

Carrigaline Urban Design Framework and Public Realm

Construction Environmental Management Plan

Cork County Council

February 2024



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Contents

Chapter	Page
List of Acronyms	5
1. Introduction	6
1.1. Overview	6
1.2. Purpose of CEMP	6
1.3. Structure	6
2. Proposed Development	8
2.1. Site Location and Surrounding Land Use	8
2.2. Proposed Development	8
2.3. Key Stages	10
2.4. Environmental Constraints	10
3. Legislation and Guidance	14
3.1. Legislation	14
3.2. Industry Guidance	16
4. Project Roles and Responsibilities	18
4.1. The Client/Employer	18
4.2. Environmental Manager	18
4.3. Construction Director	18
4.4. Construction Manager	19
5. Environmental Management Procedures	20
5.1. General	20
5.2. Environmental Policy	20
5.3. Environmental Aspects	20
5.4. Training, Awareness and Competence	21
5.5. Meetings	22
5.6. Monitoring and Inspections	22
5.7. Nonconformity and Corrective and Preventative Action	23
5.8. Reporting	23
5.9. Environmental Records	23
6. General Requirements	25
6.1. Good Housekeeping	25
6.2. Site Compound	25
6.3. Hours of Working	25
6.4. Security	26
6.5. Hoarding and Fencing	26
6.6. Services and Utility	26
6.7. Welfare Facilities	26
6.8. Reinstatement of Working Areas on Completion	26
6.9. Health and safety	27
7. Environmental Management and Controls	28
7.1. Waste Management	28
7.2. Air Quality	30
7.3. Construction Noise and Vibration	32
7.4. Prevention of Soil and Water Pollution	33
7.5. Water Resources and Energy Use	36

7.6.	Ecology – Natural Habitats, Flora and Fauna	38
7.7.	Light Pollution	40
7.8.	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	41
7.9.	Traffic Management	42
7.10.	Contaminated Land	43
7.11.	Soil Erosion and Sedimentation	44
8.	Emergency Response Plan	47
8.1.	Key Requirements	47
8.2.	Emergency Incidents	47
8.3.	Spill Contingency Plan	47
8.4.	Emergency Incident Response Plan	48
8.5.	Emergency Access	49
8.6.	Extreme Weather Events	49
9.	References	50

Tables

Table 4.1 - Roles and Responsibilities	18
Table 5.1 – Example of Qualitative Risk Matrix	21
Table 5.2 – Example of Aspects and Impacts Register	21
Table 7.1 – Example of Waste Management Risk Assessment	28
Table 7.2 –Waste Management Mitigation Measures	28
Table 7.3 – Example of Air Quality Risk Assessment	30
Table 7.4 –Air Quality Mitigation Measures	31
Table 7.5 – Example of Noise and Vibration Risk Assessment	32
Table 7.6 –Noise and Vibration Mitigation Measures	32
Table 7.7 – Example of Soil and Water Pollution Risk Assessment	33
Table 7.8 –Soil and Water Mitigation Measures	34
Table 7.9 – Example of Water Resources and Energy Use Risk Assessment	36
Table 7.10 –Water Resources and Energy Use Mitigation Measures	37
Table 7.11 – Example of Ecology Risk Assessment	38
Table 7.12 – Ecology Mitigation Measures	39
Table 7.13 – Example of Light Pollution Risk Assessment	40
Table 7.14 –Light Pollution Mitigation Measures	40
Table 7.15 – Example of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment	41
Table 7.16 – Example of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Mitigation Measures	41
Table 7.17 – Example of Traffic Management Risk Assessment	42
Table 7.18 –Traffic Management Mitigation Measures	43
Table 7.19 – Example of Contaminated Land Risk Assessment	43
Table 7.20 – Example of Contaminated Land Mitigation Measures	44
Table 7.21 – Example of Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Risk Assessment	45
Table 7.22 –Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Mitigation Measures	45
Table 8.1 –Spill Mitigation Measures	47

Figures

Figure 1-1 - Site Location Map	7
Figure 2-1 - Proposed Development Plan	9

List of Acronyms

The following list of abbreviations have been used within this document;

aOD – above Ordinance Datum
 BRE – Building Research Establishments
 CCC –Cork County Council
 CCDP – Cork County Development Plan
 CEMP - Construction Environmental Management Plan
 CIRIA – Construction Industry Research and Information Association
 CSR – Cunnane Stratton Reynolds
 CSSD – Central Sterile Services Department
 ECP - Environmental Control Plans
 EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
 EWC – European Waste Catalogue
 GSI - Geological Survey of Ireland
 HTA – Horticultural Trades Association
 NHA – Natural Heritage Area
 NIAH – National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
 NMS – National Monument Service
 NPWS - National Parks and Wildlife Services
 NRA - National Roads Authority
 OPW – Office of Public Works
 pNHA – proposed Natural Heritage Area
 PSCS - Project Supervisor Construction Stage
 PSDP - Project Supervisor for the Design Process
 RWMP - Resource & Waste Management Plan
 SAC - Special Area of Conservation
 SMR – Sites & Monuments Record
 SPA – Special Protection Area
 TMP – Traffic Management Plan
 WAC – Waste Acceptance Criteria
 WFD - Water Framework Directive
 WHO - World Health Organisation
 ZoC – Zone of Contribution
 ZoI - Zone of Influence
 ZoN – Zone of Notification

1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

This Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared by WS Atkins Ireland Limited (Atkins) on behalf of Cork County Council (CCC) as part of the Part 8 planning application for Carrigaline Urban Design Framework (UDF) and Public Realm. The proposed development location is illustrated in Figure 1-1.

1.2. Purpose of CEMP

The purpose of this CEMP is to provide recommended measures to avoid, minimise and control adverse environmental impacts associated with the construction of the proposed development. The CEMP will document the commitment to safeguarding the environment through the identification, avoidance, and mitigation of the potential negative environmental effects associated with the proposed development.

The works contractor will undertake the works in accordance with the provisions of the CEMP. This may be added to, to address other detailed construction matters. The CEMP will be updated by the Contractor to address any subsequent planning conditions relevant to the proposed development.

The CEMP aims to define good practice as well as specific actions required to implement mitigation requirements as identified in the following environmental reports and documents reviewed by Atkins:

- Atkins (2023) Stage 1: Road Safety Audit. Carrigaline UDF and Public Realm;
- Atkins (2023) Flood Risk Assessment. Carrigaline UDF and Public Realm;
- Atkins (2023) Screening for Appropriate Assessment. Carrigaline UDF and Public Realm;
- Cunnane Stratton Reynolds (CSR) (2023) Land Planning and Design. Carrigaline UDF and Public Realm; and,
- Tobar Archaeological Services (2023) Proposed Carrigaline Village Public Realm and Waterfront River Park. Carrigaline UDF and Public Realm.

The party responsible for the preparation of the CEMP is likely to change over the life of a project. In the absence of Irish guidelines, the UK guidelines LA 120 Environmental management, March 2020 for CEMP were followed.

1.3. Structure

This CEMP has been structured as follows:

- **Section 1** outlines the purpose of the CEMP and introduces the proposed development;
- **Section 2** describes in detail the proposed development;
- **Section 3** outlines the minimum standards, legislation and guidance required by the Contractor during the development of the CEMP;
- **Section 4** identifies the relevant roles and responsibilities for developing, implementing, maintaining, and monitoring environmental management;
- **Section 5** sets out the mechanisms through which environmental requirements will be managed;
- **Section 6** sets out the general requirements of this CEMP;
- **Section 7** a summary of minimum requirements that should be implemented by the Contractor; and,
- **Section 8** sets out the procedures for the Emergency Response Plan.

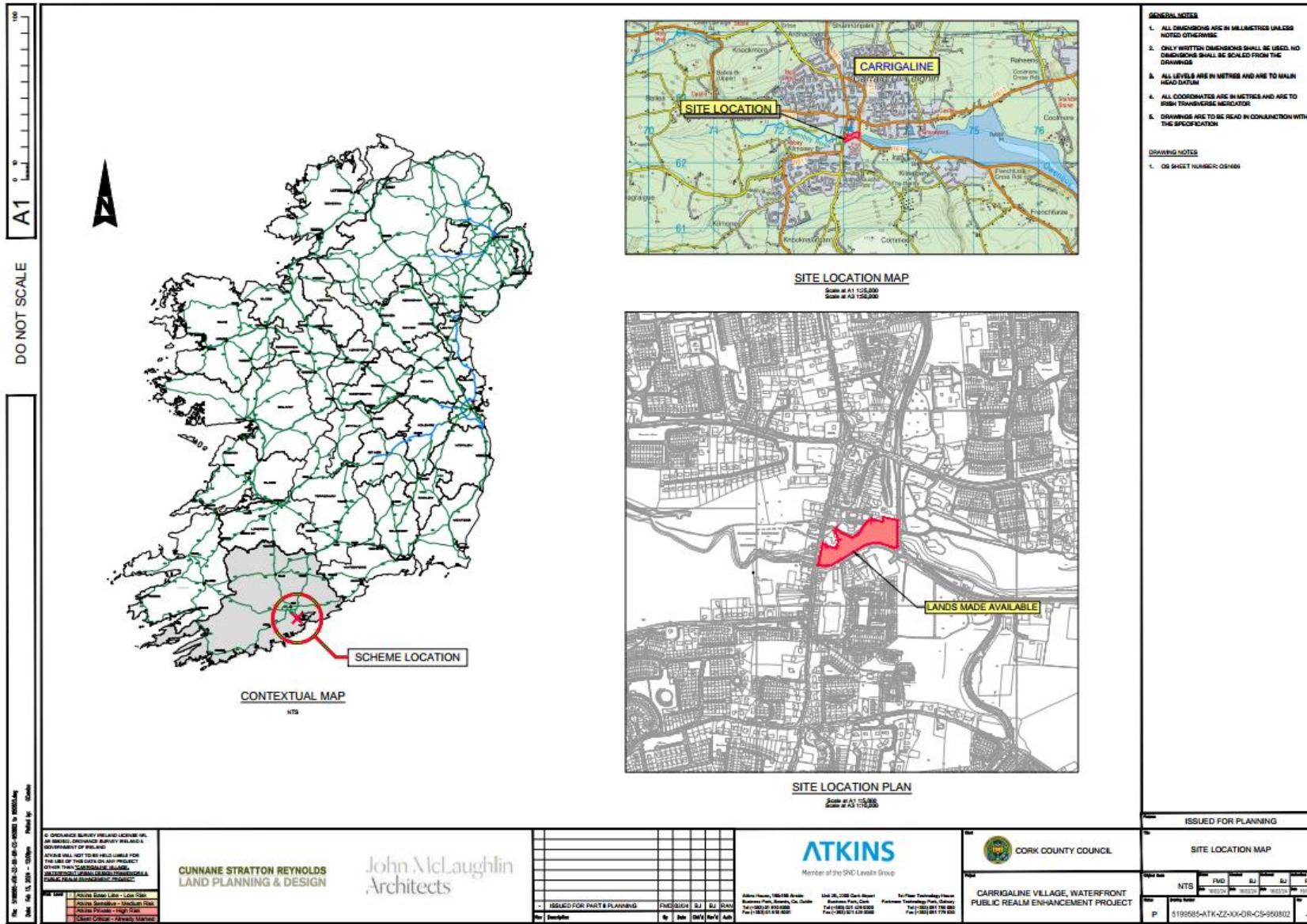


Figure 1-1 - Site Location Map

2. Proposed Development

2.1. Site Location and Surrounding Land Use

The proposed development site is located within the town of Carrigaline in Co. Cork. According to the Cork County Council Development Plan 2022-2028 the proposed site is land use zoned as 'town centre'. Land just outside the eastern border is land use zoned as 'green infrastructure' which contains a public park, playground, and a local community centre. Much of the land to the north and south of the site, is land use zoned as 'existing residential/mixed residential and other uses'(CCC, 2023) The proposed development site lies between Main St. R611 and Bóthar Guidel R612, consisting of a shopping centre car park and section of Owenboy River.

2.2. Proposed Development

In accordance with Part 8, Article 81 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended), Cork County Council proposes to develop Carrigaline UDF and Public Realm project along the north side of the Owenboy River between Main Street R611 and Bothar Guidel R612. The proposed development consists of the following:

- Environmental improvement works and enhancement of public realm and outdoor living to provide 'a civic identity to the new public realm strongly connected with the water and the river ecology';
- New waterfront public space (reclaimed from the existing car park) will encourage community activities and connection to the water;
- Enhanced public space to include inclusive street furniture (universal), waterfront seating, rain gardens, trees and shrubs and a covered pavilion;
- High quality urban design and material finishes are proposed including Biodiversity/Pollinator Planting and Sustainable Urban Drainage systems;
- Enhanced pedestrian connectivity and accessibility;
- A multifunctional Public Pavilion will provide a sheltered performance stage for community events, connected to the waterfront;
- Upgrade of public lighting and other ancillary works;
- Additional carparking near the Bothar Guidel / Lidl Roundabout to replace parking reclaimed from the existing Owenabue car park; and,
- Alteration of entrance to the carpark near the Bothar Guidel / Lidl Roundabout to increase pedestrian safety.

Refer to Figure 2.2 for the proposed layout.



Figure 2-1 - Proposed Development Plan

2.3. Key Stages

The proposed development will involve the following key work phases:

- Tender Stage;
- Procurement and Appointment of the Contractor;
- Detailed Design Stage;
- Site preparatory works including the preparation of all required Detailed Safety and Health, and Environmental Management documents;
- Site mobilisation;
- Demolition Stage;
- Construction Stage;
- Completion; and,
- Operational Stage.

Details of machinery to be used on site are unknown at this time, but are likely to be standard site equipment including tracked excavators, dumpers, bulldozers etc.

2.4. Environmental Constraints

This section summarises the main environmental constraints that relate to the construction phase.

