LARGE-SCALE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT GLENAMUCK NORTH, KILTERNAN, DUBLIN 18

Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

Durkan Glenamuck Developments Limited

Report no.: 1.0, Rev. 2.0
Document no.: 1.0
Date: 15/12/2025

Project name:	Large-scale Residential Development at Glenamuck North, Kilternan, Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown, Dublin 18.	Synergy Environmental Limited T/A DNV
Report title:	Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	3D Core C, Block 71, The Plaza, Park West, Dublin 12, D12F9TN
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Date of issue:	15/12/2025	

Organisation unit: Contaminated Land & Water
Report no.: 1.0, Rev. 2.0
Document no.: 1.0
Applicable contract(s) governing the provision of this Report:
DNV Short Form Agreement

Objective:

Outline Resource and Waste Management Plan

Prepared by:	Verified by:	Approved by:
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Keywords: Construction Environmental Management Plan

Rev. no.	Date	Reason for issue	Prepared by	Verified by	Approved by
1	10/12/2025	Client Issue	Nuria Manzanas	Gareth Carroll	Gareth Carroll
2	15/12/2025	Final Issue	Nuria Manzanas	Gareth Carroll	Gareth Carroll

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1 INTRODUCTION

DNV was retained by Thornton O' Connor, on behalf of Durkan Glenamuck Developments Limited (hereafter referred to as the Client) to prepare this Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the construction works of the proposed residential development located at Glenamuck North, Kilternan, Dublin 18 (hereafter referred to as the 'site' and the 'Proposed Development').

A description of the Proposed Development is provided in Section 3 of this report.

The CEMP is an integral part of the Project's Health, Safety, Environmental and Quality Management System (HSEQMS). The CEMP is subject to the requirements of the Site Quality Management System (QMS) with respect to documentation control, records control, and other relevant measures.

The primary distribution list for this document includes the following personnel.

- Construction Director.
- Construction Manager.
- Construction Management Team (CMT).
- Environmental Manager.
- Site Supervisors.
- Other relevant personnel including authors of reports submitted with the planning application

1.1 Objective and Purpose of this CEMP

The purpose of this CEMP is to provide effective, site-specific procedures and mitigation measures to monitor and control environmental impacts throughout the construction phase of the project and ensure that construction activities do not adversely impact the environment.

The objective of this document is to set out and communicate the procedures, standards, management responsibilities and key environmental obligations that apply to the Main Contractor and sub-contractors to address and prevent environmental effects that may arise from the construction phase of the proposed development.

The CEMP will be updated by the Main Contractor in advance of construction works commencing onsite.

1.2 Scope of this CEMP

This CEMP defines the approach to environmental management during implementation and roll-out of the construction phase of the project.

Compliance with the CEMP, procedures, work practices and controls is mandatory and must be adhered to by all personnel and contractors employed on the construction phase of the Proposed development. This CEMP seeks to promote best environmental practices on-site for the duration of the construction phase.

This CEMP will provide a framework to:

- Comply with current environmental and waste legislation, codes of best practice and guidelines (refer to Section 2.1).
- Comply with all relevant conditions attached to the Grant of Planning from Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council (DLRCC) (once issued) (refer to Section 2.2).
- Provide a plan for achieving and implementing construction related mitigation measures including those identified in the particulars submitted with the planning application (refer to Section 2.3).
- Identify the roles and responsibilities contractor organisations, their sub-contractors and employees to the roles specific to environmental management.
- Ensure that environmental risks are identified and will be appropriately mitigated to ensure any adverse effects are minimised during construction.
- Promote best environmental on-site practices for the duration of the construction phase.
- Outline the procedures for reporting and communicating on environmental aspects of the construction phase of the Proposed development.

1.3 'Live document'

The CEMP is considered a 'live' document which will be continually reviewed and updated throughout the construction phase by the Construction Management Team (CMT).

This document forms the basis of the CEMP, which the Main Contractor will be required to update and implement prior to commencement of works onsite.

Updates to this CEMP may be necessary to address changes in environmental management practices and to include further mitigation measures that may be identified as part of ongoing reviews throughout the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

The procedures described in this CEMP will be audited throughout the construction phase of the proposed development to ensure compliance. All documentation required by this CEMP such as plans, programmes and operating procedures will be appended to this document and reviewed and updated as part of the overall CEMP for the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

2 ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The CEMP provides a framework for compliance with current environmental and waste legislation and other regulatory obligations for the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

This CEMP will be updated as required throughout the construction phase of the Proposed Development should there be any amendments to any of the following:

- Project specific demolition and construction requirements.
- Legislative requirements.

Where compliance obligations have been assessed and recorded, they will be reviewed on an ongoing basis, when personnel become aware of relevant changes that impact directly on operations, where obligations have changed or where there have been significant changes in work type. All contractors involved in the construction phase of the Proposed Development must comply with these documents and specific requirements of the CEMP.

2.1 Environmental Legal Register

The environmental legal register will record regulatory and legal requirements and summarise applicable environmental legislation, (as well as other requirements) that the project must adhere to. The environmental legal register will be maintained onsite and will be made available through the Environmental Manager's (refer to Section 5.1) office onsite. The environmental legal register will be a controlled document and will be updated and reviewed on an ongoing basis.

A typical register of environmental legislation is divided into a number of categories, which include:

- General Environmental Legislation.
- Biodiversity.
- Emissions to Air.
- Emissions to Water & Groundwater.
- Waste Management.
- Noise & Vibration.

For each piece of legislation, the following information should be provided:

- Index Number.
- Title of Legislation.
- Summary of Legislation.
- Relevance.

All legislation included in the environmental legal register can be readily accessed on http://www.irishstatutebook.ie and will be made available onsite by the Main Contractor (once appointed).

2.2 Conditions of Planning Permission

All works undertaken throughout the construction phase of the Proposed Development will be required to comply with the relevant environmental conditions and control measures of the Grant of Planning from Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council (DLRCC) (once issued).

2.3 Environmental Assessments and Reports

All environmental and ecological control and mitigation measures identified in the CEMP will be implemented for the duration of the construction phase of the Proposed Development. The measures outlined in the following reports will also be strictly adhered to for the duration of the works:

- DNV, 2025. Ecological Impact Assessment Report (DNV, 2025a).
- DNV, 2025. Water Framework Directive Report (DNV, 2025b).
- Wave Dynamics, 2025. Acoustic Design Statement (WD, 2025).

The CEMP will be updated throughout the construction phase to include further mitigation measures that may be identified as part of any relevant environmental / ecological documents (e.g., Ecological Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Assessment, Invasive Species Survey etc.). All contractors involved in the project must comply with these documents.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

3.1 Site Location

The site is located at Glenamuck North, Kilternan, Dublin 18. The site is located approximately 1km north of Kilternan village centre, separated from the town by residential developments.

The site location is presented in Figure 3-1.

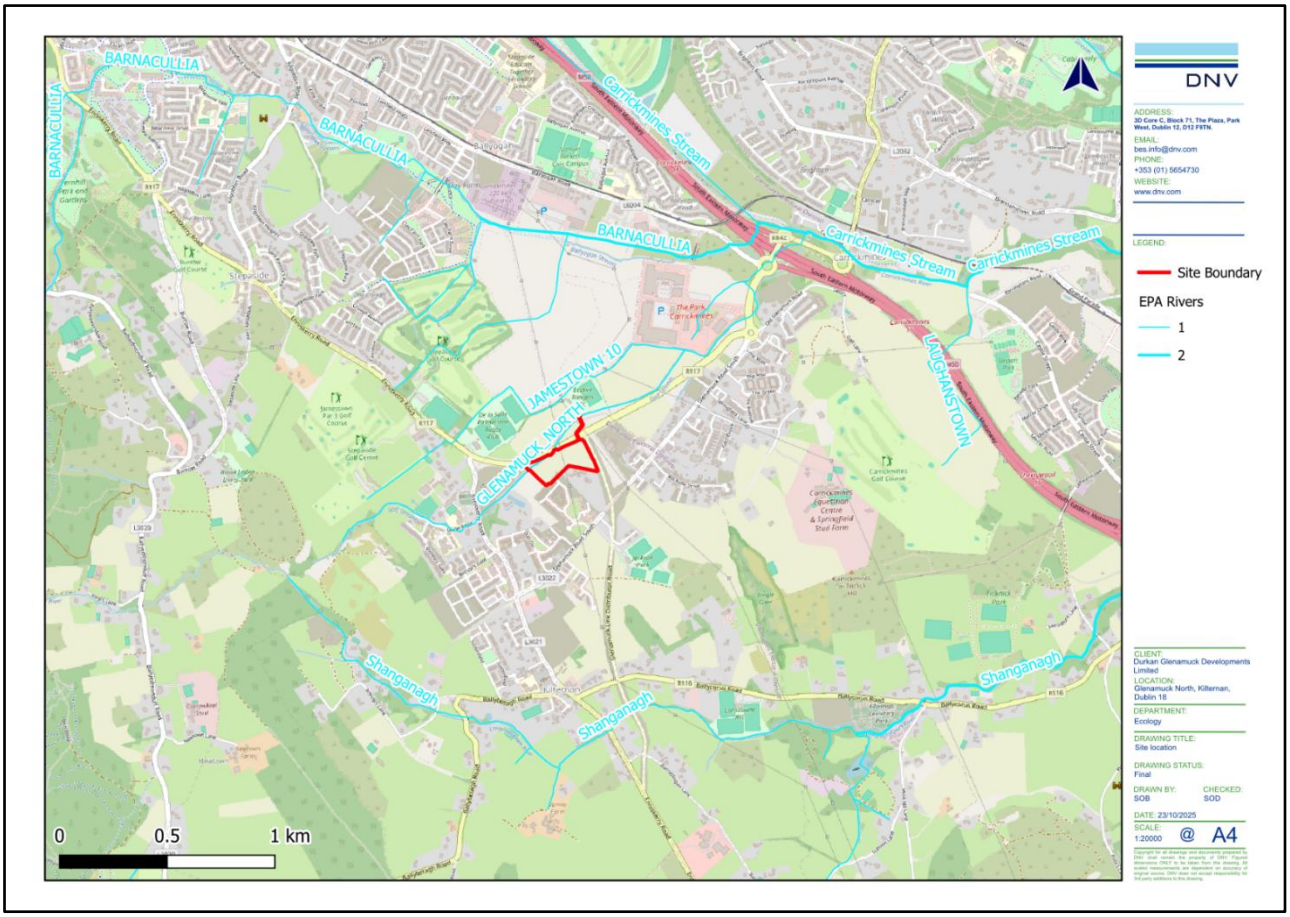

Figure 3-1. Site Location

3.2 Site Description

The existing lands comprise undeveloped greenfield lands.

The topography generally has a natural split in catchment with approximately half of the site sloping down towards the Northwest and the other half sloping downwards towards the Northeast. The topography undulates between existing gradients of approximately 1/40 to 1/12, with some localised dips down towards the Glenamuck Stream at 1/6.

The Glenamuck_North / Glenamuck Stream (WFD name: Carrickmines Stream_010; River Waterbody Code: IE_EA_10C040350) traverses the northwestern portion of the site, and flows in a northeasterly direction before discharging into the Carrickmines Stream (WFD name: Carrickmines Stream_010; River Waterbody Code: IE_EA_10C040350), located approximately 1.76km northeast of the site.

The currently/recently under construction Glenamuck Distributor Roads Scheme (GDRS) bounds the north and east of the site. Enniskerry Road is the nearest road to the west, and Glenamuck Road South is the nearest road to the south.

The GDRS will connect the site to Glenamuck Road South and eventually to the M50, approximately 1.25km to the northeast.

An existing recently constructed residential development (Glenamuck Manor) bounds the southwest of the site and to the west lies a thickly wooded field. The gardens of an existing detached residential dwelling bound the southeast of the site.

The layout of the existing site is presented in Figure 3-2Figure 3-1.

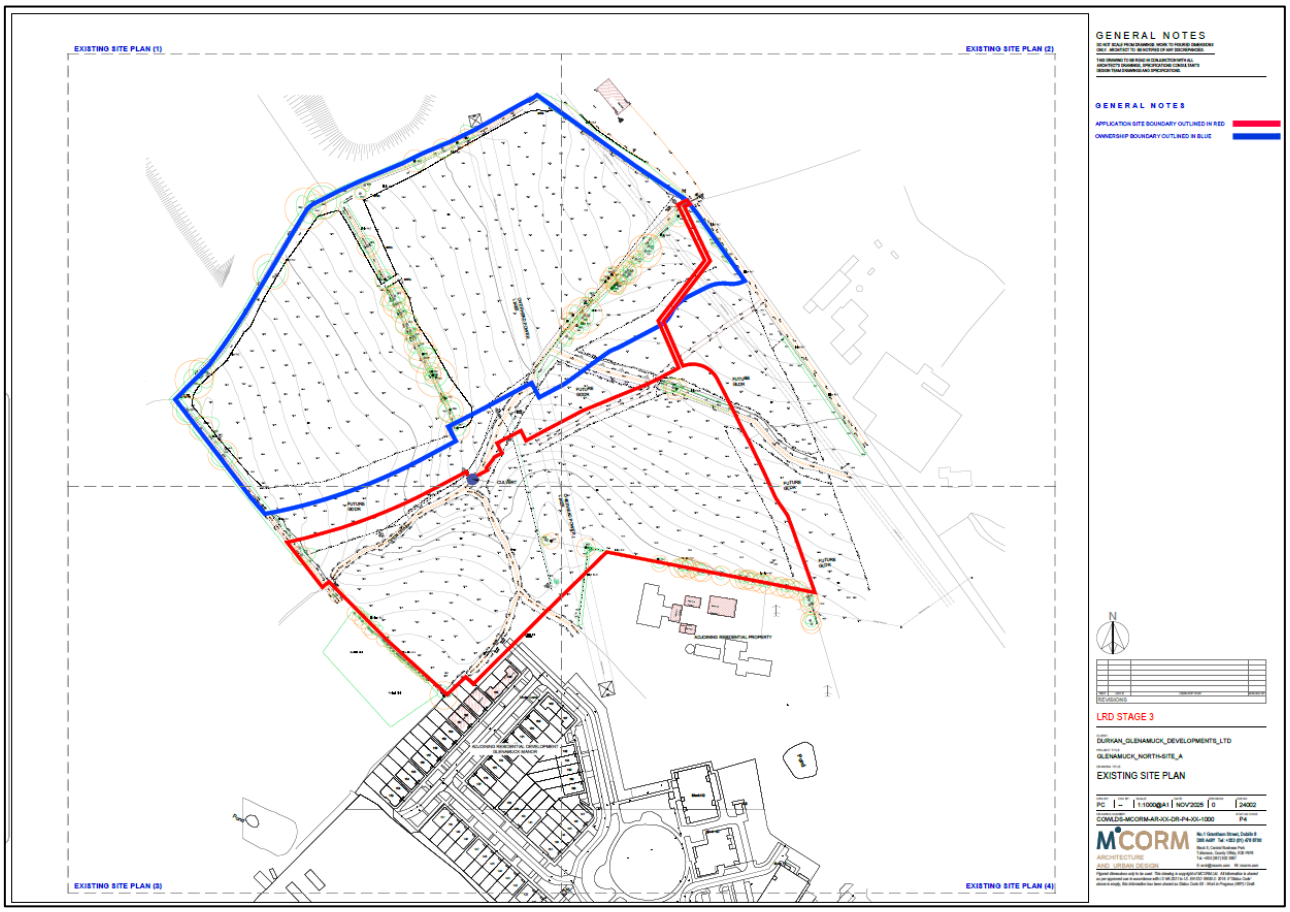

Figure 3-2. Existing Site Layout (MCORM, 2025; Drawing No. COWLDS-MCORM-AR-XX-DR-P4-XX-1000)

3.3 Soil, Subsoil and Geology

The soils and geology at the subject site are described and assessed in Chapter 6 (Land and Soil) of this EIAR and are summarised as follows:

- The soils beneath the majority of the site are mapped by Teagasc (Teagasc, 2025) as deep well drained mineral (mainly acidic), Acid Brown Earths, Brown Podzolics (IFS Soil Code: AminDW) derived from mainly non-calcareous parent materials described as till derived chiefly from Lower Palaeozoic rocks (sandstone and shale till – TLPSsS). A small area of the eastern portion of the site is mapped as shallow well drained mineral (mainly basic), Renzinas, Lithosols (IFS Soil Code: BminSW) derived from mainly calcareous parent materials described as bedrock at surface - calcareous – RckCa).
- The subsoil or quaternary sediments beneath the majority of the site are mapped by the GSI (GSI, 2025) as till derived from Lower Palaeozoic sandstones and shales (TLPSsS). A small area within the southeastern corner of the site is classified as a karstified bedrock outcrop or subcrop (KaRck).
- The bedrock beneath the site is mapped by the GSI (GSI, 2025) as the Platin Formation (Code: CDPLTN) described as coarse greywacke & shale.
- There are five (5 No.) karst features mapped by the GSI (GSI, 2025) within a 2km radius of the site.
    - Enclosed Depression (IE_GSI_Karst_40K_1635) – located approximately 1.82km northeast of the site.

