

Appendix 1.2

Scoping Response Table

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Environmental factor	Comment topic	Date received	Comment(s) received	Response	Stakeholder	Team
Front end	Overview	10-Nov-17	<p>Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) wishes to advise that it is not in a position to engage directly with planning applicants in respect to proposed developments. TII will endeavour to consider and respond to planning applications referred to it given its status and duties as a statutory consultee under the Planning Acts. The approach to be adopted by TII in making such submissions or comments will seek to uphold official policy and guidelines as outlined in the Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DoECLG, 2012). Regard should also be had to other relevant guidance available at www.TII.ie.</p> <p>The issuing of this correspondence is provided as best practice</p>	Comment noted	Transport Infrastructure Ireland	Land Use Planning

			<p>guidance only and does not prejudice TII’s statutory right to make any observations, requests for further information, objections or appeals following the examination of any valid planning application referred.</p> <p>With respect to EIAR/EIS scoping issues, the recommendations indicated below provide only general guidance for the preparation of an EIAR/EIS, which may affect the National Roads Network.</p>			
Traffic and transport	Baseline environment - roads	10-Nov-17	<p>Consultations should be had with the relevant Local Authority/National Roads Design Office with regard to locations of existing and future national road schemes.</p>	This is not applicable to the proposed development	Transport Infrastructure Ireland	Land Use Planning
Traffic and transport	Impacts on M11	10-Nov-17	<p>TII would be specifically concerned as to potential significant impacts the development would have on the national road network (and junctions with national roads) in the proximity of the proposed development. Particular focus on the M11 would be required.</p>	<p>The traffic and transportation assessment has had regard impacts on the national road network including the M11 - Refer to Chapter 7</p>	Transport Infrastructure Ireland	Land Use Planning

<p>Landscape and visual</p>	<p>Visual impacts from existing roads</p>	<p>10-Nov-17</p>	<p>The developer should assess visual impacts from existing national roads.</p>	<p>The only national road in the vicinity of the development site is the M11 to the west, at a distance of approximately 2.5km. The M11 flyover crosses the Avoca River on a locally elevated bridge at the low point in the valley. Where the bridge crosses the river, there are open views from the motorway to the east and west. The profile of the Bridgewater Shopping Centre and the spire of St. Saviour's Church of Ireland are visible on the skyline of Arklow town. The existing Old Wallboard building lies directly behind Bridgewater Shopping Centre and there are limited and only occasional glimpse views of the top of the chimney of the Old Wallboard facility, however the main building it not visible. Given that the proposed WwTP will be lower than the existing building, the structure will therefore be fully screened beyond the Bridgewater Shopping Centre and the overall town skyline. Hence an assessment of visual impacts was not required.</p>	<p>Transport Infrastructure Ireland</p>	<p>Land Use Planning</p>
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Traffic and transport	Cumulative impacts	10-Nov-17	The developer should have regard to any Environmental Impact Statement and all conditions and/or modifications imposed by An Bord Pleanála regarding road schemes in the area. The developer should in particular have regard to any potential cumulative impacts.	The traffic and transportation assessment has had regard potential cumulative impacts - Refer to Chapter 7. However, it should be noted that no road developments in the area have been identified as relevant to the proposed development - Refer to Section 2.5 of Chapter 2.	Transport Infrastructure Ireland	Land Use Planning
Traffic and transport	Assessment methodology	10-Nov-17	The developer, in conducting Environmental Impact Assessment, should have regard to TII Publications (formerly DMRB and the Manual of Contract Documents for Road Works).	The traffic and transportation assessment has had regard to TII publications - Refer to Chapter 7	Transport Infrastructure Ireland	Land Use Planning
Air quality	Assessment methodology	10-Nov-17	The developer, in conducting Environmental Impact Assessment, should have regard to TII's Environmental Assessment and Construction Guidelines, including the Guidelines for the Treatment of Air Quality During the Planning and Construction of National Road Schemes (National Roads Authority, 2006).	The air quality assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the TII's Guidelines for the Treatment of Air Quality During the Planning and Construction of National Road Schemes - Refer to Chapter 8	Transport Infrastructure Ireland	Land Use Planning

