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FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
11 FEB 2022
FW21A/0151/AI
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
REGISTRY

Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Addendum)

Development of Two Data Halls and Ancillary Structures

on lands adjacent to Huntstown Power Station,
Huntstown, North Road (R135), Finglas, Dublin 11

Volume 4 – EIA Appendix II

Prepared by: AWN Consulting, February 2022

Prepared for: Huntstown Power Company Limited

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COMAH LAND USE PLANNING ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED SUBSTATION AND UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES, CO. DUBLIN

Technical Report Prepared For

Huntstown Power Company

Technical Report Prepared By

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Our Reference

MM/20/11960RR01

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APPENDIX II 5.1

COMAH LAND USE PLANNING ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED SUBSTATION AND UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES, CO. DUBLIN (AWN, 2021)

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APPENDIX II 1.1

APPLICATION DRAWINGS FOR 220 KV SUBSTATION REFERENCE NUMBER ABP-306723-20

Prepared by AECOM

(enclosed as separate drawing pack)

Document History

Document Reference		Original Issue Date	
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Signature		Moira L
Name	Mr Matthew Michie	Dr Moira Lewis
Title	Consultant	Senior Consultant
Date	8 September	8 September

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Land Use Planning assessment was completed for the proposed construction of a Substation that is in the vicinity of Huntstown Power Station, Co. Dublin. The Huntstown establishment is notified to the Health and Safety Authority (HSA) as a Lower Tier COMAH site and is subject to the provisions of the Chemicals Act (Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances) Regulations, 2015 (COMAH Regulations 2015).

The risk-based approach is completed in accordance with current HSA policy and taking account of the Policy and Approach of the Health and Safety Authority to COMAH Risk-based Land-use Planning (19 March 2010).

This report examines hazards associated with Fuel Oil, LPG, and Natural gas installations on site. The consequences modelling was carried out using TNO Effects Version 11.3.0 modelling software. The following is concluded:

Natural Gas VCE within a Turbine Enclosure:

- Overpressure levels corresponding to safe and light damage extends to the proposed Substation development;
- Overpressure levels corresponding to 1% mortality outdoors do not extend to the proposed Substation development;
- Overpressure levels corresponding to 1% mortality indoors (Cat. 2) do not extend to the proposed Substation development.

Natural Gas Jet Fire at the GNI AGI:

- The jet flame measures up to 258 m in length (depending on wind speed)
- The thermal radiation level corresponding to 1% mortality outdoors extends to the proposed Substation development; therefore, there is a possibility of fatality to persons outdoors in the event of a jet fire; however, the site is designed to be operated remotely and there are no permanent staff on-site.
- The thermal radiation level corresponding to 100% mortality indoors extends to the proposed development but does not extend to any buildings on site.
- The thermal radiation level corresponding to equipment damage extends to the proposed Substation. There is potential for damage to equipment at the substation.
- GNI will be responsible for the installation, operation, and maintenance of all equipment within the AGI gas compound. All operations within the AGI will comply with standard GNI operational procedures and risk assessments and will be carried out by approved GNI contractors.

In relation to impacts from a jet fire following rupture of the natural gas supply pipeline at the GNI AGI, it is noted that the thermal radiation impacts that are predicted are conservative as they are based on a mass flow rate of 661 kg/s, as recommended by TNO and as explained above. It is noted that after approximately 9 s the release rate will reduce to 126 kg/s and after 44 s it will reduce to less than 3 kg/s and will continue to reduce until all of the natural gas has been released from the pipeline (approximately 600 s or 10 minutes). Therefore, the estimated consequences are conservative.

Bunded Pool Fire at Fuel Oil Storage Tanks

- The thermal radiation contour corresponding to the threshold of fatality (4.1 kW/m2) does not extend to the proposed Substation development.

Uncontained Pool Fire following Bund Overtop

- The thermal radiation contour corresponding to the threshold of fatality does not extend to the proposed development;
- The thermal radiation contour corresponding to persons protected indoors does not extend to the proposed development.

LPG BLEVE and Fireball

- The Fireball radius does not extend to the proposed development.
- The thermal radiation corresponding to 1% fatality (6.8 kW/m^2) extends to the proposed development, there is potential for fatality to persons outdoors at this establishment.
- The thermal radiation level corresponding to 0% mortality indoors (12.7 kW/m^2) extends to the proposed development; however, there will be no buildings in this area; therefore, no fatalities are expected.

It is concluded that there is potential for fatalities to persons outdoors at the proposed development following a Fireball at the LPG tank at the Huntstown Power Station. However, the Substation is designed to be remotely operated and there are no permanent staff on-site.

The cumulative individual risk contours for Huntstown Power Station corresponding to the boundary of the inner, middle and outer land use planning zones are illustrated as follows.

It is concluded that the LUP Outer zone and Middle zone of Huntstown Power Station extends to the proposed development. The individual risk contours corresponding to the Inner LUP zone does not extend to the proposed development; therefore, the level of individual risk at the proposed development is acceptable.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

AWN Consulting Ltd. was engaged by Huntstown Power Company to complete a COMAH Land Use Planning Assessment to accompany the planning application to An Bord Pleanála (ABP) for the proposed strategic infrastructure development at the site of c.4.33 ha on lands adjacent to Huntstown Power Station, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11.

The existing huntstown power station, owned by Huntstown Power Company limited, and Operated by Gensys Power Ltd., is located directly to the west of the development lands. This site is a notified to the Health and Safety Authority (HSA) as a Lower Tier COMAH site and is subject to the provisions of the European Communities (Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances) Regulations, 2015 (COMAH Regulations 2015).

This report details the following:

- Description of development;
- Background to risk assessment and land use planning context;
- Land Use Planning assessment methodology and criteria;
- Identification of Major Accident Hazards;
- Land Use Planning Assessment of Major Accident Scenarios;
- Land Use Planning Contours;
- Conclusions.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development will consist of the construction of a 2 storey 220 kV Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation known as 'Mooretown' comprising switchgear floor, cable pit/entry room, generator room, relay room, battery room, workshop, toilet, store room, mess room, hoist space, stair cores and circulation areas (c.2,068 sqm total gross floor area) with an overall height of c.17m located within an overall EirGrid and Customer compound (c.11,231 sqm in area). Lightning electrodes are attached to the roof of the substation building resulting in an overall height of c.20m. The compound includes 4 no. 220/20 kV transformers, 4 no. 20 kV switchgear buildings and 1 no. 20 kV control room buildings (c.5 m high and c. 35.5 sqm in area each), 220 kV series coil (equipment), fire walls (ranging from c.10 m-12.5 m high), lightning finials and monopoles (c.20 m high). The overall compound is surrounded by a c.2.6 m high palisade fence.

The underground transmission lines (4 no.) will connect the proposed 220 kV GIS Mooretown Substation serving the data hall development proposed under concurrent application (Reg. Ref. FW21A/0151) located on lands adjacent to Huntstown Power Station, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11 with the 220 kV Finglas cable route located to the south of the site on the private road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry, with the 220 kV Corduff cable route located to the west of the site and just north of the private road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry and to the existing Huntstown 220 kV AIS station to the west via 220 kV cables to the Huntstown A and Huntstown B circuits. The four proposed transmission cables cover a distance of between c.125m and c.300m each between the proposed substation and the adjacent connection points.

The proposed development is designed to be remotely operated and will only be occupied during periodic maintenance.

The proposed development site is c. 4.33 hectares of predominantly greenfield located to the north west of the M50 orbital ring in the townland of Johnstown and Coldwinters, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11. The surrounding area is characterised by a variety of energy, industrial, commercial, quarrying, agricultural and residential uses. The subject site is generally bounded to the northeast by the Dogs Trust (Dog Rescue and Rehoming Charity), the southern end of the site is traversed by a vehicular entrance leading to the Huntstown Quarry and bound to the south by an Anaerobic Digestion Plant. The site is bound to the west by the existing Huntstown Power Station.

The site location is illustrated on Figure 1 and the proposed substation is illustrated on Figure 2.

2.1 Huntstown Power Station

The existing huntstown power station, owned by Huntstown Power Company limited, and Operated by Gensys Power Ltd., is located directly to the west of the development lands. This site is a notified to the Health and Safety Authority (HSA) as a Lower Tier COMAH site and is subject to the provisions of the European Communities (Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances) Regulations, 2015 (COMAH Regulations 2015).

Huntstown Power Station is a Combined Cycle power station providing electricity to the national grid. The site consists of two separate power plants, referred to as Phase 1 and Phase 2.

Phase 1 consists of a high efficiency 343 MW Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) power plant operated on natural gas, with distillate oil as a standby fuel. Phase 2 consists of a high efficiency 401 MW CCGT power plant operated on natural gas, also with distillate oil as a standby fuel. Natural gas is mixed with compressed air and ignited so that the hot gas expands through the turbine which in turn generates energy through the gas turbine generators. Hot exhaust gases are passed through an exhaust duct and are used to raise stream in the waste heat recovery boiler. Steam then expands through the steam turbine to generate additional electricity.

The Huntstown site comprises the following installations with major accident potential:

- 2 no Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) (Phase 1 and Phase 2);
- Natural Gas Supply;
- LPG tank;
- Distillate Storage.

The layout of the Huntstown Power Station is illustrated Figure 3.

The dangerous substances and quantities that may be stored at Huntstown Power Station are listed in Table 1.

Substance	Quantity (tonnes)
Hydrogen	0.13
LPG	1.53
Petroleum Products (HFO, Diesel, Petrol)	13420

Table 1 Dangerous Substances Stored at Huntstown Power Station

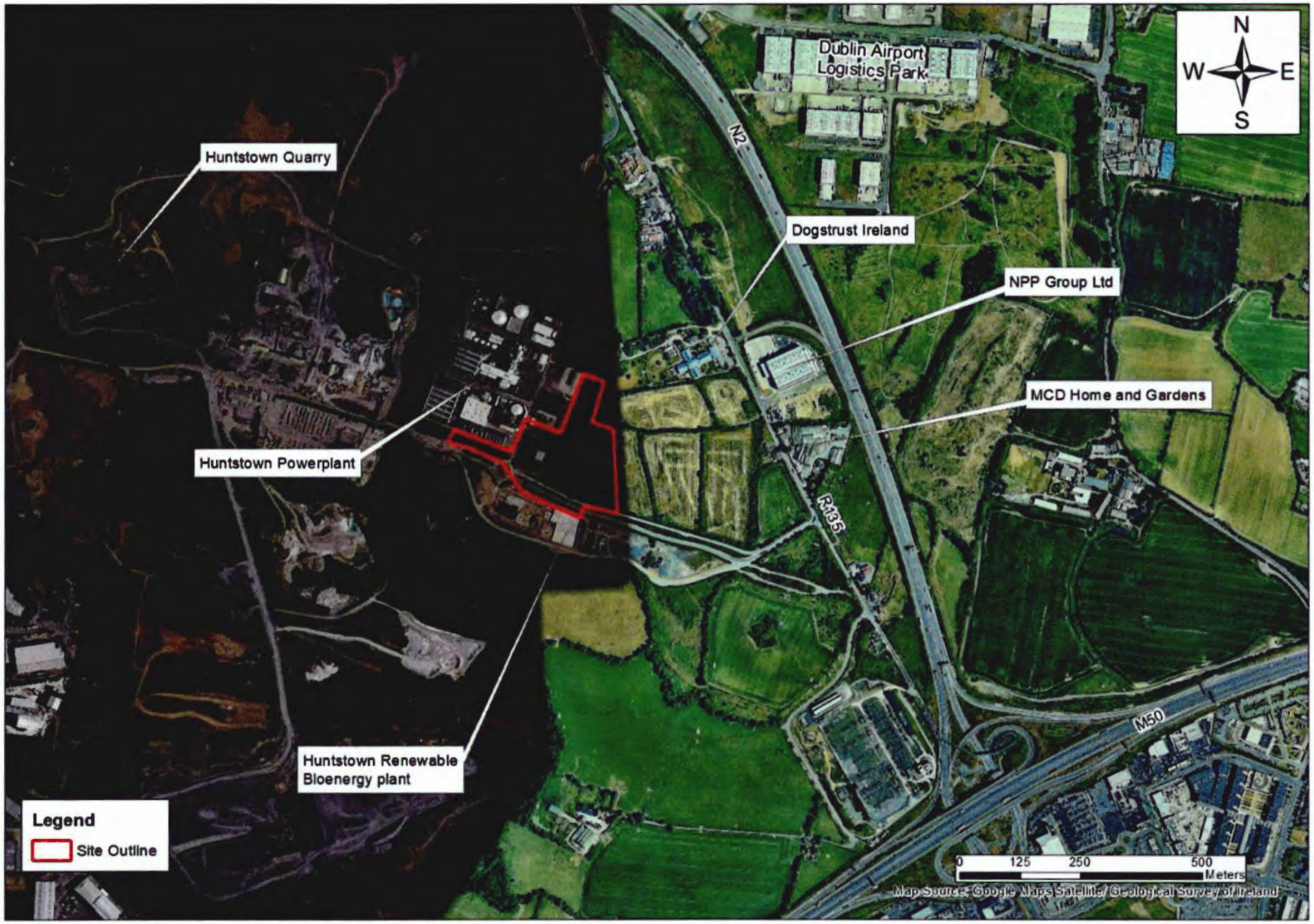


Figure 1 Site Boundary of proposed Substation (red)

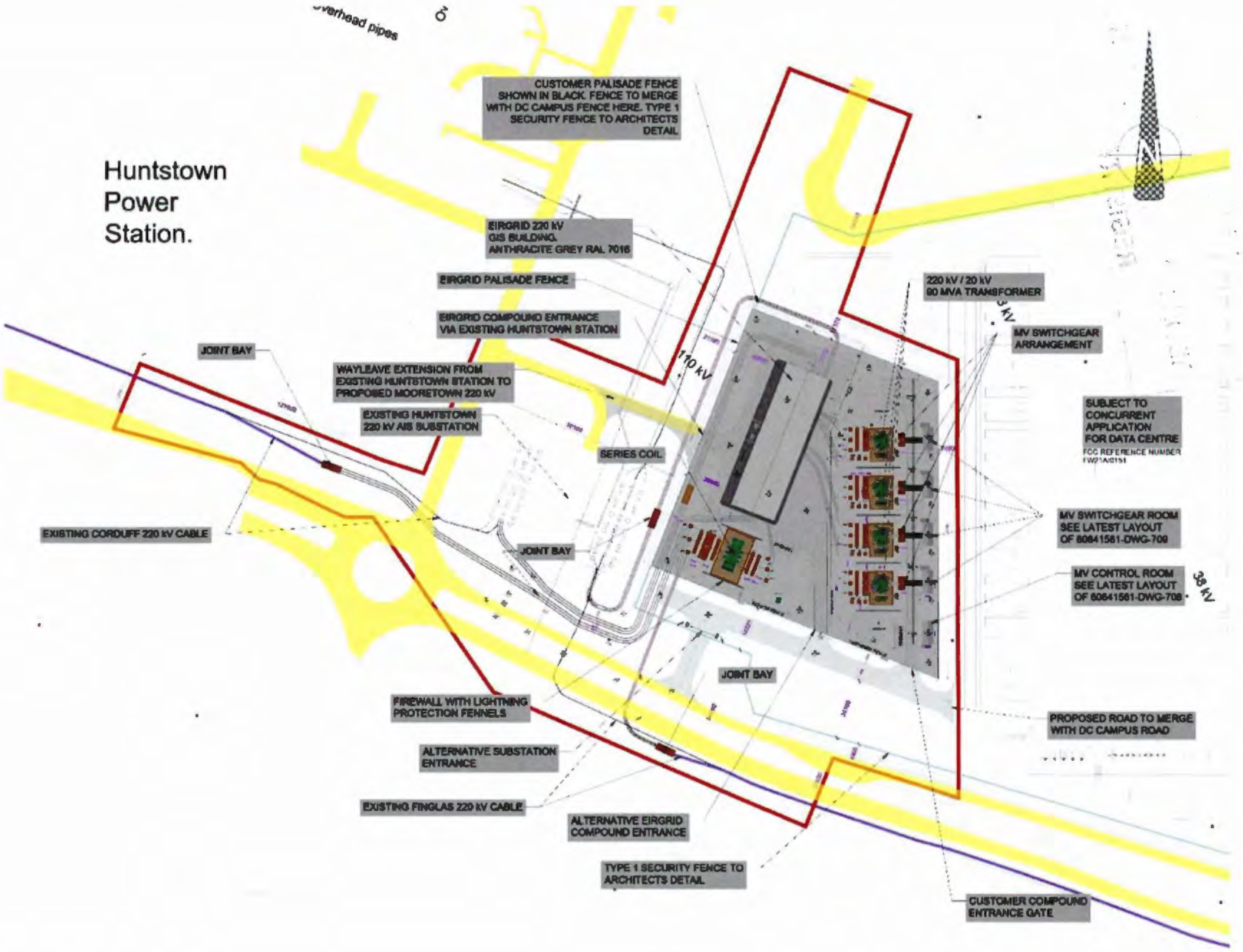


Figure 2 *Proposed Substation Site Layout (AECOM 60641561-DWG-701)*

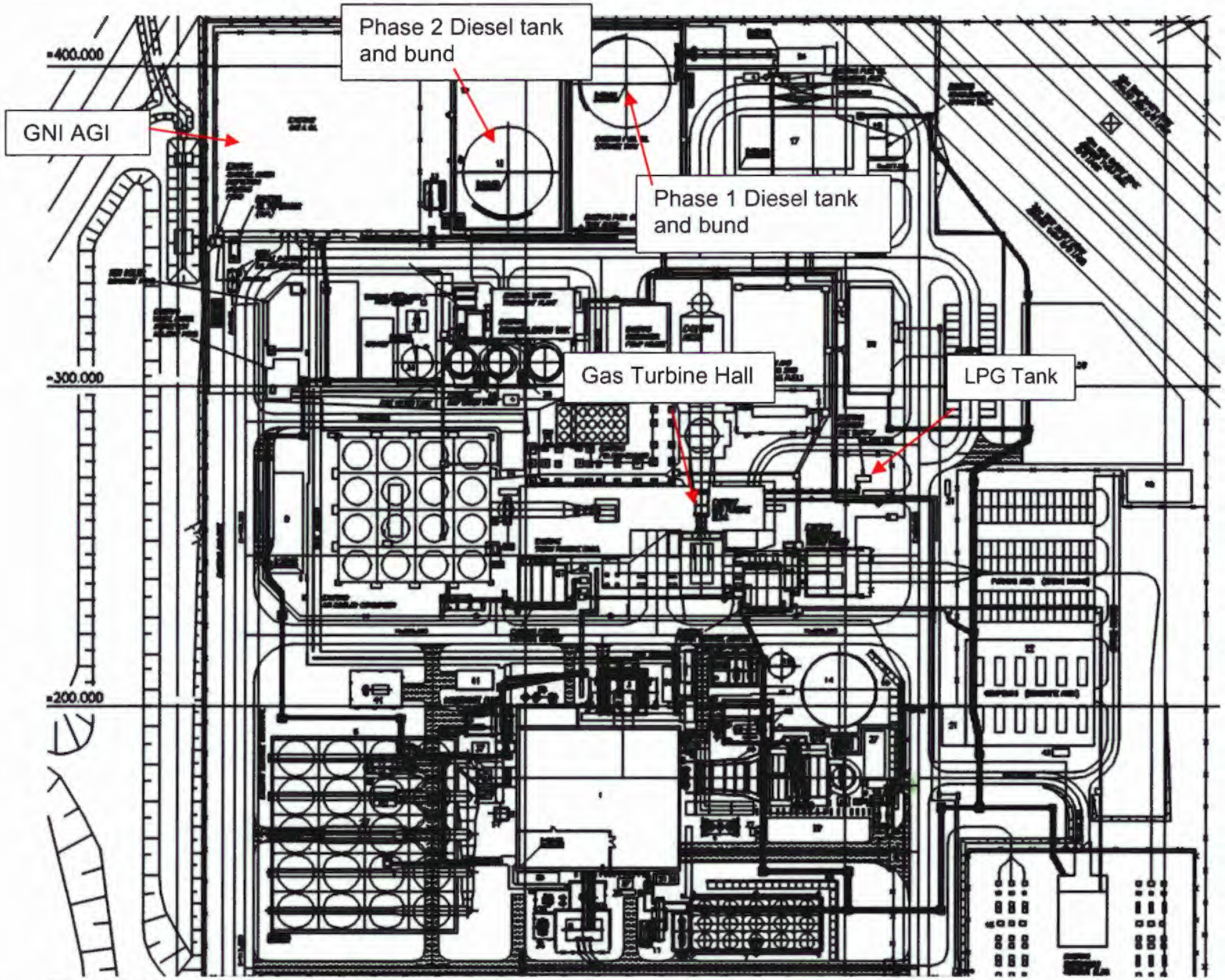


Figure 3 *Huntstown Power Station Site Layout*

3.0 BACKGROUND TO RISK ASSESSMENT AND LAND USE PLANNING

3.1 Risk Assessment – An Introduction

Trevor Kletz (Kletz, 1999) in his seminal work on the subject stated that the essential elements of quantitative risk assessment (QRA) are (i) how often is a Major Accident Hazard (MAH) likely to occur and (ii) Consequence Analysis – what is the impact of the incident:

Kletz also commented that another way of expressing this method of QRA is:

How often?

How big?

So what?

In QRA, the "how often?" question refers to the frequency of the major accident scenario and is answered with reference to historical industry data for similar incidents, or by using frequency analysis techniques.

Section 2 of the Health and Safety Authority (HSA) Land Use Planning Policy and Approach document (Introduction to Technical Aspects) describes the policy and approach as follows:

"The policy of the HSA is that a simplified application of a risk based approach is the most appropriate for land use planning. The difficulties associated with the complexity of analyzing many scenarios can be avoided by considering a small number of carefully chosen representative events, whose frequency has been estimated conservatively."

The frequency data for major accident scenarios identified in this assessment is based on these conservative frequency values.

The 'how big' element of the QRA was conducted using TNO Effects modelling software.

The "so what" element is perhaps the most contentious issue associated with QRA, as one is essentially asking what is an acceptable level of risk, in this case risk of fatality, posed by a facility.

It is widely accepted that "no risk" scenarios do not exist. The occupier of a house with gas fired central heating is exposed to the risk posed by the presence of a natural gas supply in the house. Statistics from the UK Health and Safety Executive (UK HSE Risks associated with Gas Supply, 1993) show that the annual risk of death from gas supply events in the UK (risks include explosion, asphyxiation by fumes from poorly vented heaters, poisoning by gas leaks) is approximately 1.1 in a million. In other words, for every 10 million persons living in houses with a gas supply, 11 will die annually from events related to the supply.

Table 2 below presents the annual fatality rates, and the risk of fatality, for a number of activities (from CIRIA Report 152, 1995) in the UK.

Risk	Annual Fatality Rate (per 1,000, 000 people at risk)	Annual Risk of Fatality
Motorcycling	20,000	1 in 50
Smoking (all causes)	3000	1 in 333
Smoking (cancer)	1200	1 in 830
Fire fighting	800	1 in 1250
Farming	360	1 in 2778
Police work (non-clerical)	220	1 in 4545
Road accidents	100	1 in 10,000
Fires	28	1 in 35,700
Natural gas supply to house	1.1	1 in 909,090
Lightning strike	0.5	1 in 2,000,000

Table 2 Annual Fatality Rates for a Variety of Activities

Kletz has shown that the average industrial worker is exposed to a risk of accidental death of somewhere around 1 x 10^{-3} per year, for all situations (work, home, travel).

3.2 Land Use Planning and Risk Assessment

The Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EU) requires Member States to ensure that the objectives of preventing major accidents and limiting the consequences of such accidents for human health and the environment are taken into account in land use planning policies through controls on the siting of new establishments, modifications to establishments and certain types of new developments in the vicinity of establishments. Under the 2015 COMAH Regulations, the Central Competent Authority (the Health and Safety Authority) provides land use planning advice to planning authorities.

This land use planning assessment has been carried out in accordance with the HSA's *Policy and Approach to COMAH Risk-based Land-use Planning (HSA, 2010).* This approach involves delineating three zones for land use planning guidance purposes, based on the potential risk of fatality from major accident scenarios resulting in damaging levels of thermal radiation (e.g. from pool fires), overpressure (e.g. from vapour cloud explosions) and toxic gas concentrations (e.g. from an uncontrolled toxic gas release).

The HSA has defined the boundaries of the Inner, Middle and Outer Land Use Planning (LUP) zones as:

10E-05/year	Risk of fatality for Inner Zone (Zone 1) boundary
10E-06/year	Risk of fatality for Middle Zone (Zone 2) boundary
10E-07/year	Risk of fatality for Outer Zone (Zone 3) boundary

The process for determining the distances to the boundaries of the inner, middle and outer zones is outlined as follows:

- Determine the consequences of major accident scenarios using the modelling methodologies described in the HSA LUP Policy/Approach Document (HSA, 2010);
- Determine the severity (probability of fatality) using the probit functions specified by the HSA;
- Determine the frequency of the accident (probability of event) using data specified by the HSA;

- Determine the individual risk of fatality as follows:

  Risk = Frequency x Severity

The 2010 HSA Risk-Based LUP Policy/Approach document provides guidance on the type of development appropriate to the inner, middle and outer LUP zones. The advice for each zone is based on the UK Health and Safety Executive (HSE) Land Use Planning Methodology. The methodology sets four levels of sensitivity, with sensitivity increasing from 1 to 4, to describe the development types in the vicinity of a COMAH establishment.

The Sensitivity Levels used in the Land Use Planning Methodology are based on a rationale which allows progressively more severe restrictions to be imposed as the sensitivity of the proposed development increases. The sensitivity levels are:

Level 1	Based on normal working population;
Level 2	Based on the general public – at home and involved in normal activities;
Level 3	Based on vulnerable members of the public (children, those with mobility difficulties or those unable to recognise physical danger); and
Level 4	Large examples of Level 3 and large outdoor examples of Level 2 and Institutional Accommodation.

Table 3 details the matrix that is used by the HSA to advise on suitable development for technical LUP purposes:

Level of Sensitivity	**Inner Zone (Zone 1)**	**Middle Zone (Zone 2)**	**Outer Zone (Zone 3)**
Level 1	✓	✓	✓
Level 2	✗	✓	✓
Level 3	✗	✗	✓
Level 4	✗	✗	✗

Table 3 LUP Matrix

3.3 Land Use Planning and Societal Risk

Vrijling and van Gelder (2004) have defined Societal Risk as:

"the relation between frequency and the number of people suffering from a specified level of harm in a given population from the realisation of specified hazards"

An important distinction in Societal Risk assessment is the number of persons that may be affected by off-site impacts, such as people with restricted mobility or children that may be affected by the need to rapidly evacuate a significant number of people from an area.

It is therefore prudent, when considering the Societal Risk Impacts of a development, to consider the nature and extent of a population which could be located in the vicinity of establishments with major accident hazard potential, or if adjacent lands are not already developed, to consider the nature and extent of a population which should be permitted to be located in this area.

It is recognised that it is not necessary to restrict all access by people to such lands, but it is considered prudent to restrict the number and type of persons which could be impacted.

The HSA LUP Policy and Approach document (HSA, 2010) recommends that for some types of development, particularly those involving large numbers of people, it is likely that the deciding factor from the point of view of land use planning is the societal risk, i.e. the risk of large numbers of people being affected in a single accident.

The HSA specifies the following societal risk criteria:

- Upper societal risk criterion value of 1 in 5000 for 50 fatalities (planning authority should advise against permitting the development)
- Broadly acceptable region of 1 in 100,000 for 10 fatalities (planning authority should not advise against permitting the development)
- Significant risk regions between these two values (planning authority should be advised of HSA approach to Risk-based Land Use Planning)

4.0 LAND USE PLANNING ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND CRITERIA

This COMAH land use planning assessment has been completed in accordance with risk based approach set out in the HSA's *Policy and Approach to COMAH Risk-based Land-use Planning (HSA, 2010).* LUP assessments are completed in the following steps:

- Identify major accident scenarios with reference to the HSA Policy document (HSA, 2010);
- Consequence modelling of major accident scenarios;
- Assign frequencies to major accident scenarios with reference to frequency values outlined in the HSA's Policy document (HSA, 2010);
- Assessment of individual risk and generation of individual risk contours;
- Where necessary, assessment of societal risk using societal risk indices.

4.1 Consequence Assessment

The impacts of physical effects were determined by modelling accident scenarios using TNO Effects Version 11.3.0 modelling software.

4.1.1 Flammable and Overpressure Hazards

The flammable hazards, which may be observed during major accidents, include the following:

Flash Fire:

Flash fires are associated with major accidents involving releases of flammable liquids or gases, which form a gas/vapour cloud which ignites at some point remote from the release point.

Combustion takes place relatively slowly and there is no significant overpressure. It is generally assumed that the thermal effects are limited to people within the flame envelope where there is a high probability of fatality. Flash fires would have a negligible effect on plant and buildings due to the short duration of the fire and the negligible overpressures created.

Vapour Cloud Explosion

A Vapour Cloud Explosion (VCE) may be observed during major accidents. Combustion of a flammable gas-air mixture will occur if the composition of the mixture lies in the flammable range and if an ignition source is available. When ignition occurs in a flammable region of the cloud, the flame will start to propagate away from the ignition source. The combustion products expand causing flow ahead of the flame. Initially this flow will be laminar. Under laminar or near laminar conditions the flame speeds for normal hydrocarbons are in the order of 5 to 30 m/s which is too low to produce any significant blast over-pressure. Under these conditions, the vapour cloud will simply burn, causing a flash fire. In order for a vapour cloud explosion to occur, the vapour cloud must be in a turbulent condition.

Turbulence may arise in a vapour cloud in various ways:

- By the release of the flammable material itself, for instance a jet release from a high pressure vessel.
- By the interaction of the expansion flow ahead of the flame with obstacles

present in a congested area.

In the case of a vapour cloud explosion the principal parameter of interest is the over-pressure observed at various locations.

Fireball and BLEVE

Fireballs are short-lived flames which generally result from the ignition and combustion of turbulent vapour/two-phase (i.e. aerosol) fuels in air. Releases that fuel fireballs are usually near instantaneous and commonly involve the catastrophic failure of pressurised vessels/pipelines. Fireballs can dissipate large amounts of thermal radiation, which away from their visible boundaries, may transmit heat energy that could be hazardous to life and property.

A BLEVE is an explosion which occurs when a storage vessel containing a liquid at a temperature significantly above its boiling point at normal atmospheric pressure, experiences a catastrophic failure. Unlike a vapour cloud explosion, the liquid in question does not have to be flammable, however most of the BLEVEs recorded have been associated with facilities which stored flammable material. The catastrophic failure of a storage vessel and the subsequent rapid vaporisation of the liquid within the vessel produces an explosion overpressure. A BLEVE involving flammable liquid produces both an explosion overpressure and a buoyant fireball.

4.1.2 Physical Effects Modelling

The impacts of physical and health effects on workers and the general public outside of the proposed development boundary were determined by modelling accident scenarios using TNO Effects modelling software.

Thermal radiation exposure criteria is based on the concept of a 'dangerous dose'.

A 'dangerous dose' is defined by the UK Health and Safety Executive as a dose where there is extreme distress to almost everyone, with a substantial proportion of affected persons requiring medical attention and some highly susceptible people might be killed (about 1% fatalities).

4.1.3 Thermal Radiation Criteria

Fire scenarios have the potential to create hazardous heat fluxes. Therefore, thermal radiation on exposed skin poses a risk of fatality.

Potential consequences of damaging radiant heat flux and direct flame impingement are categorised in Table 4 (HSA, 2010, CCPS, 2000, EI, 2007 and McGrattan et al, 2000).

Thermal Flux (kW/m^2)	Consequences
1 – 1.5	Sunburn
5 – 6	Personnel injured (burns) if they are wearing normal clothing and do not escape quickly
8 – 12	Fire escalation if long exposure and no protection
32 – 37.5	Fire escalation if no protection (consider flame impingement)
31.5	US DHUD, limit value to which buildings can be exposed

Thermal Flux (kW/m²)	Consequences
37.5	Process equipment can be impacted, AIChE/CCPS
Up to 350	In flame. Steel structures can fail within several minutes if unprotected or not cooled.

Table 4 Heat Flux Consequences

In relation to persons indoors, the HSA have specified the thermal radiation consequence criteria (from an outdoor fire) detailed in Table 5 (HSA, 2010).

Thermal Flux (kW/m²)	Consequences
> 25.6	Building conservatively assumed to catch fire quickly and so 100% fatality probability
12.7 – 25.6	People are assumed to escape outdoors, and so have a risk of fatality corresponding to that outdoors
< 12.7	People are assumed to be protected, so 0% fatality probability

Table 5 Heat Flux Consequences Indoors

Thermal Dose Unit (TDU) is used to measure exposure to thermal radiation. It is a function of intensity (power per unit area) and exposure time:

$$\text{Thermal Dose} = I^{1.33}\, t$$

where the Thermal Dose Units (TDUs) are $(kW/m^2)^{4/3}.s$, I is thermal radiation intensity (kW/m^2) and t is exposure duration (s).

The HSA recommends that the Eisenberg probit function (HSA, 2010) is used to determine probability of fatality to persons outdoors from thermal radiation as follows:

$$\text{Probit} = -14.9 + 2.56 \ln (I^{1.33}\, t)$$

I	Thermal radiation intensity (kW/m²)
t	exposure duration (s)

Probit (Probability Unit) functions are used to convert the probability of an event occurring to percentage certainty that an event will occur. The probit variable is related to probability as follows (CCPS, 2000):

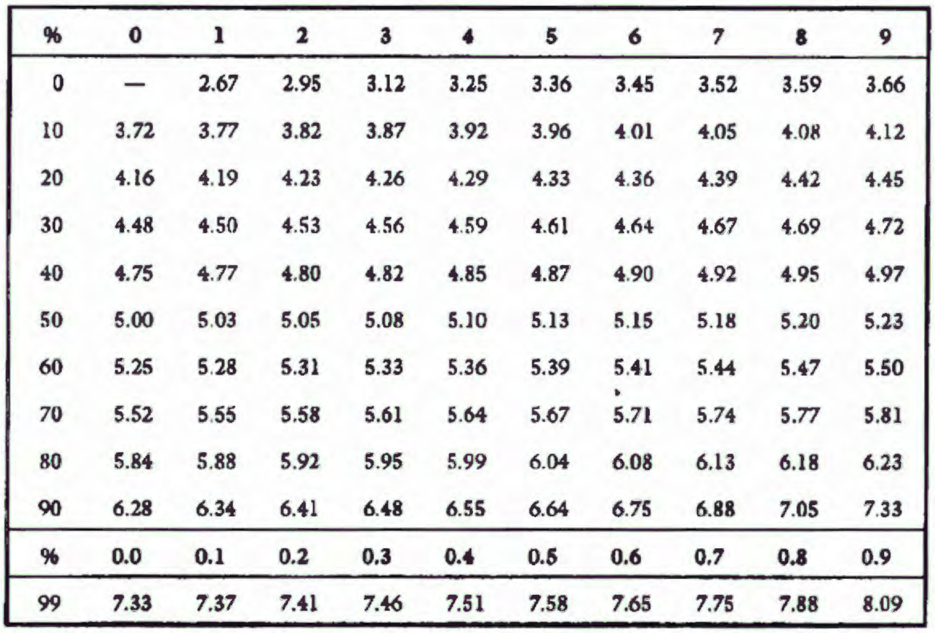
$$P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{Y-5} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right) du$$

where P is the probability of percentage, Y is the probit variable, and u is an integration variable. The probit variable is normally distributed and has a mean value of 5 and a standard deviation of 1.

The Probit to percentage conversion equation is (CCPS, 2000):

$$P = 50\left[1 + \frac{Y-5}{|Y-5|} erf\left(\frac{|Y-5|}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right]$$

The relationship between Probit and percentage certainty is presented in Table 6 (CCPS, 2000).



%	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	—	2.67	2.95	3.12	3.25	3.36	3.45	3.52	3.59	3.66
10	3.72	3.77	3.82	3.87	3.92	3.96	4.01	4.05	4.08	4.12
20	4.16	4.19	4.23	4.26	4.29	4.33	4.36	4.39	4.42	4.45
30	4.48	4.50	4.53	4.56	4.59	4.61	4.64	4.67	4.69	4.72
40	4.75	4.77	4.80	4.82	4.85	4.87	4.90	4.92	4.95	4.97
50	5.00	5.03	5.05	5.08	5.10	5.13	5.15	5.18	5.20	5.23
60	5.25	5.28	5.31	5.33	5.36	5.39	5.41	5.44	5.47	5.50
70	5.52	5.55	5.58	5.61	5.64	5.67	5.71	5.74	5.77	5.81
80	5.84	5.88	5.92	5.95	5.99	6.04	6.08	6.13	6.18	6.23
90	6.28	6.34	6.41	6.48	6.55	6.64	6.75	6.88	7.05	7.33

%	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
99	7.33	7.37	7.41	7.46	7.51	7.58	7.65	7.75	7.88	8.09

Table 6 Conversion from Probits to Percentage

For long duration fires, such as jet fires, it is generally reasonable to assume an effective exposure duration of 75 seconds to take account of the time required to escape (HSA, 2010). It is noted that this is a conservative estimation of the time taken to escape and is used in consequence assessment as the maximum exposure duration for heat radiation.

With respect to exposure to thermal radiation outdoors, the Eisenberg probit relationship implies:

- 1% fatality – 966 TDUs (6.8 kW/m^2 for 75 s exposure duration) (Dangerous Dose)
- 10% fatality – 1452 TDUs (9.23 kW/m^2 for 75 s exposure duration)
- 50% fatality – 2387 TDUs (13.4 kW/m^2 for 75 s exposure duration)

4.1.4 Overpressure Criteria

Explosions scenarios can result in damaging overpressures, especially when flammable vapour/air mixtures are ignited in a congested area. Table 7 below describes blast damage for various overpressure levels (Mannan, 2012).