- Spring (IE_GSI_Karst_40K_3873) - located approximately 1.51km north of the site.
- Swallow Hole (IE_GSI_Karst_40K_2950) - located approximately 1.6km north of the site.
- Superficial Solution Feature (IE_GSI_Karst_40K_3874) - located approximately 1.63km north of the site.
- Swallow Hole (IE_GSI_Karst_40K_8042) - located approximately 1.63km north of the site.

3.4 Hydrogeology

3.4.1 Groundwater Body

The bedrock aquifer beneath the site is within the Wicklow Groundwater Body (GWB) (EU Code: IE_EA_G_076).

The Wicklow GWB Report (GSI, 2025) identifies the main recharge mechanism for the aquifer as diffuse recharge from water percolating through the overlying tills and into the aquifer. High rates of potential recharge are expected in the hilly areas where there are very thin subsoils and high rainfall. However, a large portion of this potential recharge will be rejected because the rocks in this area are considered to be poor aquifers with low storativity. Groundwater within this GWB will discharge directly to the sea along the coast and to the overlying streams and rivers as baseflow, which will vary throughout the area.

The majority of groundwater flow will occur in the top few metres, mostly within the weathered zone, which will move in a lateral direction towards rivers and springs. However, groundwater movement within greater depths can also be encountered when the degree of rock deformation is sufficient to provide a fracture network. Only flow in isolated fractures is expected below 30m. Regional groundwater flow paths are not considered to develop, as the rocks do not have sufficient transmissivity to transport water over long distances. Typical groundwater flow paths will be in the order of a couple of hundred metres, with discharge occurring to the closest surface water feature.

3.4.2 Aquifer Classification

The GSI provides a methodology for aquifer classification based on resource value (regionally important, locally important and poor) and vulnerability (extreme, high, moderate or low). Resource value refers to the scale and production potential of the aquifer whilst vulnerability refers to the ease with which groundwater may be contaminated by human activities (vulnerability classification primarily based on the permeability and thickness of subsoils).

The bedrock aquifer beneath the site is classified by the GSI (GSI, 2025) as a Poor Aquifer which is generally unproductive except for local zones (Pl).

Poor aquifers are capable of supplying small abstractions (e.g. domestic supplies, small group schemes), or 'moderate' to 'low' yields (<100m3/d). Groundwater flow occurs predominantly through a limited and poorly-connected network of fractures, fissures and joints.

3.4.3 Groundwater Vulnerability

The GSI (GSI, 2025) has assigned a groundwater vulnerability rating of 'High' (H) for the bedrock aquifer beneath the site.

3.5 Hydrology

The Proposed Development site lies within the Ovoca-Vartry WFD Catchment (Hydrometric Area 10), the Dargle WFD Sub-catchment (WFD name: Dargle_SC_010 ID: 10_5) (EPA, 2025) and the Carrickmines Stream_010 WFD River Sub Basin (IE_ EA_10C040350).

The closest surface water feature recorded on the EPA database (EPA, 2025) is the Glenamuck_North (WFD name: Carrickmines Stream_010; River Waterbody Code: IE_EA_10C040350). This stream, which is a tributary of the Carrickmines Stream, traverses the northwestern portion of the site, and flows in a northeasterly direction before discharging into the Carrickmines Stream (WFD name: Carrickmines Stream_010; River Waterbody Code: IE_EA_10C040350), located approximately 1.76km northeast of the site.

The Carrickmines stream flows east for approximately 2.1km, before turning southeast for a further 1.61km, where it discharges into the Shanganagh River (WFD name: Shanganagh_010; River Waterbody code: IE_EA_10S010600). The Shanganagh continues east for approximately 1.76km, ultimately discharging into the Southwestern Irish Sea-Killiney Bay Coastal Waterbody (Hydrometric Area: 10; Coastal Waterbody code: IE_EA_100_0000), located approximately 6.5km east of the site.

Other surface water features mapped by the EPA (EPA, 2025) within the 2km radius of the site are as follows:

- The Jamestown 10 (WFD name: Carrickmines Stream_010; River Waterbody Code: IE_EA_10C040350), which is located approximately 0.22km to the north of the site, flows in an easterly direction before converging with the Glenamuck_North approximately 0.6km northeast of the site at its closest point.
- The Carrickmines_Great (WFD name: Carrickmines Stream_010; River Waterbody Code: IE_EA_10C040350), a tributary of the Glenamuck North, is located approximately 0.64km to the northeast of the site at its closest point.
- The Barnacullia (WFD name: Carrickmines Stream_010; River Waterbody Code: IE_EA_10C040350) and its tributaries are located approximately 0.65 km to the north of the site. The Barnacullia River flows in an easterly direction before discharging into the Carrickmines Stream approximately 1.4km northeast of the site at its closest point.
- The Laughanstown stream (WFD name: Carrickmines Stream_010; River Waterbody Code: IE_EA_10C040350), a tributary of the Carrickmines Stream, which is located approximately 1.6km to the northeast of the site at its closest point, flows in a northerly direction before discharging into the Carrickmines Stream.
- The Shanganagh River (WFD name: Shanganagh_010; River Waterbody code: IE_EA_10S010600) is located approximately 1.2km to the south of the site. The river runs in an easterly direction before discharging into the Southwestern Irish Sea-Killiney Bay, approximately 5.2km east of the site at its closest point. There are a number of tributaries discharging into the Shanganagh River, as follows:
    - The Ballycorous Stream (WFD name: Shanganagh_010; River Waterbody code: IE_EA_10S010600) is located 1.75km to the southeast of the site at its closest point.
    - Kingston 10 River (WFD name: Shanganagh_010; River Waterbody code: IE_EA_10S010600) is located 1.65km to the southeast of the site at its closest point.
    - The Glenamuck_South (WFD name: Shanganagh_010; River Waterbody code: IE_EA_10S010600) is located 1.2km to the south of the site at its closest point.

During a site survey undertaken by DNV on the 30th of January 2025, a drainage ditch was identified within the site. This drainage ditch was found to have shallow water with limited flow, however, it may have transitory flow during periods of heavy rainfall. The ditch is believed to connect to the Glenamuck stream within the site.

The surface water features mapped by the EPA (EPA, 2025) within a 2km radius of the site are presented in Figure 3-1.

3.6 Proposed Development Description

Durkan Glenamuck Developments Limited intend to apply for permission for a Large-Scale Residential Development on a site measuring c. 3.27 Ha in the townland of Glenamuck North in Kilternan, Dublin 18. The site is generally bounded by:

- the recently constructed Glenamuck District Distributor Road (GDRS) to the north (to be known as the Kilternan Road);
- the under construction Glenamuck Link Distributor Road (GLDR) to the east (to be known as the Kilternan–Glenamuck Link Road);
- Glenamuck Manor and a residential dwelling (known as 'Westgate'), its associated outbuildings and wider land holding to the south; and,
- a residential dwelling (known as 'Shaldon Grange') and its wider landholding located to the west.

Road works are proposed to the approved Glenamuck District Roads Scheme (ABP Ref. HA06D.303945) to provide access to the development from the Kilternan Road. The Kilternan Road access point will include works, inclusive of any necessary tie-ins, to the footpath and cycle track to create a side road access junction incorporating the provision of uncontrolled pedestrian and cyclist crossing across the side road junction on a raised table. A surface water outfall pipe (225 mm) is also proposed to pass through land to the north of the site, including the future Kilternan Road. The total site area including the development site, road works and infrastructure works measures c. 3.32 Ha.

The development will principally consist of the construction of 135 No. residential units, comprising 65 No. houses (9 No. 2-bed units, 46 No. 3-bed units and 10 No. 4-bed units) and 70 No. duplex units (21 No. 1-bed units, 22 No. 2-bed units and 27 No. 3-bed units). The proposed development will principally range in height from 2 No. to 4 No. storeys.

The development also provides:

- car parking spaces;
- bicycle parking;
- bin storage;
- ancillary storage;
- private balconies, terraces and gardens;

- hard and soft landscaping; boundary treatments;
- lighting;
- substations; and
- all other associated site works above and below ground.

The layout of the Proposed Development is presented in Figure 3-3Figure 3-3.

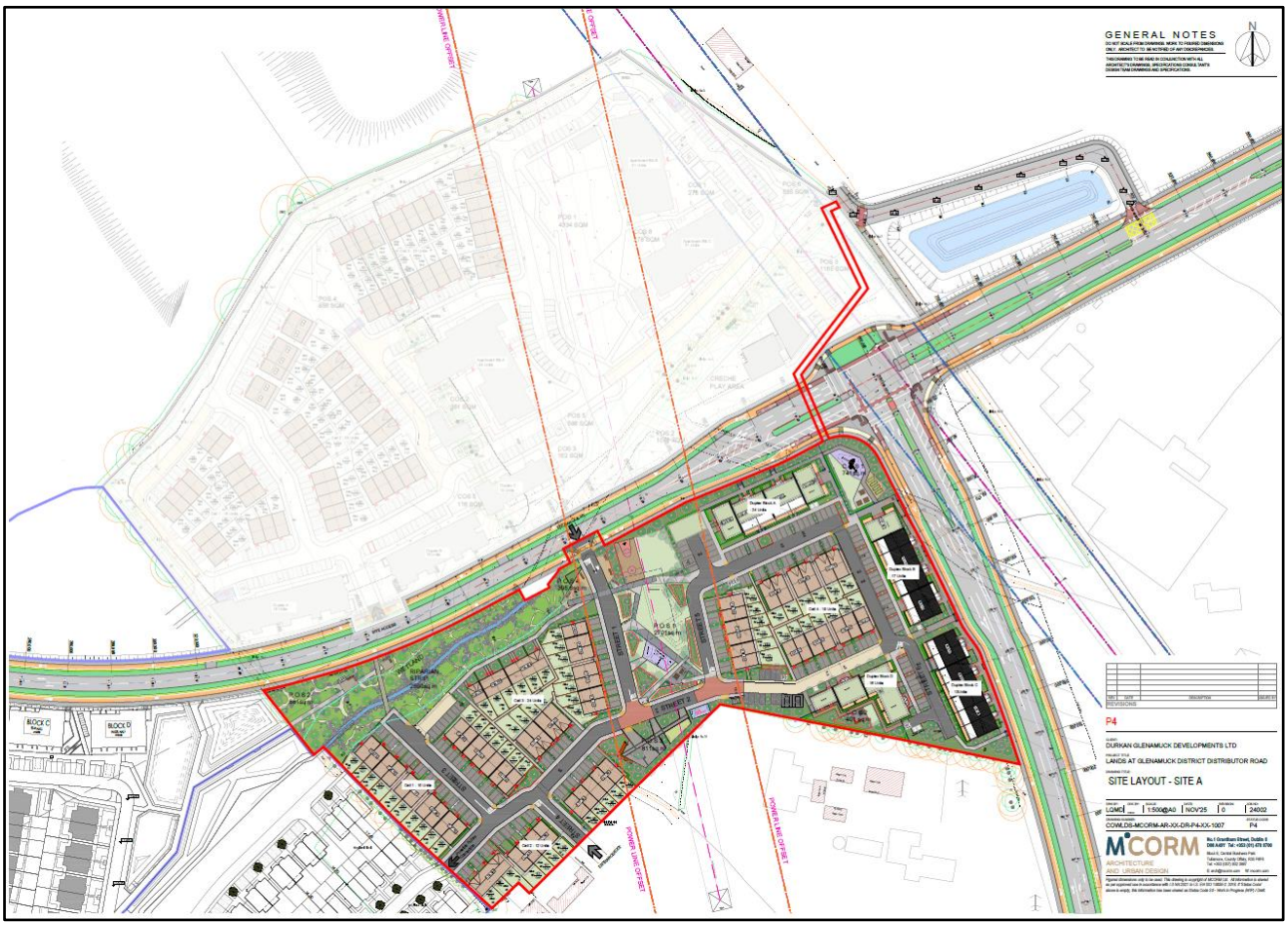

Figure 3-3. Proposed Site Layout (MCORM, 2025. Drawing No. COWLDS-MCORM-AR-XX-DR-P4-XX-1007)

3.6.1 Construction Phase

The Construction Phase of the Proposed development will include:

- Excavation of soil and subsoil for the construction of building foundations, drainage and other infrastructure. It is anticipated that there will be no requirement for the excavation of bedrock during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.
- Where possible, it is intended to reuse suitable excavated soil and subsoil for landscaping and engineering use. However, where required, surplus materials will require removal offsite in accordance with all statutory legislation.
- The importation of aggregate fill materials will be required for the construction of the proposed development (e.g., hardcore/stone fill beneath road pavement, under floor slabs and for drainage and utility bedding / surrounds etc.).
- Temporary stockpiling of excavated material pending re-use onsite or removal offsite may be required.
- There may be a requirement for management of surface water (rainwater) and shallow groundwater, where encountered during groundworks.
- Construction of new foul and mains water connections in accordance with UE Code of Practice for Wastewater Infrastructure (IW-CDS-5030-03), UE's Code of Practice for Water Infrastructure (IW-CDS-5020-03).
- Construction of new surface water drainage designed in accordance with the principles and objectives of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (GDSDS) and the requirements of DLRCC.