Noise and vibration	Assessment methodology	10-Nov-17	The EIAR/EIS should consider the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006 (SI 140 of 2006) and, in particular, how the development will affect future action plans by the relevant competent authority. The developer may need to consider the incorporation of noise barriers to reduce noise impacts (see Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise and Vibration in National Road Schemes (1st Rev., National Roads Authority, 2004)).	The proposed development is not predicted to have any impact during its operational phase. Operational traffic as a result of the proposed development will not be significant and noise barriers are not predicted to be required.	Transport Infrastructure Ireland	Land Use Planning
Traffic and transport	Assessment methodology	10-Nov-17	It would be important that, where appropriate, subject to meeting the appropriate thresholds and criteria and having regard to best practice, a Traffic and Transport Assessment be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines, noting traffic volumes attending the site and traffic routes to/from the site with reference to impacts on the national road network and junctions of lower category roads with national roads. TII's Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines (2014) should be referred to in relation to	The traffic and transportation assessment has had regard to best practice and TII publications - Refer to Chapter 7	Transport Infrastructure Ireland	Land Use Planning

			proposed development with potential impacts on the national road network. The scheme promoter is also advised to have regard to Section 2.2 of the NRA/TII TTA Guidelines which addresses requirements for sub-threshold TTA.			
Traffic and transport	Mitigation measures	10-Nov-17	The designers are asked to consult TII Publications to determine whether a Road Safety Audit is required.	It has been determined that a Road Safety Audit is not required	Transport Infrastructure Ireland	Land Use Planning
Traffic and transport	Mitigation measures	10-Nov-17	In the interests of maintaining the safety and standard of the national road network, the EIS should identify the methods/techniques proposed for any works traversing/in proximity to the national road network.	The traffic and transportation assessment has had regard to the national road network - Refer to Chapter 7	Transport Infrastructure Ireland	Land Use Planning

<p>Traffic and transport</p>	<p>Construction / Mitigation measures</p>	<p>10-Nov-17</p>	<p>In relation to haul route identification, the applicant/developer should clearly identify haul routes proposed and fully assess the network to be traversed. Separate structure approvals/permits and other licences may be required in connection with the proposed haul route and all structures on the haul route should be checked by the applicant/developer to confirm their capacity to accommodate any abnormal load proposed.</p>	<p>The traffic and transportation assessment has identified and assessed haul roads - Refer to Chapter 7. Where applicable, further approvals/permits and licenses have been identified - refer to Section 4.5 of chapter 4</p>	<p>Transport Infrastructure Ireland</p>	<p>Land Use Planning</p>
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<p>Front end</p>	<p>Overview</p>	<p>22-Dec-17</p>	<p>In accordance with the requirements of Article 5 (2) of Directive 2014/52/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, the Agency has consulted with the following specified bodies: An Taisce – The National Trust for Ireland Bord Iascaigh Mhara B.I.M Failte Ireland Food Safety Authority of Ireland Health & Safety Authority Health Service Executive Inland Fisheries Ireland Marine Institute Minister of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government. Sea Fisheries Protection Authority Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine Development Applications Unit.</p> <p>I attach a copy of the response received from the Health Service Executive. No other responses were received to date.</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>Environmental Protection Agency</p>	<p>Environmental Licensing Programme</p>
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All	Assessment methodology	22-Dec-17	(i) identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in light of each individual case, the direct and indirect significant effects of a project on each of the factors listed in Article 3 of the Directive 2014/52/EU;	Noted and considered as part of the Scoping Report.	Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Licensing Programme
All	Consultation	22-Dec-17	(ii) address the matters raised in the responses received from the authorities detailed above;	Comment noted and responses provided herein	Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Licensing Programme
Water	Assessment methodology	22-Dec-17	(iii) for emissions to water all discharges (primary, secondary, storm overflow and emergency) shall be modelled to ensure that there will be no exceedance of water quality standards and to ensure that there will be no deterioration in water quality as a result of the discharge(s),	Hydraulic modelling of the sewer network has been undertaken by Byrne Looby to assess the performance of SWOs to determine spill frequency and discharge volumes. The modelling has predicted that the SWOs would spill on average once per bathing season which is well below the permitted 7 spills per bathing season for recreational/contact waters - Refer to Chapter 15 and Appendix X. Hydraulic modelling of the treated effluent discharges to the Irish Sea has also been undertaken by Irish Hydrodata to examine the treated	Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Licensing Programme

