Our Case Number: ACP-324610-26

An Coimisiún Pleanála

HSE National Environmental Health Service
c/o Geoff Taylor
Government Offices
Convent Road
Co. Roscommon
F42 VX53

Date: 23 October 2026

Re: Hodson Bay Waterfront Park Project
Hodson Bay, Townland of Barrymore, Co. Roscommon

Dear Sir / Madam,

An Coimisiún Pleanála has received your recent submission in relation to the above mentioned proposed development and will take it into consideration in its determination of the matter.

Please note that the proposed development shall not be carried out unless the Commission has approved it or approved it with conditions.

If you have any queries in relation to the matter please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned officer of the Commission at laps@pleanala.ie

Please quote the above mentioned An Coimisiún Pleanála reference number in any correspondence or telephone contact with the Commission.

Yours faithfully,

Kevin McGettigan

Kevin McGettigan
Executive Officer
Direct Line: 01-8737263

JA03

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From: Roscommon PEHO <Roscommon.Peho@hse.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 13 October 2026 14:01
To: LAPS <laps@pleanala.ie>
Cc: Claire Brennan <ClaireM.Brennan@hse.ie>; environmentnehs <environmentnehs@hse.ie>
Subject: Submission re: JA20.324610 / ABP-324610-26 Marina Roscommon

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A Chairde,

Please find attached submission re: JA20.324610 / ABP-324610-26 Marina Roscommon.

Kind regards

Geoff Taylor

Seathrún Mac an Táilliúra
Oifigeach Sláinte Comhshaoil, Príomhaí | FSS An Seirbhís Náisiúnta Sláinte Comhshaoil
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"Tá an fhaisnéis sa ríomhphost seo (ceangaltáin san áireamh) faoi rún. Baineann sé leis an té ar seoladh chuige amháin agus tá sé ar intinn go bhfaighfidh siadsan amháin é agus gurb iadsan amháin a dhéanfaidh breithniú air. Más rud é nach tusa an duine ar leis é, tá cosc iomlán ar aon fhaisnéis atá ann, a úsáid, a chraobhscaoileadh, a scaipeadh, a nochtadh, a fhoilsiú, ná a chóipeáil . Seains gurb iad tuairimí pearsanta an údar atá san ríomhphost agus nach tuairimí FSS iad.

Má fuair tú an ríomhphost seo trí dhearmad, bheadh muid buíoch dá gcuirfeá in iúil don Deasc Seirbhísí ECT ar an nguthán ag +353 818 300300 nó ar an ríomhphost chuig service.desk@hse.ie agus ansin glan an ríomhphost seo ded' chóras."

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National Environmental Health Service Submission Report

(as a Statutory Consultee under the Planning and Development Acts 2000 (as amended) & Regulations made thereunder)

Date:	13th October 2026
Type of consultation:	Local Authority Non Road Development accompanied by Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)
Report to:	An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) Email: laps@pleanala.ie
Planning Case Reference No.:	JA20.324610 / ABP-324610-26
Our Reference No.	EHIS 6249
Applicant:	MKO on behalf of Roscommon County Council (RCC) in partnership with Waterways Ireland.
Description of Proposed Development:	Development of a Waterfront Park and Marina Development at Hodson Bay, Townland of Barrymore, Co. Roscommon.

Please find below the HSE submission report in relation to the above proposal. The following HSE departments were made aware of the consultation request for the proposed development on the 1st September 2026:

- Emergency Planning
- National Capital Estates Office
- Director of National Health Protection
- Regional Executive Officer West & North West

1. Introduction

The HSE is a statutory consultee under Article 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and has a remit to make observations on a planning application accompanied by an EIAR with regard to any likely significant effects on Public Health. The National Environmental Health Service (NEHS) can make observations on any planning application as a statutory consultee.

The objective of any observations by the NEHS are to inform ACP on any likely significant effect on Public Health and give an opinion on any proposed mitigation. Any observations made are to inform and assist the decision making of ACP in the planning process.

The NEHS submission report is based on an assessment of documentation submitted with the planning application, particularly the accompanying EIAR. All commitments to future actions including mitigation and further testing have been taken as read and all data results have been accepted as accurate.

