

Water Supply Project

Eastern and Midlands Region

Final Options Appraisal Report

The Preferred Scheme

Volume 4 Appendix I

Transmission Pipeline Route Corridor Selection

November 2016





Final Options Appraisal Report – List of Appendices

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Water Supply Project, Eastern and Midlands Region

Irish Water

Final Options Appraisal Report – Linear Infrastructure Siting

Appendix I Transmission Pipeline Route Corridor Selection

November 2016



Final Options Appraisal Report – Appendix I



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1. Preferred Scheme - Transmission Pipeline

1.1 Background

Section 12 of the *FOAR – Main Report* outlines the multi-criteria analysis (MCA) used in the identification of a "Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor" for siting the Transmission Pipeline (Linear Infrastructure). This Appendix I details the process employed in this MCA.

The Preliminary Options Appraisal Report (POAR) identified a "Least Constrained Route Corridor" (generally 2km wide) for siting a supply main, between the water treatment plant and the termination point.

The methodology employed in siting this supply main was documented in the POAR, *Appendix B: Site Selection Methodology*; and its implementation on the Water Supply Project included in its *Appendix F*.

The POAR *Site Selection Methodology*, amongst other things, sets out a 5 step process for identification of pipeline corridors, via a multi-criteria analysis based on the principle of least constraint and the development of constraint mapping, with the objective of determining an "Indicative 50m Pipeline Corridor"

In this regard the "Least Constrained Route Corridor" identified in the POAR represented Step 2 in the site selection methodology (Figure 1-1).

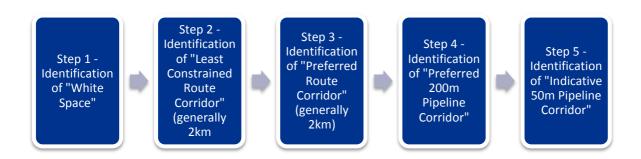


Figure 1-1 - "Linear Corridor Methodology" Process Flow Summary, Site Selection Methodology

Since publication of the POAR Step 3, Identification of "Preferred Route Corridor" and Step 4 Identification of "Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor" have been completed, and are presented in Sections 1.2, 1.4 and 1.5.

Step 5 is discussed in Section 1.6.

1.2 Terminology

A variety of terms are used throughout this Appendix I when making reference to the main stages of the Transmission Pipeline. The terminology used is captured in Table 1 1 below



Table 1-1 Pipeline Terminology

Pipeline Terminology	Description
Least Constrained Route Corridor (generally 2km)	Issued for consultation as part of POAR The option was "Least Constrained" among several options examined.
Preferred Route Corridor (generally 2km)	Amendments to "Least Constrained" based on FOAR Consultation Feedback. What was "Least Constrained" is now elevated to "Preferred".
Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor	Desk based proposal to establish initial route for environmental surveys to assess, and vary.
Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor	Established post environmental surveys and issued for consultation as part of FOAR.
Indicative 50m Pipeline Corridor	Desk based proposal supported by investigative survey feedback issued for landowner engagement.

1.3 Identification of "Preferred Route Corridor" (generally 2km)

Step 3 of the *Site Selection Methodology* details the methodology employed in confirming the "Preferred Route Corridor" (generally 2km wide); and is based on incorporation of the feedback from the public consultation on the "Preliminary Route Corridors" and "Least Constrained Route Corridor" identified/ consulted upon for Step 2 of the process.

As part of the POAR public consultation process, feedback was received from a number of stakeholders on the "Least Constrained Route Corridor". This feedback formed the basis for a detailed review undertaken by the project team of the "Least Constrained Route Corridor". The review resulted in a number of refinements to this corridor; detailed in Sections 1.3.1 to 1.3.5 below.

The review was supported by site visits onto the lands that potentially could be affected by the proposed scheme, field surveys and consultations with landowners.

Note: The "Least Constrained Route Corridor" (generally 2km) was informed by 'desktop' investigation, and contrasts with the development of a 200m corridor which is required to 'prove' a technically viable route. The methodology employed in identification of the 200m corridor is outlined in Sections 1.4 and 1.5.

It is also important to note that while the 2km corridor was established as 'least constrained' in the POAR, between nodal points and when taken on its overall length, this does not mean that it is fully optimised locally at every location along its route. Subsequent work outlined in Sections 1.3 to 1.5, outlines where local adjustments have been made, to achieve a locally less constrained position.

1.3.1 Lower Lake (Parteen Basin)

The western boundary of the "Least Constrained Route Corridor" was amended to accurately reflect the riparian boundary of Parteen Basin and the positioning of non-linear infrastructure sites (Section 11 of FOAR - Main Report); as shown in Figure 1-2. The 2km least constrained corridor was broadened on the approaches to Parteen Basin, to include the areas within which the non-linear infrastructure sites were then proposed and sited, and assessed for 'least constraint' in their own right. Further work on pipeline routing then concentrates on linking the preferred raw water intake site with the preferred water treatment plant site, as fixed points in this area.







Figure 1-2 - "Least Constrained Route Corridor" (generally 2km) and "Preferred Route Corridor" (generally 2km) at Parteen Basin

1.3.2 **Annaghmore**

Due to the high density of constraints identified in the area of Annaghmore, south of Tullamore (Co. Offaly), it was established that a "Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor" would be difficult to route within the area originally identified for the "Least Constrained Route Corridor" (generally 2km) alignment; as shown in Figure 1-3. The environmental constraints identified included:

Groundwater vulnerability;

Additional habitats (raised bogs);

Woodland habitats; and

Forestry





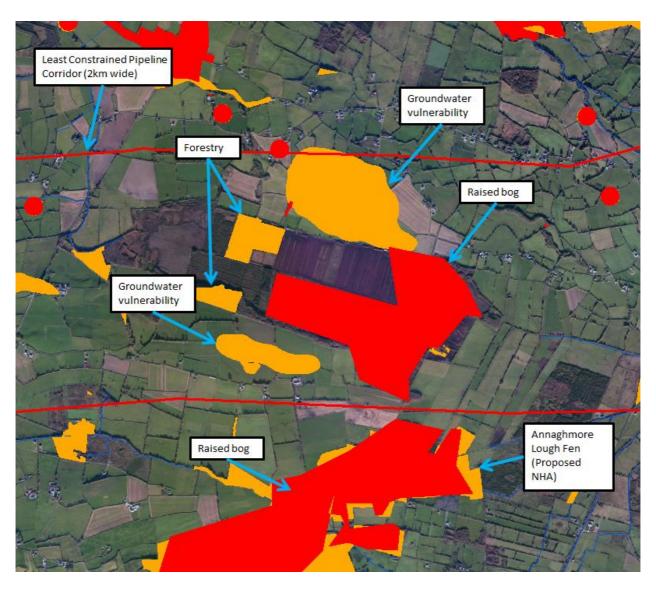


Figure 1-3 – "Least Constrained Route Corridor" (generally 2km) at Annaghmore

A detailed review of this area was conducted and a minor positional amendment was made to the "Least Constrained Route Corridor", in consideration of these environmental constraints. The amended corridor allowed the identification of a 200m wide corridor in this area within the known constraints; and became part of the "Preferred Route Corridor" (generally 2km). The amended corridor is re-positioned slightly south of its original position; as shown in Figure 1-4.



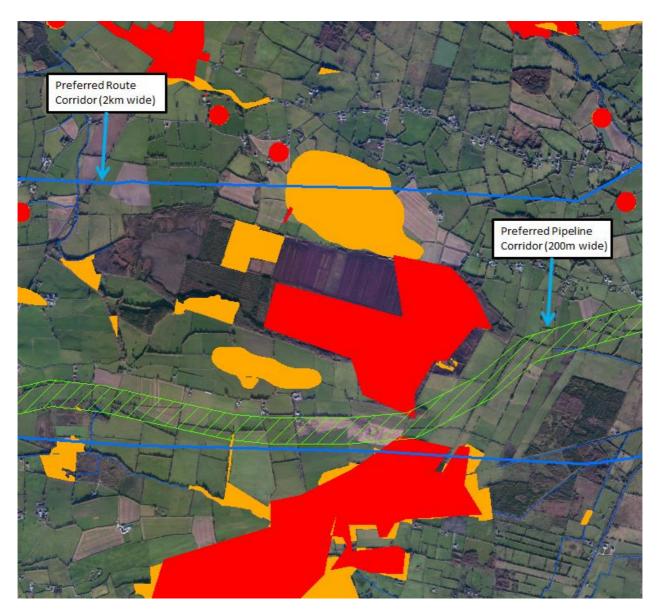


Figure 1-4 – "Preferred Route Corridor" (generally 2km) at Annaghmore

1.3.3 Esker Bog

The positioning of the "Least Constrained Route Corridor", to the south west of Edenderry, was shown to pass directly through Esker Bog (see Figure 1-5). It was subsequently confirmed through stakeholder consultation that this bog is currently in production.







Figure 1-5 – "Least Constrained Route Corridor" (generally 2km) at Esker Bog

Consequently, a detailed review of this area was conducted and realignment to the "Least Constrained Route Corridor" was proposed, enabling the identification of a 200m wide corridor in this area within the known constraints. The positioning of the 200m corridor is cognisant, and mitigatory, of the:

Impact on peat production lands; and

Impact on future habitat regeneration plans

It was determined that the alignment should be re-positioned slightly south of the original location of the "Least Constrained Route Corridor, to allow a 200m corridor to skirt the boundary of the active bog workings (see Figure 1-6). It is noted that no new landowners are affected by this re-alignment. This became part of the "Preferred Route Corridor" (generally 2km).





Figure 1-6 - "Preferred Route Corridor" (generally 2km) at Esker Bog

1.3.4 Timahoe North Bog

The positioning of the "Least Constrained Route Corridor", to the south of Enfield, was shown to pass directly through Timahoe North Bog (see Figure 1-7). It was subsequently confirmed through stakeholder consultation that an existing wetland habitat in this area and a section of original undisturbed bog remnant should be avoided, in order to minimise impacts on these habitats.





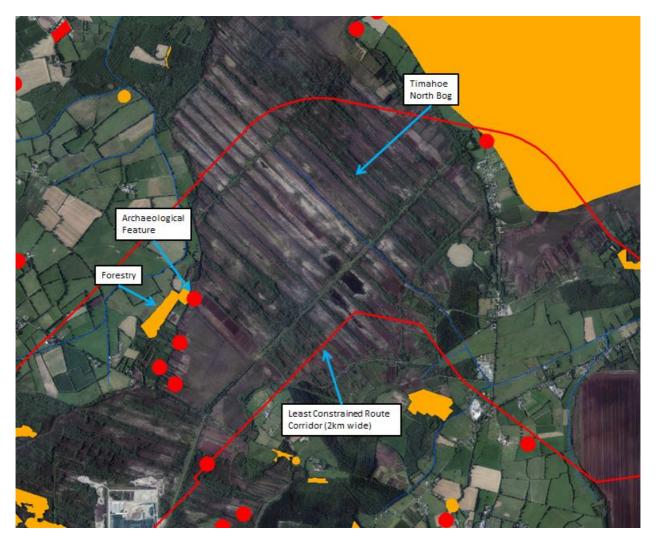


Figure 1-7 - "Least Constrained Route Corridor" (generally 2km) at Timahoe North Bog

A detailed review of this area proposed a local amendment to the "Least Constrained Route Corridor", enabling the identification of a 200m wide corridor which would avoid the identified important habitat in this area. The positioning of the 200m corridor is cognisant, and mitigatory, of the:

Impact of existing wetland; and

Impact on bog remnant

It was determined that the route should be re-positioned slightly south of its original location skirting the boundary of the bog (see Figure 1-8). It is noted that no new landowners are affected by this re-alignment. This became part of the "Preferred Route Corridor" (generally 2km).





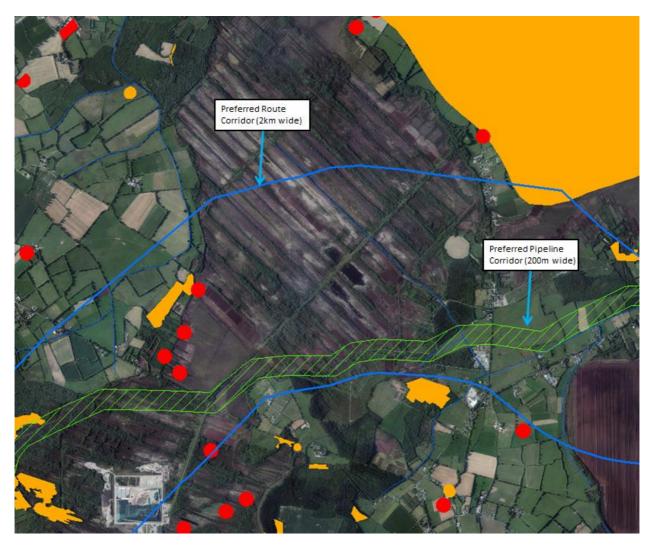


Figure 1-8 – "Preferred Route Corridor" (generally 2km) at Timahoe North Bog

North Kildare 1.3.5

Feedback received during the POAR public consultation indicated that the positioning of the "Least Constrained Route Corridor", to the south of Maynooth, passed through an area of high constraint density, and directly through a number of large scale local enterprises (see Figure 1-9), which were not immediately identifiable through the earlier 'desktop' investigations. This local constraint density would make it difficult to route a 200m corridor, within the 2km alignment of the overall "Least Constrained Route Corridor".



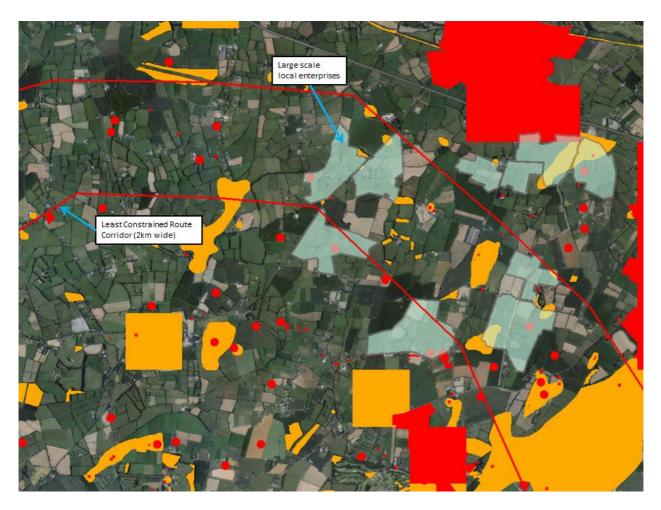


Figure 1-9 – "Least Constrained Route Corridor" (generally 2km) in North Kildare

A re-assessment of the potential route corridors in this area, as shown in the area of the Barreen Loop in Figure 1-10, was carried out. These corridors were previously considered as part of the POAR published in November 2015.





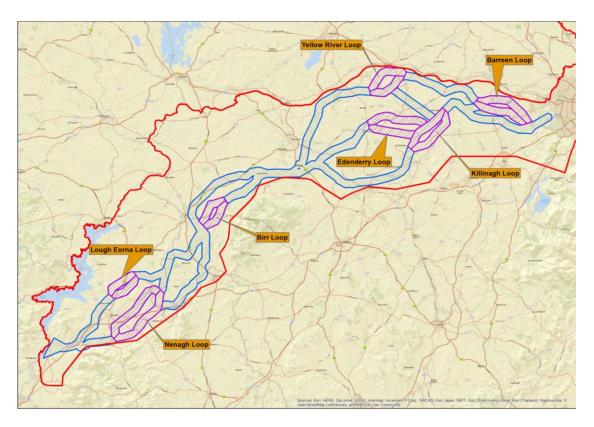


Figure 1-10 - Preliminary Route Corridors and Loops

As shown on Figure 1-10 there were a number of options, and sub-options (loops) considered for routing a proposed water supply main. In North Kildare the Barreen Loop, which identified two potential route corridors, is pertinent to this re-assessment. The Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) process, originally developed in the POAR, identified the northern loop as the least constrained option for the following reasons:

It encounters the lowest number of road crossings;

The southern loop contains two County Geological Sites: Liffey Oxbow Lake and St. Patrick's Well;

The southern loop contains areas of cutover bog; and

Lower potential for air and noise impacts

In light of the additional information coming from the on-the-ground surveys, where the earlier conclusion drawn was that this northern loop was the least constrained, a re-examination of the Barreen Loop was conducted.

It was concluded through the MCA, which incorporated the latest up-to-date constraint datasets, that a "Preferred Route Corridor" should incorporate some areas of both the northern and southern stretches of this Barreen Loop, as shown in Figure 1-11.





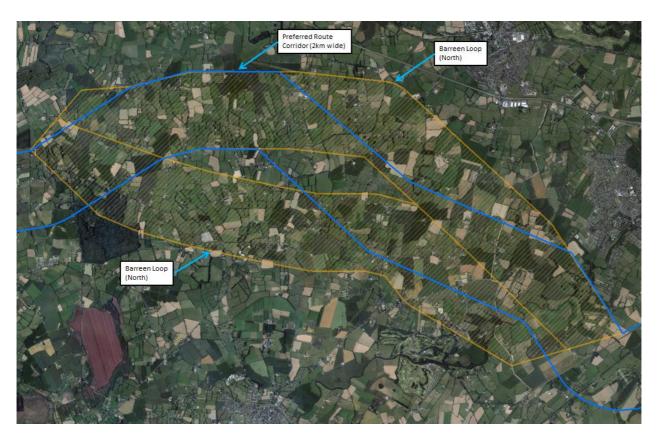


Figure 1-11 - "Preferred Route Corridor" (generally 2km) in North Kildare

1.3.6 Summary - Refining the "Least Constrained Route Corridor" (generally 2km)

The POAR identified a "Least Constrained Route Corridor (generally 2km).

Subsequent to feedback from the public consultation on the POAR, and other stakeholders, site visits onto the lands that potentially could be affected by the proposed scheme, and field surveys arranged in consultation with landowners, a number of corrections to the alignment were made to this "Least Constrained Route Corridor (generally 2km). These corrections were made at the following locations:

- Parteen Basin (Lower Lake) (Section 1.3.1)
- Annaghmore (Section 1.3.2)
- Esker Bog (Section 1.3.3)
- Timahoe North Bog (Section 1.3.4)
- North Kildare (Section 1.3.5)

The "Least Constrained Route Corridor (generally 2km), incorporating the re-alignments at Parteen Basin (Lower Lake), Annaghmore, Esker Bog, Timahoe North Bog and North Kildare, is the "Preferred Route Corridor" (generally 2km). See section 1.7 for mapping.



1.4 Constraints Mapping – "Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor"

For Step 4 of the linear infrastructure site selection process (see **Figure 1-1**) the following Specialists/ specialisms were engaged:

- Engineering
- Cultural Heritage
- Ecology
- Noise & Vibration
- Air Quality
- Traffic
- Landscape and Visual
- Agronomy
- Soils/Geology
- Water Quality/Hydrology
- Hydrogeology

The selection of the "Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor" is based upon the following:

- Constraints, or datasets, are mapped and assigned a red or amber classification by the Specialists/ specialisms (Section 1.4.1); and
- Consideration of technical constraints/requirements including obstructions, ground conditions, accessibility, idealistic elevation and landowner impact (Section 1)).

Step 4 is a further refinement of the site selection process.

1.4.1 Constraints Classification by Specialists

A list of constraints was compiled, classified on the basis of potential impact, by each of the project specialists and incorporated within a GIS database. The following classification system was adopted:

Table 1-2 Classification System

Colour	Classification	Criteria		
Red	High	Avoid unless no alternative available		
Amber	Medium	Avoid where possible		
Green	Low	Minimal impact if encountered		

The constraints and assigned classification are detailed in Table 1-3 below.