				effluent discharges, establish discharge standards and assess compliance with EU and national regulations - Refer to Chapter 15 and Appendix 15.		
Biodiversity	Assessment methodology	22-Dec-17	(iv) identify the direct and indirect significant effects of the project on biodiversity, with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC	A biodiversity assessment has been undertaken as part of the EIAR and an NIS has been prepared as part of the application for consent.	Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Licensing Programme
Air quality	Assessment methodology	22-Dec-17	(v) for emissions to air, relevant parameters, including odour, should be modelled in accordance with EPA guidance to ensure there will no exceedance of air quality standards and odour threshold values;	Detailed dispersion modelling assessments have been undertaken for air quality and odour assessments using the EPA approved modelling software AERMOD and assessed against appropriate air and odour standards.	Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Licensing Programme
Water	Assessment methodology	22-Dec-17	(vi) identify in detail the waste water streams proposed to be accepted (including leachate), the processes to be used in their processing and detailed capacity calculations that demonstrate the	We are not accepting imports to the proposed development. The detailed capacity calculations are summarised in Section 4.3.4.4 of Chapter 4.	Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Licensing Programme

			proposed facility and its equipment is of a sufficient technical standard and scale to handle the proposed volume of waste water;			
All	Assessment methodology	22-Dec-17	(vii) have regard to the requirements of the draft Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, as appropriate;	This guidance has been considered as part of the EIAR - Refer to Section 1.4.3	Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Licensing Programme
		22-Dec-17	(viii) have regard to the relevant topics contained in the EPA's Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements) September 2003	This guidance has been considered as part of the EIAR - Refer to Section 1.4.3	Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Licensing Programme
All	Assessment methodology	22-Dec-17	(ix) satisfy the requirements of Directive 2014/52/EU.	This EIAR has been prepared with due regard to this legislation - Refer to Section 1.4.2	Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Licensing Programme

Front end	Site selection	18-Dec-17	<p>General Introduction</p> <p>This report only comments on Environmental Health (EH) impacts of the proposed development. Preparatory works already carried out include, selection of location, public and statutory consultation and preliminary baseline study of receiving waters.</p> <p>The Environmental Health Service of the HSE has no adverse comment to make on the selected proposed site.</p>	Noted	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health
Project description	Site selection	18-Dec-17	<p>However, different standards are referred to for the distances required between such developments and sensitive receptors. The Environmental Health Service considers that the appropriate distance between housing and odorous waste is 250m as contained in the EPA Landfill manual 2006.</p>	<p>This guidance note was considered during the site selection process. Notwithstanding this, this is draft legislation that applies to the development of landfills on greenfield sites. An odour assessment is being undertaken as part of the EIA to assess likely significant effects on sensitive receptors (local housing).</p>	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health
Construction Strategy	Construction methodology	18-Dec-17	<p>All construction should be carried out within agreed hours only, ideally 7am to 7pm. Where this is not possible consultation must be</p>	<p>All construction works, with the exception of tunnelling which will be carried out continuously, will be undertaken during daytime hours</p>	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health