- No additional investigations/measurements were undertaken by the NEHS.
- This report refers only to those sections of the application documents that are relevant to the NEHS which have likely significant Environmental Health or Public Health Impact(s).

Criteria for Consideration of Likely Significant Effects on Public Health

The NEHS considers likely significant effects on Public Health as per the EPA issued National Guidance (known as the EIAR Guidance): Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, 2022 https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/assessment/EIAR_Guidelines_2022_Web.pdf

Particularly section 3 of the EIAR Guidance on Human Health which is reproduced below:

Human Health

The recitals to the 1985 and 2011 Directives refer to 'Human Health' and include 'Human Beings' as the corresponding environmental factor. The 2014 Directive calls this factor 'Population and Human Health'.

While no specific guidance on the meaning of the term Human Health has been issued in the context of Directive 2014/52/EU, the same term was used in the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC). The Commission's SEA Implementation Guidance states 'The notion of human health should be considered in the context of the other issues mentioned in paragraph (f)'. (Paragraph (f)[47] lists the environmental factors including soils, water, air etc). This is consistent with the approach set out in the 2002 EPA EIS Guidelines where health was considered through assessment of the environmental pathways through which it could be affected, such as air, water or soil, namely:

> 'The evaluation of effects on these pathways is carried out by reference to accepted standards (usually international) of safety in dose, exposure or risk. These standards are in turn based upon medical and scientific investigation of the direct effects on health of the individual substance, effect or risk. This practice of reliance upon limits, doses and thresholds for environmental pathways, such as air, water or soil, provides robust and reliable health protectors [protection criteria] for analysis relating to the environment.'

In an EIAR, the assessment of impacts on population & human health should refer to the assessments of those factors under which human health effects might occur, as addressed elsewhere in the EIAR e.g. under the environmental factors of air, water, soil etc.. The Advice Notes provide further discussion of how this can be addressed.

Assessment of other health & safety issues are carried out under other EU Directives, as relevant. These may include reports prepared under the Industrial Emissions, Waste Framework, Landfill, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Seveso III, Water Framework Directive, Floods or Nuclear Safety Directives[48]. In keeping with the requirement of the amended Directive, an EIAR should take account of the results of such assessments without duplicating them.

The NEHS therefore considers likely significant effects within a population and Human Health context that uses a source – pathway- receptor model, based on emissions through environmental media and population exposure. The exposure of populations, if any, is then considered against recognised health protection criteria.

Whilst EIAR Guidance recognises the requirement to identify sensitive receptors within the assessment process, ACP should be clear that it is within a Population health approach.

A Population Health approach to the sensitivity of receptors would not consider individual specific sensitivity of a human receptor, but the sensitivity of the established land use or service provision. For example, a school would be considered a sensitive receptor within a Population Health approach, but an individual student who was particularly sensitive to noise attending the school would not be specifically considered in the assessment criteria. The exception would be a health care facility that provided services for people with recognised noise sensitivity would be considered in its entirety as a particular noise sensitive location.

The Population Health approach therefore has important differences in how likely significant effects on Population and Human Health are considered in EIA. The assessment should consider established land development and use and service provision and activities within communities and not individual members of communities.

It is recommended that the An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) also follows this method when consider Public Health in their decision-making.

The NEHS scoping submission on the 11th August 2025 (EHIS 5060) is still applicable to this application.

This report only comments on Environmental Health impacts of the proposed development as outlined in the EIAR and the adequacy of the EIAR from the Environmental Health viewpoint. The NEHS has made observations and submissions on the following specific environmental health areas.

- Public Consultation and the Non-Technical Summary (NTS)
- Population and Human Health
- Soils and Geology
- Hydrology & Hydrogeology
- Climate
- Noise and Vibration
- Food Safety and Environmental Compliance
- Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

The comments below are not exhaustive but serve to capture key points of the proposed development.