Table 1-3 Constraints database and classification

Dataset	Source	High	Medium	Low
Quarries	EPA	Х		
Landfills	EPA	Х		
Licensed IPPC Facilities	EPA	Х		
Water Treatment Plants	EPA	Х		
Waste Water Treatment Plants	EPA	Х		
Mines	EPA	Х		





Dataset	Source	High	Medium	Low
National Monuments: - Subject to a preservation order (or temporary preservation order) In the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht or a Local Authority.	DoAHG	х		
Settlements	CSO	Х		
Building Density (>100 per Km2)	Processed from Geodirectory (An Post)	Х		
Record of Protected Structures	local authority	X		
Recreational Waters WFD Annex V (iii)	EPA	Х		
Limestone Pavement	NPWS	х		
Pearl Mussels	NPWS	Х		
Nature Preserves	NPWS	Х		
Nature Preserves	NPWS	Х		
Pollardstown Fen	Processed Data (from GSI datasets)	Х		
Curragh Aquifer	Processed Data (from GSI datasets)	х		
Ancient Woodlands	NPWS	Х		
Fens	NPWS	х		
Turloughs	NPWS	х		
Coastal Lagoon	NPWS	Х		
Intact Raised Bog	NPWS	х		
Blanket Bog	NPWS	Х		
Salt Marsh	NPWS	Х		
Potential Turloughs	NPWS	х		
Building Density (>50 per Km2)	Processed from Geodirectory (An Post)		х	





Dataset	Source	High	Medium	Low
Lakes WFD	EPA		Х	
Zoning Ireland	DoECLG		Х	
Geological Heritage Sites Exceptions do apply so review on a case by case basis.	GSI		х	
Groundwater Vulnerability (Subsets include Extreme and Extreme Rock at Surface)	GSI		Х	
Karst Features	GSI		x	
Wet Heath	Source NPWS: Significant Ecological Receptor sensitive to development. Evaluation will range between Local and International Importance		X	
Floodplains	OPW		x	
Coastal Floodplains	OPW - Irish Coastal Protection Strategy Study (ICPSS)		X	
Coillte Forestry	Coillte		x	
Salmonid Water Salmonid Regulations (S.I. 293 / 1988)	EPA		X	
Waters used for the abstraction of drinking water WFD Annex V (i)	EPA		×	
Areas designated to protect economically significant aquatic species WFD Annex V (ii)	EPA		х	
Recreational Waters WFD Annex V (iii)	EPA		Х	
Tree Preservation Orders	local authority		Х	
Mineral Locations	GSI		X	
Source Protection Area	GSI		X	
Bathing Water Locations	EPA		Х	
WFD Coastal Water Bodies	EPA		Х	





Dataset	Source	High	Medium	Low
WFD Transitional Water Bodies	EPA		Х	
National Trails, Walking routes and Cycle Routes	local authority		x	
Dive Clubs	MIDA		Х	
Fishing Ports	MIDA		Х	
Marinas	MIDA		Х	
Moorings	MIDA		Х	
Sailing Clubs	MIDA		Х	
Surf Clubs	MIDA		Х	
Blue Marinas	MIDA		Х	
Water Abstraction Point	EPA		Х	
Windsurfing Schools	MIDA		Х	
Landscape Character Areas (Local Authorities)	local authority		х	
Sensitive Land Cover Kilkenny	local authority		Х	
Views Prospects Local Authorities	local authority		Х	
Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA)	local authority		х	
County Geological Sites	GSI		Х	
National Parks should be included	NBDC		х	
Forestry 12	Department Of Agriculture		х	
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (Natura 2000 Sites)	NPWS		x	
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (Natura 2000 Sites)	NPWS		x	
Record of Monuments and Place (RMP)	DoAHG		x	
Proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHA)	NPWS		x	
Ramsar	NPWS		Х	
Unesco Sites	MIDA		Х	
Natural Heritage Areas (NHA)	NPWS		Х	
Native Woodland Survey 2010	NPWS		Х	
Local Authority Habitat Surveys	local authority		Х	
Important Bird Areas (Refuge for Fauna)	MIDA		x	
Iwebs data Bird watch Ireland	BW Ireland		Х	
Wintering bird Site - International / National/ Regional	BW Ireland		х	
I-webs Site Local	BW Ireland		х	
Woodland Habitat	NPWS		х	





Dataset	Source	High	Medium	Low
Semi Natural Grasslands	NPWS		х	
Raised Bog (un-surveyed) – vegetated	NPWS		х	
Soil (Subsets Include different Bog Classes)	EPA			х
Subsoil (Subsets Include different Bog Classes)	EPA			х
Commonage Base Plan 2011	NPWS			Х
Commonage Base Station 2011	NPWS			Х
Commonage Base SU 2011	NPWS			Х
High Power Electric Transmission Lines	ESB			x for Material Assets
WFD Groundwater Bodies	EPA			Х
Groundwater Zones of Contribution	EPA			Х
Blue Flag Beaches	MIDA			Х
Fishing Spots	MIDA			Х
Green Coast Award	MIDA			Х
Surf Spots	MIDA			Х
Contaminated Land	EPA, County Council			Х

These constraints were assessed in further detail and augmented with a number of technical constraints (see Section 1.4.2) to define the "Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor". The classification system of Table 1-2 was not employed in the mapping of technical constraints.

Using the refined data sets, Specialists were employed on the following basis:

- 1) Individual Specialists were engaged to independently assess the routing option relative to the criteria applicable to their field of expertise, and establish an initial position on the least impact.
- 2) The initial position of each Specialist was collated and their collective findings presented in a workshop setting.
- 3) In this workshop setting, the collective findings were discussed to reach a consensus of agreement on a least constrained route.



Table 1-4 Applicable Criteria for each Specialism

Specialism	Applicable Criteria
Ecology	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Fisheries
Air and Noise	Air/Climatic Factors
Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage (including Architecture & Archaeology)
Soils, Geology and Hydrogeology	Soils, Geology and Hydrogeology
Landscape and visual	Landscape & Visual
Agronomy	Material Assets (Land use)
Water	Water
Engineering	Material Assets (Energy), Safety, Engineering and Design, Capital and Operational Cost, Sustainability, Risk
Planning	Planning Policy
People	Tourism, Population, Human Health

1.4.2 Technical Constraints

The engineering constraints used to augment the environmental constraints were:

- Obstructions;
- Ground Conditions;
- Accessibility;
- Idealistic Elevation; and
- Landowner Impact.

1.4.2.1 Obstructions

Any proposed engineering solution will be directly influenced by the number of physical obstructions impacting the pipeline alignment, e.g. properties (domestic/non-domestic), roads, rivers, railways, etc.

The 'Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor' will have multiple crossings of major obstructions (e.g. national, primary & secondary roads, major rivers and railways) and minor crossings (e.g. local and regional roads, minor rivers and streams). The engineering intent was to keep the number of these crossings to a minimum.

1.4.2.2 Ground Conditions

The assessment considered the potential ground conditions; in particular, it endeavoured to avoid areas of poor ground (e.g. peat, lake deposits, soils containing alluvial or fluvioglacial deposits, and shallow rock or karst features), wherever possible.

Challenging soil types introduce additional constructability issues e.g. establishing a firm foundation; and can require extensive ground improvement measures (both temporary and permanent) to ensure a robust design. From experience, these soils often require large scale dewatering works during the construction phase. The use of expensive ground stabilisation options, such as mechanically stabilized geogrids and piling, may be necessary.

Likewise, rock, where encountered, can be a challenge requiring local engineering solutions; the use of rock-breaking is employed where shallow rock is encountered. Ground stabilisation, as outlined above and including grouting of voids, may be necessary where karst features are encountered.



1.4.2.3 Access

Sufficient access will be required along the route to allow the Contractor to undertake the works in a timely manner. The works will involve the use of large plant, equipment and materials. The national and regional road networks will be relied upon to facilitate access; subject to confirmation from Transport Infrastructure Ireland and Local Authorities as regards their suitability to facilitate construction activity, including load/width restrictions etc.; and may involve:

- upgrading the existing road network and
- construction of temporary access roads along the route

The identification of suitable access to the pipeline route can have a significant bearing on how construction traffic is managed, and by association, works sequencing. Ultimately, ease of access to the completed works is paramount for operation and maintenance.

1.4.2.4 Elevation Profile

In the development of a preferred route, the selected route will directly influence the engineering solution to be adopted; the ground, or elevation, profile is a critical parameter in this regard as it is a major factor in system operation. Through the constraint mapping, and MCA analysis, a number of observations were made on the route between the abstraction and termination points. The proposed route traverses north east from Parteen Basin Reservoir, but south of Nenagh town through the northern part of County Tipperary and into County Offaly. For the most part the elevation is on an upward trajectory, except for a 'dip' at the Little Brosna River, to a high point in the vicinity of the County Tipperary/ County Offaly border. The route continues to skirt the southern perimeter of County Offaly, maintaining a due east direction through County Kildare and onwards to the Termination Point Reservoir in County Dublin.

This route is typical of the general topography between the Parteen Basin (Lower Lake) and south County Dublin whereby the lands in County Offaly are higher relative to the abstraction and termination points. Consequently, any route through these lands means a high point becomes a key component of any engineering solution, and becomes an integral part of any design.

An engineering solution will look to make use of this topography; and will consider how this elevation can be integrated, and optimised, within the scheme.

Wherever the constraint mapping, and MCA analysis, permits it is preferable to use the topography to create a 'smoother' profile, i.e. one that limits the extent of undulation along the route. This can reduce engineering complexities in system design, and induce efficiencies in operation and maintenance practices.

1.4.2.5 Landowner Impact

A further refinement of the constraint mapping data sets incorporated An Post's Geodirectory which categorises each building as either residential or commercial located to within a metre. The 'Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor' is aligned to be outside these created Geodirectory buffers.

The 40m buffer dimension reflects a conservative position on the footprint of residential properties/commercial premises and potential outbuildings; while ensuring a minimum buffer from residential dwellings such that construction impacts can be properly managed.

In developing the "Indicative 50m Pipeline Corridor" the extremity of the 50m was routed along the boundaries of fields (where possible) in order to reduce, or minimise, the overall impact of the route on landowners.



1.5 "Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor" Selection Methodology

The constraint data sets outlined in Section 1.4 were employed to identify areas of least constraint from within the "Preferred Route Corridor" (generally 2km) in order to reduce the study width from 2km to 200m. This reduced width is the 'Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor'.

The following process was adopted in defining the 'Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor':

- 1) The environmental and technical constraints were carried forward and refined within the GIS database;
- 2) Data from Ordnance Survey Ireland was also mapped to take account of additional buildings e.g. farmhouses, sheds, etc. not previously identified by Geodirectory.
- 3) Areas were excluded where a constraint, or combination of constraints, ("High" or "Medium" classification) were of sufficient extent to influence the routing of the 200m corridor.

One typical example showing the mapping of environmental constraints is provided in Figure 1-12.

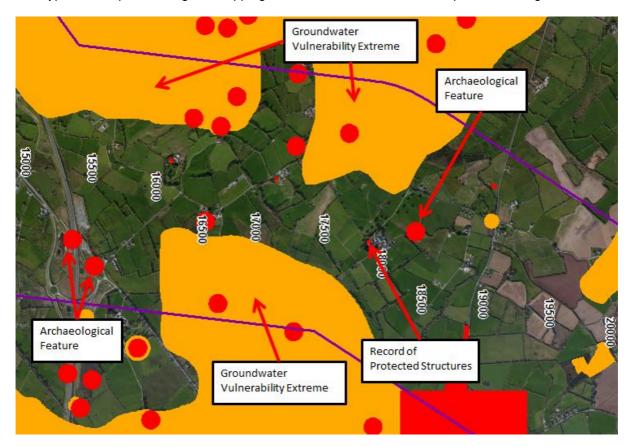


Figure 1-12 – Typical example of environmental constraints identified within the 'Preferred Route Corridor' (generally 2km)

This mapping is developed further with the merging of technical constraints (see Section 1.4.2). This considered, inter alia, the following:

- a) Maintaining a pipeline elevation profile to optimise system (engineering) operation;
- b) Avoidance of areas of poor ground, where possible;
- c) Minimising the number of major obstructions such as road, rail and river crossings;
- d) Minimising landowner impact; and
- e) Ease of access, both during construction and operation, to the existing road infrastructure.



For the same area extent shown in Figure 1-12 the technical constraints are identified in Figure 1-13.

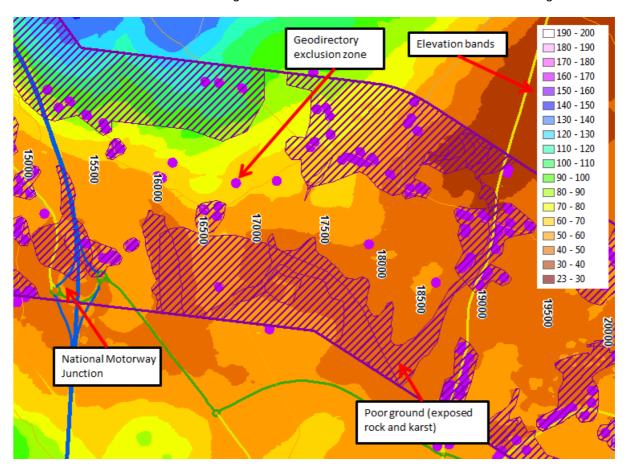


Figure 1-13 – Typical example of technical constraints identified within the 'Preferred Route Corridor' (generally 2km)

The combined effect of environmental and technical constraints, informed the decision making process; see Figure 1-14.



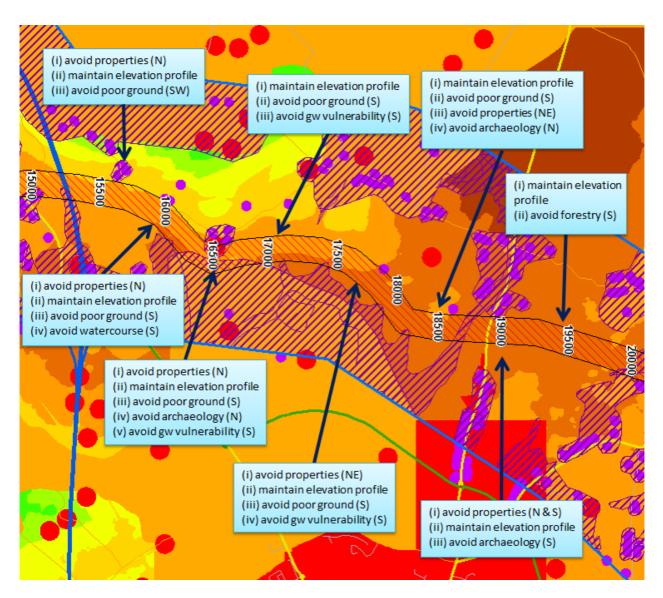


Figure 1-14 - Typical example of decision making process adopted in defining the 'Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor'

This represented an initial desktop assessment into the identification of a 'Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor'; reached, by consensus, by the various Specialists/ specialisms.

The assessment is an iterative process which affords each of the specialisms opportunity to promote constraints, categorise their importance, and ensure appropriate actions, mitigatory or otherwise, have been taken. Figure 1-15 gives a sample 'snapshot' of how information was recorded from Specialists; and the appropriate correction. *Note: the constraint classification, and consensus reached between specialisms, was paramount in confirming the desktop assessment of the 'Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor'.*



Specialism Chainage	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna (terrestrial)	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna (Aquatic)	Landscape & Visual	Traffic and Transportation	Adjust Corridor
17500	Reduce no of hedgerows	Reduce no of stream crossings Low Impact - crossing of local road approx chainage 18000 Low Impact - crossing of R494 Stream crossing and road crossing Regional Road approx chainage			
18000			Corridor adjusted to east between 17500- 18500 to avoid mature treelines		
18500			intes to se avoided		7
19000			stream crossing and road crossing	Regional Road approx chainage	No change to corridor.
19500		1	Mature treelines and copse of trees		

Figure 1-15 - Sample - Specialist Assessments on the 'Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor'

To validate a 'Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor', field investigation were carried out, between May 2016 and October 2016, where the Specialists surveyed this pipeline corridor. This was supported by landowner liaison and consultation with local stakeholders to avail of local advice and knowledge, and to establish known facts that may have a bearing on pipeline routing.

Subsequently, the in situ investigations have resulted in adjustments to the "Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor" as originally positioned using environmental and technical datasets, and Geodirectory; see Figure 1-16.

The 'Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor', incorporating adjustments from in situ investigations is the **"Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor".** See section 1.7 for mapping.



Figure 1-16 - Sample - Identification of 'Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor' following Environmental Surveys



1.6 "Indicative 50m Pipeline Corridor" Selection Methodology

The selection of the "Indicative 50m Pipeline Corridor", the next step in siting of the supply main, has been identified in consideration of known technical and environmental constraints, as well as feedback from landowners as part of the investigative surveys. The final corridor will be subject to the following:

- Feedback from the FOAR public consultation on the "Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor", and actions arising;
- A further constraints/requirements mapping exercise with the inclusion of an extended constraints/requirements dataset, augmented by additional information upon completion of the environmental surveys, as required;
- · Ongoing hydraulic design; and
- Ongoing consultation with landowners.

The "indicative 50m Pipeline Corridor" will be further developed and refined for positional adjustments arising from work outlined in this Section 1.6.

1.6.1 Public Consultation Feedback

This final consultative step in the process will consider, in particular, the public consultation on the "Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor", any pertinent issues that may have arisen over the intervening period, the corrective actions taken, where required, but ensuring that at all times proposals are aligned with the environmental assessments.

Note: Design work is continuing on the "Indicative 50m Pipeline Corridor, within which the final pipeline position will be situated, and some changes are to be expected as part of that process. While such changes will take place after this fourth stage of non-statutory Public Consultation; engagement with affected landowners and communities will be an ongoing process, and the final position of the pipeline route will be part of the planning application documentation, on which An Bord Pleanála will conduct statutory consultation under the planning process.

1.6.2 Environmental Surveys

Extensive field surveys are required to support the establishment of a robust environmental baseline. The extent and scope of these surveys were identified by the Specialists/ specialisms during the desktop review (during the preparation of the POAR), and undertaken in support of the identification of the 'Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor' carried out for this FOAR. These surveys will continue, and support, a full and proper impact assessment of the "Indicative 50m Pipeline Corridor" and to enable suitable mitigation to be incorporated, as required.

The FOAR is offered for public consultation along with an *EIS Scoping Report*, where comments are invited on the scope and methodologies proposed for Environmental Impact Assessment on the preferred scheme.

1.6.3 Landowner Engagement

Landowner engagement is currently being carried out by Irish Water via Landowner Liaison Officers (LLOs). The function of LLOs includes relaying issues raised by landowners to the project team for consideration in the identification of the "Indicative 50m Pipeline Corridor.

Note: The "Indicative 50m Pipeline Corridor" refers to the minimum easement required to facilitate construction of the works, generally; however it should be noted that additional space is likely to be required, at major road and other infrastructure crossings, and otherwise at intervals of approximately 500m to provide working and stockpiling space for surplus excavated materials.



Because of the large pipeline diameter and route curvature limitations, positional adjustments, where possible, will be undertaken in a collective way, taking these issues into account.

The "Indicative 50m Pipeline Corridor" represents the least constrained route for the construction of a supply main between the water treatment plant and the termination point reservoir, the point of connection to the Dublin Water Supply Area; primarily defined by extensive environmental constraint mapping, and optimised (engineering) to efficiently convey the treated water.

The final route will incorporate those line adjustments which are possible within the engineering constraints of a large diameter pipeline, and developed from a collective consideration of views expressed in consultation with each of the individual landowners, taking account of their advices with regard to their particular lands, and aligned to cause the least impact, during construction and operation.

1.7 Drawings

The 'Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor' and an "Indicative 50m Pipeline Corridor" is presented in this Report (refer to Schedule of Drawings – main body of FOAR).

Supporting drawings are presented within this appendix as a number of map sets, as detailed in Table 1-5.

Table 1-5 Drawing List and Description

Map Set	Map Number	Contents	Description
1	32105801-FOAR-001 to 32105801-FOAR- 034	Constraints database Least Constrained Route Corridor (generally 2km) Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor	The maps outline the desktop review undertaken in identifying an initial "Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor" from within the "Least Constrained Route Corridor" (generally 2km) as defined in the POAR.
			The constraints database outlined in Section 1.4.1 and Section 1.4.2 is presented along the corridor length.
2	32105801-FOAR-036 to 32105801-FOAR- 070	Preferred Route Corridor (generally 2km) Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor	The maps capture the environmental surveys undertaken in investigating the initial "Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor", and subsequent identification of the "Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor".
		Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor Least Constrained Sites	Residual impacts remaining within the "Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor" which require further investigation during the next Step are highlighted for consideration.
			Non-linear infrastructure sites are presented to assist the reader in understanding the reasons for route selection. The positioning of the non-linear infrastructure sites are presented within Chapter 11 of the FOAR – Main Report.
3	32105801-FOAR-100 to 32105801-FOAR- 189	Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor Indicative 50m Pipeline Corridor	Presented within the Schedule of Drawings in the FOAR – Main Report. The maps show the "Indicative 50m Pipeline Corridor" from within the "Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor".