4 CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE AND WORKS MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 Programme

It is anticipated that the construction phase of the Proposed Development will take approximately 18 to 22 months to complete. It is anticipated that the construction of all 135 units will be carried out in seven (7No.) phases of development.

The programme duration and proposed sequence of construction will be further developed by the Main Contractor (once appointed) in advance of construction works commencing onsite and will be included in the live CEMP.

4.2 Working Hours

Normal site working hours will apply to the Construction Phase of the Proposed Development (07:00-19:00, Monday to Friday (excluding bank holidays), and 08:00-14:00 on Saturday's).

No works are envisaged to be carried out on Sundays or Bank Holidays. However, should there be a need to work on Sundays, Bank Holidays or outside the specified normal working hours, a written submission, with compelling reasons for the proposed deviation, seeking authorisation will be made by the Main Contractor to DLRCC. The Main Contractor must give the times and dates of the proposed work, and the mitigation measures that are to be used to minimise noise/disturbance.

Any such approval from DLRCC may be subject to conditions pertaining to the particular circumstances being set by DLRCC. It is noted that any breaches of permitted working hours or permitted extended working hours or developers or subcontractors not carrying out their requirements under this protocol may lead to enforcement action and may also result in the withdrawal of any extension of hours of works for a period that will be at the discretion of DLRCC.

4.3 Construction Traffic

Site access will be from the GDDR to the north of the site. Direct access to the site will be provided through the proposed vehicular entrance to the residential development at the central frontage of the northern site boundary along the GDDR.

Construction traffic will consist of the following categories:

- Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) & Haulage Trucks – Vehicles with 6 or more tyres, as outlined in the RSA publication 'Guidelines on Maximum Weights and Dimensions of Mechanically Propelled Vehicles and Trailers – Including Manoeuvrability Criteria'.
- Plant / Machinery such as bulldozers, excavators, teleporters, etc.
- Concrete truck.

Smaller vehicles such as vans and cars used by construction staff to access the proposed site, are not deemed to be construction traffic.

The volume of HGV movements per day will vary according to the stage of construction. The peak number of HGV movements will occur at the excavation stage due to the removal of excess soil. All suitable material will be reused as part of the site development work where feasible. However, any spoil will be transported to a registered landfill site for disposal. It is noted that the delivery and removal of materials to and from the site will be coordinated to occur at off-peak times where at all possible.

Traffic volumes are anticipated to be moderate, however vehicles turning into the site will be accommodated without delays on the road network. Gates at the site entrance will be set back an appropriate distance to allow through traffic along the GDDR to pass unimpeded.

The effective management of construction traffic on the public road network surrounding the development will be a critical component to the overall project and must be pro-actively managed by the appointed contractor subject to grant of planning permission.

A detailed Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) will be prepared for the proposed works by the main contractor prior to construction commencing in accordance with the principles outlined below and shall comply at all times with the requirements of:

- Chapter 8 of the Department of Transport Traffic Signs Manual – Temporary Traffic Measures and Signs for Roadworks, current edition (December 2024).
- Any additional requirements detailed in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) & Design Manual for Urban Roads & Streets (DMURS).

This Framework CTMP (included in the Construction Management Plan (CMP) (Meinhardt, 2025) submitted with the planning application under separate cover) will form the basis of a Construction Stage CTMP prepared by the Main Contractor and submitted to DLRCC for approval prior to the commencement of construction (subject to a grant of planning permission). The primary objective of the CTMP is to ensure that the impacts of construction activities on the public, visitors to the site, and workers onsite are considered in-depth and proactively managed. This will help maintain safety at all times, minimise disruption, and ensure that work is carried out in a controlled environment.

Applications will be made to DLRCC, as required throughout the construction phase of the Proposed Development, for permits and approval for road restrictions including relevant road opening licenses and abnormal load licenses. Where required, the Main Contractor will update the CTMP to identify the potential impacts and procedures for traffic management during construction work on, across or along public roads.

Daily deliveries during construction phases will be efficiently scheduled to minimise congestion and disruption. The appointed site manager will implement a delivery booking schedule to prevent construction vehicles from waiting on public roads. Deliveries will be scheduled outside of peak traffic hours or at times that minimise disturbances to local businesses and residents. Construction materials will be stored wholly within the boundaries of the construction areas.

The appointed contractor will provide details of workforce numbers and prepare a final Travel Plan document for construction staff. This document will outline options for travelling to site without relying on the use of private cars, including details of movements to and from the site and proper on-site movement procedures. Initiatives such as car-sharing schemes for construction staff will be encouraged.

Information regarding car parking will also be provided, with any construction staff requiring the use of their vehicle for work made aware of temporary car parking areas (i.e., hard-standing areas) within the bounds of the proposed site. The appointed contractor will ensure that no on-street parking of staff vehicles takes place in the vicinity of the construction site, with particular attention given to the walkways along the adjacent GDDR, GLDR and Enniskerry Roads.

Where feasible local suppliers and labour will be sourced to reduce journey lengths. No traffic management measures that restrict access to residential dwellings, businesses, or lands along the route are anticipated, as all construction activities will be confined to the site boundary and off the public road network.

Warning signs will be erected in accordance with Chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs Manual: Temporary Traffic Measures and Signs for Roadworks. As part of the permitted development, no construction will take place on the public road network, and warning signage will be limited to that required for the construction site access.

4.4 Construction Compound and Waste Management

All construction support related activities including office facilities, welfare facilities such as toilets and canteen and car parking facilities will be contained within a designated site compound area. The exact location, layout and size of the compound area will be developed by the Main Contractor (with the agreement of DLRCC in advance of works commencing. The compound area will be secured from the construction site by means of surrounding Heras fencing. Information notices located at the site entry, site compound and appropriate locations throughout the site will identify the site-specific PPE requirements and the potential risks associated with entering a live construction environment.

All cabins will be brought to site in good condition and will be maintained in good order throughout the project. Double stacking of cabins may be required, with safe stairs and walkways provided to the upper levels of offices.aA power supply from ESB Networks to power both the compound and the construction site will be applied for by the Main Contractor. Prior to any site works commencing, the Main Contractor will investigate/identify the exact location of and tag all existing services and utilities around and through the site with the assistance of the relevant DLRCC technical divisions and utility companies. The size of the required supply will be calculated to ensure it is sufficient to power both the site compound and construction site activities. In the event of any delays securing the required power supply to power offices and cranes, generators may be required. Diesel generators will have sound enclosures and will be regularly serviced to prevent noise and odour pollution, and setup in a spill tray to prevent any spillage contaminating the ground. Temporary site lighting will be installed to provide safe and well- lighted walkways around the site compounds, and task lighting to the construction sites. Water and drainage will be required to service the site welfare facilities. The Main Contractor will carry out a site survey to identify the locations of the water and foul drainage connections to the site. It will be the Main Contractor’s responsibility to apply to Uisce Eireann for connections to the water main and foul drain, ideally utilising existing connections..Materials handling and storage areas, including waste segregation and storage areas (including waste segregation and storage, chemical, fuel and oil stores), will be contained within the boundary of the site. The required size for the site compound and waste storage areas will be specified by the Main Contractor in advance of construction works commencing.

Designated storage areas will be maintained within the boundary of the site for materials handling, waste segregation and temporary storage of soils (e.g., of skips or stockpiled material until a viable load is available or if pending waste classification). The designated storage areas will house all bins and skips for the storage of segregated construction waste generated. All designated storage areas will be identified by clear legible signage and recorded on the site layout

drawings which will be maintained onsite. All containers will be marked with clear signage which will identify which waste types are to be placed into each container.

The storage of construction materials will not be permitted on any public road or footpath, unless agreed in writing with DLRCC, having regard to the prior reasonable justification and circumstances of any such storage.

4.5 Site Security, Public Health and Safety and Site Access and Egress

The appointed main contractor will be required to submit a site layout plan detailing the proposed size and location of the site compound. Therefore, the designated site construction compound, including car parking facilities, will be established prior to the commencement of the construction phase of the Proposed Development. The site compound will act as the primary storage area for materials, plant and equipment

Prevention of unauthorised access to the site is a very high priority and will be vigorously managed throughout the construction phase of the Proposed Development. The site perimeter will be enclosed with hoarding / fencing to ensure the security of the site, with specific details to be agreed with DLRCC. This hoarding will be erected along the proposed site boundary, covering the full extent of the finished perimeter. The design will be carried out by a structural engineer to ensure it can resist wind loads. The appointed contractor will set up the site compound wholly within the site boundary and will also be responsible for the security of the site. No stored material will be stacked against hoarding and no storage will be allowed adjacent to public trafficked areas. Regular inspections of the gates / fencing / hoarding will be undertaken by the Construction Site Manager or appointed delegate to ensure the integrity of the site security and safety measures.

Site access for all personnel and visitors will be controlled and all visitors will report to the site security hut, which will be located at the entrance to the designated site compound.

All visitors will sign into the Site Visitor Logbook and will be accompanied by an authorised person who has been fully inducted and is aware of the current site conditions.

The contractor will ensure that all necessary signage is provided around the site boundary in compliance with the requirements of the Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (General Applications) Regulations 2007 and Chapter 8 of the TSM. As a minimum, information notices located at the site entry, site compound and appropriate locations throughout the Site will identify the site-specific personal protection equipment (PPE) requirements and the potential risks associated with entering a live construction environment.

In addition, the Mian Contractor will ensure the following:

- Ensure all site personnel have the required, in-date safety training (e.g. Safe Pass, Manual Handling) and wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- Conduct a site-specific induction process for all individuals working on-site.
- Maintain site security at all times.
- Install appropriate hoarding around the site perimeter.
- Provide separate access points for pedestrians and construction traffic.

4.6 Communication & Consultation

All project related communications will be undertaken in accordance with the Project Communications Management Plan developed as part of health and safety documentation. The Project Communications Officer (i.e., designated representative) will undertake any required third-party communication and liaise directly with local authorities, members of the public, as required throughout the construction phase of the Proposed Development. A copy of this plan will be provided to DLRCC upon request.

4.6.1 Managing Enquiries and Complaints

All complaints and requests for information from members of the public will be handled appropriately and efficiently and in line with Project Communications Management Plan by a designated representative from the main contractor. All follow up actions on the construction site will be managed by the Project Communications Officer and supported by the CMT.

The appointed main contractor will be required to liaise with local property owners and residents prior to the commencement of works. All enquiries and complaints will be recorded by the designated representative on the Communications Log (refer to template included in Appendix A), which will be maintained onsite in the Construction Site Manager's office. The Communications Log will be made available to DLRCC upon request. The Communications Log will detail the following as a minimum:

- Name and address of complainant (if provided).
- Time and date the complaint was made.

- Date, time, and duration of incident.
- Nature of the complaint (e.g., noise nuisance, dust nuisance).
- Characteristics, such as rumble, clatters, intermittent.
- Likely cause or source of incident.
- Weather conditions, such as wind speed and direction.
- Investigative and follow-up actions.
- Root cause analysis and preventive actions.

The representative will also work towards resolving the issues by engaging with complainants or enquirers and will report the resolution to both the site manager and client.

All personnel working on the site will be inducted into the complaints handling procedure and mitigation requirements and will be aware that complaints are to be directed immediately to the Project Communications Officer (i.e., designated representative).

All enquiries and complaints received will be investigated by the Project Communications Officer with support from the CMT.

Where appropriate corrective and preventative actions will be implemented as required to ensure that the complaint is effectively dealt with and to prevent a recurrence of the incident which led to the complaint being received. Staff will be informed by toolbox talk of corrective and preventative actions implemented as relevant to their role or overall operations.

4.7 Consultation With Relevant Bodies

4.7.1 Local Authority

The local authority (DLRCC) will be consulted as required throughout the construction phase of the Proposed Development with prior agreement with the Client.

4.7.2 The Client

All information regarding the management of the waste during works, will be made available to the Client upon request.

The Construction Waste Manager will inform the Client on all aspects of environmental management onsite. To this effect, the Construction Environmental Manager or delegate will submit appropriate written reports of findings and recommendations to the Client relating to site environmental management.

In the event of an environmental incident or emergency the Client will be immediately notified by the Project Manager.

In the event of ground contamination being encountered, Client will be immediately notified by the Project Manager. noting that Client or their representative may require to complete a visual assessment

4.7.3 Members of the Public

The Project Communications Officer (once appointed) will be responsible for regular consultation and public communications of activities required prior to and during the construction works.

5 CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TEAM

5.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of personnel and the lines of communication specific to environmental management are outlined in the following sections.

All parties involved in the construction phase of the Proposed Development will have responsibility for environmental management. Responsibility will vary at different stages of the project lifecycle.

The Main Contractor will have overall responsibility for the implementation of the CEMP and appointing the following roles and responsibilities within the CMT. It should be noted that one person may be appointed to multiple roles.

The roles and responsibilities are indicative and may be amended over the course of the project. The project organogram will be prepared by the Main Contractor in advance of construction works commencing and will be maintained and updated in the live CEMP.

Prior to the commencement of construction, the appointed contractor shall prepare comprehensive risk assessments and method statements in accordance with the framework methods of work and procedures set out in the CMP and CEMP. The updated CMP and CEMP, as required under the grant of permission, will form part of the site induction for all employees, who will be required to comply with its provisions.

The key responsibilities are set out in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. Construction Phase Environmental Management - Key Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Developer / Applicant	To ensure full implementation of all planning condition requirements.
Construction Director	Overall responsibility for the implementation of the CEMP. Ensuring adequate resources are available to ensure the implementation of the CEMP. Management review of the CEMP for suitability, adequateness, and effectiveness. Setting out the focus of environmental policy, objectives, and targets for the Main Contractor.
Construction Manager	Responsible for reporting to the Construction Director on the on-going performance of the CEMP. Discharging his/her responsibilities as outlined in the CEMP. To inform site-personnel of all requirements applicable to the site and identify areas for potential improvements on and offsite. Supporting the CMT and the Environmental Manager through the provision of adequate resources and facilities to ensure the implementation of the CEMP. Providing Contractors with precise instructions as to their responsibility to ensure correct working methods where risk of environmental damage exists. Where appropriate, ensuring Contractor's method statements include correct waste disposal methods. Co-ordinating of environmental planning of CMT activities to comply with environmental authorities' requirements and with minimum risk to the environment.
Consulting Engineer	To ensure the detailed design is implemented in accordance with appropriate standards and complies fully with all planning conditions.
Environmental Manager	Ensuring that the requirements of the CEMP are developed and environmental system elements (including procedures, method statements and work instructions) are implemented and adhered to with respect to environmental requirements. Reviewing the Environmental responsibilities of all sub-contractors in scoping their work and during their contract tenure. Ensuring that advice, guidance, and instruction on all CEMP matters is provided to all managers, employees, construction contractors and visitors on site. Reporting to the Construction Manager on the environmental performance of Line Management, Supervisory Staff, Employees and Contractors. Advising site management on environmental matters and delegating responsibility to sub-contractors, where necessary. Being aware of any potential environmental risks relating to the Contractors and bring these to the notice of the appropriate management.