Side-on Overpressure (mbar)	Description of Damage
1.5	Annoying noise
2	Occasional breaking of large window panes already under strain
3	Loud noise; sonic boom glass failure
7	Breakage of small windows under strain
10	Threshold for glass breakage
20	"Safe distance", probability of 0.95 of no serious damage beyond this value; some damage to house ceilings; 10% window glass broken
30	Limited minor structural damage
35 – 70	Large and small windows usually shattered; occasional damage to window frames
>35	Damage level for "Light Damage"
50	Minor damage to house structures
80	Partial demolition of houses, made uninhabitable
70 - 150	Corrugated asbestos shattered. Corrugated steel or aluminium panels fastenings fail, followed by buckling; wood panel (standard housing) fastenings fail; panels blown in
100	Steel frame of clad building slightly distorted
150	Partial collapse of walls and roofs of houses
150-200	Concrete or cinderblock walls, not reinforced, shattered
>170	Damage level for "Moderate Damage"
180	Lower limit of serious structural damage 50% destruction of brickwork of houses
200	Heavy machines in industrial buildings suffered little damage; steel frame building distorted and pulled away from foundations
200 – 280	Frameless, self-framing steel panel building demolished; rupture of oil storage tanks
300	Cladding of light industrial buildings ruptured
350	Wooden utility poles snapped; tall hydraulic press in building slightly damaged
350 – 500	Nearly complete destruction of houses
>350	Damage level for "Severe Damage"
500	Loaded tank car overturned
500 – 550	Unreinforced brick panels, 25 - 35 cm thick, fail by shearing or flexure
600	Loaded train boxcars completely demolished
700	Probable total destruction of buildings; heavy machine tools moved and badly damaged

Table 7 *Blast Damage*

There are a number of modes of explosion injury including eardrum rupture, lung haemorrhage, whole body displacement injury, missile injury, burns and toxic exposure. Table 8 describes injury criteria from blast overpressure including probability of eardrum rupture and probability of fatality due to lung haemorrhage.

Probability of Eardrum Rupture (%)	**Peak overpressure (mbar)**
1 (threshold)	165
10	194
50	435
90	840
Probability of Fatality due to Lung Haemorrhage (%)	**Peak overpressure (mbar)**
1 (threshold)	1000
10	1200
50	1400
90	1750

Table 8 *Injury Criteria from Explosion Overpressure*

The HSA recommends that the Hurst, Nussey and Pape probit function (HSA, 2010) is used to determine probability of fatality to persons outdoors from overpressure as follows:

$$Probit = 1.47 + 1.35 \ln P$$

P Blast overpressure (psi)

The Hurst, Nussey and Pape probit relationship implies:

- 1% fatality – 168 mbar (Dangerous Dose)
- 10% fatality – 365 mbar
- 50% fatality – 942 mbar

The HSA uses relationships published by the Chemical Industries Association (CIA) to determine the probability of fatality for building occupants exposed to blast overpressure. The CIA has developed relationships for 4 categories of buildings (CIA, 2010):

- Category 1: hardened structure building (special construction, no windows);
- Category 2: typical office block (four storey, concrete frame and roof, brick block wall panels);
- Category 3: typical domestic dwelling (two storey, brick walls, timber floors); and
- Category 4: 'portacabin' type timber construction, single storey.

The CIA relationships imply the overpressure levels corresponding to probabilities of fatality of 1%, 10% and 50% detailed in Table 9 below.

Probability of fatality	**Overpressure Level, mbar**			
	Category 1	**Category 2**	**Category 3**	**Category 4**
1% fatality (dangerous dose)	435	100	50	50
10% fatality	519	183	139	115
50% fatality	590	284	300	242

Table 9 *Blast Overpressure Consequences Indoors*

For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that the vulnerability of building occupants in the vicinity of the proposed development to side-on overpressure are represented by Category 2 type structures.

4.1.5 Modelling Parameters

4.1.5.1 Weather Conditions

Weather conditions at the time of a major accident have a significant impact on the consequences of the event. Typically, high wind speeds increase the impact of fires, particularly pool fires, while the associated turbulence dilutes vapour clouds, reducing the impact of toxic and flammable gas releases.

Atmospheric Stability Class and Wind Speed

Atmospheric stability describes the amount of turbulence in the atmosphere. The stability depends on the windspeed, time of day, and other conditions. Atmospheric stability classes are described in Table 10 (DNV, PHAST supporting documentation).

Wind speed (m/s)	Day: Solar Radiation			Night: Cloud Cover		
	Strong	Moderate	Slight	Thin, <40%	Moderate	Overcast, >80%
2	A	A-B	B	-	-	D
2 – 3	A-B	B	C	E	F	D
3 – 5	B	B-C	C	D	E	D
5 – 6	C	C-D	D	D	D	D
6	C	D	D	D	D	D

Table 10 Atmospheric Stability Class

Stability classes are described as follows:

- A very unstable (sunny with light winds)
- B unstable (moderately sunny, stronger winds than class A)
- C slightly unstable – very windy/sunny or overcast/light wind
- D neutral – little sun and high wind or overcast night
- E stable – moderately stable – less overcast and windy than class D
- F very stable – night with moderate clouds and light/moderate winds

The following Pasquill stability/wind speed pairs are specified by the HSA in Ireland for consequence modelling:

- Average weather conditions are represented by stability category D and a wind speed of 5 m/s, i.e. Category D5;
- Worst case conditions for toxic dispersion are represented by stability category F and a wind speed of 2 m/s, i.e. Category F2;
- A wind speed of 10 m/s represents the worst case condition for fire scenarios, with stability category D, i.e. Category D10.

Wind Direction and Ambient Temperature

The nearest synoptic metrological station to the Huntstown establishment for which long term meteorological data is available is at Dublin Airport.

Figure 4 illustrates a wind rose for Dublin Airport (1989 – 2018). It can be seen that the prevailing wind direction is from the south west (240°).

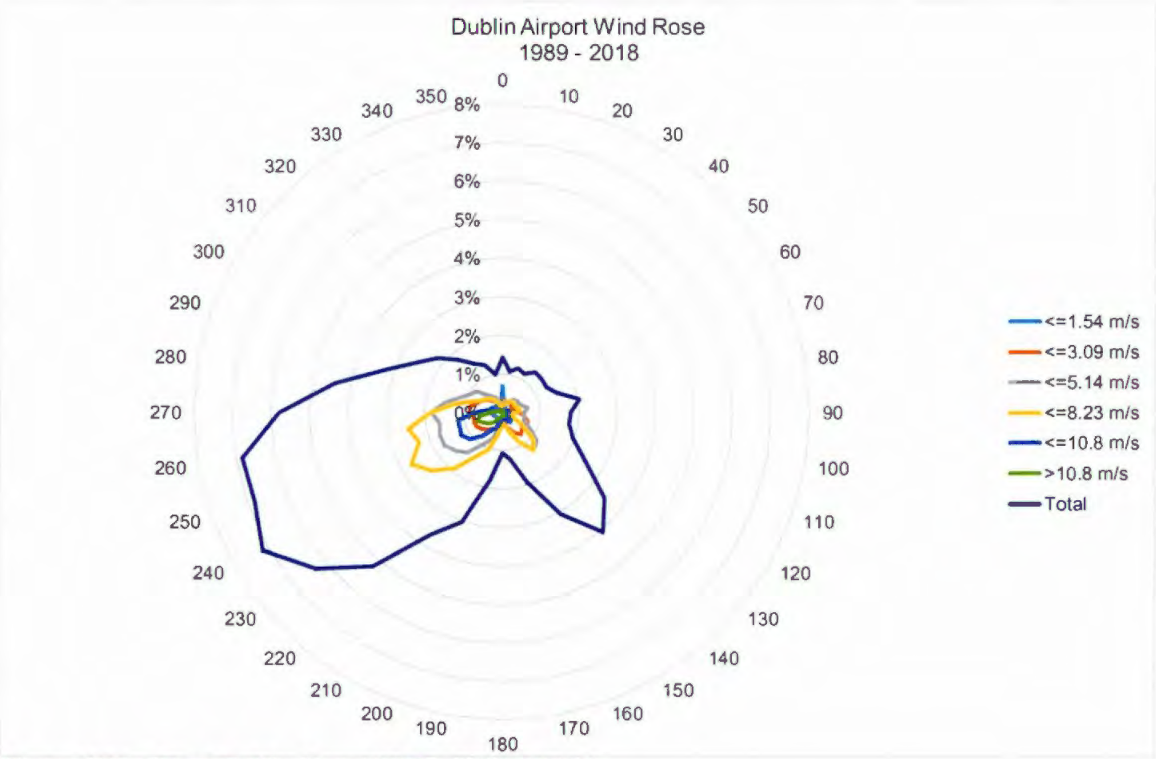


Figure 4 Wind Rose Dublin Airport 1989 – 2018 (Met.ie)

Ambient Temperature

The ambient and surface temperature conditions significantly impact the results of the consequence modelling. Typically, atmospheric temperatures in the Dublin area range from -12.2°C to 28.7°C through the year (Dublin Airport 1989 – 2018 averages, www.met.ie).

According to the weather data recorded between 1980 and 2018 at Dublin Airport, the average atmospheric temperature observed is 9.8°C. Therefore, an ambient temperature of 10°C has been selected to represent typical temperature conditions at the site.

Ambient Humidity

Weather data for Dublin Airport, monthly and annual mean and extreme values datasheet supplied by Met Éireann, indicates a mean morning (09:00 UTC) relative humidity of 83% and a mean afternoon (15:00 UTC) humidity of 73.3%. Therefore, for this assessment, a representative ambient humidity of 80% has been assumed.

4.1.5.2 Surface Roughness

Surface roughness describes the roughness of the surface over which the cloud is dispersing. Typical values for the surface roughness are as follows (DNV, PHAST supporting documentation):

Roughness length	Description
0.0002 m	Open water, at least 5 km
0.005 m	Mud flats, snow, no vegetation
0.03 m	Open flat terrain, grass, few isolated objects
0.1 m	Low crops, occasional large obstacles, x/h > 20
0.25 m	High crops, scattered large objects, 15 < x/h < 20
0.5 m	Parkland, bushes, numerous obstacles, x/h < 15
1.0 m	Regular large obstacles coverage (suburb, forest)
3.0 m	City centre with high and low rise buildings

Table 11 Surface Roughness

The terrain within the vicinity of the site is comprised of mainly fields with some industrial plants. A surface roughness length of 1 m has been selected for the study.

4.2 Individual Risk Assessment Methodology

TNO Riskcurves Version 11.3.0 modelling software is used in this assessment to calculate individual risk of fatality contours and risk based land use planning zones associated with major accident scenarios.

5.0 IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR ACCIDENT HAZARDS

A major accident is defined in the 2015 COMAH Regulations as:

> *"an occurrence such as a major emission, fire, or explosion resulting from uncontrolled developments in the course of the operation of any establishment covered by these Regulations, and leading to serious danger to human health or the environment, immediate or delayed, inside or outside the establishment, and involving one or more dangerous substances"*

5.1 Vapour Cloud Explosion Scenario

There is potential for a semi-confined VCE as a result of a leak of natural gas within a turbine enclosure at Phase 1 turbine hall. The HSA LUP guidance species the size of the flammable cloud to be taken as the volume of the region where the release may occur (i.e. building volume). The turbine enclosures has an estimated volume of 944 m^3.

Individual risks of fatality can be calculated using a probit of $Y = 1.47+1.35\ln(P)$, with P in psi (Hurst, Nussey and Pape, 1989) for the risk to people outdoors, and the Chemical Industries Association (CIA, 2003) vulnerability curves for the risk to people indoors. See Section 4.1.4 herein.

5.2 Jet Fire Scenario

The HSA LUP guidance document advises that for sites such as Power Stations the most significant major accident risk is associated with potential jet fires from the gas pipelines.

Huntstown Power Station is supplied with high pressure natural gas from a pipeline at the Gas Network Ireland (GNI) AGI.

The AGI is secured by fencing, locked and regularly maintained by GNI (Huntstown personnel do not have access to it). An emergency shutoff valve on the high-pressure supply pipeline can be activated from the main control room, it is pneumatically operated and fail closed. The area is ATEX rated.

Information on the GNI high pressure natural gas pipeline that supplies natural gas to Huntstown Power Station was obtained from GNI is as follows:

- 300 mm diameter
- 70 bar design pressure

The 'Wilson Model' (TNO Yellow Book, 2005) models discharge from a long pipeline.

The initial release rate mainly depends on the pipe diameter (full bore rupture scenario) or hole size, the friction flow inside the pipeline depending on the wall roughness and the initial pressure inside the pipeline. Because of the release, the pressure inside the pipeline will drop in the region of the leak firs. The pressure drop 'travels' along the length of the pipeline with a velocity equal to the sound velocity. This causes the gas release to become non-stationary until the pressure drop reaches the end of the pipeline. The ongoing release can be assumed to be stationary and continuous until the pipeline is empty.

5.3 Pool Fire Scenario

There is potential for a pool fire as a result of a release of fuel oil from the storage tank. In order for a fire to occur at the fuel oil storage tank, it would be necessary for an accidental release of fuel to occur, for an ignition source to be present and for the released fuel oil to ignite (which is extremely unlikely at ambient temperature).

The flash point of DERV fuel oil is 68 °C, and this is the lowest temperature at which it can form an ignitable mixture with air. The fuel oil tanks are at atmospheric temperature and pressure.

The HSA COMAH LUP Guidelines (HSA, 2010) identify the following major accident events associated with large pool fires at fuel storage sites:

1. A major unbunded pool fire extending up to 100 m from the bund wall, with a total frequency of at least 10E-04/year (for a small installation, and increasing for larger installations to ensure that the risks close to large sites are not less than those for small sites, e.g. based on an event frequency of 10E-04/(100π) per metre/year along a locus 50 m from the vessel storage area).
2. A pool fire which covers the entire surface of the bund with a higher frequency of 10E-03/year.

The worst case event is taken to be a circular pool fire located adjacent to the storage bund (i.e. due to bund overtopping or bund failure). The radius (R) of the fire is taken to be given by:

$$R = 6.85\ V^{0.44537}$$

with R in metres and V (volume of liquid in pool) in cubic metres, subject to a maximum diameter of 100 m (which occurs when V = 87 m^3), which should not normally be exceeded (unless there are special circumstances). It is typically assumed that 50% of the maximum vessel contents may overtop the bund, which implies that the maximum 100m pool diameter occurs for vessels of over 175 m^3.

The distances to thermal doses of 1800, 1000 and 500 tdu can be modelled with the value for the SEP of Xylene (surrogate for all hydrocarbons other than class I) set at 25 kW/m^2 and at 52 kW/m^2 in the case of Pentane (surrogate for class I)).

The levels of thermal radiation as a function of distance from the centre of the pool can be calculated using any standard pool fire model. The calculations are undertaken for 5 m/s wind speed, and that the radiation levels taken are those calculated in the downwind direction (this will be conservative). Risks of fatality are then calculated using the standard Eisenberg probit and an assumption that people would be exposed for a period of 75 seconds (at a constant thermal radiation level).

5.4 Fireball and BLEVE

There is a potential for a BLEVE and Fireball following tank rupture the LPG storage tank.

The HSA COMAH LUP guidelines (2010) specifies a frequency of 10-4 /year. This is deliberately chosen as being relatively high as it is intended to cover sites with more than one LPG vessel (up to about 10). If there are only a few vessels, and the HSA is satisfied that there is a high probability that the measures in place at the site would mitigate against BLEVEs occurring, then a lower frequency of 10-5 /year per vessel may be adopted.

6.0 LAND USE PLANNING ASSESSMENT OF MAJOR ACCIDENT HAZARDS AT PROPOSED OCGT PLANT

The following major accident scenarios at the Huntstown Power Station that could have consequence effects at the proposed Substation development are assessed herein:

- Vapour Cloud Explosion in a turbine enclosure;
- Jet fire from natural gas AGI area;
- Fireball and BLEVE from LPG tank rupture;
- Uncontained pool fire from Fuel Oil tank rupture and overtop.

6.1 Natural Gas Vapour Cloud Explosion at Turbine Enclosure

In the event of ignition of a flammable cloud of vapour following a leak of natural gas within the gas turbine enclosure, there is the potential for a vapour cloud explosion to occur with damaging levels of peak overpressure.

6.1.1 <u>VCE Model Inputs</u>

TNO Effects Version 11.3.0 was used to model a VCE in one of the turbine enclosures.

It is assumed that an accidental release of natural gas occurs in the turbine enclosure of the Phase 1 turbine hall. In order for a vapour cloud explosion to occur, the concentration of natural gas must lie between the lower and upper flammable limits. It is assumed that concentration within the turbine enclosure is a stoichiometric mixture of air and flammable gas. The complete combustion equation for methane is:

$$CH_4 + 2O_2 = CO_2 + 2H_2O$$

The volume of the turbine enclosure was estimated as 944 m^3. The (mass) fraction of methane within this volume was calculated as 0.056 and the total flammable mass was calculated as 63.73kg.

The VCE model inputs are detailed in Table 12:

Parameter	Units	Value	Source
Chemical name		methane	-
Temperature	°C	5	Huntstown
Volume of turbine hall	m^3	944	Huntstown documents
Flammable mass	kg	63.73	Mass of methane assuming stoichiometric mixture of air and flammable vapour
Fraction of flammable cloud confined	-	1	Confined VCE within turbine enclosure
Curve number	-	7	Strong deflagration – assume high ignition energy, high obstruction and confined conditions
Wind direction	deg	240	Prevailing wind direction at nearest synoptic met station

Table 12 Natural Gas VCE in Phase 1 Turbine Enclosure: Model Inputs

6.1.2 VCE Model Outputs

The model outputs are detailed in Table 13.

Parameter	Units	Value
Confined mass in explosive range	kg	63.73
Total combustion energy	MJ	3188.5
Maximum peak overpressure	bar	1.04

Table 13 Natural Gas VCE Phase 1 Turbine Enclosure: Model Outputs

The following figures illustrate the overpressure effects following a Natural Gas VCE at the Phase 1 Turbine Enclosure

- Figure 5 Natural Gas VCE in Phase 1 Turbine Enclosure: Overpressure vs Distance

- Figure 6 Natural Gas VCE in Phase 1 Turbine Enclosure: Probability of Fatality vs Distance

Mortality results are presented for receptors outdoors and indoors in the following types of structures:

- Category 2 structures, typical office block – representative of occupied buildings on site
- Category 3 structures, residential dwellings

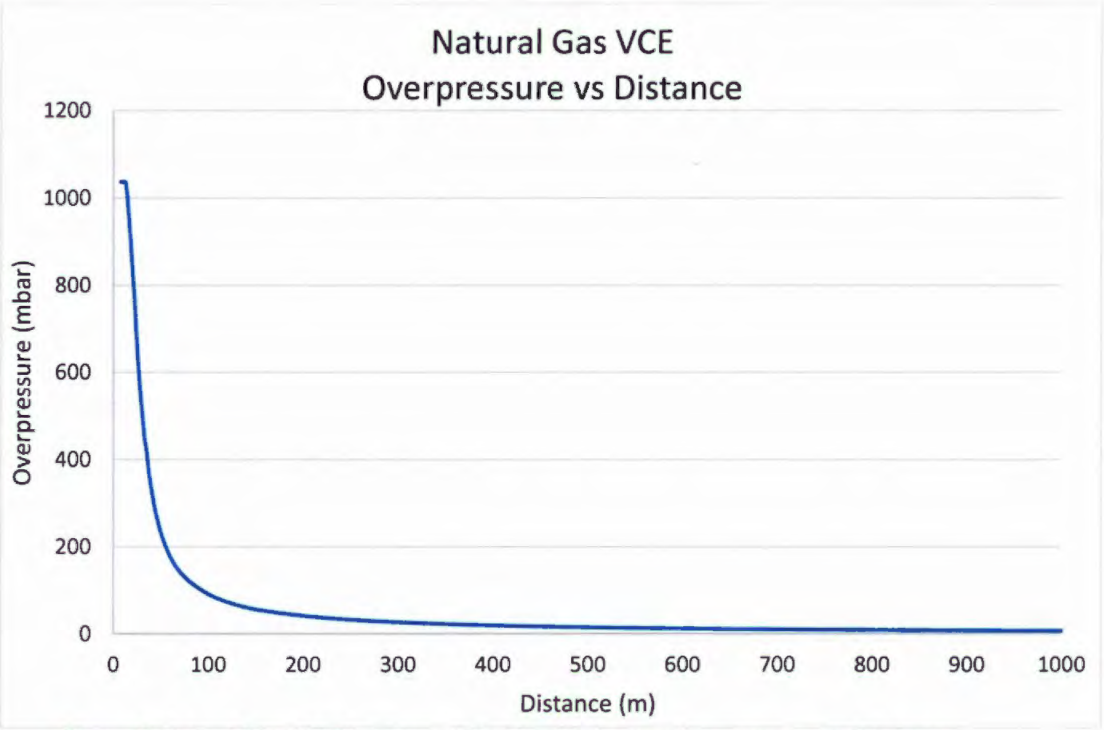


Figure 5 Natural Gas VCE in Phase 1 Turbine Enclosure: Overpressure vs Distance

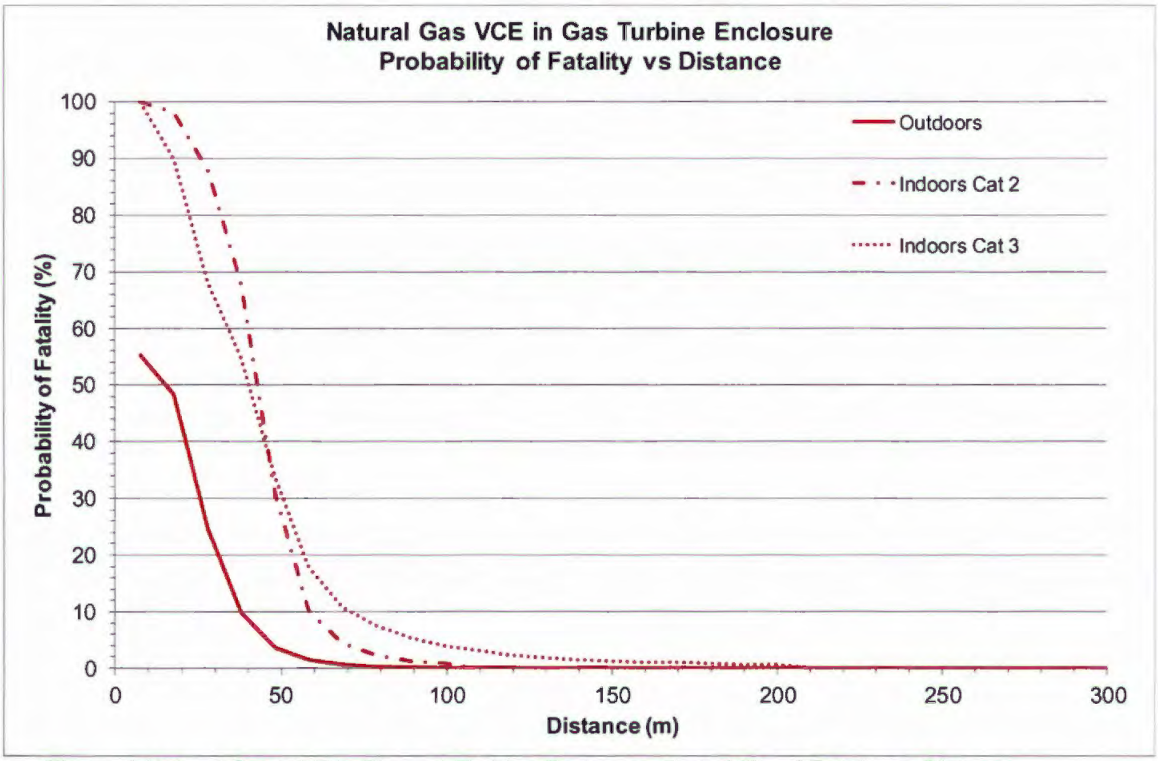


Figure 6 Natural Gas VCE in Phase 1 Turbine Enclosure: Probability of Fatality vs Distance

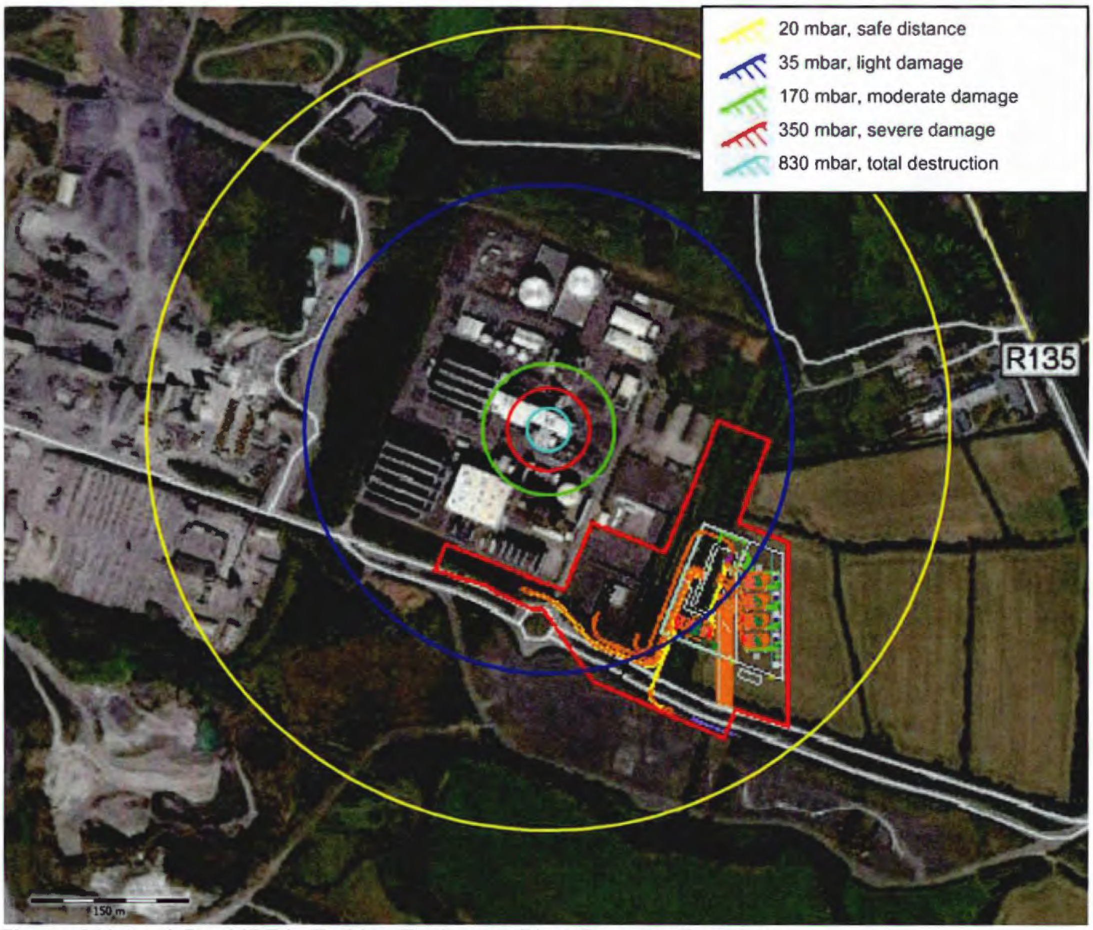


Figure 8 Natural Gas VCE in Turbine Enclosure: Blast Damage Contours

Figure 9 Natural Gas VCE in Turbine Enclosure: Outdoor Mortality Contours

In the event of a VCE in the Phase 1 Turbine Enclosure the following is concluded:

- Overpressure levels corresponding to safe and light damage extends to the proposed Substation development;
- Overpressure levels corresponding to 1% mortality outdoors do not extend to the proposed Substation development;
- Overpressure levels corresponding to 1% mortality indoors (Cat. 2) do not extend to the proposed Substation development.

It is concluded that a VCE in the Phase 1 Turbine Enclosure is not expected to result in equipment damage or fatalities at the proposed Substation development.

6.1.3 VCE Frequency

The HSA specifies a likelihood of 1E-04 per year when assessing Vapour Cloud Explosion scenarios in processing areas, for land use planning purposes.

6.2 Natural Gas Jet Fire

Information on the GNI high pressure natural gas pipeline that supplies natural gas to Huntstown Power Station was obtained from GNI as follows:

- 300 mm diameter;
- 70 bar design pressure;
- Approximately 1.91 km from Kilshane AGI to Huntstown AGI

The "Wilson Model" (TNO Yellow Book, 2005) models discharge from a long pipeline.

The initial release rate mainly depends on the pipe diameter (full bore rupture scenario) or hole size, the friction of the flow inside the pipeline depending on the wall roughness and the initial pressure inside the pipeline. Because of the release, the pressure inside the pipeline will drop in the region of the leak at first. The pressure drop 'travels' along the length of the pipeline, with a velocity equal to the sound velocity. This causes the gas release to become non-stationary until the pressure drop reaches the end of the pipeline. The ongoing release can be assumed to be stationary and continuous until the pipeline is empty.

6.2.1 Discharge Model Inputs

The long pipeline model inputs are detailed in Table 14.

Parameter	Units	Value	Source
Chemical name		Methane	-
Initial temperature	°C	10	Assume average ambient temperature
Initial (absolute) pressure in pipeline	bar	70	Huntstown
Pipeline diameter	mm	300	GNI Drawings
Pipeline length	km	1.91	Estimated length from Kilshane AGI to Huntstown AGI (GNI drawings and google earth)
Hole type		Guillotine fracture	Assume pipeline rupture

Table 14 High Pressure Natural Gas Supply Pipeline Rupture: Discharge Model Inputs

6.2.2 Discharge Model Outputs

The long pipeline model calculates the drop off in release rate with time, and also the "Purple Book" representative release rate over time in 5 steps, as illustrated on Figure 10.

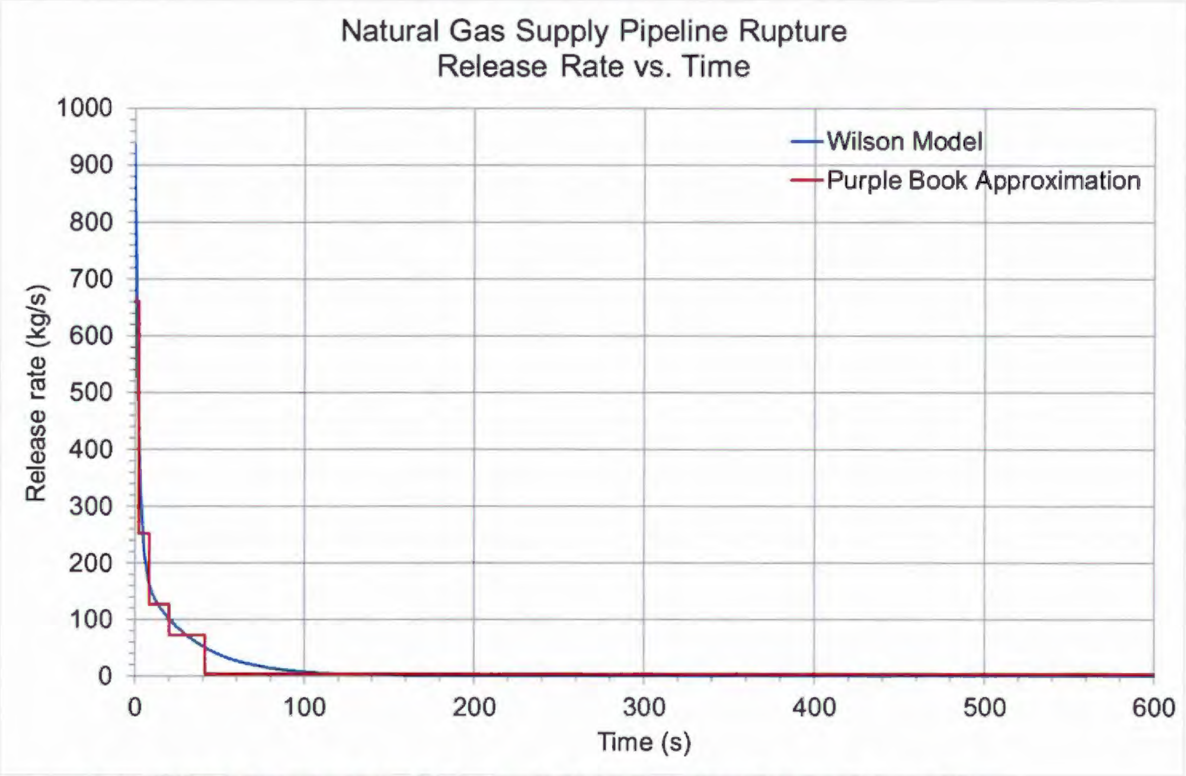


Figure 10 High Pressure Natural Gas Supply Pipeline Rupture: Release Rate vs. Time

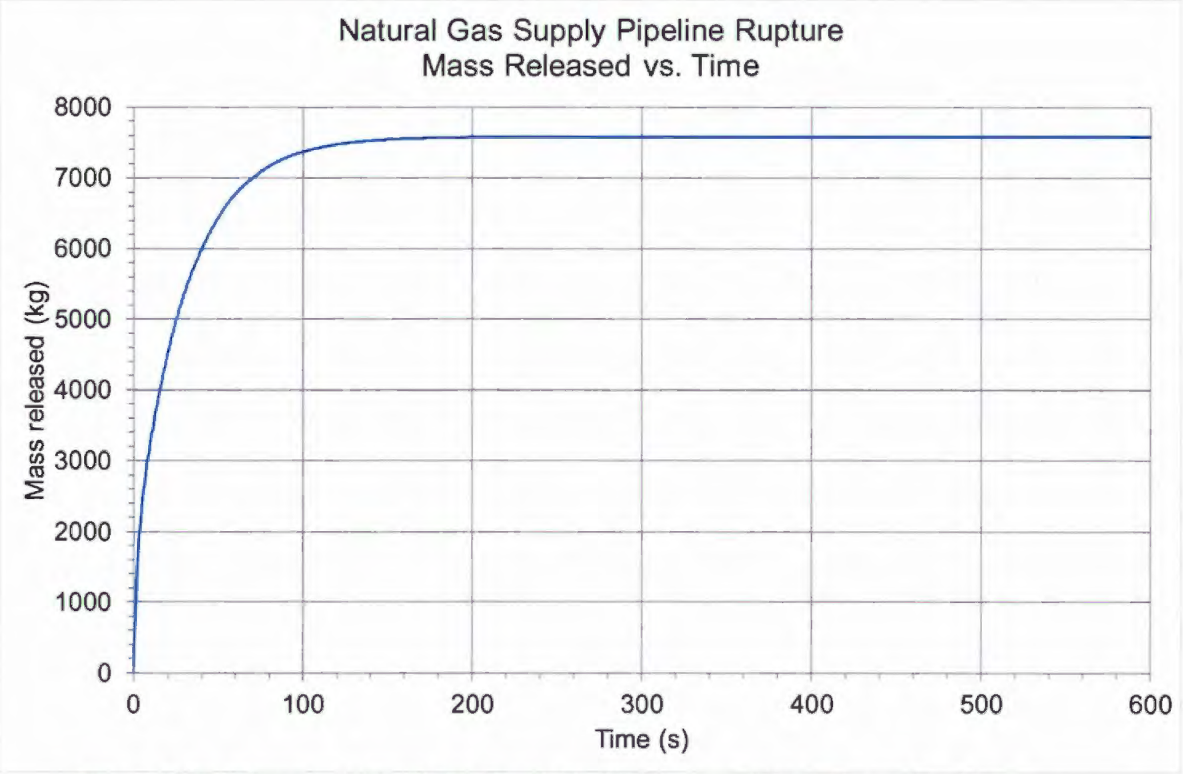


Figure 11 High Pressure Natural Gas Supply Pipeline Rupture: Mass Released vs. Time

The long pipeline model outputs are as follows:

Pipeline volume	135 m^3
Initial mass in the pipe	7,539.3 kg
Average mass flow rate	12.6 kg/s
Maximum mass flow rate	935 kg/s

Effects approximates the time-varying source term into five discrete time segments with constant outflow conditions by dividing the total mass released evenly over these five time segments – the Purple Book Approximation on the Release rate vs. Time chart above.

The following release rates are calculated for the five discrete time segments:

Segment	Time period	Release rate
1	0 – 2.29 s	660.77 kg/s
2	2.29 – 8.32s	251.51 kg/s
3	8.32 – 20.34 s	126.21 kg/s
4	20.34 – 42.26 s	72.5 kg/s
5	42.26 – 600 s	2.77 kg/s

TNO recommends that the following rules can be followed:

- For flammable substances, the outflow conditions are equal to the conditions of the first (highest) segment, having approximated the time-varying release with five time segments.

As natural gas is extremely flammable, the outflow conditions that input to the jet fire and flash fire models are equivalent to the first segment. Therefore, the mass flow rate that is input to the jet fire or flash fire models is taken as 660.77 kg/s.

6.2.3 Jet Fire Model Inputs

The inputs for the Jet Fire model are detailed in Table 15

Parameter	Units	Value	Source
Chemical name		Methane	-
Mass flow rate	kg/s	660.77	Long pipeline model output
Exit temperature	°C	10	Assume average ambient
Exit pressure	bar	70	Pipeline design pressure
Hole diameter	mm	300	Pipe rupture scenario
Outflow angle	deg	0	Assume horizontal release (worst case scenario)
Release height	m	1	Assumption
Ambient temperature	°C	10	Dublin Airport 1989 – 2018 averages, www.met.ie
Wind speed	m/s	2, 5, 10	HSA recommended wind speed for fire models
Receptor height	m	1.5	Assumed

Table 15 Natural Gas Jet Fire at GNI AGI: Model Inputs

6.2.4 Jet Fire Model Outputs

The Jet Fire model outputs are detailed Table 16.

Parameter	Units	2 m/s	5 m/s	10 m/s
Type of flow of met	-	Choked	Choked	Choked
Exit velocity of expanding jet	m/s	886	886	886
Angle between hold and flame axis (alpha)	deg	0	0	0
Frustum lift off height	m	64.505	51.792	42.781
Width of frustum base	m	13.041	1.8758	0.71537
Width of frustum tip	m	84.747	70.25	60.368
Length of frustum (flame)	m	258.02	207.17	171.13
Surface area of frustum	m²	45788	27667	19529
Surface emissive power	kW/m²	88.086	145.78	206.52

Table 16 Natural Gas Jet Fire at GNI AGI: Model Outputs

The jet fire frustum shape, and thermal radiation and probability of fatality with distance are illustrated on the following figures.