Least Constrained Pipeline Route Corridor (generally 2km) & Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor

Drawing No.	Title
32105801-FOAR-001	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 0 to 5km
32105801-FOAR-002	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 5 to 10km
32105801-FOAR-003	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 10 to 15km
32105801-FOAR-004	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 15 to 20km
32105801-FOAR-005	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 20 to 25km
32105801-FOAR-006	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 25 to 30km
32105801-FOAR-007	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 30 to 35km
32105801-FOAR-008	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 35 to 40km
32105801-FOAR-009	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 40 to 45km
32105801-FOAR-010	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 45 to 50km
32105801-FOAR-011	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 50 to 55km
32105801-FOAR-012	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 55 to 60km
32105801-FOAR-013	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 60 to 65km
32105801-FOAR-014	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 65 to 70km
32105801-FOAR-015	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 70 to 75km
32105801-FOAR-016	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 75 to 80km
32105801-FOAR-017	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 80 to 85km
32105801-FOAR-018	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 85 to 90km
32105801-FOAR-019	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 90 to 95km

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Drawing No.	Title
32105801-FOAR-020	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 95 to 100km
32105801-FOAR-021	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 100 to 105km
32105801-FOAR-022	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 105 to 110km
32105801-FOAR-023	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 110 to 115km
32105801-FOAR-024	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 115 to 120km
32105801-FOAR-025	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 120 to 125km
32105801-FOAR-026	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 125 to 130km
32105801-FOAR-027	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 130 to 135km
32105801-FOAR-028	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 135 to 140km
32105801-FOAR-029	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 140 to 145km
32105801-FOAR-030	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 145to 150km
32105801-FOAR-031	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 150 to 155km
32105801-FOAR-032	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 155 to 160km
32105801-FOAR-033	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 160 to 165km
32105801-FOAR-034	Identification of Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor: 165 to 170km



Preliminary 200m Pipeline Corridor & Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor

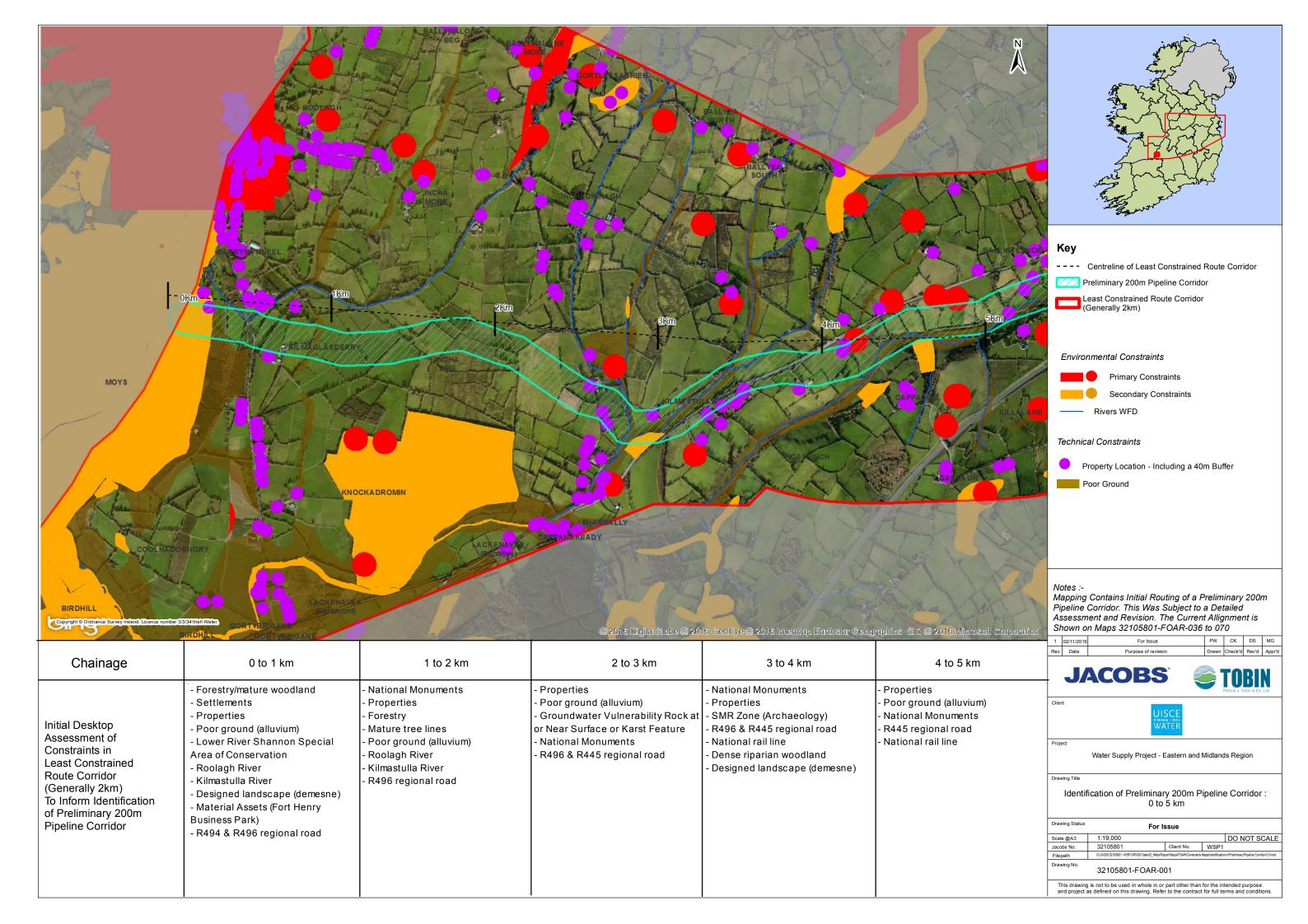
Drawing No.	Title
32105801-FOAR-036	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 0 to 5km
32105801-FOAR-037	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 5 to 10km
32105801-FOAR-038	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 10 to 15km
32105801-FOAR-039	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 15 to 20km
32105801-FOAR-040	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 20 to 25km
32105801-FOAR-041	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 25 to 30km
32105801-FOAR-042	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 30 to 35km
32105801-FOAR-043	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 35 to 40km
32105801-FOAR-044	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 40 to 45km
32105801-FOAR-045	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 45 to 50km
32105801-FOAR-046	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 50 to 55km
32105801-FOAR-047	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 55 to 60km
32105801-FOAR-048	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 60 to 65km
32105801-FOAR-049	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 65 to 70km
32105801-FOAR-050	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 70 to 75km
32105801-FOAR-051	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 75 to 80km
32105801-FOAR-052	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 80 to 85km
32105801-FOAR-053	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 85 to 90km
32105801-FOAR-054	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 90 to 95km

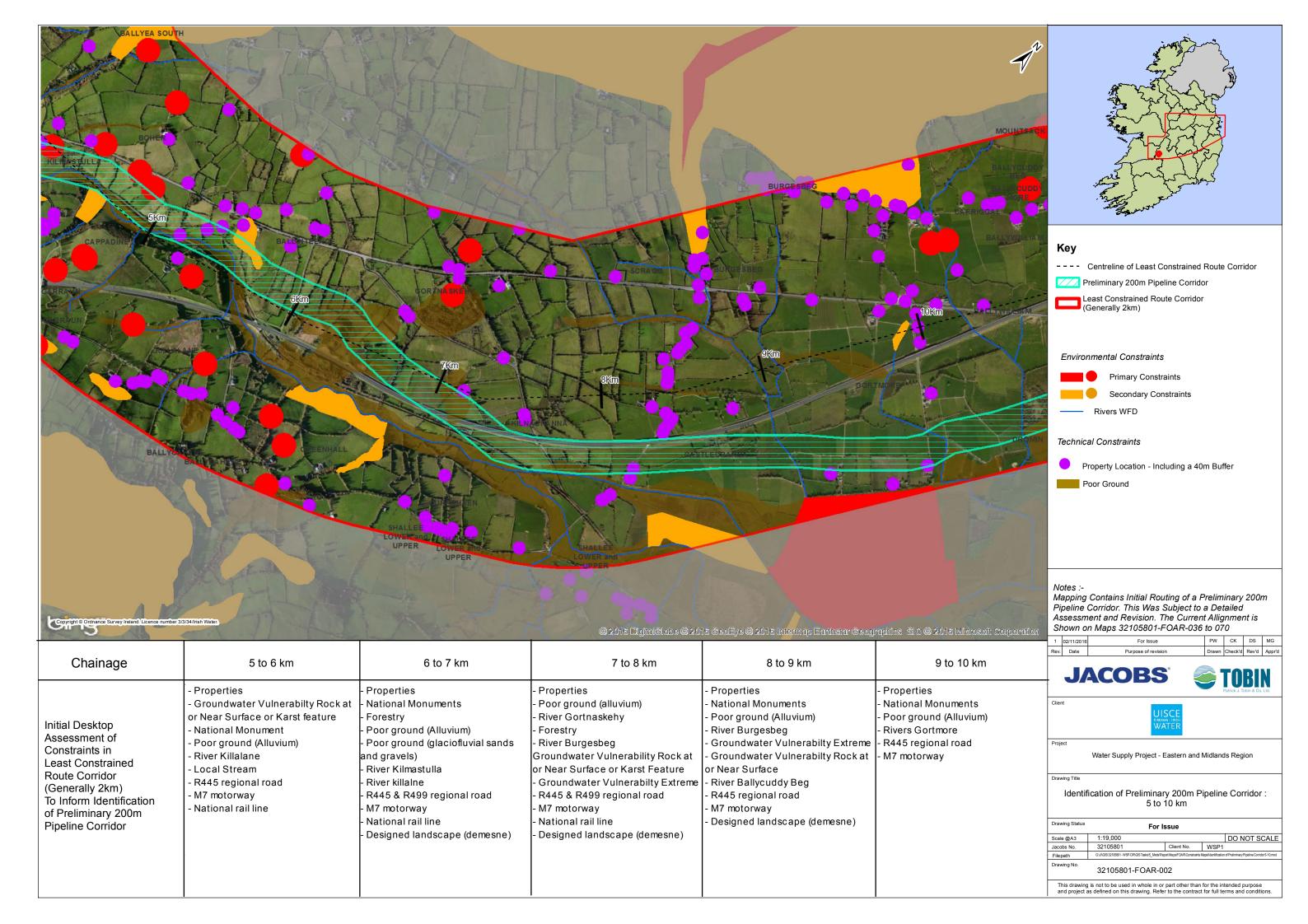


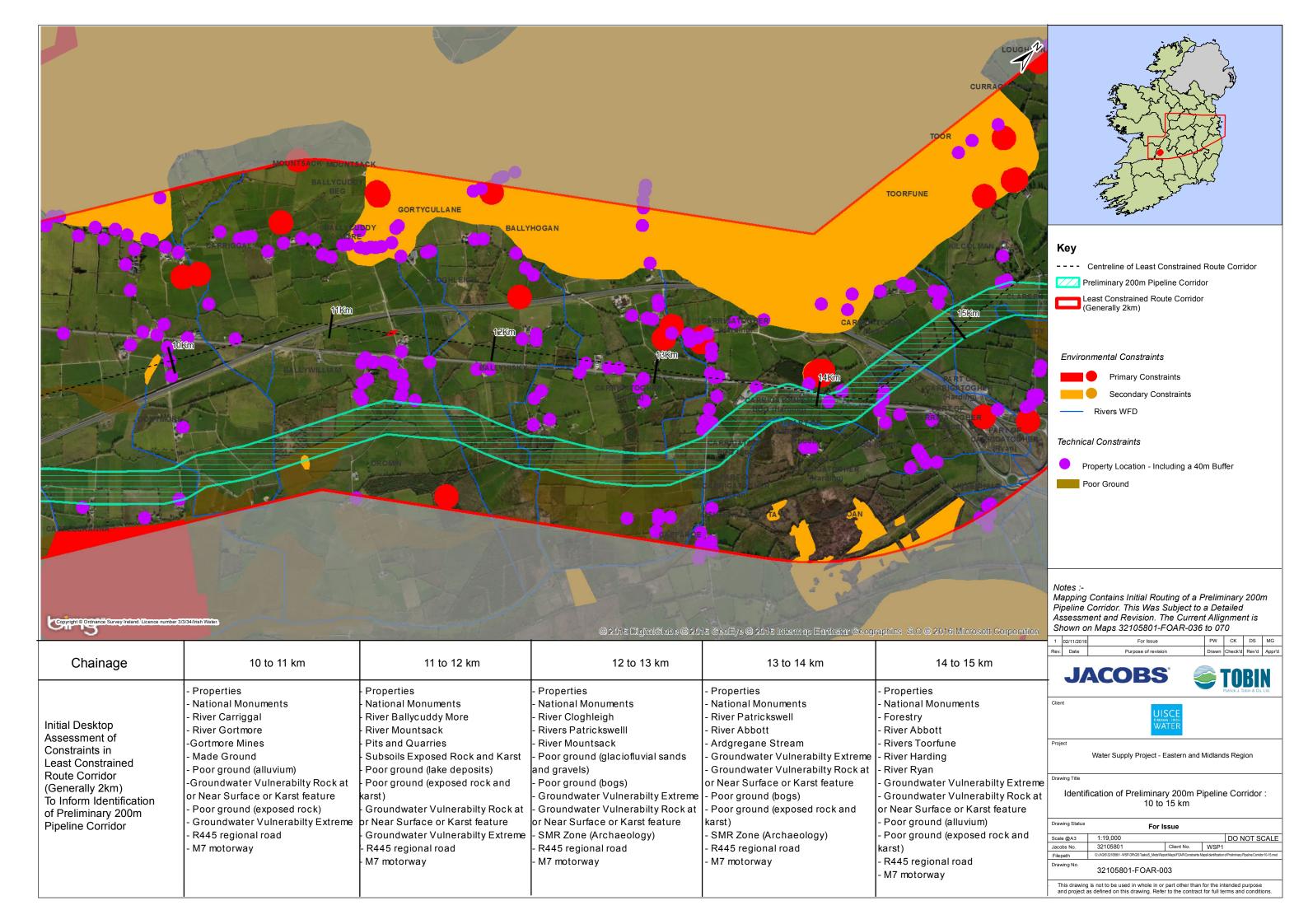
Drawing No.	Title
32105801-FOAR-055	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 95 to 100km
32105801-FOAR-056	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 100 to 105km
32105801-FOAR-057	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 105 to 110km
32105801-FOAR-058	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 110 to 115km
32105801-FOAR-059	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 115 to 120km
32105801-FOAR-060	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 120 to 125km
32105801-FOAR-061	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 125 to 130km
32105801-FOAR-062	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 130 to 135km
32105801-FOAR-063	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 135 to 140km
32105801-FOAR-064	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 140 to 145km
32105801-FOAR-065	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 145to 150km
32105801-FOAR-066	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 150 to 155km
32105801-FOAR-067	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 155 to 160km
32105801-FOAR-068	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 160 to 165km
32105801-FOAR-069	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 165 to 170km
32105801-FOAR-070	Identification of Preferred 200m Pipeline Corridor: 170 to 175km