2.4.1. Noise and Vibration

Noise levels have been measured along Main Street R611, Strand Road R612 and Bóthar Guidel R612, which are in the vicinity of the proposed development (EPA Maps, 2023). A review of the EPA Noise Maps indicates Lden (day-evening-night) noise levels of Main Street measured up to 70-74dB. Levels were slightly lower at night (Lnight), reaching 60-64dB. Lden noise levels along Strand Road measured up to 65-69dB, with Lnight levels measuring 60-64dB. Lden noise levels along Bóthar Guidel measured up to 55-59dB, with Lnight noise levels measuring up to 50-54dB (EPA Maps, 2017). Along Main Street there will be some localised noise emissions generated by construction works. Construction work will occur during day-light hours. No night workings are anticipated.

2.4.2. Air Quality

The current air quality of the proposed project site is recorded by the EPA as 'good', with an Air Quality Index of '1' (EPA Maps, 2023). Some localised dust emissions may be generated as a result of the construction works. Any airborne concentrations of particulate matter arising from construction would be small and very local to the construction activity.

2.4.3. Soils and Geology

The quaternary sediment is not defined at the proposed site but the lands to the north are underlined as 'urban', with lands to the south of the river underlined by 'till derived from Namurian Sandstone and Shale' (GSI, 2023). The bedrock is underlain by sandstone and interbedded pyritic mudstone of the White Strand Formation in the southern portion of the proposed development and massive and crinoidal fine limestone of the Little Island Formation in the northern portion of the proposed development. A geological fault trends in an east-northeast to west-southwest direction to the north of the site. A second geological fault trends in a northwest to southeast direction to the east of the site (GSI, 2023).

The area north of the Owenboy River is underlain by a locally important aquifer- Karstified (GSI, 2023). Groundwater vulnerability of this site is not recorded on GSI but the land north and west of the site is classed as 'high' (GSI, 2023). A portion of land along the southern coast of the river is classified as 'high' with most of the land south of the river classed as 'moderate'. There are small areas of 'extreme' groundwater vulnerability further south (GSI, 2023).

There is no evidence of any karst features being present within the general vicinity of the proposed development. The closest karst landform (GSI Reference: 1705NWK002) is a cave located ca. 3km north-east of the proposed development (GSI, 2023).

There is 1no. borehole (GSI Ref. 1705NWW047) located within the eastern portion of the site, which has an unknown well use (GSI, 2023). This borehole is reported to a 2km locational accuracy, and its exact location is not known at this stage.

There is another borehole (GSI Ref. 1705NWW020) located within the site, which also has an unknown well use (GSI, 2023). The borehole is reported to a 5km locational accuracy, and its exact location is not known at this stage.

There are no Geological Heritage Areas within the site. The closest Geological Heritage Area to the site is 'Ballygarvan Quarry' (IGH 8) which is located ca. 3.7km west of the site (GSI, 2023).

2.4.4. Ecology

The 'zone of influence' (Zoi) for a project is the area over which ecological features may be subject to significant effects as a result of the proposed project and associated activities. There are two European designated sites potentially within the zone of influence of the proposed project; Cork Harbour Special Protection Areas (SPA) (004030), which is within 25m of the proposed development, and Great Island Channel Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (001058). Cork Harbour SPA is comprised of a number of discrete elements distributed throughout the harbour. The nearest elements are Owenboy Estuary, which is immediately downstream of the proposed project within 25m via the Owenboy River. There is suitable habitat within the proposed site which could support the qualifying interests of the SPA within the Owenboy River channel. Great Island Channel is located just over 8.5km to the north on the eastern side of Lough Mahon and to the north of Great Island. Atkins completed an Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening Report (2023) for the proposed development. The AA Screening report concluded that '*beyond reasonable scientific doubt that the proposed works will not, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, give rise to any impacts which would constitute significant effects on Cork Harbour SPA or Great Island Channel SAC or any other Natura 2000 site, in view of their conservation objectives*'.

A site visit was undertaken on the 12th of July 2023 by Atkins ecologists. The purpose of this visit was to compile a photo essay of the site, and to identify key habitats and associated species. The site is currently in use as a public car park which connects the R611 and the R612 regional roads. Areas of grassy verge that have been landscaped are present, as is a planted treeline along the border of the river and footpath. The habitat composition within the red line boundary of the site is primarily composed of artificial surfaces (BL3), flower beds and borders (BC4), scrub (WS1), dry meadows and grassy verges (GS2), and ornamental/non-native shrub (WS3) (Fossitt, 2000). There are no derelict buildings in the vicinity of the red line boundary – all are in use. The boundaries of the site comprise of concrete walls, fencing, hedging, and riverbanks.

From the site visit there are no invasive plant species listed on the 3rd Schedule of the Natural Habitats Regulations S.I (477/2011) were recorded within the red line boundary. However, an infestation of young Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) is present immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary in the verge along Bóthar Guidel road ('Do not cut' sign present). Other invasives present at the site include Butterfly bush (*Buddleja davidii*), Winter heliotrope (*Petasites pyrenaicus*), Cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) and Traveller's Joy (*Clematis vitalba*); Cherry laurel is classed as a High Impact invasive; Butterfly bush and Traveller's Joy are classed as Medium Impact invasives while Winter heliotrope is a Low Impact invasive. All of the aforementioned species are noted to be prevalent within the red line boundary, along the riverbanks and within hedgerows. A single area of Medium Impact invasive, Himalayan Honeysuckle (*Leycesteria formosa*) was recorded on the southern bank of the Owenboy, approximately 1.5m x 1.5m close to the south-eastern corner of the red line boundary.

From the site visit there was no evidence of mammal activity at the site (mammal tracks, spraint, paths) and given the nature of the site and the high level of disturbance associated with its current use as a public car park and walkthrough area, the site does not provide suitable resting or breeding places for animals. The bridges at either end of the red line boundary (bridge ID CC-R612-001.00 at the eastern boundary and the bridge on Main Street at the western boundary) are concrete structures with little to no potential for roosting bats. Along the lower banks of the Owenboy River within the red line boundary of proposed works, there is, as noted above, some potential within vegetation and loose stonework for mammals such as otter and rodents.

At the western end of proposed works site at the bridge, a kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) was recorded, as were two foraging mute swans (*Cygnus olor*). A grey wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*) was also seen at the water's edge. Within the channel of the Owenboy within the red line boundary, other bird species identified include little egret (*Egretta garzetta*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), magpie (*Pica pica*), herring gull (*Larus argentatus*), grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*) and black headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*); the latter two of which are species of Qualifying Interest for Cork Harbour SPA.

An unmanaged area along the northern boundary of the site towards the northeast corner contained habitat GS2 (Dry meadows and grassy verges) which was noted to support several pollinator and invertebrate species including Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*), 14-Spot Ladybird (*Propylea quatuordecimpunctata*), Red-Tailed Bumblebee (*Bombus lapidaries*), Cinnabar Moth Caterpillar (*Tyria jacobaeae*), Brown-Lipped Snail (*Cepaea nemoralis*), Green-Veined White (*Pieris napi*), Seven-Spot Ladybird (*Coccinella septempunctata*), White-Tailed Bumblebee (*Bombus lucorum*), Small Copper (*Lycaena phlaeas*), and Small Tortoiseshell (*Aglais urticae*).

Within the river channel, there was no floating river vegetation identified. However, the area of the Owenboy River within the red line boundary is tidal and therefore estuarine in nature and in water composition.

There is 1no. proposed Natural Heritage Areas(pNHA) within the proposed development site: Owenboy River (001990). There are 15no. other pNHA within a 15km radius of the site, which are listed below:

1. Minane Bridge Marsh (001966)
2. Fountainstown Swamp (000371)
3. Lough Beg (001066)
4. Whitegate Bay (001084)
5. Monkstown Creek (001979)
6. Douglas River Estuary (001046)
7. Cork Lough (001081)
8. Lee Valley (000094)
9. Dunkettle Shore (001082)
10. Glanmire Wood (001054)
11. Great Channel Island (001058)
12. Rock Farm Quarry, Little Island (001074)
13. Cushkinny Marsh (001987)
14. Rostellan Lough, Aghada Shore and Poul nabibe Inlet (001076)
15. Templebreedy National School Crosshaven(000107)

There are no National Heritage Areas (NHA) within a 15km radius of the site (NPWS, 2023). There are proposed plans for the establishment and ongoing maintenance of the landscape at this site. This includes the retention and enhancement of existing vegetation, as well as the planting of native trees and shrubs (CSR, 2023).

2.4.5. Landscape and Visual Amenity

The Cork County Development Plan verifies that Carrigaline is the largest town in the county and the proposed development site lies within the town centre (CCC, 2023). There is existing riparian vegetation along the riverside. Main Street R611 lies to the west of the site and premises situated here, include Carrigaline Court Hotel and Leisure Centre, and several supermarkets. To the east is a green area where Carrigaline bandstand, skate park and playground are situated. South of the river lies the local library and fire station, along with a large number of bars and restaurants along the Main Street. North of the site, along Old Waterpark Road lies a local school, garda station and some residential dwellings (Google Maps, 2023).

The landscaping masterplan for the proposed development have been developed by Cunnane Stratton Reynolds (2023) in the report titled Landscape Design Rational which will be submitted as part of this planning submission. The masterplan lists out a plant schedule with native trees, pollinator-friendly shrub and groundcover plants, rain garden plant, lower riparian planting and grass seeding which will be sown as part of the proposed development.

2.4.6. Water Resources

The Owenboy River is located within the Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay catchment (19) and further the sub catchment Owenboy[Cork]_SC_010. The Owenboy flows for approximately 32km eastwards from its source to where it joins Cork Harbour. The proposed project does not lie within any Natura 2000 site; however, it does lie adjacent the Cork Harbour SPA. Cork Harbour is also designated as a Ramsar Convention site due to its status as a wetland of international importance, and section of Cork Harbour SPA is designated as a Wildfowl Sanctuary by the NPWS.

The Owenboy Estuary (IE_SW_060_1200) which is within the proposed development has been assigned a “*Moderate*” water quality status under the WFD, and “*at risk*” of not attaining ‘Good’ good quality status under the WFD.

Upstream, the Owenboy River (IE_SW_19O011400) has been assigned a “*Moderate*” water quality status under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and with the nearest Q-value sampling point at Ballea Bridge, ca. 2.3km upstream. The river has also been determined as being “*at risk*” of not attaining ‘Good’ good quality status under the WFD.

The river adjoining the proposed site is tidal in character. As well as the Owenboy River to the south of the site, there is also a small tidal channel which runs through the middle of the site. While not assigned a code on EPA Maps, it is illustrated as rising west of Main Street; it flows east under Main Street and is culverted under Mill House Lane from where it enters the Owenboy River.

The closest Public Supply Source Protection Area is Minane Bridge Public Water Supply (PWS), which is located ca. 5.2km south of the site. The closest Group Scheme Preliminary Source Protection Area is ‘Walterstown’ which is located ca.11.3km northeast of the site (GSI, 2023).

Atkins (2023) completed a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) for the proposed development. Atkins (2023) stated that *'based on the Stage 1-Flood risk identification findings, the proposed site was identified as being potentially at risk of tidal flooding from the River Owenabue, and therefore a Stage 2-Initial Flood Risk Assessment was required.*

In relation to the proposed development, the levels of proposed development are higher than the 1 in 100-year fluvial flood event (1% AEP) and 27mm lower than the 1 in 200-year tidal flood event (0.5% AEP). Also, as the proposed development is a water compatible development, no justification test is required.

It is deemed that all criteria of the Stage 2 have been addressed and satisfied and therefore a Stage 3-Flood Risk Assessment is not required.

The FRA stated the following recommendations;

- *'The design for the proposed storm-water drainage is to take into consideration all other standards for drainage design, from the 'Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study Volume 2 – New Developments.'*
- *The final detail design of the proposed development is to ensure that the proposed ground levels should remain as a minimum at the same level of the existing ground levels in order to avoid any impact on the surrounding areas' (Atkins, 2023).*

2.4.7. Cultural Heritage

There are no sites listed in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), or National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) within the proposed development. There is a mill (CO087-033) located ca.35m north of the site boundary. The Zone of Notification (ZoN) surrounding it, is within the proposed development site. *The zones do not define the exact extent of the monuments but rather are intended to identify them for the purposes of notification under Section 12 of the National Monuments Act (1930-2004) (NMS, 2023)¹.* The closest NIAH feature also listed in the Cork County Council Record of Protected Structures (RPS) is a warehouse (RPS Ref. 00579) situated ca.47m to the north of the northern site boundary (NMS, 2023).

The *Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment* carried out by Tobar Archaeological Services concludes that: *no direct or indirect impacts to the recorded archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as a result of the development proposals have been identified (Tobar, 2023).*

2.4.8. Traffic & Transportation

Main Street R611 runs alongside the western boundary of the site and is connected to Millhouse Lane, which runs along the northern boundary of the site, leading into Owenabue Mall. Atkins *Stage 1: Road Safety Audit (2023)* states that:

'The proposed service/delivery vehicle access route to the courtyard at the rear of the cluster of commercial buildings is not clearly defined, as the surfacing of the public plaza appears to be the same throughout. This could lead to a pedestrian or cyclist being unaware that the area is also shared with service/delivery vehicles, which could cause collisions between unsuspecting pedestrians/cyclists and service/delivery vehicles. Typically, service/delivery vehicles are large in nature which would exacerbate any potential collision.

Further to the above, the surfacing of remainder of the service/delivery vehicle access route, just north of the public plaza is not defined. It appears from the design drawings to be regular tarmac which would indicate vehicle priority. However, there are shop entrances accessed from this side of the building which would expose pedestrians to potential collisions with vehicles'.

2.4.9. Local Amenities and Other Sensitive Receptors

Receptors include residential units, and public amenities, such as playgrounds, shopping centres, sports, education and religious facilities within the vicinity of the proposed development. Local Services / Amenities (Social Infrastructure) includes a wide range of services and facilities including education, community, recreation, and sports facilities.

