

**Addendum to the River Slaney (Enniscorthy)
Drainage Scheme Environmental Impact
Statement**
Enniscorthy EIS Addendum

The Office of Public Works

July 2012
Final Report
9W9328



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was undertaken for the River Slaney (Enniscorthy) Drainage Scheme proposed by the Office of Public Works (OPW) under the Arterial Drainage (Amendment) Act 1995. The resultant Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was submitted in February 2009.

1.1.2 The key features of the proposed flood alleviation scheme include the construction of embankments and walls, removal and replacement of the Seamus Rafter Bridge and the construction of a new road bridge downstream of Enniscorthy. In addition to these elements, the scheme will also include widening and deepening of the river and localised areas of road and ground raising.

1.1.3 Although the requirement for the scheme is evident due to a history of flooding in the town (as outlined in the Statement of Need (Section 1.2) within the 2009 EIS), the scheme proposed in 2009 met with objections. These predominantly related to visual impacts as the proposed scheme was not felt to represent a visually acceptable solution. In **Appendix A** are the concerns or issues examined within this addendum that relate to the design changes made to the scheme.

1.1.4 In particular a large number of the objections related to aesthetics and the loss of views of the River Slaney due to the construction of high walls. In addition, it was felt that the scheme would remove the connectivity between the quays and would impede access to the river for recreational use. It was also considered that a likely reduction in passing trade could also have an adverse impact on the local economy of Enniscorthy.

1.1.5 In responding to the issues raised in submissions, Wexford County Council recommended that measures be considered to reduce the visual intrusion and impact of the scheme. Subsequently it has been proposed that glass walls be incorporated into the design, reducing the adverse visual and landscape character impacts associated with the proposed scheme. Several other minor design amendments have also been proposed.

1.1.6 This report is provided as an addendum to the earlier EIS to reflect the revised drainage scheme design. The findings of the EIS have been reviewed in light of the proposed development design revisions. This Addendum outlines the design changes to the scheme and their implications for the previously-assessed impacts.

1.2 EIS Addendum Content

1.2.1 Royal Haskoning was commissioned by OPW to prepare an addendum to the original EIS to present the revised scheme and assessment of this additional mitigation. This EIS Addendum is intended to support the application for consent to construct the drainage scheme at Enniscorthy.

1.2.2 Brady Shipman Martin was commissioned to prepare a landscape and visual impact assessment for the revised scheme, and photomontages that reflect the design changes. These have been appended to this report (see **Appendices B** and **C**).



1.2.3 This EIS Addendum contains information on the proposed design refinements to the project (see **Section 2**) and assesses the impact that these changes will have on key receptors. This report considers each design change and whether the environmental impact assessment has changed since the original (2009) EIS.

1.2.4 The structure of this report is as follows:

- **Section 2** set out the details of the proposed scheme, and revisions made in the light of consultation responses;
- **Section 3** considers the previous (2009) impact assessment on identified receptors, identifying which may be affected by the proposed design amendments;
- **Section 4** provides the assessment of changes to impacts resulting from the revised scheme; and
- **Section 5** presents recommendations and conclusions of this Addendum.



2 PROPOSED SCHEME

2.1 Study Area

2.1.1 As defined in the River Slaney (Enniscorthy) Drainage Scheme EIS (2009) the study area is the catchment of the River Slaney, extending approximately two kilometres upstream of Enniscorthy (Grid Reference 298900 141700) to half a kilometre below Edermine Bridge (Grid Reference 297900 134000). The study area also includes the most downstream half a kilometre section of the Urrin River to its confluence with the River Slaney.

2.2 Summary Scheme Description

2.2.1 The proposed scheme intends to provide improved flood alleviation to the town of Enniscorthy in County Wexford. The Enniscorthy Drainage Scheme utilises works to improve conveyance of flood flows and containment measures to prevent flooding within Enniscorthy. Measures including dredging and widening will be implemented to increase the capacity of flow within the channel. The scheme detail and layout are described in detail in the Description of the Proposed River Slaney (Enniscorthy Town) Drainage Scheme report (May 2012) in **Appendix D**.