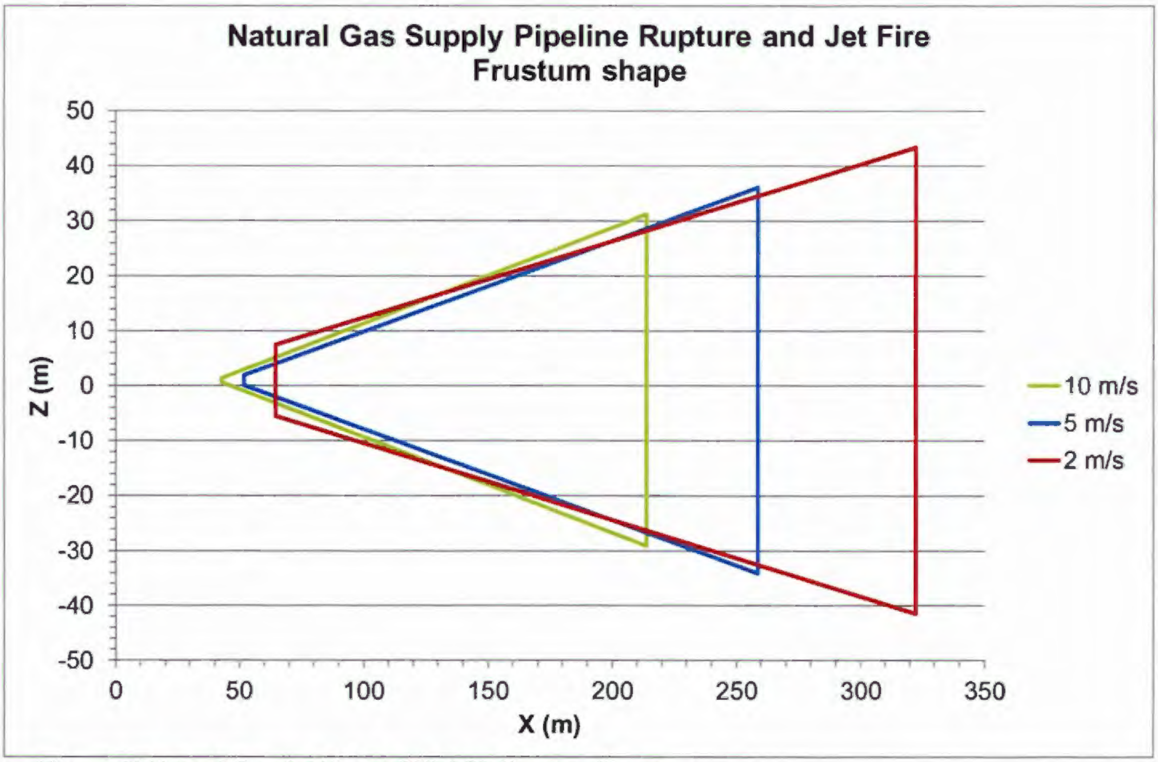


Figure 12 Natural Gas Jet Fire at GNI AGI: Frustum Shape

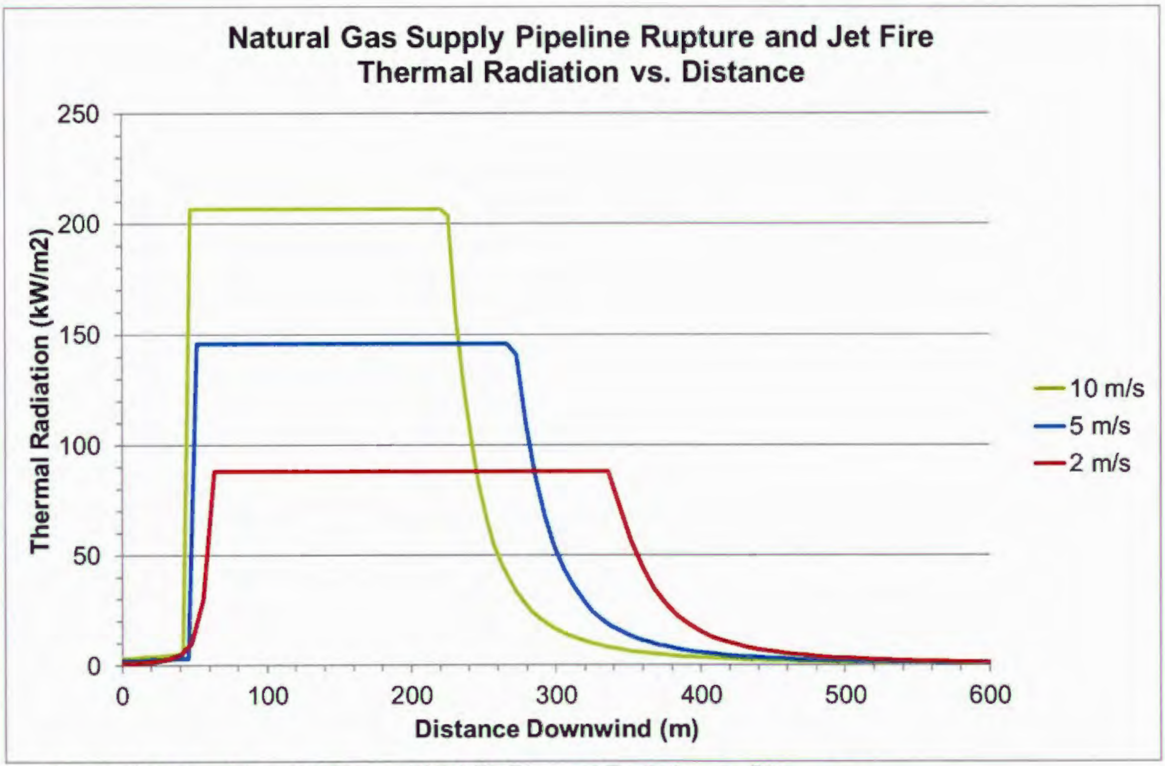


Figure 13 Natural Gas Jet Fire at GNI AGI: Thermal Radiation vs. Distance

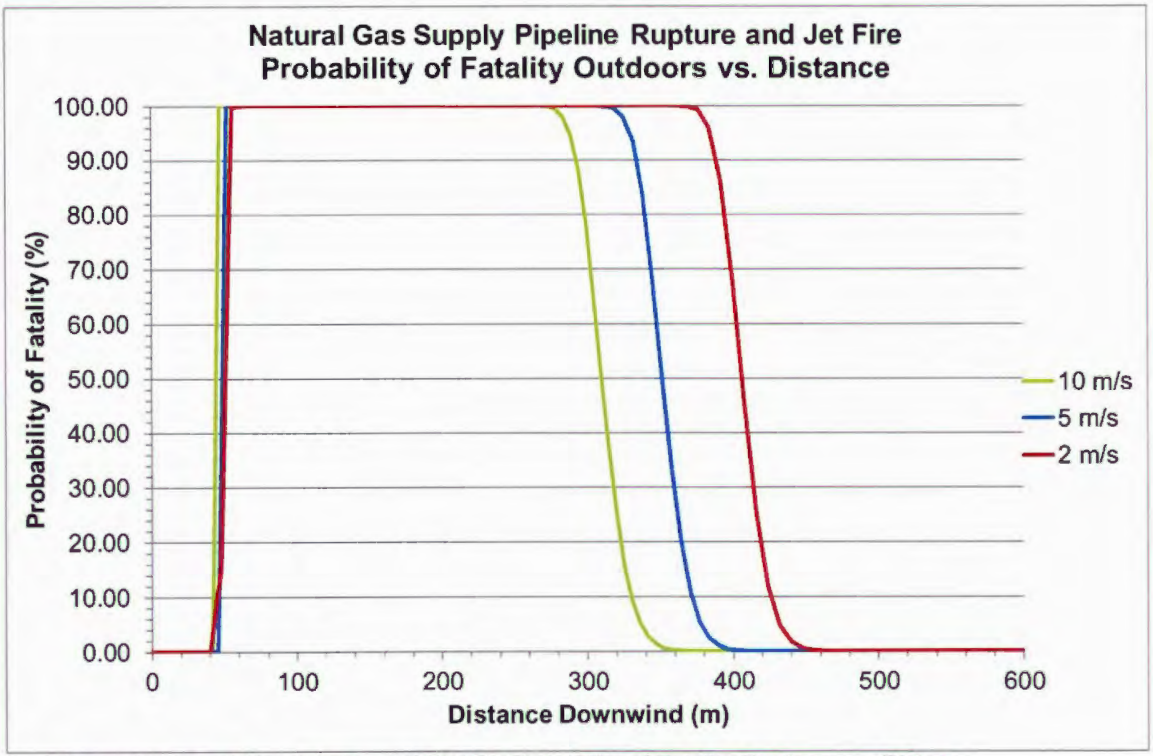


Figure 14 Natural Gas Jet Fire at GNI AGI: Probability of Fatality Outdoors vs. Distance

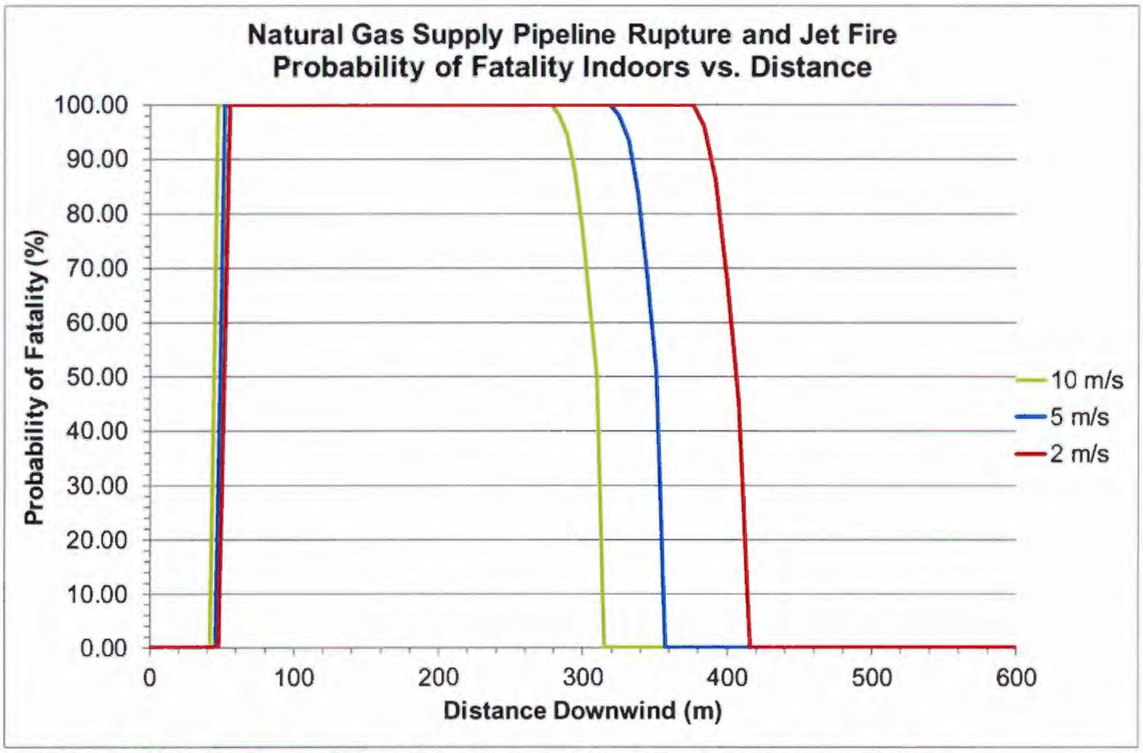


Figure 15 Natural Gas Jet Fire at GNI AGI: Probability of Fatality Indoors vs. Distance

Table 17 details distances to specified thermal radiation levels associated with

- the threshold of morality
- 1%, 10% and 50% mortality outdoors
- 0% mortality and 100% mortality indoors
- damage to process equipment

Consequence	Thermal radiation level (kW/m^2)	Distance (m)		
		2 m/s	5 m/s	10 m/s
Threshold of fatality	4.1	479	428	387
1% mortality outdoors	6.8	444	390	349
0% mortality indoors	12.7	409	354	313
100% mortality indoors	25.6	379	324	282
Equipment damage	37.5	365	310	269

Table 17 Natural Gas Jet Fire at GNI AGI: Calculated Distances at Specified Thermal Radiation Levels

Thermal radiation contours and effect areas are presented on the following figures (for the worst case wind speed scenario):

- Figure 17 *Natural Gas Jet Fire at GNI AGI: Indoor Mortality and Equipment Damage Contours*
-

-

Figure *16 Natural Gas Jet Fire at GNI AGI: Outdoor* Mortality Contours

- Figure 17 *Natural Gas Jet Fire at GNI AGI: Indoor Mortality and Equipment Damage Contours*

Figure 16 Natural Gas Jet Fire at GNI AGI: Outdoor Mortality Contours

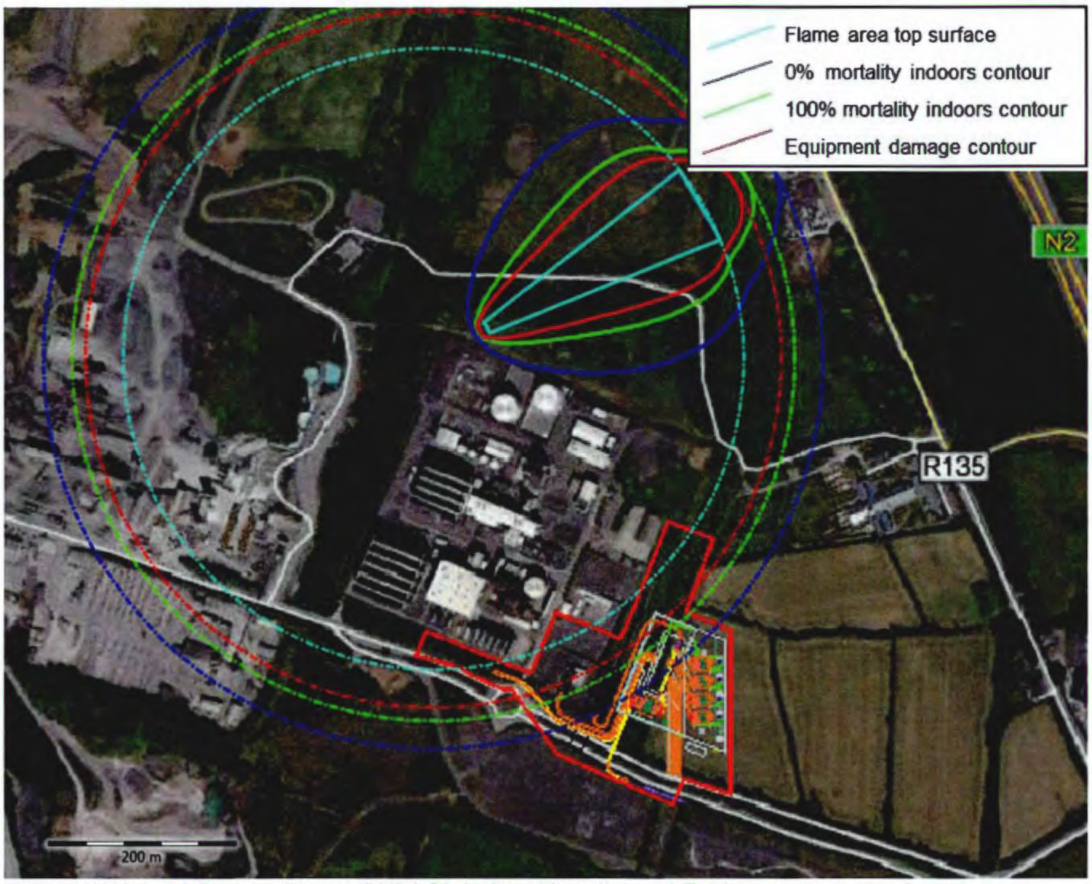


Figure 17 Natural Gas Jet Fire at GNI AGI: Indoor Mortality and Equipment Damage Contours

In the event of a natural gas jet fire following rupture of the natural gas supply line at the GNI AGI, the following is concluded:

- The jet flame measures up to 258 m in length (depending on wind speed)
- The thermal radiation level corresponding to 1% mortality outdoors extends to the proposed Substation development; therefore, there is a possibility of fatality to persons outdoors in the event of a jet fire.
- The thermal radiation level corresponding to 100% mortality indoors extends to the proposed development but does not extend to any buildings on site.
- The thermal radiation level corresponding to equipment damage extends to the proposed Substation. There is potential for damage to equipment at the substation.
- GNI will be responsible for the installation, operation, and maintenance of all equipment within the AGI gas compound. All operations within the AGI will comply with standard GNI operational procedures and risk assessments and will be carried out by approved GNI contractors.

In relation to impacts from a jet fire following rupture of the natural gas supply pipeline at the GNI AGI, it is noted that the thermal radiation impacts that are predicted are conservative as they are based on a mass flow rate of 661 kg/s, as recommended by TNO and as explained above. It is noted that after approximately 9 s the release rate will reduce to 126 kg/s and after 44 s it will reduce to less than 3 kg/s and will continue to reduce until all of the natural gas has been released from the pipeline (approximately 600 s or 10 minutes). Therefore, the estimated consequences are conservative.

6.2.5 Jet Fire Frequency

The HSA Land Use Planning Guidance document does not provide a value for the failure rate of a natural gas pipeline; however, reference is made to the Purple Book (CPD, 2005) which gives a failure rate of 3E-07/yr/m for a full-bore rupture from a pipeline with a diameter between 75 mm and 150 mm. The length of pipeline above ground at the AGI is 150 m. A probability of ignition of 0.09 is assigned based on the Purple Book approximation for a continuous release (>150 kg/s) of a low reactive gas (methane).

Therefore, a likelihood of 4.05E-06/year was used in this study.

6.3 Fuel Oil Tank Rupture and Pool Fire

Ignition of an accidental release resulting in a pool fire has been modelled using TNO Effects version 11.3.0 modelling software. The HSA COMAH LUP Guidelines (HSA, 2010) identify a bunded pool fire and an uncontained pool fire following bund overtop to be the major accident hazards associated with fuel storage.

6.3.1 Bunded Pool Fire

The tank and bund properties for the Phase 1 and Phase 2 tanks are detailed in Table 18.

Parameter	Units	Value	
		Phase 1	Phase 2
Volume of liquid in tank	m^3	7200	7200
Radius of vertical tank	m	14	14
Height of liquid in tank	m	11.69	11.69
Bund width	m	34	32.6
Bund length	m	62.6	62.6

Parameter	Units	Value	
		Phase 1	Phase 2
Bund height	m	5.9	5.9
Bund surface area	m^2	2128.4	2040.8
Bund volume	m^3	12557.6	12040.5
Available Bund Surface Area	m^2	1512.6	1425.1

***Table 18** Fuel storage tank and bund properties*

It can be seen in Table 18 that the Phase 1 bund has a larger surface area. This will be modelled as a worst-case scenario for a bunded pool fire following fuel tank rupture.

6.3.1.1 Model Inputs

Pool fire model inputs are detailed in Table 19.

Parameter	Units	Value	Source
Chemical name		Fuel Oil Sample	Recommended by TNO for modelling of marked fuel oil
Area of pool	m^2	1512.6	Calculated
Maximum heat exposure duration	s	75	HSA LUP guidance (HSA,2010)
Surface Emissive Power	kW/m^2	52	HSA LUP guidance (HSA,2010)
Temperature of pool	°C	10	Atmospheric Temperature
Wind speed	m/s	5	HSA LUP guidance (HSA,2010)
Ambient temperature	°C	10	30 year average at nearest synoptic meteorological station (Dublin Airport)
Wind direction	deg	240	Prevailing wind direction at nearest synoptic met station

Table 19 Fuel Oil Pool Fire Model Inputs

6.3.1.2 Model Outputs

The thermal radiation vs distance for a bunded pool fire is illustrated on Figure 18.

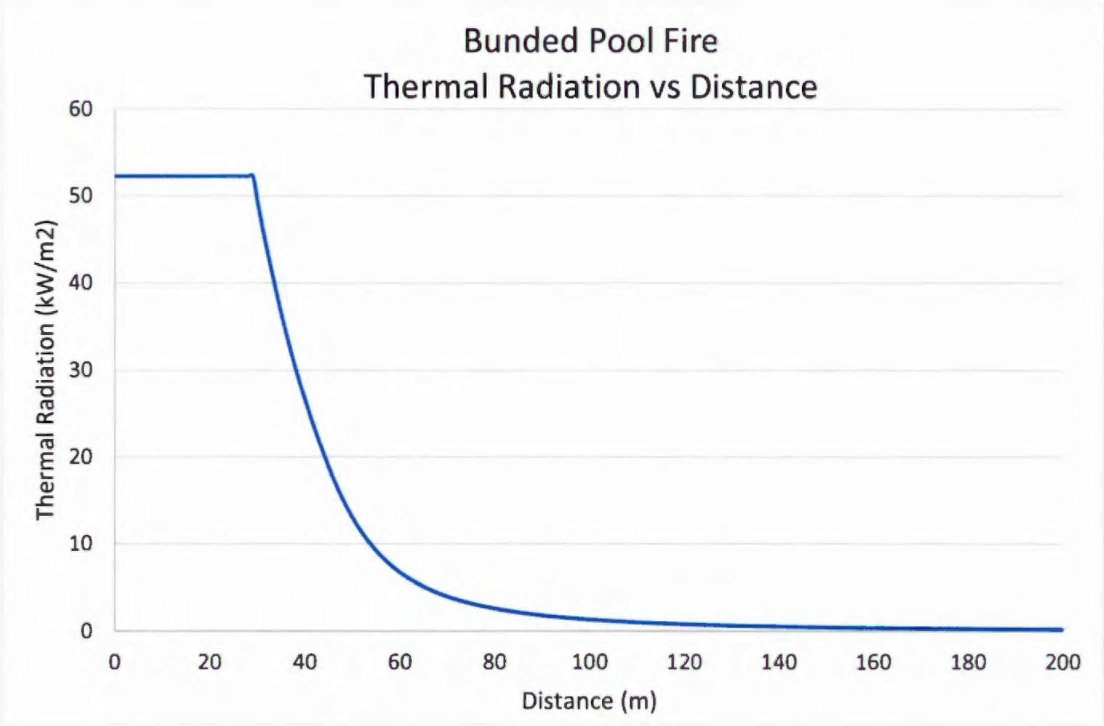


Figure 18 *Fuel Storage Bunded Pool Fire: Thermal Radiation vs Distance*

The thermal radiation contours corresponding to the threshold of fatality (4.1 kW/m^2) are illustrated in Figure 19.

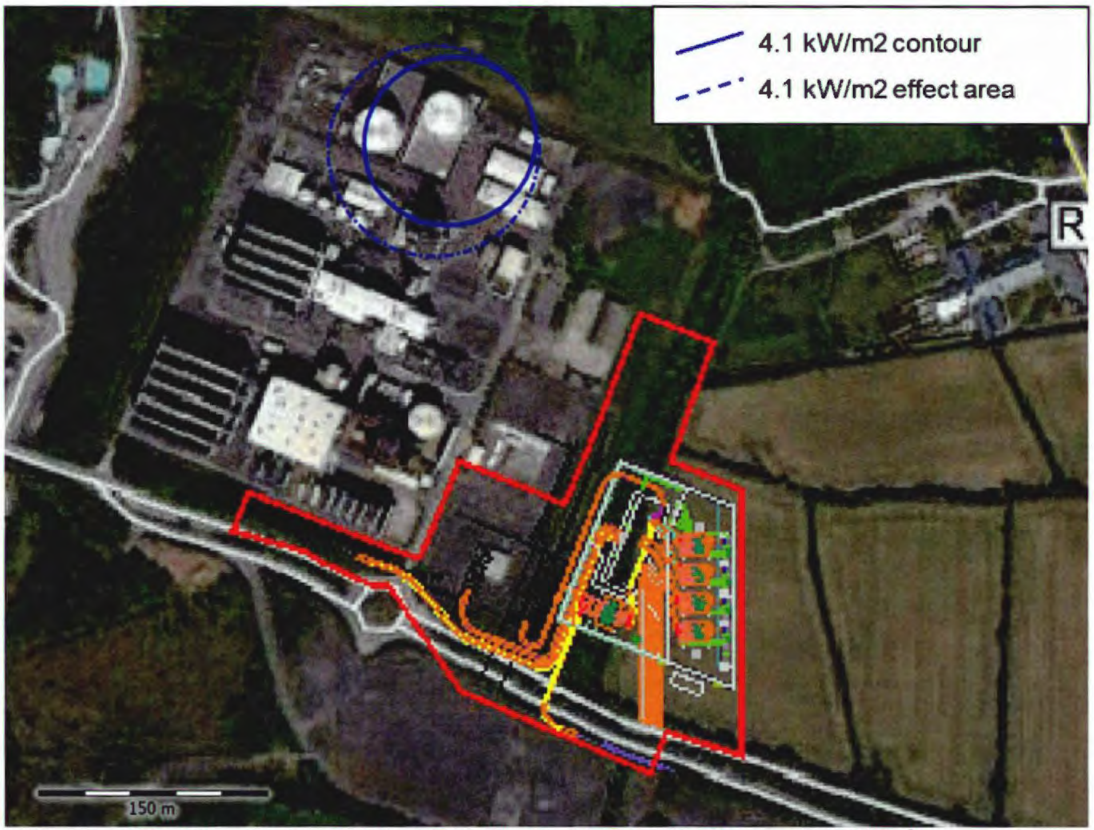


Figure 19 *Fuel Storage Bunded Pool Fire: Threshold of Fatality Contour (4.1 kW/m^2)*

It is concluded that the thermal radiation contour corresponding to the threshold of fatality

(4.1 kW/m^2) does not extend to the proposed Substation development.

It is concluded, that a bunded pool fire at the Phase 1 fuel storage tank is not expected to result in any thermal consequences at the proposed Substation.

6.3.2 Uncontained Pool Fire

6.3.2.1 Model Inputs

The area of the pool is calculated using the equation set out in Risk-based Land Use Planning (HSA, 2010):

$$R = 6.85V^{0.44537}$$

The tank has a volume of 7200m^3, therefore, will have the maximum pool diameter as calculated by the equation above (see Section 5.3). The surface area of the pool is 7854 m^2. The pool fire is centred 50m to the south east of the bund, in the direction of the proposed Substation. This is a representative worst-case scenario.

The pool fire scenario is modelled at a wind speed of 5 m/s as per the HSA's land use planning policy and approach document (HSA, 2010).

The model inputs for the uncontained pool fire are detailed in Table 20.

Parameter	Units	Value	Source
Chemical name		Fuel Oil Sample	Recommended by TNO for modelling of marked fuel oil
Area of pool	m^2	7854	Calculated
Maximum heat exposure duration	s	75	HSA LUP guidance (HSA,2010)
Surface Emissive Power	kW/m^2	52	HSA LUP guidance (HSA,2010)
Temperature of pool	°C	10	Atmospheric Temperature
Wind speed	m/s	5	HSA LUP guidance (HSA,2010)
Ambient temperature	°C	10	30 year average at nearest synoptic meteorological station (Dublin Airport)
Wind direction	deg	240	Prevailing wind direction at nearest synoptic met station

Table 20 *Fuel Storage Uncontained Pool Fire: Model Inputs*

6.3.2.2 Model Outputs

The uncontained pool fire model outputs are detailed in

Parameter	Windspeed 5m/s
Combustion rate (kg/s)	267
Duration of the pool fire (s)	11055
Flame tilt (deg)	46.1
Flame temperature (°C)	708.2
Length of the flame (m)	43.9

Table 21 *Uncontained Pool Fire: Model Outputs*

The pool fire thermal radiation and probability of fatality with distance are illustrated on the following figures.

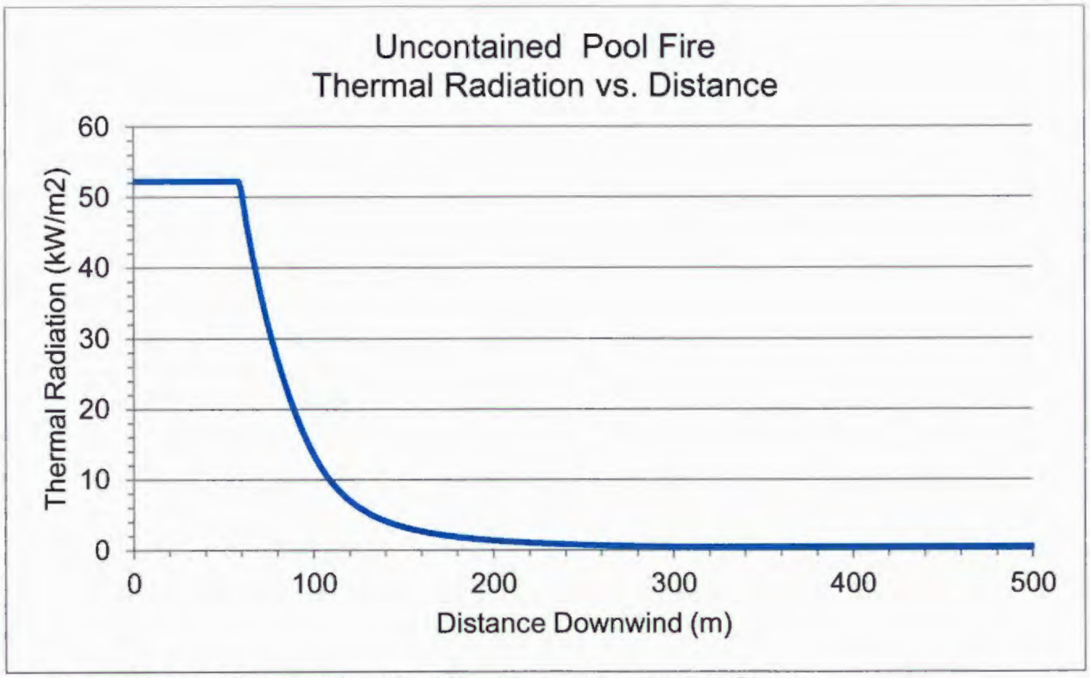


***Figure 20** Fuel Oil Uncontained Pool Fire: Thermal Radiation vs Distance*

Table 22 details distances to specified thermal radiation levels associated with

- the threshold of morality
- 1 % mortality outdoors
- 0% mortality and 100% mortality indoors
- damage to process equipment

Criterion	Thermal Radiation Level	Distance to specified levels
	kW/m²	m
Threshold of Fatality	4.1	138
1% Mortality Outdoors	6.8	121
Building protected below this level, 0% fatality probability	12.7	102
Building will catch fire quickly, 100% fatality probability	25.6	82
Damage to process equipment	37.5	69

***Table 22** Uncontained Pool Fire: Distances to Specified Thermal Radiation Levels*

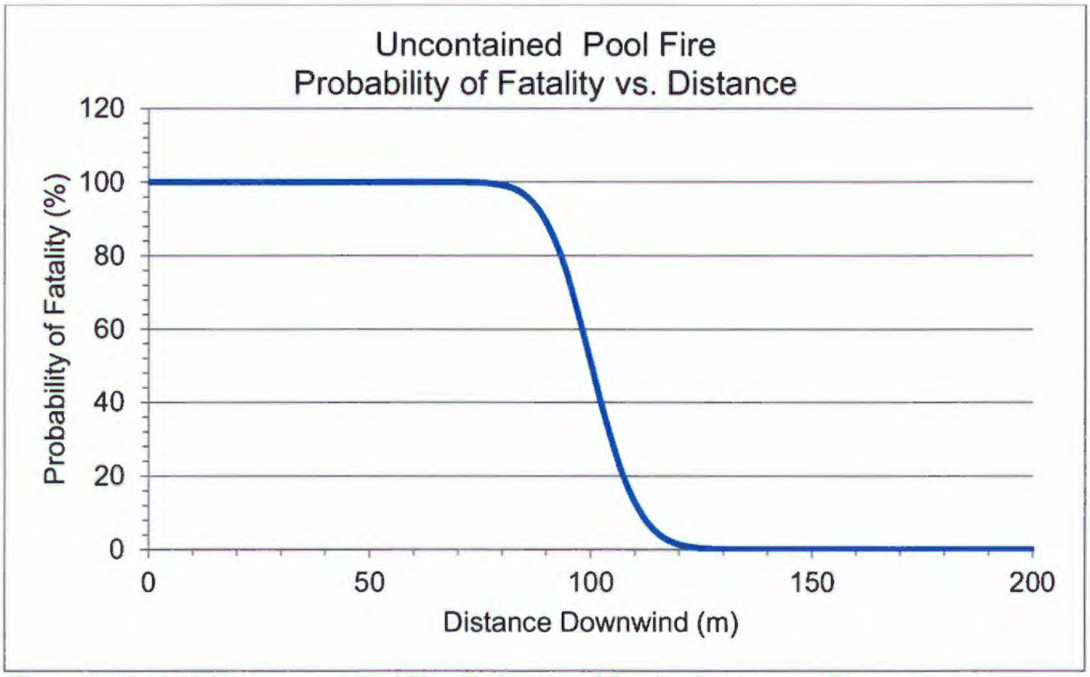


***Figure 21** Fuel Oil Uncontained Pool Fire: Probability of Fatality Outdoors vs Distance*

Thermal radiation contours and effect areas corresponding to the threshold of fatality (4.1 kW/m^2), 1% fatality (6.8 kW/m^2) and person protected indoors (12.7 kW/m^2) for an uncontained fuel oil pool fire are illustrated on Figure 22.

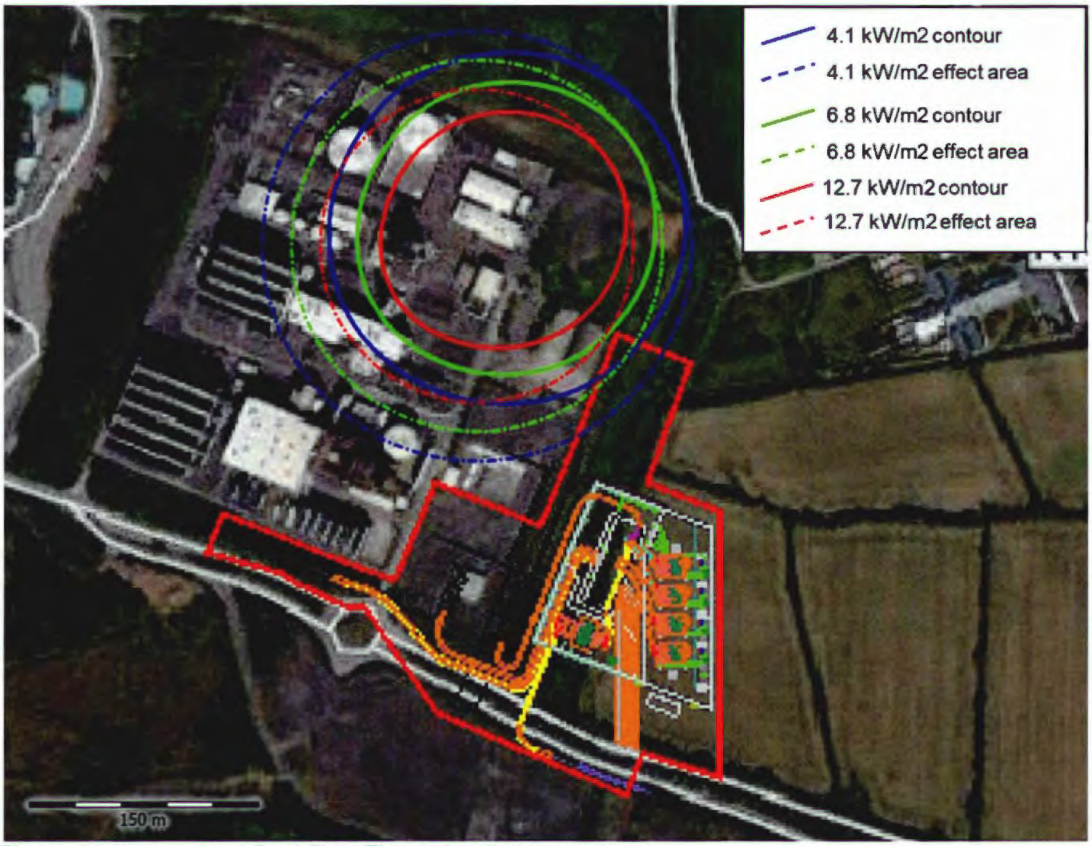


***Figure 22** Uncontained Pool Fire: Thermal radiation contours*

In the event of a tank rupture resulting in a Fuel Oil uncontained pool fire, the following is concluded:

- The thermal radiation contour corresponding to the threshold of fatality does not extend to the proposed development.
- The thermal radiation contour corresponding to persons protected indoors does not extend to the proposed development.

It is concluded that an uncontained pool fire at the Phase 1 fuel storage tank is not expected to result in any thermal consequences at the proposed Substation.

6.3.3 Pool Fire Frequency

The HSA Land Use Planning Guidance document states that a pool fire which covers the entire surface of the bund has a frequency of 1E-03/year.

The HSA Land Use Planning Guidance document states for larger installations an event frequency of 10E-04/(100π) per metre/year along a locus 50 m from the vessel storage area). The fuel oil tank storage area is 259 m^2, this gives a frequency of 8.23E-05/year. Therefore, as a conservative approach, a frequency of 1E-04/year is used in this study.

6.4 LPG Fireball and BLEVE

The consequences and individual risk of fatality from a BLEVE and Fireball at the LPG tank are assessed in the following sections, as well as details of the protective measures that are in place on the LPG tank.

The LPG tank is used as an ignition gas supply for Unit 1 at Huntstown. The tank has the capacity to hold 5 m^3 of LPG however the maximum fill level is set to 60%.

6.4.1 Protective Measures

The following measures are in place to prevent an accidental release of LPG from the propane tank:

- LPG tank is located in outdoor well-ventilated compound that is secured, with fencing and restricted access;
- Housekeeping ensures that there is no combustible debris in the vicinity of tank;
- Tank maintenance and testing is routinely carried out by an external approved contractor. Non-destructive examination inspections are carried out every 8 years and statutory maintenance is carried out as per advice of Competent Person under Pressure Systems Regulations Act, this role for Huntstown is looked after by Inforisk.
- ATEX zones have been identified at the LPG tank and measures are in place to prevent ignition sources within the zones as follows:
    - Control of mobile or portable equipment in classified areas
    - Tanks are earthed
    - Delivery tankers are bonded to LPG tank during unloading
    - Competent driver present during bulk liquefied gas unloading
    - Warning Ex signage is displayed in classified areas
    - Hot work permit to be issued and fully implemented in accordance with local procedures
    - Access to LPG compound is restricted to authorised personnel only
- Pressure relief valves are located on LPG tank;
- Driver training, traffic management measures and speed limits are in place on site roads to minimise the likelihood of a vehicle accidentally impacting tank.

6.4.2 Model Inputs

The LPG BLEVE and fire ball model inputs are detailed in Table 23.

Parameter	Units	Value	Source
Chemical name	-	Propane	-
Tank capacity	m^3	5	Huntstown
Maximum inventory	m^3	3	Huntstown
Operating temperature	°C	55	Huntstown
Ambient temperature	°C	10	30 year average at nearest synoptic meteorological station (Dublin Airport)

Table 23 *LPG BLEVE and Fire Ball: Model Inputs*

6.4.3 BLEVE Blast Model Outputs

The overpressure vs distance for a BLEVE is illustrated on Figure 23.