¹ <https://webgis.archaeology.ie/NationalMonuments/FlexViewer/help.html>

3. Legislation and Guidance

All parties, contractors and consultants working on this project shall be subject to the Irish laws and the various international/regional protocols and agreements to which Ireland is a party. In the event legislation is updated, the latest version shall be followed. All relevant new legislation will be followed as appropriate. This document outlines most current legislation at the date of issue. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that they are up to date with the details of the latest iterations of legislation relevant to the project throughout the duration of the contract.

The Designer should be aware of all key environmental risks and associated measures set out within this CEMP, and the final detailed design should take due cognisance of these.

The Contractor should set out the detailed CEMP in a clear format and should address all key environmental risks and associated measures. The Contractor must be aware of and comply with the legislation and guidance set out in this document, any specific planning conditions which may be associated with the proposed project, and other relevant documentation as prescribed by the Employer and planning authority.

3.1. Legislation

It should be noted that the appointed Contractor will be required to be aware of their obligations under legislation. Such legislation, includes, but is not restricted, to:

- Planning and Development Act and subsequent amendments, 2000- 2022.
- Planning and Development Regulations 2001 to 2023.
- The Birds Directive: Council Directive of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC);
- The Birds Directive: Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds;
- The Habitats Directive: Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora;
- The European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011), as amended, 2015 (S.I. No. 355 of 2015) and 2021 (S.I. No. 388 of 2021);
- Water Framework Directive (WFD): Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and Council establishing a framework for Community Action in the field of water policy, as amended;
- European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations, 2009, S.I. No. 272 of 2009, as amended, 2012 (S.I. No. 327 of 2012), 2015 (S.I. No. 386 of 2015), 2019 (S.I. No. 77 of 2019);
- European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010, S.I. No. 9 of 2010, as amended, 2016 (S.I. No. 366 of 2016);
- European Communities (Environmental Liability) Regulations, 2008, S.I. No. 547 of 2008, as amended, 2011 (S.I. No. 307 of 2011), 2015 (S.I. No. 293 of 2015);
- Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and Council on waste, as amended 2018 (S.I. No. 851 of 2018);
- Waste Management Acts of 1996 to 2023;
- The Water Pollution Acts of 1977 & 1998;
- The Wildlife Acts 1976 to 2022;
- Water Policy Regulations 2003, S.I. No. 722 of 2003, as amended, 2005 (S.I. No. 413 of 2005), 2008 (S.I. No. 219 of 2008), 2010 (S.I. No. 93 of 2010) and Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, (S.I. 326 of 2010) & EU Water Policy Regulations 2014 (S.I. 350 of 2014), 2018 (S.I. No. 261 of 2018), and 2022 (S.I. No. 166 of 2022)
- Water Conservation Regulations 2008, S.I. No. 527 of 2008;
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- European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2023, S.I. No. 99 of 2023;
- Guidelines on protection of fisheries during construction works in and adjacent to waters (IFI, 2016);
- Litter Pollution Act of 1997, as amended, 2017 (Bill 58 of 2017);

- Litter Pollution Regulations 1999, S.I. No. 359 of 1999);
- European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014), as amended 2019 (S.I. No. 233 of 2019);
- Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007, S.I. No. 821 of 2007, as amended, 2008 (S.I. No. 86 of 2008), 2015 (S.I. No. 198 of 2015), 2019 (S.I. No. 250 of 2019);
- Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007, S.I. No. 820 of 2007), as amended, 2015 (S.I. No. 197 of 2015), 2016 (S.I. No. 24 of 2016), 2023 (S.I. No. 63 of 2023), 2023 (S.I. No. 104 of 2023);
- Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 395 of 2004) as amended 2010 (S.I. No. 350 of 2010);
- Environment (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011, as amended 2015;
- Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2008, S.I. No. 199 of 2008, as amended 2009, (S.I. No. 550 of 2009), 2010 (S.I. No. 31 of 2010), 2012 (S.I. No. 221 of 2012), 2013 (S.I. No. 194 of 2013), 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015), 2019 (S.I. No.182 of 2019);
- Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations, 1998, as amended, 2000 (S.I. No. 73 of 2000);
- Waste Management (Shipment of Waste) Regulations 2007, S.I. No. 419 of 2007;
- Waste Management (Movement of Hazardous Waste) Regulations, 1998 (S.I. No. 147 of 1998);
- European Communities (Shipments of Hazardous Waste Exclusively within Ireland) Regulations 2011, S.I. No 324 of 2011;
- European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1994 (S.I. No. 121 of 1994);
- Waste Management (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1998, as amended, 2014 (S.I. No. 861 of 2014);
- Waste Management (Tyres and Waste Tyres) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 664 of 2007), 2017, as amended (S.I. No. 400 of 2017) and 2018 (S.I. No. 96/2018);
- European Union Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2014, S.I. No. 283 of 2014, as amended, 2014 (S.I. No. 349 of 2014), 2015 (S.I. No. 347 of 2015);
- Waste Management (Registration of Brokers and Dealers) Regulations 2008, SI No. 113 of 2008;
- Waste Management (Prohibition of Material Disposal by burning) Regulations 2009, S.I. No. 286 of 2009, as amended 2013 (S.I. No. 504 of 2013), 2017 (S.I. No. 599 of 2017), 2019 (S.I. No. 684 of 2019), (S.I. No. 51 of 2022), and 2023 (S.I. No. 16 of 2023);
- European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011, S.I. No. 126 of 2011, as amended 2016 (S.I. No. 315 of 2016) and (S.I. No. 323 of 2020);
- European Waste Catalogue (EWC) and Hazardous Waste List 2002, 2015 and 2018;
- Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009, S.I. No 508 of 2009, as amended, 2015 (S.I. No. 430 of 2015);
- Protection of the Environment Act 2003;
- European Union (Properties of Waste Which Render It Hazardous) Regulations 2015, S.I. No. 233 of 2015, as amended, 2018 (S.I. No. 383 of 2018);
- Air Pollution Act, 1987 (Air Quality Standards) Regulations, 1987, as amended, 2002 (S.I. No. 271 of 2002), 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011), 2016 (S.I. No. 659 of 2016), 2022 (S.I. No. 739 of 2022);
- Air Pollution Act, 1987 (Emission Limit Values for use of Asbestos) Regulations, 1990, S.I. No. 28 of 1990);
- EC (Control of Emissions of Gaseous & Particulate Pollutants from Non-Road Mobile Machinery) Regulations 2007, S.I. No.147 of 2007, as amended, 2011 (S.I. No. 263 of 2011), 2012 (S.I. No. 407 of 2012), 2013 (S.I. No. 417 of 2013), 2016 (S.I. No. 2016/1628);
- The EU Regulation 2037/2000 (CFC's, HCFC's, Halons) - Ozone Depleting Substances. Control of Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Regulations 2006, S.I. No 281 of 2006, as amended, 2011 (S.I. No. 465 of 2011);

- EU F Gas Regulations 2006, as amended, 2014, S.I. No. 517 of 2014, 2019 (S.I. No. 367 or 2019);
- Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 (Noise) Regulations, 1994 S.I. 174 of 1994;
- Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, S.I. No. 140 of 2006;
- European Communities (Environmental Noise) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 549 of 2018);
- European Communities (Noise Emission by Equipment for use Outdoors) Regulations, 2001, S.I. No. 632 of 2001, as amended, 2006 (S.I. No. 241 of 2006);
- European Communities (Construction Plant and Equipment) (Permissible Noise Levels) Amendment Regulations 1996, S.I. No. 359 of 1996 and 2001, S.I. No. 632 of 2001);
- Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 1963 (S.I. No. 28 of 1963), as amended 1993 (S.I. No. 12 of 1993);
- Wildlife Act, 1976 (Protection of Wild Animals) Regulations, 1990, S.I. No. 112 of 1990 and Wildlife Amendment Act, 2000 (S.I. No. 38 of 2000);
- European Communities Conservation of Wild Bird Regulations 1985, S.I. No. 291 of 1985, as amended, 1986 (S.I. No. 48 of 1986), 1995 (S.I. No. 31 of 1995), 1997, (S.I. No. 210 of 1997), 1998 (S.I. No. 154 of 1998), (S.I. No. 131 of 1999), 2005 (S.I. No. 716 of 2005), 2010 (S.I. No. 65 of 2010), 2011 (S.I. No. 626 of 2011), 2012 (S.I. No. 84 of 2012), 2013 (S.I. No. 281 of 2013), 2019 (S.I. No. 178 of 2019);
- Noxious Weed Act, 1936, S.I. No. 38 of 1936;
- Noxious Weed Order, 1937, S.I. No. 103 of 1937;
- Flora (Protection) Order, 2015, S.I. No. 235 of 2022;
- The Forestry Act, 1946, S.I. No. 13 of 1946, as amended, 2009 (S.I. No. 40 of 2009) & Forestry Act, 2014, S.I. No. 31 of 2014;
- Forestry Regulations, S.I. No. 191 of 2017, as amended 2020 (S.I. No. 32 of 2020), as amended 2022 (S.I. 319 of 2022);
- The National Monuments Act 1930, S.I. No. 2 of 1930, as amended, 2004 (S.I. No. 22 of 2004);
- European Union (Environmental Impact Assessment and Habitats) (Section 181 of the Planning and Development Act 2000) Regulations, 2013 (S.I. No. 403 of 2013), 2015 (S.I. No. 301 of 2015), 2019 (S.I. No. 418 of 2019);
- European Union (Environmental Impact Assessment and Habitats) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2018, S.I. No. 296 of 2018; and,
- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos)(Amendment) Regulations 2010 (S.I. No. 589 of 2010) S.I. No. 386/2006 - Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006.

3.2. Industry Guidance

The Contractor should take due consideration of, and incorporate best practice guidance, including but not limited to the following:

- BS 5837:2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction;
- BS 3882:2015. Specification for topsoil requirements for use;
- BS 3998:2010. Tree Work. Recommendations;
- BS 4428:1989. Code of Practice for general Landscape Operations;
- BS 7370-1 to 5:1991-1998. Grounds Maintenance;
- BS 8545:2014. Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape recommendations;
- BS 8601:2013. Specification for subsoil and required use;
- BS EN 1722-9:2006. Fences Specification for mild steel – low carbon steel – fences with round or square verticals and flat horizontals;
- CIRIA (2001). C532. Control of water pollution from construction sites. Guidance for consultants and contractors;

- CIRIA (2006). C648. Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Technical Guidance;
- CIRIA (2008). C679. Invasive species management for infrastructure managers and the construction industry.;
- CIRIA (2015). C741. Environmental Good Practice on Site;
- CIRIA (2015). C753. The SuDS Manual;
- Environmental Protection Agency (2021). *'Best Practice Guidelines for the preparation of resources & waste management plans for construction & demolition projects'*
- ESB Networks (2019) Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Overhead Electricity Lines;
- HTA (1995). Handling and establishing landscape plants
- Invasive Species Ireland (2016). Best Practice Management Guidelines. Japanese knotweed;
- National Roads Authority (NRA) (2008). Guidelines for the Crossing of Watercourses during the Construction of National Road Schemes;
- NRA (2005). Guidelines for the Treatment of Badger Prior to the Construction of National Road Schemes;
- NRA (2008). Guidelines for the Treatment of Otters prior to the Construction of National Road Schemes;
- NRA (2006). Guidelines for the Protection and Preservation of Trees, Hedgerows and Scrub Prior to, During and Post Construction of National Road Schemes;
- NRA (2010). Guidelines on the Management of Noxious Weeds and Non-Native Invasive Plant Species on National Roads (Revision 1); and,
- Sustainability & Environmental Appraisal (March 2020) LA 120 Environmental management.

4. Project Roles and Responsibilities

For the purposes of clarity, the roles and responsibilities of the project team for the proposed project should be determined at the very outset of the Construction Stages of this project. Key roles are listed below. These are typically performed by the Client, Engineer, and Contractor as presented below. Specific details will be determined upon the Detailed Design and Contract Stage.

Table 4.1 - Roles and Responsibilities

Employer	Employers Representative
The Client: Cork County Council Tel: (021) 4276891	The Engineer: Atkins Tel: 021 4290339 Contact: Bernadette Janeczek
Project Supervisor for the Design Process (PSDP)	Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS)
The Engineer: Atkins Tel: 01 8108000 Contact: Richard Joyce	The Contractor: to be confirmed Tel: to be confirmed Contact: to be confirmed

4.1. The Client/Employer

Cork County Council will be responsible for ensuring that competent parties are appointed to undertake the construction and that sufficient resources are made available to facilitate the appropriate management of risks to the environment.

4.2. Environmental Manager

An Environmental Manager will be appointed by the Contractor to ensure that the CEMP is effectively implemented. The Environmental Manager will be a suitably qualified, competent, and experienced professional that would perform the necessary tasks, review environmental procedures, and consult with the members of the construction team and stakeholders as required. The Environmental Manager will be responsible for:

- Ensuring that the CEMP and all relevant documents such as environmental control plans are developed, implemented, and maintained on site;
- Updated the CEMP to address any subsequent planning conditions relevant to the proposed project.
- Ensuring compliance with the Conditions of the Planning Permission and any other relevant permits/ consents required;
- Ensuring that construction occurs in accordance with the relevant environmental requirements and that such compliance is adequately recorded and documented;
- Conducting regular environmental inspections and compiling an environmental compliance report on a monthly basis;
- Attending site and stakeholder meetings as required;
- Keeping up to date with relevant environmental best practice and legislative changes;
- Ensuring all staff have undertaken adequate environmental inductions, awareness briefings and training;
- Dealing with environmental complaints; and
- Managing and responding to environmental incidents and ensuring that all incidents are recorded and reported in an appropriate manner.

4.3. Construction Director

The Construction Director will be responsible for the overall execution and organisation of all environmental related activities, as appropriate. Some responsibilities of the Construction Director will comprise the following:

- Overall responsibility for the implementation of the CEMP;
- Allocating the correct resources in order to ensure the successful implementation of the CEMP; and,
- Assisting in the management review of the CEMP for suitability and effectiveness.

