required to conclude whether adverse impacts upon the integrity of these European Sites will occur. An NIS is being finalised and will be submitted to ABP alongside the main EIAR with the planning application. • Chapter 22 Cumulative Impacts and Environmental Interactions has assessed the potential for other plans and projects which may have an in combination impact on any designated European Sites.

Stakeholder	Date Received	Submission Details	Response / Mitigation

Fáilte Ireland	07.11.2013	- EIS must evaluate whether and how the interacting impacts of a project are likely to affect tourism resources.
		- Factors to be considered in the EIS include:
		  o Beautiful scenery;
		  o Friendly & hospitable people;
		  o Safe & secure;
		  o Easy, relaxed pace of life;
		  o Unspoilt environment;
		  o Nature, wildlife, flora;
		  o Interesting history & culture;
		  o Plenty of things to see and do; and
		  o Good range of natural attractions.
		• Include section on project factors affecting tourism, the 'Do Nothing' impact and mitigation measures
			• The baseline environment for tourism and public amenity has been assessed under Section 6.3, the potential impacts have been outlined in Section 6.4 to Section 6.6, the 'Do Nothing' impact has been assessed in Section 6.7 and mitigation measures have been included in Section 6.8 of Chapter 6 Population and Human Health: Human Health.

Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI)	13.12.2013	• All relevant Geological Heritage data can be viewed online at http://spatial.dcenr.gov.ie/imf/imf.jsp?site=GSI_Simple • "Soils & Geology" and "Surface Water & Groundwater" maps/databases are available on the GSI website under "Online Mapping"- direct link: http://www.gsi.ie/Mapping.htm • If a Geological Heritage Site is identified with buffer within the study area, please contact Sarah Gatley, Head of the Geological Heritage and Planning Programme at sarah.gatley@gsi.ie	• Geological maps of the Proposed Project area which were produced by the GSI were used as a source of information to evaluate the soils and geological environment in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. Details of the maps are outlined in Section 18.2.5 of Chapter 18 Soils and Geology. • Consultation was conducted with the GSI to identify all geological heritage sites within the Proposed Project study area. A quarry at Huntstown is the only county geological heritage site within 100m of the proposed orbital sewer route but will not be impacted by its construction or operation. Feltrim quarry is located 2.5km from the proposed outfall pipeline route (land based section) but its distance results in there being a negligible impact, and Ireland's Eye is a county geological site but no impact is predicted due to its distance from the proposed outfall pipeline route (marine section). Full details are included in Section 18.3 of Chapter 18 Soils and Geology.

Stakeholder	Date Received	Submission Details	Response / Mitigation

Health Services Executive (HSE)	13.12.2013	• Observations submitted regarding:
		  ○ Human Beings (Noise and Vibration);
		  ○ Air Quality;
		  ○ Water;
		  ○ Environment and Health; and
		  ○ Food Safety.
		• Request that details of project timeframe be addressed.
		• Public consultation must be reflected in the EIS.
		• Recommends the establishment of company procedure for dealing with public queries/ complaints arising from construction/ operation phases.
			• Section 7.5 and Section 7.6 of Chapter 7 Population and Human Health: Human Health have correlated the segments on human health from each Chapter of the EIAR and outlined the subsequent mitigation measures, respectively.
			• Section 7.4 of Chapter 7 Population and Human Health: Human Health outlines public consultation stages and the responses in relation to health. Additionally, a Public and Stakeholder Participation Report (RPS 2018) outlines the public consultation that was carried out in preparation of submission of this EIAR to ABP for planning.

Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI)	11.12.2013	• EIS should include an assessment establishing the current baseline ecological conditions, detail construction and operational activities and predict the impact of future changes to the baseline. • The EIS should provide a full and detailed evaluation on the likely impacts of the complete project on groundwater, freshwater, estuarine and coastal ecology. • Require detailed hydraulic and water quality modelling to assess the impact on water quality at the location of the outfall. • Mitigation strategies to be developed to avoid impacts on water quality and habitat ecology. • All measures necessary should be taken to ensure protection of local aquatic ecological integrity, in the first place by complete impact avoidance and as a secondary approach through mitigation by reduction and remedy.	• The current baseline ecological environment is outlined in Section 9.3 of Chapter 9 Biodiversity (Marine), Section 10.3 of Chapter 10 Biodiversity (Marine Ornithology) and Section 11.3 of Chapter 11 Biodiversity (Terrestrial and Freshwater Aquatic). • Potential impacts to freshwater and estuarine, and coastal ecology are assessed in Section 9.4 of Chapter 9 Biodiversity (Marine) and Section 11.4 of Chapter 11 Biodiversity (Terrestrial and Freshwater Aquatic). • Extensive marine water quality modelling has been carried out for the Construction Phase and the Operational Phase as part of the assessment carried out for Chapter 8 Marine Water Quality. • Based on the impacts predicted, Section 9.7 of Chapter 9 Biodiversity (Marine, Section 10.9 of Chapter 10 Biodiversity (Marine Ornithology) and Section 11.7 and 11.14 of Chapter 11 Biodiversity (Terrestrial and Freshwater Aquatic).

