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CORRESPONDENCE FORM		
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lease treat correspondence received on 22	12/24 as follows:	
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Amendments/Comments  Resp Reco		
4. Attach to file  (a) R/S	RETURN TO EO	
EO: Date: 25	Plans Date Stamped  Date Stamped Filled in  AA:   Date:   Date	

Tomes

#### **Daragh Cassells**

From:

Gregory Hughes <coldwinteroffice@gmail.com>

Sent:

Sunday 22 December 2024 22:14

To:

Appeals2

Subject:

Appeals regarding ABP CASE 314485 Dublin Airport

**Attachments:** 

IMG\_2223.jpeg; IMG\_2225.jpeg; IMG\_2226.jpeg; IMG\_2227.jpeg; IMG\_2224.jpeg

**Caution:** This is an **External Email** and may have malicious content. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments. When in doubt, contact the ICT Helpdesk.

Dear Sir / Madam,

Please find attached our submission attached regarding case 314485 to ABP. There are two emails for this submission.

We have already made a submission regarding this case but if we need to pay a further €50 submission fee please contact us to obtain payment asap?
Regards,

Gregory Hughes mob 0830032759

To: An Bord Pleanala

Re: Appeal of Relevant Action Draft Decision

Case Number: 314485

Contact Details:

Hustes

Address ANNEL + WIST BEAN, THE WARD, Co. Publish

Contact Number

083 0032759

Email Address COLDWINTER OFFICE @ G-HARL, COH

Date 22 | OECGHOER / 2024



· Failure to Address Noise Impacts:

The Dublin Airport Authority (DAA) application fails to assess or mitigate the adverse effects of nighttime noise adequately.

Average metrics like % Highly Sleep Disturbed (HSD) and L<sub>up</sub> fail to capture acute impacts such as awakenings, which have immediate and long-term health consequences.

· Health Implications of Nighttime Noise:

 Chronic sleep disruption contributes to cardiovascular disease, mental health disorders, and reduced cognitive performance.

The WHO highlights that even one additional awakening per night represents a significant adverse health impact, ignored in the DAA's proposals.

· Projected Impacts:

The inspector has defined that more than 1 additional awakening per night as a result of aircraft noise is a significant adverse impact.

The inspector has concluded "in conjunction with the board's independent acoustic expert that the information contained in the RD and the RA does not adequately demonstrate consideration of all measures necessary to ensure the increase in flights during the nighttime hours would prevent a significant negative impact on the existing population."

### · Insulation Limitations:

Insulation measures cannot fully mitigate nighttime noise due to factors like open windows, low-frequency noise, and peak noise events.

The WHO average insulation value of 21 dB assumes windows are open 20% of the year, making insulation less effective.

The introduction of a new insulation criteria of 80dB L<sub>ASSALS</sub> is welcomed, however, without a detailed set of maps indicating who qualifies for this the decision is incomplete.

Furthermore, the grant value of €20,000 is considered inadequate to fully insulate those homes that qualify. Comparisons to other EU countries are incomplete and do acknowledge the fact that construction costs in Ireland and particularly Dublin are close to the highest in the EU.

 It is fundamentally wrong that anybody who is so significantly affected by the negative impacts of



noise from the proposed development should have to carry the cost of any mitigation works needed.

The scheme should be redesigned to cover the full cost of insulation.

## · Necessity of the Movement Limit:

The movement cap of 13,000 nighttime flights is critical to reducing noise impacts and protecting public health.

Without this cap, noise exposure levels will rise significantly, endangering the well-being of nearby residents.

### · Conclusion on Permission:

The permission should be denied due to the DAA's insufficient noise mitigation measures and failure to address core public health risks.

# 2.0 Unauthorised Flight Paths and Breach of Planning Conditions

## · Deviation from Approved Flight Paths:

 The DAA has implemented flight paths that deviate significantly from those approved in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

 These unauthorised deviations expose previously unaffected areas to significant noise impacts, creating unassessed risks.

## · Failure to Seek Updated Permissions:

The deviations breach Condition 1 of the planning permission, which requires adherence to the originally assessed flight paths.

 No updated Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or planning application has been submitted for these changes.

## · Community Impacts:

 Affected communities have experienced noise levels without proper consultation or mitigation measures.

o Local schools have been impacted.

The impact has been devastating for communities with families now feeling like they have no option but to sell their homes.

Trust in the DAA has been severely eroded due to a lack of transparency and accountability.

## · Legal and Procedural Concerns:

The unauthorised flight paths undermine the planning system's integrity, setting a dangerous precedent for future projects.

Granting permission under these conditions
 violates planning laws and obligations under the





#### · Conclusion on Permission:

Permission should be unequivocally denied until unauthorised flight paths cease and comprehensive reassessments are completed.