4.4. Construction Manager

The Construction Manager is directly responsible to the Construction Director in assisting with the successful execution of the Proposed Project. The responsibilities of the construction manager in respect of the CEMP comprise the following:

- To report to the Construction Director on the on-going performance and development of the CEMP;
- To discharge his/her responsibilities as per the CEMP; and,
- To support and augment the Construction Management Team through the provision of adequate resources and facilities for the duration of the implementation of the CEMP.

5. Environmental Management Procedures

5.1. General

The Contractor will be required to have a recognised environmental management system such as ISO 14001:2015 or be able to demonstrate that they are actively working towards implementing such a system.

The works Contractor will undertake the works in accordance with the provisions of the CEMP. The CEMP will be updated by the Contractor to address any subsequent planning conditions relevant to the proposed project and will be reviewed by the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative. The Contractor will review and update the CEMP as appropriate and shall issue an updated CEMP. A record of the review and any recommendations will also provide (for review and approval by the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative) Environmental Control Plans (ECPs), which will be maintained and updated in accordance with the CEMP. ECPs will include (if applicable), but will not be restricted to:

- Air Quality Control Plan;
- Construction Noise and Vibration Control Plan;
- Pollution Prevention Control Plan;
- Water Resources and Energy Use Control Plan;
- Ecological Control Plan;
- Light Pollution Control Plan;
- Archaeological and Cultural Control Plan;
- Traffic Management Control Plan;
- Contamination Land Control Plan; and,
- Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan.

Guidance on the development of the Control Plans is located in Section 7 of this document.

5.2. Environmental Policy

Contractors shall have an environmental policy dated and signed by the most senior person in the company. The policy shall:

- Be appropriate to the nature, scale and environmental impacts of the organisation's activities, products and services;
- Include a commitment to continual improvement in environmental performance;
- Include a commitment to comply with all applicable legislation and with other requirements to which the organisation subscribes which relate to its environmental aspects;
- Provide a framework for setting and reviewing objectives and targets;
- Be documented, implemented, and maintained;
- Be communicated to all persons working for or on behalf of the organisation; and
- Be available to the public.

5.3. Environmental Aspects

Contractors are expected to use a qualitative approach to identify and evaluate potential environmental aspects along with any controls to prevent or mitigate environmental damage. A simple risk matrix (as follows) facilitates quick reference and assignment of risk levels for each environmental aspect:

- Extreme/serious risk;
- High risk;
- Moderate risk; and,
- Low risk.

All environmental aspects rated as High or Extreme/Serious will be classified as significant and will require control or mitigation measures to manage the risk. All environmental aspects covered by a legal requirement, for example an Environmental Permit condition will also be classified as significant even if the risk is low or moderate.

Table 5.1 – Example of Qualitative Risk Matrix

					Probability				
Severity	People	Assets	Environment	Reputation	Impossible / Rare	Improbable / Possible	Probable / Likely	Very Likely / Often	Certainty/ Frequent
Catastrophic	Multiple fatalities or permanent total disabilities	Extensive damage	Massive effects	International impact				Extreme / Serious Risk	
Severe Major	Single fatality or permanent total disability	Major damage	Major effect	National impact		High Risk			
Critical Moderate	Major injury or health effects	Local damage	Localized effect	Considerable impact					
Marginal Minor	Minor injury or health effects	Minor damage	Minor effect	Minor impact		Moderate Risk			
Negligible / Insignificant	Slight injury or health effects	Slight damage	Slight effect	Slight impact	Low Risk				

The Contractor shall record the results of the qualitative risk analysis in an Aspects and Impacts Register (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 – Example of Aspects and Impacts Register

Environmental Aspect	Environmental Impact	Risk Rating	Control / Mitigation Measures	Risk Rating After Control
Use of fuel storage tanks on site	Potential contamination of water and land	High Risk	Double skinned tank, bunding, location on hard standing, emergency spill procedure and equipment and training	Moderate Risk

5.4. Training, Awareness and Competence

The Contractor (and their sub-contractors) would be selected with due consideration of relevant qualifications and experience. The Contractor will be required to employ construction staff with appropriate skills, qualifications and experience appropriate to the needs of the works to be carried out during construction.

A site induction will be provided to all construction staff before they commence work on site. Where appropriate, the Contractor will identify specific training needs for the construction workforce and will ensure that appropriate training requirements are fulfilled. A baseline level of environmental awareness will be established through the site induction programme. Site inductions will cover the following as a minimum:

- Introduction to the Environmental Manager;
- The requirements of the CEMP and consequences of non-compliance;
- The requirements of due diligence and duty of care;

- Identification of environmental constraints and potential impacts of the work;
- Procedures associated with incident notification and reporting including procedures for dealing with damage to the environment; and,
- The benefits of improved environmental and sustainability performance; and the potential consequences of departure from specified procedures, work instructions and method statements.

5.5. Meetings

The Environmental Manager will be responsible for arranging and holding monthly meetings with the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative. The Environmental Manager would develop and distribute minutes on monthly meetings accordingly.

5.6. Monitoring and Inspections

For the duration of the contract, the environmental performance of the Contractor will be monitored through site inspections and audits. The programme for monitoring, inspections and audits shall be specified in the contract. The Contractor shall develop, implement, and maintain an Environmental Inspections and Monitoring Plan.

Record of all inspections carried out should be recorded and all actions should be closed out in a reasonable time. If additional monitoring and inspections are required due to any subsequent planning conditions, these will be added to the CEMP.

5.6.1. Monitoring

Mitigation and monitoring will be carried out so that construction activities are undertaken in a manner that does not give rise to significant negative effects.

The results of all environmental monitoring activities would be reviewed by the Environmental Manager on an ongoing basis to enable trends or exceedance of criteria to be identified and corrective actions to be implemented as necessary.

5.6.2. Inspections

Inspections of construction activities will be carried out by the Environmental Manager on a daily basis to ensure all necessary environmental measures relevant to the construction activities are being effectively implemented by construction staff, ensuring legal and contractual conformity.

5.6.2.1. Daily Inspections:

The daily inspections should include, but not be limited to, checking that:

- The site boundary is marked out and respected;
- All waste is appropriately stored and segregated;
- Waste skips are covered to prevent wind-blown litter;
- Drip trays are in place for all stored equipment and plant;
- All chemicals/fuels are stored with appropriate containment/bunds/cover;
- Construction noise is within permitted limits and does not create a nuisance;
- Dust does not create a nuisance; and
- Fencing/hoarding is secure.

5.6.2.2. Weekly Inspections

The inspections should include, but not be limited to confirming that:

- Daily checklists have been completed;
- Waste storage areas have been checked and there is no build-up of waste materials;
- Spill kits have been checked and contain all relevant materials;
- The performance of all pollution control equipment has been checked and the equipment is working effectively;
- Noise reduction/monitoring equipment has been checked and is operating effectively;
- Septic tanks are not overfull/discharging; and
- Special control measures identified in Permit/Planning Conditions and CEMP are adhered to.

5.7. Nonconformity and Corrective and Preventative Action

The Contractor shall establish, implement and maintain procedures to deal with actual and potential non-conformities and for taking corrective and preventative action.

Non-conformities may be identified through:

- Internal contractor audits;
- Audits by the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative;
- Audits undertaken by external certification bodies;
- Audits undertaken by regulatory authorities; and
- General observations.

The Contractor procedures shall define the requirements for:

- Identifying and correcting non-conformities;
- Mitigating the environmental impacts of non-conformities;
- Investigating non-conformities including identify root causes and implementing appropriate actions to avoid their reoccurrence;
- Evaluating the need for actions to prevent non-conformities and implementing appropriate actions designed to avoid their reoccurrence;
- Setting realistic timeframes for undertaking effective corrective and preventative actions;
- Recording the results of corrective and preventative actions taken; and
- Reviewing the effectiveness of corrective and preventative actions.

All actions identified should be appropriate to the nature and magnitude of the issue and the environmental impacts encountered.

5.8. Reporting

The Contractor will be required to submit a report, the frequency to be agreed with the Contractor and Employer and/or the Employer's Representative to the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative for review and approval. The report shall address the following as minimum:

- Summary of compliance with the CEMP including identification of any non-conformances;
- Interpretation of the result of ongoing monitoring;
- Detailed description of any issues and/or non-conformances identified during inspections and/or audits;
- Record of incidents and corrective actions (including Corrective Actions Reports as appropriate);
- Synopsis of environmental complaints received/queries raised by stakeholders; and
- Records of environmental training undertaken (as appropriate).

5.9. Environmental Records

The Contractor shall maintain records of all environmental documentation including monitoring, test results, method statements and plans. All records will be kept up-to-date and be made available for audits, inspections and periodical reporting. The Contractor will maintain the following environmental records (as a minimum) that will be made available for inspection to the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative and the relevant authorities if required:

- Management plans;
- Records of environmental incidents;
- Environmental reports;
- Records of environmental training;
- Register of environmental complaints;
- Corrective Action Reports;
- Environmental inspection and audit reports;
- All monitoring data;
- Waste and chemical inventories; and

- Health and Safety records.

6. General Requirements

The Contractor will be legally required to ensure compliance and to avoid and/or reduce significant adverse effects that have been identified where practicable. Where the Contractor intends to vary the methodologies and working areas outlined herein and/or defined in the granted planning consent and associated conditions that may be granted, it would be the responsibility of the Contractor to obtain the relevant licenses, permits and consents prior to implementing any such changes.

6.1. Good Housekeeping

The Contractor will employ a 'good housekeeping' policy at all times. This will include, but not be restricted, to the following:

- General maintenance of working areas and cleanliness of welfare facilities and storage areas;
- Provision of site layout map showing key areas such as first aid posts, material storage, spill kits, material and waste storage, welfare facilities etc;
- Maintain all plant, material and equipment required to complete the construction work in good order, clean and tidy;
- Keep construction compounds, access routes and designated parking areas free and clear of excess dirt, rubbish piles, scrap wood, etc. at all times;
- Details of site managers, contact numbers (including out of hours) and public information signs (including warning signs) will be provided at the boundaries of the working areas;
- Provision of adequate welfare facilities for site personnel;
- Installation of appropriate security, lighting, fencing and hoarding;
- Effective prevention of oil, grease or other objectionable matter being discharged from the working area;
- Provision of appropriate waste management at each working area and regular collections to be arranged;
- Excavated material generated during construction will be reused on site as far as practicable and surplus materials/soils shall be recovered or disposed of to a suitably authorised waste facility site;
- Effective prevention of infestation from pests or vermin;
- No discharge of site run-off or water discharge without agreement of the relevant authorities; and
- Maintenance of public rights of way, diversions and entry/exit areas around working areas for pedestrians and cyclists where practicable and to achieve inclusive access;

6.2. Site Compound

The site compound will act as a storage centre for construction materials. The location of the site compound should be selected to avoid any potential impacts to environmental receptors and to reduce any potential for impact on sensitive human receptors and will be located outside areas at high or medium risk of flooding. The exact location of the site compound must be agreed with CCC. Site access for all personnel and visitors will be strictly controlled and all visitors will report to the site compound prior to entering the construction area. The site compound will be fenced to keep public out of working area and should be secured. Regular inspections of the hoarding will be undertaken to ensure that the safety of any vehicles or personal are not compromised. Storage of materials will be minimal. No large materials will be stored on site until such times as they are required. At no time during the project will materials or other items be placed outside the hoarding line.

Where possible already established construction entrances, parking, lay down area will be used during construction phase. The Contractors Traffic Management Plan will include construction site offices. Staff parking arrangements will need to form part of the Contractor's Traffic Management Plan, and this will also be subject to agreement with CCC.

6.3. Hours of Working

6.3.1. Core Working Hours

The timing of construction activities, core working hours and the rate of progress of construction works are a balance between efficiency of construction and minimising nuisance and significant defects. The core construction working hours for the proposed project are:

- Monday to Friday: 08:00 to 17:00

- Saturday: 08:00 to 14:00

6.3.2. Start-up and shutdown

The Contractor may require a period of up to one hour before and one hour after core working hours for start-up and shutdown activities in working areas. Activities permitted may include deliveries and unloading of materials, movement of staff to their place of work, maintenance and general preparation works. The use of plant machinery likely to cause disturbance, will not be permitted outside of the core working hours.

6.3.3. Additional working hours

It may be necessary in exceptional circumstances to undertake certain activities outside of the construction core working hours. Any construction outside of the construction core working hours will be agreed by the Contractor in advance with CCC and scheduling of such works shall have regard to nearby sensitive receptors.

In the case of work required in an emergency or which if not completed would be unsafe or harmful to workers, the public or local environment CCC will be informed as soon as reasonably practicable of the reasons and likely duration and timing (outside of the core working hours).

6.4. Security

Security will be the responsibility of the Contractor who will provide adequate security to prevent unauthorised entry to or from the site. The following measures may be used to prevent unauthorised access:

- Install CCTV and security systems where required;
- Consult with neighbouring properties and local crime prevention officers including and An Garda Siochana on site security matters where required;
- Prevent access to restricted areas and neighbouring properties by securing equipment on site such as ladders and scaffolding; and
- When there is no site activity, close and lock site gates and set appropriate site security provisions as required.

6.5. Hoarding and Fencing

A site boundary in the form of hoarding or fencing will be established before any construction activities commence. The hoarding/fencing shall provide a secure boundary to what can be a dangerous environment for those that have not received the proper training and are unfamiliar with construction operations.

Site hoarding also performs an important function in relation to minimising nuisance and effects including:

- Noise emissions (by providing a buffer);
- Visual impact (by screening the working areas, plant and equipment); and
- Dust minimisation (by providing a buffer).

6.6. Services and Utility

The Contractor will be responsible for undertaking their own service to establish full extent of underground services prior to the commencement of construction to support any surveys already undertaken as part of early design work and statutory consent applications.