2. Assessment of Description of the Project and Physical Environment

The applicant has submitted an EIAR on the proposed development. It will consist of:

- The demolition of the adjacent public toilet block on site and the demolition and temporary relocation of the existing water sports building on site, to provide for the construction of a new Water Sports Pavilion;
- The redevelopment of the Waterways Ireland-operated existing marina including an extension to the existing breakwater and the jetty to increase marina capacity to approximately 59 berths;
- Construction of new landscaped public recreation areas with a playground, nature observation space, picnic areas, benches, bicycle storage and service areas, extensive planting of native trees, outdoor changing, events space and

wellness meadow including the development of a continuous promenade along the lakeshore;

- Active travel and site access improvements including provision of traffic calming measures and a 3 m wide shared cycle / pedestrian pathway along the L2020 Local Road, 2 no. of bus set down locations, upgraded signage, lighting, and road marking;
- Extension of the existing parking provision in the area to provide 156 no. additional car parking spaces, 30 no. Electric Vehicle (EV) spaces, 28 no. accessible parking spaces, 3 no. dedicated bus parking bays within the northern carpark and 3 no. dedicated boat trailer parking bays adjacent to the marina;
- All ancillary works including site clearance, boundary treatments, associated public lighting, bin storage, hard and soft landscaping, site drainage upgrades, connections to existing utilities to include foul and surface water drainage, water supply, electrical & telecommunications networks. Boundary treatments involve upgrades to the existing golf course boundary safety netting (between 3 m to 20 m in height) and fencing.

This development site is located at Hodson Bay in the townland of Barrymore Co. Roscommon and extends over an area of c. 9 hectares and is generally flat. It is an established tourism and recreational destination and lies within an area of high environmental sensitivity, being adjacent to and partially within Lough Ree. The site is near the Hodson Bay Hotel and utility infrastructure along with one-off residential properties. The site will connect to the existing utilities, water supply and wastewater networks i.e. the existing on-site pumping station operated by Uisce Éireann. The Applicant plans to lease the Water Sports Pavilion building and café building and associated facilities to an appointed operator(s). The responsibilities between the lead Applicant RCC and Waterways Ireland including operational maintenance and organisational structure is illustrated in figure 3-1 of Appendix 4-3. This also provides a description and frequency of maintenance tasks required for the various elements of the Proposed Development.

NEHS reviewed Chapter 3 on the alternatives that the Applicant considered for this development. It is noted that alternative sites was not considered due the existing marina and the Baysports water sports facilities including that the area is already zoned for is tourism and recreation land use. Alternative design options for Cofferdam Mitigation were discussed and considered in the EIAR. The final design options included a combination of sheet piling and an earth bund structure. It's objective is to provide a robust design to prevent water pollution from runoff during construction phase.

The construction of the whole development is estimated to take approximately 30 months to complete.

A full description of the Proposed Development is provided in Non-Technical Summary (NTS) and Chapter 4 in more detail.

3. Comments from the Local Environmental Health Service

The Local Environmental Health Roscommon office was contacted; in relation to this application. Ms Claire Brennan Environmental Health Officer (EHO), whom provided the below observations. The main concerns are in the areas of noise control and air quality during construction stage, due to the location of the site and its immediate vicinity to road, paths and hotel access.

<u>The proximity of the site to sensitive receptors and Condition of access roads around the development site</u>

- There are no domestic houses within the immediate vicinity of the site.
- The Hodson Bay Hotel and the Baysports Watersport facility are both located on the shore so both are in immediate vicinity of the proposed facility.
- There are also public toilets adjacent this which are serviced by a public sewerage network and water supply to these facilities are via mainswater, namely the South Roscommon Regional Water Supply (Lisbrock connection).
- Athlone Golf Club which has a restaurant, is located 500m from the shoreline on a raised site, looking down over the lake.
- The local road L2020 is lined with houses en route to the development (last house being approx. 600m from the site) so they will be subject to increased construction traffic and noise levels from passing machinery and note that noise monitoring will not be deemed as warranted along this route (ref.11.5.3) Construction phase noise monitoring is also not warranted.
- It is proposed to carry out construction phase vibration monitoring at the hotel and at any other structure while vibro-rolling is undertaken within 100 m. Main concerns in relation to impact on the Golf Club would be in connection with access roads and heavy machinery on this road.

<u>Location of private wells and proximity to watercourses, including streams, rivers or lakes</u>

- There is a well to the rear of the Hodson Bay Hotel which has run dry and is not in use.
- Hotel water supply is fed from mainswater.

<u>Any other industries in the locality</u>

- No other industries other than what's mentioned above.