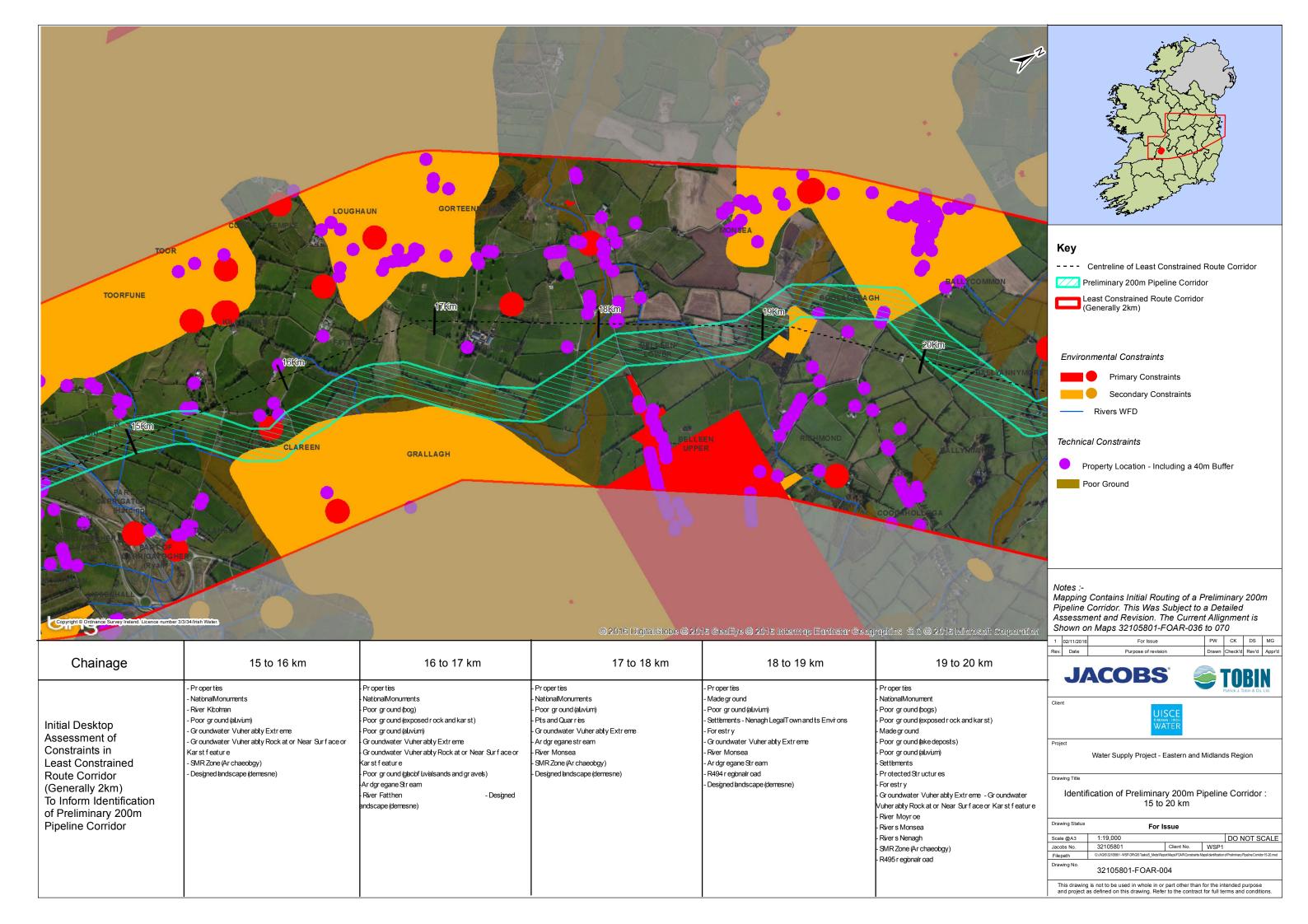


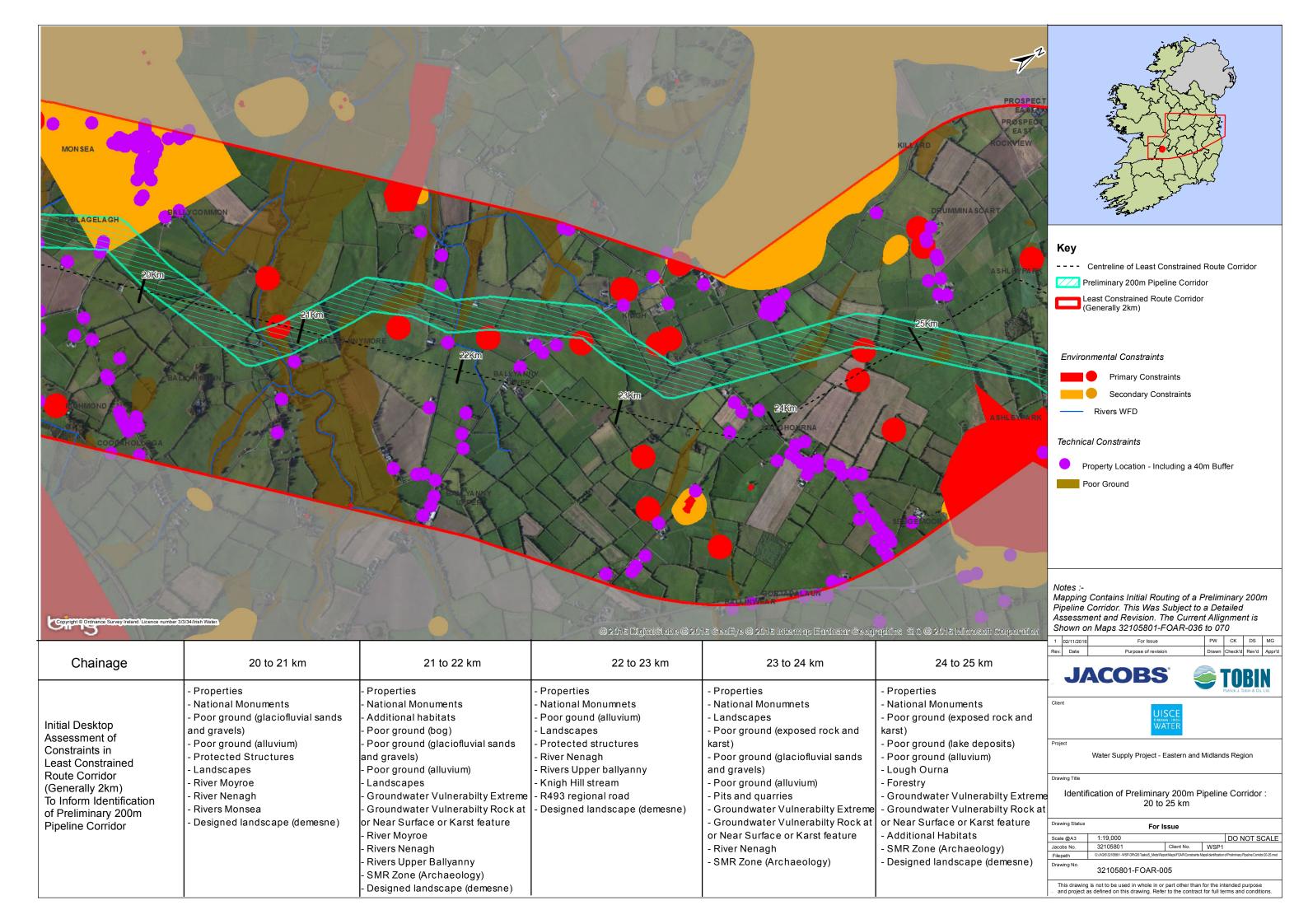


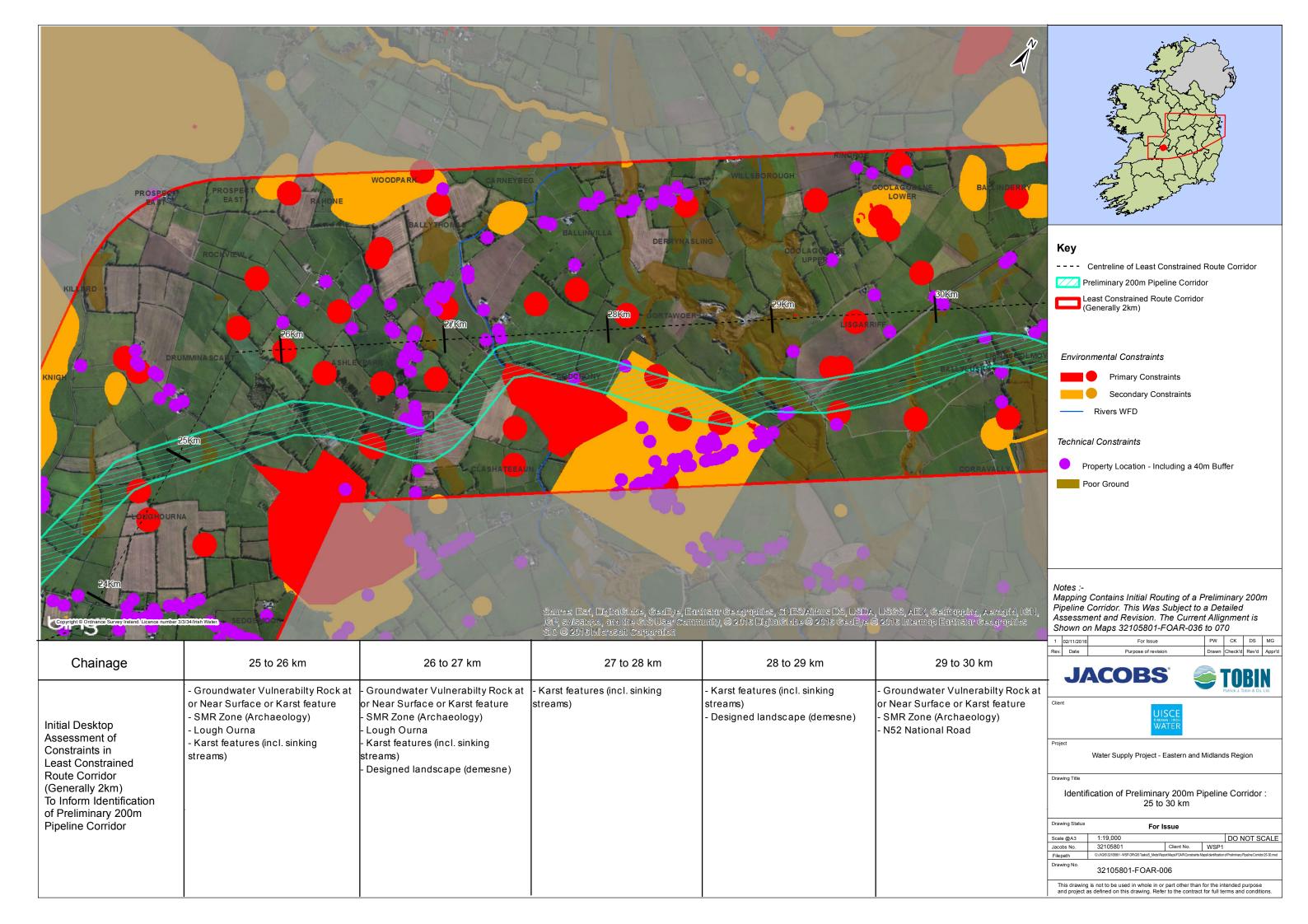


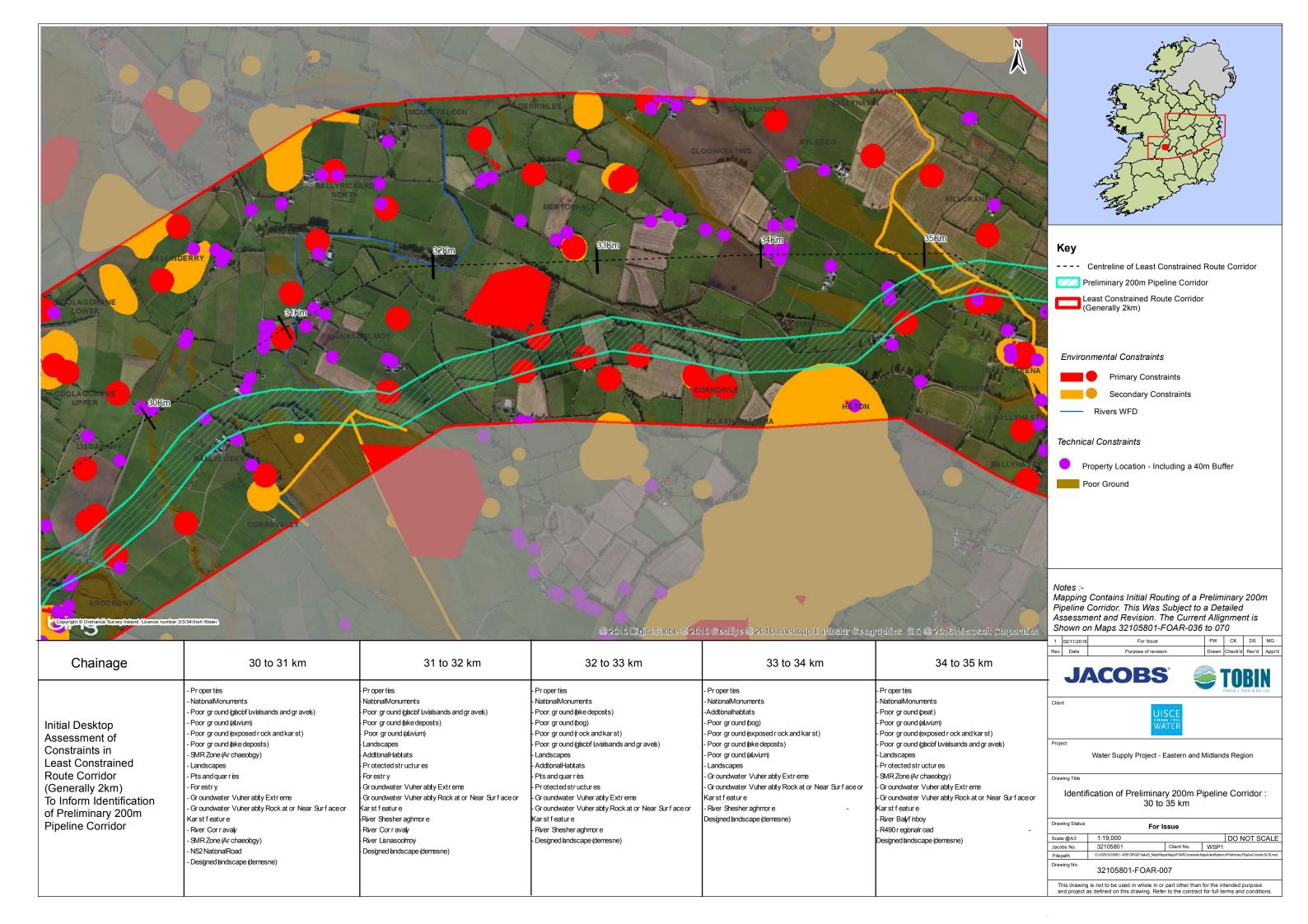


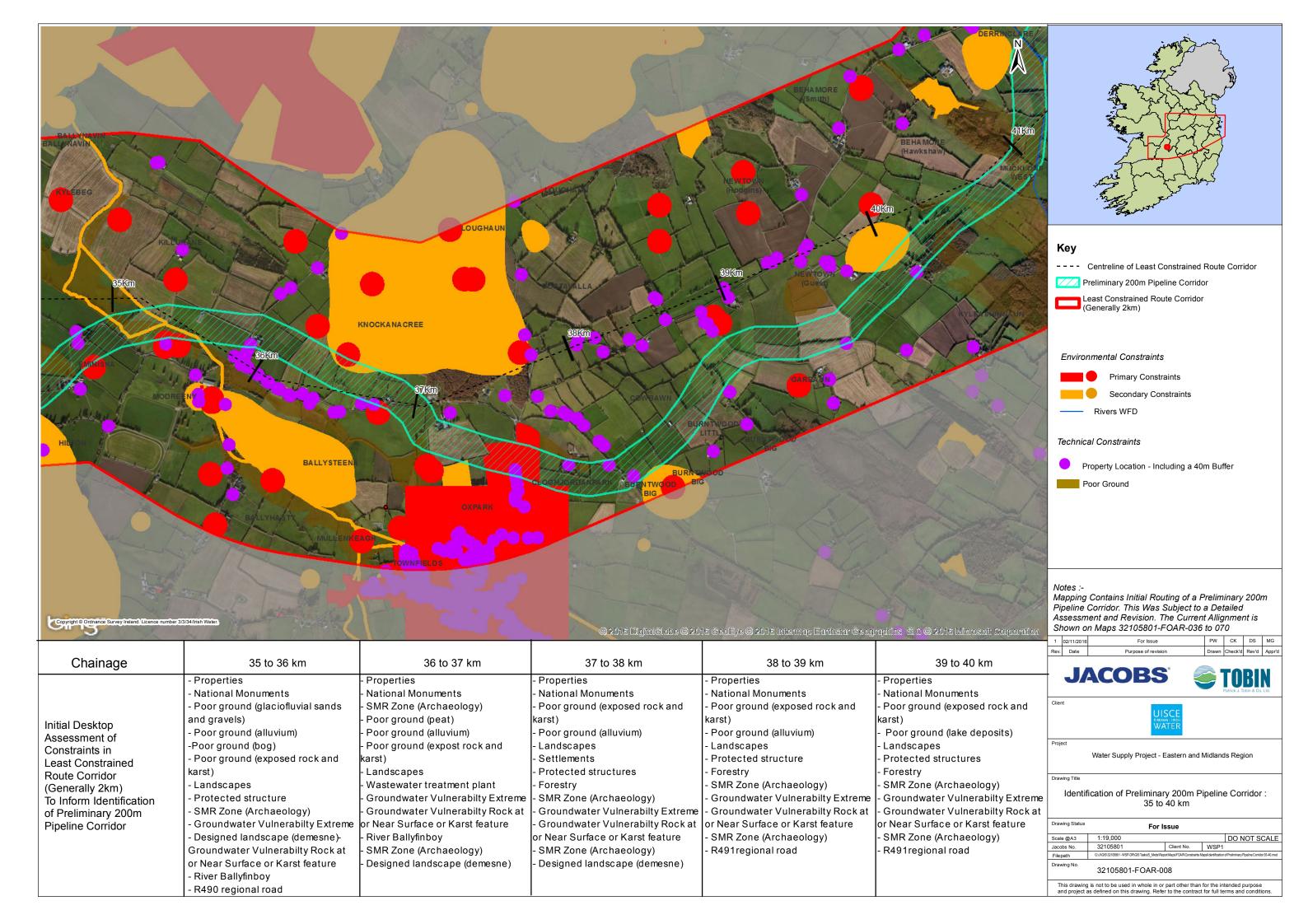


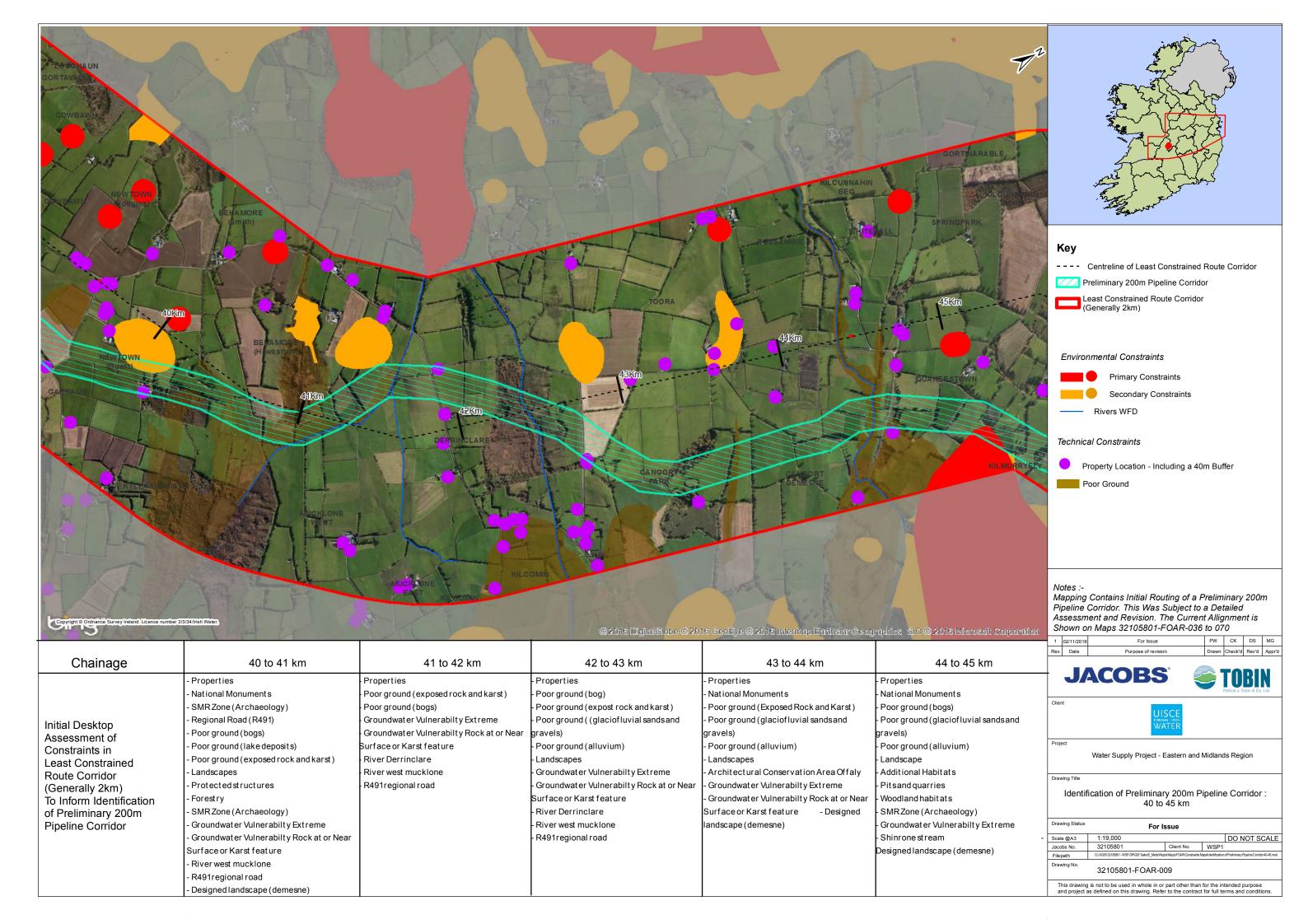


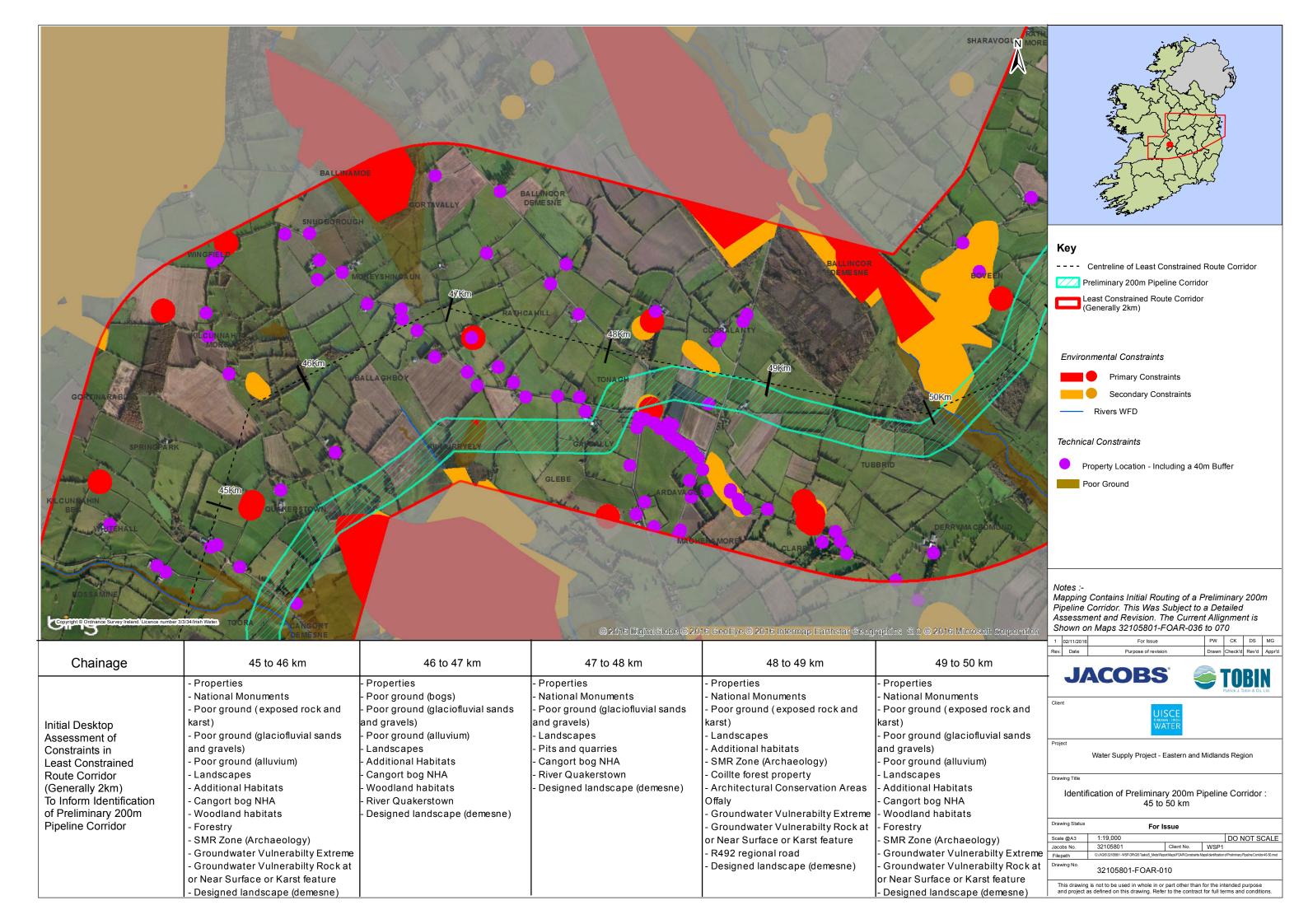