6.7. Welfare Facilities

Welfare facilities will be provided, as appropriate for construction staff and site personnel such as locker rooms, toilets, showers, etc.

6.8. Reinstatement of Working Areas on Completion

The Contractor will reinstate the work area during construction. All plant, equipment, materials, temporary infrastructure and vehicles will be removed at the earliest opportunity and the surface of the ground restored as near as practicable to its original condition.

On completion of construction works the Contractor will ensure that all waste and polluting material is removed from the site and is disposed of using appropriately authorised contractors as per a Resource Waste Management Plan (RWMP) which will be prepared by the Contractor. Any environmental issues identified during the final inspection will be raised with the Contractor. Mitigation measures and timeframes for completion will be agreed between the Contractor and the Employer's Representative in line with agreed procedures prior to final sign off.

6.9. Health and safety

The Contractor will ensure all relevant health and safety, fire safety and security requirements are in place prior to the commencement of construction and in accordance with the relevant legislation requirements in addition to the specifications of CCC.

Relevant Irish and EU health and safety legislation would be complied with at all times by all construction staff and personnel during construction. Further, the Contractors would also have to ensure that all aspects of their works comply with good industry practice and all necessary consents, licenses and authorisations have been put in place for the proposed development.

7. Environmental Management and Controls

It should be noted that this section provides a summary of minimum requirements that will be developed by the Contractor when preparing the CEMP.

7.1. Waste Management

Construction activities produce a broad range of wastes. This section identifies the potential types of waste which may arise from construction and provides guidance on the management, control, and disposal of waste.

7.1.1. Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a qualitative waste management risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example assessment is shown in Table 7.1

Table 7.1 – Example of Waste Management Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify the location of all sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.
	Mark up on a site plan with the location of all adjacent housing/commercial centers, schools and educational establishments, agricultural land and other potential receptors. This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for high risk activities such as waste storage areas.
02	Identify the construction activities and sources of that may result waste production and waste storage, segregation and disposal requirements.
	These could include excavations, chemical and materials use etc., waste storage and bulking areas etc.
03	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.
	Use the following hierarchy to manage waste: 1. Prevent - Do not generate the waste in the first place. 2. Re-use – Can you re-use without treatment? 3. Recycle – Make sure that wastes are properly segregated to aid recycling. 4. Disposal with energy recovery 5. Disposal without energy recovery

7.1.2. Waste Management

Contractors should develop, implement, and maintain a Resource and Waste Management Plan (RWMP). This plan will provide specific details in terms of proposed permitted haulage contractors, and permitted / licenced waste disposal / recovery facilities;

The plan should include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2 –Waste Management Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	An approved person, such as a site/contract/resource manager, will be given responsibility for good site practices and control, arrangements for collection and effective disposal to an appropriate facility, of all wastes generated at the site. Contractors will apply the waste prevention principles of the waste management hierarchy: 1. Prevent – Do not generate the waste in the first place. 2. Re-use – Can you re-use without treatment? 3. Recycle – Make sure that wastes are properly segregated to aid recycling.

Activity	Mitigation Measures
	<p>4. Disposal with energy recovery</p> <p>5. Disposal without energy recovery</p> <p>The Contractor will ensure that all construction staff are trained in good waste management practice and chemical handling procedures.</p>
Collection and Storage of Waste	<p>Contractors will provide designated waste storage areas for the bulk storage of waste prior to removal off-site. A site plan showing the designated site will be provided and approved by the Construction Manager.</p> <p>Waste will be stored outside areas at high or medium risk of flooding.</p> <p>Only appropriately authorised contractors and sites will be used for the transport and disposal of waste.</p> <p>The Contractor will provide adequate facilities for the collection and storage of waste material including litterbins and waste skips.</p> <p>Waste containers/skips/bins will be provided with nets or lids to prevent waste being carried around by scavengers or by the wind.</p> <p>Waste containers will not be overfilled.</p> <p>Appropriate measures will be employed to minimise windblown litter and dust during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers.</p> <p>Industrial and construction waste including redundant hazardous equipment, tires, used oil cans/drums etc. will be separated and put into segregated bins for removal and disposal by an appropriately authorised contractor.</p> <p>All loaded trucks entering and exiting the work areas will be appropriately secured and covered;</p>
Waste Reduction and Sustainability	<p>Good management and control can prevent the generation of significant amounts of waste. Waste reduction is best achieved at the planning and design stage, as well as by ensuring the implementation of good site practices.</p> <p>Purchase materials in the quantity required for the project to minimise unused leftovers.</p> <p>Scheduling and planning the delivery of materials will be carried out on an 'as needed' basis to limit any surplus materials;</p> <p>Purchase materials that do not use excessive amounts of packaging to minimise the quantity of used packaging for subsequent disposal/processing.</p> <p>Segregate and store different types of waste in different containers, skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal.</p> <p>Collect and segregate waste metals including redundant plant and equipment, metal construction materials and cans.</p> <p>Recycle unused chemicals or those with remaining functional capacity.</p>
Disposal of Wastes	<p>All waste will be disposed of at approved sites using appropriately approved contractors - The Contractor must provide copies of valid EPA Waste licenses and Local Authority Waste Permits (including those relating to their subcontractors or brokers, where applicable) for collection and waste treatment/disposal/export facilities.</p> <p>Records of waste disposal, recycling and recovery will be maintained.</p> <p>The contractor will provide sufficient secure waste disposal points and regular collection for disposal.</p> <p>No waste will be disposed of or buried on site.</p> <p>Dumping of waste, including roadside dumping and filling on land not within a registered landfill area is prohibited.</p> <p>Works that involve onsite filling with material other than virgin excavated natural material is encouraged where material is potentially suitable.</p> <p>Burning any waste on site is prohibited.</p> <p>Divert construction, demolition and land clearing debris from landfill disposal. Redirect recyclable recovered resources back to manufacturing process. Redirect reusable materials to appropriate sites.</p> <p>Waste will be segregated in an onsite recycling center and those components that are recyclable sent to appropriate facilities.</p> <p>Consider recycling cardboard, metal, brick, acoustic tile, concrete, plastic, clean wood, glass, gypsum wallboard, carpet and insulation.</p> <p>Identify approved haulers and recyclers to handle the designated materials.</p>

Activity	Mitigation Measures
	<p>All non-recyclable waste will be disposed of by an appropriately authorised waste contractor.</p> <p>The contractor will follow approved procedures for the classification, sampling, transport, and disposal of hazardous waste.</p>
Storage and Stocking of Material	<p>All spoil and demolished works should be removed off site as quickly as possible and should not be stockpiled on site.</p> <p>Any spoil or demolished works that must be stored on site for a period of time must be covered.</p> <p>The Contractor will comply with best practice when sourcing imported materials for site works, including NRA (2006) A Guide to Landscape Treatments.</p> <p>Imported material will be from a reputable source who can confirm that it has been screened for potential presence of invasive species.</p>

7.2. Air Quality

Construction activities have the potential to impact on air quality through the creation of dust and emissions to air from vehicles and plant, along with activities including infilling of soil, stockpiling and movement of materials may all contribute to generating ambient dust. This section identifies the potential causes of air pollution which may arise from construction and provides guidance on the management and control of emissions from site.

7.2.1. Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a qualitative risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 – Example of Air Quality Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01 Identify the location of all sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.	<p>Mark a site plan with the location of all adjacent housing/commercial centers, schools and educational establishments, agricultural land and other potential receptors.</p> <p>This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for high-risk activities such as material storage areas, refueling points and haul routes.</p>
02 Identify the construction activities and sources of pollution that may result in emissions to air.	<p>These could include excavations, concrete use, transport, materials storage, traffic management etc.</p>
03 Evaluate the risk of the construction activities resulting in emissions to air.	<p>Assess the likelihood of an activity causing pollution.</p> <p>Assess the significance of the harm pollution would cause to a particular receptor. For example, the impact of dust in a populated urban area would be significantly greater than dust in an unpopulated rural area.</p>
04 Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	<p>Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods, covers for storage areas). 3. Protect the receptor (provide hard standing and covering for compounds/storage areas, filter, control, contain emissions, ensure appropriate environmental permits are in place). 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.2.2. Air Quality Management Plan

Contractors should develop, implement and maintain an Air Quality Management Plan. The plan should include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4 –Air Quality Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	<p>The Contractor is required to implement the ‘standard mitigation’, as stated in the Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII), (formerly the NRA)) (2011). Guidelines for the Treatment of Air Quality during the Planning and Construction of National Roads Schemes.</p> <p>Standard measures should be taken which will minimise dust from demolition and construction activities, at a minimum adhering to standard good practice which includes the Building Research Establishment (BRE) document entitled ‘Control of Dust from Construction and Demolition Activities’ and Institute of Air Quality Management document ‘<i>Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction</i>’ (IAQM, 2014)</p>
Air Quality	<p>Minimise use of internal site roads to limit the ground area that is disturbed.</p> <p>Avoid excessive vehicular traffic and movement.</p> <p>Locate haul routes away from sensitive receptors. The nearest potential dust sensitive receptors are retail properties to the north, users of amenity lands located on the opposite side of the R612 road in the east and Cork Harbour SPA.</p> <p>Pave heavily used areas.</p> <p>Plan vehicle movements to minimise duration of dust generation.</p> <p>Stockpiles of fine material such as sand, topsoil material, cement, excavated material etc. will be covered / protected from wind.</p> <p>Use dust suppression systems such as a rotary water atomizer (or equivalent) to damp down stock piles and construction roads etc. during dusty conditions and to control dust from site-based activities. Due consideration should be given to use of appropriate water resources for use in dust suppression, see Section 7.4.</p> <p>Dust generating activities will cease during excessively windy periods.</p> <p>Construct dust screens/wind breaks as necessary.</p> <p>Fence off work areas with geotextile type liners.</p> <p>Encourage progressive rehabilitation of disturbed land or stockpiles by establishing temporary or permanent vegetation.</p> <p>Contractors will regularly inspect stockpiles; exposed work areas and construction works practices to ensure compliance.</p> <p>Vehicle speeds will be restricted on un-surfaced roads and tracks to less than 30km/hr to minimise dust.</p> <p>Cover and/or maintain appropriate freeboard (+ 0.3m) on trucks hauling any loose material that could produce dust when travelling.</p>
Traffic, Vehicle, Plant and Equipment Emissions	<p>Produce, implement and maintain a comprehensive Traffic Management Plan (TMP).</p> <p>Undertake regular construction vehicle, plant and equipment maintenance.</p> <p>Undertake regular maintenance on particulate traps/filters on trucks.</p> <p>Implement minimum exhaust requirements in line with national standards on equipment (including temporary power generators) and vehicles.</p> <p>Switch plant and vehicles off when not in use.</p> <p>Use public/shared transportation for workers.</p>
Other emissions	<p>No fires will be allowed on the construction site.</p> <p>Burning of waste materials on site will be prohibited.</p> <p>Limit volatile substance emissions/fine particle releases.</p> <p>Local sourcing of construction materials such as the recycling of material won on excavations for reuse on site.</p>

Activity	Mitigation Measures
	<p>Reducing the idle times by providing an efficient material handling plan that minimises the waiting time for loads and unloads. Reducing idle times could save up to 10% of total emissions during construction phase.</p> <p>Turning off engines when not in use for more than five minutes. This restriction will be enforced strictly unless the idle function is necessary for security or functionality reasons; and,</p> <p>Regular maintenance of plant and equipment, and technical inspection of vehicles to ensure they will perform the most efficiently.</p>

7.3. Construction Noise and Vibration

Construction activities can produce a significant amount of noise and vibration with the potential to impact adversely on a range of receptors. This section identifies the potential causes of noise and vibration which may arise from construction and provides guidance on management and control.

7.3.1. Risk Identification

An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 – Example of Noise and Vibration Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01 Identify the location of all sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.	<p>Mark up on a site plan the location of all nursing homes, housing/commercial centers, schools and educational establishments, agricultural land and other potential receptors.</p> <p>This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for noisy activities or activities likely to cause vibration such as generators, compressors, haul routes and drilling.</p>
03 Identify the construction activities that may affect the receptors identified.	These could include excavations, dewatering, traffic movements, warning sirens, use of machinery and plant etc.
04 Evaluate the risk of the construction activities impact on receptors.	<p>Assess the likelihood of an activity causing noise pollution.</p> <p>Assess the significance of the noise impact on particular receptors. For example, the impact of noise from construction activities adjacent to housing would be significantly greater than the impact of noise in an uninhabited rural area.</p>
05 Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	<p>Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods, substitution of materials for less noisy options). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods, provide adequate baffling). 3. Protect the receptor using noise barriers, screening etc. 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.3.2. Noise and Vibration Management Plan

Contractors should develop, implement and maintain a Noise and Vibration Management Plan. The Plan should include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7.6).

Table 7.6 –Noise and Vibration Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	<p>The contractor shall also comply with the contents and recommendations of BS 5228 – 1:2009 + A1:2014: Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites – Part 1: Noise & Part 2: Vibration.</p> <p>The contractor shall also comply with the contents and recommendations of BS 6471:2008: Guide to Evaluation of Human Exposure to Vibration in Building, Part 1: Vibration Sources other than Blasting.</p>

Activity	Mitigation Measures
	<p>The contractor shall ensure that each item of equipment complies with the noise limits quoted in the European Commission Directive 2000/14/EC.</p> <p>As far as practical construction methods that are likely to cause high levels of noise and vibration e.g. concrete and excavation work, will be restricted to day time hours only.</p> <p>Approval from the local authority should be obtained prior to undertaking work at night.</p> <p>Local residents and people likely to be affected by noise and vibration should be informed prior to the commencement of work.</p> <p>Access roads to the site will be positioned such that vehicular movements cause minimum disturbances to residential buildings (if possible).</p> <p>Replace noisy plant with less noisy alternatives, shield/screen noise making plant especially during the evening and night periods or provide plant which is specifically designed with noise inhibitors such as generators and compressors with silencers and muffled jack-hammers.</p> <p>Construct a solid barrier around the generators.</p> <p>Use plant in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.</p> <p>Orientate machinery away from noise sensitive residential areas.</p> <p>Where machines are fitted with engine covers these shall be kept closed.</p> <p>Ensure all stationary and mobile equipment, construction plant, machinery and vehicles are well maintained on a regular basis, and in good working order.</p> <p>Delivery routes used by trucks and lorries should avoid residential areas to prevent likely vibration impacts from construction traffic to and from the site.</p> <p>Vibrations must be minimised at any neighbouring premises. Residents of neighbouring premises must be warned of possible vibrations prior to the commencing the activity.</p> <p>Complaints will be responded to within 24 hours and mitigation measures checked and improved within 48 hours.</p> <p>Should a substantiated noise complaint be received by the Contractor, an appropriate noise monitoring campaign shall be instigated by the Contractor to determine the noise source. If necessary, appropriate noise mitigation measures, such as noise barriers, will be implemented.</p>

7.4. Prevention of Soil and Water Pollution

Construction activities have the potential to cause pollution to groundwater and/or soils and surface water. This section identifies the potential causes of pollution which may arise from construction and provides guidance on the management and control.