Role	Responsibilities
	Ensuring that all waste is managed accordingly, is recorded, and the materials/waste register is completed. Maintenance of records of all necessary documentation including contractor waste collection permits, waste destination consents, waste transfer documents and waste management facility gate receipts in the waste management file and any environmental related documentation.
Project Communications Officer	Conducting all public liaison associated with the construction phase of the project. Responding to any concerns or complaints raised by the public in relation to the Construction phase of the project. Liaising with the Environmental Manager on community concerns relating to the environment. Ensuring the Environmental Manager is informed of any complaints relating to the environment. Keeping the public informed of project progress and any construction activities that may cause inconvenience to the local community. Receive training on environmental sensitivities and SAC Conservation Objectives and mitigation measures in place.
Site Supervisors	Read, understand, and implement the CEMP when it is fully developed, and receive adequate training on environmental constraints. Being knowledgeable of the requirements of the relevant law in environmental matters and take whatever action is necessary to achieve compliance. Ensuring that environmental matters are considered at all times. Being aware of any potential environmental risks relating to the site, plant, or materials to be used on the premises and bring these to the notice of the appropriate management Ensuring that any plant is environmentally suited to the task in hand.
Site Personnel	Co-operation with the CMT and the Environmental Manager in the implementation of the CEMP at the site. To conduct all their activities in a manner consistent with regulatory and best environmental practice. To participate fully in the environmental training programme and provide management with any necessary feedback to ensure effective environmental management at the site. Adhere fully to the requirements of the site environmental rules.
Project Environmental Consultant (as required)	If required, the Main Contractor will engage with a Project Environmental Consultant(s) to provide specialist environmental inputs and act in the roles of Environmental Clerk of Works (including Contaminated Land Consultant). The key responsibilities of the Project Environmental Consultant are summarised as follows: • Updating of the CEMP and advising the Main Contractor in the updating of the CEMP, environmental control plans and supporting procedures. • Advising the Site management on environmental matters as appropriate. • Carrying out environmental surveys (data logging (noise, water, dust, etc.)) as required. • Generating reports when required to show environmental data trends and incidents. • Advising on the production of written method statements and Site environmental rules and on the arrangements to bring these to the attention of the workforce as required. • Investigating incidents of significant, potential, or actual environmental damage, ensure corrective actions are carried out and recommend means to prevent recurrence. • Provision of specialist input and supervision where necessary, of construction activities in relation to the environment and any specified protection measures in accordance with the conditions of the Grant of Planning and those identified in the particulars submitted with the planning application for the Construction Phase of the Permitted Development.
Project Ecologist / Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	The Contractor will engage a suitably experienced ecologist, the Project Ecologist / Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW), who will be a member of a relevant professional institute such as CIEEM and have relevant experience in the management of ecological constraints during construction. The Project Ecologist will be appointed sufficiently in advance of construction commencing to allow for any pre-commencement surveys to be conducted, to

Role	Responsibilities
	arrange for any mitigation requirements to be incorporated into the CEMP, and any site-specific method statements to be prepared. The key responsibilities of the Project Ecologist / ECoW are summarised as follows: • The Project Ecologist / ECoW will review and provide input (where required) to the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) or similar protocol which will be included in the CEMP and based on the Contractor's Risk Assessment. • The Project Ecologist / ECoW will review and provide input (where required) to the detailed construction method statement prepared by the Main Contractor prior to works on the weir commencing. • All works carried out near stream works will be supervised by the Project Ecologist / ECoW. • The Project Ecologist / ECoW will undertake all required pre-commencement surveys (e.g., otter surveys, Invasive Alien Species (IAS) Survey. • The Project Ecologist / ECoW will provide additional specialist input and supervision where necessary, of construction activities in relation to the habitats and species and any specified protection measures in accordance with the conditions of the Grant of Planning and those identified in the particulars submitted with the planning application for the Construction Phase of the Permitted Development. • The Project Ecologist / ECoW will provide specialist advice on ecological monitoring and site inspections and surveys as required. • The Project Ecologist / ECoW will also liaise with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) and other relevant stakeholders.
Project Archaeologist Clerk of Works (as required)	A Project Archaeologist Clerk of Works (ACoW) may be engaged on an ad-hoc basis if required. The appointed Project Archaeologist Clerk of Works will be competent, qualified, and experienced. Where required, the key responsibilities of the ACoW are summarised as follows: • Undertaking archaeological assessments (and impact assessments) of the Permitted Development, including all temporary and enabling works, geotechnical investigations (e.g., boreholes, engineering test pits, etc.). • Making appropriate recommendations for mitigation including watching briefs and detailed surveys as necessary. • Undertaking archaeological monitoring, and if necessary archaeological excavation and/or the preservation in situ of archaeological remains, which may negate the facilitation of all, or part of any basement. • Supervision of all sub-surface works. • Liaising with DLRCC and other relevant bodies including the National Monuments Services Section of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht as required. • Submission of reports containing the results of archaeological investigations and assessment, where required.
Arboriculturist	The Arboriculturist will advise and supervise all works associated or in proximity to the existing trees to ensure their retention and condition. The Arboriculturist will make appropriate recommendations for mitigation, where necessary, including protection fence beyond the branch spread, with no construction work or storage carried out within the protective barrier.
Landscape Architect	The Landscape Architect will advise the site management on the implementation of the landscape scheme. Making appropriate recommendations, where necessary, for boundary treatments either proposed, retained or enhanced. Where required, the Landscape Architect will also prepare the Landscape Completion Report.

5.2 Site Contact Details

The contact details for the appointed Main Contractor, Project Manager, Site Foreman, the Environmental Officer and the Construction Waste Manager will be displayed on the site hoarding and are included in the live CEMPs. These contact details will be kept up to date by the Main Contractor.

6 PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The Main Contractor recognises and seeks to minimise the impacts of its business on the environment. The Main Contractor will be obliged to:

- Carry out the project in full compliance with all applicable environmental regulations and to other requirements to which we subscribe.
- Implement good environmental practice as part of designs (e.g., carry out design reviews, risk assessments, etc.) on all relevant projects.
- Prevent pollution from activities through a system of operational controls that include written instructions and staff training appropriate to the environmental requirements of their work.
- Continually improve project environmental performance by setting objectives and targets and implementing them through an environmental programme.
- Informing all project employees about the Environmental Policy and explaining what they are required to do to protect the environment.
- Implement this Policy through the successful operation of the CEMP.

This policy will be reviewed periodically, considering current and potential future business issues.

6.1 Site Environmental Awareness

6.1.1 General Site Environmental Rules

The following Site Environmental Rules will apply for the duration of the construction phase of the Proposed Development. These general rules will be communicated to all site personnel via the site induction training, and they will be posted across the site at strategic locations, such as the site entrance, canteen and near the entrances to buildings.

- Report any signs of pollution or environmental damage, no matter how small, to the Construction Manager, Environmental Manager, or Site Supervisor.
- Report any spills, incidents or near misses that occur on site immediately to the Construction Manager, Environmental Manager, or Site Supervisor.
- Refuel using bunded mobile bowsers or static bunded tanks in designated, impermeable areas equipped with spill kits.
- Oil or lubricant changes and maintenance work will be carried out offsite.
- All waste must be sent to the designated site waste management areas for interim storage pending compliant removal offsite.
- Do not dispose of anything into a drain, watercourse or onto land.
- Do not throw litter, all waste must be sent to site the Waste Management Contractor.
- As best-practice, all construction-related waste on site (e.g., plastic sheeting, netting etc.) must be kept in a designated area on site and kept off ground level to protect fauna from entrapment and death.
- Do not drive plant or machinery outside the authorised working boundaries of the site.
- If in doubt, ask the contracted Construction Manager, Environmental Manager, or Site Supervisor for further information.

The Main Contractor and CMT will develop Environmental Procedures to control the potential impacts from the construction phase of the proposed development. These procedures together with the site Environmental Policy will be made available in the main offices and in the main EHS information points at the site.

The training of site construction staff is the responsibility of the CMT. All personnel working on site will be trained in pollution incident control response. An environmental training programme will be organised for onsite personnel to outline the CEMP and to detail the site environmental policy.

A summary of the main points of this CEMP will be incorporated into the site induction course.

All contractors will verify the competency of all plant and equipment operators including those employed by sub-contractors.

An environmental audit and inspection programme will be developed by the Main Contractor to ensure compliance with the compliance measures identified in the CEMP (refer to Section 8.2).

6.2 Managing Environmental Incidents

All environmental incidents and complaints from members of the public / third parties will be handled appropriately, efficiently in compliance with the incidents and corrective action procedures to be developed by the Main Contractor. All follow up actions on the construction site will be managed by the CMT.

An environmental incident may include but is not limited to the following:

- Spillage of chemical, fuel or oil.
- Fire.
- Release of any contaminant to surface water, groundwater, air or soil.
- Exceedance of noise limits.
- Exceedance of dust limits.

A record will be maintained on site of all incidents detailing the following as a minimum:

- Date, time, and duration of incident.
- Nature of the complaint/ incident (e.g., noise nuisance, dust nuisance etc.).
- Characteristics.
- Likely cause or source of incident.
- Weather conditions, such as wind speed and direction.
- Investigative and follow-up actions.
- Root cause analysis and preventive actions.

All incidents will be investigated by the Environmental Manager and reported to the Construction Manager. Corrective and preventative actions will be implemented as required to ensure that the incident is effectively dealt with and to prevent a recurrence of the incident. Staff will be informed by toolbox talk of corrective and preventative actions implemented as relevant to their role or overall operations.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CONTROLS

The environmental control measures that will be implemented during the construction phase of the Proposed Development are detailed in the following sections.

7.1 Potential Impacts

The CEMP is designed to implement mitigation measures to control impacts relating to:

- Fuel and Oil Storage.
- Land, Soil and Geology.
- Hydrology and Hydrogeology.
- Biodiversity.
- Noise and Vibration.
- Air Quality.
- Waste and Waste Management.

This CEMP is to be read in conjunction with the relevant design drawings and reports relating to the Proposed Development.

The CEMP outlines the measures that will be implemented to prevent and mitigate any potential environmental issues that may arise during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

7.2 Implementation of Control Measures

The Environmental Manager / CMT will be responsible for the implementation of control measures as identified in Section 7.3. The Main Contractor and all sub-contractors will comply with the requirements of the CEMP to document and seek approval for Method Statements, Permits and other site- generated documentation as requested.

This CEMP will form part of tender and contract documentation for each works contract. Requirements and responsibilities will be reviewed with each contractor at inception meetings and at progress update meetings.

Any contractor submitting a tender for the project must declare any legal proceedings with a regulatory authority, including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or environmental agencies or competent authorities from other jurisdictions.

The Main Contractor will ensure that all sub-contractors are supplied with a copy of the CEMP, receive sufficient environmental training and are aware of the environmental obligations of the project.

Environmental requirements will be controlled as follows:

- Procedures and control measures as set out in this CEMP.
- Approved Method Statements and Risk Assessments from contractors, which will address all potential environmental impacts for the specific task.
- Detailed contractor plans for specific environmental aspects.
- Emergency response plans.
- Specific induction training before commencing work.

In summary, it is expected that all contractors will follow good environmental practice throughout all activities.

7.2.1 Communication & Training - Construction Personnel

In addition to the contractor provided site induction, the CMT will be obliged to conduct safety meetings / toolbox talks on relevant Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) topics for all employees in their care on a weekly basis. Details of all safety meetings / toolbox talks, including topics and attendees must be submitted to the Environmental Manager.

7.3 Construction Operational Controls

7.3.1 Control of Fuel and Chemical Storage and Use

The storage and use of fuel and oils will be kept to a minimum at the site. The storage of fuels and refuelling of plant and machinery onsite will be undertaken at the site in strict accordance with procedures outlined below.

All construction-related fuel and oil will be strictly controlled in accordance with procedures outlined in the CEMP and will be stored on an impervious base within a bund remote from any surface water drains and water courses. All tank, container and drum storage areas will be rendered impervious to the materials stored therein and will be rooved to exclude rainwater. Bunds will be designed having regard to the EPA guidelines on the 'Storage and Transfer of Materials for Scheduled Activities' (EPA, 2013) and Enterprise Ireland Best Practice Guidelines (BPGCS005). All tank and drum storage areas will, as a minimum, be bunded to a volume not less than the greater of the following:

- 110% of the capacity of the largest tank or drum within the bunded area; or
- 25% of the total volume of substance that could be stored within the bunded area

Any fuels retained on drip trays, mobile bunds, etc., will be emptied into a secure bunded waste oil drum to await appropriate disposal offsite in accordance with all relevant waste management legislation.

Refuelling of plant during the construction phase of the Proposed Development will be carried out in accordance with standard best practice. Onsite refuelling will only be carried out at the out at the designated, impermeable refuelling station location onsite with appropriate containment in place. All fuel/oil deliveries to onsite oil storage tanks will be supervised, and records will be kept of delivery dates and volumes.

The refuelling station and designated areas for fuel, oil and chemical storage will be established according to best practice including the criteria below:

- Located at least 50m from a watercourse or drain which will be protected / temporary diversion put in place (i.e., sandbags) as required.
- Located on level ground.
- Located on an impermeable base (e.g., concrete slab or other areas of hardstanding).
- Located under cover to prevent damage from the elements.
- Located in secure areas.
- Located well away from moving plant, machinery and vehicles.

The refuelling station and designated areas for fuel, oil and chemical storage will be fully equipped for spill response. Spill kits and oil absorbent material will also be carried within mobile plant and located at vulnerable locations around the site. A specially trained and dedicated Environmental and Emergency Spill Response Team will be appointed before the commencement of works at the site.

Daily checks of machinery will be carried out to ensure it is in good working order. Any equipment not meeting the required standard will not be Proposed for use within the site. Where possible, any oil and lubricant changes and maintenance will take place offsite. Only emergency breakdown maintenance will be carried out onsite. Drip trays and spill kits will be available on site to ensure that any spills from vehicles are contained and removed offsite.

Where oils and chemicals are used and stored onsite, they will be sealed, secured and stored in a dedicated internally bunded chemical storage cabinet unit or inside concrete bunded areas to prevent any seepage to ground. There will be clear labelling of containers so that appropriate remedial measures can be taken in the event of a spillage.

An up-to-date inventory of the type of product stored / used and the quantity available onsite will be established and maintained by the Main Contractor. The register will be available at all times and will include the following as a minimum:

- Valid Safety Data Sheets (SDS).
- Health and Safety (H&S) controls and procedures.
- Environmental controls to be implemented when storing, handling, using and in the event of spillage of materials.
- Emergency response procedures / precautions for each material.
- Details of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) required when using the material.

Waste oils and hydraulic fluids will be collected in leak-proof containers and removed from the Proposed Development for disposal or recycling in accordance with all relevant waste management legislation.

Any spillage of fuels, lubricants, or hydraulic oils will be immediately contained in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Environmental Emergency Preparedness and Response (refer to Section 9) which will be developed by the Main Contractor prior to the commencement of the construction phase and will be implemented by the Environmental Manager / CMT.