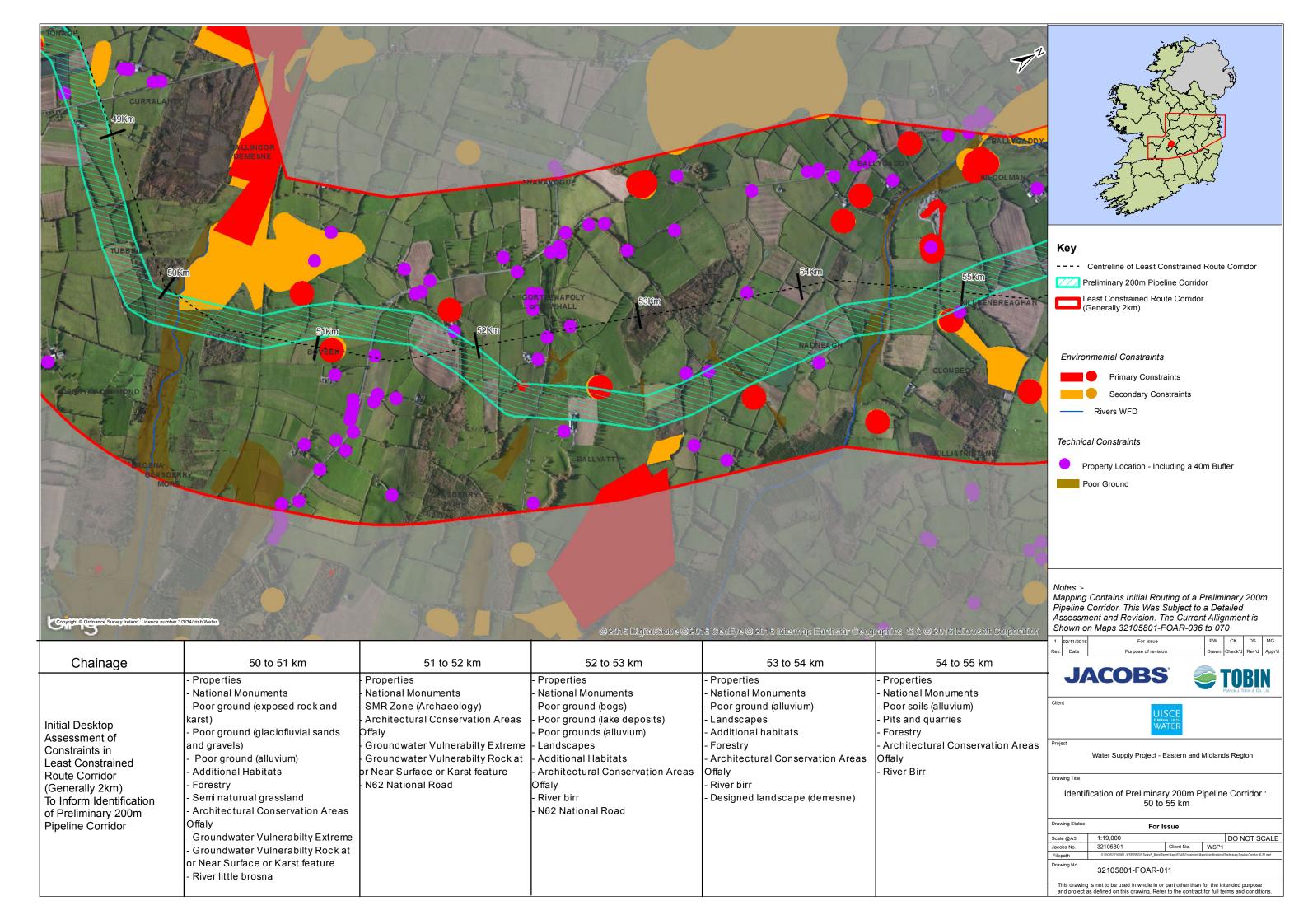


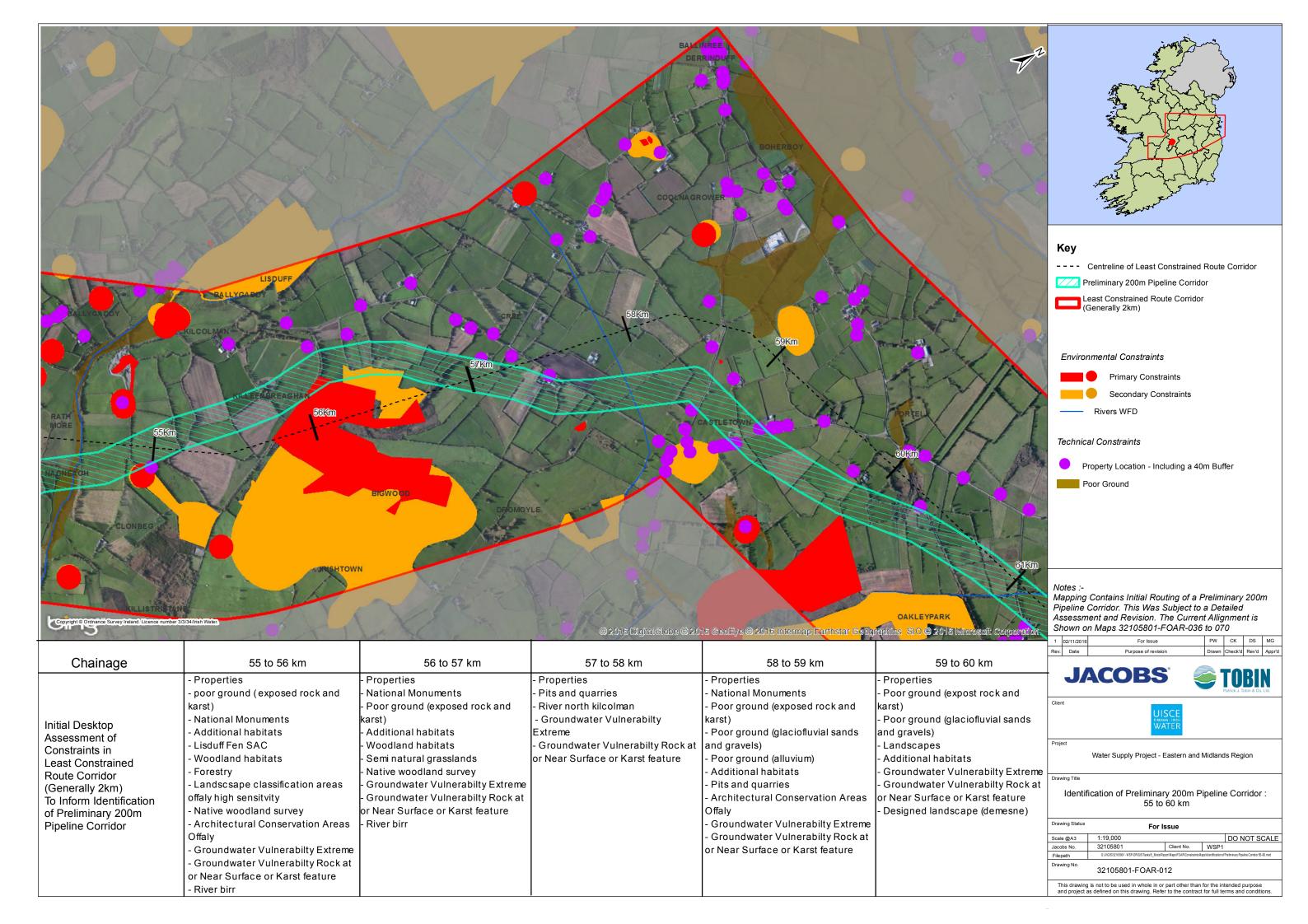


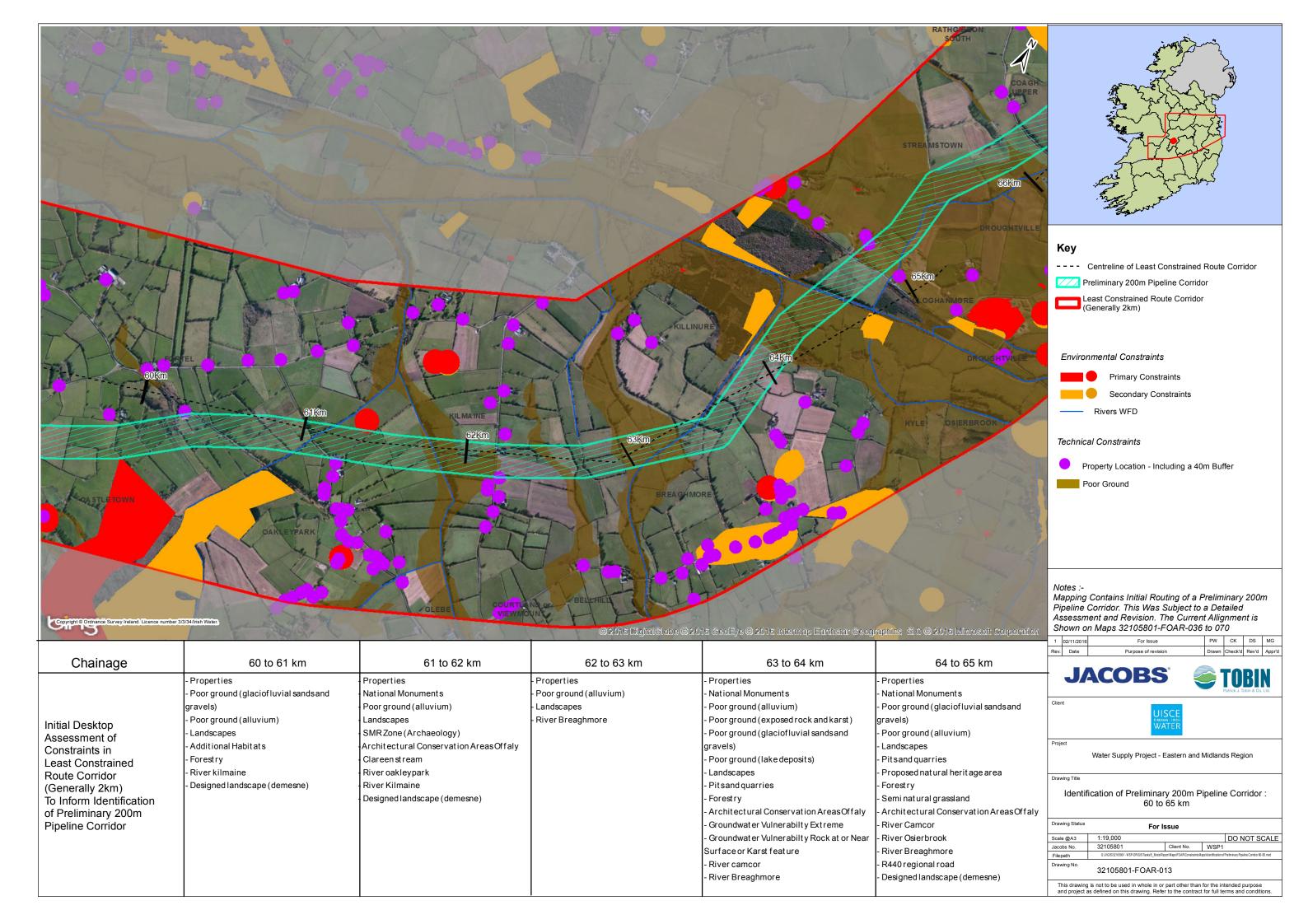


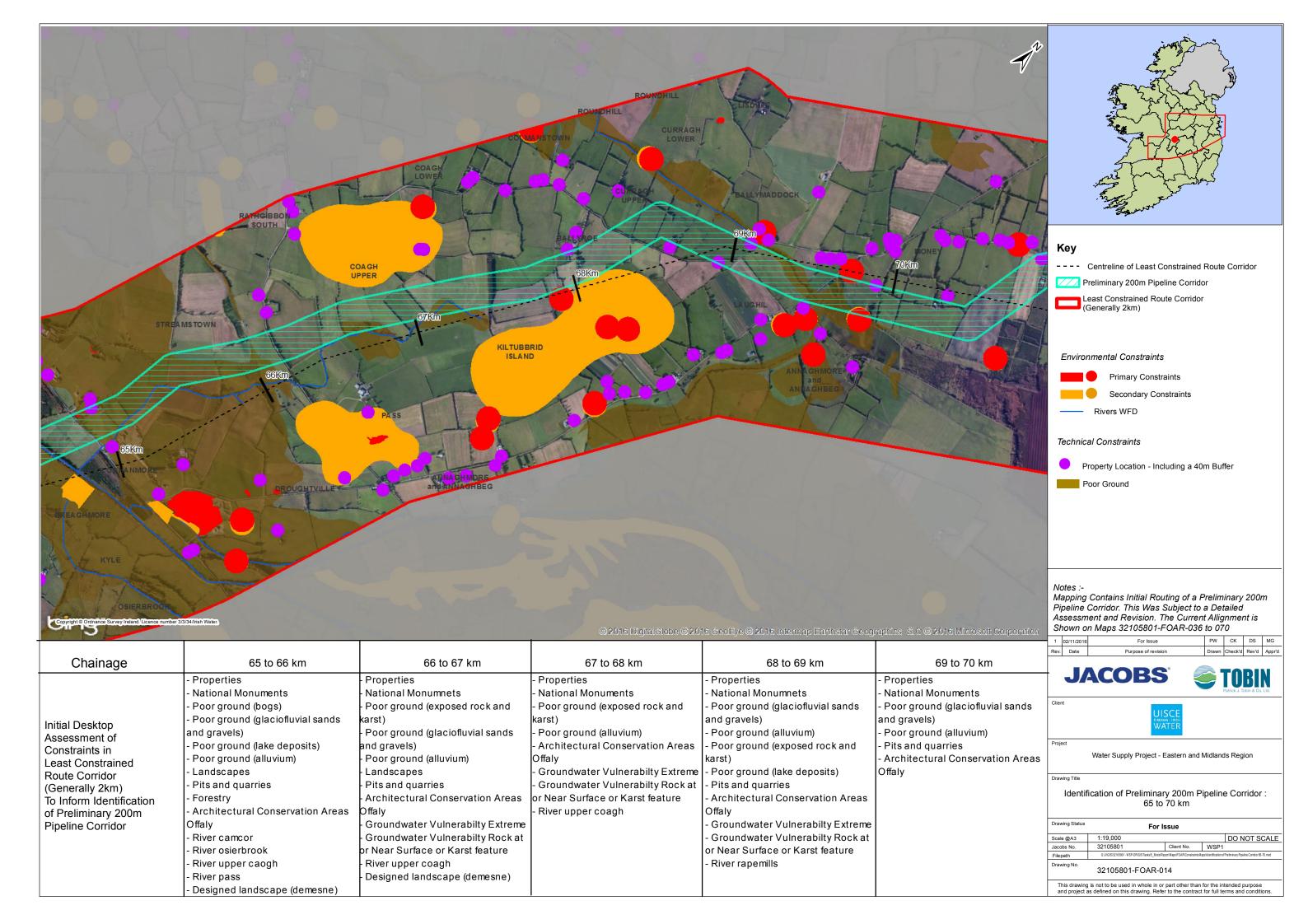


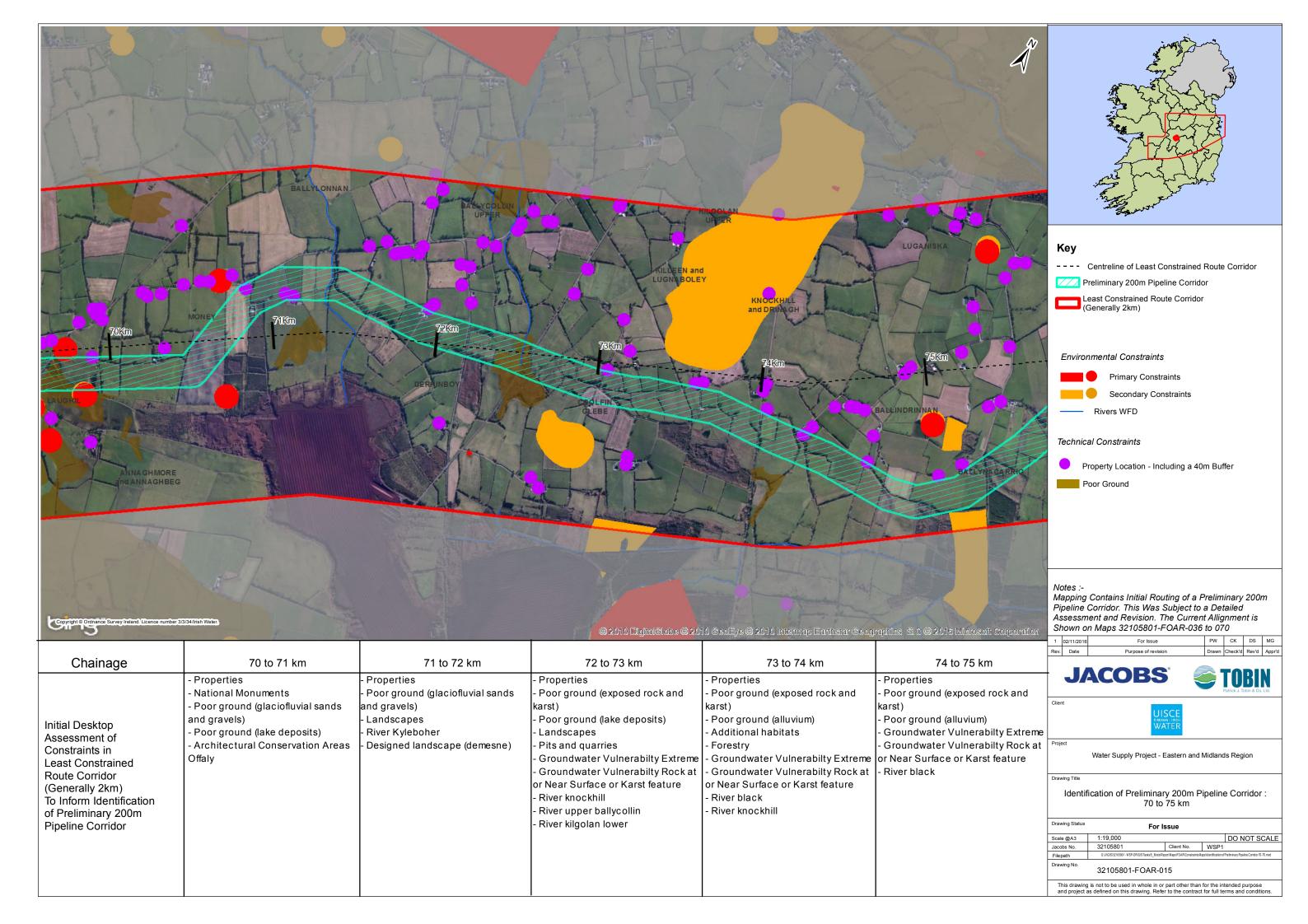


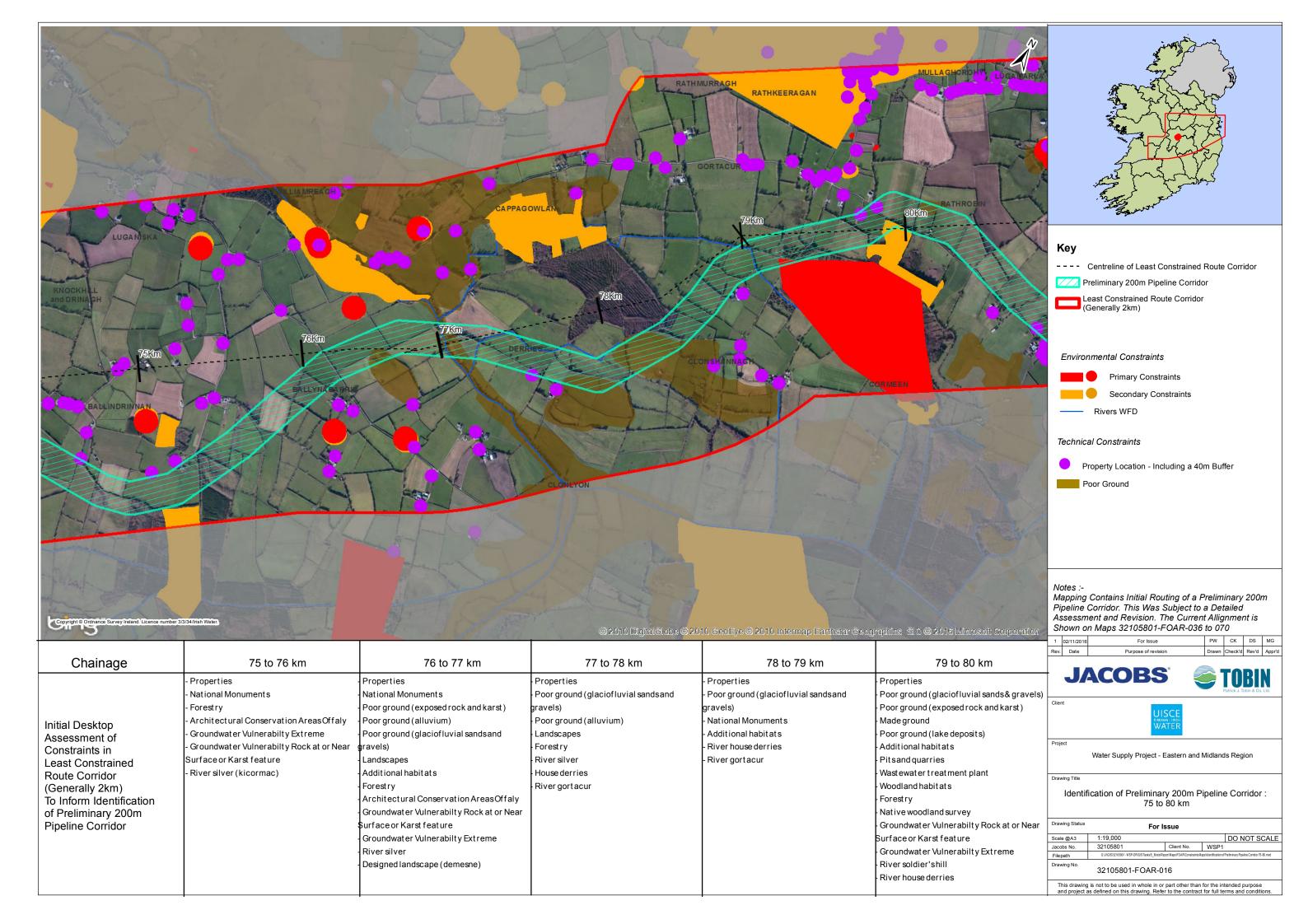