7.4.1. Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a qualitative pollution risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is presented in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7 – Example of Soil and Water Pollution Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	<p>Identify the location of all sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.</p> <p>Mark up on a site plan with the location of all water courses, surface water features, boreholes, field drains, ecologically sensitive areas, surface and foul drainage systems and other potential receptors.</p> <p>This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for high-risk activities such as chemical/fuel storage areas, refueling points, haul routes and wash out areas.</p>
02	<p>Identify sensitive receptors off site or downstream of the construction project that could potentially be affected by the works. For example, water courses, ecologically sensitive areas.</p> <p>Undertake baseline assessment of water, ground, and surface water quality prior to construction. Establish monitoring regime during construction as appropriate.</p>

Risk Assessment		Example Procedure
03	Identify the construction activities and sources of pollution that may affect the water receptors identified.	These could include excavations, dewatering, water course crossings, as well as general sources of pollution such as surface water runoff, chemical/fuel storage, wash down areas, fueling areas and concrete use.
04	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities polluting the identified water receptors.	Assess the likelihood of an activity causing pollution. Assess the significance of the harm pollution would cause to a particular water receptor. For example, the impact of polluting a water receptor used for potable water would be significantly greater than the pollution of a foul water system.
05	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (change location, modify construction methods, provide adequate bunding for fuel and other storage areas, install measures such as silt fences or ditches to control runoff). 3. Protect the receptor (provide hard standing for compounds/storage areas, filter, control, contain discharges, ensure appropriate environmental permits are in place). 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.4.2. Pollution Prevention Management Plan

Contractors should develop, implement and maintain a Pollution Prevention Management Plan. The Plan should include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7.8).

Table 7.8 –Soil and Water Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	<p>Ensure that appropriate permits/consents (if required) are in place prior to commencing dewatering activities.</p> <p>Sample collections as required, such as for wastewaters and discharges to the ground and surface waters to facilitate characterisation of contaminants in the event of a leakage or spill that may impact soil or groundwater quality.</p> <p>Appropriate sampling of discharges, to include key parameters to ensure discharges meet appropriate criteria.</p> <p>Carry out regular inspections/audits of hazardous materials usage, handling and storage areas and regular/thorough maintenance of vehicles and hydraulic systems and sanitary/welfare facilities.</p> <p>Avoid impacting adjacent sites by ensuring all contractors activities, equipment and waste storage is confined to the approved site boundary.</p> <p>The stockpiling of excavated materials will not be permitted on any vegetated surface or within proximity to any watercourses.</p> <p>Where waste waters do not meet approve quality criteria they should be contained and disposed of via an approved disposal route.</p> <p>Ensure regular and controlled disposal of waste using appropriately authorised contractors.</p>
Storage and handling of hazardous substances	<p>Hazardous substances include, but are not limited to: human excrement, fuel, lubrication oils, hydraulic and brake fluid, acids, paints, anti-corrosives, pesticides, detergents, cement etc. All hazardous material, including chemicals and fuels, will be stored at a designated site.</p> <p>No fuel or oil will be stored outside of the site compound.</p> <p>Fuels, lubricants and hydraulic fluids for equipment used onsite, as well as any solvents, oils, etc. will be carefully handled to avoid spillage, properly secured against unauthorised access or vandalism, and provided with spill containment according to best codes of practice. All parties, contractors and consultants working on this project shall be subject to the Irish laws and the various international/regional protocols and agreements to which Ireland is a party. In the event legislation is updated, the latest version shall be followed. All relevant new legislation will be followed as appropriate. This document outlines most current legislation at the date of issue. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that they</p>

Activity	Mitigation Measures
	<p>are up to date with the details of the latest iterations of legislation relevant to the project throughout the duration of the contract.</p> <p>Waste oils and hydraulic fluids will be collected in leak-proof containers and removed from the proposed development for disposal or recycling.</p> <p>All flammable liquids will be stored under cover and in well ventilated areas. No electrical equipment will be used within 10 metres of the storage area.</p> <p>Cylinders of compressed gas or flammable gases will be stored upright in secure racks and out of direct sunlight or heat source.</p> <p>The contractor will ensure that there is adequate fire-fighting equipment at the fuel and hazardous materials storage area.</p> <p>Firefighting equipment should be well maintained and tested periodically in line with manufacturers recommendations.</p> <p>All contractors handling hazardous materials will keep appropriate spill cleanup material/spill kits adjacent to storage and maintenance areas and take immediate action to contain/clean up the spill using sand/suitable absorbent material. Contaminated soil, rags and other clean up material will be disposed of via an approved waste contractor at an approved site.</p> <p>Spill kits will be inspected on a regular basis.</p> <p>Used or waste fuel or other waste chemicals will be stored in a bunded area until collected for off-site disposal by an approved waste contractor at an approved site.</p> <p>Waste material or water containing waste chemicals such as thinners, oil, and mineral spirits will not be pumped or disposed of into storm water drains, sanitary sewers or into the ground.</p> <p>The contractor will comply with all permit conditions, environmental regulations and legislation with regards to the safe storage and handling of hazardous substances.</p> <p>The contractor is responsible for the training of all personnel on site who will be handling hazardous materials about its proper use, handling, disposal and spills procedures and to provide all staff with appropriate personal protective equipment.</p> <p>All plant and machinery will be serviced before being mobilised to the proposed development.</p> <p>No plant maintenance will be completed at work areas, any broken-down plant will be removed from proposed development to be fixed;</p> <p>A response procedure prepared by the contractor will be put in place to deal with any accidental spill events. Any spillage of fuels, lubricants or hydraulic oils will be immediately contained by the contractor and the contaminated soil removed from the proposed development and properly disposed of in accordance with all relevant waste management legislation.</p>
<p>Maintenance and wash down of vehicles and machinery</p>	<p>Ensure all equipment is well maintained and in good working order.</p> <p>A collection system shall be provided (i.e. trays or impervious linings) under machinery or equipment that may leak hydrocarbons/hazardous substances (e.g. generator and pumps).</p> <p>All routine truck and plant maintenance to be carried out off site at contractor depot.</p> <p>Vehicle/machinery repair whether minor or major on open ground or at the side of roads is forbidden. Emergency repairs, mechanical servicing and maintenance of Vehicles/equipment/site plant to be undertaken at designated workshop area designed to contain any spillage.</p> <p>Oil or lubricants only to be changed at designated workshops.</p> <p>The ground under the servicing areas shall be constructed of an impervious material and bunded as necessary.</p> <p>It is prohibited to allow wash water to cause pollution of the ground, surface water or ground water.</p> <p>Vehicle and equipment wash down shall only be undertaken at designated areas. The ground under the wash down area shall be impervious and designed to collect wash water. Install oil interceptors and silt traps where wastewater may be contaminated. Wash water will be re-used where possible (such as vehicle washing, dust suppression) and excess water collected and disposed of by an approved contractor to an approved site.</p> <p>Refueling of equipment (e.g., generators) will be completed in a controlled manner using drip trays at all times;</p> <p>Fuel containers will be stored within a secondary containment system, e.g., drip tray for mobile stores;</p> <p>Procedures and contingency plans will be set up to deal with emergency accidents or spills;</p>

Activity	Mitigation Measures
	<p>An emergency spill kit with oil boom, absorbers etc. will be kept within vehicles for use in the event of an accidental spill. A specific team of staff will be trained in the use of spill containment;</p> <p>The highest standards of Site management will be maintained, and utmost care and vigilance followed to prevent accidental contamination or unnecessary disturbance to land and surrounding environment during construction activities. The Environmental Manager will be given the task of overseeing the pollution prevention measures to ensure that they are operating safely and effectively.</p> <p>The contractor will ensure that all plant and equipment utilised on-site is in good working condition. Any equipment not meeting the required standard will not be permitted for use within the work areas. This will minimise the risk of surface water becoming contaminated through Site activity.</p>
Sanitary facilities	<p>Adequate sanitary facilities including restrooms, showers, water tanks, cold drinking water facilities and sewage waste collection facilities will be provided as appropriate and will drain to a lined septic tank collection system to prevent leakage and infiltration to ground and groundwater. The siting of the facilities will be agreed with Uisce Éireann (UÉ).</p> <p>Holding tanks will be fitted with overflow alarms and will be emptied on a regular basis at a frequency which ensures no overflow of sewage effluent by an approved waste disposal company to an approved site.</p> <p>It is prohibited to discharge sewage onto the open ground.</p> <p>It is prohibited to use open ground for sanitary purposes including bathing, defecating, urination, cooking, washing (dishes or clothing).</p> <p>Disposal of settled solids in accordance with permit conditions. Sludge will also be disposed of on a regular basis in accordance with regulations.</p> <p>Confirmation of underground infrastructure such as sewage lines prior to excavation.</p>
Dewatering discharges	<p>All dewatering activities will be agreed in advance with the EPA/ CCC.</p> <p>Prepare a Dewatering Management Plan (if required).</p> <p>Collect/submit representative dewatering discharge samples for laboratory analyses at prescribed intervals as required by the EPA/ CCC.</p> <p>Conduct visual inspections at the time of sample collection.</p> <p>Treat all discharges to remove sediments using filtration/settling tank.</p> <p>The contractor will not discharge contaminated or potentially contaminated water to ground.</p> <p>The contractor will only use water of an appropriate quality for dust suppression, contaminated or potentially contaminated water will not be used. Where waste waters do not meet approved quality criteria they should be contained and disposed of via an approved disposal route.</p> <p>Determine most appropriate disposal option – onsite/offsite recycling/aquifer recharges etc.</p> <p>The contractor will undertake regular leak monitoring during dewatering.</p>

7.5. Water Resources and Energy Use

Construction activities have the potential to use significant volumes of water and energy. This section identifies the potential impacts associated with water and energy use which may arise from construction and provides guidance on the management and control of water and energy on site.

7.5.1. Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a qualitative water resources and energy use assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9 – Example of Water Resources and Energy Use Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify all items and activities on the construction site with high water and/or energy demands.	<p>Mark up on a site plan with the location of all items and activities with high water and/or energy demands.</p> <p>This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of efficiency opportunities.</p>

02	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce water and/or energy demand.	<p>Use the following hierarchy promote water and energy efficiency:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the requirement (different construction methods, substitution of materials for that require less water and/or energy). 2. Control the use (modify construction methods, monitoring, target setting, procedures, switch off, training).
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7.5.2. Water Resources and Energy Use Management Plan

Contractors should develop, implement and maintain a Water Resources and Energy Use Management Plan. The Plan should include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7.10).

Table 7.10 –Water Resources and Energy Use Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	<p>Reduce water consumption through recovery strategies.</p> <p>Conserve water by maximising opportunities for infiltration runoff.</p> <p>Conserve water by matching water quality with its intended use and using water saving devices.</p> <p>Contractors will carry out regular inspections/audits of water resource and energy use.</p> <p>In the event of excessive water use/leaking pipes etc., immediate action will be taken to repair equipment or reassess water needs.</p> <p>Use an irrigation system which utilises cooling water, condensate, TSE or other wastewater.</p> <p>Water arising from vehicle and equipment wash-down will be treated to remove silt and reused where possible. For example, wetting down roads and stockpiles.</p> <p>Turn out the lights at night and only light areas as required for safety and comfort (employment of lighting sensors).</p> <p>Ensure that the light source is the minimum intensity for the required purpose.</p> <p>Ensure that fittings are chosen that direct light accurately to where it is needed.</p> <p>Vehicles will not be allowed to idle for long periods.</p> <p>Machinery and generators shall be regularly maintained and operated in an efficient manner.</p> <p>The use of solar powered instruments/machines should be considered.</p> <p>Temporary site offices should be well insulated to retain heat or cool, utilise energy efficient bulbs and energy efficient cooling systems.</p> <p>Choose locally sourced building materials and products thereby reducing the environmental impacts from transportation.</p> <p>Choose rapidly renewable materials over finite raw and long cycle renewable materials.</p> <p>Use timber and wood, including that used in construction, from a certified sustainable source, or be postconsumer re-used timber, or similar.</p>
Atkins (2023) Flood Risk Assessment	<p>Atkins (2023) completed a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) for the proposed development. Atkins (2023) stated that <i>'based on the Stage 1-Flood risk identification findings, the proposed site was identified as being potentially at risk of tidal flooding from the River Owenabue, and therefore a Stage 2-Initial Flood Risk Assessment was required.</i></p> <p><i>In relation to the proposed development, the levels of proposed development are higher than the 1 in 100-year fluvial flood event (1% AEP) and 27mm lower than the 1 in 200-year tidal flood event (0.5% AEP). Also, as the proposed development is a water compatible development, no justification test is required.</i></p> <p><i>It is deemed that all criteria of the Stage 2 have been addressed and satisfied and therefore a Stage 3-Flood Risk Assessment is not required.</i></p> <p>The FRA stated the following recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'The design for the proposed storm-water drainage is to take into consideration all other standards for drainage design, from the 'Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study Volume 2 – New Developments.'</i> • <i>The final detail design of the proposed development is to ensure that the proposed ground levels should remain as a minimum at the same level of the existing ground levels in order to avoid any impact on the surrounding areas' (Atkins, 2023).</i>

Activity	Mitigation Measures
	<p>The location of compounds and storage areas outside the area which may be at high or medium risk of flooding.</p> <p>No materials or equipment will be stored in areas of high or medium flood risk.</p> <p>No earthworks will be carried out in periods of adverse weather conditions.</p> <p>The areas of concrete and asphalt surfaces to be removed will be removed on a piecemeal basis and reinstated as soon as possible.</p>

7.6. Ecology – Natural Habitats, Flora and Fauna

Construction activities can have adverse impacts on natural habitats, flora and fauna. This section identifies potential adverse impacts which may arise from construction and provides guidance on management and control.