2.2.2 A total length of 1.8km of the river will be re-graded through dredging and in-filling measures in order to achieve the desired Design Bed Level. River widening measures will also be implemented upstream of the railway bridge for a length of 1.1km and at three locations within the town. In addition, a diversion channel will be excavated directly downstream of the town.

2.2.3 The Seamus Rafter Bridge will be removed and a new road bridge constructed downstream of the town. In addition a pedestrian bridge will be constructed close to the site of the Seamus Rafter Bridge to ensure connectivity for pedestrians between the right and left banks of the river. Containment measures such as flood walls and embankments will also be constructed, with localised areas of ground raising to ensure that the containment measures do not exceed 1.2m. These areas will be focussed on Abbey Quay, Promenade Road and Shannon Quay.

2.2.4 The removal and alteration of obstructions is also key to the successful operation of this flood alleviation scheme. The left hand bank in the area upstream of the Enniscorthy Bridge will be realigned, effectively blocking up the first eye of the bridge to minimise the impact on two houses in the vicinity of the works.

2.3 Project Refinements

2.3.1 A number of refinements have been made to the scheme design proposed in 2009, primarily to lessen the landscape and visual impacts of the scheme. Refinements have also been introduced to improve the operation of the scheme and minimise health and safety risks.

2.3.2 The design changes can be grouped into the following elements, which are described in more detail below:

- Stretches of glass-walls within the flood defence walls;
- Realigning defences at Riverside Park Hotel;



- Construction of a broad crested weir under the Railway Bridge [optional]; and
- Flood debris trap.

2.3.3 In addition, it should also be noted that high water levels within the river may impede the drainage of storm water into the main channel. This could cause a build up behind the defences. Discharge of this water may be facilitated by the provision of sumps and pumps at strategic points along the length of the defences, and a study into the foul and storm water systems in Enniscorthy is currently under way. Further assessment of the existing outlets to the River Slaney that will be affected by the operation of the proposed flood alleviation scheme will be necessary at the detailed design stage of the project, and are not considered within this Addendum.

Glass Walls

2.3.4 Toughened glass walls have been proposed as an alternative to solid defences in some locations affected by the proposed flood alleviation scheme. The glass walls will be located in the areas where the landscape and visual impact of the proposed was considered to be greatest. This revision to the scheme has both economic and local amenity value.

2.3.5 The toughened glass panels will be contained within steel frames and uprights at 3m centres. The frames will be galvanised and painted and fitted with a wooden handrail. Examples of the glass wall inserts are shown in the photomontages in **Appendix C**.

2.3.6 In total, approximately 600m of glass walls are proposed for the scheme; 280m on the right bank and 320m on the left bank. The proposed locations are as follows:

- Abbey Quay (right bank) – 220m glazed wall along Abbey Quay and the top of Promenade Road;
- Riverside Park to Seamus Rafter Bridge (right bank) – 2 no. 15m wide and 1 no. 30m wide glazed pockets within stone walls;
- Shannon Quay (left bank) – 275m glazed wall along Shannon Quay within stone walls; and
- Wexford Road (N11) (left bank) – 3 no. 15m wide glazed pockets within stone walls.

2.3.7 The locations and extents of the glass walls are shown on the figure presented in **Appendix E**.

Realignment of Defences at the Riverside Park Hotel

2.3.8 The previous design provided an embankment defence which tied into a stone faced flood wall following the alignment of the river to the location of the existing Seamus Rafter Bridge. It was proposed that this defence would be situated on raised ground along this stretch of the river.

2.3.9 The revised design involves the defences being moved closer to the hotel, wrapping around the property. The flood wall will run along the eastern side of the railway line from the bridge to a point south of the Riverside Park Hotel. Access to the hotel will be provided by a series of ramps. The wall will be set along the basement level of the hotel on its southern and eastern sides; an alternative approach would see the road raised to the appropriate level.