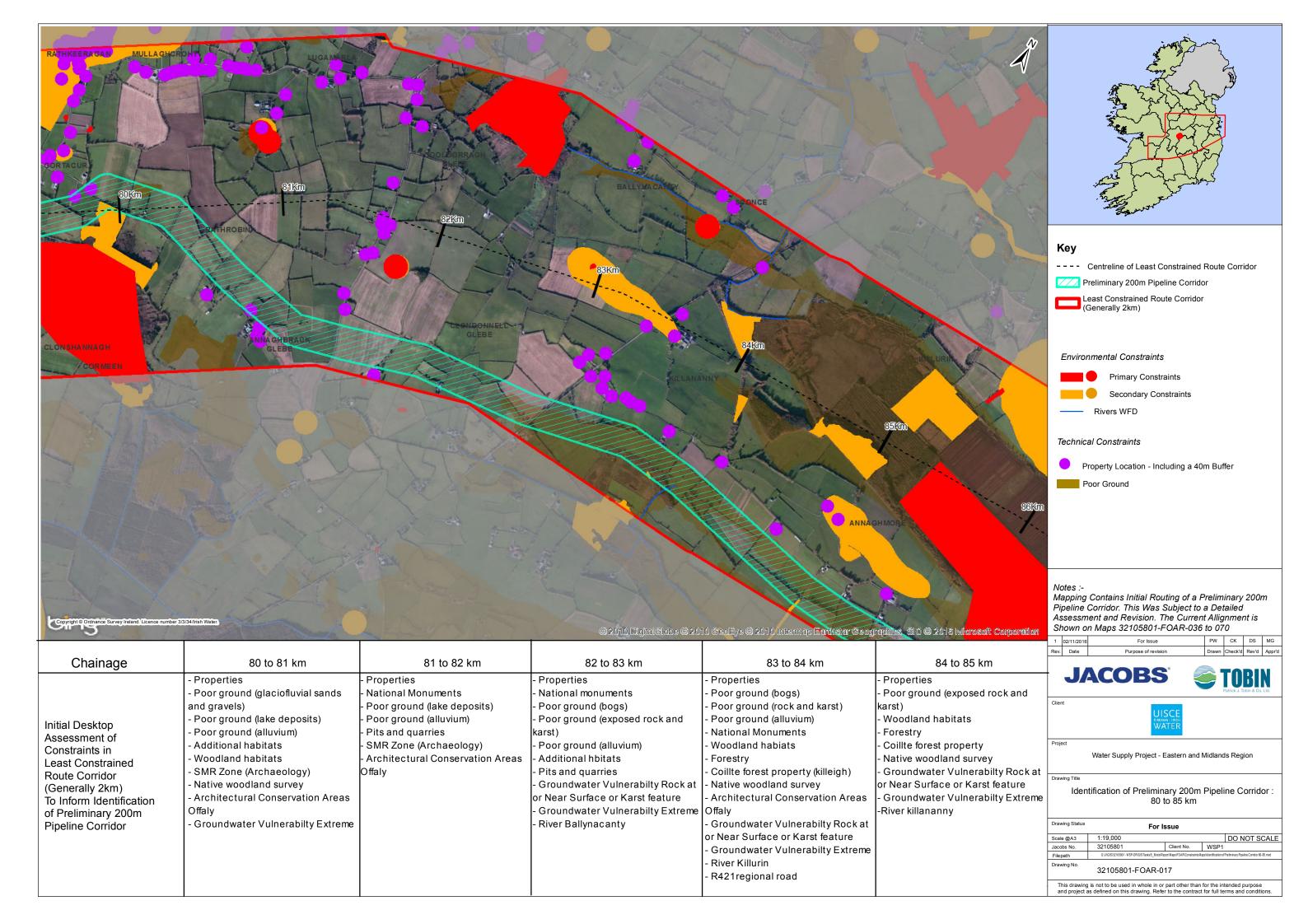


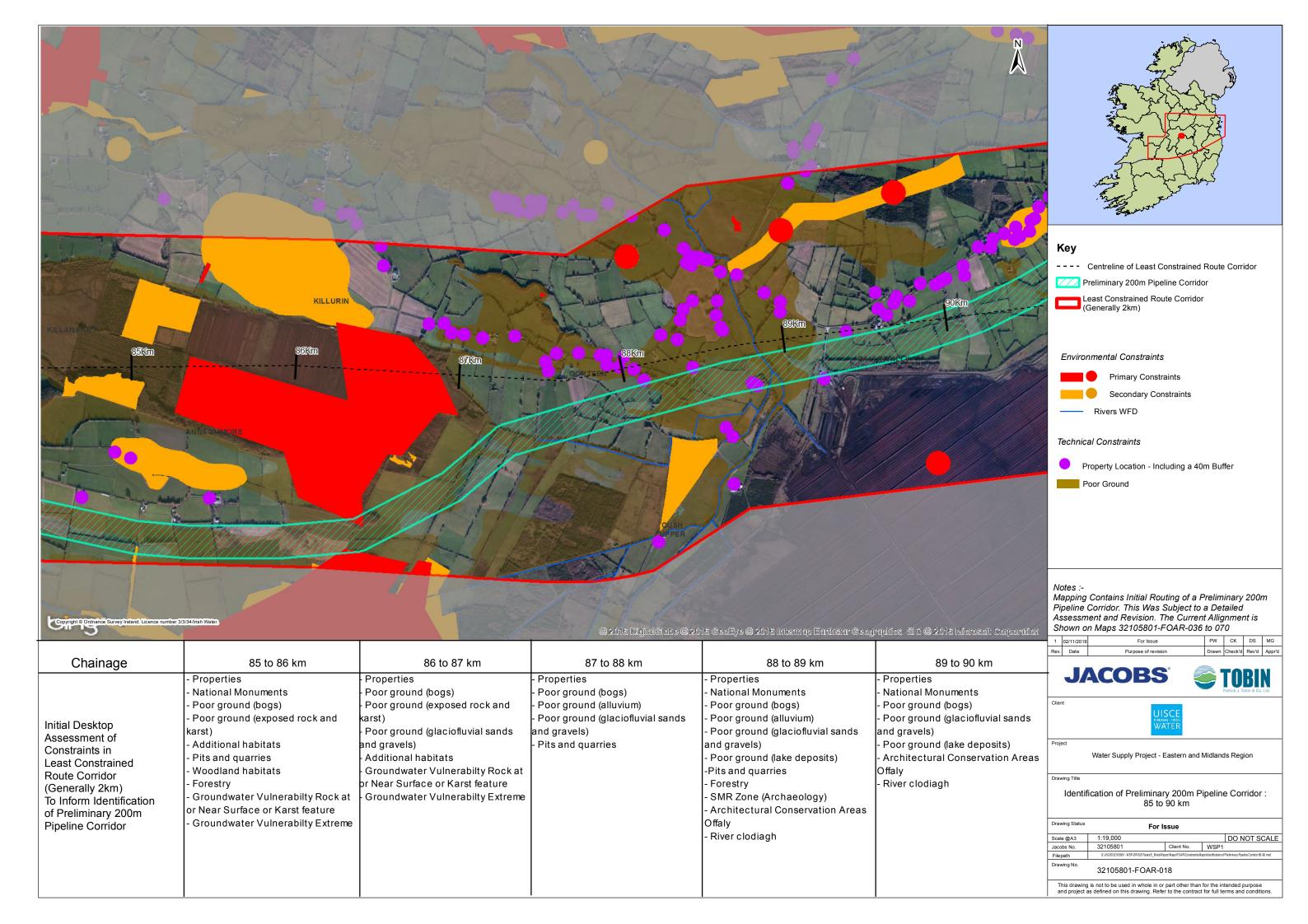


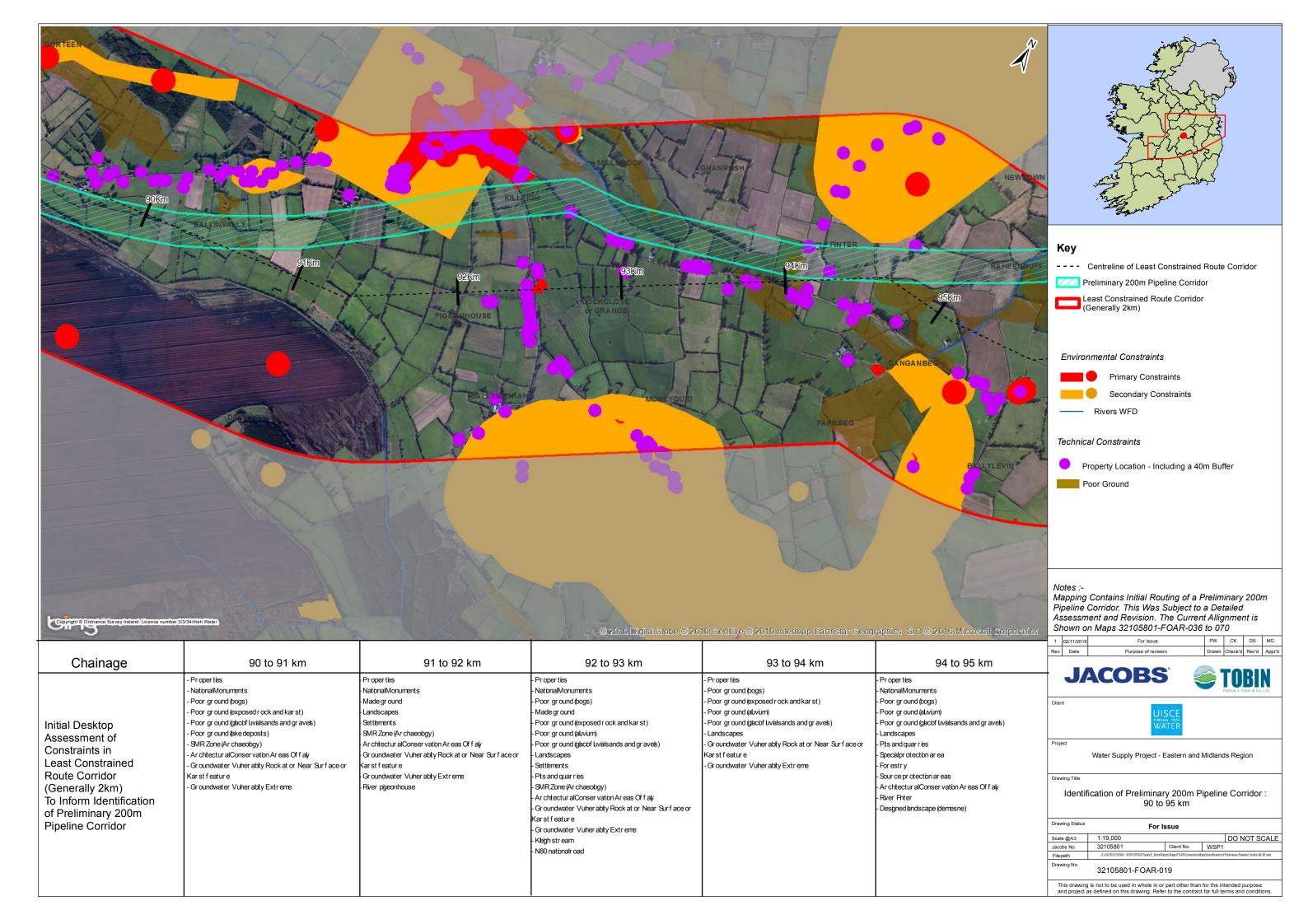


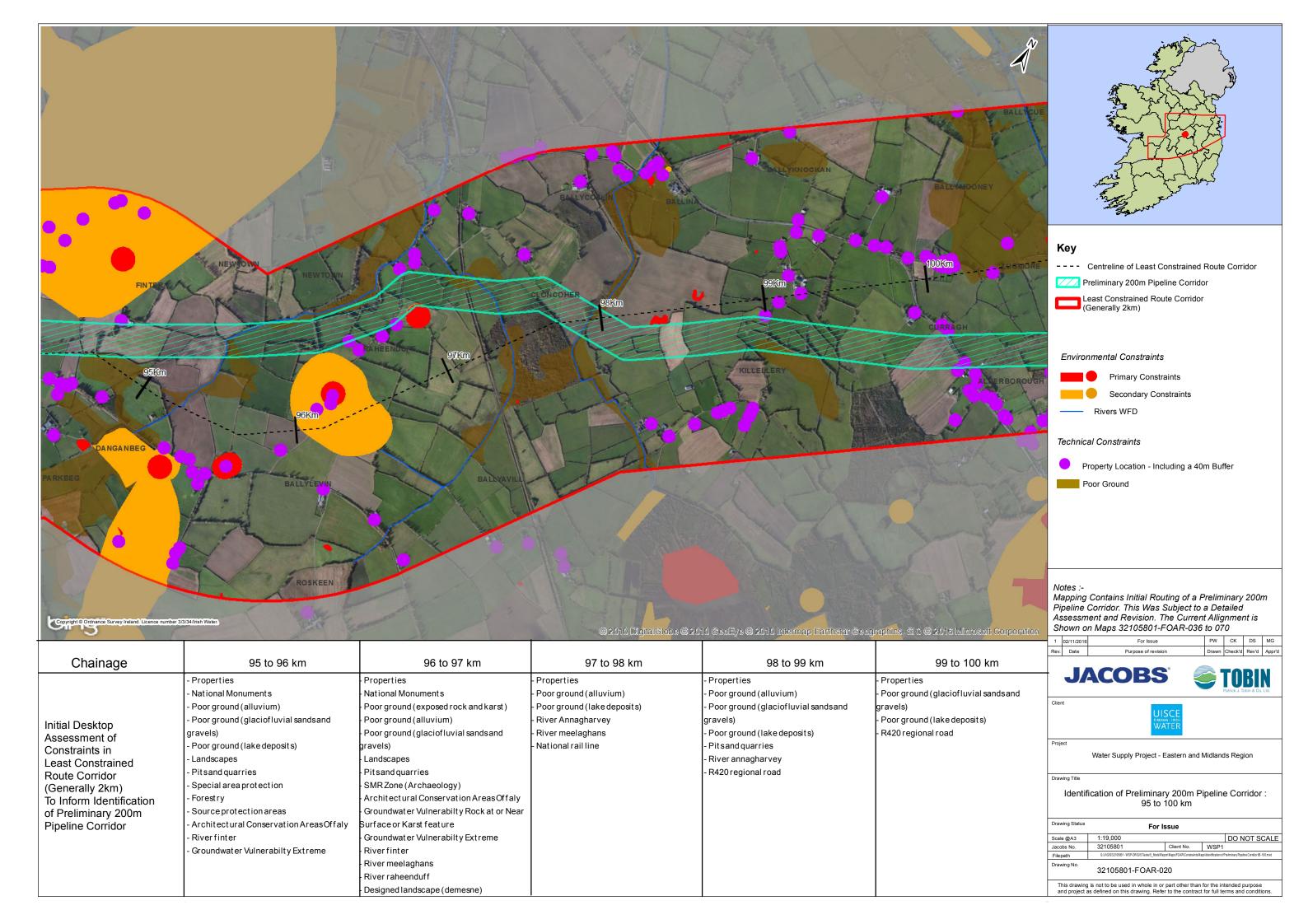


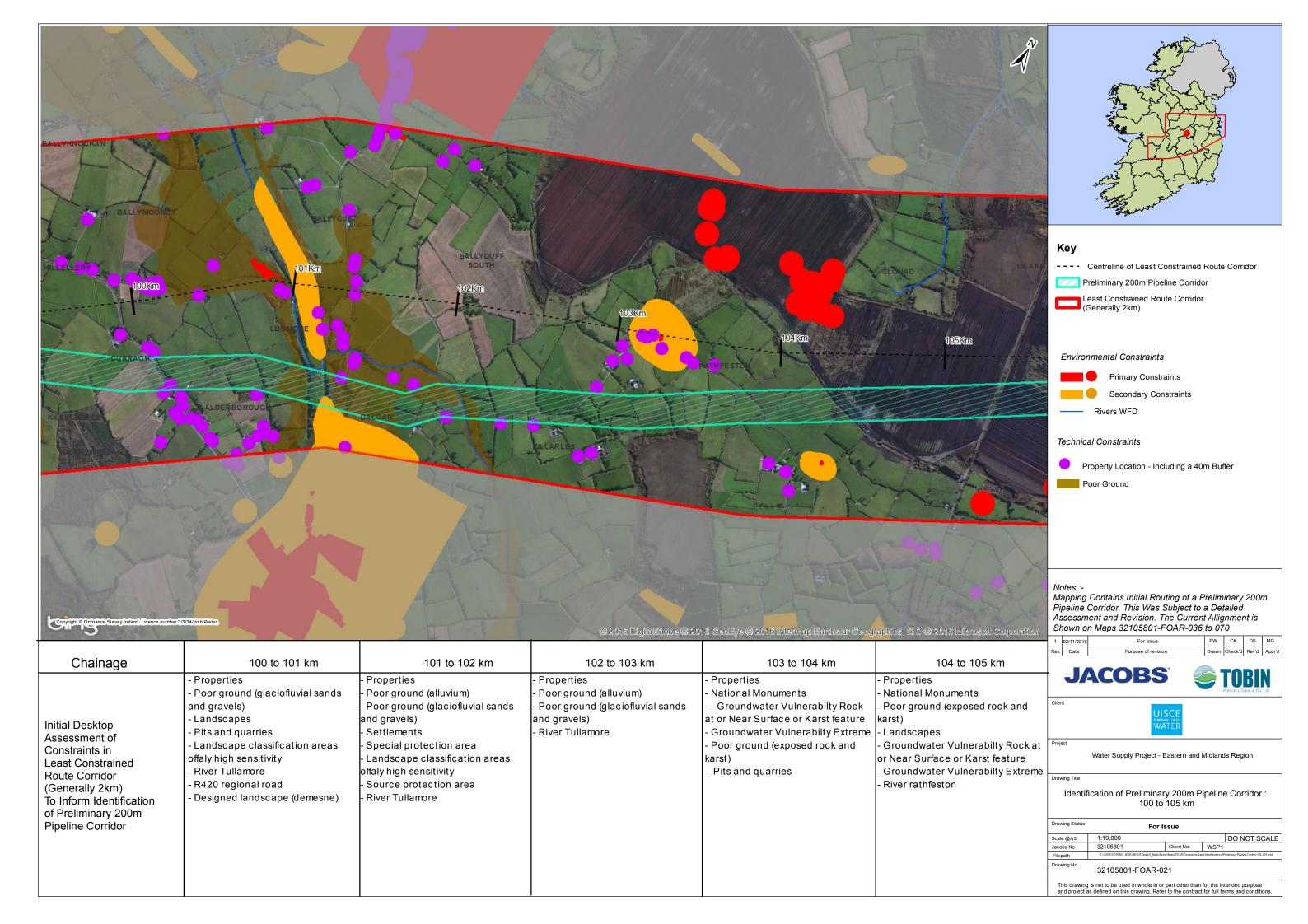


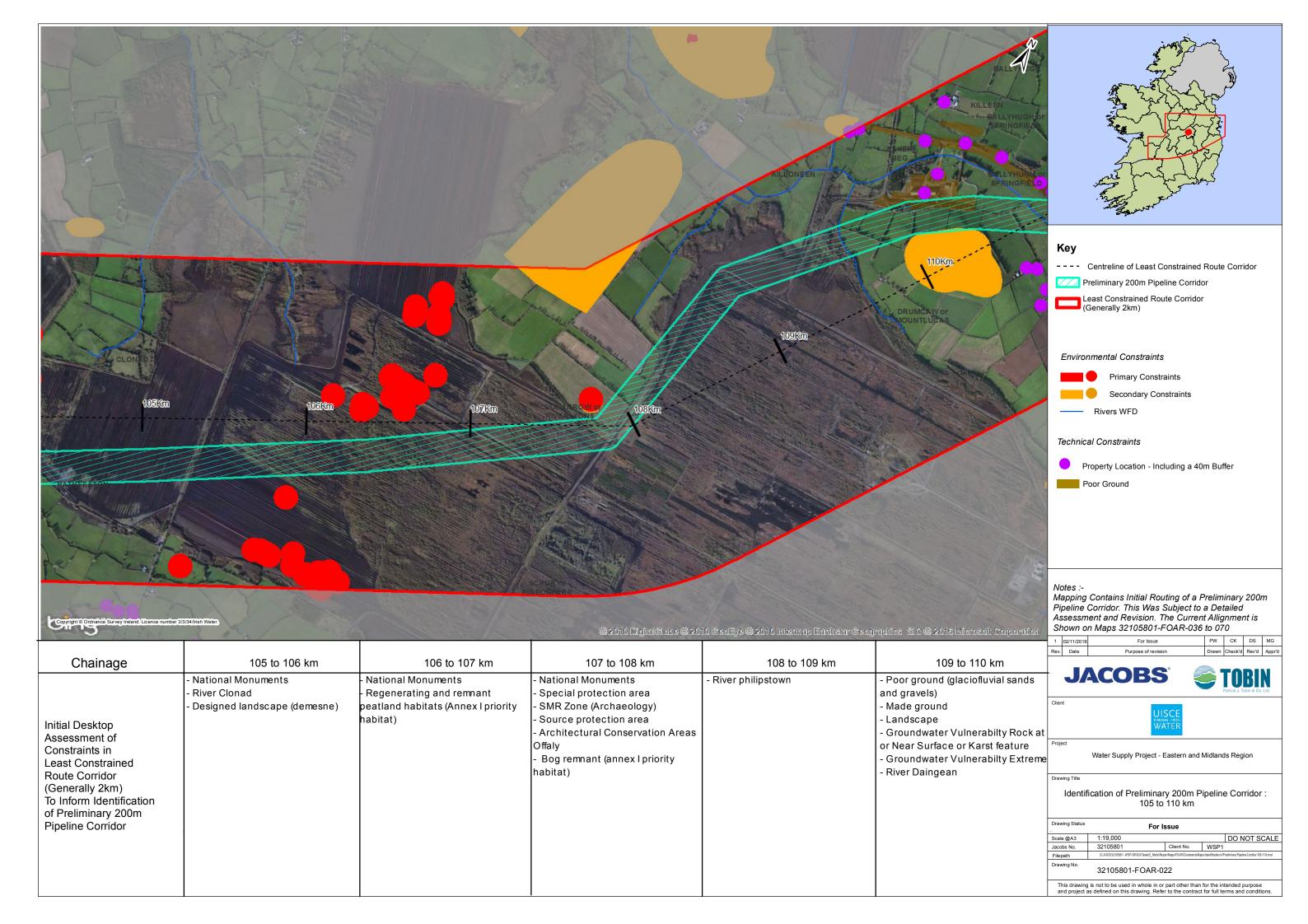


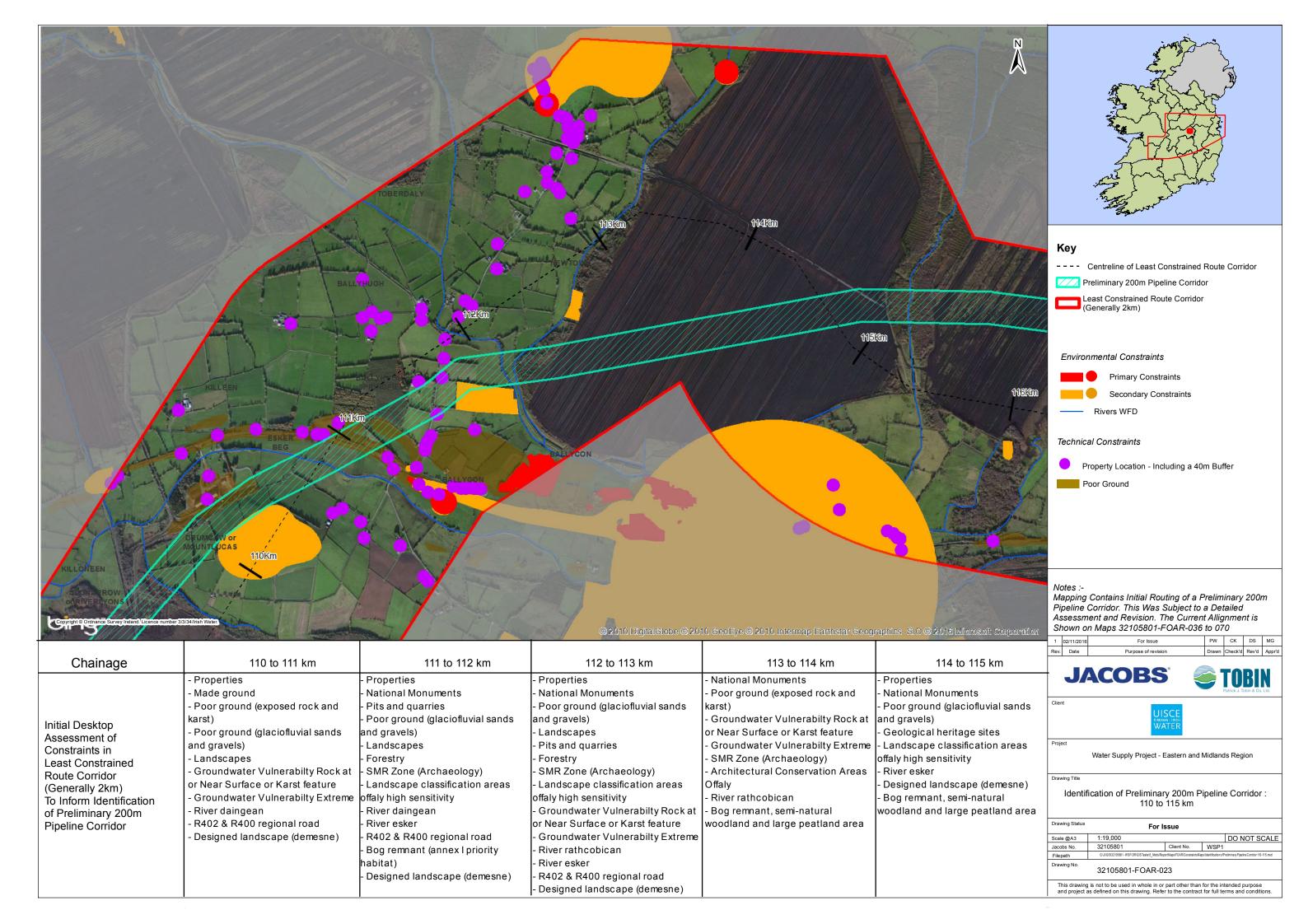