All personnel working onsite will be trained in in the handling of materials, the sensitive nature of the receiving environment, the drainage system, the consequences of accidental spillages and pollution incident control response. Emergency silt control and spillage response procedures contained within the CEMP will ensure that appropriate information will be available on site outlining the spillage response procedures and a contingency plan to contain silt during an incident.

Provided that these requirements are adhered to, and site crew are trained in the appropriate refueling techniques, it is not expected that there will be any fuel / oil wastage at the site.

7.3.2 Control and Management of Soil (including Contaminated) and Other Materials

The removal of all surplus and waste materials including soil will be managed in accordance with all appropriate statutory requirements.

Where required, site investigation including soil sampling and environmental risk assessment will be undertaken by the Project Environmental Consultant, in accordance with the EPA Guidance on the Management of Contaminated Land and Groundwater at EPA Licensed Sites (EPA, 2013) and British Standard Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites - Code of Practice (BS10175:2011+A2:2017), to determine the suitability of soils to be retained onsite for the Proposed development in terms of environmental (receiving water environment) and human health risk.

The Main Contractor (once appointed) will implement procurement procedures to ensure that aggregate, fill material, and topsoil (where required) are acquired from reputable sources with suitable environmental management systems as well as regulatory and legal compliance. The Main Contractor will vet the source of aggregate, fill material, and topsoil imported to the site in order to ensure that it is of a reputable origin and that it is "clean" (i.e. it will not contaminate the environment).

Measures laid out in Section 7.3.1 will serve to prevent contamination of the soil from any potential fuel, oil and chemical spillages. However, in the unlikely event soil becomes contaminated, by for example a fuel spill onsite or a burst / leaking hydraulic hose, the Main Contractor will ensure that the management of contaminated material is undertaken in accordance with best practice procedures outlined in Section 9.

In the event that hazardous wastes, previously deposited wastes or previously unidentified contaminated soil are discovered onsite or in the unlikely event soil becomes contaminated (e.g., a fuel spill onsite or a burst / leaking hydraulic hose), the Main Contractor will ensure that the material will be segregated and stored appropriately for sampling, assessment and / or classification in accordance with the best practice procedures. A hazardous waste/soil management plan will be designed and implemented by the Project Environmental Consultant detailing the estimated volumes, mitigation measures, destinations for the authorised disposal/ treatment and the designated authorised contractors for the movement of the material.

The removal of contaminated materials onsite, if encountered, will be undertaken in consultation with the Project Environmental Consultant.

7.3.2.1 Control of Stockpiles

The Main Contractor (once appointed) will ensure that the stockpiling of excavated materials, other C&D waste materials generated at the site or construction materials (e.g., imported aggregates, pipework etc.) will be kept to a minimum. However, in the event that the stockpiling of materials at the site is necessary (i.e., pending the results of environmental risk assessment or waste classification), the Main Contractor (once appointed) will ensure that stockpiles are managed as follows:

- A suitable temporary storage area will be identified and designated. A minimum set back of 20m from the Glenamuck_North Stream will be maintained.
- All stockpiles will be assigned a stockpile number.
- Stockpiled materials will be protected from exposure to wind by storing the material in sheltered regions of the site.
- Soil waste categories will be individually segregated and all segregation, storage and stockpiling locations will be clearly delineated on the Site drawing.
- Any waste to be temporarily stockpiled will be stockpiled only on hard-standing or high-grade polythene sheeting to prevent cross-contamination of the soil below.
- Soil stockpiles will be sealed / covered polythene sheeting with to prevent run-off of rainwater and silt from the stockpiled material generation and/or the generation of dust.

7.3.3 Control and Management of Water

There will be no direct discharge to groundwater or surface water during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. However, the following measures will serve to prevent any negative effects occurring in downstream receiving waterbodies associated with any unauthorised surface and groundwater discharges from the site during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

Personnel working at the site will be trained in the implementation of environmental control and emergency procedures. The CEMP and the relevant documents produced will be formulated in consideration of standard best international practice including but not limited to:

- Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA), 2001. Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites – Guidance for Consultants and Contractors.
- Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA), 2006. Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction Projects: Technical Guidance (C648).
- Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA), 2015. Environmental Good Practice onsite Guide. 4th edition (C741).
- Environmental Protection Agency, 2013. Storage and Transfer of Materials for Scheduled Activities.
- Enterprise Ireland BPGCS005, Oil Storage Guidelines.
- UK Environment Agency, 2004. UK Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPG).
- Inland Fisheries Ireland, 2016. Guidelines on Protection of Fisheries during Construction Works In and Adjacent to Waters.

The following standard operational measures will protect the receiving surface water and groundwater environment during the construction phase of the proposed development:

- With the exception of rainfall, there will be no direct discharge of water to watercourses or ground during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.
- There may be a temporary increase in the exposure of the underlying shallow groundwater during excavation works. Where necessary, surface water runoff will be prevented from entering open excavations with sandbags or other approved methods proposed by the appointed contractor. Furthermore, the appointed contractor will ensure that machinery does not enter the groundwater if encountered during construction.
- The Main Contractor will ensure that any run-off from the site or any areas of exposed soil will be managed as required with temporary pumping and following appropriate treatment (e.g., settlement or hydrocarbon interceptor). Surface water runoff from areas stripped of topsoil and surface water collected in excavations will be directed to temporary onsite settlement ponds / silt busters where measures will be implemented to capture and treat sediment laden runoff prior to discharge at a controlled rate.
- Where dewatering of shallow groundwater is required or where surface water runoff must be pumped from the excavations, water will be managed in accordance with best practice standards (i.e., CIRIA C750), the CEMP and regulatory consents to minimise the potential impact on the local groundwater flow regime within the soil and bedrock.
- Unauthorised discharge of water (groundwater / surface water runoff) to ground, drains or watercourses will not be proposed. The Main Contractor will ensure that the discharge of water to ground, drains or watercourses will be in accordance with the necessary discharge licences issued by Uisce Eireann (UE) under Section 16 of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Acts and Regulations for any water discharges to sewer or from DLRCC under Section 4 of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act 1977, as amended in 1990 for discharges to surface water.
- Under no circumstances will any untreated wastewater generated onsite (from equipment washing, road sweeping etc.) be released to ground or to drains. Existing surface water drainage, if any, located along public roads will be protected for the duration of the works to ensure that any untreated wastewater generated onsite does not enter the public sewers.
- Any imported materials (i.e., aggregate materials) will be placed onsite in designated locations and double handling will be avoided. Where this is not possible, designated temporary material storage areas will be used.
- Temporary stockpiled materials will be managed in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section 7.3.2.1 in order to prevent runoff generation and wind-whipping of dust and placement of stockpiles on impermeable areas.
- Stockpiles of loose materials pending re-use onsite or removal offsite will be located as far as feasible from receiving waterbodies (a minimum set back of 20m from watercourses will be maintained) and will be appropriately sealed / covered and a silt fence or bunding will be installed around it to ensure no soils and sediments are washed out overland to the existing surface water networks.
- The performance of all surface water management measures including settlement ponds and silt fences will be monitored to ensure that they remain functional throughout construction phase of the Proposed Development. Where necessary, maintenance will be carried out to ensure that the measures continue to be effective. This will be particularly important after heavy rainfall events. The checks will be undertaken by the Environmental Manager. As a minimum, the surface water management measures will be checked weekly and after periods of heavy rainfall to ensure they remain fit for purpose and a record of these checks will be kept and signed off. It is noted that the frequency of monitoring will depend on the stage of works, and local environmental conditions. The

frequency of checks will be increased during critical works including the initial commissioning works, during concrete pours and after storm events.

- Precast concrete will be utilised where possible. However, where in-situ pours are required pumping of concrete will be monitored to ensure that there is no accidental discharge. All work will be carried out in the dry and effectively isolated from any drains. The production, transport, and placement of all cementitious materials will be strictly planned and supervised by the Main Contractor. A suitable risk assessment for wet concreting will be completed prior to works being carried out.
    - All ready-mixed concrete will be delivered to the site by truck. Shutters will be designed to prevent failure. Grout loss will be prevented from shuttered pours by ensuring that all joints between panels achieve a close fit or that they are sealed. Where concrete is to be placed by means of a skip, the opening gate of the delivery chute will be securely fastened to prevent accidental opening. Where possible, concrete skips, pumps and machine buckets will be prevented from slewing over water when placing concrete.
    - Concrete batching will take place offsite and surplus concrete will be returned to batch plant after completion of a pour. Under no circumstances is any excess concrete to be disposed of onsite. Wash down and wash out of concrete trucks will take place into a container located within a controlled bunded area which will then be emptied into a skip. The Main Contractor will dispose of all alkaline wastewaters and contaminated stormwater offsite in accordance with best practice procedures and all relevant waste management legislation.
- A regular review of weather forecasts of heavy rainfall will be conducted, and a contingency plan will be prepared for before and after such events to minimise any potential nuisances. As the risk of the break-out of silt laden run-off is higher during these weather conditions, no work will be carried out during such periods, where possible.
- Where required, wheel washing facilities will be provided at the entry / exit point to the site so that traffic leaving the site compound will not generate dust or cause the build-up of aggregates and fine material in the public domain. Where necessary, additional measures (e.g., hardcore/stone surfaces along haul routes to prevent dirt and debris on wheels) will also be provided for site vehicles. The wheel wash will be maintained in a satisfactorily operational condition during all periods of construction. Wheel washings will be contained and treated prior to removal offsite in accordance with all relevant statutory legislation.
- Refuelling of plant and machinery onsite will take place in accordance with the refuelling procedures outlined in Section 7.3.1.
- In the event of a leak or spill from equipment in the instance of a mechanical breakdown during operation, any contaminated soil will be removed from the site and compliantly disposed offsite in accordance with best practice procedures and Section 7.3.2. Residual soil will be tested to validate that all potentially contaminated material has been removed.
- All drainage and water supply works will be in accordance with the UE Code of Practice for Wastewater and Water Supply, the Wastewater Infrastructure Standard Details (Document Number: IW-CDS-5030-01) and the Water Infrastructure Standard Details (Document Number: IW-CDS-5020-01). Drain inlets will be protected with a drain guard designed to filter oil and silt from stormwater run-off. sandbags will be placed around the inlet to provide additional protection from sediment. Inlet protection can only be removed once all construction activity that could generate sediment or result in emissions of other pollutants such as chemicals and fuel has ceased in a given location and the drainage infrastructure is operational (e.g., to allow for the discharge of stormwater from the roofs of newly constructed and completed dwellings into the stormwater network).
- Foul drainage from temporary welfare facilities during the construction phase of the Proposed Development will be discharged to temporary holding tank(s), the contents of which will periodically be tankered offsite to a licensed facility. All waste from welfare facilities will be managed in accordance with the relevant statutory obligations by tankering of waste offsite by an appropriately authorised contractor. Any connection to the public foul drainage network during the construction phase of the Proposed Development will be undertaken in accordance with the necessary temporary discharge licences issued by UE.

7.3.4 Control and Management of Works Adjoining Watercourses

All open waterbodies at the site (i.e., the Glenamuck_North) will be protected for the duration of the works.

A minimum 10m buffer will be retained from all open waterbodies at the site (i.e., the Glenamuck_North). Site traffic will only be permitted within this buffer to facilitate near stream works for the construction of the proposed bridge crossing.

Buffer zones will be established by erecting a silt fencing or bunding along the length of the open waterbodies (i.e., the Glenamuck_North) with cognisance to Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) Guidelines on Protection of Fisheries during Construction Works in and Adjacent to Waters (IFI, 2016). Silt fencing will comprise wooden posts and double walled geotextile membrane buried in an 'L' shape to a minimum depth of 250mm. The silt fencing will act in filtering any potential

surface water run-off from the site generated during the proposed works and will be retained in place for the duration of the construction phase until the development is complete. Heras fencing will be installed in front of the silt fencing at the Site to prevent “Site creep”, the progressive movement of site activities towards this silt fence. The project specific CEMP (which will be prepared by the main contractor in advance of construction works commencing) will identify how this silt curtain is to be installed and maintained throughout the construction phase.

The silt fences will be monitored to ensure that they remain functional throughout construction of the Proposed Development. Where necessary, maintenance will be carried out on the fences to ensure that they continue to be effective. This will be particularly important after heavy rainfall events. The checks will be undertaken by the Environmental Manager. The frequency of monitoring will depend on the stage of works, and local environmental conditions. Daily checks may be appropriate during the initial site clearance, during works in the vicinity of the open waterbodies and during and after storm events. Weekly or bi-weekly checks may be appropriate at other times

All works carried out in or adjacent to the Glenamuck_North will adhere to the Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) Guidelines on Protection of Fisheries during Construction Works in and Adjacent to Waters (IFI, 2016), the Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) Guidelines for the Crossing of Watercourses during the Construction of National Road Schemes (TII, 2008) and CIRIA C648 Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction Projects (CIRIA, 2006).

All near stream works will include the following measures:

- The stream crossings will be implemented as per a method statement developed by the appointed contractor in advance of construction works commencing and agreed with IFI as required.
- Entry to the Glenamuck_North by vehicles will not be permitted, while vehicle usage along the banks will be restricted as much as practicable. Any machines working in close proximity of the watercourse must be protected against leakage or spillage of fuels, oils, greases and hydraulic fuels.
- Works will be carried out from the bank side, as best practice in-stream works will be restricted to the period 1st July through 30th September, to comply with the seasonal restrictions in salmonid rivers.
- Silt fences and other sediment control measures will be utilised as required to prevent sedimentation in the Glenamuck_North.
- Regular monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of the works area will be undertaken to detect any changes and take corrective actions if necessary.
- Existing vegetation will be preserved where possible and replant disturbed areas promptly to stabilise soil and reduce erosion.

Furthermore, works during the construction of the outfalls to the Glenamuck_North will include the following measures:

- The outfall headwalls will be constructed from precast concrete to allow their construction offsite, while hoisting of the structure will be carried out from the site side of the riverbank.
- Once excavations for the outfall trenches are complete, the base and sides of the trenches will be seeded with a native wetland wild flora seed mix, which will be allowed to establish for a 6–8-week period prior to the outfall trench becoming operational and receiving surface waters from the onsite drainage network. This is a grass mix with some wildflower elements which will aid the overall biodiversity approach/green infrastructure and provide “green” erosion prevention of the outfall channel and prevent siltation of the Glenamuck_North.

The contractor will employ an Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW) / Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) who will monitor water quality upstream and downstream of the area of works. The programme of water quality monitoring and locations of sampling will be agreed with DLRCC in advance of construction works commencing. However, it is anticipated that data on pH, electrical conductivity, and turbidity, suspended solids and hydrocarbons will be collected as follows:

- Monthly during general site works.
- Additional visits may be undertaken during key construction activities (to be agreed between the environmental specialist, the appointed contractor and DLRCC (e.g., during the construction of the bridge crossings, during installation of the proposed outfalls and stream crossings, during and immediately after clearance of on-site vegetation)).

Monitoring will be undertaken for a period of at least two months prior to works commencing and one-month post construction. Trigger concentrations will be agreed at commencement and based on the baseline established in the two months prior to works commencing. It is noted that where a deterioration in water quality is observed downstream of the site this will be brought to the attention of the contractor by the EnCoW / ECoW, and any suitable contingency measures will be instigated.