Railway Bridge – Broad Crested Weir

- 2.3.10 The previous design indicated that, as a result of bed deepening under the bridge, underpinning would be required to ensure that the bridge remains stable. The design may require to be revised to incorporate a broad crested weir under the bridge due to health and safety concerns about the stability of the railway bridge. Fish passes will be provided in the weir to ensure that it is passable by all fish species, up- and downstream. Their design will require agreement of the Eastern Regional Fishery Board and National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Flood Debris Trap

- 2.3.11 Debris blockages are also more likely to occur with the construction of a broad crested weir at the Railway Bridge. Therefore a debris trap, constructed at the upstream limit of the scheme, is proposed to reduce this risk. This structure would trap debris such as branches and trees which could become ensnared and block the bridges further downstream, decreasing flood protection and potentially leading to a failure of the scheme. The debris trap would be designed to ensure that it caused no obstruction to the passage of fish up- and downstream. As above, design would require appropriate consultation and agreement.

2.4 Construction Sequence

- 2.4.1 It is anticipated that the scheme will be constructed in four packages of work over a three to four year time period. The packages are as follows:

- Construction of the new road bridge and pedestrian bridge and removal of the Seamus Rafter Bridge;
- Construction of the gravel and debris traps and control structure for the diversion channel;
- Construction of sewer pipe and ancillary works from Abbey Quay to downstream of the Riverside Park Hotel;
- Construction of flood defence walls and embankments.

- 2.4.2 The Environmental Statement (2009) identified a number of constraints to the sequence and construction methodology. Of particular note are the excavation activities within the river which will avoid the period October to April to minimise the impact on EU Habitats Directive protected species. A low flow 'fish channel' may be required to ensure that sufficient flow is maintained in the upstream areas of the works, where the majority of the in-river works will be carried out.

- 2.4.3 Further detail on these construction packages is provided in the Description of the Proposed River Slaney (Enniscorthy Town) Drainage Scheme report in **Appendix D**. It is unlikely that the amendments to the scheme design will significantly alter the sequence or duration of works from the scenario presented in 2009.



3 REVIEW OF PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED AND ASSESSED IMPACTS

3.1 Scoping Potential Changes to Impact Significance

3.1.1 The environmental parameters considered in the original EIS have been reviewed in light of the design changes proposed. No changes are expected, compared with the previous EIS, in terms of impact to a number of receptors from either construction or operational phases. Consequently the following issues have been scoped out of further consideration in this Addendum:

- Human beings (recreational navigation; angling; amenity access; traffic-related disruption; employment; economic effects; health and safety; emergency access; deterioration of fishery resource, protection of residential and commercial properties from flooding; new bridge and traffic);
- Flora (designated sites; terrestrial habitat; aquatic habitat; protected flora species);
- Fauna (contaminant mobilisation during dredging; sediment re-suspension during dredging; accidental spillage of construction materials; disturbance to qualifying features of the Slaney Valley SAC; disturbance to otter, badger, bat roosts, bat habitat, birds, freshwater pearl mussels; disturbance to fish and their habitat during operation; enhancement of otter habitat);
- Soils and Geology (soil contamination; disturbance to geological deposits; changes in fluvial geomorphology);
- Water (accidental spillage of construction materials; sediment re-suspension; contaminant mobilisation; abstraction and discharges; alteration to hydrological regime)
- Air, Noise and Vibration (construction noise disturbance; construction traffic noise disturbance; traffic-derived emissions to air; total traffic emissions in the Study Area; traffic-derived emissions to air during maintenance of the proposed flood alleviation scheme; noise during maintenance; operational traffic noise; traffic emissions at sensitive receptors);
- Climate (climate change);
- Material Assets (disturbance to road network infrastructure; disturbance to bridges; disturbance to rail network; flood risk; flood protection to material assets); and
- Cultural Heritage (disturbance to recorded monuments and protected structures; destruction of known archaeological sites; destruction of unknown archaeological sites).