The probability of fatality vs distance is illustrated on Figure 24.
Mortality results are presented for receptors outdoors and indoors in the following types of structures:

- Category 2 structures, typical office block – representative of occupied buildings at the proposed development
- Category 3 structures, residential dwellings

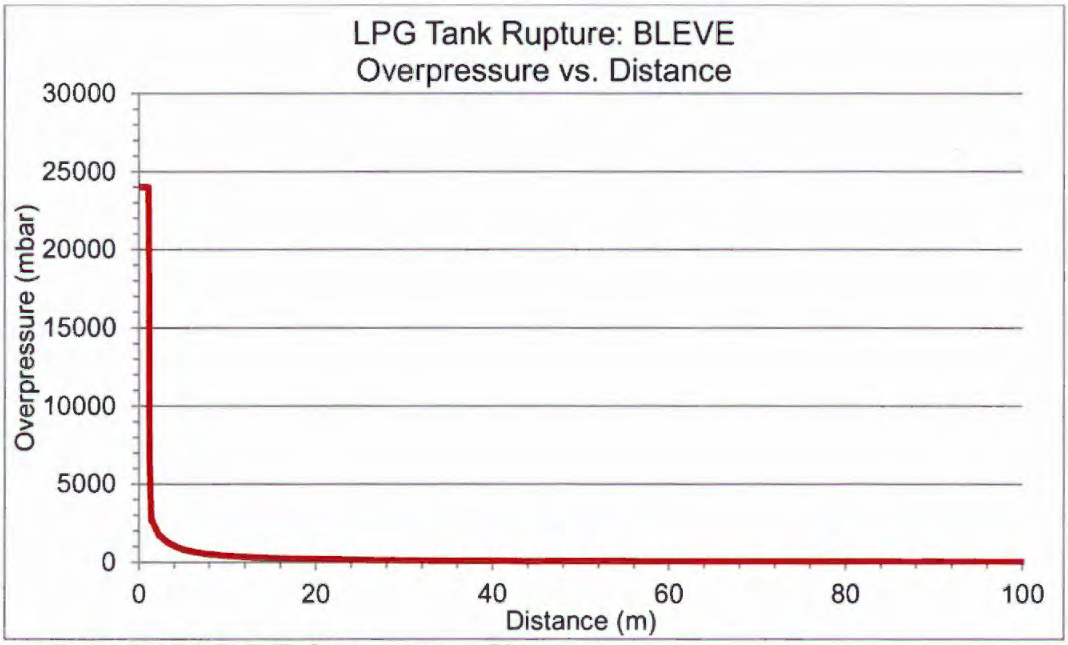


Figure 23 *LPG BLEVE: Overpressure vs Distance*

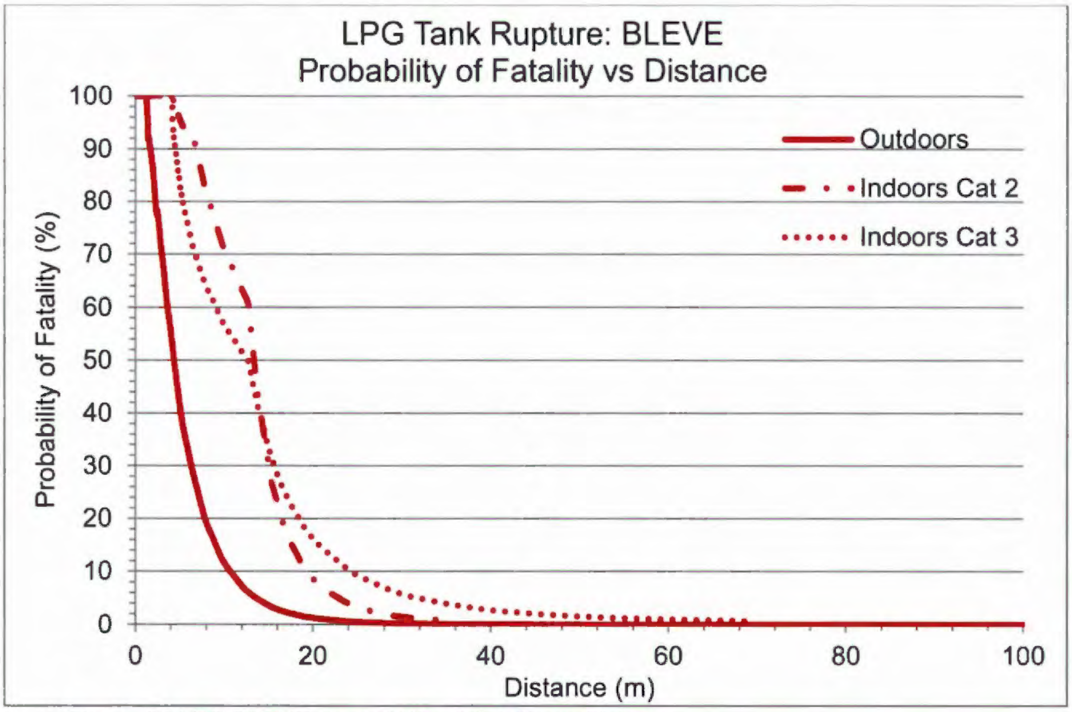


***Figure 24** LPG BLEVE: Probability of Fatality vs Distance*

The following figures present overpressure contours:

- Figure 25 LPG BLEVE: Blast Damage Contours
- Figure 26 LPG BLEVE: Indoor Mortality Contours (Category 2)
- Figure 27 LPG BLEVE: Outdoor Mortality Contours

***Figure 25** LPG BLEVE: Blast Damage Contours*

Figure 26 *LPG BLEVE: Indoor Mortality Contours (Category 2)*

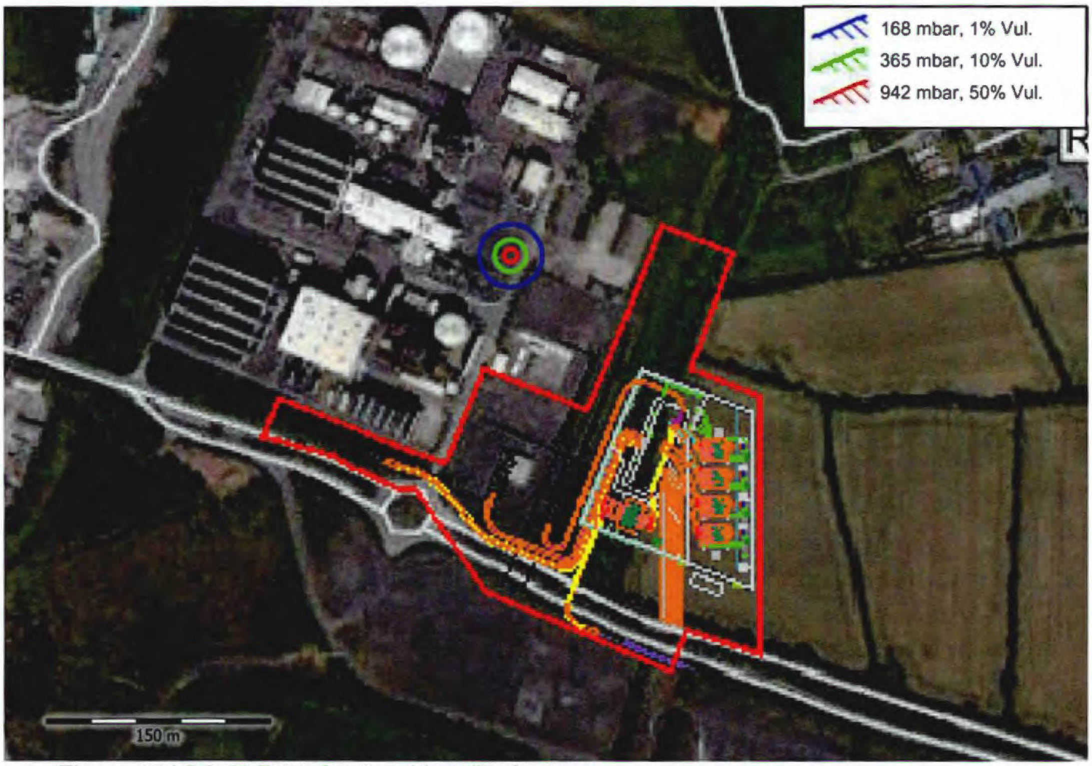


Figure 27 *LPG BLEVE: Outdoor Mortality Contours*

In the event of a BLEVE following rupture of an LPG tank at Huntstown, the following is concluded:

- The overpressure contour corresponding to safe distance (20 mbar) extends to the the proposed development

It is concluded that there are no expected overpressure consequences at the proposed development following a BLEVE at the LPG tank.

6.4.4 Fireball Model Outputs

Fireball modelling results are summarised in below.

Parameter	Units	Value
Duration of the Fire Ball (s)	s	5.5
Max Diameter of the Fire Ball (m)	m	64.6
Max Height of the Fire Ball (m)	m	96.9
Surface emissive power (max) (kW/m2)	kW/m2	400

Table 24 *LPG Fireball: Model Outputs*

It is concluded that the fireball duration is 5.5 s and the maximum fireball diameter is 64.6 m (radius 32.3 m). The fireball diameter and thermal radiation contours corresponding to the threshold of fatality (4.1 kW/m^2) and 1% fatality (6.8 kW/m^2) is illustrated as follows:

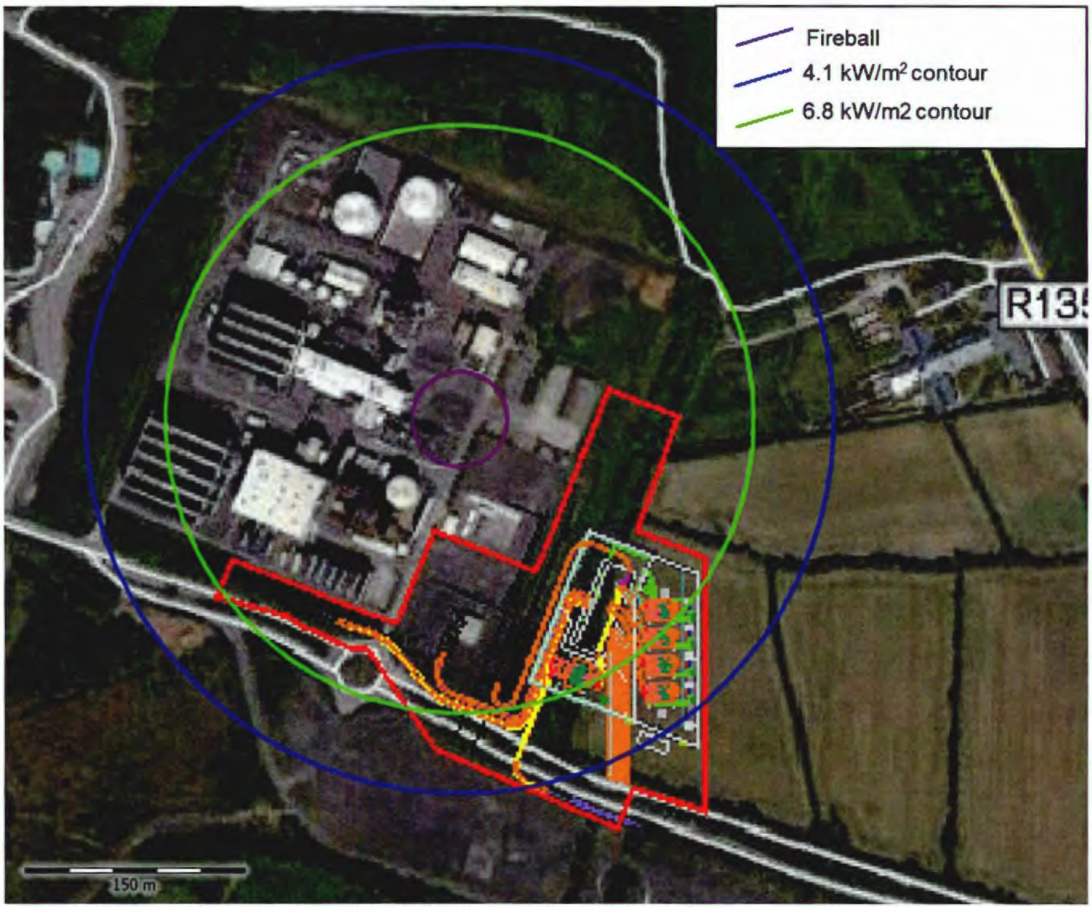


Figure 28 *LPG Fireball: Fireball, threshold of fatality (4.1 kW/m^2) and 1% fatality contours (6.8 kW/m^2)*

The thermal radiation levels corresponding to indoor mortality is illustrated on Figure 29.

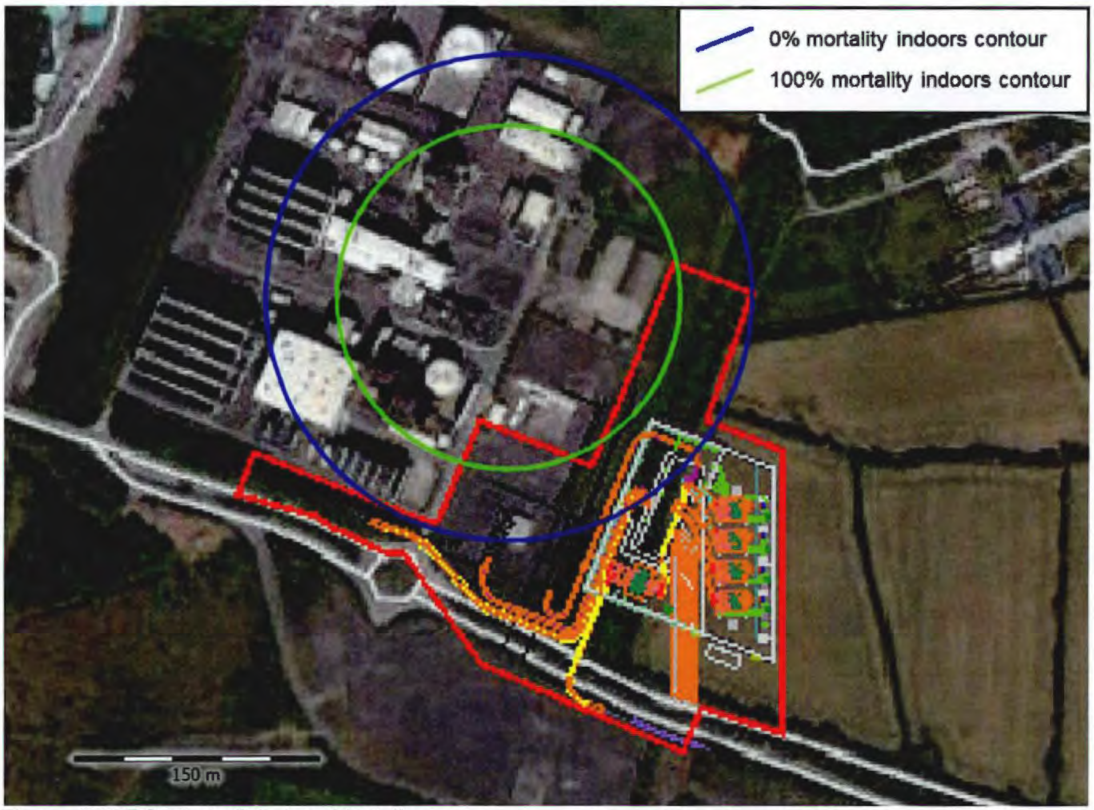


Figure 29 *LPG Fireball:* Indoor Mortality

In the event of a fireball following rupture of an LPG tank at Huntstown Power Station, it is concluded:

- The Fireball radius does not extend to the proposed development.
- The thermal radiation corresponding to 1% fatality (6.8 kW/m^2) extends to the proposed development, there is potential for fatality to persons outdoors at this establishment.
- The thermal radiation level corresponding to 0% mortality indoors (12.7 kW/m^2) extends to the proposed development; however, there will be no buildings in this area; therefore, no fatalities are expected.

It is concluded that there is potential for fatalities to persons outdoors at the proposed development following a Fireball at the LPG tank at the Huntstown Power Station. However, the Substation is designed to be remotely operated and there are no permanent staff on-site.

6.4.5 BLEVE and Fireball Frequency

There is only 1 No. small LPG tank; therefore, the likelihood of a BLEVE and fireball following rupture of an LPG vessel at Huntstown is taken as 1E-05 per year (HSA, 2010).

7.0 LAND USE PLANNING RISK CONTOURS

TNO Riskcurves Version 11.3.0 modelling software was used to model the cumulative risk contours for the establishment.

The consequence results, frequencies of major accident hazards and Dublin Airport wind speed and frequency data (see Section 4.1.5) were input to the software.

The HSA has defined the boundaries of the Inner, Middle and Outer Land Use Planning (LUP) zones as:

10E-05/year	Risk of fatality for Inner Zone (Zone 1) boundary
10E-06/year	Risk of fatality for Middle Zone (Zone 2) boundary
10E-07/year	Risk of fatality for Outer Zone (Zone 3) boundary

Risk contours for the Huntstown Power Station corresponding to the boundaries of the inner, middle and outer risk based land use planning zones are illustrated on Figure 30.

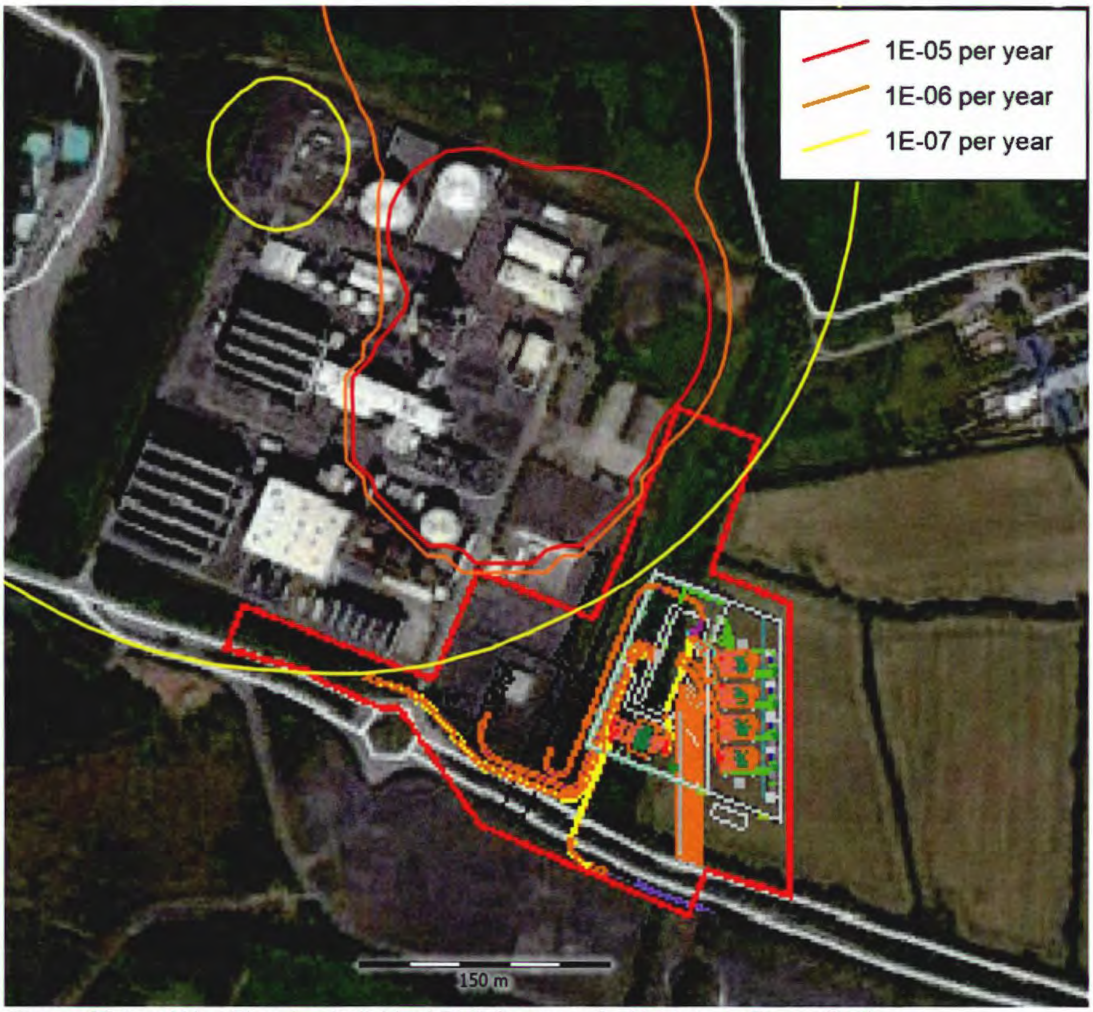


Figure 30 *Land Use Planning Individual Risk Contours for Huntstown Power Station*

It is concluded that the LUP Outer zone and Middle zone of Huntstown Power Station extends to the proposed development. The individual risk contours corresponding to the Inner LUP zone does not extend to the proposed development; therefore, the level of individual risk at the proposed development is acceptable.

8.0 CONCLUSION

A Land Use Planning assessment was completed for the proposed construction of a Substation that is in the vicinity of Huntstown Power Station, Co. Dublin. The Huntstown establishment is notified to the Health and Safety Authority (HSA) as a Lower Tier COMAH site and is subject to the provisions of the Chemicals Act (Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances) Regulations, 2015 (COMAH Regulations 2015).

The risk-based approach is completed in accordance with current HSA policy and taking account of the Policy and Approach of the Health and Safety Authority to COMAH Risk-based Land-use Planning (19 March 2010).

This report examines hazards associated with Fuel Oil, LPG, and Natural gas installations on site. The consequences modelling was carried out using TNO Effects Version 11.3.0 modelling software. The following is concluded:

Natural Gas VCE within a Turbine Enclosure:

- Overpressure levels corresponding to safe and light damage extends to the proposed Substation development;
- Overpressure levels corresponding to 1% mortality outdoors do not extend to the proposed Substation development;
- Overpressure levels corresponding to 1% mortality indoors (Cat. 2) do not extend to the proposed Substation development.

Natural Gas Jet Fire at the GNI AGI:

- The jet flame measures up to 258 m in length (depending on wind speed)
- The thermal radiation level corresponding to 1% mortality outdoors extends to the proposed Substation development; therefore, there is a possibility of fatality to persons outdoors in the event of a jet fire; however, the site is designed to be operated remotely and there are no permanent staff on-site.
- The thermal radiation level corresponding to 100% mortality indoors extends to the proposed development but does not extend to any buildings on site.
- The thermal radiation level corresponding to equipment damage extends to the proposed Substation. There is potential for damage to equipment at the substation.
- GNI will be responsible for the installation, operation, and maintenance of all equipment within the AGI gas compound. All operations within the AGI will comply with standard GNI operational procedures and risk assessments and will be carried out by approved GNI contractors.

In relation to impacts from a jet fire following rupture of the natural gas supply pipeline at the GNI AGI, it is noted that the thermal radiation impacts that are predicted are conservative as they are based on a mass flow rate of 661 kg/s, as recommended by TNO and as explained above. It is noted that after approximately 9 s the release rate will reduce to 126 kg/s and after 44 s it will reduce to less than 3 kg/s and will continue to reduce until all of the natural gas has been released from the pipeline (approximately 600 s or 10 minutes). Therefore, the estimated consequences are conservative.

Bunded Pool Fire at Fuel Oil Storage Tanks

- The thermal radiation contour corresponding to the threshold of fatality (4.1

kW/m2) does not extend to the proposed Substation development.

Uncontained Pool Fire following Bund Overtop

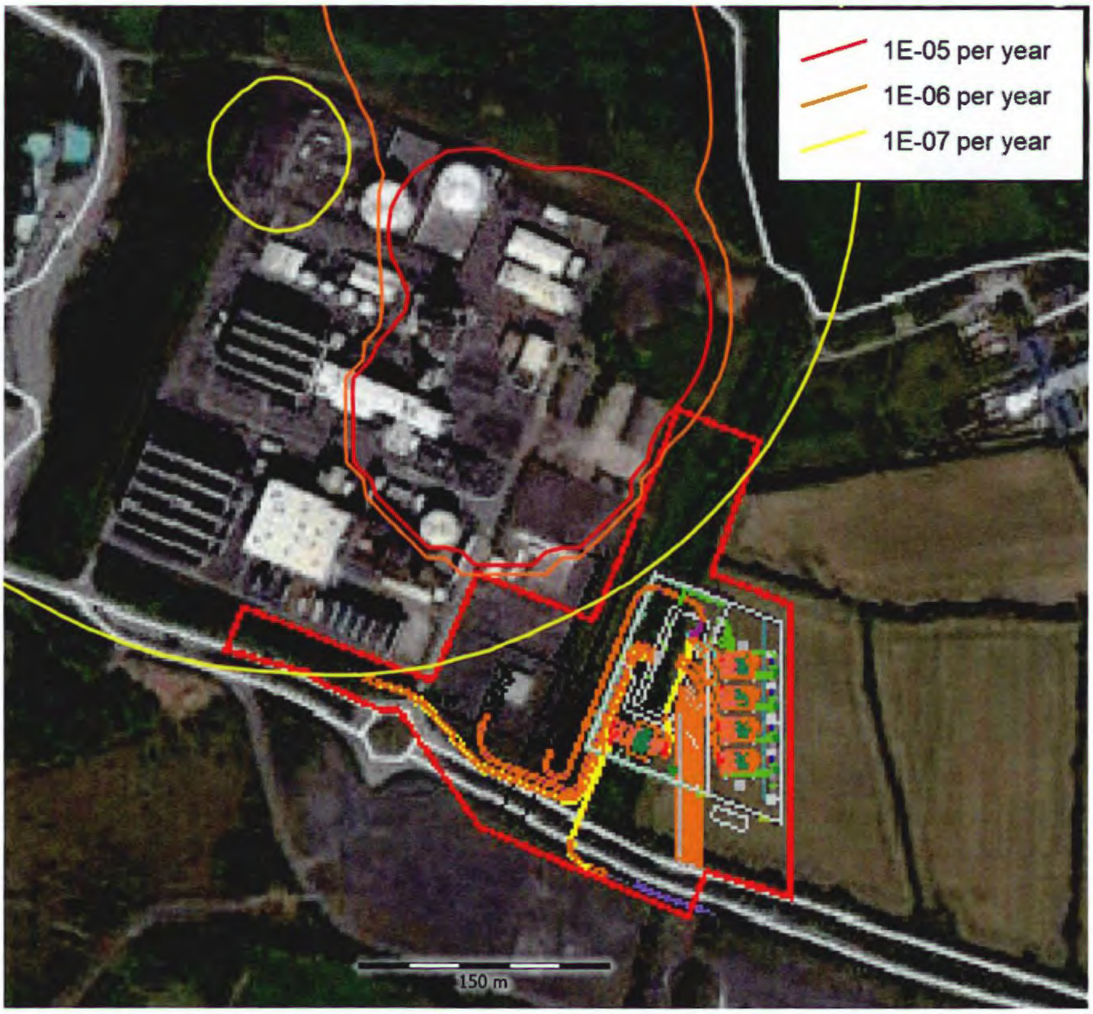
- The thermal radiation contour corresponding to the threshold of fatality does not extend to the proposed development;
- The thermal radiation contour corresponding to persons protected indoors does not extend to the proposed development.

LPG BLEVE and Fireball

- The Fireball radius does not extend to the proposed development.
- The thermal radiation corresponding to 1% fatality (6.8 kW/m^2) extends to the proposed development, there is potential for fatality to persons outdoors at this establishment.
- The thermal radiation level corresponding to 0% mortality indoors (12.7 kW/m^2) extends to the proposed development; however, there will be no buildings in this area; therefore, no fatalities are expected.

It is concluded that there is potential for fatalities to persons outdoors at the proposed development following a Fireball at the LPG tank at the Huntstown Power Station. However, the Substation is designed to be remotely operated and there are no permanent staff on-site.

The cumulative individual risk contours for Huntstown Power Station corresponding to the boundary of the inner, middle and outer land use planning zones are illustrated as follows.



It is concluded that the LUP Outer zone and Middle zone of Huntstown Power Station extends to the proposed development. The individual risk contours corresponding to the Inner LUP zone does not extend to the proposed development; therefore, the level of individual risk at the proposed development is acceptable.

9.0 REFERENCES

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End of Report

APPENDIX II 6.1

NRA CRITERIA FOR RATING THE MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS AT EIA STAGE (NRA-TII, 2009)

Table 1 Criteria for Rating Site Attributes – Estimation of Importance of Soil and Geology Attributes (NRA)

Importance	Criteria	Typical Example
Very High	Attribute has a high quality, significance or value on a regional or national scale. Degree or extent of soil contamination is significant on a national or regional scale. Volume of peat and/or soft organic soil underlying route is significant on a national or regional scale.	Geological feature rare on a regional or national scale (NHA). Large existing quarry or pit. Proven economically extractable mineral resource
High	Attribute has a high quality, significance or value on a local scale. Degree or extent of soil contamination is significant on a local scale. Volume of peat and/or soft organic soil underlying route is significant on a local scale.	Contaminated soil on site with previous heavy industrial usage. Large recent landfill site for mixed wastes. Geological feature of high value on a local scale (County Geological Site). Well drained and/or high fertility soils. Moderately sized existing quarry or pit. Marginally economic extractable mineral resource.
Medium	Attribute has a medium quality, significance or value on a local scale. Degree or extent of soil contamination is moderate on a local scale. Volume of peat and/or soft organic soil underlying route is moderate on a local scale	Contaminated soil on site with previous light industrial usage. Small recent landfill site for mixed wastes. Moderately drained and/or moderate fertility soils. Small existing quarry or pit. Sub-economic extractable mineral resource.
Low	Attribute has a low quality, significance or value on a local scale. Degree or extent of soil contamination is minor on a local scale. Volume of peat and/or soft organic soil underlying route is small on a local scale.	Large historical and/or recent site for construction and demolition wastes. Small historical and/or recent landfill site for construction and demolition wastes. Poorly drained and/or low fertility soils. Uneconomically extractable mineral resource.

Table 2 Criteria for Rating Site Attributes – Estimation of Importance of Hydrogeological Attributes (NRA)

Importance	Criteria	Typical Examples
Extremely High	Attribute has a high quality or value on an international scale	Groundwater supports river, wetland or surface water body ecosystem protected by EU legislation e.g. SAC or SPA status.
Very High	Attribute has a high quality or value on a regional or national scale	Regionally Important Aquifer with multiple well fields. Groundwater supports river, wetland or surface water body ecosystem protected by national legislation – NHA status. Regionally important potable water source supplying >2500 homes. Inner source protection area for regionally important water source.
High	Attribute has a high quality or value on a local scale	Regionally Important Aquifer. Groundwater provides large proportion of baseflow to local rivers. Locally important potable water source supplying >1000 homes. Outer source protection area for regionally important water source. Inner source protection area for locally important water source.
Medium	Attribute has a medium quality or value on a local scale	Locally Important Aquifer. Potable water source supplying >50 homes. Outer source protection area for locally important water source.
Low	Attribute has a low quality or value on a local scale	Poor Bedrock Aquifer Potable water source supplying <50 homes

Table 3 Criteria for Rating Impact Significance at EIS Stage – Estimation of Magnitude of Impact on Soil/ Geology Attribute (NRA)

Magnitude of Impact	Criteria	Typical Examples
Large Adverse	Results in loss of attribute	Loss of high proportion of future quarry or pit reserves. Irreversible loss of high proportion of local high fertility soils. Removal of entirety of geological heritage feature. Requirement to excavate/remediate entire waste site. Requirement to excavate and replace high proportion of peat, organic soils and/or soft mineral soils beneath alignment.
Moderate Adverse	Results in impact on integrity of attribute or loss of part of attribute	Loss of moderate proportion of future quarry or pit reserves. Removal of part of geological heritage feature. Irreversible loss of moderate proportion of local high fertility soils. Requirement to excavate/remediate significant proportion of waste site. Requirement to excavate and replace moderate proportion of peat, organic soils and/or soft mineral soils beneath alignment.
Small Adverse	Results in minor impact on integrity of attribute or loss of small part of attribute	Loss of small proportion of future quarry or pit reserves. Removal of small part of geological heritage feature. Irreversible loss of small proportion of local high fertility soils and/or high proportion of local low fertility soils. Requirement to excavate/remediate small proportion of waste site. Requirement to excavate and replace small proportion of peat, organic soils and/or soft mineral soils beneath alignment.
Negligible	Results in an impact on attribute but of insufficient magnitude to affect either use or integrity	No measurable changes in attributes
Minor Beneficial	Results in minor improvement of attribute quality	Minor enhancement of geological heritage feature
Moderate Beneficial	Results in moderate improvement of attribute quality	Moderate enhancement of geological heritage feature
Major Beneficial	Results in major improvement of attribute quality	Major enhancement of geological heritage feature

Table 4 Criteria for Rating Impact Significance at EIS Stage – Estimation of Magnitude of Impact on Hydrogeological Attribute (NRA)

Magnitude of Impact	Criteria	Typical Examples
Large Adverse	Results in loss of attribute and /or quality and integrity of attribute	Removal of large proportion of aquifer. Changes to aquifer or unsaturated zone resulting in extensive change to existing water supply springs and wells, river baseflow or ecosystems. Potential high risk of pollution to groundwater from routine run-off. Calculated risk of serious pollution incident >2% annually.
Moderate Adverse	Results in impact on integrity of attribute or loss of part of attribute	Removal of moderate proportion of aquifer. Changes to aquifer or unsaturated zone resulting in moderate change to existing water supply springs and wells, river baseflow or ecosystems. Potential medium risk of pollution to groundwater from routine run-off. Calculated risk of serious pollution incident >1% annually.
Small Adverse	Results in minor impact on integrity of attribute or loss of small part of attribute	Removal of small proportion of aquifer. Changes to aquifer or unsaturated zone resulting in minor change to water supply springs and wells, river baseflow or ecosystems. Potential low risk of pollution to groundwater from routine run-off. Calculated risk of serious pollution incident >0.5% annually.
Negligible	Results in an impact on attribute but of insufficient magnitude to affect either use or integrity	Calculated risk of serious pollution incident <0.5% annually.

Table 5 Rating of Significant Environmental Impacts at EIS Stage (NRA)

Importance of Attribute	Magnitude of Importance			
	Negligible	**Small Adverse**	**Moderate Adverse**	**Large Adverse**
Extremely High	Imperceptible	Significant	Profound	Profound
Very High	Imperceptible	Significant/moderate	Profound/Significant	Profound
High	Imperceptible	Moderate/Slight	Significant/moderate	Profound/Significant
Medium	Imperceptible	Slight	Moderate	Significant
Low	Imperceptible	Imperceptible	Slight	Slight/Moderate

APPENDIX II 6.2

TRIAL PITS AND BOREHOLE LOGS

CAUSEWAY
GEOTECH

APPENDIX B

BOREHOLE LOGS

CAUSEWAY GEOTECH

Project No.:	**Project Name:**	**Borehole No.:**
18-0633	Huntstown_Coldwinters Site Investigation	**BH01**
Coordinates:	**Client:**	Sheet 1 of 1
312166.29 E	Energia Renewables	
240970.85 N	**Client's Representative:** TOBIN Consulting Engineers	**Scale:** 1:50
		Driller: KW
Ground Level: 78.37 mOD	**Dates:** 27/09/2018 - 27/09/2018	**Logger:** CH+GH

Method	Plant Used	Top	Base
Rotary Drilling	Comacchio 205	0.00	5.00
Rotary Coring	Comacchio 205	5.00	8.00

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description
						(0.65)	BITMAC
					77.72	0.65 (0.30)	MADE GROUND: Brownish grey slightly sandy angular fine to coarse GRAVEL. Sand is fine to coarse
					77.42	0.95 (0.55)	Firm brown sandy slightly gravelly CLAY with occasional cobbles. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse. Cobbles are subangular
					76.87	1.50	Stiff brown sandy gravelly CLAY with occasional cobbles. (Driller's description)
2.00 - 2.45	SPT (S) N=16	2.00	Dry	N=16 (3,3/4,4,4,4)			
						(1.80)	
3.00 - 3.45	SPT (S) N=29	3.00	Dry	N=29 (3,5/5,7,8,9)			
					75.07	3.30 (1.00)	Stiff dark grey sandy gravelly CLAY with high cobble and boulder content. (Driller's description)
4.00 - 4.45	SPT (S) N=50	4.00	Dry	N=50 (9,16/12,12,12,14)			
					74.07	4.30 (0.70)	Grey LIMESTONE (Driller's description)
					73.37	5.00 (2.10)	Medium strong dark grey argillaceous LIMESTONE. Partially weathered: reduced strength, larger fracture spacing Discontinuities: 1. 0-20 degree closely spaced fractures (50/170/250), mostly planar, rough, orangish brown staining on some fracture surfaces 2. 70-90 degree closely spaced joints, undulating, smooth, orangish brown staining on some fracture surfaces
6.50							
					71.27	7.10 (0.90)	Medium strong dark grey argillaceous LIMESTONE. Largely unweathered Discontinuities: 1. 10-20 degree closely spaced fractures (30/170/260), mostly planar, smooth 2. 79-90 degree closely spaced joints, undulating, smooth
8.00					70.37	8.00	End of Borehole at 8.00m

Core runs:

Run	TCR	SCR	RQD	FI
5.00 - 6.50	93	89	59	9 >20 NR 8
6.50 - 8.00	93	83	51	7

arks
roundwater encountered.
BH01 was undertaken in ST01.

Terminated at scheduled depth

Water Strikes

Struck at (m)	Casing to (m)	Time (min)	Rose to (m)

Chiselling Details

From (m)	To (m)	Time (hh:mm)

Water Added

From (m)	To (m)
5.00	8.00

Casing Details

To (m)	Diam (mm)

CAUSEWAY GEOTECH

Project No.: 18-0633	**Project Name:** Huntstown_Coldwinters Site Investigation		**Borehole No.:** BH02
Coordinates: 312032.63 E 241220.14 N	**Client:** Energia Renewables		Sheet 1 of 1
	Client's Representative: TOBIN Consulting Engineers		**Scale:** 1:50
Ground Level: 79.57 mOD	**Dates:** 28/09/2018 - 28/09/2018		**Driller:** KW **Logger:** CH

Method	Plant Used	Top	Base
Rotary Drilling	Comacchio 205	0.00	5.00
Rotary Coring	Comacchio 205	5.00	7.00

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Legend	Description	Water	Backfill
					79.47	0.10 (0.10)		BITMAC		
					79.22	0.35 (0.25)		MADE GROUND: Light brown slightly sandy silty angular fine to coarse GRAVEL. Sand is fine to coarse.		
					78.07	1.50 (1.15)		Firm brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse of mixed lithologies.		
					77.67	1.90 (0.40)		Firm brown sandy slightly gravelly CLAY with low cobble content. (Driller's description)		
2.00 - 2.45	SPT (S) N=50	2.00	Dry	N=50 (6,9/12,14,12,12)						
3.00 - 3.31	SPT (S)	3.00		N=40 (10,12/40 for 160mm)						
					74.87	4.70 (2.80)		Very stiff dark grey sandy gravelly CLAY with high cobble and boulder content. (Driller's description)		
					74.57	5.00 (0.30)		BOULDER (Driller's description)		
					72.57	7.00 (2.00)		Boulder CLAY (Driller's description)		
								End of Borehole at 7.00m		
	TCR | SCR | RQD | FI									

Remarks
No groundwater encountered.
BH02 was undertaken in ST03.