All monitoring data will be collated by the EnCoW /ECoW to show trends for indicator parameters pH, conductivity, turbidity or suspended solids and hydrocarbons, and will be shared with DLRCC as requested.

7.3.5 Controls to Protect Biodiversity

The Main Contractor will engage with the EnCoW and ECoW as required throughout the construction phase of the Proposed Development, to ensure all relevant legislation, all relevant conditions of the Grant of Planning (once issued) and all the recommended control measures identified in the particulars submitted with the planning application (i.e., the Ecological Impact Assessment Report (DNV, 2025a)) are adhered to.

In addition to the measures outlined in Sections 7.3.1 and Section 7.3.2, the following construction mitigation measures will be implemented in relation to the protection of biodiversity (habitats and sensitive species and other key ecological receptors).

7.3.5.1 Noise

Control measures as outlined in Section 7.3.6 will be adhered to, in order to protect potential noise sensitive receptors during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

7.3.5.2 Dust

Control measures as outlined in Section 7.3.7 will be adhered to, in order to minimise emissions during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

7.3.5.3 Surface Water

Control measures as outlined in Section 7.3.3 and Section 7.3.4 will be adhered to, in order to protect surface waters during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

7.3.5.4 Biosecurity

It is necessary to ensure that the potential spread of invasive alien species (IAS) into areas/sites where they are not present is prevented. Equally, this applies to the risk of contaminated material being brought onto the site.

- Unwashed construction equipment, plant and vehicles, and footwear can provide a vector for the spread of IAS within a site and from areas outside the site where infestation is present or where vector material potentially containing seed/root material is attached to plant. The following hygiene measures shall be undertaken:
- All soils/materials being introduced to the Site will be sourced from a certified invasive flora-free source site, to ensure no introduction of invasive plant materials to the Site occurs.
- Personnel working on or between sites will ensure their clothing and footwear are cleaned, ensuring they are visually free from soil and organic debris, in order to prevent inadvertent spread of invasive plant material.
- All vehicles entering or leaving the Site will have been suitably checked and pressure-washed to ensure no introduction of invasive flora to and from the Site. Measures such as a drive through hygiene bath or footbaths will be considered where appropriate.
- Designated wash-down area to be located away from sensitive receptors such as watercourses, ditches, drains etc.
- Material/water left after vehicles have been pressure-washed must be contained, collected and disposed of appropriately (these waters must not under any circumstances be discharged to drains.

7.3.5.5 Tree Protection

Protective tree fencing in compliance with BS 5837:2012 ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations’ will be erected prior to any Construction works being undertaken to prevent damage to the canopy and root protection areas of existing trees at the Site. The fencing should be signed off by a qualified arborist prior to Construction to ensure it has been properly erected. No ground clearance, earthworks, stock-piling or machinery movement will be undertaken within these areas.

7.3.5.6 Construction Phase Lighting

As a precautionary measure, no overnight lighting will be directed to the natural habitats bounding the Site, particularly the south and west of the site. Where overnight lighting cannot be avoided in these areas due to health and safety concerns, the lighting within the site during the Construction Phase will be designed and installed to minimise the impact on local wildlife as agreed with the ECoW and in accordance with the Bat Conservation Trust guidelines on artificial lighting and bats (BCT, 2023):

- There will be no light spill to the boundary habitats.
- All luminaires used will lack UV/IR elements to reduce impact.
- LED luminaires will be used due to the fact that they are highly directional, lower intensity, good colour rendition and dimming capability.
- A warm white spectrum (<2700 Kelvins will be used to reduce the blue light component of the LED spectrum).
- Luminaires will feature peak wavelengths higher than 550nm to avoid the component of light most disturbing to bats.

- Column heights should be carefully considered to minimise light spill. The shortest column height allowed should be used where possible.
- Only luminaires with an upward light ratio of 0% and with good optical control will be used.
- Luminaires will be mounted on the horizontal, i.e., with no upward tilt.
- Any external security lighting will be set on motion-sensors and short (1min) timers.
- As a last resort, accessories such as baffles, hoods or louvres will be used to reduce light spill and direct it only to where it is needed.

To minimise potential disturbance to local bats due to lighting during the Construction Phase, construction works will be carried out during normal daylight working hours, with no Sunday work generally permitted. Should any deviations from the above hours be required, the local authority will be notified.

7.3.5.7 Time of Vegetation Clearance

The preferred period for vegetation clearance is within the months of September and October to avoid the main breeding bird season as well as mammal hibernation. In addition, prior to the commencement of the in-filling of the drainage ditch, a targeted amphibian survey will be carried out on this habitat and if any frogs are found within or close to this watercourse, they will be translocated to the Glenamuck north stream on Site by the ECoW, following consultation with the NPWS.

To ensure compliance with the Wildlife Act 2000 as amended, any vegetation clearance will not take place within the nesting bird season (March 1st to August 31st, inclusive) to ensure that no significant impacts (i.e., nest/egg destruction, harm to juvenile birds) occur as a result of the Proposed Development. Where any removal of vegetation within this period is deemed unavoidable, a qualified Ecologist will be instructed to survey the vegetation prior to any removal taking place. Should nesting birds be found, then the area of habitat in question will be noted and suitably protected until the Ecologist confirms the young have fledged.

Table 7-1 provides guidance for when vegetation clearance is permissible. Information sources include The Herpetological Society of Ireland, the British Hedgehog Preservation Society's Hedgehogs and Development and The Wildlife (Amendment) Act, of 2000.

The preferred period for vegetation clearance is within the months of September and October. Vegetation will be removed in sections working in a consistent direction to prevent entrapment of protected fauna potentially present (e.g., hedgehog). Where this seasonal restriction cannot be observed, a check for active roosts and nests, will be carried out immediately prior to any Site clearance by an appropriately qualified ecologist and repeated as required to ensure compliance with legislative requirements.

Table 7-1. Seasonal Restrictions on Vegetation Removal. Red Boxes Indicate Periods When Clearance / Works Are Not Permissible

Ecological Feature	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Breeding Birds	Vegetation clearance permissible		Nesting bird season No clearance of vegetation permitted unless confirmed to be devoid of nesting birds by an ecologist.						Vegetation clearance permissible			
Hibernating mammals (namely Hedgehog)	Mammal hibernation season No clearance of vegetation unless confirmed to be devoid of hibernating mammals by an ecologist.				Vegetation clearance permissible						Mammal hibernation season No clearance of vegetation permitted unless confirmed to be devoid of hibernating mammals by an ecologist.	
Amphibians	Amphibian Hibernation Season No habitat clearance permissible		Amphibian breeding season					Vegetation / Site clearance permissible			Amphibian Hibernation Season No habitat clearance permissible	

Common Lizard	Lizard Hibernation Season No habitat clearance permissible	Active period Vegetation clearance permissible	Lizard Hibernation Season No habitat clearance permissible

Additionally, all vegetation clearance will be carried out in sections working in a consistent direction to prevent entrapment of protected fauna potentially present (e.g., hedgehog, pygmy shrew). A phased cutting approach under the supervision of a suitably qualified ECoW will be used to allow wildlife (small mammals, reptiles) to move away from any suitable habitat that will be removed:

- Phase 1 – Cutting vegetation to 150-200 mm and removing the arisings;
- Phase 2 – After a minimum of one hour, hand-searching the cut areas (conducted by an ECoW) and removing any sheltering habitat (e.g. logs or debris) then cutting vegetation to ground level and removing the arisings; and
- Phase 3 – Soil scrape.

Should any suitable refugia or day nesting habitats need to be removed, this will be carried out outside the most vulnerable breeding periods for hedgehogs wherever practicable (main hedgehog birthing months June and July) and will be supervised by the ECoW.

7.3.5.8 Waste Management

As best-practice, all construction-related rubbish on-site e.g., plastic sheeting, netting etc. should be kept in a designated area on-site and kept off ground level so as to protect small fauna (such as small mammals and reptiles) from entrapment and death.

7.3.5.9 Pre-Commencement Mammal Survey

Prior to the commencement of works on Site, a targeted survey for protected mammals will be undertaken at the Site to ensure no transient protected mammals have created setts or dens on Site. Should any evidence of these species be recorded, consultation will be sought with the NPWS.

7.3.6 Control of Noise and Vibration

To minimise the potential effect of noise and vibration from the construction phase of the Proposed Development, the Main Contractor will comply with best practice control measures for control of noise and vibration from construction sites as documented in the following:

- British Standard, 2014. Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites Parts 1 and 2 (BS 5228: 2009 +A1 2014).
- BS 8233:2014 Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings.
- Dublin Agglomeration Noise Action Plan 2024 - 2028
- ProPG Professional Practice Guidance on Planning & Noise.
- BS 6472-1:2008 Guide to evaluation of human exposure to vibration in buildings.
- BS 4142 2014 A1:2019: Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound.
- EPA NG4: Guidance Note for Noise: License Applications, Surveys and Assessments in Relation to
- Scheduled Activities.
- ISO 1996-1:2016 Acoustics — Description, measurement, and assessment of environmental noise — Part 1:
- Basic quantities and assessment procedures.
- Previous experience on similar projects.

An Acoustic Design Statement was prepared by Wade Dynamics (WD) for the Proposed Development (WD, 2025; refer to Appendix C) which included inward noise impact and external amenity noise assessment, a construction noise and vibration assessment and operational noise assessment.

7.3.6.1 Noise Sensitive Locations and Noise Limits

Based on the location of the site, the construction works and its proximity to the residential receptors the following noise sensitive receptors were identified by WD (WD, 2025) (refer to Figure 7-1).

Figure 7-1. Site Location and Noise Sensitive Locations 1-9

7.3.6.2 Baseline Noise Survey

The results of the baseline noise survey (WD, 2025) are included in Appendix C. The ambient noise levels at the NSLs ranged from 49dB at NSL 6 to 54dB at NSL 8 and NSL 9.

7.3.6.3 Noise Limits

To control, limit and prevent the generation of unacceptable levels of Environmental Noise Pollution from occurring during construction activity, no Equipment or Machinery (to include pneumatic drills, on-site construction vehicles, generators, etc.) that could give rise to unacceptable levels of noise pollution as set out generally for evening and night-time in European Commission Directive EC 2002/49/EC (S.I. No. 140/2006) - Environmental Noise Regulations 2006 will be operated outside of normal working ours.

The following noise levels will be strictly adhered to for the duration of the construction phase (refer to Table 7-2Table 7-2). Where noise levels exceed the thresholds identified in Table 7-2Table 7-2, the Main Contractor will undertake steps to review the works and implement additional mitigation measures where applicable. For this project a limit of 65dB(A) is set as the appropriate upper limit for construction noise. Given the urban location of the development and its proximity to local transport infrastructure, this is considered an appropriate upper limit for construction noise.

Any construction work outside these hours that could give rise to unacceptable levels of noise pollution shall only be Proposed following a written request to DLRCC and the subsequent receipt of the written consent of DLRCC, having regard to the reasonable justification and circumstances and a commitment to minimise as far as practicable any unacceptable noise outside the hours stated below.

Table 7-2. Maximum Permissible Noise Levels During Construction

Assessment category and threshold value period	Threshold value, in decibels (dB) (LAeq)
Daytime (07:00 – 19:00)	65
Evenings and weekends*	55
Night-time (23:00 to 07:00hrs)*	45
Notes: *Construction activity at these marked times, other than that required in respect of emergency works, will require a written submission seeking authorisation to DLRCC. **If the ambient noise level exceeds the threshold noise levels (i.e., the ambient noise level is higher than the above values), the maximum permissible noise levels due to site activities will be 3dB above the ambient noise level . Source: British Standard, 2014. Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites Parts 1 and 2 (BS 5228: 2009 +A1 2014).	

7.3.6.4 Control of Noise

Short-term increases in disturbance levels as a direct result of human activity and through increased generation of noise during the construction phase of the proposed development can have a range of impacts depending upon the sensitivity of the receptor including residential receptors, ecological receptors, the nature and duration of the disturbance and its timing.

In order to mitigate any potential disturbances, the following measures will be implemented for the duration of the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

Best practice control measures for noise from construction sites are found within BS 5228 (2009 +A1 2014) part 1. Construction noise impacts are expected to vary during the construction phase of the project, this impact will depend on the distance between the construction activities and noise sensitive receptor. The contractor will ensure that all best practice noise and control methods will be used, to ensure any negative noise impacts at off-site noise sensitive locations are minimised.

Project Programme

The construction programme will be arranged to control the amount of disturbance in noise and vibration sensitive areas at times that are considered of greatest sensitivity. Where rock breaking works are in progress onsite at the same time as other works of construction that themselves may generate significant noise and vibration, the working programme will be phased so as to ensure noise limits are not exceeded due to cumulative activities.

For the duration of the construction phase, the hours during which site activities are likely to create high levels of noise will be limited to normal working hours (refer Section 4.2).

Vehicle movements including material and plant loading and unloading will only take place during normal working hours (refer to Section 4.2) unless the requirement for extended hours is for traffic management (i.e., road closure) or health and reasons (an application must be made to DLRCC prior to the proposed works).

Selection of Quiet Plant

This practice is recommended in relation to static plant such as compressors and generators. It is recommended that static plant units be supplied with manufacturers' proprietary acoustic enclosures. The assessment of any item of plant to generate noise will be assessed prior to the item being brought onto the site with regard to the following:

- Consideration of Alternatives.
- Information to be submitted by the Main Contractor.
- In-situ Noise Measurement.

The least noisy item will be selected wherever possible. Should a particular item of plant already onsite be found to generate high noise levels, the first action will be to identify whether or not said item can be replaced with a quieter alternative.

Screening

Screening is an effective method of reducing the noise level at a receiver location and can be used successfully as an additional measure to all other forms of noise control.

It is recommended to erect a minimum 2.4m high site hoarding that blocks the line of sight between noise source and receiver.

Standard construction site hoarding with a mass per unit of surface area greater than 4.5 kg/m^2 can provide adequate sound insulation. The Main Contractor will erect good quality site hoarding to maximise the reduction in noise levels where noise thresholds are likely to exceed 55-65db.

- For compressors, generators and pumps, these can be surrounded by acoustic lagging or enclosed within acoustic enclosures providing air ventilation.
- Localised screens can be erected around breaker or drill bit when in operation in close proximity to noise sensitive boundaries.
- An absorptive lining should be considered for screening around hand tools will need to have an absorptive lining to avoid reflections increasing noise at other receivers.
- An absorptive lining should be considered for screening around large plant that will need to have an absorptive lining to avoid reflections increasing noise at other receivers.
- Local screening around saws/hammers where possible. Use external new building to screen noise from works where possible.

Control of Noise at Source

If replacing a noisy item of plant is not a viable or practical option, consideration will be given to noise control "at source". This refers to the modification of an item of plant or the application of improved sound reduction methods in consultation with the supplier. For example, resonance effects in panel work or cover plates can be reduced through stiffening or application of damping compounds; rattling and grinding noises can often be controlled by fixing resilient materials in between the surfaces in contact.