3.1.2 Of the remaining receptors identified in the 2009 EIS, where impacts are considered likely to change as a result of the design alterations, the specific alterations and scheme stages in question are identified in **Table 3.1**. These are considered in more detail in **Section 4**. It is considered that there are changes in the assessment in relation to some or all of the impacts considered within the following parameters:

- Fauna (disturbance to fish and their habitat during operation); and
- Landscape (obstruction to views; alteration to floodplain; landscape character alteration to riverside landscape character).

3.1.3 As identified in **Section 2.3.3** the issue of surface drainage may need to be further addressed at the detailed design stage of the project to ensure that the function of existing culverts and surface water drainage system are not negatively impacted.



3.1.4 The issue of maintaining amenity access to the river has been raised during consultation. OPW recognise the importance of maintaining access and the mechanism for providing access will be determined at detailed design. Access is likely to be provided by two self-closing barriers at two locations on Abbey Quay.

Table 3.1 Scoping of Potential Impact Changes as a Result of Scheme Design Changes

Change Details	Impact Changes Compared to Original EIS	
	Construction Phase	Operational Phase
Fauna – disturbance to fish and their habitat		
Glass walls	None	None
Realignment of defences around the Riverside Park Hotel	None	None
Railway Bridge – Broad Crested Weir	None likely assuming similar mitigation measures implemented during construction as proposed in 2009 EIS.	None, although design must ensure fish passage is maintained.
Flood Debris Trap	Minor extension of the river works. Design detail to be confirmed and to take into account ecological sensitivities of the site.	None, although design must ensure fish passage is maintained.
Landscape – obstruction of views and impacts on landscape character		
Glass walls	None	Glass walls replace previously identified stone at sensitive locations within the scheme to address visual impacts.
Realignment of defences around the Riverside Park Hotel	None	Reduced intrusion of flood walls to ensure that the natural riverside appearance is maintained.
Railway Bridge – Broad Crested Weir	None	Minimal change to the appearance of the Railway Bridge.
Flood Debris Trap	None	None, assuming appropriate design adopted.



4 ASSESSMENT OF CHANGES TO IMPACTS RESULTING FROM THE REVISED SCHEME

4.1 Fauna– disturbance to fish and their habitat

4.1.1 The original EIA assessed that a minor to moderate positive impact could arise in relation to the disturbance to fish and their habitat during the operation of the scheme. This assessment is based on the enhancement to habitat diversity for aquatic species as a result of creating berms as part of the scheme. In addition, the re-grading of the riverbed under both the Railway Bridge and Enniscorthy Bridge would remove obstacles currently impassable during upstream migration of fish species at low flows.

4.1.2 The option to construct a broad crested weir in order to maintain the structural integrity of the Railway Bridge could further impede the passage of fish at this location. The weir and associated passes will be designed in consultation with Eastern Regional Fishery Board and National Parks and Wildlife Service to ensure means to facilitate fish passage appropriate for all relevant species is incorporated. With this in place, and with the previously-identified habitat enhancement remaining an element of the scheme, the previous conclusion of a **minor to moderate positive impact** remains robust.

4.2 Landscape – obstruction of views and impacts on landscape character

4.2.1 Alterations to the design have been proposed specifically to address the issue of visual impact as expressed in a number of submissions responding to the original scheme. Additional impact assessment has been carried out in respect of the proposed changes which are intended to avoid/mitigate the negative impacts previously noted. This is presented in full in **Appendix B**. Photomontages illustrating points made below, and detailed in **Appendix B** are provided in **Appendix C**.

4.2.2 The assessment determines that the proposed alterations to the initial designs:

- improve presentation of the flood defence works;
- maintain sense of quality within the existing townscape;
- maintain visual permeability between the east and west quays and to and from the old Enniscorthy Bridge;
- reduce visual intrusion of the proposed defence works, and
- reduce visual obstruction associated with the original proposed use of full-height masonry flood defence walls.