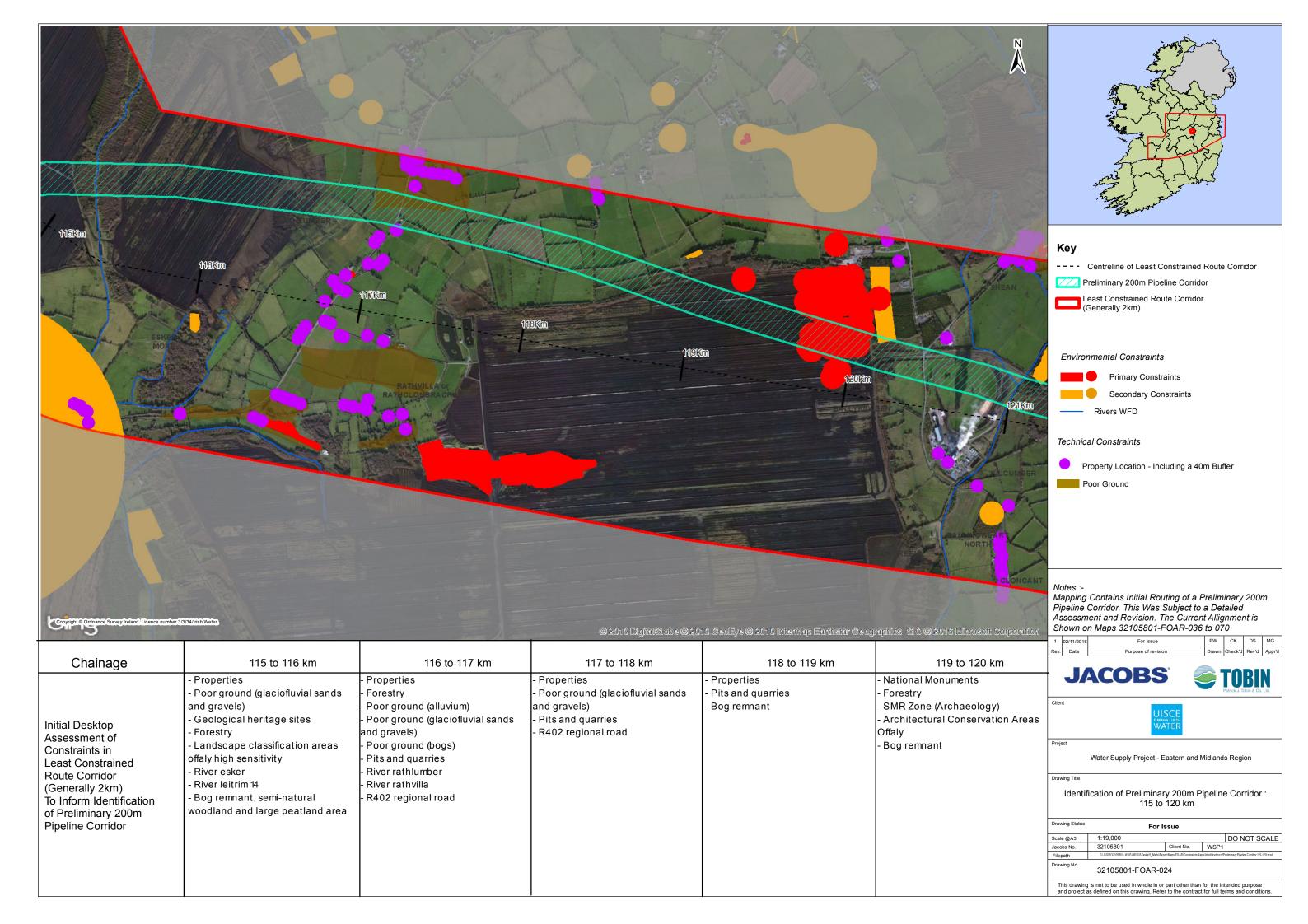


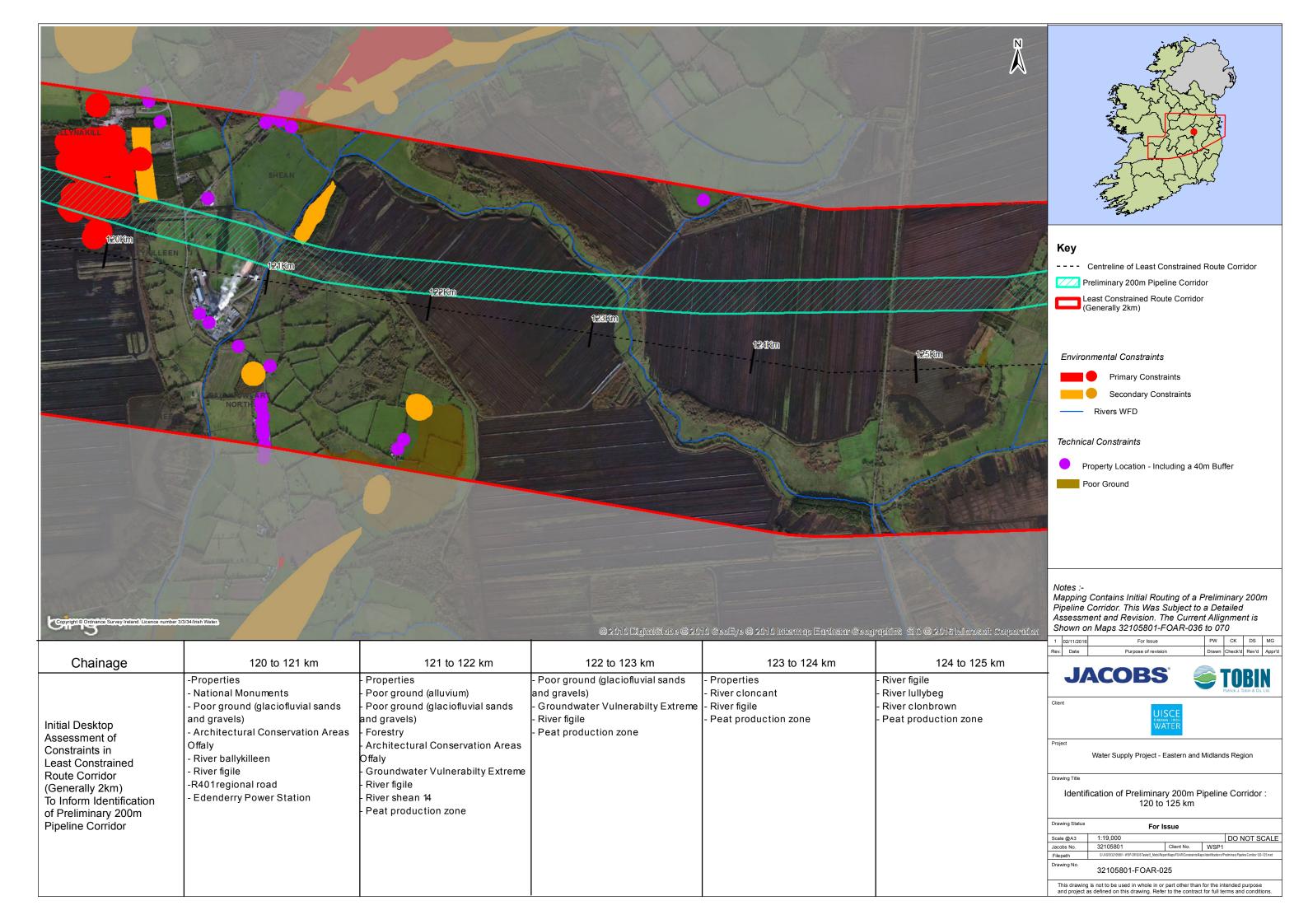




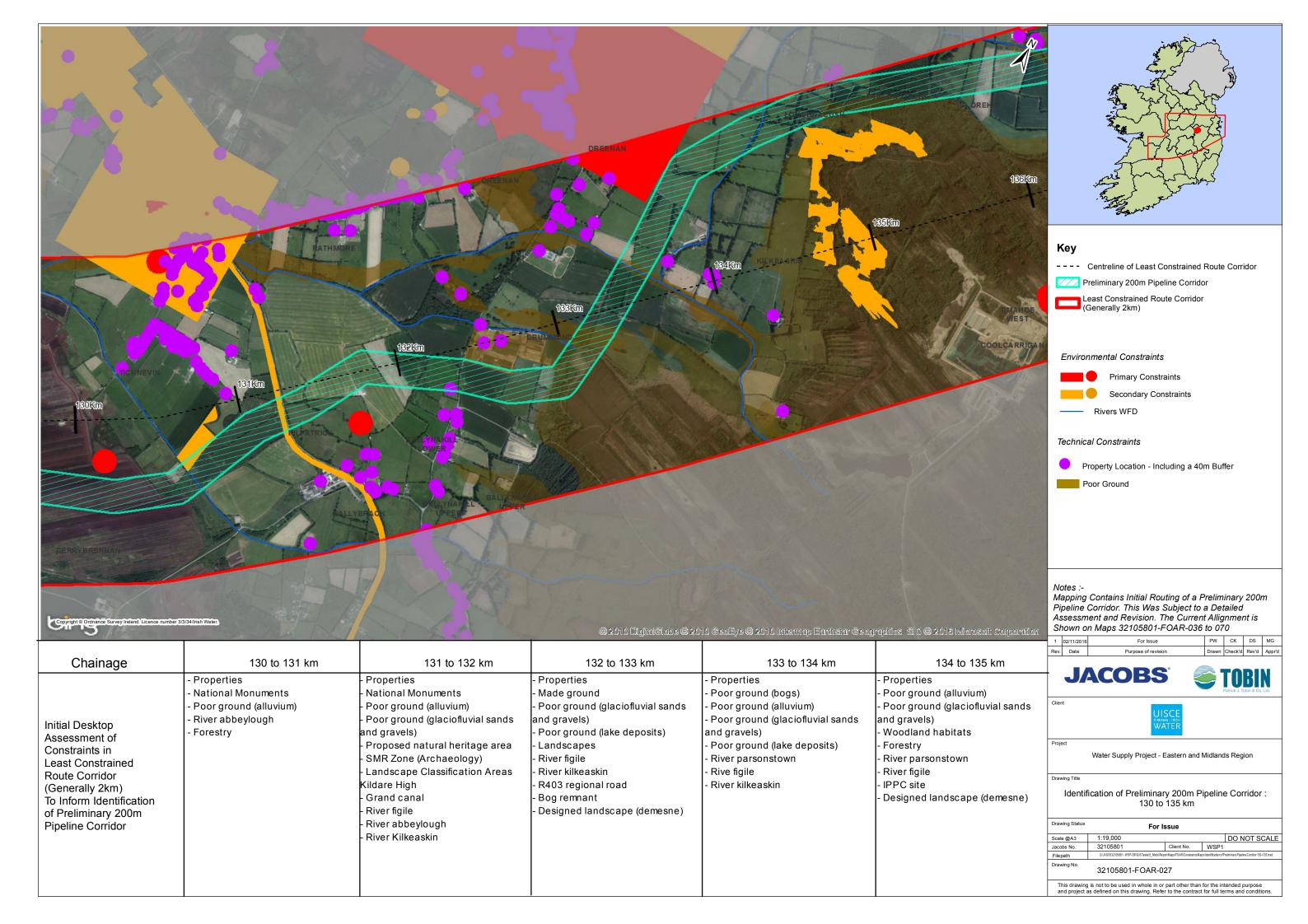


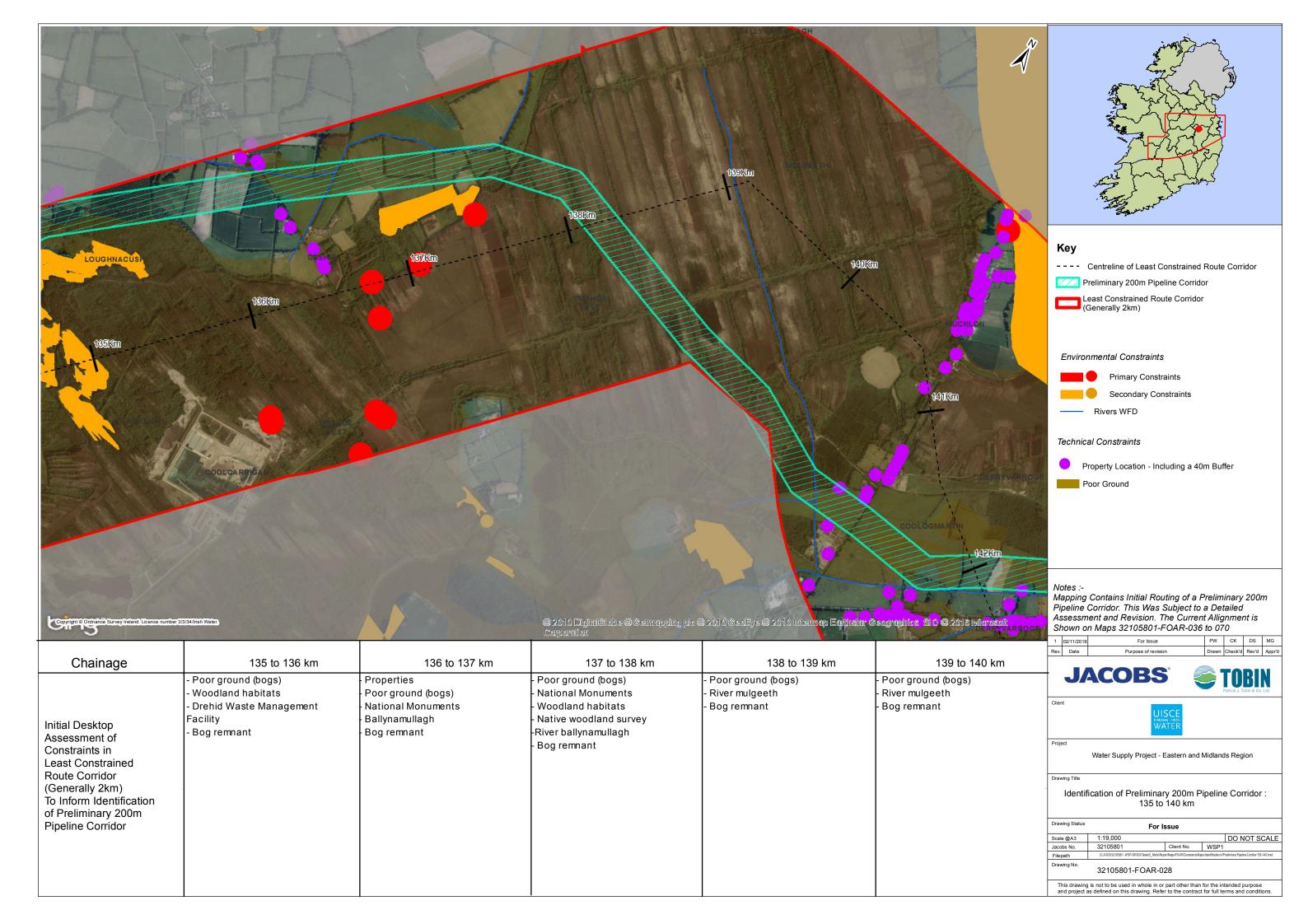


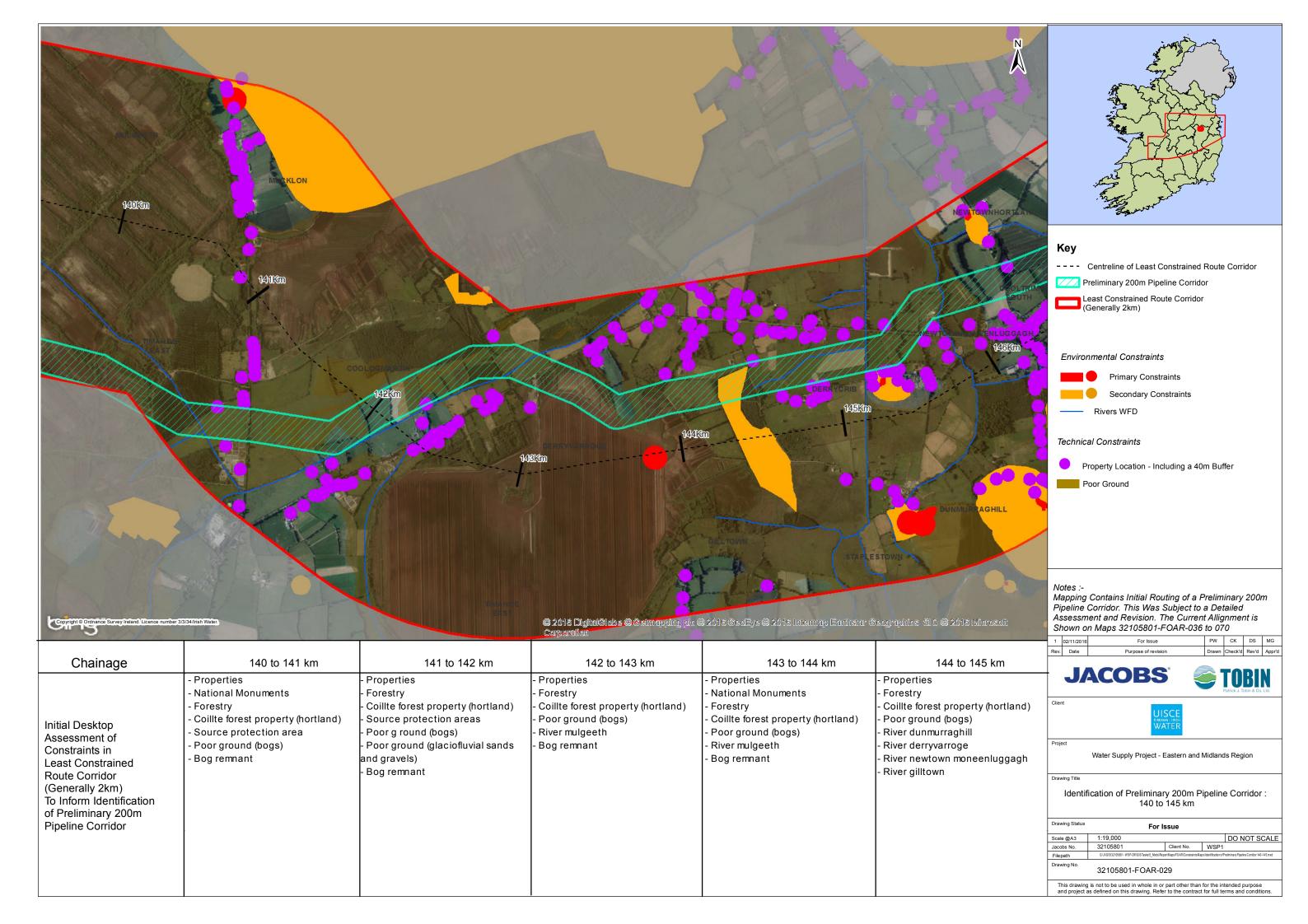


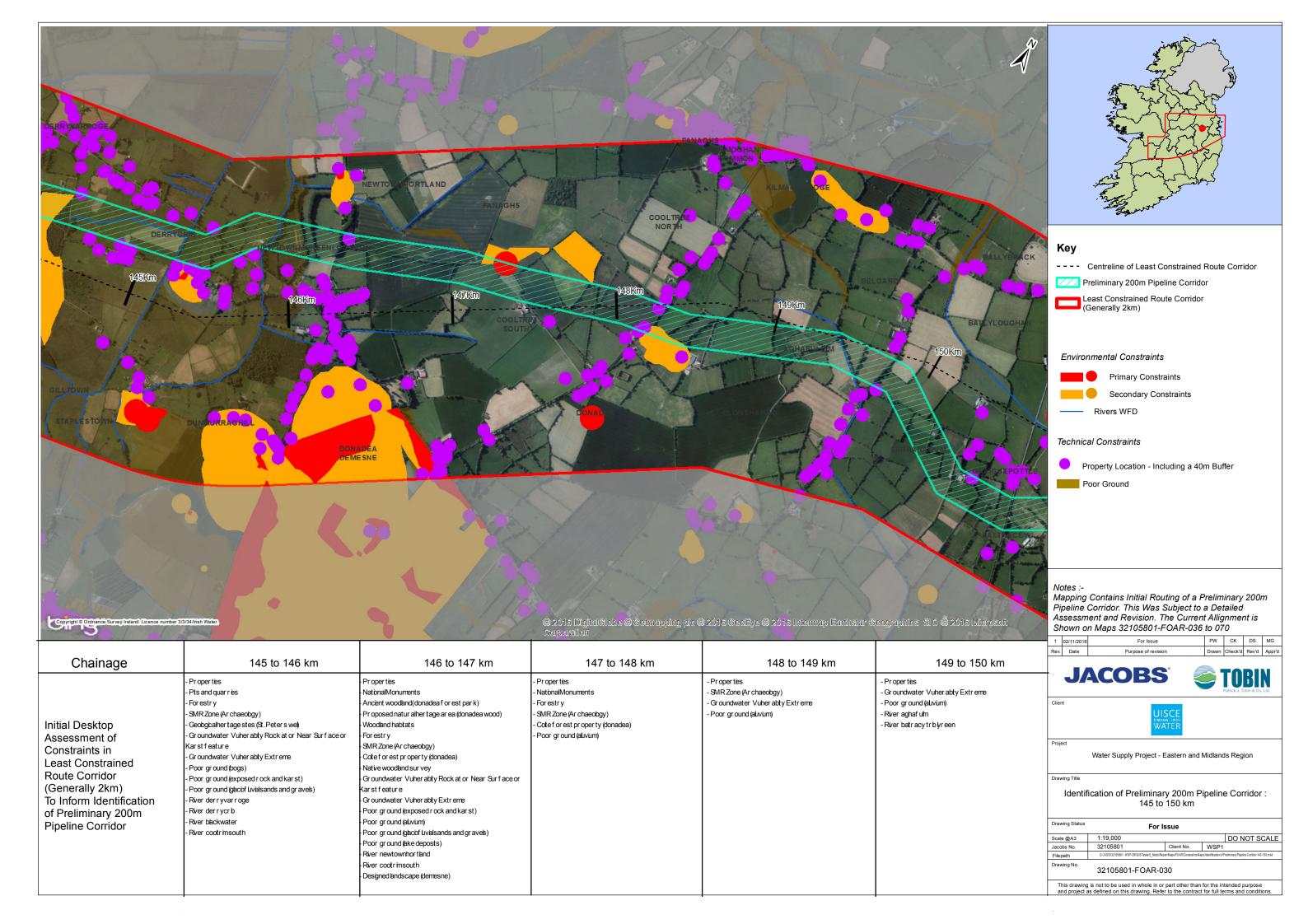