Stakeholder	Date Received	Submission Details	Response / Mitigation
		• Water quality assessment should be carried out in accordance with all relevant existing National and European legislation. • The EIS should assess the predicted impacts of noise and vibration during the construction and operation of the Proposed Project.	• The potential for the Proposed Project to impact upon water quality has been assessed in Chapter 8 Marine Water Quality and Chapter 9 Biodiversity (Marine) in the context of the EU WFD (Directive 2000/60/EC). Chapter 8 Marine Water Quality also assesses marine water quality in relation to the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive, the Shellfish Waters Directive, the Bathing Waters Directive, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the Wastewater Discharge (Auhtorisation) Regulations, Bathing Water Regualtions and Blue Flag Status Requirements. • Underwater noise assessment was carried out by Techworks Marine and the findings of this assessment are captured in and appended to Chapter 9 Biodiversity (Marine) (refer to Appendix A9.3).
Irish Aviation Authority (IAA)	07.11.2013	• No observations to make on the subject at this time.	N/A
Iarnród Éireann	03.01.2014	• Irish Rail shall be consulted regarding all aspects of the Proposed Project which effect or are in close proximity to any part of the railway network. • Wayleave agreement must be obtained from Irish Rail for all pipelines which cross Irish Rail property. • Construction activities and future use of the sewerage plant should take account of any low clearance railway bridges in the vicinity which may be at increased risk of bridge strike due to changing traffic types and volumes.	• The Proposed Project team has made contact with Irish Rail in 2012 and 2014, and through continuous wayleave negotiations since. Irish Rail have indicated that the current preliminary design of the proposed outfall pipeline route (land based section) and details at the crossing point are acceptable in principle. • Dublin – Belfast rail line will be crossed using trenchless techniques.
Irish Underwater Council	13.12.2013	• Concerns raised about reduction in water quality. • The council would like to be included in all future stakeholder consultations.	• The impact of dredging during the Construction Phase has been assessed in Section 8.4.1 of Chapter 8 Marine Water Quality and a range of subsequent mitigation

Stakeholder	Date Received	Submission Details	Response / Mitigation
			measures have been outlined in Section 8.5 of Chapter 8 Marine Water Quality. • The extensive modelling undertaken as part of this EIAR demonstrates that no impacts are predicted on marine water quality during the Operational Phase. As a result, no mitigation is required.
Irish Whale and Dolphin Group (IWDG)	14.11.2013	• Scoping document makes no provision to assess the use of the marine area influenced by the Proposed Project by harbour porpoise. • Concerns raised over the proposed marine outfall location as the area is frequently used by harbour porpoise and is adjacent to the cSAC designated for harbour porpoise (Rockabill to Dalkey Island cSAC) • Recommend static acoustic monitoring using CPODS be carried out for a minimum of 12 months or 24 months as per best practice.	• The IWDG database for sightings in the survey area was used as part of the desktop study for Chapter 9 Biodiversity (Marine) to identify features of marine ecological value. Consultation also took place with IWDG (refer to Public and Stakeholder Participation Report (RPS 2018)). • TechWorks Marine deployed passive acoustic monitoring recorders at three mooring sites along the proposed outfall pipeline route (marine section) between March 2015 and March 2017. An additional site was located east of Loughshinny in March 2015 for 6 months. Each mooring was fitted with a C-POD self-contained click detector which logs the echolocation clicks of porpoises and dolphins. The recovered data was interpreted by the IWDG. Full details are included in Section 9.2.2 of Chapter 9 Biodiversity (Marine).
Marine Institute	08.12.2013	• EIS should address the potential impacts, particularly during the installation phase of the marine outfall, on inshore fishing activity. • EIS to include information on the method of installation of the marine outfall pipeline on the foreshore.	• The proposed outfall pipeline route (marine section) will be microtunnelled to the low water mark. • Dredging for the proposed outfall pipeline route (marine section) from the low water mark will take place over the period March to October (though it is likely that the appointed contractor will mobilise between June-September). A safety advisory zone of 250m either side of the centreline will be maintained during the Construction Phase for health and safety purposes. The construction works will be on a phased basis to ensure that a large commercial fishing channel area will remain