The following work methods will be implemented to ensure minimal noise and vibration are generated at sources during the construction phase of the Proposed development.

- Keep internal routes well maintained and avoid steep gradients.
- Identification of dedicated delivery areas. Minimise drop heights for materials or ensure a resilient material underlies.
- All plant and equipment liable to create noise whilst in operation will, as far as reasonably practicable, be located as far away from sensitive receptors and neighbouring occupied buildings as Proposed by site constraints.
- Plan deliveries and vehicle movements so that vehicles are not waiting or queuing on the public roads. If unavoidable engines should be turned off.
- Plan the site layout to ensure that reversing is kept to a minimum. Where reversing is required use broadband reverse sirens or where it is safe to do so disengage all sirens and use banksmen.
- Minimise opening and shutting of gates through good coordination of deliveries and vehicle movements.
- Use rubber linings in chutes, dumpers and hoppers to reduce impact noise.
- Ensure that each item of plant and equipment complies with the noise limits quoted in the relevant European Commission Directive 2000/14/EC (SI No 632 of 2001).
- No plant used on site will be proposed to cause an ongoing public nuisance due to noise:
    - Ensure all plant and equipment is well maintained and cleaned, all lubrication should be in line with manufacturers guidelines.
    - All items of plant will be subject to regular maintenance. Such maintenance can prevent unnecessary increases in plant noise and can serve to prolong the effectiveness of noise control measures.
    - Any plant, equipment or items fitted with noise control equipment found to be defective will not be operated until repaired
    - For steady continuous noise, such as that generated by diesel engines, it may be possible to reduce the noise emitted by fitting a more effective exhaust silencer system.
    - For mobile plant items such as cranes, dump trucks, excavators and loaders, maintaining enclosure panels closed during operation can reduce noise levels over normal operation.
    - For percussive tools such as concrete breakers, a number of noise control measures include fitting muffler or sound reducing equipment to the breaker 'tool' and ensure any leaks in the air lines are sealed.
    - Where possible, employ the use of rubber/neoprene or similar non-metal lining material matting to line the inside of material transportation vehicles to avoid first drop high noise levels.
    - Where possible, power all plant by mains electricity where possible rather than generators.
    - Where noise originates from resonating body panels and cover plates, additional stiffening ribs or materials should be safely applied where appropriate.
    - Use all plant and equipment only for the tasks for which it has been designed.
    - Avoid of unnecessary revving of engines. Shut down all plant and equipment in intermittent use in the intervening periods between work or throttle down to a minimum.
    - For concrete mixers, control measures will be employed during cleaning to ensure no impulsive hammering is undertaken at the mixer drum.

Communication

Prior to works commencing, channels of communication will be established between the Main Contactor, DLRCC, and other stakeholders where appropriate.

All staff will be briefed on noise mitigation measures and the application of best practicable means to be employed to control noise.

A designated noise liaison officer (i.e., the Project Communications Officer; refer to Section 4.6) will be appointed to oversee the site during construction works. Any noise complaints will be logged and followed up in a prompt fashion by the Project Communications Officer.

Prior to particularly noisy construction activity (e.g., rock breaking, piling etc.) the Project Communications Officer will inform the nearest noise sensitive locations of the time and expected duration of the noisy works.

7.3.6.5 Vibration Limits

Ground vibration may also potentially occur during the construction phase of the Proposed development. Vibration can be measured in terms of Peak Particle Velocity (PPV), this is expressed in millimetres per second (mm/s). Vibration standards can be considered in two varieties: those dealing with human comfort and those dealing with cosmetic or structural damage to buildings. For example, vibration is perceptible at around 0.5mm/s in the case of road traffic, however at higher magnitudes, this vibration may become an annoyance.

All construction works will be required to comply with the vibration mitigation measures defined in the CEMP and the recommendations of BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites – Noise and the European Communities (Noise Emission by Equipment for Use Outdoors) Regulations, 2001.

The following noise levels will be strictly adhered to for the duration of the construction phase (refer to Table 7-3Table 7-2).

Table 7-3. Maximum Permissible Vibration Levels During Construction

Allowable vibration (in terms of peak particle velocity) at the closest part of sensitive property to the source of vibration, at a frequency of:			
Building Type	**Less than 15Hz**	**15 to 40Hz**	**40 Hz and above**
Light framed structures/ residential buildings	12mm/s	20mm/s	50mm/s
Notes: Note 1: At frequencies below 4 Hz, a maximum displacement of 0.6 mm (zero to peak) is not to be exceeded Note 2: It should be noted that these values are at the base of the building.			

7.3.6.6 Control of Vibration

The following measures will be taken to ensure that no significant vibration levels occur, and that all appropriate steps are taken to assist in effective vibration level management:

- Equipment is to be task specific.
- Vehicle engines shall be switched off when not in use.
- Machines will be fitted with suitable and properly operating silencers.
- If appropriate, acoustic screens will be deployed.
- Offsite fabrication (where possible).
- Siting of plant as far away from sensitive receptors as Proposed by site constraints.
- Best practice vibration control measures will be employed by the Main Contractor and screening provided to adjoining properties where required.
- In the method statement/risk assessment, the Main Contractor will highlight any activity that may cause significant vibration levels (e.g., rock breaking) and include measures in helping to mitigate these emission levels. Such measures will include:
    - Use low impact demolition methods such as non-percussive plant where practicable.
    - Avoid the transfer of noise and vibration from demolition activities to adjoining occupied buildings through cutting any vibration transmission path or by structural separation of buildings.
    - Consider the removal of larger sections by lifting them out and breaking them down either in an area away from sensitive receptors or off site.

7.3.6.7 Noise and Vibration Control Inspections

Noise and vibration control inspections and audits will be conducted daily through the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

The purpose of the inspections will be to ensure that all appropriate steps are being taken to control construction noise emissions and vibration. To this end, consideration will be given to issues such as the following:

- Hours of operation being correctly observed.
- Opportunities for noise and vibration control ‘at source’.
- Number and type of plant.
- Optimum siting of plant items.
- Plant items being left to run unnecessarily.
- Presence of mitigation measures.

- Correct use of proprietary noise and vibration control measures.
- Correct use of screening provided and opportunities for provision of additional screening.
- Construction methods.
- Materials handling.
- Poor maintenance.

Noise and vibration control inspections and audits will be recorded in the live CEMP onsite and made available to DLRCC upon request.

7.3.6.8 Monitoring of Noise and Vibration

Given the nature and duration of the proposed site activities during the construction phase of the proposed development, it is anticipated that noise and vibration levels will comply with the respective limit values outlined in Section 7.3.6.3 and Section 7.3.6.6 above.

However, nine (9) Noise Sensitive Locations (NSLs) have been identified for this project. It is therefore recommended that a noise monitor be placed at the site boundary nearest to each NSL closest to the works. Monitoring will be carried out by a specialist sub-contractor engaged by the Main Contractor to monitor, collate, and report on noise and vibration results.

Noise monitoring should be conducted in accordance with ISO 1996:2017 – Acoustics: Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise. Where required, monitoring systems will incorporate a real-time alarm system to ensure strict adherence to action level thresholds throughout the works. If noise levels exceed these thresholds, the Main Contractor will review the works and implement additional mitigation measures as necessary. Monitoring results will be submitted to DLRCC upon request.

Where required, vibration monitors may be installed during the substructure phase between the site and the nearest NSLs. Vibration monitoring stations should continuously log vibration levels using the Peak Particle Velocity (PPV, mm/s) parameter in the X, Y, and Z directions, in accordance with BS ISO 4866:2010 – Mechanical vibration and shock: Vibration of fixed structures – Guidelines for measurement and evaluation of effects on structures.

7.3.7 Control of Air Quality and Dust

In order to sufficiently mitigate any likely air quality impact, a schedule of air control measures has been formulated for the duration of the construction phase as set out in the following sections.

All works will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of DLRCC. The aim is to ensure good site management by avoiding dust becoming airborne at source. This will be done through good design and effective control strategies.

The Main Contractor will implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP) for the duration of the construction phase in order to sufficiently prevent fugitive emissions affecting those occupying neighbouring properties or pathways. The DMP outlined below sets out a schedule of practical air control measures and monitoring requirements to control fugitive dust for the duration of the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

The dust minimisation measures will be reviewed at regular intervals during the construction phase to ensure the effectiveness of the procedures in place and to maintain the goal of minimising dust using best practice and procedures. In the event of dust nuisance occurring outside the site boundary, site activities will be reviewed, and satisfactory procedures implemented to rectify the problem.

7.3.7.1 Dust Control Measures – General

The aim is to ensure good site management by avoiding dust becoming airborne at source.

During the construction phase of the Proposed Development, the siting of construction activities and temporary stockpiling of materials will take note of the location of sensitive receptors and prevailing wind directions in order to minimise the potential for significant dust nuisance. In addition, good site management will include the ability to respond to adverse weather conditions (e.g., wind) by either restricting operations on-site or using effective control measures quickly before the potential for nuisance occurs:

- During working hours, technical staff will be onsite and available to implement dust control methods as appropriate.Complaint registers will be maintained on site detailing all telephone calls and letters of complaint received in connection with construction activities, together with details of any remedial actions carried out.
- The Main Contractor will demonstrate full compliance with the dust control conditions at all times.
- Regular Toolbox Talks / briefings will be given to construction staff, sub-contractors, and operatives to raise awareness of the need to minimise dust. The implementation of dust suppression will be monitored, reviewed and any actions required addressed on an ongoing basis.
- At all times, the procedures put in place will be strictly monitored and assessed.

The dust minimisation measures will be reviewed at regular intervals during the construction phase of the Proposed Development to ensure the effectiveness of the procedures in place and to maintain the goal of minimisation of dust through the use of best practise and procedures. In the event of dust nuisance occurring outside the site boundary, site activities will be reviewed, and satisfactory procedures implemented to rectify the problem.

Specific dust control measures to be employed are highlighted detailed below.

7.3.7.2 Dust Control – Preparing and Maintaining the Site

- Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible.
- Where required, adequate dust/debris screening will be in place at the site boundary to contain and minimise the amount of windblown dust. This will be maintained in good condition at all times. Where required, this may include:
    - Erection of solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiled materials on site.
    - Full enclosure of specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period.
- Dust suppression equipment must be used when point source emissions are likely. The site will be dampened down as necessary to minimise windblown dust when necessary or during periods of dry weather. Where dust is likely to be a persistent problem a water spray system (e.g., IBC tanks fitted with hoses, bowsers fitted with spray nozzles) will be put in place from the commencement of the works where required. Hard to reach areas will be kept wet by the use of water cannons fitted to the rear of the bowsers.
- Avoid site runoff of water or mud.
- Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods.
- Netting of scaffolding will be undertaken as required
- Covering skips and slack heaps
- Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible.

7.3.7.3 Dust Control – Site Roads and Track Out

Site roads (particularly unpaved) can be a significant source of fugitive dust from construction sites if control measures are not in place. The most effective means of suppressing dust emissions from unpaved roads is to apply speed restrictions. Studies show that these measures can have a control efficiency ranging from 25 to 80%.

- A speed restriction of 20km/hr will be applied as an effective control measure for dust for on-site vehicles, in particular at site access/egress locations.
- Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being continuously in use.
- Avoid dry sweeping of large areas.
- Vehicles entering and leaving the site will be covered to prevent escape of materials during transport.
- On-site haul routes will be regularly inspected by the Environmental Manager or appointed delegate for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable.
- Dust suppression equipment must be used when point source emissions are likely.
- Where required, hard surfaced haul routes will be regularly damped down with fixed or mobile sprinkler systems, or mobile water bowsers and regularly cleaned.
- Bowsers will be available during periods of dry weather throughout the construction period. Research has found that the effect of watering is to reduce dust emissions by 50%. The bowser will be used during dry periods to ensure that unpaved areas are kept moist. The required application frequency will vary according to soil type, weather conditions and vehicular use; and any hard surface roads will be swept to remove mud and aggregate materials from their surface while any unsurfaced roads will be restricted to essential site traffic only.

7.3.7.4 Dust Control – Public Roads

Spillage and blow-off of debris, aggregates and fine material onto public roads should be reduced to a minimum by employing the following measures:

- All consignments containing material with the potential to cause air pollution being transported by skips, lorries, trucks or tippers must be covered (e.g., tarpaulin or similar) during transit onsite and offsite to restrict the escape of dust.
- Public roads outside the site will be regularly inspected for cleanliness, as a minimum on a daily basis, and cleaned as necessary. Where required, a road sweeper will be deployed to ensure that public roads are kept free of debris.

- Where required, a wheel washing facility will be established at the entry / exit point to the site to ensure that traffic leaving the site compound will not generate dust or cause the build-up of aggregates and fine material in the public domain.

7.3.7.5 Dust Control – Operating Vehicles / Machinery

- Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary – no idling vehicles.
- Avoid the use of diesel or petrol-powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable.
- Regular servicing of machinery (including trucks, excavators, diesel generators or other plant equipment) to ensure exhaust emissions from vehicles are minimised.
- Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 20 kph haul roads and work areas.

7.3.7.6 Dust Control – Operations

- Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction (e.g., suitable local exhaust ventilation systems).
- Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate; and
- Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.

7.3.7.7 Dust Control – Waste Management

- Bonfires and burning of waste materials are prohibited onsite.
- All loads of C&D materials and waste leaving the site will be covered.

7.3.7.8 Dust Control – Measures Specific to Construction

- Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible.
- Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas within sheltered regions of the Site and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place.
- Ensure bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery.
- For smaller supplies of fine power materials ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust.

7.3.7.9 Dust Control – Measures Specific to Earthworks / Groundworks

Groundworks / earthworks during periods of high winds and dry weather conditions can be a significant source of dust.

- During dry and windy periods, and when there is a likelihood of dust nuisance, a bowser will be used to ensure moisture content is high enough to increase the stability of the soil and thus suppress dust.
- Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable.
- Use Hessian, mulches or tackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable.
- Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once; and
- During dry and windy periods, and when there is a likelihood of dust nuisance, a bowser will operate to ensure moisture content is high enough to increase the stability of the soil and thus suppress dust.

7.3.7.10 Dust Control – Stockpiles

Stockpiling of excavated soils and imported materials (e.g., quarry stone, sand) will be avoided where possible. However, should stockpiling of materials be required onsite during the construction phase, the location and moisture content of stockpiles are important factors which determine their potential for dust emissions. The following dust control measures will be employed as best practice where stockpiling of materials is required:

- Where possible, storage stockpiles will be located down wind of sensitive receptors.
- Overburden material will be protected from exposure to wind by storing the material in sheltered regions of the site.
- Where materials are required to be stockpiled for longer periods of time during the development, regular watering will take place to ensure the moisture content is high enough to increase the stability of the soil and thus suppress dust. The regular watering of stockpiles has been found to have an 80% control efficiency.