<u>Any local concerns or complaints regarding the proposed development</u>

- At this time, on National Environmental Health Information System (EHIS) no complaints have been logged.

<u>Condition of access roads around the development site,</u>

- Road surface is currently in need of resurfacing due to bumps on surface and previous road works having been undertaken.

- The L2020 road narrows and bends approximately 600m towards development site.
- The proposed plan of a dual footpath and bike track will result in further narrowing along this stretch of road.
- An observation would be that there is a turn on the road approx. 200m from an existing pedestrian crossing at the entrance to the proposed waterfront development so pedestrian safety concerns may arise here.

4. Public Consultation and Non-Technical Summary (NTS)

The NEHS is satisfied that the NTS provides an adequate description of the proposed project.

The EIAR does demonstrate the link between public consultations and details how they have influenced the decision-making process in the EIA for this Developement in Co. Roscommon. This was outlined in Chapter 2 section 2.5.3, Appendix 2-2 Scoping Responses, Appendices 2-3 and 2-4 Community Feedback Reports. This included two in person public consulatiuon on the 23rd October 2025 and 22nd April 2026 at the Hodson Bay Hotel. Two community survey swere also conducted. A dedicated website for the public was provided and illustrated the different options of design. This website included a Communication Officer details including address, phone number and email for the public to provide feedback on this development.

5. Assessment of Population Health and Human Health

The NEHS has considered chapter 5 of the EIAR which assesses the impacts of the Proposed Development on population and human health during the Construction and Operations phases.

The NEHS could not find the plan for the Decommissioning phase. The residual impact of the development on the environment must be fully assessed. This was requested in HSE NEHS scoping submission EH Ref ID: 5060. ACP should request further information from Applicant regarding the impact of this development on the environment during the Decommissioning phase.

Chapter 5 references the most relevant aspects which is highlighted upon findings of other chapters notable:

- **Chapter 7:** Land, Soils and Geology,
- **Chapter 8:** Water (Hydrology and Hydrogeology),
- **Chapter 9:** Air Quality,
- **Chapter 10:** Climate,
- **Chapter 11:** Noise and Vibration,
- **Chapter 15**: Major Accidents and Natural Disasters.

Consideration of Population and Human Health should be done in a proportionate manner that is specific to the proposed development and any likely significant effects the proposal might have on Population Health.

Particularly:

- Any likely significant effect from exposure to noise during construction and operation,
- Any likely significant reduction in air quality during construction, particularly dust and emissions,
- Protection of ground and surface water during construction activities from contamination with hydrocarbon spillages or sedimentary run off.

It is the opinion of the NEHS that the EIA has identified these areas for assessment, and they are reported in the EIAR.

The NEHS recommends ACP consider Chapter 5 in the context of our previous recommendations in this submission, i.e. emissions into the environment and exposure of populations to the emissions and an evaluation against recognised health protection standards.

6. Assessment of Land, Soils and Geology

The NEHS has considered chapter 7 of the EIAR which sets out to assess the potential impacts of the development on the land soil and geology environment for construction and operation phases. According to the EIAR the existing land consists of artificial surfaces in relation to the sports and leisure facilities and golf course, alluvial woodland and reedbeds, including existing roads and car parking spaces. To the south of the site the land is a mix of residential and agricultural land.

The main concerns from Public Health perspective is soil and ground contamination during rock extraction e.g. contaminated by tar, hydrocarbons, accumulation of spills of chemicals, fuels, lubricants on plant/vehicles or cement-based products can also be a potential pollution risk. NEHS has considered the mitigation measures for Construction phase in section 7.6.2 of Chapter 7 and CEMP MM10, MM13 of the EIAR. NEHS could not find mitigation measures at the decomissioning phase.

NEHS recommends if consent is given for this development the mitigation measures described above and in more detail in Chapter 7 on Land, Soils and Geology, and CEMP are adopted for construction and operations phases should be included as a condition of consent. NEHS could not assess the decommission phase of this development as could not locate this information in chapter 7.