4.2.3 The proposed amendments to the design particularly improve views from or to the following locations:

- from the old Enniscorthy Bridge (see *Photomontage No. 12*);
- to the old Enniscorthy Bridge, especially from the south (see *Photomontage Nos. 3, 15, 17 and 18*);
- from Shannon Quay, including from those properties located along the street that openly front the river (see *Photomontage Nos. 3, 4, 6, 15 and 18*);
- from Abbey Quay, including from those properties located along the street that openly front the river (see *Photomontage Nos. 9, 17, 21 and 22*);
- from the walkway located along either side of the river (see *Photomontage Nos. 4, 6, 9, 17 and 21*);



- from streets aligned towards the river, including Templeshannon and Spring Valley on the east bank, and Slaney Place and Abbey Square on the west bank; and
- from 'The Promenade' and N11 Wexford Road and from properties located alongside (see *Photomontage Nos. 7, 8 and 20*).

4.2.4 Specific discussion relating to key points of the revised scheme (those which alter the environmental impact) is addressed below, summarising points expanded upon in **Appendix B**.

- From the footpath on Shannon Quay (*Photomontage 3*). The use of glass walling maintains views across the river to buildings opposite and to the old bridge, although raising the riverside footpath will still result in some loss of views to the river itself. This **represents a significant improvement in the visual impact** from this location.
- From the riverside footpath on Shannon Quay (*Photomontage 4*). The existing view is dominated by views of the river, the town centre and old bridge and the presence of mature trees along the roadside. The proposed use of glass walling maintains the visually open character of the river, significantly improving the overall impact of the works and **representing a significant improvement in the visual impact** from this location.
- From the riverside footpath at Seamus Rafter Bridge (N11 South) (*Photomontage 6*). The proposed use of glass walling is significant in reducing the impact of the flood containment measures and in increasing the visual permeability within the town. This **represents a significant improvement in the visual impact** from this location.
- From the riverside footpath on N11 South (*Photomontage 7*). Flood defence will be provided by the ramped access road located between the river and the hotel, with further measures incorporated into the base of the hotel. This will appreciably reduce the requirement for, and hence intrusion of, walling and will maintain the natural riverside appearance, **representing a significant improvement in the visual impact** from this location.
- From 'The Promenade' on the west side of River (*Photomontage 8*). The masonry wall will be visually opened with 15m long sections of glass walling along the Promenade, which will reduce the dominance of the wall and allow direct views to the river. This **represents a moderate improvement in the visual impact** from this location.
- From corner of Abbey Square / Abbey Quay on the west side of the River (*Photomontage 9*). Glass wall on both sides of the river would notably reduce the dominance of the wall and the works, maintaining open direct views to the river and opposite bank. The use of glass walling **represents a significant improvement in the visual impact** from this location.
- South from old Enniscorthy Bridge (*Photomontage 12*). Replacing upper aspects of the proposed masonry wall on both sides of the river with glass walling will reduce the dominance of the wall and provide increased visual permeability and relief.



Using glass walling in replacement of masonry walls **represents a significant improvement in the visual impact** from this location.

- From the riverside on Shannon Quay (Photomontage 15). The revised scheme would see the upper masonry wall on both sides of the river replaced by glass walling. This would maintain the sense of presence of the river within the town as well as maintain views of the old bridge and views to the opposite quay, **representing a significant improvement in the visual impact** from this location.
- From the riverside on Abbey Quay (Photomontage 17). Glass walling would be provided in replacement of the previously-proposed upper masonry walling. The measure allows for improved visual permeability, greater visibility of the Shannon Quay townscape and maintains the sense of the river within the townscape, **representing a significant improvement in the visual impact** from this location.
- From Shannon Quay across to Abbey Quay and Castle (Photomontage 18). Incorporation of glass walling on both sides of the river will maintain the visual presence of the river and maintain views to the old bridge to the properties along Abbey Quay. The overall effect will be to retain the sense of inherent quality in the setting of the townscape, **representing a significant improvement in the visual impact** from this location.
- From 'The Promenade' south of Seamus Rafter Bridge (Photomontage 20). Incorporation of glass walling maintains views across the river corridor and notably reduces the 'visual hardening' and dominance of the wall in the original scheme. This **represents a significant improvement in the visual impact** from this location.
- South along Abbey Quay (Photomontage 21). The originally-proposed high masonry wall is replaced by glass walling, thereby reducing the intrusion of the works, maintaining open views to the river corridor and allowing greater visual permeability within the town centre. The level of road surface along Abbey Quay and footpath would still be raised. Using glass walling **represents a significant improvement in the visual impact** from this location.
- North along Abbey Quay (Photomontage 22). Under the revised scheme the realigned masonry wall is replaced by glass walling, reducing the intrusion of the works and allowing greater visual permeability. Using glass walling **represents a significant improvement in the visual impact** from this location.