Water Strikes

Struck at (m)	Casing to (m)	Time (min)	Rose to (m)

Chiselling Details

From (m)	To (m)	Time

Water Added

From (m)	To (m)
4.70	7.00

Casing Details

To (m)	Diam (mm)

CAUSEWAY GEOTECH

				Project No.:	**Project Name:**		**Borehole No.:**
				18-0633	Huntstown_Coldwinters Site Investigation		**BH03**
				Coordinates:	**Client:**		Sheet 1 of 1
				311930.08 E	Energia Renewables		
Method	**Plant Used**	**Top**	**Base**	241421.73 N	**Client's Representative:**		**Scale:** 1:50
Rotary Drilling	Comacchio 205	0.00	4.00		TOBIN Consulting Engineers		**Driller:** KW
Rotary Coring	Comacchio 205	4.00	7.00	**Ground Level:**	**Dates:**		
				80.52 mOD	28/08/2018 - 28/09/2018		**Logger:** CH+GH

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests		Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Legend	Description	Water	Backfill
							(0.60)		BITMAC		
						79.92	0.60 (0.40)		MADE GROUND: Grey slightly sandy angular fine to coarse GRAVEL. Sand is fine to coarse.		
						79.52	1.00 (0.50)		Firm grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is subangular fine to coarse.		
						79.02	1.50		Stiff to very stiff brown gravelly sandy CLAY. (Drillers's description)		
2.00 - 2.45	SPT (S) N=17		2.00	Dry	N=17 (5,3/4,4,4,5)						
							(2.50)				
3.00 - 3.45	SPT (S) N=49		3.00	Dry	N=49 (8,10/12,12,11,14)						
4.00 - 4.08 4.00 - 4.08	SPT (S)		4.00	Dry	N=50 (75 for 75mm/50 for 0mm) N=50 (75 for 75mm/50 for 0mm)	76.52	4.00		Stiff grey slightly sandy gravelly CLAY with medium cobble content. (Driller's description)		
	100										
4.70							(1.30)				
	100										
5.30						75.22	5.30		Medium strong grey argillaceous LIMESTONE. Distinctly weathered, reduced strength, much closer fracture spacing Discontinuities: 1. 10-20 degree closely spaced fractures (30/110/220), planar, smooth 2. 20-40 degree closely spaced fractures (50/180/260), planar, smooth 3. 70-90 degree closely spaced joints, planar, smooth		
				NI			(0.75)				
	100	0	0			74.47	6.05				
				10			(0.95)		Medium strong grey argillaceous LIMESTONE. Partially weathered: reduced strength, close fracture spacing 1. 10-20 degree closely spaced fractures (40/130/210), planar, smooth 2. 70-90 degree closely spaced joints, planar, smooth		
	100	99	70								
7.00						73.52	7.00		End of Borehole at 7.00m		
	TCR	SCR	RQD	FI							

[illegible]arks
[illegible]roundwater encountered.
BH03 was undertaken in STOS.

Terminated at scheduled depth

Water Strikes				Chiselling Details		
Struck at (m)	Casing to (m)	Time (min)	Rose to (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Time (hh:mm)

Water Added		Casing Details	
From (m)	To (m)	To (m)	Diam (mm)

CAUSEWAY
GEOTECH

				Project No.: 18-0633	**Project Name:** Huntstown_Coldwinters Site Investigation	**Borehole No.:** **BH04**
				Coordinates: 311961.30 E	**Client:** Energia Renewables	Sheet 1 of
Method	**Plant Used**	**Top**	**Base**	241127.30 N	**Client's Representative:** TOBIN Consulting Engineers	**Scale:** 1:50
Rotary Drilling	Comacchio 205	0.00	10.00			**Driller:** KW
				Ground Level: 78.95 mOD	**Dates:** 26/09/2018 - 26/09/2018	**Logger:** CH

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Legend	Description	Water	Backfill
					78.80	(0.15) 0.15		BITMAC		
					78.65	(0.15) 0.30		MADE GROUND: Hardcore		
								Firm greyish brown slightly gravelly sandy CLAY. (Driller's description)		
1.00 - 1.45	SPT (S) N=15	1.00	Dry	N=15 (4,3/3,4,4,4)		(1.30)				
					77.35	1.60		Stiff to very stiff grey sandy gravelly CLAY with medium cobble and boulder content. (Driller's description)		
2.00 - 2.45	SPT (S) N=24	2.00	Dry	N=24 (5,5/5,5,7,7)						
						(2.00)				
3.00 - 3.45	SPT (S) N=33	3.00	Dry	N=33 (6,7/8,8,8,9)						
					75.35	3.60		Very stiff dark grey sandy gravelly CLAY with high cobble and boulder content. (Driller's description)		
4.00 - 4.45	SPT (S) N=36	4.00	Dry	N=36 (9,9/9,9,9,9)						
5.00 - 5.45	SPT (S) N=44	5.00	Dry	N=44 (9,9/10,11,11,12)						
						(5.70)				
7.00 - 7.30	SPT (S)			N=50 (24,0/50 for 150mm)						
					69.65	9.30		Possible BEDROCK. (Driller's description)		
						(0.70)				
					68.95	10.00				

Remarks

No groundwater encountered.

Terminated at scheduled depth

Water Strikes				**Chiselling Details**		
Struck at (m)	Casing to (m)	Time (min)	Rose to (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Time (hh:mm)

Water Added		**Casing Details**	
From (m)	To (m)	To (m)	Diam (mm)
		10.00	150

CAUSEWAY GEOTECH

Method	**Plant Used**	**Top**	**Base**	**Project No.:**	**Project Name:**	**Borehole No.:**
Rotary Drilling	Comacchio 205	0.00	10.00	18-0633	Huntstown_Coldwinters Site Investigation	BH04
				Coordinates: 311961.30 E 241127.30 N	**Client:** Energia Renewables	Sheet 2 of 2
					Client's Representative: TOBIN Consulting Engineers	**Scale:** 1:50
						Driller: KW
				Ground Level: 78.95 mOD	**Dates:** 26/09/2018 - 26/09/2018	**Logger:** CH

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Legend	Description	Water	Backfill
		10.00	Dry	26-09-2018				End of Borehole at 10.00m		

10.5 11.0 11.5 12.0 12.5 13.0 13.5 14.0 14.5 15.0 15.5 16.0 16.5 17.0 17.5 18.0 18.5 19.0 19.5

Remarks
No groundwater encountered.

Terminated at scheduled depth

Water Strikes

Struck at (m)	Casing to (m)	Time (min)	Rose to (m)

Chiselling Details

From (m)	To (m)	Time (hh:mm)

Water Added

From (m)	To (m)

Casing Details

To (m)	Diam (mm)
10.00	150

CAUSEWAY GEOTECH

Project No.: 18-0633	**Project Name:** Huntstown_Coldwinters Site Investigation		**Borehole No.:** BH05
Coordinates: 311477.80 E 241183.21 N	**Client:** Energia Renewables		Sheet 1 of 1
	Client's Representative: TOBIN Consulting Engineers		**Scale:** 1:50
			Driller: KW
Ground Level: 79.02 mOD	**Dates:** 27/09/2018 - 27/09/2018		**Logger:** CH+GH

Method	Plant Used	Top	Base
Rotary Drilling	Comacchio 205	0.00	2.00
Rotary Coring	Comacchio 205	2.00	5.00

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Field Records
1.00 - 1.45	SPT (S) N=21	1.00	Dry	N=21 (9,5/5,7,5,4)
2.00 - 2.15 2.00 - 2.15	SPT (S)	2.00	Dry	N=50 (25 for 75mm/50 for 75mm) N=50 (25 for 25mm/50 for 25mm)

Depth (m)	TCR	SCR	RQD	FI
2.00 - 3.50	100	65	43	5 >20
3.50 - 5.00	90	76	53	5

Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description
78.87	(0.15) 0.15	BITMAC
78.72	(0.15) 0.30	MADE GROUND: Hardcore fill (Driller's description)
	(1.40)	Firm greyish brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY with low cobble content. (Driller's description)
77.32	1.70 (0.30)	Stiff dark grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY with low cobble content. (Driller's description)
77.02	2.00 (1.00)	Medium strong grey argillaceous LIMESTONE. Largely unweathered: some orangish brown discolouration on fracture surfaces Discontinuities: 1. 30-40 degree closely spaced fractures (50/100/180), undulating, rough, some orangish brown staining on fracture surfaces 2. 70-90 degree closely spaced fractures, undulating, rough
76.02	3.00 (0.50)	Medium strong grey argillaceous LIMESTONE. Distinctly weathered: reduced strength, closer fracture spacing Discontinuities: 1. 10-20 degree closely spaced fractures (30/170/220), undulating, rough orangish brown staining on some fracture surfaces 2. 30-40 degree closely spaced fractures (60/180/270), undulating, rough, orangish brown staining on some fracture surfaces 3. 70-90 degree closely spaced joints, undulating, rough, orangish brown staining on some fracture surfaces
75.52	3.50 (1.50)	Medium strong grey argillaceous LIMESTONE. Distinctly weathered: reduced strength, closer fracture spacing, orangish brown staining on some fracture surfaces Discontinuities: 1. 10-20 degree closely spaced fractures (90/130/220), undulating, rough, orangish brown staining on some fracture surfaces 2. 30-40 degree closely spaced fractures (70/150/230), undulating, rough, orangish brown staining on some fracture surfaces 3. 70-90 degree closely spaced fractures, undulating, rough, orangish brown staining on some fracture surfaces
74.02	5.00	End of Borehole at 5.00m

Remarks

No groundwater encountered.

Terminated at scheduled depth

Water Strikes

Struck at (m)	Casing to (m)	Time (min)	Rose to (m)

Chiselling Details

From (m)	To (m)	Time

Water Added

From (m)	To (m)
2.00	5.00

Casing Details

To (m)	Diam (mm)

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG RECORD

REPORT NUMBER	22529
CONTRACT	Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin
DRILLHOLE NO	**RC01**
SHEET	Sheet 1 of 2
CO-ORDINATES	
GROUND LEVEL (mOD)	
CLIENT	Energia PLC
ENGINEER	AWN Consulting
RIG TYPE	Geo405
FLUSH	Air/Mist
INCLINATION (deg)	-90
CORE DIAMETER (mm)	80
DATE COMMENCED	03/06/2020
DATE COMPLETED	03/06/2020
DRILLED BY	IGSL
LOGGED BY	D. O'Shea

Downhole Depth (m)	Core Run Depth (m)	T.C.R.%	S.C.R.%	R.Q.D.%	Fracture Spacing Log (mm) 0 250 500	Non-intact Zone	Legend	Description	Depth (m)	Elevation	Standpipe Details	SPT (N Value)
0 1 2 3 4								SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of sandy gravelly cobbly CLAY	4.50			N = 67 (3, 7, 11, 14, 24, 18) N = 87 (7, 14, 21, 27, 19, 20)
5								SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of cobbly GRAVEL	6.00			N = 108 (11, 24, 31, 29, 24, 24)
6 7	7.20							SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of cobbly BOULDERS	7.20			N = 89 (4, 6, 14, 24, 28, 23)
8	8.70	100	87	56				Medium strong to strong, thickly to thinly bedded, very dark grey/black, fine-grained, LIMESTONE (Very muddy throughout, very occasional sandier layers), fresh to very locally slightly weathered. Discontinuities are widely to closely spaced, smooth to locally rough, planar. Apertures are tight to locally moderately open, locally clay-smeared, locally calcite veined (1-2mm thick). Dips are subhorizontal & locally 45-60°				
9		100	91	57								

REMARKS

Hole cased 0.00-7.20m. Set up COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr.

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
					No water strike recorded

INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
04-06-20	20.00	8.00	20.00	50mm SP

GROUNDWATER DETAILS

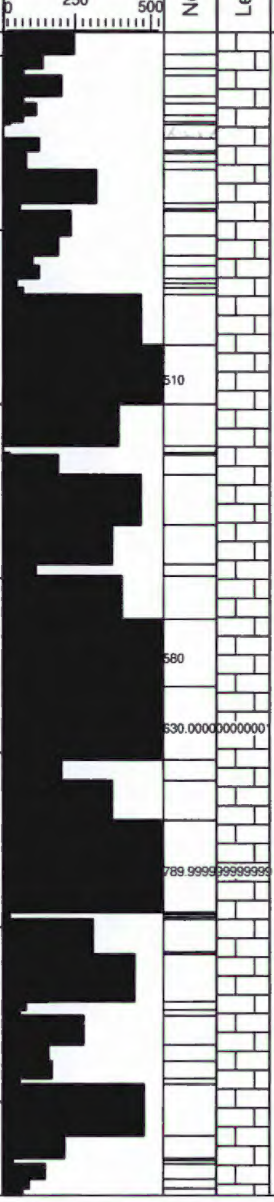
Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT	Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin	**DRILLHOLE NO**	**RC01**
		SHEET	Sheet 2 of 2
CO-ORDINATES		**DATE COMMENCED**	03/06/2020
GROUND LEVEL (mOD)		**DATE COMPLETED**	03/06/2020
RIG TYPE	Geo405	**DRILLED BY**	IGSL
FLUSH	Air/Mist	**LOGGED BY**	D. O'Shea
INCLINATION (deg)	-90		
CORE DIAMETER (mm)	80		
CLIENT	Energia PLC		
ENGINEER	AWN Consulting		

Downhole Depth (m)	Core Run Depth (m)	T.C.R.%	S.C.R.%	R.Q.D.%	Description	Depth (m)	Elevation	Standpipe Details	SPT (N Value)
10	10.20				Medium strong to strong, thickly to thinly bedded, very dark grey/black, fine-grained, LIMESTONE (Very muddy throughout, very occasional sandier layers), fresh to very locally slightly weathered. Discontinuities are widely to closely spaced, smooth to locally rough, planar. Apertures are tight to locally moderately open, locally clay-smeared, locally calcite veined (1-2mm thick). Dips are subhorizontal & locally 45-60° *(continued)*				
11		100	86	53					
12	11.70	100	97	83					
13	13.20	100	93	83					
14, 15	14.70	100	98	98					
16	16.20	100	99	86					
17, 18	17.70	100	97	92					
19	19.20	100	100	92					
	20.00					20.00			



End of Borehole at 20.00 m

REMARKS

Hole cased 0.00-7.20m. Set up COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr.

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
					No water strike recorded

GROUNDWATER DETAILS

Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments
04-06-20	20.00	7.20	15.20	Water measured 10mins after end of drilling

INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
04-06-20	20.00	8.00	20.00	50mm SP

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin

DRILLHOLE NO RC02

SHEET Sheet 1 of 3

CO-ORDINATES

GROUND LEVEL (mOD)

CLIENT Energia PLC

ENGINEER AWN Consulting

RIG TYPE Geo405

FLUSH Air/Mist

INCLINATION (deg) -90

CORE DIAMETER (mm) 80

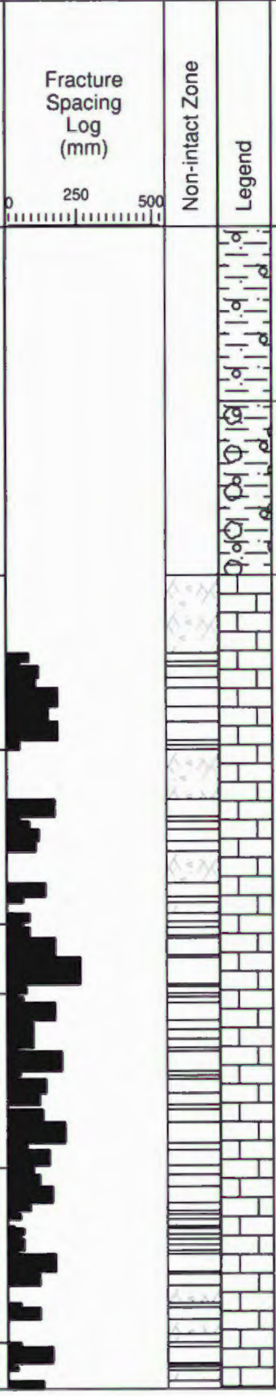
DATE COMMENCED 25/05/2020

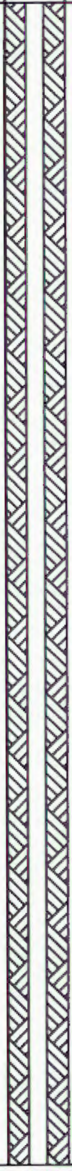
DATE COMPLETED 25/05/2020

DRILLED BY IGSL

LOGGED BY D. O'Shea

Core Run Depth (m)	T.C.R.%	S.C.R.%	R.Q.D.%	Description	Depth (m)	SPT (N Value)
				SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of sandy gravelly CLAY	1.50	
3.00				SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of sandy gravelly cobbly CLAY	3.00	N = 15 (2, 2, 4, 4, 3, 4)
4.50	73	52	34	Medium strong to strong, thickly to thinly bedded, very dark grey/black, fine-grained, LIMESTONE (Very muddy throughout, very occasional sandier layers), fresh to very locally moderately weathered (at shale laminations at 9.40-9.53m) Discontinuities are widely to closely spaced, smooth to locally rough, planar. Apertures are tight to locally moderately open, locally clay-smeared, locally calcite veined (1-2mm thick), locally slightly iron-oxide stained. Dips are subhorizontal & locally 45-60°		N = 80/125 mm (6, 3, 30, 25, 25)
6.00	80	53	21			
6.60	100	88	48			
8.10	100	91	49			
9.60	100	71	34			





Downhole Depth (m): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

REMARKS

Hole cased 0.00-4.50m. Set up COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr.

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
2.80	2.80				Slow

GROUNDWATER DETAILS

Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments

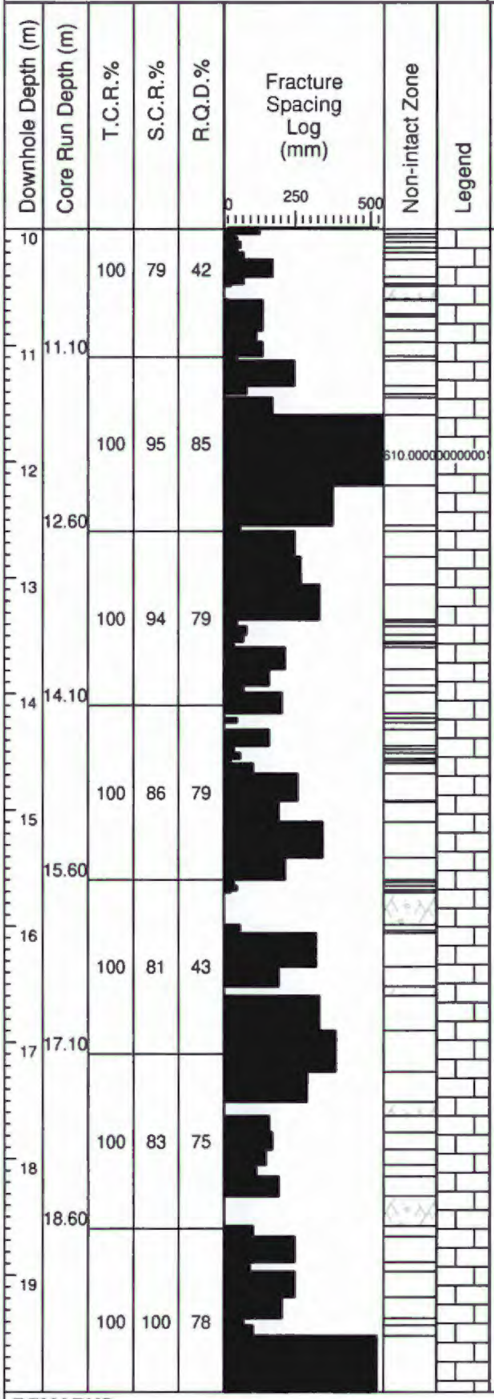
INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
25-05-20	19.50	15.00	19.50	50mm SP

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT	Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin	**DRILLHOLE NO**	**RC02**
		SHEET	Sheet 2 of 3
CO-ORDINATES		**DATE COMMENCED**	25/05/2020
GROUND LEVEL (mOD)		**DATE COMPLETED**	25/05/2020
RIG TYPE	Geo405		
FLUSH	Air/Mist		
CLIENT	Energia PLC	**DRILLED BY**	IGSL
ENGINEER	AWN Consulting	**LOGGED BY**	D. O'Shea
INCLINATION (deg)	-90		
CORE DIAMETER (mm)	80		



Core Run Depth (m)	T.C.R.%	S.C.R.%	R.Q.D.%
11.10	100	79	42
12.60	100	95	85
14.10	100	94	79
15.60	100	86	79
17.10	100	81	43
18.60	100	83	75
	100	100	78

Description

Medium strong to strong, thickly to thinly bedded, very dark grey/black, fine-grained, LIMESTONE (Very muddy throughout, very occasional sandier layers), fresh to very locally moderately weathered (at shale laminations at 9.40-9.53m)

Discontinuities are widely to closely spaced, smooth to locally rough, planar. Apertures are tight to locally moderately open, locally clay-smeared, locally calcite veined (1-2mm thick), locally slightly iron-oxide stained. Dips are subhorizontal & locally 45-60° *(continued)*

Depth (m) | Elevation | Standpipe Details | SPT (N Value)

REMARKS

Hole cased 0.00-4.50m. Set up COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr.

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
2.80	2.80				Slow

GROUNDWATER DETAILS

Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments

INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
25-05-20	19.50	15.00	19.50	50mm SP

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin

DRILLHOLE NO **RC02**

SHEET Sheet 3 of 3

CO-ORDINATES

GROUND LEVEL (mOD)

RIG TYPE Geo405

FLUSH Air/Mist

INCLINATION (deg) -90

CORE DIAMETER (mm) 80

DATE COMMENCED 25/05/2020

DATE COMPLETED 25/05/2020

CLIENT Energia PLC

ENGINEER AWN Consulting

DRILLED BY IGSL

LOGGED BY D. O'Shea

Downhole Depth (m)	Core Run Depth (m)	T.C.R.%	S.C.R.%	R.Q.D.%	Fracture Spacing Log (mm) 0 250 500	Non-intact Zone	Legend	Description	Depth (m)	Elevation	Standpipe Details	SPT (N Value)
20	20.20								20.20			
								End of Borehole at 20.20 m				
21												
22												
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												

REMARKS

Hole cased 0.00-4.50m. Set up COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr.

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
2.80	2.80				Slow

GROUNDWATER DETAILS

Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments
25-05-20	20.20	4.50	2.10	Water measured 10mins after end of drilling

INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
25-05-20	19.50	15.00	19.50	50mm SP

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT	Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin	**DRILLHOLE NO**	**RC03**
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 2
CO-ORDINATES		**DATE COMMENCED**	04/06/2020
GROUND LEVEL (mOD)		**DATE COMPLETED**	04/06/2020
RIG TYPE	Geo405		
FLUSH	Air/Mist		
CLIENT	Energia PLC	**DRILLED BY**	IGSL
ENGINEER	AWN Consulting	**LOGGED BY**	D. O'Shea
INCLINATION (deg)	-90		
CORE DIAMETER (mm)	80		

Downhole Depth (m)	Core Run Depth (m)	T.C.R.%	S.C.R.%	R.Q.D.%	Fracture Spacing Log (mm) 0 250 500	Non-intact Zone	Legend	Description	Depth (m)	Elevation	Standpipe Details	SPT (N Value)
0								SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of CLAY	1.50			N = 18 (4, 3, 5, 4, 4, 5)
								SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of gravelly CLAY	3.00			N = 79 (9, 14, 21, 17, 18, 23)
								SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of cobbly BOULDERS	4.50			N = 90 (8, 14, 31, 23, 19, 17)
								SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of cobbly SAND	7.50			N = 72 (20, 24, 17, 14, 19, 22) N = 51 (4, 8, 11, 14, 12, 14)
								SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of cobbly GRAVEL				N = 51 (3, 5, 14, 11, 12, 14)

REMARKS

Hole cased 0.00-13.50m. Set up COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr.

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
11.20	11.20				Slow

INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
04-06-20	20.00	3.00	20.00	50mm SP

GROUNDWATER DETAIL

Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin

DRILLHOLE NO RC03

SHEET Sheet 2 of 2

CO-ORDINATES

GROUND LEVEL (mOD)

RIG TYPE Geo405

FLUSH Air/Mist

INCLINATION (deg) -90

CORE DIAMETER (mm) 80

DATE COMMENCED 04/06/2020

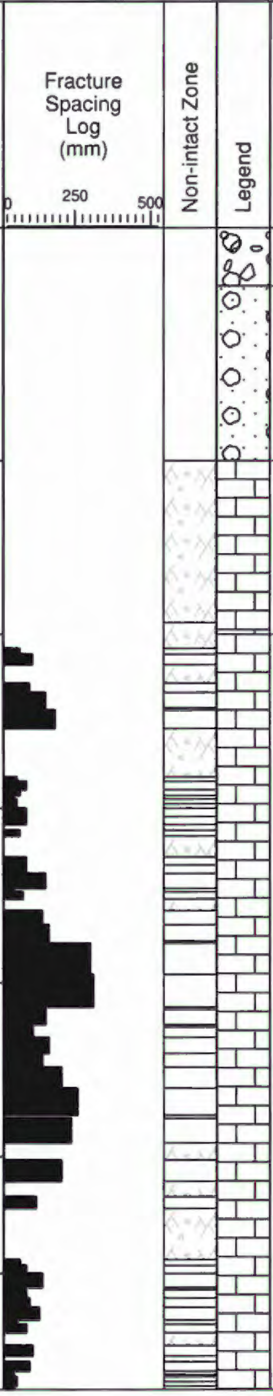
DATE COMPLETED 04/06/2020

CLIENT Energia PLC

ENGINEER AWN Consulting

DRILLED BY IGSL

LOGGED BY D. O'Shea



Core Run Depth (m)	T.C.R.%	S.C.R.%	R.Q.D.%	Description	Depth (m)	SPT (N Value)
				SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of cobbly GRAVEL *(continued)*	10.50	
12.00				SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of cobbly SAND	12.00	N = 25 (2, 4, 4, 8, 7, 6)
13.50	33	5	0	Probable weathered ROCK - recovered as angular gravel of muddy limestone with traces of black clay	13.50	N = 25/10 mm (25, 25) N = 25/10 mm (25, 25)
15.00	100	41	34	Medium strong to strong, thickly to thinly bedded, very dark grey/black, fine-grained, LIMESTONE (Very muddy throughout, very occasional sandier layers), fresh to very locally moderately weathered (at shale laminations at 13.76-13.92m) Discontinuities are widely to closely spaced, smooth to locally rough, planar. Apertures are tight to locally moderately open, locally clay-smeared, locally calcite veined (1-15mm thick), locally slightly iron-oxide stained. Dips are subhorizontal & locally 45-60° & irregular.	20.00	
16.50	100	63	35			
18.00	100	84	72			
19.00	100	40	32			
20.00	100	74	33			

End of Borehole at 20.00 m

REMARKS

Hole cased 0.00-13.50m. Set up COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr.

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
11.20	11.20				Slow

GROUNDWATER DETAILS

Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments
04-06-20	20.00	13.50	12.70	Water measured 10mins after end of drilling

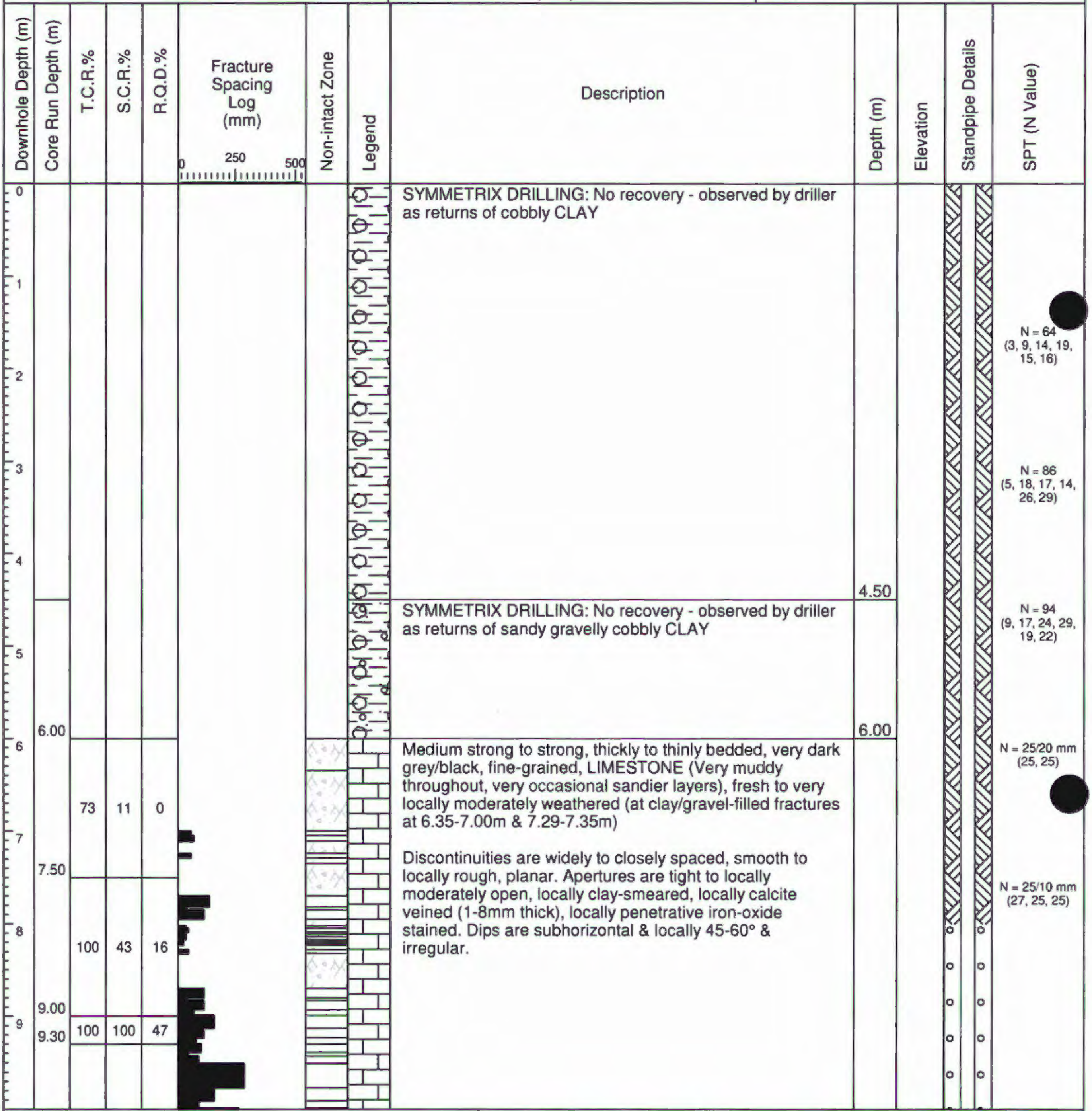
INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
04-06-20	20.00	3.00	20.00	50mm SP

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT	Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin	**DRILLHOLE NO**	**RC04**
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 2
CO-ORDINATES		**DATE COMMENCED**	02/06/2020
GROUND LEVEL (mOD)		**DATE COMPLETED**	02/06/2020
RIG TYPE	Geo405	**DRILLED BY**	IGSL
FLUSH	Air/Mist	**LOGGED BY**	D. O'Shea
CLIENT	Energia PLC		
ENGINEER	AWN Consulting		
INCLINATION (deg)	-90		
CORE DIAMETER (mm)	80		



Core Run Depth (m)	T.C.R.%	S.C.R.%	R.Q.D.%
6.00			
7.50	73	11	0
9.00	100	43	16
9.30	100	100	47

Description	Depth (m)
SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of cobbly CLAY	4.50
SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of sandy gravelly cobbly CLAY	6.00
Medium strong to strong, thickly to thinly bedded, very dark grey/black, fine-grained, LIMESTONE (Very muddy throughout, very occasional sandier layers), fresh to very locally moderately weathered (at clay/gravel-filled fractures at 6.35-7.00m & 7.29-7.35m) Discontinuities are widely to closely spaced, smooth to locally rough, planar. Apertures are tight to locally moderately open, locally clay-smeared, locally calcite veined (1-8mm thick), locally penetrative iron-oxide stained. Dips are subhorizontal & locally 45-60° & irregular.	

SPT (N Value):
N = 64 (3, 9, 14, 19, 15, 16)
N = 86 (5, 18, 17, 14, 26, 29)
N = 94 (9, 17, 24, 29, 19, 22)
N = 25/20 mm (25, 25)
N = 25/10 mm (27, 25, 25)

REMARKS

Hole cased 0.00-7.50m. Set up COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr.

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
					No water strike recorded

GROUNDWATER DETAILS

Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments

INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
02-06-20	20.00	8.00	20.00	50mm SP

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin

DRILLHOLE NO **RC04**

SHEET Sheet 2 of 2

CO-ORDINATES

GROUND LEVEL (mOD)

RIG TYPE Geo405

FLUSH Air/Mist

INCLINATION (deg) -90

CORE DIAMETER (mm) 80

DATE COMMENCED 02/06/2020

DATE COMPLETED 02/06/2020

CLIENT Energia PLC

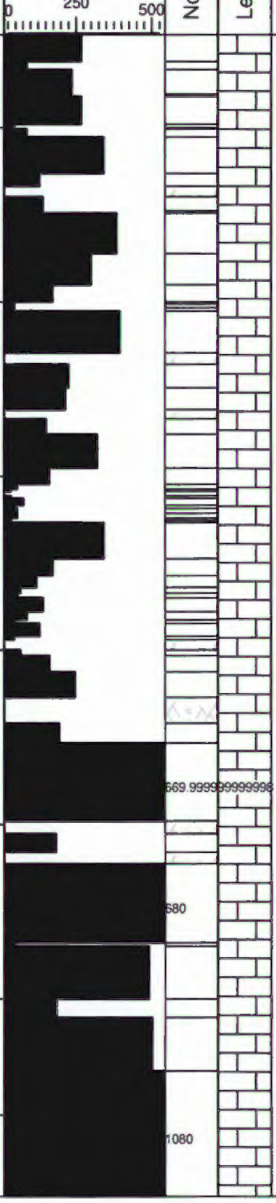
ENGINEER AWN Consulting

DRILLED BY IGSL

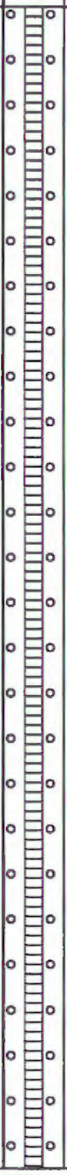
LOGGED BY D. O'Shea

Downhole Depth (m)	Core Run Depth (m)	T.C.R.%	S.C.R.%	R.Q.D.%	Description	Depth (m)	Elevation	SPT (N Value)
10	10.80	100	95	77	Medium strong to strong, thickly to thinly bedded, very dark grey/black, fine-grained, LIMESTONE (Very muddy throughout, very occasional sandier layers), fresh to very locally moderately weathered (at clay/gravel-filled fractures at 6.35-7.00m & 7.29-7.35m) Discontinuities are widely to closely spaced, smooth to locally rough, planar. Apertures are tight to locally moderately open, locally clay-smeared, locally calcite veined (1-8mm thick), locally penetrative iron-oxide stained. Dips are subhorizontal & locally 45-60° & irregular. *(continued)*			
11 12	12.30	100	93	86				
13	13.80	100	91	87				
14 15	15.30	100	79	39				
16	16.80	100	79	63				
17 18	18.30	100	85	83				
19	19.30	100	98	98				
	20.00	100	100	100		20.00		

Fracture Spacing Log (mm) / Non-intact Zone / Legend



Standpipe Details



End of Borehole at 20.00 m

REMARKS

Hole cased 0.00-7.50m. Set up COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr.

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
					No water strike recorded

INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
02-06-20	20.00	8.00	20.00	50mm SP

GROUNDWATER DETAILS

Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments
02-06-20	20.00	7.50	8.60	Water measured 10mins after end of drilling

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG RECORD

REPORT NUMBER	22529		
CONTRACT	Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin	**DRILLHOLE NO**	**RC05**
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 3
CO-ORDINATES		**DATE COMMENCED**	27/05/2020
GROUND LEVEL (mOD)		**DATE COMPLETED**	27/05/2020
RIG TYPE	Geo405	**DRILLED BY**	IGSL
FLUSH	Air/Mist	**LOGGED BY**	D. O'Shea
INCLINATION (deg)	-90		
CORE DIAMETER (mm)	80		
CLIENT	Energia PLC		
ENGINEER	AWN Consulting		

Downhole Depth (m)	Core Run Depth (m)	T.C.R.%	S.C.R.%	R.Q.D.%	Fracture Spacing Log (mm) 0 250 500	Non-intact Zone	Legend	Description	Depth (m)	Elevation	Standpipe Details	SPT (N Value)
0 – 4.50	4.50							SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of sandy gravelly cobbly CLAY	4.50			N = 13 (4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4) N = 33 (7, 10, 8, 8, 9, 8)
4.50 – 6.00	6.00	33	0	0				Returns of cobbly GRAVEL with layers of brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay	6.00			N = 25/20 mm (25, 25)
6.00 – 7.20	7.20	0	0	0				SYMMETRIX DRILLING: No recovery - observed by driller as returns of sandy gravelly cobbly CLAY	7.20			N = 10 (3, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3)
7.20 – 8.70	8.70	100	0	0				Probable BOULDER - of blueish grey sandy reef limestone	8.70			
8.70 – 9.70	9.70	100	0	0				Returns of brown sandy gravelly CLAY	9.70			

REMARKS

Hole cased 0.00-7.20m. Set up COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr.