7.6.1. Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a qualitative ecology risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 – Example of Ecology Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01 Identify the location of all sensitive ecological receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.	<p>Mark on the site plan the location of all water courses, surface water features, ecologically sensitive areas and habitats and other potential receptors including key wildlife populations. Particular attention should be paid to existing ecological features within the project area.</p> <p>This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for high risk activities such as chemical/fuel storage areas, refueling points, haul routes and wash out areas.</p>
02 Identify sensitive receptors off site or downstream of the construction project that could potentially be affected by the works. For example, water courses, ecologically sensitive areas and habitats.	<p>Undertake baseline assessment of water quality prior to construction.</p> <p>Establish monitoring regime during and post construction.</p>
03 Identify the construction activities and sources of pollution that may affect the water/ecological receptors identified.	<p>These could include excavations, dewatering, water course crossings, as well as general sources of pollution such as surface water runoff, fuel storage and concrete use.</p>
04 Evaluate the risk of the construction activities polluting the identified receptors.	<p>Assess the likelihood of an activity causing pollution, damage or harm.</p>
05 Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	<p>Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods, provide adequate bunding for fuel and other storage areas, install measures such as silt fences or ditches to control runoff). 3. Protect the receptor (provide hard standing for compounds/storage areas, filter, control, contain discharges, ensure appropriate environmental permits are in place). 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.6.2. Ecology Management Plan

Contractors should develop, implement and maintain an Ecology Management Plan. The Plan should include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7.12).

Table 7.12 – Ecology Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	<p>Where practicable maintain areas of natural vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain good water quality as outlined in the Pollution Prevention Plan.</p> <p>No disposal of waste on site - adhere to the Contractors Resource and Waste Management Plan.</p> <p>Minimise the impact of erosion and sedimentation by the management strategies described in the Erosion and Sedimentation Management Plan.</p> <p>Wildlife awareness talk to staff if in /near to sensitive areas.</p> <p>Do not handle or kill any animal on the site.</p> <p>The following activities shall be prohibited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposal or burial of waste on site. • Illegal dumping, including roadside dumping and illegal land filling. • Burning of waste on site.
Biodiversity Protocols (Taken from Atkins, AA Screening, 2023)	<p>The AA Screening Report states that the following Biosecurity protocols must be implemented during the construction phase to prevent the introduction of invasive species to the site:</p> <p>Biosecurity protocols shall be implemented during the construction phase of the proposed project to prevent the introduction of invasive species listed on the 3rd Schedule of the 2011 Natural Habitats Regulations (S.I 477 of 2011) to site.</p> <p>There were no invasive species listed on the 3rd Schedule of the Natural Habitats Regulations (SI 477 of 2011) recorded on site. However, Japanese knotweed (<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>) is present adjacent to the footpath on Bóthar Guidel road to the east of the red line boundary. Proximity to site works will be confirmed as part of an Invasive Species Survey of the site, which is to be undertaken, and any management measures required will be implemented.</p> <p>Biosecurity measures are required to avoid the spread of species within the site by machinery and operatives on site. The location of the proposed works overlaps with several non-3rd Schedule invasive alien species (IAS) records, recorded in May and July 2020 by Atkins ecologists (Atkins, 2020).</p> <p>In relation to 3rd Schedule species, but notably Japanese knotweed, the following general biosecurity and containment measures shall be undertaken during the investigative works, where appropriate: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and mark out areas of infestation close to works areas. • Fence or tape off areas of infestation in advance of and during construction of new access link. • Erect signage identifying restricted areas. • Avoid, where possible, using plant and machinery in areas of IAS infestation. • Plant and equipment used within areas if IAS infestation should be inspected post works and washed down in a contained area. • Site staff should be aware that root zones / control zones for knotweed extends a minimum of 7m from the extent of IAS surface vegetation. <p>For non-3rd Schedule species, but notably Winter heliotrope (<i>Petasites pyrenaicus</i>), Himalayan honeysuckle (<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>), Butterfly bush (<i>Buddleja davidii</i>), Cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) and Traveller's Joy (<i>Clematis vitalba</i>) the following recommendations are given: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site staff should be familiarised with the identification of the above-mentioned species, so avoidance can be undertaken. • Plant and equipment should not encroach onto verges or area infested with Winter heliotrope, Himalayan honeysuckle, or Butterfly bush. • Winter heliotrope, Himalayan honeysuckle, or Butterfly bush vegetation (both surface and rhizome materials) should not be unknowingly transported around or off-site. • If verges infested with any of the above listed invasives are to be excavated, the disposal of material should be undertaken with due caution to prevent accidental spread of the plant. <p>The AA Screening conclusion 'Following the assessment detailed in this report, it can be concluded beyond reasonable scientific doubt that the proposed works will not, either individually or in</p>

Activity	Mitigation Measures
	<i>combination with other plans or projects, give rise to any impacts which would constitute significant effects on Cork Harbour SPA or Great Island Channel SAC or any other Natura 2000 site, in view of their conservation objectives. Therefore, it is the recommendation of the authors of this report that Cork County Council, as the competent authority in this case, may determine that Appropriate Assessment is not required in respect of the proposed works at Carrigaline, Co. Cork' (Atkins, 2023).</i>

7.7. Light Pollution

Obtrusive light from a construction site is a form of pollution. Construction lights can cause glare and light trespass. These are forms of obtrusive light which may cause nuisance to others.

7.7.1. Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a qualitative light pollution risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7.13.

Table 7.13 – Example of Light Pollution Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example procedure
01	Identify the location of all sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.	Mark a site plan with the location of all potential receptors including housing, schools, hospitals, roads and key wildlife populations. This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for lighting.
02	Identify the construction activities and sources of light pollution that may affect the receptors identified.	These could include depots, storage areas, night working activities etc.
03	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities creating light pollution for the identified receptors.	Assess the likelihood of an activity causing pollution, damage or harm.
04	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods; provide adequate screening, directional light). 3. Protect the receptor (screens). 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.7.2. Light Pollution Control Plan

Contractors should develop, implement and maintain a Light Pollution Control Plan. The Plan should include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7.14).

Table 7.14 –Light Pollution Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	Maintain levels of lighting acceptable for health and safety and avoid over lighting areas. Dim or switch off lights when task is finished. Minimise the spread/glare of light by assessing/managing direction. Lower the height of lights to minimise glare. Use screens, shields, baffles and louvers to help reduce light spill. Use specifically designed lighting equipment to minimise the upward spread of light near to and above the horizontal.

7.8. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Heritage is an irreplaceable resource, so it is recognised that cultural resources must be safeguarded for future generations. Construction activities have the potential to impact on archaeology and heritage through the destruction or disturbance of sites or artefacts.

7.8.1. Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a qualitative archaeological and heritage risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7.15.

Table 7.15 – Example of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment		Example Procedure
01	Identify the location of all sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.	Mark a site plan with the location of all potential receptors including villages, forts, palaces, houses, and towers. The site plan must be updated and approved by the appointed project archaeologist. This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site.
02	Identify the construction activities that may affect the receptors identified.	These could include depots, storage areas, excavation, waste storage, haul roads etc.
03	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities damaging the identified receptors.	Assess the likelihood of an activity causing pollution, damage or harm.
04	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods or operations - alternative haul roads). 3. Protect the receptor (screens). 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.8.2. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Contractors should develop, implement and maintain an Archaeology and Heritage Management Plan. The Plan should include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7.16).

Table 7.16 – Example of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	<p>An experienced archaeologist must be appointed by the contractor prior to the commencement of the construction stage. The project archaeologist will ensure that all proposed works are carried out appropriately and that any potential risk to archaeological / architectural features are minimised.</p> <p>In the event that intact and/or important archaeological or cultural items are identified during construction activities, work must stop and the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and the National Museum of Ireland should be notified immediately. Work should not recommence until authorised by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the National Museum of Ireland.</p> <p>Demarcation and monitoring of access will be provided to prevent accidental damage in areas where gaining access for construction is deemed to have potential to impact the archaeological, architectural or cultural integrity of the site. Prior to commencement of construction works in the area, a buffer area will be demarcated by a suitably qualified archaeologist or architectural heritage specialist, and it shall be maintained throughout the construction phase. A specialist may be required to oversee the works as determined by the Project Archaeologist, to ensure protection for all features is maintained.</p>
Tobar Archaeological Services (2023) Proposed Carrigaline Village	<p>Tobar Archaeological Services (2023) <i>Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment</i>, Tobar Archaeological Services states:</p> <p><i>As no direct or indirect impacts to the archaeological or cultural heritage resource have been identified no mitigation measures are deemed necessary.</i></p>

Public Realm and Waterfront River Park. Carrigaline UDF and Public Realm	<p>The conclusion states:</p> <p><i>This report was carried out as an archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessment of a Proposed Development. The Proposed Development comprises the Carrigaline Village Public Realm and Waterfront River Park at Carrigaline Middle, Carrigaline, Co. Cork. It is proposed to develop the Carrigaline Village Public Realm and Waterfront River Park along the north bank of the Owenabue River as a space that will provide a civic identity strongly connected with the water and the river ecology. The assessment is based on desktop research, GIS and a site walk-over survey. The Proposed Development site does not contain any recorded monuments, protected structures or items listed in the NIAH. No direct or indirect impacts to the recorded archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as a result of the development proposals have been identified. The potential for surviving sub-surface archaeological sites or features within the Proposed Development area is regarded as low-negligible given that it largely comprises reclaimed ground which is now utilised as a car park. As no direct or indirect impacts to the archaeological or cultural heritage resource have been identified, no mitigation measures are deemed necessary.</i></p>
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7.9. Traffic Management

Accidents involving construction vehicles and/or mobile equipment have the potential to cause serious injury or death and damage to the environment. Work zones on construction sites are used to move traffic in an approved direction and are typically identified by signs, cones, barrels, and barriers.

7.9.1. Risk identification

Contractors shall undertake a traffic management risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7.17.

Table 7.17 – Example of Traffic Management Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify the location of all traffic sensitive areas within or adjacent to the construction site.	<p>Mark a site plan with the location of all potential traffic sensitive areas including villages, forts, palaces, houses, schools, shopping districts, commercial/leisure areas roads and other rights of way.</p> <p>This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for vehicle/pedestrian entrances, storage areas etc.</p>
02	Identify the construction activities may affect the traffic sensitive areas identified.	These could include depots, storage areas, excavation, waste storage, haul roads etc.
03	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities impacting on traffic sensitive areas.	Assess the likelihood of an activity causing harm or obstruction.
04	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	<p>Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods or operations - alternative haul roads). 3. Protect the receptor (screens, signs, barriers). 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.9.2. Traffic Management Control Plan

A TMP has been prepared to accompany the planning application. Contractors should develop, implement and maintain a construction stage Traffic Management Control Plan. The Plan forms an important management tool that acts as the catalyst for reducing the negative transport effects of construction work (e.g., congestion, air pollution and noise) on local communities, residents, businesses and the environment. By promoting efficient working practices, shorter haulage routes and reducing deliveries, the implementation of the Plan not only gives rise to the above benefits, but also helps saves costs.

The Plan should include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7.18):

Table 7.18 –Traffic Management Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	<p>Contractors will ensure that all operators are fit and competent to operate vehicles, machines and attachments by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking checks when recruiting drivers/operators or hiring contractors. • Providing appropriate training for drivers and operators. • Managing the activities of visiting drivers. • Ensuring that signallers, flag men and bank men are appropriately trained and authorised. <p>Access to vehicles will be restricted to prevent unauthorised access.</p> <p>Routes will be clearly marked and where practicable turning circles will be provided to prevent reversing.</p> <p>Contractors will ensure that all roads and footpaths are maintained free of mud and debris.</p> <p>All visitors to the site will be required to undertake a site induction and wear high visibility clothing/PPE.</p> <p>All roads and footpaths affected by construction activity will be appropriately reinstated/repaired.</p>
Travel Plan	<p>The plan will be prepared to ensure access to the site by sustainable travel modes is encouraged. The following measures should be considered where relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of showers/change rooms for construction staff; • The provision of cycle parking for staff; • The promotion of car sharing among staff, including van pooling travel between different work sites.
Pedestrian Safety	<p>Contractors will provide clear warning signage, lighting and barriers at construction works.</p> <p>Where practicable the contractor will provide separate entrances and exits for vehicles and pedestrians in work areas.</p> <p>Contractors will ensure that drivers driving onto public roads can see and be seen before moving on to it.</p> <p>Appropriately trained signallers/flag man/banks men will be used to control vehicle and plant movement on public roads.</p> <p>Contractors will ensure that, as far as practicable, construction works do not block/obstruct walkways and roads.</p>

7.10. Contaminated Land

The term 'land contamination' covers a wide range of situations where land is contaminated in some way by previous use. This is often associated with industrial processes or activities that have now ceased, but where waste products or remaining residues present a hazard to the general environment.

7.10.1. Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a contaminated land risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7.19.