4.2.5 The option to construct a broad crested weir under the Railway Bridge is not likely to significantly alter the assessment undertaken in 2009.

4.2.6 Although there is currently no information relating to its design, the proposed flood debris trap upstream of the gravel trap should be designed to minimise any potential landscape and visual impacts. In addition, regular and frequent maintenance of the debris trap should be carried out during the scheme operation to ensure that material collected on the trap does not look unsightly.



- 4.2.7 Overall the proposals make a significant contribution to reducing the degree and nature of visual impact, particularly within the town centre between the old Enniscorthy Bridge and the location of the present Seamus Rafter Bridge.
- 4.2.8 Specifically, the proposals are considered to represent **significant long-term / permanent and positive measures** in mitigating the visual impact associated with the original proposal.



5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

- 5.1.1 It is considered that there are no significant changes to the EIA as a result of the design alterations for the River Slaney (Enniscorthy) Drainage Scheme. The proposed changes are primarily in response to consultation responses and are considered to be mitigation of the visual impacts of the flood alleviation scheme.
- 5.1.2 The construction of the flood defences has the potential to impact on a number of visual receptors, including designated tourist routes and viewpoints, roads, bridges, residences, businesses and amenities. There is also the potential for the flood defences to impact upon the overall character of the landscape within the study area. However, it is considered that the design amendments represent a significant improvement in terms of the landscape and visual amenity, compared with the previously proposed scheme.
- 5.1.3 There are significant positive impacts on human and environmental receptors as a result of the overall scheme. Although there are negative impacts associated with the implementation of the scheme, the scale and severity of these is deemed to be low and manageable through the mitigation proposed in the Environmental Statement (2009).

5.2 Recommendations

- 5.2.1 It is recommended that the debris trap and broad crested weir are designed in consultation with the Eastern Regional Fisheries Board and National Parks and Wildlife Service. The design of these in-channel structures should be suitable for the movement of migratory and non-migratory fish up- and downstream, for the findings of the Environmental Statement (2009) to remain valid and in line with the EU Water Framework Directive and the Habitats Directive. It is also recommended that a review of the Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken to ensure that the findings are still relevant in light of the proposed design amendments.



REFERENCES

The Office of Public Works 'River Slaney (Enniscorthy) Drainage Scheme Environmental Impact Assessment' (2009)

The Office of Public Works 'Description of the Proposed River Slaney (Enniscorthy Town) Drainage Scheme' (2012)

Brady Shipman Martin 'EIS Addendum: Landscape and Visual Aspects' (2012)

Brady Shipman Martin 'Photomontages' (2012)