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
					No water strike recorded

INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
27-05-20	21.70	15.00	21.70	50mm SP

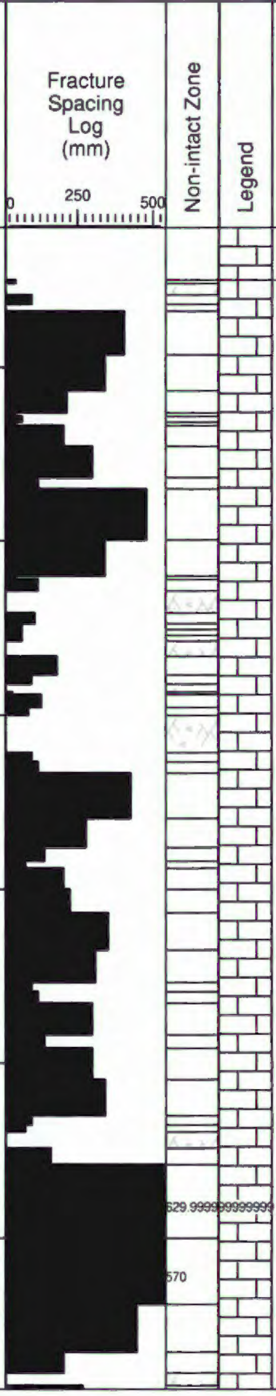
GROUNDWATER DETAILS

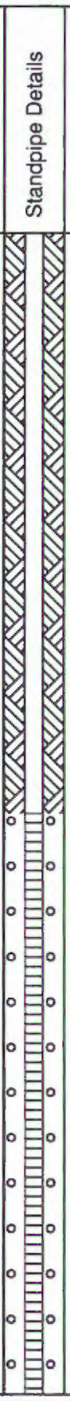
Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG RECORD

REPORT NUMBER	22529		
CONTRACT	Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin	**DRILLHOLE NO**	**RC05**
		SHEET	Sheet 2 of 3
CO-ORDINATES		**DATE COMMENCED**	27/05/2020
GROUND LEVEL (mOD)		**DATE COMPLETED**	27/05/2020
CLIENT	Energia PLC	**DRILLED BY**	IGSL
ENGINEER	AWN Consulting	**LOGGED BY**	D. O'Shea
RIG TYPE	Geo405		
FLUSH	Air/Mist		
INCLINATION (deg)	-90		
CORE DIAMETER (mm)	80		

Downhole Depth (m)	Core Run Depth (m)	T.C.R.%	S.C.R.%	R.Q.D.%	Description	Depth (m)	Elevation	SPT (N Value)
10		100	43	32	Probable weathered ROCK - recovered as angular gravel of muddy limestone with traces of brown clay *(continued)*	10.45		
11	11.20	100	95	93	Medium strong to strong, thickly to thinly bedded, very dark grey/black, fine-grained, LIMESTONE (Very muddy throughout, regular sandier layers, fossiliferous throughout), fresh to very locally slightly weathered. Discontinuities are widely to closely spaced, smooth to locally rough, planar. Apertures are tight to locally moderately open, locally clay-smeared, locally calcite veined (1-2mm thick), locally slightly iron-oxide stained. Dips are subhorizontal & locally 45-60°			
12	12.70	100	75	52				
13	14.20	100	71	57				
14, 15	15.70	100	97	91				
16, 17	17.20	100	89	81				
18, 19	18.70	100	95	89				





REMARKS

Hole cased 0.00-7.20m. Set up COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr.

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
					No water strike recorded

GROUNDWATER DETAILS

Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments

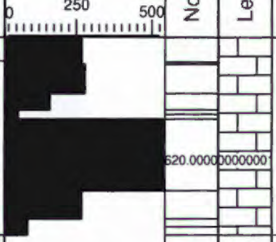
INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
27-05-20	21.70	15.00	21.70	50mm SP

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG RECORD

REPORT NUMBER	22529
CONTRACT	Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin
DRILLHOLE NO	**RC05**
SHEET	Sheet 3 of 3
CO-ORDINATES	
GROUND LEVEL (mOD)	
RIG TYPE	Geo405
FLUSH	Air/Mist
INCLINATION (deg)	-90
CORE DIAMETER (mm)	80
DATE COMMENCED	27/05/2020
DATE COMPLETED	27/05/2020
CLIENT	Energia PLC
ENGINEER	AWN Consulting
DRILLED BY	IGSL
LOGGED BY	D. O'Shea

Downhole Depth (m)	Core Run Depth (m)	T.C.R.%	S.C.R.%	R.Q.D.%	Fracture Spacing Log (mm)	Non-intact Zone	Legend	Description	Depth (m)	Elevation	Standpipe Details	SPT (N Value)
20	20.20											
21		100	89	83								
	21.70							End of Borehole at 21.70 m	21.70			
22												
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												



REMARKS

Hole cased 0.00-7.20m. Set up COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr.

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
					No water strike recorded

GROUNDWATER DETAILS

Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments
27-05-20	21.70	7.20	18.00	Water measured 10mins after end of drilling

INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
27-05-20	21.70	15.00	21.70	50mm SP

TRIAL PIT RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT Energia Power Station Hunstown

TRIAL PIT NO. TP01

SHEET Sheet 1 of 1

LOGGED BY I.Reder

CO-ORDINATES 711,491.54 E
741,486.07 N

GROUND LEVEL (m) 77.57

DATE STARTED 25/05/2020

DATE COMPLETED 25/05/2020

CLIENT Energia

ENGINEER AWN

EXCAVATION METHOD 7 tonne excavator

Geotechnical Description	Legend	Depth (m)	Elevation	Water Strike	Samples			Vane Test (KPa)	Hand Penetrometer (KPa)
					Sample Ref	Type	Depth		
TOPSOIL		0.30	77.27						
Firm, brown, sandy gravelly CLAY with low cobbles content		0.80	76.77		AA135977	B	0.50		
Firm to stiff, brownish grey to grey, slightly sandy gravelly CLAY with high cobbles content. Sand is fine to coarse, gravel is fine to coarse subangular to subrounded, cobbles are subangular to subrounded.		2.20	75.37		AA135978	B	1.50		
Very stiff to hard, dark grey, slightly sandy gravelly CLAY with high cobbles and medium boulders content. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular to subrounded, cobbles and boulders are subangular to subrounded <0.35m diameter.		3.30	74.27		AA135979 AA135980	B B	2.40 3.00		
End of Trial Pit at 3.30m									

0.0
1.0
2.0
3.0
4.0

Groundwater Conditions
Dry

Stability
Stable

General Remarks
CAT Scanned Location

TRIAL PIT RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT	Energia Power Station Hunstown	**TRIAL PIT NO.**	**TP02**
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 1
LOGGED BY	I.Reder	**CO-ORDINATES**	711,676.95 E 741,544.03 N
GROUND LEVEL (m)	78.38	**DATE STARTED**	25/05/2020
		DATE COMPLETED	25/05/2020
CLIENT	Energia	**EXCAVATION METHOD**	7 tonne excavator
ENGINEER	AWN		

	Geotechnical Description	Legend	Depth (m)	Elevation	Water Strike	Samples			Vane Test (KPa)	Hand Penetrometer (KPa)
						Sample Ref	Type	Depth		
0.0	TOPSOIL									
1.0	Firm to stiff, greyish brown, sandy very gravelly CLAY with medium cobbles content. Sand is fine to coarse, gravel is fine to coarse subangular to subrounded, cobbles are subangular to subrounded.		0.25	78.13		AA135974	B	0.70		
2.0	Stiff to very stiff, dark grey, slightly sandy gravelly CLAY with high cobbles and medium boulders content. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular to subrounded, cobbles and boulders are subangular to subrounded <0.35m diameter.		1.70	76.68		AA135975 AA135976	B B	1.70 2.70		
3.0 4.0	End of Trial Pit at 3.00m		3.00	75.38						

Groundwater Conditions
Dry

Stability
Stable

General Remarks
CAT Scanned Location

TRIAL PIT RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT Energia Power Station Hunstown

TRIAL PIT NO. TP03
SHEET Sheet 1 of 1

LOGGED BY I.Reder

CO-ORDINATES 711,788.21 E
741,489.92 N

GROUND LEVEL (m) 79.16

DATE STARTED 25/05/2020
DATE COMPLETED 25/05/2020

CLIENT Energia
ENGINEER AWN

EXCAVATION METHOD 7 tonne excavator

	Geotechnical Description	Legend	Depth (m)	Elevation	Water Strike	Samples			Vane Test (KPa)	Hand Penetrometer (KPa)
						Sample Ref	Type	Depth		
0.0	TOPSOIL									
	Firm, brown, slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY with low cobbles content		0.30	78.86		AA135970	B	0.50		
1.0	Firm to stiff, greyish brown, sandy gravelly CLAY with medium cobbles content. Sand is fine to coarse, gravel is fine to coarse subangular to subrounded, cobbles are subangular to subrounded.		0.80	78.36		AA135971	B	1.00		
2.0						AA135972	B	2.00		
	Very stiff to hard, dark grey, slightly sandy gravelly CLAY with high cobbles and medium boulders content. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular to subrounded, cobbles and boulders are subangular to subrounded <0.35m diameter.		2.30	76.86						
3.0	End of Trial Pit at 3.00m		3.00	76.16		AA135973	B	3.00		
4.0										

Groundwater Conditions
Dry

Stability
Stable

General Remarks
CAT Scanned Location

TRIAL PIT RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT	Energia Power Station Hunstown	**TRIAL PIT NO.**	**TP04**
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 1
LOGGED BY	I.Reder	**DATE STARTED**	25/05/2020
CO-ORDINATES	711,467.40 E 741,441.88 N	**DATE COMPLETED**	25/05/2020
GROUND LEVEL (m)	77.81	**EXCAVATION METHOD**	7 tonne excavator
CLIENT	Energia		
ENGINEER	AWN		

	Geotechnical Description	Legend	Depth (m)	Elevation	Water Strike	Samples: Sample Ref	Samples: Type	Samples: Depth	Vane Test (KPa)	Hand Penetrometer (KPa)
0.0	TOPSOIL		0.30	77.51						
1.0	Firm to stiff, brownish grey, slightly sandy gravelly CLAY with medium cobbles content. Sand is fine to coarse, gravel is fine to coarse subangular to subrounded, cobbles are subangular to subrounded.		1.90	75.91						
2.0	Very stiff to hard, dark grey, slightly sandy gravelly CLAY with high cobbles and medium boulders content. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular to subrounded, cobbles and boulders are subangular to subrounded <0.35m diameter.		2.30	75.51						
	TP terminated due to big boulders End of Trial Pit at 2.30m									
3.0										
4.0										

Groundwater Conditions
Dry

Stability
Stable

General Remarks
CAT Scanned Location

TRIAL PIT RECORD

REPORT NUMBER	22529		
CONTRACT	Energia Power Station Hunstown	**TRIAL PIT NO.**	**TP05**
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 1
LOGGED BY	N. Scott	**DATE STARTED**	26/05/2020
CO-ORDINATES	711,600.95 E 741,429.13 N	**DATE COMPLETED**	26/05/2020
GROUND LEVEL (m)	78.03	**EXCAVATION METHOD**	7 tonne excavator
CLIENT	Energia		
ENGINEER	AWN		

	Geotechnical Description	Legend	Depth (m)	Elevation	Water Strike	Samples			Vane Test (KPa)	Hand Penetrometer (KPa)
						Sample Ref	Type	Depth		
0.0	TOPSOIL									
	Firm to stiff, brown/grey, sandy gravelly silty CLAY with a medium cobble content. Gravel is fine to coarse and sub-angular to sub-rounded. Cobbles are sub-angular to sub-rounded.		0.30	77.73						
1.0						AA102825	B	1.00		
	Very stiff to hard, black/grey, very sandy gravelly silty CLAY with a medium cobble content. Gravel is fine to coarse and angular to sub-rounded. cobbles are angular to sub-angular.		1.90	76.13						
2.0						AA102826	B	2.00		
						AA102827	B	2.50		
	Refusal End of Trial Pit at 2.60m		2.60	75.43						
3.0										
4.0										

Groundwater Conditions
Dry

Stability
Stable

General Remarks
CAT Scanned Location

TRIAL PIT RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT Energia Power Station Hunstown

TRIAL PIT NO. TP06

SHEET Sheet 1 of 1

LOGGED BY N. Scott

CO-ORDINATES 711,718.23 E
741,437.82 N

GROUND LEVEL (m) 78.77

DATE STARTED 26/05/2020

DATE COMPLETED 26/05/2020

CLIENT Energia

ENGINEER AWN

EXCAVATION METHOD 7 tonne excavator

	Geotechnical Description	Legend	Depth (m)	Elevation	Water Strike	Samples			Vane Test (KPa)	Hand Penetrometer (KPa)
						Sample Ref	Type	Depth		
0.0	TOPSOIL									
	Firm to stiff, brown/grey mottled orangey brown, sandy gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse and sub-angular to sub-rounded.		0.30	78.47						
1.0										
						AA102828	B	1.20		
	Very stiff to hard, black/grey, very sandy gravelly silty CLAY with a low boulder content. Gravel is fine to coarse and angular to sub-rounded. Boulders are sub-angular.		1.70	77.07						
2.0										
	Refusal End of Trial Pit at 2.90m		2.90	75.87		AA102829	B	2.90		
3.0										
4.0										

Groundwater Conditions
Dry

Stability
Stable

General Remarks
CAT Scanned Location

TRIAL PIT RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT	Energia Power Station Hunstown	**TRIAL PIT NO.**	**TP07**
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 1
LOGGED BY	N. Scott	**DATE STARTED**	26/05/2020
CO-ORDINATES	711,795.56 E 741,382.81 N	**DATE COMPLETED**	26/05/2020
GROUND LEVEL (m)	78.99	**EXCAVATION METHOD**	7 tonne excavator
CLIENT	Energia		
ENGINEER	AWN		

Geotechnical Description	Legend	Depth (m)	Elevation	Water Strike	Samples			Vane Test (KPa)	Hand Penetrometer (KPa)
					Sample Ref	Type	Depth		
TOPSOIL		0.30	78.69						
Firm to stiff, brown/grey mottled orangey brown, sandy gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse and sub-angular to sub-rounded.		1.80	77.19		AA102830	B	1.00		
Very stiff to hard, black/grey, very sandy gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse and angular to sub-rounded.		2.80	76.19		AA102831	B	2.00		
Refusal End of Trial Pit at 2.80m					AA102832	B	2.80		

Groundwater Conditions
Dry

Stability
Stable

General Remarks
CAT Scanned Location

TRIAL PIT RECORD

REPORT NUMBER	22529		
CONTRACT	Energia Power Station Hunstown	**TRIAL PIT NO.**	**TP08**
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 1
LOGGED BY	N. Scott	**DATE STARTED**	26/05/2020
CO-ORDINATES	711,453.50 E 741,329.19 N	**DATE COMPLETED**	26/05/2020
GROUND LEVEL (m)	78.04	**EXCAVATION METHOD**	7 tonne excavator
CLIENT	Energia		
ENGINEER	AWN		

Geotechnical Description	Legend	Depth (m)	Elevation	Water Strike	Samples Sample Ref	 Type	 Depth	Vane Test (KPa)	Hand Penetrometer (KPa)
TOPSOIL		0.30	77.74						
Firm to stiff, brown/grey mottled orangey brown, sandy gravelly silty CLAY, with a medium cobble content and a low boulder content. Gravel is fine to coarse and sub-angular to sub-rounded. Cobbles are angular to sub-angular. Boulders are sub-rounded. Very stiff to hard, black/grey, very sandy gravelly silty CLAY with a medium cobble content. Gravel is fine to coarse and angular to sub-angular. Cobbles are sub-angular to sub-rounded.		1.80	76.24		AA102820	B	1.00		
		2.60	75.44		AA102821	B	2.00		
End of Trial Pit at 2.20m									

0.0 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0

Groundwater Conditions
Dry

Stability
Stable

General Remarks
CAT Scanned Location

TRIAL PIT RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT	Energia Power Station Hunstown	**TRIAL PIT NO.**	**TP09A**
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 1
LOGGED BY	N. Scott	**DATE STARTED**	26/05/2020
CO-ORDINATES	711,690.24 E 741,280.64 N	**DATE COMPLETED**	26/05/2020
GROUND LEVEL (m)	78.15	**EXCAVATION METHOD**	7 tonne excavator
CLIENT	Energia		
ENGINEER	AWN		

	Geotechnical Description	Legend	Depth (m)	Elevation	Water Strike	Samples: Sample Ref	Samples: Type	Samples: Depth	Vane Test (KPa)	Hand Penetrometer (KPa)
0.0	TOPSOIL									
	Firm to stiff, brown/grey mottled orangey brown, sandy gravelly silty CLAY, with a low cobble content. Gravel is fine to coarse and sub-angular to sub-rounded. Cobbles are sub-angular.		0.30	77.85						
1.0	Land Drain End of Trial Pit at 0.90m		0.90	77.25						
2.0										
3.0										
4.0										

Groundwater Conditions
Dry

Stability
Stable

General Remarks
CAT Scanned Location

TRIAL PIT RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT	Energia Power Station Hunstown	**TRIAL PIT NO.**	**TP09B**
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 1
LOGGED BY	N. Scott	**DATE STARTED**	26/05/2020
CO-ORDINATES	711,690.01 E 741,280.12 N	**DATE COMPLETED**	26/05/2020
GROUND LEVEL (m)	78.23	**EXCAVATION METHOD**	7 tonne excavator
CLIENT	Energia		
ENGINEER	AWN		

	Geotechnical Description	Legend	Depth (m)	Elevation	Water Strike	Samples Sample Ref	Samples Type	Samples Depth	Vane Test (KPa)	Hand Penetrometer (KPa)
0.0	TOPSOIL		0.30	77.93						
	Firm to stiff, brown/grey mottled orangey brown, sandy gravelly silty CLAY, with a medium cobble content. Gravel is fine to coarse and sub-angular to sub-rounded. Cobbles are sub-angular.		1.60	76.63		AA102822	B	0.90		
	Very stiff to hard, black/grey, very sandy gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse and angular to sub-rounded.		2.90	75.33		AA102823	B	2.00		
3.0	Refusal End of Trial Pit at 2.90m					AA102824	B	2.90		

Groundwater Conditions
Dry

Stability
Stable

General Remarks
CAT Scanned Location

TRIAL PIT RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT	Energia Power Station Hunstown	**TRIAL PIT NO.**	**TP10**
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 1
LOGGED BY	N. Scott	**DATE STARTED**	26/05/2020
CO-ORDINATES	711,749.71 E 741,243.55 N	**DATE COMPLETED**	26/05/2020
GROUND LEVEL (m)	78.23	**EXCAVATION METHOD**	7 tonne excavator
CLIENT	Energia		
ENGINEER	AWN		

	Geotechnical Description	Legend	Depth (m)	Elevation	Water Strike	Samples			Vane Test (KPa)	Hand Penetrometer (KPa)
						Sample Ref	Type	Depth		
0.0	TOPSOIL		0.30	77.93						
1.0	Firm to stiff, brown/grey mottled orangey brown, sandy gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse and sub-angular to sub-rounded.		1.90	76.33		AA102833 AA102834	B B	0.50 1.50		
2.0	Very stiff to hard, black/grey, very sandy gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse and angular to sub-rounded.		2.60	75.63		AA102835	B	2.50		
3.0 4.0	Refusal End of Trial Pit at 2.70m									

Groundwater Conditions
Dry

Stability
Stable

General Remarks
CAT Scanned Location

GEOTECHNICAL BORING RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT	Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin	**BOREHOLE NO.**	**CP01**
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 1
CO-ORDINATES	711,727.79 E 741,542.14 N	**RIG TYPE**	DANDO 2000
GROUND LEVEL (m AOD)	78.44	**BOREHOLE DIAMETER (mm)**	200
		BOREHOLE DEPTH (m)	3.40
		DATE COMMENCED	26/05/2020
		DATE COMPLETED	26/05/2020
CLIENT	Energia PLC	**SPT HAMMER REF. NO.**	
ENGINEER	AWN Consulting	**ENERGY RATIO (%)**	
BORED BY	D.TOLSTER	**PROCESSED BY**	F.C

Depth (m)	Description	Legend	Elevation	Depth (m)	Samples Ref. Number	Sample Type	Depth (m)	Recovery	Field Test Results	Standpipe Details
0	TOPSOIL		78.34	0.10						
	Light brown sandy SILT/CLAY with occasional gravel		78.14	0.30						
	Mottled light brown sandy SILT/CLAY with some gravel and occasional cobbles		77.64	0.80	AA135351	B	0.50			
1	Soft mottled grey/brown sandy SILT/CLAY with some gravel and cobbles		76.54	1.90	AA135352 AA135353	B B	1.00 1.50		N = 9 (1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3)	
2	Soft to firm grey/black sandy SILT/CLAY with gravel and cobbles		75.94	2.50	AA135354	B	2.00		N = 9 (1, 3, 1, 2, 2, 4)	
3	Very stiff to hard grey very gravellyy silty CLAY with occasional cobbles		75.04	3.40	AA135355 AA135356	B B	2.50 3.00		N = 31 (5, 6, 5, 7, 7, 12)	
	Obstruction End of Borehole at 3.40 m									
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										

HARD STRATA BORING/CHISELLING

From (m)	To (m)	Time (h)	Comments
3.2	3.4	2	

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
2.50	2.50	No	1.50	20	Moderate

GROUNDWATER PROGRESS

Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments
26-05-20	3.10	Nil	1.60	End of drilling

INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
26-05-20	3.40	1.00	3.40	50mm SP

REMARKS Erected COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr . CAT scanned location and hand dug inspection pit carried out .

Sample Legend
D - Small Disturbed (tub)
B - Bulk Disturbed
LB - Large Bulk Disturbed
Env - Environmental Sample (Jar + Vial + Tub)
UT - Undisturbed 100mm Diameter Sample
P - Undisturbed Piston Sample
W - Water Sample

GEOTECHNICAL BORING RECORD

REPORT NUMBER	22529		
CONTRACT	Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin	**BOREHOLE NO.**	CP02
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 1
CO-ORDINATES	711,489.20 E 741,470.11 N	**RIG TYPE**	DANDO 2000
GROUND LEVEL (m AOD)	77.52	**BOREHOLE DIAMETER (mm)**	200
		BOREHOLE DEPTH (m)	3.50
		DATE COMMENCED	29/05/2020
		DATE COMPLETED	29/05/2020
CLIENT	Energia PLC	**SPT HAMMER REF. NO.**	
ENGINEER	AWN Consulting	**ENERGY RATIO (%)**	
		BORED BY	D.TOLSTER
		PROCESSED BY	F.C

Description	Legend	Elevation	Depth (m)	Samples: Ref. Number	Sample Type	Depth (m)	Recovery	Field Test Results
TOPSOIL		77.42	0.10					
Mottled brown sandy SILT/CLAY with occasional gravel		76.82	0.70					
Soft mottled grey/brown sandy SILT/CLAY with some gravel		76.02	1.50	AA135370	B	1.00		N = 9 (1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 3)
Stiff mottled grey sandy SILT/CLAY with some gravel and occasional cobbles		75.52	2.00	AA135371	B	1.50		N = 37 (3, 3, 6, 8, 8, 15)
Stiff to very stiff black sandy gravelly CLAY with some cobbles		74.02	3.50	AA135372	B	2.50		N = 50/150 mm (11, 14, 23, 27)
Obstruction End of Borehole at 3.50 m								

HARD STRATA BORING/CHISELLING

From (m)	To (m)	Time (h)	Comments
2.6	2.8	0.75	
3.3	3.5	2	

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
					No water strike

GROUNDWATER PROGRESS

Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments

INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
29-05-20	3.50	1.00	3.50	50mm SP

REMARKS Erected COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr . CAT scanned location and hand dug inspection pit carried out .

Sample Legend
D - Small Disturbed (tub)
B - Bulk Disturbed
LB - Large Bulk Disturbed
Env - Environmental Sample (Jar + Vial + Tub)
UT - Undisturbed 100mm Diameter Sample
P - Undisturbed Piston Sample
W - Water Sample

GEOTECHNICAL BORING RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT	Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin	**BOREHOLE NO.**	**CP03**
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 1
CO-ORDINATES	711,670.95 E 741,397.02 N	**RIG TYPE**	DANDO 2000
		BOREHOLE DIAMETER (mm)	200
GROUND LEVEL (m AOD)	78.88	**BOREHOLE DEPTH (m)**	4.20
		DATE COMMENCED	27/05/2020
		DATE COMPLETED	28/05/2020
CLIENT	Energia PLC	**SPT HAMMER REF. NO.**	
ENGINEER	AWN Consulting	**ENERGY RATIO (%)**	
		BORED BY	D.TOLSTER
		PROCESSED BY	F.C

Depth (m)	Description	Legend	Elevation	Depth (m)	Samples: Ref. Number	Sample Type	Depth (m)	Recovery	Field Test Results	Standpipe Details
0	TOPSOIL		78.78	0.10						
	Light brown very sandy SILT/CLAY with occasional gravel		78.08	0.80	AA135359	B	0.50			
1	Soft to firm mottled brown sandy SILT/CLAY with some gravel				AA135360	B	1.00		N = 10 (1, 2, 2, 3, 2, 3)	
			76.98	1.90	AA135361	B	1.50			
2	Stiff mottled grey and grey/brown sandy SILT/CLAY with some gravel and occasional cobbles		76.48	2.40	AA135362	B	2.00		N = 22 (1, 4, 4, 4, 7, 7)	
3	Stiff to very stiff grey black sandy gravelly SILT/CLAY with cobbles and occasional boulders				AA135363	B	3.00		N = 36 (7, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10)	
4			74.68	4.20	AA135364	B	4.00		N = 50/150 mm (7, 12, 26, 24)	
	Obstruction End of Borehole at 4.20 m									
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										

HARD STRATA BORING/CHISELLING

From (m)	To (m)	Time (h)	Comments
4	4.2	2	

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
					No water strike

INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
28-05-20	4.20	1.00	4.20	50mm SP

GROUNDWATER PROGRESS

Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments

REMARKS Erected COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr . CAT scanned location and hand dug inspection pit carried out .

Sample Legend
D - Small Disturbed (tub)
B - Bulk Disturbed
LB - Large Bulk Disturbed
Env - Environmental Sample (Jar + Vial + Tub)
UT - Undisturbed 100mm Diameter Sample
P - Undisturbed Piston Sample
W - Water Sample

GEOTECHNICAL BORING RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT	Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin	**BOREHOLE NO.**	CP04
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 1
CO-ORDINATES	711,570.63 E 741,329.35 N	**RIG TYPE**	DANDO 2000
GROUND LEVEL (m AOD)	78.04	**BOREHOLE DIAMETER (mm)**	200
		BOREHOLE DEPTH (m)	3.90
		DATE COMMENCED	28/05/2020
		DATE COMPLETED	29/05/2020
CLIENT	Energia PLC	**SPT HAMMER REF. NO.**	
ENGINEER	AWN Consulting	**ENERGY RATIO (%)**	
		BORED BY	D.TOLSTER
		PROCESSED BY	F.C

Depth (m)	Description	Legend	Elevation	Depth (m)	Samples Ref. Number	Sample Type	Depth (m)	Recovery	Field Test Results	Standpipe Details
0	TOPSOIL		77.89	0.15						
	Mottled light brown sandy SILT/CLAY with occasional gravel		77.34	0.70	AA135365	B	0.50			
1	Firm grey/brown sandy SILT/CLAY with some gravel		76.64	1.40	AA135366	B	1.00		N = 17 (1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5)	
	Firm to stiff dark grey sandy SILT/CLAY with some gravel and occasional cobbles		76.14	1.90	AA135367	B	1.50			
2	Very stiff mottled grey/black sandy silty gravelly CLAY with some cobbles and occasional boulders				AA135368	B	2.00		N = 48 (4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 16)	
3					AA135369	B	3.00		N = 39 (11, 10, 11, 15, 12, 1)	
			74.14	3.90						
4	Obstruction End of Borehole at 3.90 m								N = 50/75 mm (20, 30, 50)	
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										

HARD STRATA BORING/CHISELLING

From (m)	To (m)	Time (h)	Comments
3.1	3.3	0.75	
3.7	3.9	1.5	

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
4.00	4.00	No	No	20	Seepage

GROUNDWATER PROGRESS

Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments

INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
29-05-20	3.90	1.00	3.90	50mm SP

REMARKS Erected COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr . CAT scanned location and hand dug inspection pit carried out .

Sample Legend
D - Small Disturbed (tub)
B - Bulk Disturbed
LB - Large Bulk Disturbed
Env - Environmental Sample (Jar + Vial + Tub)
UT - Undisturbed 100mm Diameter Sample
P - Undisturbed Piston Sample
W - Water Sample

GEOTECHNICAL BORING RECORD

REPORT NUMBER 22529

CONTRACT	Huntstown Powerstation - North Dublin	**BOREHOLE NO.**	**CP05**
		SHEET	Sheet 1 of 1

CO-ORDINATES	711,736.38 E 741,285.66 N	**RIG TYPE**	DANDO 2000	**DATE COMMENCED**	27/05/2020
		BOREHOLE DIAMETER (mm)	200		
GROUND LEVEL (m AOD)	78.93	**BOREHOLE DEPTH (m)**	4.10	**DATE COMPLETED**	27/05/2020
CLIENT	Energia PLC	**SPT HAMMER REF. NO.**		**BORED BY**	D.TOLSTER
ENGINEER	AWN Consulting	**ENERGY RATIO (%)**		**PROCESSED BY**	F.C

Depth (m)	Description	Legend	Elevation	Depth (m)	Samples Ref. Number	Sample Type	Depth (m)	Recovery	Field Test Results	Standpipe Details
0	TOPSOIL		78.83	0.10						
	Light brown very sandy SILT/CLAY with occasinoal gravel		78.23	0.70	AA130397	B	0.50			
1	Firm mottled brown sandy SILT/CLAY with some gravel				AA130398	B	1.00		N = 15 (2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 6)	
			77.23	1.70	AA130399	B	1.50			
2	Very stiff mottled grey and grey/brown sandy SILT/CLAY with some gravel and occasional cobbles		76.63	2.30	AA130400	B	2.00		N = 61 (10, 14, 17, 18, 15, 11)	
	Very stiff to hard mottled grey/black sandy silty gravelly CLAY with some cobbles and occasional boulders				AA130401	B	2.50			
3					AA130402	B	3.00		N = 39 (6, 8, 8, 10, 12, 9)	
4			74.83	4.10	AA130403	B	4.00		N = 50/75 mm (18, 32, 50)	
	Obstruction End of Borehole at 4.10 m									
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										

HARD STRATA BORING/CHISELLING

From (m)	To (m)	Time (h)	Comments
2.4	2.5	0.5	
3.9	4.1	2	

WATER STRIKE DETAILS

Water Strike	Casing Depth	Sealed At	Rise To	Time (min)	Comments
					No water strike

INSTALLATION DETAILS

Date	Tip Depth	RZ Top	RZ Base	Type
27-05-20	4.10	1.00	4.10	50mm SP

GROUNDWATER PROGRESS

Date	Hole Depth	Casing Depth	Depth to Water	Comments

REMARKS Erected COVID 19 Safe Working Area - 1hr . CAT scanned location and hand dug inspection pit carried out .

Sample Legend
D - Small Disturbed (tub)
B - Bulk Disturbed
LB - Large Bulk Disturbed
Env - Environmental Sample (Jar + Vial + Tub)
UT - Undisturbed 100mm Diameter Sample
P - Undisturbed Piston Sample
W - Water Sample

APPENDIX II 6.3

SOIL AND GROUNDWATER QUALITY RESULTS

Table 1 Analytical test results compared to LQM/CIEH thresholds

Sample ID					TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP8	TP9	TP10
Laboratory					EMT	EMT	EMT	EMT	EMT	EMT	EMT	EMT	EMT	EMT
Report					20/6735	20/6735	20/6735	20/6735	20/6735	20/6735	20/6735	20/6735	20/6735	20/6735
Sample Type					Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Sample Depth					1.00-1.20	1.00-1.30	0.50-1.00	1.10-1.30	0.75-0.90	1.00-1.20	1.00-1.30	1.10-1.30	1.20-1.40	0.75-0.90
Sample Date					25/05/2020	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020
Parameters	**Units**	**LOD**	**LQM/CIEH S4ul for HHRA Residental Threshold (mg/kg)**	**LQM/CIEH S4ul for HHRA Commercial Threshold (mg/kg)**										
Arsenic	mg/kg	<0.5	40	640	12.6	11	10.6	10.7	9.7	10.2	8.3	11.1	11.2	8.6
Cadmium	mg/kg	<0.1	85	190	2	1.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.4
Chromium III	mg/kg	<0.5	910	8,600	23.4	24.9	24	22.8	24.1	20.1	18.4	26.1	25.3	24.7
Copper	mg/kg	<1	7,100	68,000	36	36	29	24	24	29	19	29	27	21
Mercury	mg/kg	<0.1	1.2	58^{vap} (25.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nickel	mg/kg	<0.7	180	980	40.5	46.9	37.8	37.5	40	41.9	33.9	43.9	37.7	33
Selenium	mg/kg	<1	430	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-
Zinc	mg/kg	<5	40,000	730,000	80	98	74	69	77	74	52	81	70	55
Benzene	mg/kg	<0.003	0.38	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toluene	mg/kg	<0.003	880^{vap} (869)	56,000^{vap} (869)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	mg/kg	<0.003	83	5,700^{vap} (518)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
m & p-Xylene	mg/kg	<0.005	161	12,800$^{vap\&sol}$(625&576)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o-Xylene	mg/kg	<0.003	88	6,600^{sol} (478)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aliphatic														
>C6-C8	mg/kg	<0.1	100	3,200 (304)^{sol}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>C8-C10	mg/kg	<0.1	27	7,800 (144)^{sol}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>C10-C12	mg/kg	<0.2	130 (48)^{vap}	2,000 (78)^{sol}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>C12-C16	mg/kg	<4	1100 (24)^{sol}	9,700 (48)^{sol}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>C16-C35	mg/kg	<7	65000 (8.48)^{†,sol}	1,600,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>C35-C44*	mg/kg	<7	65000 (8.48)^{†,sol}	1,600,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
omatics														
>C5-EC7	mg/kg	<0.1	370	26,000 (1220)^{sol}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>EC7-EC8	mg/kg	<0.1	860	56,000 (389)^{vap}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>EC8-EC10	mg/kg	<0.1	47	3,500 (613)^{vap}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>EC10-EC12	mg/kg	<0.2	250	16,000 (364)^{sol}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>EC12-EC16	mg/kg	<4	1,800	36,000 (169)^{sol}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>EC16-EC21	mg/kg	<7	1,900	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>EC21-EC35	mg/kg	<7	1,900	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>EC35-EC44**	mg/kg	<7	1,900	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acenaphthene	mg/kg	<0.05	3,000^{sol} (57.0)	84,000^{sol} (57.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acenaphthylene	mg/kg	<0.03	2,900^{sol} (86.1)	83,000^{sol} (86.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthracene	mg/kg	<0.04	31,000^{vap} (1.17)	520,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)anthracene	mg/kg	<0.06	11	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg	<0.04	3.2	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/kg	<0.05	3.9	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(ghi)perylene	mg/kg	<0.04	360	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/kg	<0.02	110	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chrysene	mg/kg	<0.02	30	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene	mg/kg	<0.04	0.31	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fluoranthene	mg/kg	<0.03	1,500	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fluorene	mg/kg	<0.04	2,800^{sol} (30.9)	63,000^{sol} (30.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeno(123cd)pyrene	mg/kg	<0.04	45	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naphthalene	mg/kg	<0.04	2	190^{sol} (76.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phenanthrene	mg/kg	<0.03	1,300^{sol} (36.0)	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyrene	mg/kg	<0.03	3,700	54,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Legend

🟨 **0.45** Results exceed LQM/CIEH S4ul for HHRA Residential Threshold without homegrown produce at 1% SOM (mg/kg)

🟦 **0.45** Results exceed LQM/CIEH S4ul for HHRA Commercial Threshold at 1% SOM (mg/kg)

\- Results below LOD

nv Guideline threshold value not available

Notes

HHRA 2015 - LQM/CIEH Suitable 4 Use Levels based on 'Commercial' and/or 'residential' land use using 1% SOM. Metals are compared against a 6% SOM

** Aliphatic >C35-C40 was considered*

Aromatic >EC35-EC40 was considered

Aromatic >C35-C40 was considered

Sol : sol S4UL presented exceed the solubility saturation limit, which is presented in brackets

Vap: vap S4UL presented exceed the vapour stauration limit which is presented in brackets

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Table 2 Analytical test results compared to WAC thresholds

Sample ID						TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP8	TP9	TP10
Laboratory						EMT	EMT	EMT	EMT	EMT	EMT	EMT	EMT	EMT	EMT
Report						20/6735	20/6735	20/6735	20/6735	20/6735	20/6735	20/6735	20/6735	20/6735	20/6735
Sample Type						Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Sample Depth						1.00-1.20	1.00-1.30	0.50-1.00	1.10-1.30	0.75-0.90	1.00-1.20	1.00-1.30	1.10-1.30	1.20-1.40	0.75-0.90
Sample Date						25/05/2020	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020
Parameters	**Units**	**LOD**	**Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits**												
			Inert Waste Landfill	**Stable Non-reactive**	**Hazardous Waste Landfill**										
Solid Waste Analysis															
Total Organic Carbon	%	<0.02	3	5	6	0.4	0.36	0.3	0.56	0.44	0.41	0.36	0.42	0.47	0.42
Sum of BTEX	mg/kg	<0.025	6	nv	nv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sum of 7 PCBs	mg/kg	<0.035	1	nv	nv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral Oil	mg/kg	<30	500	nv	nv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAH Sum of 6	mg/kg	<0.22	nv	nv	nv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAH Sum of 17	mg/kg	<0.64	100	nv	nv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eluate Analysis															
Arsenic	mg/kg	<0.025	0.5	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barium	mg/kg	<0.03	20	100	300	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cadmium	mg/kg	<0.005	0.04	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chromium	mg/kg	<0.015	0.5	10	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper	mg/kg	<0.07	2	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercury	mg/kg	<0.0001	0.01	0.2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molybdenum	mg/kg	<0.02	0.5	10	30	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.23	0.18	0.17	0.07
Nickel	mg/kg	<0.02	0.4	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead	mg/kg	<0.05	0.5	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antimony	mg/kg	<0.02	0.06	0.7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selenium	mg/kg	<0.03	0.1	0.5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zinc	mg/kg	<0.03	4	50	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chloride	mg/kg	<3	800	15,000	25,000	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Fluoride	mg/kg	<3	10	150	500	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5
Sulphate as SO4	mg/kg	<5	1,000	20,000	50,000	18	-	-	9	-	10	-	5	-	7
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/kg	<350	4,000	60,000	100,000	870	660	820	540	910	730	590	470	580	620
Phenol	mg/kg	<0.1	1	nv	nv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/kg	<20	500	800	1,000	20	-	30	-	-	-	30	20	-	20

Notes:

🟩 *XX*	*Exceedence Inert Waste Limit*
🟧 *XX*	*Exceedence Stable Non-reactive Waste Limit*
🟥 *XX*	*Exceedence Hazardous Waste Limit*
-	*Results below LOD*
nv	*No value*

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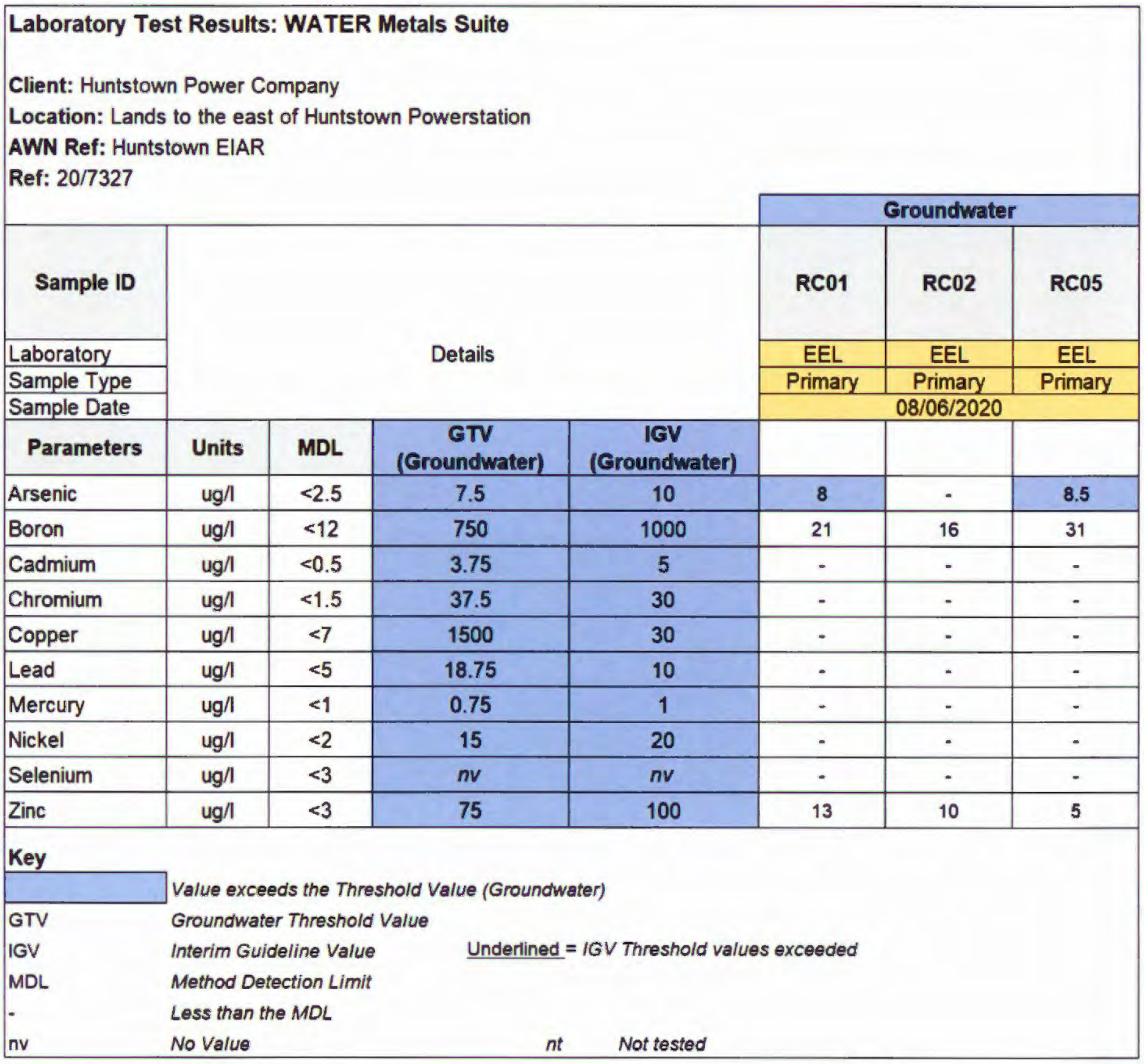
Table 3 Landfill gas results

Location	Date	Landfill Gas Parameters			
		CH_4 %	CO_2 %	O_2 %	H_2S ppm
CP01	18/06/2020	0	0.5	20.6	0
CP02	18/06/2020	0	0.8	19.4	0
CP03	18/06/2020	0	0.7	19.9	0
CP04	18/06/2020	0	0.3	20.4	0
CP05	18/06/2020	0	0.5	20	0

Table 4 Analytical test results for the groundwater samples – Metals Suite.