## 3.0 Right of Appeal in the Aircraft Noise Act 2019 Legal Framework:

- Section 10 of the Aircraft Noise Act permits appeals of Regulatory Decisions (RDs) by relevant persons who participated in the consultation process.
- SMTW (St. Margaret's The Ward Residents Group) qualifies as a relevant person under this framework.

### · Inappropriate Refusal of Appeal:

- SMTW's appeal against noise-related RDs was inappropriately denied by An Bord Pleanála, despite clear legislative provisions supporting it.
- Denial of appeal prevents critical scrutiny of noise mitigation measures and exacerbates community disenfranchisement.

### · Importance of Appeals:

 Appeals are vital for maintaining transparency, ensuring accountability, and balancing airport operations with community welfare.

#### · Conclusion:

 Denying appeals undermines public trust and violates the Aircraft Noise Act's intent to provide affected parties a voice.

# 4.0 Noise Quota System in the Fingal Development Plan Policy Objectives:

- Objective DAO16 supports a Noise Quota System (NQS) to reduce aircraft noise impacts, particularly during nighttime operations.
- The policy prioritizes community health, sustainability, and the use of quieter aircraft.

## · Challenges in Implementation:

- Without a cap on nighttime flights, cumulative noise impacts will persist despite efforts to incentivize quieter aircraft.
- Current plans increase noise exposure above 2019 levels, violating noise abatement objectives.

### · Recommendations:

- Enforce a movement limit alongside the NQS to ensure it effectively reduces noise disturbances.
- Align the system with best practices observed at major European airports.

#### **Daragh Cassells**

From:

Gregory Hughes < coldwinteroffice@gmail.com>

Sent:

Sunday 22 December 2024 22:17

То:

Appeals2

Subject:

ABP CASE 314485

**Attachments:** 

IMG\_2229.jpeg; IMG\_2228.jpeg; IMG\_2227.jpeg

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(2nd email regarding this case due to size).

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Regards,

Gregory Hughes mob 0830032759

**Gregory Hughes** 

. Economic Costs:

expenses and reduced productivity, are substantial and long-term.

For example, Brussels Airport's health cost analysis suggests similar impacts at Dublin could reach 6750m annually.

. Population Exposed:

The DAA analysis has not used the correct population datasets in determining the impacts. This underestimates the impact on the communities around the airport.

. Public Health Submissions:

 Evidence from health agencies emphasizes that noise-induced sleep disturbance is a significant environmental health risk.
 Ignoring these risks contravenes principles of

Ignoring these risks contravenes principles o sustainable development and public health protection.

8.0 Other Environmental Impacts

Use of Outdated Surveys:
 The Appropriate Assessment (AA) relied on outdated ecological surveys that do not accurately reflect current environmental conditions.

 Failure to update surveys undermines the validity of the assessment and risks overlooking critical impacts on local habitats and species.

. No AA on Full North Runway Development:

 The AA did not assess the full scope of the North Runway development, focusing only on limited aspects of the proposal.

Significant components of the development were excluded, leaving major potential impacts

# 5.0 Night Flight Restrictions in Europe and Implications for Dublin

· European Comparisons:

Major airports like Schiphol, Heathrow, and Frankfurt enforce strict caps or curfews on nighttime flights.

Dublin's proposed 31,755 annual nighttime flights far exceed these airports' limits relative to passenger numbers.

· Health and Environmental Alignment:

 European airports prioritize reducing noise exposure to mitigate sleep disruption, cardiovascular risks, and stress.

Adopting the 13,000-flight cap aligns Dublin with international best practices, ensuring proportional and sustainable operations.

#### · Conclusion:

The proposed number of flights is disproportionate and poses unacceptable health and environmental risks.

Objective (NAO) set by ANCA for Dublin
Airport cannot be fully achieved.

# 6.0 Inadequacy of Insulation in Mitigating Aircraft Noise-Induced Awakenings

#### · Technical Limitations of Insulation:

Insulation does not address critical noise issues, such as low-frequency noise penetration and sharp peaks triggering awakenings.

Dormer-style housing near the airport is particularly susceptible to noise, rendering insulation largely ineffective.

### · Existing Schemes Are Insufficient:

Residential Noise Insulation Scheme (RNIS) and Home Sound Insulation Program (HSIP) do not meet modern health protection standards.

 Insulation is unsuitable for nighttime impacts and cannot substitute for operational restrictions like movement caps.

### · Alternative Mitigation Measures:

 Voluntary purchase schemes for residents in highnoise zones should be expanded to address the most severe impacts effectively.

### · Conclusion:

Insulation alone cannot mitigate nighttime noise impacts; operational restrictions must remain central to mitigation strategies.



#### · Conclusion on Permission

Permission should be unequivocally denied until unauthorised flight paths cease and comprehensive reassessments are completed.

## 4

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