			carried out in advance, with affected receptors.	(7am to 7pm). Where out of hours works are required, this will be approved by Wicklow County Council in consultation with affected stakeholders.		
CEMP / Noise and vibration	Construction mitigation	18-Dec-17	All equipment used must comply with current noise attenuation measures	Best practice mitigation measures, as outlined in BS 5228, are proposed for all equipment during the construction phase.	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health
CEMP / Noise and vibration	Construction mitigation	18-Dec-17	If pile driving or blasting is carried out, vibration must not exceed standards to protect adjacent buildings.	Pile driving will be required during the flood defence wall construction. Vibration monitoring will be undertaken at the nearest sensitive receptors in compliance with vibration limits for protected and non-protected structures	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health
Project description	Design of the scheme	18-Dec-17	As previously stated the buffer zone between the development and any residential accommodation should be at least 250m	This guidance note was considered during the site selection process. Notwithstanding this, this is draft legislation that applies to the development of landfills on greenfield sites. A noise and vibration assessment is being undertaken as part of the EIA to	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health

				assess likely significant effects on sensitive receptors (local housing).		
Noise and vibration	Assessment methodology	18-Dec-17	Baseline noise assessments should be carried out at nearest sensitive receptors at this stage in order to establish background noise.	Baseline noise monitoring has been undertaken at eight locations including in proximity to the WwTP and along the route of the Interceptor Sewer.	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health
Noise and vibration	Assessment methodology	18-Dec-17	Noise modelling should be carried out to determine likely effects from proposed development	Predicted results for the construction and operational phase for noise and vibration were undertaken using noise modelling prediction formulae.	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health
Noise and vibration	Operational mitigation	18-Dec-17	All necessary attenuation measures must be carried out	All operational equipment will be housed within buildings/chambers which will limit noise breakout to atmosphere. No residual impact is predicted during the operational phase of the proposed development.	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health
Noise and vibration	Operational effects	18-Dec-17	No noise nuisance shall be caused by the development to any existing sensitive receptors.	No operational impacts are predicted during the operational phase of the proposed development.	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health

CEMP / Air Quality	Construction mitigation	18-Dec-17	All appropriate mitigation measures must be taken on site, including but not limited to, damping down, bowsers, wheel wash, screening of stock piles and covering of vehicles.	Mitigation measures outlined in TII guidance along with additional measures have been included in the impact assessment.	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health
Project description	Design of the scheme	18-Dec-17	Buffer zone between the development and any sensitive receptors should be at least 250m	This guidance note was considered during the site selection process. Notwithstanding this, this is draft legislation that applies to the development of landfills on greenfield sites. An air quality assessment is being undertaken as part of the EIA to assess likely significant effects on sensitive receptors (local housing).	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health
Air quality / odour	Assessment methodology	18-Dec-17	Ambient air quality monitoring should be carried out in order to ascertain baseline air quality and predict likely odour emissions	EPA baseline monitoring data has been used to establish baseline air quality levels for the impact assessment.	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health
Air quality / odour	Operational mitigation	18-Dec-17	Odour management plan should be designed to ensure no odour detectable by nearest sensitive receptors	The Odour section details a number of monitoring measures during operation = that will ensure no odour detectable by nearest sensitive receptors	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health

Air quality	Operational effects	18-Dec-17	No air pollution nuisance shall be caused by the development to any existing sensitive receptors	No air quality impacts are predicted during the operational phase of the proposed development. Mitigation and monitoring measures for odour are outlined in the odour section.	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health
Water	Baseline environment - water quality	18-Dec-17	Baseline studies on receiving water quality should be carried out.	The baseline studies for surface water quality has been assessed by determining the baseline by means of reviewing the available data on receiving waters - Refer to Section 15.3.	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health
Water	Assessment methodology	18-Dec-17	Modelling studies on the impact of discharges to watercourses, along with monitoring programmes and mitigation measures should be prepared	Hydraulic modelling of the sewer network has been undertaken by Byrne Looby to assess the performance of SWOs to determine spill frequency and discharge volumes. The modelling has predicted that the SWOs would spill on average once per bathing season which is well below the permitted 7 spills per bathing season for recreational/contact waters - Refer to Chapter 15 and Appendix 15. Monitoring programmes and	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health

				mitigation measures have been set out in Section 15.5 of Chapter 15.		
Front end	Overview	18-Dec-17	The provision of waste water treatment for the town of Arklow is to be welcomed provided the aforementioned impacts are mitigated and there are no adverse effects on nearby residents	Noted	Health Service Executive	Environmental Health