Laboratory Test Results: WATER Metals Suite

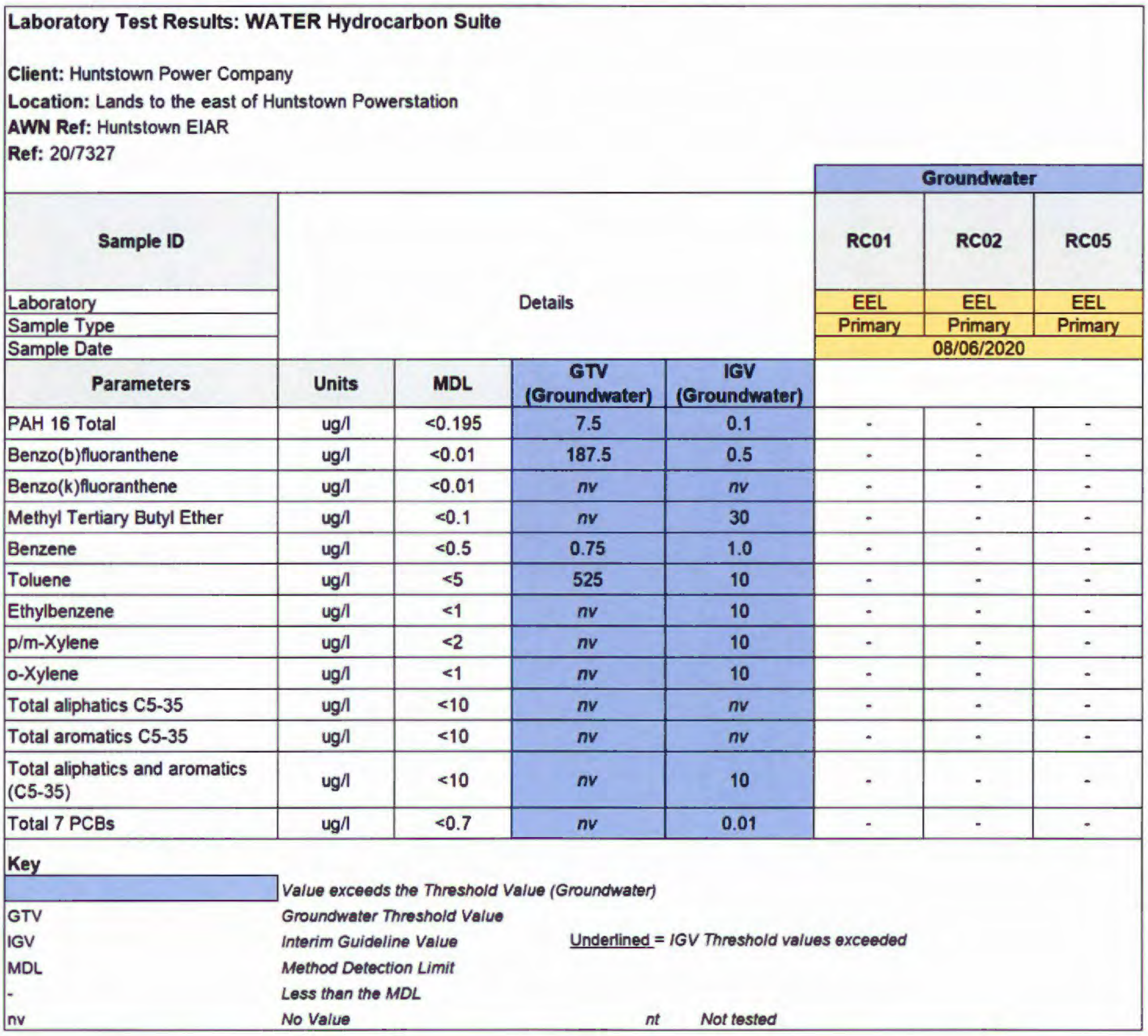
Client: Huntstown Power Company
Location: Lands to the east of Huntstown Powerstation
AWN Ref: Huntstown EIAR
Ref: 20/7327

					Groundwater		
Sample ID	Details				**RC01**	**RC02**	**RC05**
Laboratory					EEL	EEL	EEL
Sample Type					Primary	Primary	Primary
Sample Date					08/06/2020		
Parameters	**Units**	**MDL**	**GTV (Groundwater)**	**IGV (Groundwater)**			
Arsenic	ug/l	<2.5	7.5	10	8	-	8.5
Boron	ug/l	<12	750	1000	21	16	31
Cadmium	ug/l	<0.5	3.75	5	-	-	-
Chromium	ug/l	<1.5	37.5	30	-	-	-
Copper	ug/l	<7	1500	30	-	-	-
Lead	ug/l	<5	18.75	10	-	-	-
Mercury	ug/l	<1	0.75	1	-	-	-
Nickel	ug/l	<2	15	20	-	-	-
Selenium	ug/l	<3	*nv*	*nv*	-	-	-
Zinc	ug/l	<3	75	100	13	10	5

Key

🟦	*Value exceeds the Threshold Value (Groundwater)*		
GTV	*Groundwater Threshold Value*		
IGV	*Interim Guideline Value*	Underlined = *IGV Threshold values exceeded*	
MDL	*Method Detection Limit*		
-	*Less than the MDL*		
nv	*No Value*	*nt*	*Not tested*

Table 5 Analytical test results for the groundwater samples – Hydrocarbons.



Laboratory Test Results: WATER Hydrocarbon Suite

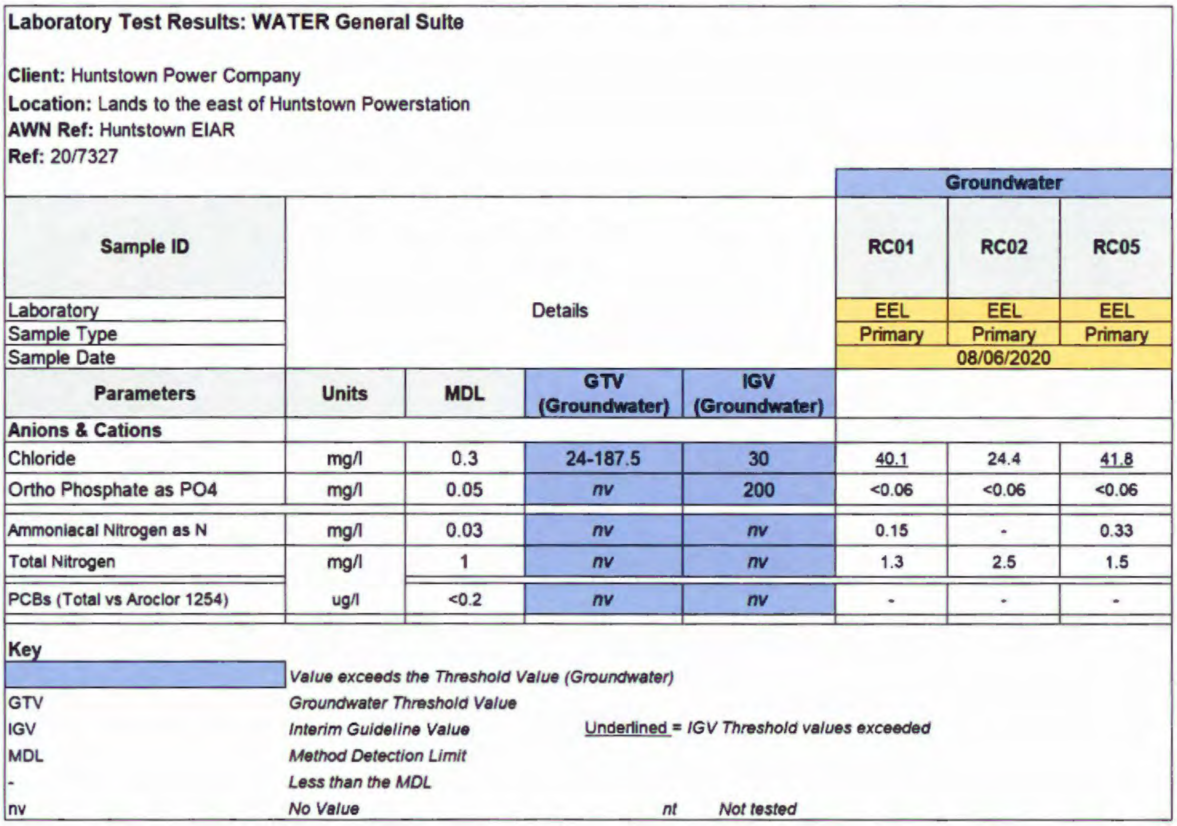
Client: Huntstown Power Company
Location: Lands to the east of Huntstown Powerstation
AWN Ref: Huntstown EIAR
Ref: 20/7327

					Groundwater		
Sample ID	Details				**RC01**	**RC02**	**RC05**
Laboratory					EEL	EEL	EEL
Sample Type					Primary	Primary	Primary
Sample Date					08/06/2020		
Parameters	**Units**	**MDL**	**GTV (Groundwater)**	**IGV (Groundwater)**			
PAH 16 Total	ug/l	<0.195	7.5	0.1	-	-	-
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ug/l	<0.01	187.5	0.5	-	-	-
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ug/l	<0.01	*nv*	*nv*	-	-	-
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether	ug/l	<0.1	*nv*	30	-	-	-
Benzene	ug/l	<0.5	0.75	1.0	-	-	-
Toluene	ug/l	<5	525	10	-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	ug/l	<1	*nv*	10	-	-	-
p/m-Xylene	ug/l	<2	*nv*	10	-	-	-
o-Xylene	ug/l	<1	*nv*	10	-	-	-
Total aliphatics C5-35	ug/l	<10	*nv*	*nv*	-	-	-
Total aromatics C5-35	ug/l	<10	*nv*	*nv*	-	-	-
Total aliphatics and aromatics (C5-35)	ug/l	<10	*nv*	10	-	-	-
Total 7 PCBs	ug/l	<0.7	*nv*	0.01	-	-	-

Key

🟦	*Value exceeds the Threshold Value (Groundwater)*		
GTV	*Groundwater Threshold Value*		
IGV	*Interim Guideline Value*	Underlined =	*IGV Threshold values exceeded*
MDL	*Method Detection Limit*		
-	*Less than the MDL*		
nv	*No Value*	*nt*	*Not tested*

Table 6 Analytical test results for the groundwater samples – General Suite.



Laboratory Test Results: WATER General Suite

Client: Huntstown Power Company
Location: Lands to the east of Huntstown Powerstation
AWN Ref: Huntstown EIAR
Ref: 20/7327

					Groundwater		
Sample ID	Details				**RC01**	**RC02**	**RC05**
Laboratory					EEL	EEL	EEL
Sample Type					Primary	Primary	Primary
Sample Date					08/06/2020		
Parameters	**Units**	**MDL**	**GTV (Groundwater)**	**IGV (Groundwater)**			
Anions & Cations							
Chloride	mg/l	0.3	24-187.5	30	40.1	24.4	41.8
Ortho Phosphate as PO4	mg/l	0.05	*nv*	200	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	mg/l	0.03	*nv*	*nv*	0.15	-	0.33
Total Nitrogen	mg/l	1	*nv*	*nv*	1.3	2.5	1.5
PCBs (Total vs Aroclor 1254)	ug/l	<0.2	*nv*	*nv*	-	-	-

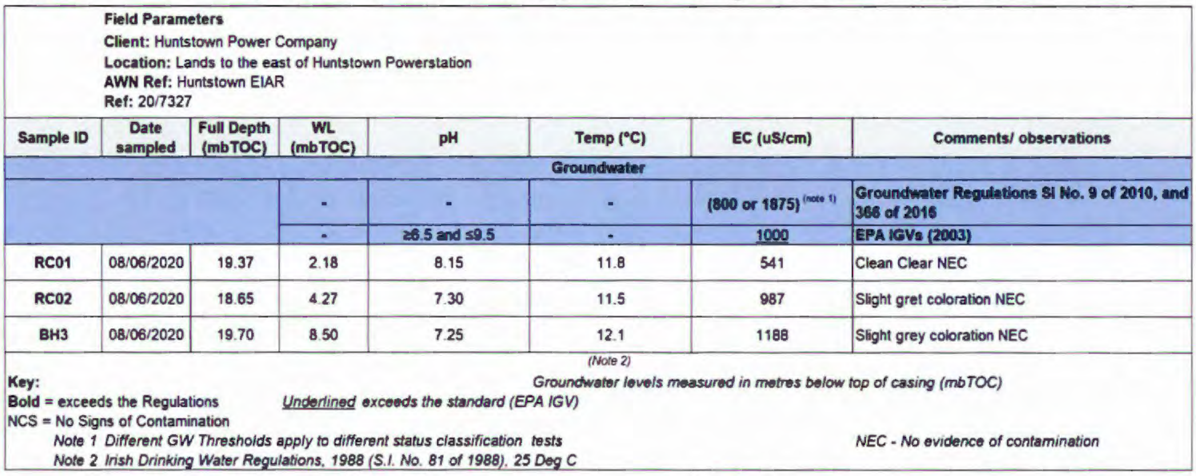
Key

▨	*Value exceeds the Threshold Value (Groundwater)*
GTV	*Groundwater Threshold Value*
IGV	*Interim Guideline Value*
MDL	*Method Detection Limit*
-	*Less than the MDL*
nv	*No Value*

Underlined = *IGV Threshold values exceeded*

nt *Not tested*

Table 7 Field parameters for all three (3) no. monitoring wells on the subject site



Field Parameters
Client: Huntstown Power Company
Location: Lands to the east of Huntstown Powerstation
AWN Ref: Huntstown EIAR
Ref: 20/7327

Sample ID	Date sampled	Full Depth (mbTOC)	WL (mbTOC)	pH	Temp (°C)	EC (uS/cm)	Comments/ observations
				Groundwater			
			-	-	-	(800 or 1875) (note 1)	**Groundwater Regulations SI No. 9 of 2010, and 366 of 2016**
			-	≥6.5 and ≤9.5	-	1000	**EPA IGVs (2003)**
RC01	08/06/2020	19.37	2.18	8.15	11.8	541	Clean Clear NEC
RC02	08/06/2020	18.65	4.27	7.30	11.5	987	Slight gret coloration NEC
BH3	08/06/2020	19.70	8.50	7.25	12.1	1188	Slight grey coloration NEC
					(Note 2)		

Key:
Groundwater levels measured in metres below top of casing (mbTOC)
Bold = exceeds the Regulations *Underlined exceeds the standard (EPA IGV)*
NCS = No Signs of Contamination
Note 1 Different GW Thresholds apply to different status classification tests
NEC - No evidence of contamination
Note 2 Irish Drinking Water Regulations, 1988 (S.I. No. 81 of 1988). 25 Deg C

Table 8 Analytical test results for the groundwater samples – VOCs.

Laboratory Test Results: WATER Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
Client: Huntstown Power Company
Location: Lands to the east of Huntstown Powerstation
AWN Ref: Huntstown EIAR
Ref: 20/7327

						Groundwater		
Sample ID						**RC01**	**RC02**	**RC05**
Laboratory	Details					EEL	EEL	EEL
Sample Type						Primary	Primary	Primary
Sample Date							08/06/2020	
Parameters	**Units**	**MDL**	**GTV (Groundwater)**	**IGV (Groundwater)**				
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ug/l	<2	nv	nv		-	-	-
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether	ug/l	<0.1		30		-	-	-
Chloromethane	ug/l	<3		nv		-	-	-
Vinyl Chloride	ug/l	<0.1	0.375			-	-	-
Bromomethane	ug/l	<1	nv			-	-	-
Chloroethane	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
Trichlorofluoromethane	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1 DCE)	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
Dichloromethane (DCM)	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
trans-1-2-Dichloroethene	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/l	<3		3		-	-	-
cis-1-2-Dichloroethene	ug/l	<3		nv		-	-	-
2,2-Dichloropropane	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
Bromochloromethane	ug/l	<2				-	-	-
Chloroform	ug/l	<2		12		-	29	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/l	<2		500		-	-	-
1,1-Dichloropropene	ug/l	<3		nv		-	-	-
Carbon tetrachloride	ug/l	<2				-	-	-
1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/l	<2	2.25	3		-	-	-
Benzene	ug/l	<0.5	0.75	nv		-	-	-
Trichloroethene (TCE)	ug/l	<3	7.5	10		-	-	-
1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/l	<2	nv	nv		-	-	-
Dibromomethane	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
Bromodichloromethane	ug/l	<2				-	-	-
cis-1-3-Dichloropropene	ug/l	<2				-	-	-
Toluene	ug/l	<0.5		10		-	-	-
trans-1-3-Dichloropropene	ug/l	<2		nv		-	-	-
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/l	<2				-	-	-
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	ug/l	<3	7.5	10		-	-	-
1,3-Dichloropropane	ug/l	<2	nv	nv		-	-	-
Dibromochloromethane	ug/l	<2				-	-	-
1,2-Dibromoethane	ug/l	<2				-	-	-
Chlorobenzene	ug/l	<2		1		-	-	-
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/l	<2		nv		-	-	-
Ethylbenzene	ug/l	<0.5		10		-	-	-
p/m-Xylene	ug/l	<1		10		-	-	-
o-Xylene	ug/l	<0.5				-	-	-
Styrene	ug/l	<2		nv		-	-	-
Bromoform	ug/l	<2				-	-	-
Isopropylbenzene	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/l	<4				-	-	-
Bromobenzene	ug/l	<2				-	-	-
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
Propylbenzene	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
2-Chlorotoluene	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
4-Chlorotoluene	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
tert-Butylbenzene	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
sec-Butylbenzene	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
4-Isopropyltoluene	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
n-Butylbenzene	ug/l	<3				-	-	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	<3		10		-	-	-
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ug/l	<2		nv		-	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/l	<3		0.4		-	-	-
Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/l	<3		0.1		-	-	-
Naphthalene	ug/l	<2		1		-	-	-
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ug/l	<3		nv		-	-	-

Key

BOLD	*Value exceeds the Groundwater Guideline Value (Groundwater)*	*Underlined exceeds the EPA IGV*
GTV	*Groundwater Threshold Value*	
IGV	*Interim Guideline Value*	
MDL	*Method Detection Limit*	
-	*Less than the MDL*	
nv	*no criteria value available*	

Table 9 Analytical test results for the groundwater samples – SVOCs'

Laboratory Test Results: WATER Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)
Client: Huntstown Power Company
Location: Lands to the east of Huntstown Powerstation
AWN Ref: Huntstown EIAR
Ref: 20/7327

						Groundwater		
Sample ID	Details					**RC01**	**RC02**	**RC05**
Laboratory						EEL	EEL	EEL
Sample Type						Primary	Primary	Primary
Sample Date							08/06/2020	
Parameters	**Units**	**MDL**	**GTV (Groundwater)**	**IGV (Groundwater)**				
2-Chlorophenol	ug/l	<1	nv	200		-	-	-
2-Methylphenol	ug/l	<0.5		nv		-	-	-
2-Nitrophenol	ug/l	<0.5				-	-	-
2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/l	<0.5				-	-	-
2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	ug/l	<0.5				-	-	-
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/l	<1		200		-	-	-
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	ug/l	<0.5		nv		-	-	-
4-Methylphenol	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
4-Nitrophenol	ug/l	<10				-	-	-
Pentachlorophenol	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
Phenol	ug/l	<1		0.5		-	-	-
2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/l	<1		nv		-	-	-
2-Methylnaphthalene	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	ug/l	<5				-	-	-
Butylbenzyl phthalate	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
Di-n-butyl phthalate	ug/l	<1.5		2		-	-	-
Di-n-Octyl phthalate	ug/l	<1		nv		-	-	-
Diethyl phthalate	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
Diethyl phthalate	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/l	<1		nv		-	-	-
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
2-Nitroaniline	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/l	<0.5				-	-	-
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
3-Nitroaniline	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
4-Bromophenylphenylether	ug/l	<1		10		-	-	-
4-Chloroaniline	ug/l	<1		nv		-	-	-
4-Chlorophenylphenylether	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
4-Nitroaniline	ug/l	<0.5				-	-	-
Azobenzene	ug/l	<0.5				-	-	-
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	ug/l	<0.5				-	-	-
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
Carbazole	ug/l	<0.5				-	-	-
Dibenzofuran	ug/l	<0.5				-	-	-
Hexachlorobenzene	ug/l	<1		0.03		-	-	-
Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/l	<1		0.10		-	-	-
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/l	<1		nv		-	-	-
Hexachloroethane	ug/l	<1				-	-	-
Isophorone	ug/l	<0.5				-	-	-
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	ug/l	<0.5				-	-	-
Nitrobenzene	ug/l	<1		10		-	-	-

Key

BOLD *Value exceeds the Groundwater Guideline Value (Groundwater)* *Underlined exceeds the EPA IGV*

GTV *Groundwater Threshold Value*
SWTV *Surface Water Threshold Value*
MDL *Method Detection Limit*
\- *Less than the MDL*
nv *no criteria value available*

APPENDIX II 6.4

LABORATORY RESULTS

Element Materials Technology
Unit 3 Deeside Point
Zone 3
Deeside Industrial Park
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Attention :	Jonathan Gauntlet
Date :	3rd June, 2020
Your reference :	Huntstown Phase 11
Our reference :	Test Report 20/6735 Batch 1
Location :	Huntstown Site
Date samples received :	28th May, 2020
Status :	Final report
Issue :	1

Ten samples were received for analysis on 28th May, 2020 of which ten were scheduled for analysis. Please find attached our Test Report which should be read with notes at the end of the report and should include all sections if reproduced. Interpretations and opinions are outside the scope of any accreditation, and all results relate only to samples supplied.
All analysis is carried out on as received samples and reported on a dry weight basis unless stated otherwise. Results are not surrogate corrected.

Authorised By:

Bruce Leslie
Project Manager

Please include all sections of this report if it is reproduced

Client Name: AWN Consulting
Reference: Huntstown Phase 11
Location: Huntstown Site
Contact: Jonathan Gauntlet
EMT Job No: 20/6735

Report : **Solid**

Solids: V=60g VOC jar, J=250g glass jar, T=plastic tub

Please see attached notes for all abbreviations and acronyms

EMT Sample No.	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27	28-30			
Sample ID	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP8	TP9	TP10			
Depth	1.00-1.20	1.00-1.30	0.50-1.00	1.10-1.30	0.75-0.90	1.00-1.20	1.00-1.30	1.10-1.30	1.20-1.40	0.75-0.90			
COC No / misc													
Containers	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T			
Sample Date	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020			
Sample Type	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil			
Batch Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	LOD/LOR	Units	Method No.
Date of Receipt	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020			
Antimony	4	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	<1	mg/kg	TM30/PM15
Arsenic #	12.6	11.0	10.6	10.7	9.7	10.2	8.3	11.1	11.2	8.6	<0.5	mg/kg	TM30/PM15
Barium #	214	94	69	85	61	65	59	73	91	102	<1	mg/kg	TM30/PM15
Cadmium #	2.0	1.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.4	<0.1	mg/kg	TM30/PM1
Chromium #	23.4	24.9	24.0	22.8	24.1	20.1	18.4	26.1	25.3	24.7	<0.5	mg/kg	TM30/PM15
Copper #	36	36	29	24	24	29	19	29	27	21	<1	mg/kg	TM30/PM15
Lead #	37	22	17	15	14	14	12	13	15	12	<5	mg/kg	TM30/PM15
Mercury #	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	mg/kg	TM30/PM15
Molybdenum #	3.2	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.2	4.0	3.3	4.1	3.7	1.9	<0.1	mg/kg	TM30/PM15
Nickel #	40.5	46.9	37.8	37.5	40.0	41.9	33.9	43.9	37.7	33.0	<0.7	mg/kg	TM30/PM15
Selenium #	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	<1	mg/kg	TM30/PM15
Total Sulphate as SO4 #	358	222	312	299	281	291	286	292	243	268	<50	mg/kg	TM50/PM29
Water Soluble Boron #	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	<0.1	mg/kg	TM74/PM32
Zinc #	80	98	74	69	77	74	52	81	70	55	<5	mg/kg	TM30/PM15
PAH MS													
Naphthalene #	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Acenaphthylene	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Acenaphthene #	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Fluorene #	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Phenanthrene #	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Anthracene #	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Fluoranthene #	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Pyrene #	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Benzo(a)anthracene #	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Chrysene #	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Benzo(bk)fluoranthene #	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Benzo(a)pyrene #	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Indeno(123cd)pyrene	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene #	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Benzo(ghi)perylene #	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Coronene	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
PAH 6 Total #	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	<0.22	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
PAH 17 Total	<0.64	<0.64	<0.64	<0.64	<0.64	<0.64	<0.64	<0.64	<0.64	<0.64	<0.64	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
Benzo(j)fluoranthene	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	mg/kg	TM4/PM8
PAH Surrogate % Recovery	92	91	92	93	94	93	92	90	83	92	<0	%	TM4/PM8
Mineral Oil (C10-C40)	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30	mg/kg	TM5/PM8/PM16

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Client Name: AWN Consulting
Reference: Huntstown Phase 11
Location: Huntstown Site
Contact: Jonathan Gauntlet
EMT Job No: 20/6735

Report : Solid

Solids: V=60g VOC jar, J=250g glass jar, T=plastic tub

Please see attached notes for all abbreviations and acronyms

EMT Sample No.	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27	28-30			
Sample ID	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP8	TP9	TP10			
Depth	1.00-1.20	1.00-1.30	0.50-1.00	1.10-1.30	0.75-0.90	1.00-1.20	1.00-1.30	1.10-1.30	1.20-1.40	0.75-0.90			
COC No / misc													
Containers	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T			
Sample Date	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020			
Sample Type	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil			
Batch Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	LOD/LOR	Units	Method No.
Date of Receipt	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020			
TPH CWG													
Aliphatics													
>C5-C6#	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	mg/kg	TM36/PM12
C6-C8#	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	mg/kg	TM36/PM12
>C8-C10	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	mg/kg	TM36/PM12
>C10-C12#	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	mg/kg	TM5/PM8/PM16
>C12-C16#	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	mg/kg	TM5/PM8/PM16
>C16-C21#	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	mg/kg	TM5/PM8/PM16
>C21-C35#	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	mg/kg	TM5/PM8/PM16
>C35-C40	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	mg/kg	TM5/PM8/PM16
Total aliphatics C5-40	<26	<26	<26	<26	<26	<26	<26	<26	<26	<26	<26	mg/kg	TM5/TM36/PM8/PM12/PM16
>C6-C10	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	mg/kg	TM36/PM12
>C10-C25	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	mg/kg	TM5/PM8/PM16
>C25-C35	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	mg/kg	TM5/PM8/PM16
Aromatics													
>C5-EC7#	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	mg/kg	TM36/PM12
>EC7-EC8#	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	mg/kg	TM36/PM12
>EC8-EC10#	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	mg/kg	TM36/PM12
>EC10-EC12#	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	mg/kg	TM5/PM8/PM16
>EC12-EC16#	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	mg/kg	TM5/PM8/PM16
>EC16-EC21#	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	mg/kg	TM5/PM8/PM16
>EC21-EC35#	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	mg/kg	TM5/PM8/PM16
>EC35-EC40	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	<7	mg/kg	TM5/PM8/PM16
Total aromatics C5-40	<26	<26	<26	<26	<26	<26	<26	<26	<26	<26	<26	mg/kg	TM5/TM36/PM8/PM12/PM16
Total aliphatics and aromatics(C5-40)	<52	<52	<52	<52	<52	<52	<52	<52	<52	<52	<52	mg/kg	TM5/TM36/PM8/PM12/PM16
>EC6-EC10#	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	mg/kg	TM36/PM12
>EC10-EC25	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	mg/kg	TM5/PM8/PM16
>EC25-EC35	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	mg/kg	TM5/PM8/PM16
MTBE#	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	ug/kg	TM36/PM12
Benzene#	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	ug/kg	TM36/PM12
Toluene#	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	ug/kg	TM36/PM12
Ethylbenzene#	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	ug/kg	TM36/PM12
m/p-Xylene#	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	ug/kg	TM36/PM12
o-Xylene#	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	ug/kg	TM36/PM12
PCB 28#	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	ug/kg	TM17/PM8
PCB 52#	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	ug/kg	TM17/PM8
PCB 101#	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	ug/kg	TM17/PM8
PCB 118#	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	ug/kg	TM17/PM8
PCB 138#	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	ug/kg	TM17/PM8
PCB 153#	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	ug/kg	TM17/PM8
PCB 180#	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	ug/kg	TM17/PM8
Total 7 PCBs#	<35	<35	<35	<35	<35	<35	<35	<35	<35	<35	<35	ug/kg	TM17/PM8

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Client Name: AWN Consulting
Reference: Huntstown Phase 11
Location: Huntstown Site
Contact: Jonathan Gauntlet
EMT Job No: 20/6735

Report : Solid

Solids: V=60g VOC jar, J=250g glass jar, T=plastic tub

Please see attached notes for all abbreviations and acronyms

EMT Sample No.	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27	28-30	LOD/LOR	Units	Method No.
Sample ID	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP8	TP9	TP10			
Depth	1.00-1.20	1.00-1.30	0.50-1.00	1.10-1.30	0.75-0.90	1.00-1.20	1.00-1.30	1.10-1.30	1.20-1.40	0.75-0.90			
COC No / misc													
Containers	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T			
Sample Date	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020			
Sample Type	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil			
Batch Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Date of Receipt	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020			
Phenol #	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	mg/kg	TM26/PM21
Natural Moisture Content	13.7	13.1	13.2	10.9	10.4	12.2	11.4	11.3	10.6	11.9	<0.1	%	PM4/PM0
Moisture Content (% Wet Weight)	12.1	11.6	11.7	9.8	9.4	10.8	10.2	10.1	9.6	10.6	<0.1	%	PM4/PM0
Hexavalent Chromium #	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	mg/kg	TM38/PM20
Chromium III	23.4	24.9	24.0	22.8	24.1	20.1	18.4	26.1	25.3	24.7	<0.5	mg/kg	NONE/NONE
Total Cyanide #	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	mg/kg	TM89/PM45
Total Organic Carbon #	0.40	0.36	0.30	0.56	0.44	0.41	0.36	0.42	0.47	0.42	<0.02	%	TM21/PM24
Sulphide	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	mg/kg	TM107/PM45
Elemental Sulphur	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	mg/kg	TM108/PM114
pH #	8.58	8.63	8.60	8.69	8.68	8.64	8.69	8.67	8.64	8.64	<0.01	pH units	TM73/PM11
Mass of raw test portion	0.1031	0.1023	0.104	0.1095	0.1017	0.1017	0.1005	0.1015	0.102	0.1439		kg	NONE/PM17
Mass of dried test portion	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09		kg	NONE/PM17

Client Name: AWN Consulting
eference: Huntstown Phase 11
Location: Huntstown Site
Contact: Jonathan Gauntlet
EMT Job No: 20/6735

Report : CEN 10:1 1 Batch

Solids: V=60g VOC jar, J=250g glass jar, T=plastic tub

Please see attached notes for all abbreviations and acronyms

EMT Sample No.	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27	28-30			
Sample ID	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP8	TP9	TP10			
Depth	1.00-1.20	1.00-1.30	0.50-1.00	1.10-1.30	0.75-0.90	1.00-1.20	1.00-1.30	1.10-1.30	1.20-1.40	0.75-0.90			
COC No / misc													
Containers	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T	V J T			
Sample Date	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	25/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020	26/05/2020			
Sample Type	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil			
Batch Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	LOD/LOR	Units	Method No.
Date of Receipt	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020	28/05/2020			
Dissolved Antimony #	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	mg/l	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Antimony (A10) #	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	mg/kg	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Arsenic #	<0.0025	<0.0025	0.0032	<0.0025	<0.0025	<0.0025	<0.0025	<0.0025	<0.0025	<0.0025	<0.0025	mg/l	TM30/PM17
issolved Arsenic (A10) #	<0.025	<0.025	0.032	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	mg/kg	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Barium #	0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	mg/l	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Barium (A10) #	0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	mg/kg	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Boron #	<0.012	<0.012	<0.012	<0.012	<0.012	<0.012	<0.012	<0.012	<0.012	<0.012	<0.012	mg/l	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Boron (A10) #	<0.12	<0.12	<0.12	<0.12	<0.12	<0.12	<0.12	<0.12	<0.12	<0.12	<0.12	mg/kg	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Cadmium #	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	mg/l	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Cadmium (A10) #	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	mg/kg	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Chromium #	<0.0015	<0.0015	<0.0015	<0.0015	<0.0015	<0.0015	<0.0015	<0.0015	<0.0015	<0.0015	<0.0015	mg/l	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Chromium (A10) #	<0.015	<0.015	<0.015	<0.015	<0.015	<0.015	<0.015	<0.015	<0.015	<0.015	<0.015	mg/kg	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Copper #	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	mg/l	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Copper (A10) #	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	mg/kg	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Lead #	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	mg/l	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Lead (A10) #	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	mg/kg	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Molybdenum #	0.009	0.011	0.013	0.016	0.011	0.018	0.023	0.018	0.017	0.007	<0.002	mg/l	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Molybdenum (A10) #	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.23	0.18	0.17	0.07	<0.02	mg/kg	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Nickel #	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	mg/l	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Nickel (A10) #	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	mg/kg	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Selenium #	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	mg/l	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Selenium (A10) #	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	mg/kg	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Zinc #	<0.003	0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	mg/l	TM30/PM17
Dissolved Zinc (A10) #	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	mg/kg	TM30/PM17
ercury Dissolved by CVAF #	<0.00001	<0.00001	<0.00001	<0.00001	<0.00001	<0.00001	<0.00001	<0.00001	<0.00001	<0.00001	<0.00001	mg/l	TM61/PM0
Mercury Dissolved by CVAF #	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	mg/kg	TM61/PM0
Phenol	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	mg/l	TM26/PM0
Phenol	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	mg/kg	TM26/PM0
Fluoride	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	<0.3	mg/l	TM173/PM0
Fluoride	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	<3	mg/kg	TM173/PM0
Sulphate as SO4 #	1.8	<0.5	<0.5	0.9	<0.5	1.0	<0.5	0.5	<0.5	0.7	<0.5	mg/l	TM38/PM0
Sulphate as SO4 #	18	<5	<5	9	<5	10	<5	5	<5	7	<5	mg/kg	TM38/PM0
Chloride #	<0.3	0.5	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	0.4	0.4	<0.3	mg/l	TM38/PM0
Chloride #	<3	5	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	4	4	<3	mg/kg	TM38/PM0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N #	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	<0.03	mg/l	TM38/PM0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N #	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	<0.3	mg/kg	TM38/PM0
Dissolved Organic Carbon	2	2	3	<2	<2	2	3	2	<2	2	<2	mg/l	TM60/PM0
Dissolved Organic Carbon	20	<20	30	<20	<20	<20	30	20	<20	20	<20	mg/kg	TM60/PM0
Total Dissolved Solids #	87	66	82	54	91	73	59	47	58	62	<35	mg/l	TM20/PM0
Total Dissolved Solids #	870	660	820	540	910	730	590	470	580	620	<350	mg/kg	TM20/PM0