7.3.7.11 Dust Control – Site Management

- Regular inspections of the site and site boundary will be carried out to monitor dust. Records and notes on these inspections will be logged and recorded in live CEMP onsite. This will include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and windowsills within 100m of the site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary.
- Records will be kept of all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken.
- The Main Contractor will maintain a complaints log in the live CEMP onsite and make it available to the DLRCC when requested.
- Where necessary, regular liaison meetings will be held with other high risk construction sites within the vicinity of the site, to ensure plans are co-ordinated and dust and particulate matter emissions are minimised. It is important to understand the interactions of the off-site transport/deliveries which might be using the same strategic road network routes.

7.3.7.12 Dust Monitoring

Dust monitoring will be carried out, if deemed required, during critical activities. Monitoring will be carried out by a specialist sub-contractor engaged by the Main Contractor to monitor, collate and report on dust monitoring results.

In Ireland, there are no statutory limits for dust deposition. Instead, the German Technical Instructions on Air Quality, known as the TA Luft standards, are commonly used as a guideline for assessing dust deposition emission levels. Dust sampling is performed using Bergerhoff dust gauges, following the German Standard VDI 4320.

The Bergerhoff gauge consists of a collecting vessel mounted on a stand, with its opening positioned approximately 2 meters above ground level. The sampling and analysis methods for dust deposition are detailed in VDI 4320: Measurement of Atmospheric Depositions, Determination of Dust Deposition According to the Bergerhoff Method. According to the TA Luft standards, dust emission levels refer to the mass concentration of dust deposited as an air pollutant over a defined period. For receptors located outside the site boundary, the maximum allowable emission level for dust deposition over a one-month period is 350 mg/(m²/day). Where the maximum allowable emission levels for dust deposition are exceeded, the Main Contractor will undertake steps to review the works and implement additional mitigation measures where applicable.

7.3.7.13 Dust Management Summary

The proactive control of fugitive dust it is necessary to ensure that the prevention of significant emissions, rather than an inefficient attempt to control them once they have been released, will contribute towards the achievement of no dust nuisance occurring during the construction phase. The key features with respect to control of dust emissions and nuisance dust will be:

- The specification of a site policy on dust and the identification of the site management responsibilities for dust issues.
- The development of a documented system for managing site practices with regard to dust control.
- The development of a means by which the performance of the dust management can be monitored and assessed.
- The specification of the measures to be taken to control dust emissions before it occurs and effective measures to deal with any complaints received.

7.3.8 Control and Management of Materials and Waste

Waste management during the construction phase of the Proposed Development will be managed in accordance with the appropriate statutory requirements, including the Waste Management Act 2006 (as amended).

- All waste leaving the site will be transported by suitable proposed contractors and taken to suitably authorised treatment facilities.
- All waste will be tracked to its destination and a waste log will be drawn up and left on-site. The log will include the date, vehicle registration, haulier employed, the driver, List of Waste Code, volume, end destination license or permit number, receiving gate receipts for all waste (both construction and excavation material) etc.

Measures to minimise waste generation, promote re-use and recycling and recovery of wastes will be implemented throughout the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

Waste will be stored onsite in such a manner as to:

- Prevent environmental pollution.

- Minimise nuisance generation such as dust.
- Maximise waste segregation to minimise potential cross-contamination of waste streams and facilitate subsequent re-use, recycling, and recovery.

Where required, the importation of aggregates will be subject to control procedures, which shall include off-site assessment for suitability for use prior to acceptance for use at the site. Contract and procurement procedures will be in place to ensure that all aggregates and fill material that may be required for the Proposed development are sourced from reputable suppliers operating in a sustainable manner and in accordance with industry conformity/compliance standards and statutory obligations. Any unsuitable material identified prior to unloading / placement on-site will be rejected and removed offsite.

7.4 Maintenance of Roads

The Main Contractor will ensure that the appropriate procedures are in place to ensure that all site traffic during the construction phase of the Proposed Development will be managed in accordance with the CTMP, which will be prepared by the Main Contractor in advance of construction works commencing.

The Main Contractor will ensure that measures are in place to prevent any nuisance and debris on public roads adjoining the site associated with the construction works. The Main Contractor will ensure that the following control measures are implemented as required throughout the construction phase of the Proposed Development:

- Where required, wheel washing of vehicles will be implemented prior to exiting the site so that traffic leaving the site compound will not generate dust or cause the build-up of aggregates and fine material in the public domain. Where necessary, additional measures (e.g., hardcore/stone surfaces along haul routes to prevent dirt and debris on wheels) will also be provided for site vehicles.
- Regular washing of adjoining streets and footpaths will be carried out by the Main Contractor. A road sweeper (vacuum type) will be available for use throughout the construction phase of the Proposed Development to ensure that internal roads and public roads are kept clear of mud and debris and that the tracking of mud and debris onto public roads does not negatively impact road users.
- The appointed contractor shall ensure that existing routes for motorists, cyclists, or pedestrians remain clear as much as practically possible throughout the construction period. A Temporary interruption to traffic on the GDDR is anticipated to facilitate the connection of services for the new development. In this case, the contractor will ensure that safe alternative routes are provided for all road users and that permission is sought from DLRCC before implementing these measures.
- Dust suppression equipment must be used when point source emissions are likely. The site will be dampened down as necessary to minimise windblown dust when necessary or during periods of dry weather. Where dust is likely to be a persistent problem a water spray system (e.g., IBC tanks fitted with hoses, bowsers fitted with spray nozzles) will be put in place from the commencement of the works where required. Hard to reach areas will be kept wet by the use of water cannons fitted to the rear of the bowsers.
- Where required, road gullies/drains/sewers along public roads in the vicinity of the site will be protected and maintained throughout the construction phase of the Proposed development.
- There will be no storage of construction materials on any public road or footpath.
- All works will be carried out in such a manner as to ensure that the adjoining street(s) are kept clear of debris, soil and other material and if the need arises for cleaning works to be carried out on the adjoining public roads. Where required, any such cleaning works will be carried out at the expense of the Main Contractor. Furthermore, all costs incurred by DLRCC, including any repairs to the public road and services necessary as a result of the Proposed development, will also be at the expense of the Main Contractor.

7.5 Site Tidiness and Housekeeping

The Main Contractor will operate onsite using good housekeeping practices. Work areas will be left in a clean state by construction personnel. The site induction will communicate the requirement for site housekeeping and tidiness.

Further to measures described in the relevant sections below, the following measures will be implemented to maintain site tidiness:

- Construction works will be carried out with regard to a defined schedule agreed with the Project Director and CMT and with regard to the hours of work outlined in the CEMP (refer to Section 4.2). Any delays or extensions required will be notified at the earliest opportunity to the Project Director and CMT.
- The Main Contractor will ensure that road edges and footpaths are swept on a regular basis.

- The Main Contractor and appointed sub-contractors will be responsible for the clearance of their plant, equipment and any temporary buildings upon completion of construction.

Upon completion of the construction phase of the Proposed Development, the site will be left in a safe condition.

8 RECORD KEEPING, AUDITS, INSPECTION AND REPORTING

8.1 Record Keeping

Records pertaining to all aspects of the construction environmental management procedures outlined in this document will be maintained in the live CEMP onsite. Information stored in the live CEMP will include:

- Records of induction training for operatives, drivers, workers, and visitors.
- Attendance by site personnel and visitor logs.
- The location of waste storage areas on site.
- The details of environmental incidents and near misses including incident investigation and corrective and preventative measures implemented.
- Records of environmental inspections completed during the Construction phase to ensure compliance with the CEMP control measures.
- Records of environmental monitoring (e.g., groundwater, surface water, noise, vibration and dust monitoring).
- Copies of Safety Data Sheets (SDS).
- Complaints register (refer to template provided in Appendix A). All corrective action requests will be numbered and logged and tracked to ensure completion in accordance with the HSEQMS.
- Records of the movement and recovery/disposal of all waste generated during the Construction phase of the project to include date removed from site, waste type, quantities, waste carrier and off-site destination.

If requested, all records will be made available to DLRCC and other regulatory bodies as required.

8.2 Monitoring, Audits, and Inspections

The Main Contractor will undertake regular inspection and monitoring of construction activities to ensure that the recommended mitigation measures are being correctly implemented and are having the desired effect. This is to ensure adequate environmental protection is afforded to the receiving environment by identifying potential issues, non-conformances, and the necessary corrective action at an early stage to reduce the likelihood of significant effects on human health or the environment.

The Main Contractor will undertake inspections to address environmental issues including groundwater, surface water, impacts on biodiversity, dust, litter, noise, traffic, waste management and general housekeeping. These will be carried out on both scheduled and random intervals. The findings of these inspections will be logged and recorded in the live CEMP onsite.

Monitoring required as a condition of any consent for discharges or water supply will be the responsibility of the Main Contractor. The Main Contractor will also be responsible for any additional monitoring that may be required by the Client. The monitoring results will be compiled and maintained in the live CEMP onsite and if requested, will be made available to DLRCC and other regulatory bodies as required.

Noise and vibration control inspections and audits by the Environmental Manager will also be recorded in the live CEMP onsite and made available to DLRCC upon request.

The Main Contractor and/or an independent auditing consultant may undertake environmental audits at random intervals to ensure that all procedures, monitoring and recording/ reporting are being undertaken as outlined in the CEMP. The findings of these audits, inspections and monitoring results will also be recorded in live CEMP (a template of the routine site inspection log is included in Appendix B).

8.3 Reporting

Where groundwater, surface water, noise, vibration and/or dust monitoring is undertaken, the results will be recorded in the live CEMP onsite and reports summarising the results will be made available to DLRCC and other regulatory bodies as required.

In the event that hazardous wastes, previously deposited wastes or previously unidentified contaminated soil are discovered onsite, the results of any environmental risk assessments (including Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment (GQRA) and Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment (DQRA) will be included in the live CEMP onsite and will be made available to DLRCC and other regulatory bodies as required.

8.4 Non-Conformance and Corrective and Preventative Action

Non-conformances may be raised through site inspection or audit, or by any site personnel by reporting a non-conformance to the Main Contractor. Non-conformances will be recorded and investigated by the Main Contractor to determine the root cause, and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) will be issued to ensure that prompt action is agreed and committed to, with a view to the effective resolution of any deviations from the CEMP requirements or any environmental issues.

CARs may be raised as a result of:

- An internal or external communication.
- An internal audit.
- A regulatory audit or inspection.
- A suggestion for improvement.
- A complaint.
- An incident or potential incident.

All CARS will be numbered and logged, tracked and recorded in the CEMP to ensure completion. CARs will only be closed out on sign off by the Main Contractor that the required corrective actions have been completed. CARs will be compiled and maintained in the live CEMP.

9 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE

The purpose of the CEMP is to address the potential emissions from the site, and to implement any necessary mitigation measures as discussed in Section 7.3 to ensure that there will be no negative impact on the receiving environment. The Main Contractor will ensure that all work is carried out consistent with existing emergency response plans and procedures.

9.1 Emergency Response

The accident and emergency procedures, that will be outlined in the Health and Safety documentation, will ensure that emergencies such as fires, explosions, accidents, leaks, sabotage or emergencies caused by force majeure occur as little as possible; if they do, however, occur, the Emergency Response Procedure ensures that all counter-measures proceed in a controlled manner so that greater damages are avoided and the possible effects upon persons, the environment and property are avoided or limited. Related procedures are as follows:

- Emergency preparedness and response procedure.
- Incident investigation procedure.
- Nonconformity, Corrective Action and Preventative Action.
- Spillage Containment Procedure.
- Pollution Prevention Programme.

An environmental emergency at the site may include:

- Discovery of a fire within the site boundary.
- Uncontained spillage / leakage / loss of containment action.
- Discharge concentration of potential pollutants in excess of environmental trigger levels.

The general required emergency response actions will be posted at strategic locations, such as the site entrance, canteen and near the entrances to buildings.

All environmental incidents (including emergency situations and accidents that can have an impact on the environment) are to be managed in accordance with the following procedure. In the event of an incident, the Main Contractor will:

- Carry out an investigation to identify the nature, source and cause of the incident and any emission arising there from.
- Isolate the source of any such emission.
- Evaluate the environmental pollution, if any, caused by the incident.
- Identify and execute measures to minimise the emissions/malfunction and the effects thereof.
- Identify the date, time and place of the incident.
- Notify all relevant authorities.

In the event of a spillage, the following procedure shall be followed:

1. IF SAFE (USE PPE), stop the source of the spill and raise the alarm to alert people working in the vicinity of any potential dangers.
2. IF SAFE (USE PPE), contain the spill using the absorbent spills material provided. Do not spread or flush away the spill.
3. Cover or bund off any vulnerable areas where appropriate.
4. If possible, clean up as much as possible using the absorbent spills materials.
5. Do not hose the spillage down or use any detergents.
6. Contain any used absorbent material so that further contamination is limited.
7. Notify the Construction Environmental Site Manager so that used absorbent material can be disposed of using a licensed waste contractor.
8. An accident investigation should be performed in accordance with procedures and the report sent to the Construction Site Manager and the Project Director.

9.2 Managing Environmental Incidents

All environmental incidents and complaints from members of the public / third parties will be handled appropriately, efficiently in compliance with the incidents and corrective action procedures to be developed by the Main Contractor. All follow up actions on the construction site will be managed by the Environmental Manager / CMT.

An environmental incident may include but is not limited to the following:

- Spillage of chemical, fuel or oil.
- Fire.
- Release of any contaminant to surface water, groundwater, air or soil.
- Exceedance of noise limits.
- Exceedance of dust limits.

A record will be maintained on site of all incidents detailing the following as a minimum:

- Date, time, and duration of incident.
- Nature of the complaint/ incident (e.g., noise nuisance, dust nuisance).
- Characteristics of the incident.
- Likely cause or source of incident.
- Weather conditions, such as wind speed and direction.
- Investigative and follow-up actions.
- Root cause analysis and preventive actions.

All incidents will be investigated by the Environmental Manager / CMT and reported to the Project Manager. Corrective and preventative actions will be implemented as required to ensure that the incident is effectively dealt with and to prevent a recurrence of the incident. Staff will be informed by toolbox talk of corrective and preventative actions implemented as relevant to their role or overall operations.

9.3 Emergency Contacts

The relevant emergency contact details for essential environmental and H&S services (refer to Table 9-1) will be displayed on the site hoarding and included within the live register of documents. These emergency contact details will be kept up to date by the Main Contractor.

Table 9-1. Emergency Contacts

Emergency Service Contact Numbers	Contact
Ambulance	999 or 112
Fire Brigade	999 or 112
Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown County Council	(01) 677 8844
EPA - Headquarters McCumiskey House	(01) 268 0100
Local A&E (Tallaght University Hospital)	(01) 414 2000
Inland Fisheries Ireland	(01) 884 2693
ESB Emergency	1850 372 999
Gas Emergency	1850 20 50 50
First Aid Officer	To be confirmed by the Main Contractor in advance of construction works commencing
National Monuments Service, Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht	(01) 888 2000
National Parks & Wildlife Service - North Eastern Division	(01) 539 3175 / (01) 539 3230
Health and Safety Authority	1890 289 389
Local Garda Station (Stepaside)	(01) 6665700

10 REFERENCES

British Standard Institution (2009). BS 5228 (2009 +A1 2014) Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites Parts 1 and 2. British Standards Limited.

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