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APPENDIX A – SUMMARISED RECORD OF COMMENTS AND OBJECTIONS

Respondent	Summarised comment. The proposed scheme will ...	Response
Objections		
Enniscorthy Tidy Towns Association Ltd	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negate positive aspects of the River Slaney highlighted by Tidy Towns Adjudicators (visual amenity); 2. Drastically reduce access and degrade the river in the eyes of the public; 3. Have a major negative impact on everyday visual enjoyment and detract from the aesthetics of the whole river scene within the town; 4. Impact adversely on the social, environmental and economic prospects of Enniscorthy. It will also reduce attractiveness, with serious consequences for tourism; 5. Remove a distinguishing feature of the town (that the major part of it faces the river) affecting its character; and 6. Will reduce the connection between the two quays (by removal of the footbridge and the installation of walls). 	<p>Revised proposals address these points and offer significant mitigation to the concerns raised by consultees.</p> <p>The issue of access to the river has been raised a number of times during consultation. OPW recognises the importance of the issue and commits to maintaining access to the pedestrian access to the river from Abbey Quay. The mechanism for this will be confirmed at detailed design.</p>
An Taisce (The National Trust for Ireland)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The scheme is excessive and would be detrimental to the visual amenity of the river. 	Revised proposals address this point and offer significant mitigation.
The Waterfront Pool & Leisure Centre	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The walls will result in severe negative visual impact, loss of light and loss of amenity for the property; 2. The proposals will result in a very substantial diminution of the value of the property; 3. By reducing public exposure, and blocking visibility, the proposals could represent a security risk; 4. Serious negative impact on tourism and consequent income; 5. Removes potential for (previously intended) increased development and provision of amenities adjacent to the River Slaney; 6. Walls would result in dividing the town, destroying valued amenity and severely impacting social, commercial and visual life; 	Revised proposals address these points and offer significant mitigation to the concerns raised by consultees.



Respondent	Summarised comment. The proposed scheme will ...	Response
	7. Will undo work undertaken to improve social and commercial inclusion and cohesion; 8. Would discourage use of the river banks; 9. Will discourage local regeneration along the riverside and in the wider town; 10. Will provide opportunity for antisocial behaviour; 11. Will result in a severe negative impact on the residential amenity and economic potential of the town; and 12. Will cause a serious negative impact on views of special amenity value or interest within the town.	
Treacey's Hotel	1. Will affect visual amenity and mean that the town can no longer be marketed as 'picturesque' with consequent commercial/financial implications for the tourism sector.	Revised proposals address this point and offer significant mitigation to the concerns raised.
Report prepared by Ger Cartey	1. Reduction in commercial and social value; 2. Amenity / appeal will diminish as a result of the proposed scheme; 3. Obscure diminish and detract from scenery; 4. Will separate and isolate the two parts of the town; 5. Land raising (island north of the town and Bay Meadows to the south) will have a negative effect on natural views; 6. Amenity value (eg boating, fishing, watersports) will be lost; 7. Will remove access to the river; and 8. Proposals will be visually devastating, and out of keeping with the area.	Revised proposals address these points and offer significant mitigation to the concerns raised by consultees.
Local residents, small business and individuals	1. Affect residential security by enabling access to the rear of properties (Island Road); 2. Affect residential privacy due to enclosing rear gardens with walls; 3. Cut off views of the river and the old bridge which are a tourist attraction; 4. Impact on the visual amenity and enjoyment of the river and its environs;	Revised proposals seek to address points 1-6. The revised design also addresses the points raised through the proforma submission.



Respondent	Summarised comment. The proposed scheme will ...	Response
	<p>5. Plan appears crude and will 'obliterate' a scenic aspect of the town; and 6. Affect the view from the Riverside Park Hotel.</p> <p>Proforma, received *3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Will impact negatively on social, environmental and economic fabric of the town;2. Walls will result in loss of river view, access for recreation, and connectivity between the quays and both sides of the town;3. Severe negative impact on amenity; and4. Severe negative impact on tourism and economic potential	



APPENDIX B – LVIA REPORT (BRADY SHIPMAN MARTIN, 21 MARCH 2012)



**APPENDIX C – PHOTOMONTAGES (BRADY SHIPMAN MARTIN, 15 MARCH
2012)**



**APPENDIX D – DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED RIVER SLANEY
(ENNISCORTHY TOWN) DRAINAGE SCHEME (2012)**



APPENDIX E – LOCATION PLAN OF GLASS WALLS