7. Assessment of Water (Hydrology and Hydrogeology)

The NEHS has considered chapter 8 which describes surface and groundwater conditions and identifies prevention, mitigation and monitoring measures that will be implemented to reduce the significance of the impacts from the proposed development. The site comprises water-based recreational areas, free draining grassland, vehicular parking, and an access road. The majority of the site is situated within the Shannon (Upper)_110 sub basin and Ballybay_010 sub basin. Drinking water for the Site and the dwellings nearby is sourced from mains water supply.

The EIAR states that the baseline surface water from 4 water samples taken in November 2025 to May 2026 had total coliforms were detected in 3 water samples. It speculates that the source of the exceedences are either from wastewater or agricultural runoff. It advises during the operational phase that the Foul water will be collected from the Water Sports Pavilion and marina facilities and will connect to the existing on-site pumping station operated by . Uisce Éireann (UE). NEHS also notes from Drainage Strategy Appendix 4-4 the types of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems mitigation measures for surface water including Hydrocarbon and integrated silt separation interceptors are included to treat runoff from car parking and vehicular areas prior to discharge to Lough Ree.

A Detailed Flood Risk Assessment (DFRA) in Appendix 8-1 was conducted and concluded that this development will not encroach on the functional floodplain storage and will not increase flood risk. It states that the design flood level of 37.5m OD used predictive modelling and long term OPW hydrometric analysis in order to provide resilience to 0.1% Annual Exceedance Probability including climate change and residual uncertainty. It also stated that the requirements of the Justification Test have been satisfied.

The NEHS recommends strict adherence to the CEMP and mitigation and monitoring measures for construction and operational phases in section 8.5 of Chapter 8, with particular emphasis on:

- **Surface water protection,**
- **Spill prevention and,**
- **Management of excavated material.**

NEHS could not assess the decommission phase of this development as this information could not located in this chapter 8.

8. Assessment of Climate

The NEHS has considered chapter 10 which describes potential significant direct and indirect effects on climate arising from the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development. In section 2.4 of the Energy Statement advises that this proposed development will utilise Air-source heat pumps and 54 solar photovoltaic array panels, which will provide the operational power for WSP and café buildings. Any surplus is to be exported through the final electrical connection arrangement therefore no battery storage is being proposed. **NEHS notes that "*the final electrical connection arrangement*" is vague and recommends that ACP request further information e.g. which sub-station will be the final connection etc.**

NEHS notes that some zones were highlighted by the BRIRL Output Document to have significant to high risk of overheating in Café store, Café WC's x4, Sports Changine Cubicles, WC's and Showers. **NEHS recommends that ACP request what mitigation measures the Applicant will undertake to avoid this risk.**

NEHS could not find the environmental assessment on the potential for glint and glare from photovoltaic modules and associated infrastructure during construction operational and decommisiong phases at residential receptors,

roads, railways, waterways, workplaces, public spaces and aviation receptors where relevant. ACP should request further information from the Applicant.

Particular attention should be given to the possibility of glare affecting drivers, pedestrians, cyclists, residential properties and workplaces. This assessment should identify the duration, frequency, direction and likely intensity of predicted effects. Where significant effects are identified, mitigation should be specific and enforceable, for example panel orientation, screening, landscaping, anti-reflective treatment or other design measures. The assessment should identify nearby airports, aerodromes, helipads and other aviation safeguarding receptors and should establish whether consultation with the Irish Aviation Authority, airport operators, emergency services or other relevant bodies is required.

NEHS could not find detail of the eventual fate or decommissioning methodology for Air-source heat and solar panels. ACP should request further information on the decomissioning phase. The environmental assessment should indicate the proposed future use and restoration of the development site at the end of the planning permission or operational period and should identify responsibilities and appropriate financial or other arrangements where relevant. This should also include opportunities for reuse, recycling and recovery along with the management of wastes, foundations and supports, reinstatement of land, removal or retention of access tracks and drainage infrastructure, and measures to prevent pollution during decommissioning.