Table 7.19 – Example of Contaminated Land Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01 Identify the location of contamination risks by undertaking site visits and desk based studies of relevant documents - EIA etc.	Mark a site plan with the location of all potential contamination risks including waste deposits, petrol stations, oil stores etc.

Risk Assessment		Example Procedure
02	Identify the construction activities may create ground contamination.	These could include depots, storage areas, waste storage, etc.
03	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities leading to ground contamination.	Assess the likelihood of an activity causing pollution, damage or harm.
04	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods or operations) 3. Protect the ground (screens). 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.10.2. Contaminated Land Control Plan

Contractors should develop, implement and maintain a Contaminated Land Control Plan. The Plan should include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7.20).

Table 7.20 – Example of Contaminated Land Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	<p>The contractor will manage and control the potential contamination of land from construction activities through the implementation of the CEMP and method statements as appropriate.</p> <p>The contractor will notify employers representative immediately if contaminated land is discovered or suspected.</p> <p>Any contaminated material will be fully characterised by an appropriately qualified and experienced environmental consultant in terms of lateral and vertical extent, and a detailed assessment of the potential environmental and human health impacts will be undertaken in accordance with industry standard best practice.</p> <p>All soil requiring disposal offsite will require waste classification in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements as set out in the documents 'Waste Classification List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-hazardous' (EPA, 2015), and 'Determining if waste is hazardous or non-hazardous' (EPA, 2018), and all relevant waste management legislation. In addition to screening against relevant Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC), the preparation of a waste classification tool (hazwaste online / EPA paper tool or similar etc.) will be required to be carried out in order to determine the relevant LoW / EWC code for the transport of any waste soils which require offsite removal and disposal</p> <p>The contractor will work with employers representative to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a risk assessment of the potential contamination. • Evaluate options for remediation including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Containment ○ Monitoring ○ Treatment ○ Removal/Disposal <p>The contractor will implement remediation strategy and monitor as appropriate.</p>

7.11. Soil Erosion and Sedimentation

Soil eroded during land disturbance can wash away and contaminate storm water drains and nearby water bodies. The plan establishes a series of mitigation and management measures to control and minimise these issues if required. Water erosion potential depends on the intensity of the rainfall and/or construction discharges, the soil type and topography. This section identifies the potential causes of erosion and sedimentation which may arise from construction and provides guidance on the management, control and disposal of waste.

7.11.1. Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a qualitative soil erosion and sedimentation risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7.21.

Table 7.21 – Example of Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify the location of all activities that could result in erosion and sedimentation, for example dewatering, and sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.
02	Identify sensitive receptors off site or downstream of the construction project that could potentially be affected by the works. For example water courses and ecologically sensitive areas/nature reserves.
03	Identify the construction activities and sources of sedimentation/erosion that may affect the water receptors identified.
04	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities polluting the identified water receptors.
05	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities contributing to and/or being affected by the groundwater table.
06	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.
01	Mark a site plan with the location of all water courses, surface water features, boreholes, field drains, ecologically sensitive areas including surface and foul drainage systems and other potential receptors. This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for high risk activities such as dewatering, haul routes and wash out areas.
02	Mark a site plan with sensitive receptors outside the site boundary. This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for high risk activities such as dewatering, haul routes and wash out areas.
03	These could include excavations, dewatering, water course crossings, as well as general sources of pollution such as surface water runoff and concrete use.
04	Assess the likelihood of an activity causing pollution. Assess the significance of the harm sedimentation/erosion would cause to a particular water receptor.
05	Assess the likelihood of an activity contributing to raised groundwater levels or being affected by these. Assess the significance of the harm additional water would cause to groundwater or other projects/receptors and the significance of the high water table on construction.
06	Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods, provide adequate bunding for storage areas, install measures such as silt fences or ditches to control runoff). 3. Protect the receptor (provide hard standing for compounds/storage areas, filter, control, contain discharges, ensure appropriate environmental permits are in place). 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.11.2. Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Management Plan

Contractors should develop, implement and maintain an Erosion and Sedimentation Management Plan. The Plan should include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7.22).

Table 7.22 –Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
Soil Erosion	<p>Methods to control erosion need to take into account the factors causing erosion – rainfall discharge intensity, soil type and topography. Erosion control measures may include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the creation of steep slopes. Consider implementing terraces instead of long steep slopes to avoid runoff from precipitation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not release heavy discharges of water onto the soil. • Prevent over-watering of loose areas for dust suppression. • Keep site traffic to designated routes. • All excavated materials will be stored away from excavations on the temporary works area, to protect the grounds condition in an appropriate manner at a safe and stable location. The maximum height of temporary stockpiles will be 3m. • All excavations will be carefully backfilled with the excavated material; • Consider covering temporary roads and routes within site with either asphalt or stone. Appropriate rehabilitation will need to be applied. • Undertake regular leak monitoring and maintenance of dewatering pipes. • Maintain recommended maximum vehicle weightings to avoid destabilization and subsequent erosion of soil surface. • Provide collection systems under machinery or equipment during wash down to prevent erosion from runoff. • Flow attenuation - Employ mechanisms to control run off of precipitation such as temporary structures to slow running water to facilitate pollutant removal and infiltration and reduce runoff.
Sediment Control	<p>Possible sedimentation control measures may include but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place sediment traps on all drainage lines such as geotextile lining. • Construct collection channels capable of collecting all runoff water during storms if it contains fine clay particles. • Use contained concrete washout control facility. • Treat and discharge runoff water from retention basin at controlled flow rate through storm water discharge network. • Inspect and clean the collection channels and retention basin on regular basis to prevent sediment build up. • Stabilise the site as soon as possible after construction

8. Emergency Response Plan

The contractor shall establish, implement and maintain procedures to identify and manage potential environmental emergency situations and potential accidents. The contractor shall respond to actual emergency situations and prevent and mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

The contractor should periodically test, review and update emergency preparedness and response procedures.

8.1. Key Requirements

During construction accidents, incidents and emergencies that have an environmental impact may occur. In the event of an emergency, the first response is to locate the source of that which is giving rise to the environmental impact where appropriate and stop continuation of the situation, followed by the containment, control and mitigation of the situation.

For the construction site The Emergency Response Procedure will be displayed within the Site Office / compound.

A copy of the Material Safety Data Sheets for all the chemicals used on the project site will also be kept at the site office.

The main objectives of the Emergency Response Plan are to:

- Ensure that all means are available to contain the consequences of an accidental spill, fire or release of oil/fuel;
- Ensure that employees are suitably trained to respond to fire and spill;
- Ensure that proper reporting takes place; and
- Ensure that proper investigation is undertaken.

All contractor personnel and sub-contractors will be instructed and rehearsed, as appropriate, in the requirements of the emergency response procedure. Following control of an incident or emergency, an investigation will be conducted, and corrective actions identified and addressed. The Contractor's Environmental Manager will verify the close out of environmental related actions and notify the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative of any emergency.

8.2. Emergency Incidents

Emergency incidents are those occurring that rise to significant negative environmental effects including but not limited to the following:

- Any malfunction of any mitigation measure and/or environmental protection system;
- Any emission that does not comply with requirements of the contract and relevant licenses/permits;
- Any circumstance with potential environmental pollution; or
- Any emergency that may give rise to environmental effects (e.g. significant spillages or fire outbreak).

8.3. Spill Contingency Plan

The main causes of contamination can occur through:

- Spillage of hazardous material including fuel oils, waste materials or chemicals;
- Spillage of wastewater sewage and other liquid effluents; and
- Spillage of contaminated wash down water with oils, chemicals etc from vehicles, equipment and machinery.

Prior to commencing activities on site, Contractors should develop, implement and maintain a Spill Contingency Management Plan. The Plan should include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1 –Spill Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
Mitigation Actions /Emergency Response	Contractors will carry out regular inspections/ audits of hazardous materials usage, handling and storage areas and regular/thorough maintenance of vehicles and hydraulic systems and inspections of sanitary facilities and disposal. All contractors handling hazardous materials will keep appropriate spill cleanup material adjacent to storage and maintenance areas.

Minimise the amount of diesel, oil, paint, thinners and other chemicals stored on site that pose potential spillage environmental hazards and use materials that minimize environmental impact such as lead free paints, asbestos free materials etc.

Storage areas will be located away from drains/trenches/wastewater collection devices in an impervious bund area (volume of the storage bund >110% of the largest storage tank contained within the bund).

Collection systems will be provided/bunded if necessary under machinery or equipment that may leak hydrocarbons/hazardous substances.

The contractor shall be responsible for training all staff in the procedures for handling spills and shall provide all staff with appropriate personal protective equipment.

The contractor shall provide all staff with appropriate personal protective equipment.

Avoid impacting adjacent sites by ensuring all contractors activities, equipment and waste storage is confined to the allocated site boundary.

In the event of a spill:

- Identify and stop the source of the spill and alert people working in the vicinity;
- Notify the Environmental Manager immediately giving information on the location, type and extent of the spill so that they can take appropriate action;
- If applicable, eliminate any sources of ignition in the immediate vicinity of the incident;
- Contain the spill using spill control materials, track mats or other materials as required. Do not spread or flush away the spill;
- If possible, cover or bund off any vulnerable areas where appropriate such as drains, watercourses and/or sensitive habitats;
- If possible, clean up as much as possible using the spill control materials;
- Contain any used spill control material and dispose of used materials appropriately using a fully licensed waste contractor with appropriate permits so that further contamination is limited;
- The Environmental Manager shall inspect the site as soon as practicable and ensure the necessary measures are in place to contain and clean up the spill and prevent further spillage from occurring; and
- The Environmental Manager will notify the appropriate stakeholders such as CCC, National Parks and Wildlife Service and/or the EPA.

8.4. Emergency Incident Response Plan

The Contractor will be required to detail emergency incident procedures in the detailed CEMP and develop an Emergency Incident Response Plan. The Plan will contain emergency phone numbers and method of notifying local authorities, statutory authorities and stakeholder. The Plan will include contact numbers for key personnel. The Contractor will ensure that all staff and personnel on site are familiar with the emergency requirements.

In the case of work required in an emergency, or which if not completed would be harmful or unsafe to workers, the public to local environment, CCC will be informed as soon as reasonably practicable of the reasons and likely duration. Examples may include: where the ground needs stabilising if unexpected ground conditions are encountered or equipment failure.

In the event of an emergency incident occurring, the Contractor will be required to investigate and provide a report to include the following, as a minimum:

- A description of the incident, including location, type of incident and the likely receptor;
- Contributory causes;
- Negative effects;
- Measures implemented to mitigate adverse effects; and
- Any recommendations to reduce the risk of similar incidents occurring.

Further, if any sensitive receptor is impacted, the appropriate environmental specialists will be informed and consulted with accordingly.

Any response measures will be incorporated into an updated Emergency Incident Response Plan.

8.5. Emergency Access

The Contractor will be required to maintain emergency access routes throughout construction and identify site access points for the working area.

8.6. Extreme Weather Events

The Contractor will consider the impacts of extreme weather events and related conditions during construction. The detailed CEMP should consider all measures deemed necessary and appropriate to manage extreme weather events and should specifically cover training of personnel and prevention and monitoring arrangements for staff. As appropriate, method statements should also consider extreme weather events where risks have been identified.

9. References

- Air Pollution Act, 1987 (Air Quality Standards) Regulations, 1987, as amended, 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011)
- Air Pollution Act, 1987 (Emission Limit Values for use of Asbestos) Regulations, 1990, S.I. No. 28 of 1990
- Atkins (2023) Stage 1: Road Safety Audit
- Atkins (2023) AA Screening report
- Atkins (2023) Flood Risk Assessment
- BS EN 1722-9 (2005). Fences Specification for mild steel – low carbon steel – fences with round or square verticals and flat horizontals
- BS 3882 (2015). Specification for topsoil requirements for use
- BS 3998 (2010). Tree Work. Recommendations
- BS 4428 (1989). Code of practice for general landscape operations
- BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Part 1 Noise and Part 2 Vibration
- BS 5837/2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.
- BS 7370-1 to 5 (1991-1998). Grounds Maintenance
- BS 8545 (2014). Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape recommendations
- BS 8601 (2013). Specifications for subsoil and required use
- Building Research Establishment (BRE) document entitled ‘Control of Dust from Construction and Demolition Activities’
- CIRIA (2001). C532. Control of water pollution from construction sites. Guidance for consultants and contractors
- CIRIA (2006). C648. Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Technical Guidance
- CIRIA (2008). C679. Invasive species management for infrastructure managers and the construction industry
- CIRIA (2015). C741. Environmental Good Practice on Site
- CIRIA (2015). C753. SuDS Manual
- Cunnane Stratton Reynolds Land Planning and Design (2023) Landscape Design Rationale Report;
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (1999) *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*.
- Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, S.I. No. 140 of 2006
- Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 (Noise) Regulations, 1994 S.I. 174 of 1994
- European Communities (Construction Plant and Equipment) (Permissible Noise Levels) Amendment Regulations 1996, S.I. No. 359 of 1996 and 2001, S.I. No. 632 of 2001)
- European Communities (Control of Emissions of Gaseous & Particulate Pollutants from Non-Road Mobile Machinery) Regulations 2007, S.I. No.147 of 2007, as amended, 2011 (S.I. No. 263 of 2011), 2012 (S.I. No. 407 of 2012), 2013 (S.I. No. 417 of 2013)
- European Communities (Drinking Water) Regulations 2014, S.I. No. 122 of 2014
- European Communities (Environmental Liability) Regulations, 2008, S.I. No. 547 of 2008, as amended, 2011 (S.I. No. 307 of 2011), 2015 (S.I. No. 293 of 2015)
- European Communities (Noise Emission by Equipment for use Outdoors) Regulations, 2001, S.I. No. 632 of 2001, as amended, 2006 (S.I. No. 241 of 2006)
- European Communities (Shipments of Hazardous Waste Exclusively within Ireland) Regulations 2011, S.I. No 324 of 2011
- European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011, S.I. No. 126 of 2011, as amended, 2016 (S.I. No. 315 of 2016)
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