Stakeholder	Date Received	Submission Details	Response / Mitigation
		• Liaison with local fishermen is recommended. • EIS to include proposals for dealing with dredged/excavated materials including potential for beneficial reuse. • Where any dredged/ excavated materials are to be disposed of at sea, data should be provided on the physical and chemical characteristics of the materials.	open at all times. For further details pleas refer to Section 6.6.3 of Chapter 6 Population and Human Health: Population. • A full fisheries study has been carried out as part of the assessment for Chapter 9 Biodiversity (Marine) and the Fisheries Report is appended to the main EIAR (see Appendix A9.1). • Future Analytics as part of their assessment for Chapter 6 Population and Human Health: Population met with representatives of the fisheries sector including the Fisheries Liaison Officer, the SFPA and BIM to discuss potential impacts of the Proposed Project on commercial fisheries. • The spoil from microtunnelling will be inert and could be suitable for use as an infill material or possibly an aggregate after suitable treatment (e.g. crushing, screening and washing), subject to any regulatory approval required and the material excavated during the subsea pipe laying method will be temporarily stored on the seabed along the length of the trench or in an adjacent temporary storage area. There will be monitoring of suspended solids plumes during dredging operations. Once the proposed outfall pipeline route (marine section) is floated into place and sunk into the trench, the previously stored material will be replaced around and over the pipe. For further details refer to Section 20.6.1 of Chapter 20 Waste.
National Roads Authority (NRA)	11.12.2013	• Provided general guidance for the EIS on aspects that may affect the National Roads Network. • Need to establish the relationship between the location of the Proposed Project and national road(s). • Need to assess road category, crossings and traffic management issues relating	• The road network within the vicinity of the Proposed Project was assessed and a traffic survey to determine the magnitude of existing traffic flows and classified junction turning counts were carried out as part of the assessment for Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport (refer to

Stakeholder	Date Received	Submission Details	Response / Mitigation
		to the proposed location. • Need to assess the potential for dust/material deposition on roads during construction/ operation and include potential implications for road users, if any.	Section 13.3.1, 13.5 and 13.6 for full details). • All major roads will be crossed using trenchless techniques. • Dust deposition has been assessed as part of Chapter 14 Air Quality, Odour and Climate and it is proposed that a dust deposition monitoring programme will be implemented during the Construction Phase in order to verify the continued compliance with relevant standards and limits. A number of mitigation measures for the control of dust for construction traffic and on-site activites have been outlined in Section 14.8 of Chapter 14 Air Quality, Odour and Climate.
Railway Procurement Agency (RPA)	16.12.2013	• No objection to the drainage scheme. • Issues that will require impact assessment and mitigation in the EIS will include the possible interface to Metro West (orbital route). Metro North and the proposed Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) route alignments. • Dependent on the detail design of pipe routes for the current Phase 4 route selection.	• The potential Metro West Route and the Metro Link (formerly Metro North) Route have been considered in detail in Section 21.1.4 and Section 21.1.6 of Chapter 21 Material Assets. Following consultation, TII advised that they have no difficulty with the proposed orbital sewer route crossing under the proposed Metro Link or Metro West Lines. A depth of 3m below the track is sufficient to mitigate potential impact. • The actual construction methodology for this crossing will be dependent on the actual construction timeframes for the respective projects, however the preliminary design of the proposed orbital sewer route is such that it is envisaged a trenchless method for crossing would be suitable and implemented, should the Metro infrastructure be in place prior to construction of the Proposed Project. Conventional open cut methods would be suitable at the crossing point should the timeframes of both projects permit. • As proposed pipeline routes will cross major road networks using trenchless techniques, a major impact is

Stakeholder	Date Received	Submission Details	Response / Mitigation
			not expected.
Teagasc (Agriculture/ Horticulture)	14.12.2013	• Knock-on implications for food safety and irrigation of crops. • Possibility of perceived negative image for food produced in the area surrounding the Proposed Project. • Recommend a planned and targeted public information and awareness programme be put in place. • Possible implications on agriculture/ horticulture – due to improper design, accident or otherwise, leakage of waste material to surface and groundwater.	• Section 19.4 of Chapter 19 Agronomy assesses potential impacts to agronomy as a result of the Proposed Project and Section 19.6 of Chapter 19 Agronomy outlines the proposed mitigation measures. • All pipelines, tanks, storage containers, and pump sumps will be designed to be watertight. Reinforced concrete structures will be designed to be water retaining and the use of bunds around any chemicals and oil storage areas will reduce the risk of any leaks or accidental spillages.