9. Assessment of Noise and Vibration

The NEHS has considered chapter 11 which describes potential noise and vibration impacts arising from the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development. NEHS notes from section 11.3.4 that the current noise baseline is semi-rural and is dominated by local and distant traffic. Figure 11-1 illustrates that the nearest residential receptors to the development area are located at Yewpoint and on the L2020 Local Road there are six dwellings, one which is 90m from the red boundary line. The two non-dwelling receptors are the Hodson Bay Hotel and the golf club house. There are 120 dwellings within 500 m of the red boundary line. The Marina Piling with 42 steel piles into the lakebed was highlighted in this chapter to be a source of both noise and vibration, however it is expected to take a short period of 4-6 weeks. Traffic was also highlighted with a predicted increase due to HGV movements. Section 11.4.3.6 states that the L2020 Local Road has a narrow works corridor. This concern was repeated by the Roscommon local office in section 3 of this submission.

NEHS recommends that the mitigation and monitoring measures in sections 11.5.1 and 11.5.3 be implemented. As technology advances, the NEHS recommends that these be availed of at construction phase.

Construction activities may result in temporary increases in noise levels, vibration, and amenity disturbance. The combined effects of construction traffic, and nearby activities from other projects as per Appendix 2-5 may increase the perceived noise environment for some receptors.

The NEHS recommends that, if permission is granted, the following measures are secured:

a) Implementation of a construction noise management and curtailment strategy.
b) Construction hours restricted to:

- **Monday–Friday: 07:00–19:00**
- **Saturday: 08:00–13:00**
- **Sundays/Public Holidays: No noisy works permitted.**

c) Noise and vibration monitoring at sensitive receptor locations.
d) Restrictions on working hours near schools and community facilities where feasible.
e) Consideration of cumulative noise impacts as per Chapter 11.
f) Maintenance of safe access to residential and community receptors.
g) Implementation of a complaints management procedure with a dedicated Community Liaison Officer.

These measures would assist in protecting residential amenity and community wellbeing during construction.

NEHS notes that Chapter 11 did not include potential noise sources from PV panels including fan noise, tonal components and electrical noise. There is no equivalent national operational noise guideline specifically dedicated to utility-scale solar PV farms. The applicant should therefore identify and justify the applicable assessment criteria for construction and operational noise, taking account of the source characteristics, existing acoustic environment, receptor sensitivity and current guidance.

10. Food Safety and Environmental Compliance

The development itself will bring level of employment in the construction and operational phases. Should the staff canteen in Water Sport Pavilion and café building including mobile food stalls become a commercial kitchen/canteen or food preparation area, then it operates as a food business. **The NEHS require that registration be undertaken in accordance with Article 6(2) of Regulation (EC) No. 852/2004, and that early engagement with the appropriate local registering authority be undertaken to ensure compliance with food hygiene legislation.**

Where smoking shelter(s) are provided if any, they shall comply with Section 47 of the Public Health (Tobacco) Act 2004 (as amended). **NEHS recommends that early engagement with the appropriate local registering authority is undertaken to ensure compliance with Tobacco legislation.**

11. Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

The NEHS has considered the CEMP and is of the opinion that there will be adequate protection of Public and Environmental Health during the construction phase providing the following items are adhered to:

- The mitigation and controls are implemented in full.

The effectiveness of environmental controls are monitored and reviewed and increased mitigation/corrective action is taken where required.

- All drinking water and water used for the preparation of food in the temporary construction compounds should meet the requirements of S.I. No. 99/2023 - European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2023 (as amended).
- There should be no direct emission to ground or surface water of any foul waste water. All waste water should be contained and taken off site to a licensed treatment facility.
- Site drainage should ensure the protection of surface and ground water during the construction phase.
- The dust monitoring is a monthly average standard. Compliance with standard can incorporate short periods of very high levels of dust deposition followed by low levels and still be compliant. It is therefore important that dust minimisation is continually implemented and any complaints are investigated and responded to.
- A pest/vector management control plan should be developed into a specific pest/vector management programme for protection of nearby sensitive receptors. Construction activities should ensure that drains and sewers are not damaged or left open, in order to prevent rodent access and infestation.
- That the ConstructionTraffic Management Plan in CEMP is implemented in full and in consultation with the Local Authority.

If you have any queries regarding this submission, the initial contact is Geoff Taylor Principal Environmental Health Officer who will refer your query to the appropriate person.

Yours Sincerely,

Geoff Taylor
Príomhoifigeach Sláinte Comhshaoil
Principal Environmental Health Officer.

FSS Seirbhís Náisiúnta Sláinte Comhshaoil,
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Lorraine Dempsey

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