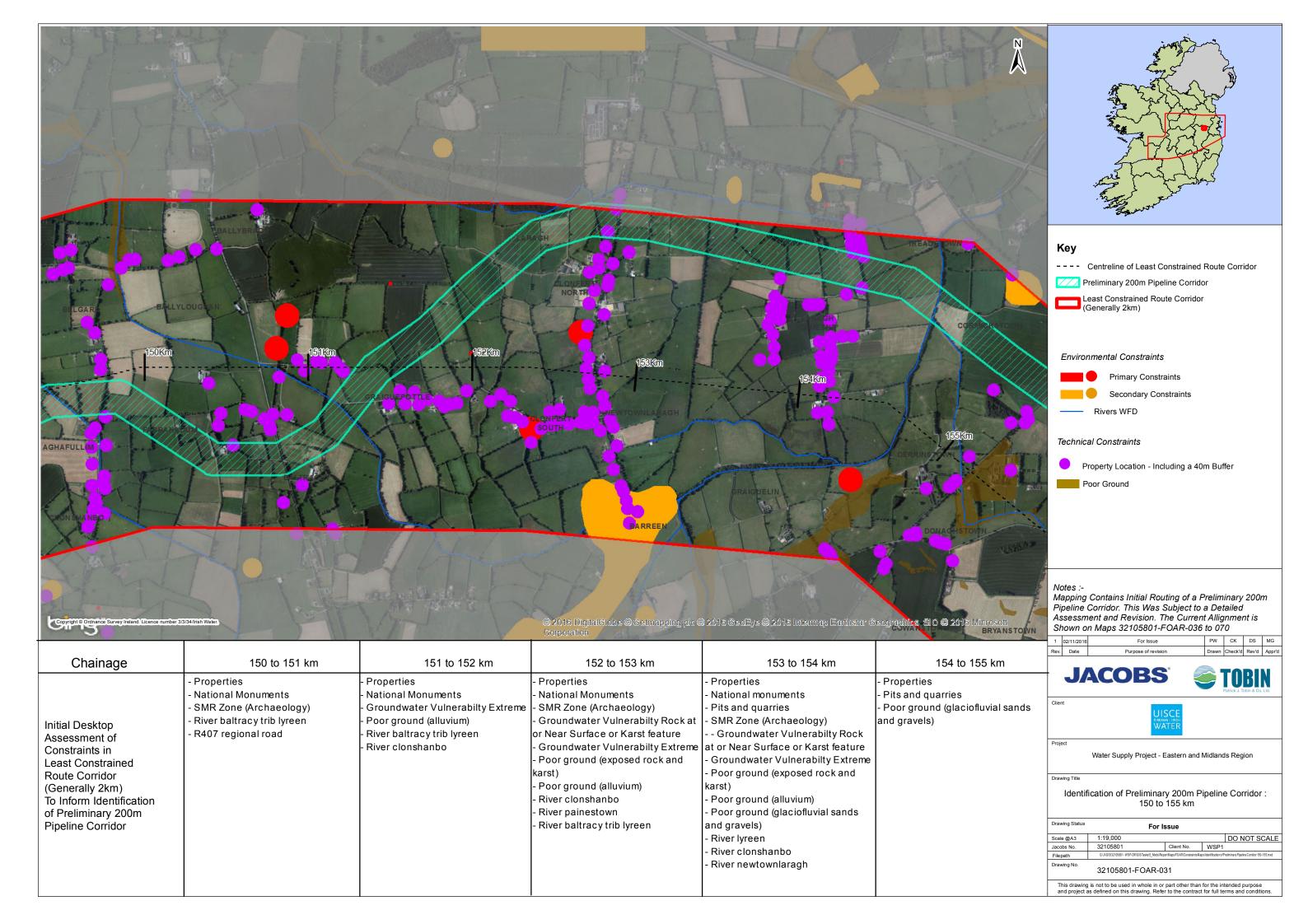


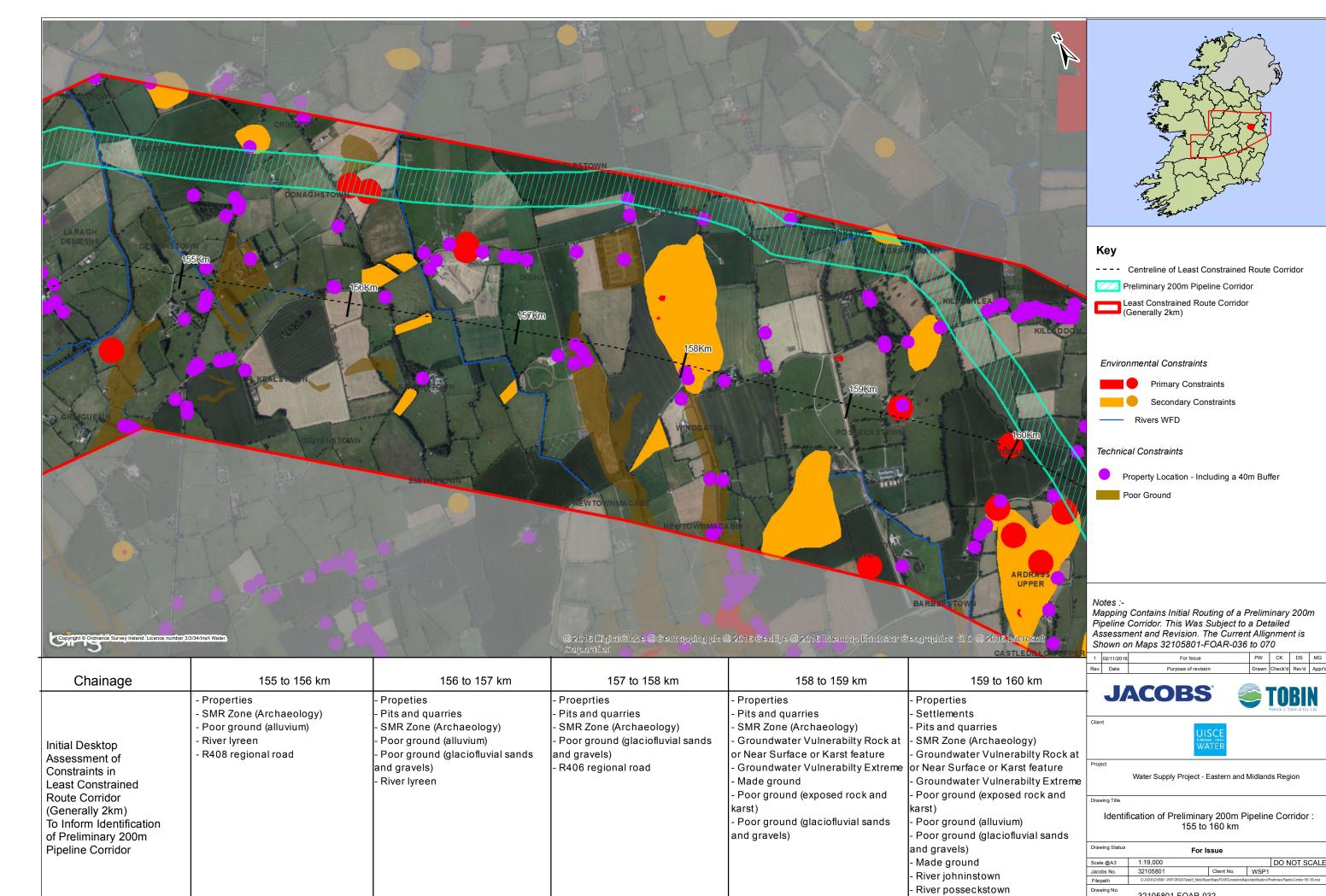












32105801-FOAR-032

This drawing is not to be used in whole in or part other than for the intended purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to the contract for full terms and conditions