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Mass of sample taken (kg)	-	Dry Matter Content Ratio (%) =	87.2
Mass of dry sample (kg) =	0.09	Leachant Volume (l)	-
Particle Size <4mm =	>95%	Eluate Volume (l)	0.8

		Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits		
EMT Job No	**20/6735**			
Sample No	**3**			
Client Sample No	**TP1**	**Inert**	**Stable Non-reactive**	**Hazardous**
Depth/Other	**1.00-1.20**			
Sample Date	**25/05/2020**			
Batch No	**1**			
Solid Waste Analysis				
Total Organic Carbon (%)	0.40	3	5	6
Sum of BTEX (mg/kg)	<0.025	6	-	-
Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg)	<0.035	1	-	-
Mineral Oil (mg/kg)	<30	500	-	-
PAH Sum of 6 (mg/kg)	<0.22	-	-	-
PAH Sum of 17 (mg/kg)	<0.64	100	-	-
Eluate Analysis	**10:1 concn leached**	**Limit values for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-2 at L/S 10 l/kg**		
	A10			
	mg/kg	**mg/kg**		
Arsenic	<0.025	0.5	2	25
Barium	0.03	20	100	300
Cadmium	<0.005	0.04	1	5
Chromium	<0.015	0.5	10	70
Copper	<0.07	2	50	100
Mercury	<0.0001	0.01	0.2	2
Molybdenum	0.09	0.5	10	30
Nickel	<0.02	0.4	10	40
Lead	<0.05	0.5	10	50
Antimony	<0.02	0.06	0.7	5
Selenium	<0.03	0.1	0.5	7
Zinc	<0.03	4	50	200
Chloride	<3	800	15000	25000
Fluoride	4	10	150	500
Sulphate as SO4	18	1000	20000	50000
Total Dissolved Solids	870	4000	60000	100000
Phenol	<0.1	1	-	-
Dissolved Organic Carbon	20	500	800	1000

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Mass of sample taken (kg)	-	Dry Matter Content Ratio (%) =	88.4
Mass of dry sample (kg) =	0.09	Leachant Volume (l)	-
Particle Size <4mm =	>95%	Eluate Volume (l)	0.8

EMT Job No	**20/6735**	**Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits**		
Sample No	**6**			
Client Sample No	**TP2**	**Inert**	**Stable Non-reactive**	**Hazardous**
Depth/Other	**1.00-1.30**			
Sample Date	**25/05/2020**			
Batch No	**1**			
Solid Waste Analysis				
Total Organic Carbon (%)	0.36	3	5	6
Sum of BTEX (mg/kg)	<0.025	6	-	-
Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg)	<0.035	1	-	-
Mineral Oil (mg/kg)	<30	500	-	-
PAH Sum of 6 (mg/kg)	<0.22	-	-	-
PAH Sum of 17 (mg/kg)	<0.64	100	-	-
Eluate Analysis	**10:1 concn leached**	**Limit values for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-2 at L/S 10 l/kg**		
	A10			
	mg/kg	**mg/kg**		
Arsenic	<0.025	0.5	2	25
Barium	<0.03	20	100	300
Cadmium	<0.005	0.04	1	5
Chromium	<0.015	0.5	10	70
Copper	<0.07	2	50	100
Mercury	<0.0001	0.01	0.2	2
Molybdenum	0.11	0.5	10	30
Nickel	<0.02	0.4	10	40
Lead	<0.05	0.5	10	50
Antimony	<0.02	0.06	0.7	5
Selenium	<0.03	0.1	0.5	7
Zinc	<0.03	4	50	200
Chloride	5	800	15000	25000
Fluoride	5	10	150	500
Sulphate as SO4	<5	1000	20000	50000
Total Dissolved Solids	660	4000	60000	100000
Phenol	<0.1	1	-	-
Dissolved Organic Carbon	<20	500	800	1000

Mass of sample taken (kg)	-	Dry Matter Content Ratio (%) =	81.8
Mass of dry sample (kg) =	0.09	Leachant Volume (l)	-
Particle Size <4mm =	>95%	Eluate Volume (l)	0.6

EMT Job No	**20/6735**	**Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits**		
Sample No	**12**			
Client Sample No	**TP4**			
Depth/Other	**1.10-1.30**			
Sample Date	**25/05/2020**	**Inert**	**Stable Non-reactive**	**Hazardous**
Batch No	**1**			
Solid Waste Analysis				
Total Organic Carbon (%)	0.56	3	5	6
Sum of BTEX (mg/kg)	<0.025	6	-	-
Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg)	<0.035	1	-	-
Mineral Oil (mg/kg)	<30	500	-	-
PAH Sum of 6 (mg/kg)	<0.22	-	-	-
PAH Sum of 17 (mg/kg)	<0.64	100	-	-
Eluate Analysis	**10:1 concn leached**	**Limit values for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-2 at L/S 10 l/kg**		
	A10			
	mg/kg	**mg/kg**		
Arsenic	<0.025	0.5	2	25
Barium	<0.03	20	100	300
Cadmium	<0.005	0.04	1	5
Chromium	<0.015	0.5	10	70
Copper	<0.07	2	50	100
Mercury	<0.0001	0.01	0.2	2
Molybdenum	0.16	0.5	10	30
Nickel	<0.02	0.4	10	40
Lead	<0.05	0.5	10	50
Antimony	<0.02	0.06	0.7	5
Selenium	<0.03	0.1	0.5	7
Zinc	<0.03	4	50	200
Chloride	<3	800	15000	25000
Fluoride	5	10	150	500
Sulphate as SO4	9	1000	20000	50000
Total Dissolved Solids	540	4000	60000	100000
Phenol	<0.1	1	-	-
Dissolved Organic Carbon	<20	500	800	1000

Mass of sample taken (kg)	-	Dry Matter Content Ratio (%) =	88.8
Mass of dry sample (kg) =	0.09	Leachant Volume (l)	-
Particle Size <4mm =	>95%	Eluate Volume (l)	0.8

EMT Job No	**20/6735**	**Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits**		
Sample No	**15**			
Client Sample No	**TP5**			
Depth/Other	**0.75-0.90**			
Sample Date	**26/05/2020**	**Inert**	**Stable Non-reactive**	**Hazardous**
Batch No	**1**			
Solid Waste Analysis				
Total Organic Carbon (%)	0.44	3	5	6
Sum of BTEX (mg/kg)	<0.025	6	-	-
Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg)	<0.035	1	-	-
Mineral Oil (mg/kg)	<30	500	-	-
PAH Sum of 6 (mg/kg)	<0.22	-	-	-
PAH Sum of 17 (mg/kg)	<0.64	100	-	-
Eluate Analysis	**10:1 concn leached**	**Limit values for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-2 at L/S 10 l/kg**		
	A10			
	mg/kg	**mg/kg**		
Arsenic	<0.025	0.5	2	25
Barium	<0.03	20	100	300
Cadmium	<0.005	0.04	1	5
Chromium	<0.015	0.5	10	70
Copper	<0.07	2	50	100
Mercury	<0.0001	0.01	0.2	2
Molybdenum	0.11	0.5	10	30
Nickel	<0.02	0.4	10	40
Lead	<0.05	0.5	10	50
Antimony	<0.02	0.06	0.7	5
Selenium	<0.03	0.1	0.5	7
Zinc	<0.03	4	50	200
Chloride	<3	800	15000	25000
Fluoride	4	10	150	500
Sulphate as SO4	<5	1000	20000	50000
Total Dissolved Solids	910	4000	60000	100000
Phenol	<0.1	1	-	-
Dissolved Organic Carbon	<20	500	800	1000

Mass of sample taken (kg)	-	Dry Matter Content Ratio (%) =	88.4
Mass of dry sample (kg) =	0.09	Leachant Volume (l)	-
Particle Size <4mm =	>95%	Eluate Volume (l)	0.8

EMT Job No	**20/6735**	**Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits**		
Sample No	**18**			
Client Sample No	**TP6**	**Inert**	**Stable Non-reactive**	**Hazardous**
Depth/Other	**1.00-1.20**			
Sample Date	**26/05/2020**			
Batch No	**1**			
Solid Waste Analysis				
Total Organic Carbon (%)	0.41	3	5	6
Sum of BTEX (mg/kg)	<0.025	6	-	-
Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg)	<0.035	1	-	-
Mineral Oil (mg/kg)	<30	500	-	-
PAH Sum of 6 (mg/kg)	<0.22	-	-	-
PAH Sum of 17 (mg/kg)	<0.64	100	-	-
Eluate Analysis	**10:1 concn leached**	**Limit values for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-2 at L/S 10 l/kg**		
	A10			
	mg/kg	**mg/kg**		
Arsenic	<0.025	0.5	2	25
Barium	<0.03	20	100	300
Cadmium	<0.005	0.04	1	5
Chromium	<0.015	0.5	10	70
Copper	<0.07	2	50	100
Mercury	<0.0001	0.01	0.2	2
Molybdenum	0.18	0.5	10	30
Nickel	<0.02	0.4	10	40
Lead	<0.05	0.5	10	50
Antimony	<0.02	0.06	0.7	5
Selenium	<0.03	0.1	0.5	7
Zinc	<0.03	4	50	200
Chloride	<3	800	15000	25000
Fluoride	4	10	150	500
Sulphate as SO4	10	1000	20000	50000
Total Dissolved Solids	730	4000	60000	100000
Phenol	<0.1	1	-	-
Dissolved Organic Carbon	<20	500	800	1000

Mass of sample taken (kg)	-	Dry Matter Content Ratio (%) =	89.1
Mass of dry sample (kg) =	0.09	Leachant Volume (l)	-
Particle Size <4mm =	>95%	Eluate Volume (l)	0.8

EMT Job No	**20/6735**	**Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits**		
Sample No	**21**			
Client Sample No	**TP7**	**Inert**	**Stable Non-reactive**	**Hazardous**
Depth/Other	**1.00-1.30**			
Sample Date	**26/05/2020**			
Batch No	**1**			
Solid Waste Analysis				
Total Organic Carbon (%)	0.36	3	5	6
Sum of BTEX (mg/kg)	<0.025	6	-	-
Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg)	<0.035	1	-	-
Mineral Oil (mg/kg)	<30	500	-	-
PAH Sum of 6 (mg/kg)	<0.22	-	-	-
PAH Sum of 17 (mg/kg)	<0.64	100	-	-
Eluate Analysis	**10:1 concn leached**	**Limit values for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-2 at L/S 10 l/kg**		
	A10			
	mg/kg	**mg/kg**		
Arsenic	<0.025	0.5	2	25
Barium	<0.03	20	100	300
Cadmium	<0.005	0.04	1	5
Chromium	<0.015	0.5	10	70
Copper	<0.07	2	50	100
Mercury	<0.0001	0.01	0.2	2
Molybdenum	0.23	0.5	10	30
Nickel	<0.02	0.4	10	40
Lead	<0.05	0.5	10	50
Antimony	<0.02	0.06	0.7	5
Selenium	<0.03	0.1	0.5	7
Zinc	<0.03	4	50	200
Chloride	<3	800	15000	25000
Fluoride	4	10	150	500
Sulphate as SO4	<5	1000	20000	50000
Total Dissolved Solids	590	4000	60000	100000
Phenol	<0.1	1	-	-
Dissolved Organic Carbon	30	500	800	1000

Mass of sample taken (kg)	-	Dry Matter Content Ratio (%) =	89.0
Mass of dry sample (kg) =	0.09	Leachant Volume (l)	-
Particle Size <4mm =	>95%	Eluate Volume (l)	0.8

EMT Job No	**20/6735**	**Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits**		
Sample No	**24**			
Client Sample No	**TP8**	**Inert**	**Stable Non-reactive**	**Hazardous**
Depth/Other	**1.10-1.30**			
Sample Date	**26/05/2020**			
Batch No	**1**			
Solid Waste Analysis				
Total Organic Carbon (%)	0.42	3	5	6
Sum of BTEX (mg/kg)	<0.025	6	-	-
Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg)	<0.035	1	-	-
Mineral Oil (mg/kg)	<30	500	-	-
PAH Sum of 6 (mg/kg)	<0.22	-	-	-
PAH Sum of 17 (mg/kg)	<0.64	100	-	-
Eluate Analysis	**10:1 concn leached**	**Limit values for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-2 at L/S 10 l/kg**		
	A10			
	mg/kg	**mg/kg**		
Arsenic	<0.025	0.5	2	25
Barium	<0.03	20	100	300
Cadmium	<0.005	0.04	1	5
Chromium	<0.015	0.5	10	70
Copper	<0.07	2	50	100
Mercury	<0.0001	0.01	0.2	2
Molybdenum	0.18	0.5	10	30
Nickel	<0.02	0.4	10	40
Lead	<0.05	0.5	10	50
Antimony	<0.02	0.06	0.7	5
Selenium	<0.03	0.1	0.5	7
Zinc	<0.03	4	50	200
Chloride	<3	800	15000	25000
Fluoride	4	10	150	500
Sulphate as SO4	5	1000	20000	50000
Total Dissolved Solids	470	4000	60000	100000
Phenol	<0.1	1	-	-
Dissolved Organic Carbon	20	500	800	1000

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Mass of sample taken (kg)	-	Dry Matter Content Ratio (%) =	88.6
Mass of dry sample (kg) =	0.09	Leachant Volume (l)	-
Particle Size <4mm =	>95%	Eluate Volume (l)	0.8

EMT Job No	**20/6735**	**Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits**		
Sample No	**27**			
Client Sample No	**TP9**	**Inert**	**Stable Non-reactive**	**Hazardous**
Depth/Other	**1.20-1.40**			
Sample Date	**26/05/2020**			
Batch No	**1**			
Solid Waste Analysis				
Total Organic Carbon (%)	0.47	3	5	6
Sum of BTEX (mg/kg)	<0.025	6	-	-
Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg)	<0.035	1	-	-
Mineral Oil (mg/kg)	<30	500	-	-
PAH Sum of 6 (mg/kg)	<0.22	-	-	-
PAH Sum of 17 (mg/kg)	<0.64	100	-	-
Eluate Analysis	**10:1 concn leached**	**Limit values for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-2 at L/S 10 l/kg**		
	A10			
	mg/kg	**mg/kg**		
Arsenic	<0.025	0.5	2	25
Barium	<0.03	20	100	300
Cadmium	<0.005	0.04	1	5
Chromium	<0.015	0.5	10	70
Copper	<0.07	2	50	100
Mercury	<0.0001	0.01	0.2	2
Molybdenum	0.17	0.5	10	30
Nickel	<0.02	0.4	10	40
Lead	<0.05	0.5	10	50
Antimony	<0.02	0.06	0.7	5
Selenium	<0.03	0.1	0.5	7
Zinc	<0.03	4	50	200
Chloride	4	800	15000	25000
Fluoride	4	10	150	500
Sulphate as SO4	<5	1000	20000	50000
Total Dissolved Solids	580	4000	60000	100000
Phenol	<0.1	1	-	-
Dissolved Organic Carbon	<20	500	800	1000

Mass of sample taken (kg)	-	Dry Matter Content Ratio (%) =	62.4
Mass of dry sample (kg) =	0.09	Leachant Volume (l)	-
Particle Size <4mm =	>95%	Eluate Volume (l)	0.8

EMT Job No	**20/6735**	**Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits**		
Sample No	**30**			
Client Sample No	**TP10**	**Inert**	**Stable Non-reactive**	**Hazardous**
Depth/Other	**0.75-0.90**			
Sample Date	**26/05/2020**			
Batch No	**1**			
Solid Waste Analysis				
Total Organic Carbon (%)	0.42	3	5	6
Sum of BTEX (mg/kg)	<0.025	6	-	-
Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg)	<0.035	1	-	-
Mineral Oil (mg/kg)	<30	500	-	-
PAH Sum of 6 (mg/kg)	<0.22	-	-	-
PAH Sum of 17 (mg/kg)	<0.64	100	-	-
Eluate Analysis	**10:1 concn leached**	**Limit values for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-2 at L/S 10 l/kg**		
	A10			
	mg/kg	**mg/kg**		
Arsenic	<0.025	0.5	2	25
Barium	<0.03	20	100	300
Cadmium	<0.005	0.04	1	5
Chromium	<0.015	0.5	10	70
Copper	<0.07	2	50	100
Mercury	<0.0001	0.01	0.2	2
Molybdenum	0.07	0.5	10	30
Nickel	<0.02	0.4	10	40
Lead	<0.05	0.5	10	50
Antimony	<0.02	0.06	0.7	5
Selenium	<0.03	0.1	0.5	7
Zinc	<0.03	4	50	200
Chloride	4	800	15000	25000
Fluoride	5	10	150	500
Sulphate as SO4	7	1000	20000	50000
Total Dissolved Solids	620	4000	60000	100000
Phenol	<0.1	1	-	-
Dissolved Organic Carbon	20	500	800	1000

Please include all sections of this report if it is reproduced
All solid results are expressed on a dry weight basis unless stated otherwise.

Mass of sample taken (kg)	-	Dry Matter Content Ratio (%) =	86.1
Mass of dry sample (kg) =	0.09	Leachant Volume (l)	-
Particle Size <4mm =	>95%	Eluate Volume (l)	0.79

EMT Job No	**20/6735**	**Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits**		
Sample No	**9**			
Client Sample No	**TP3**	**Inert**	**Stable Non-reactive**	**Hazardous**
Depth/Other	**0.50-1.00**			
Sample Date	**25/05/2020**			
Batch No	**1**			
Solid Waste Analysis				
Total Organic Carbon (%)	0.30	3	5	6
Sum of BTEX (mg/kg)	<0.025	6	-	-
Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg)	<0.035	1	-	-
Mineral Oil (mg/kg)	<30	500	-	-
PAH Sum of 6 (mg/kg)	<0.22	-	-	-
PAH Sum of 17 (mg/kg)	<0.64	100	-	-
Eluate Analysis	**10:1 concn leached**	**Limit values for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-2 at L/S 10 l/kg**		
	A10			
	mg/kg	**mg/kg**		
Arsenic	0.032	0.5	2	25
Barium	<0.03	20	100	300
Cadmium	<0.005	0.04	1	5
Chromium	<0.015	0.5	10	70
Copper	<0.07	2	50	100
Mercury	<0.0001	0.01	0.2	2
Molybdenum	0.13	0.5	10	30
Nickel	<0.02	0.4	10	40
Lead	<0.05	0.5	10	50
Antimony	<0.02	0.06	0.7	5
Selenium	<0.03	0.1	0.5	7
Zinc	<0.03	4	50	200
Chloride	<3	800	15000	25000
Fluoride	5	10	150	500
Sulphate as SO4	<5	1000	20000	50000
Total Dissolved Solids	820	4000	60000	100000
Phenol	<0.1	1	-	-
Dissolved Organic Carbon	30	500	800	1000

Please include all sections of this report if it is reproduced
All solid results are expressed on a dry weight basis unless stated otherwise.

Matrix : Soli

Client Name: AWN Consulting
Reference: Huntstown Phase 11
Location: Huntstown Site
Contact: Jonathan Gauntlet

EMT Job No.	Batch	Sample ID	Depth	EMT Sample No.	EPH Interpretation
20/6735	1	TP1	1.00-1.20	1-3	No interpretation possible
20/6735	1	TP2	1.00-1.30	4-6	No interpretation possible
20/6735	1	TP3	0.50-1.00	7-9	No interpretation possible
20/6735	1	TP4	1.10-1.30	10-12	No interpretation possible
20/6735	1	TP5	0.75-0.90	13-15	No interpretation possible
20/6735	1	TP6	1.00-1.20	16-18	No interpretation possible
20/6735	1	TP7	1.00-1.30	19-21	No interpretation possible
20/6735	1	TP8	1.10-1.30	22-24	No interpretation possible
20/6735	1	TP9	1.20-1.40	25-27	No interpretation possible
20/6735	1	TP10	0.75-0.90	28-30	No interpretation possible

Client Name: AWN Consulting
Reference: Huntstown Phase 11
Location: Huntstown Site
Contact: Jonathan Gauntlet

Note:

Asbestos Screen analysis is carried out in accordance with our documented in-house methods PM042 and TM065 and HSG 248 by Stereo and Polarised Light Microscopy using Dispersion Staining Techniques and is covered by our UKAS accreditation. Detailed Gravimetric Quantification and PCOM Fibre Analysis is carried out in accordance with our documented in-house methods PM042 and TM131 and HSG 248 using Stereo and Polarised Light Microscopy and Phase Contrast Optical Microscopy (PCOM). Samples are retained for not less than 6 months from the date of analysis unless specifically requested.

Opinions, including ACM type and Asbestos level less than 0.1%, lie outside the scope of our UKAS accreditation.

Where the sample is not taken by a Element Materials Technology consultant, Element Materials Technology cannot be responsible for inaccurate or unrepresentative sampling.

EMT Job No.	Batch	Sample ID	Depth	EMT Sample No.	Date Of Analysis	Analysis	Result
20/6735	1	TP1	1.00-1.20	2	02/06/2020	**General Description (Bulk Analysis)**	Soil/Stones
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Fibres**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos ACM**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Type**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Level Screen**	NAD
20/6735	1	TP2	1.00-1.30	5	02/06/2020	**General Description (Bulk Analysis)**	Soil/Stones
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Fibres**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos ACM**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Type**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Level Screen**	NAD
20/6735	1	TP3	0.50-1.00	8	02/06/2020	**General Description (Bulk Analysis)**	Soil/Stones
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Fibres**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos ACM**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Type**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Level Screen**	NAD
20/6735	1	TP4	1.10-1.30	11	02/06/2020	**General Description (Bulk Analysis)**	Soil/Stones
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Fibres**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos ACM**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Type**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Level Screen**	NAD
20/6735	1	TP5	0.75-0.90	14	02/06/2020	**General Description (Bulk Analysis)**	Soil/Stones
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Fibres**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos ACM**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Type**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Level Screen**	NAD
20/6735	1	TP6	1.00-1.20	17	02/06/2020	**General Description (Bulk Analysis)**	Soil/Stones
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Fibres**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos ACM**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Type**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Level Screen**	NAD
20/6735	1	TP7	1.00-1.30	20	02/06/2020	**General Description (Bulk Analysis)**	Soil/Stones
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Fibres**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos ACM**	NAD

Client Name: AWN Consulting
Reference: Huntstown Phase 11
Location: Huntstown Site
Contact: Jonathan Gauntlet

EMT Job No.	Batch	Sample ID	Depth	EMT Sample No.	Date Of Analysis	Analysis	Result
20/6735	1	TP7	1.00-1.30	20	02/06/2020	**Asbestos Type**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Level Screen**	NAD
20/6735	1	TP8	1.10-1.30	23	02/06/2020	**General Description (Bulk Analysis)**	Soil/Stones
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Fibres**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos ACM**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Type**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Level Screen**	NAD
20/6735	1	TP9	1.20-1.40	26	02/06/2020	**General Description (Bulk Analysis)**	Soil/Stones
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Fibres**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos ACM**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Type**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Level Screen**	NAD
20/6735	1	TP10	0.75-0.90	29	02/06/2020	**General Description (Bulk Analysis)**	Soil/Stones
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Fibres**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos ACM**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Type**	NAD
					02/06/2020	**Asbestos Level Screen**	NAD

Client Name: AWN Consulting
Reference: Huntstown Phase 11
Location: Huntstown Site
Contact: Jonathan Gauntlet

EMT Job No.	Batch	Sample ID	Depth	EMT Sample No.	Analysis	Reason
No deviating sample report results for job 20/6735						

Please note that only samples that are deviating are mentioned in this report. If no samples are listed it is because none were deviating.

Only analyses which are accredited are recorded as deviating if set criteria are not met.

NOTES TO ACCOMPANY ALL SCHEDULES AND REPORTS

EMT Job No.: 20/6735

SOILS

Please note we are only MCERTS accredited (UK soils only) for sand, loam and clay and any other matrix is outside our scope of accreditation.

Where an MCERTS report has been requested, you will be notified within 48 hours of any samples that have been identified as being outside our MCERTS scope. As validation has been performed on clay, sand and loam, only samples that are predominantly these matrices, or combinations of them will be within our MCERTS scope. If samples are not one of a combination of the above matrices they will not be marked as MCERTS accredited.

It is assumed that you have taken representative samples on site and require analysis on a representative subsample. Stones will generally be included unless we are requested to remove them.

All samples will be discarded one month after the date of reporting, unless we are instructed to the contrary.

If you have not already done so, please send us a purchase order if this is required by your company.

Where appropriate please make sure that our detection limits are suitable for your needs, if they are not, please notify us immediately.

All analysis is reported on a dry weight basis unless stated otherwise. Limits of detection for analyses carried out on as received samples are not moisture content corrected. Results are not surrogate corrected. Samples are dried at 35°C ±5°C unless otherwise stated. Moisture content for CEN Leachate tests are dried at 105°C ±5°C.

Where Mineral Oil or Fats, Oils and Grease is quoted, this refers to Total Aliphatics C10-C40.

Where a CEN 10:1 ZERO Headspace VOC test has been carried out, a 10:1 ratio of water to wet (as received) soil has been used.

% Asbestos in Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) is determined by reference to HSG 264 The Survey Guide - Appendix 2 : ACMs in buildings listed in order of ease of fibre release.

Sufficient amount of sample must be received to carry out the testing specified. Where an insufficient amount of sample has been received the testing may not meet the requirements of our accredited methods, as such accreditation may be removed.

Negative Neutralization Potential (NP) values are obtained when the volume of NaOH (0.1N) titrated (pH 8.3) is greater than the volume of HCl (1N) to reduce the pH of the sample to 2.0 - 2.5. Any negative NP values are corrected to 0.

The calculation of Pyrite content assumes that all oxidisable sulphides present in the sample are pyrite. This may not be the case. The calculation may be an overesitimate when other sulphides such as Barite (Barium Sulphate) are present.

WATERS

Please note we are not a UK Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) Approved Laboratory .

ISO17025 accreditation applies to surface water and groundwater and usually one other matrix which is analysis specific, any other liquids are outside our scope of accreditation.

As surface waters require different sample preparation to groundwaters the laboratory must be informed of the water type when submitting samples.

Where Mineral Oil or Fats, Oils and Grease is quoted, this refers to Total Aliphatics C10-C40.

DEVIATING SAMPLES

All samples should be submitted to the laboratory in suitable containers with sufficient ice packs to sustain an appropriate temperature for the requested analysis. The temperature of sample receipt is recorded on the confirmation schedules in order that the client can make an informed decision as to whether testing should still be undertaken.

SURROGATES

Surrogate compounds are added during the preparation process to monitor recovery of analytes. However low recovery in soils is often due to peat, clay or other organic rich matrices. For waters this can be due to oxidants, surfactants, organic rich sediments or remediation fluids. Acceptable limits for most organic methods are 70 - 130% and for VOCs are 50 - 150%. When surrogate recoveries are outside the performance criteria but the associated AQC passes this is assumed to be due to matrix effect. Results are not surrogate corrected.

DILUTIONS

A dilution suffix indicates a dilution has been performed and the reported result takes this into account. No further calculation is required.

BLANKS

Where analytes have been found in the blank, the sample will be treated in accordance with our laboratory procedure for dealing with contaminated blanks.

NOTE

Data is only reported if the laboratory is confident that the data is a true reflection of the samples analysed. Data is only reported as accredited when all the requirements of our Quality System have been met. In certain circumstances where all the requirements of the Quality System have not been met, for instance if the associated AQC has failed, the reason is fully investigated and documented. The sample data is then evaluated alongside the other quality control checks performed during analysis to determine its suitability. Following this evaluation, provided the sample results have not been effected, the data is reported but accreditation is removed. It is a UKAS requirement for data not reported as accredited to be considered indicative only, but this does not mean the data is not valid.
Where possible, and if requested, samples will be re-extracted and a revised report issued with accredited results. Please do not hesitate to contact the laboratory if further details are required of the circumstances which have led to the removal of accreditation.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH AFRICA LABORATORY

Any method number not prefixed with SA has been undertaken in our UK laboratory unless reported as subcontracted.

Measurement Uncertainty

Measurement uncertainty defines the range of values that could reasonably be attributed to the measured quantity. This range of values has not been included within the reported results. Uncertainty expressed as a percentage can be provided upon request.

ABBREVIATIONS and ACRONYMS USED

#	ISO17025 (UKAS Ref No. 4225) accredited - UK.
SA	ISO17025 (SANAS Ref No.T0729) accredited - South Africa
B	Indicates analyte found in associated method blank.
DR	Dilution required.
M	MCERTS accredited.
NA	Not applicable
NAD	No Asbestos Detected.
ND	None Detected (usually refers to VOC and/SVOC TICs).
NDP	No Determination Possible
SS	Calibrated against a single substance
SV	Surrogate recovery outside performance criteria. This may be due to a matrix effect.
W	Results expressed on as received basis.
+	AQC failure, accreditation has been removed from this result, if appropriate, see 'Note' on previous page.
>>	Results above calibration range, the result should be considered the minimum value. The actual result could be significantly higher, this result is not accredited.
*	Analysis subcontracted to an Element Materials Technology approved laboratory.
AD	Samples are dried at 35°C ±5°C
CO	Suspected carry over
LOD/LOR	Limit of Detection (Limit of Reporting) in line with ISO 17025 and MCERTS
ME	Matrix Effect
NFD	No Fibres Detected
BS	AQC Sample
LB	Blank Sample
N	Client Sample
TB	Trip Blank Sample
OC	Outside Calibration Range

Test Method No.	Description	Prep Method No. (if appropriate)	Description	ISO 17025 (UKAS/SANAS)	MCERTS (UK soils only)	Analysis done on As Received (AR) or Dried (AD)	Reported on dry weight basis
PM4	Gravimetric measurement of Natural Moisture Content and % Moisture Content at either 35°C or 105°C. Calculation based on ISO 11465:1993(E) and BS1377-2:1990.	PM0	No preparation is required.			AR	
TM4	Modified USEPA 8270D v5:2014 method for the solvent extraction and determination of PAHs by GC-MS.	PM8	End over end extraction of solid samples for organic analysis. The solvent mix varies depending on analysis required.			AR	Yes
TM4	Modified USEPA 8270D v5:2014 method for the solvent extraction and determination of PAHs by GC-MS.	PM8	End over end extraction of solid samples for organic analysis. The solvent mix varies depending on analysis required.	Yes		AR	Yes
TM5	Modified 8015B v2:1996 method for the determination of solvent Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH) within the range C8-C40 by GCFID. For waters the solvent extracts dissolved phase plus a sheen if present.	PM16	Fractionation into aliphatic and aromatic fractions using a Rapid Trace SPE.			AR	
TM5	Modified 8015B v2:1996 method for the determination of solvent Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH) within the range C8-C40 by GCFID. For waters the solvent extracts dissolved phase plus a sheen if present.	PM8/PM16	End over end extraction of solid samples for organic analysis. The solvent mix varies depending on analysis required/Fractionation into aliphatic and aromatic fractions using a Rapid Trace SPE.			AR	Yes
TM5	Modified 8015B v2:1996 method for the determination of solvent Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH) within the range C8-C40 by GCFID. For waters the solvent extracts dissolved phase plus a sheen if present.	PM8/PM16	End over end extraction of solid samples for organic analysis. The solvent mix varies depending on analysis required/Fractionation into aliphatic and aromatic fractions using a Rapid Trace SPE.	Yes		AR	Yes
TM5/TM36	please refer to TM5 and TM36 for method details	PM8/PM12/PM16	please refer to PM8/PM16 and PM12 for method details			AR	Yes
TM17	Modified US EPA method 8270D v5:2014. Determination of specific Polychlorinated Biphenyl congeners by GC-MS.	PM8	End over end extraction of solid samples for organic analysis. The solvent mix varies depending on analysis required.	Yes		AR	Yes
TM20	Modified BS 1377-3:1990/USEPA 160.1/3 (TDS/TS: 1971) Gravimetric determination of Total Dissolved Solids/Total Solids	PM0	No preparation is required.	Yes		AR	Yes
TM21	Modified BS 7755-3:1995, ISO10694:1995 Determination of Total Organic Carbon or Total Carbon by combustion in an Eltra TOC furnace/analyser in the presence of oxygen. The CO2 generated is quantified using infra-red detection. Organic Matter (SOM) calculated as per EA MCERTS Chemical Testing of Soil, March 2012 v4.	PM24	Dried and ground solid samples are washed with hydrochloric acid, then rinsed with deionised water to remove the mineral carbon before TOC analysis.	Yes		AD	Yes

EMT Job No: 20/6735

Test Method No.	Description	Prep Method No. (if appropriate)	Description	ISO 17025 (UKAS/SANAS)	MCERTS (UK soils only)	Analysis done on As Received (AR) or Dried (AD)	Reported on dry weight basis
TM26	Determination of phenols by Reversed Phased High Performance Liquid Chromatography and Electro-Chemical Detection.	PM0	No preparation is required.			AR	Yes
TM26	Determination of phenols by Reversed Phased High Performance Liquid Chromatography and Electro-Chemical Detection.	PM21	As received solid samples are extracted in Methanol: Sodium Hydroxide (0.1M NaOH) (60:40) by orbital shaker.	Yes		AR	Yes
TM30	Determination of Trace Metals by ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry): WATERS by Modified USEPA Method 200.7, Rev. 4.4, 1994; Modified EPA Method 6010B, Rev.2, Dec 1996; Modified BS EN ISO 11885:2009: SOILS by Modified USEP	PM15	Acid digestion of dried and ground solid samples using Aqua Regia refluxed at 112.5 °C. Samples containing asbestos are not dried and ground.			AD	Yes
TM30	Determination of Trace Metals by ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry): WATERS by Modified USEPA Method 200.7, Rev. 4.4, 1994; Modified EPA Method 6010B, Rev.2, Dec 1996; Modified BS EN ISO 11885:2009: SOILS by Modified USEP	PM15	Acid digestion of dried and ground solid samples using Aqua Regia refluxed at 112.5 °C. Samples containing asbestos are not dried and ground.	Yes		AD	Yes
TM30	Determination of Trace Metals by ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry): WATERS by Modified USEPA Method 200.7, Rev. 4.4, 1994; Modified EPA Method 6010B, Rev.2, Dec 1996; Modified BS EN ISO 11885:2009: SOILS by Modified USEP	PM17	Modified method BS EN12457-2:2002 As received solid samples are leached with water in a 10:1 water to soil ratio for 24 hours, the moisture content of the sample is included in the ratio.	Yes		AR	Yes
TM36	Modified US EPA method 8015B v2:1996. Determination of Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) in the carbon chain range of C4-12 by headspace GC-FID. MTBE by GCFID co-elutes with 3-methylpentane if present and therefore can give a false positive. Positive MTBE re	PM12	Modified US EPA method 5021A v2:2014. Preparation of solid and liquid samples for GC headspace analysis.			AR	Yes
TM36	Modified US EPA method 8015B v2:1996. Determination of Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) in the carbon chain range of C4-12 by headspace GC-FID. MTBE by GCFID co-elutes with 3-methylpentane if present and therefore can give a false positive. Positive MTBE re	PM12	Modified US EPA method 5021A v2:2014. Preparation of solid and liquid samples for GC headspace analysis.	Yes		AR	Yes
TM38	Soluble Ion analysis using Discrete Analyser. Modified US EPA methods: Chloride 325.2 (1978), Sulphate 375.4 (Rev.2 1993), o-Phosphate 365.2 (Rev.2 1993), TON 353.1 (Rev.2 1993), Nitrite 354.1 (1971), Hex Cr 7196A (1992), NH4+ 350.1 (Rev.2 1993 (comparabl	PM0	No preparation is required.	Yes		AR	Yes
TM38	Soluble Ion analysis using Discrete Analyser. Modified US EPA methods: Chloride 325.2 (1978), Sulphate 375.4 (Rev.2 1993), o-Phosphate 365.2 (Rev.2 1993), TON 353.1 (Rev.2 1993), Nitrite 354.1 (1971), Hex Cr 7196A (1992), NH4+ 350.1 (Rev.2 1993 (comparabl	PM20	Extraction of dried and ground or as received samples with deionised water in a 2:1 water to solid ratio using a reciprocal shaker for all analytes except hexavalent chromium. Extraction of as received sample using 10:1 ratio of 0.2M sodium hydroxide to soil for hexavalent chromium using a reciprocal shaker.	Yes		AR	Yes
TM50	Acid soluble sulphate (Total Sulphate) analysed by ICP-OES	PM29	A hot hydrochloric acid digest is performed on a dried and ground sample, and the resulting liquor is analysed.	Yes		AD	Yes

EMT Job No: 20/6735

Test Method No.	Description	Prep Method No. (if appropriate)	Description	ISO 17025 (UKAS/SANAS)	MCERTS (UK soils only)	Analysis done on As Received (AR) or Dried (AD)	Reported on dry weight basis
TM60	TC/TOC analysis of Waters by High Temperature Combustion followed by NDIR detection. Based on the following modified standard methods: USEPA 9060A (2002), APHA SMEWW 5310B:1999 22nd Edition, ASTM D 7573, and USEPA 415.1.	PM0	No preparation is required.			AR	Yes
TM61	Determination of Mercury by Cold Vapour Atomic Fluorescence - WATERS: Modified USEPA Method 245.7, Rev 2, Feb 2005. SOILS: Modified USEPA Method 7471B, Rev.2, Feb 2007	PM0	No preparation is required.	Yes		AR	Yes
TM65	Asbestos Bulk Identification method based on HSG 248 First edition (2006)	PM42	Modified SCA Blue Book V.12 draft 2017 and WM3 1st Edition v1.1:2018. Solid samples undergo a thorough visual inspection for asbestos fibres prior to asbestos identification using TM065.	Yes		AR	
TM73	Modified US EPA methods 150.1 (1982) and 9045D Rev. 4 - 2004) and BS1377-3:1990. Determination of pH by Metrohm automated probe analyser.	PM11	Extraction of as received solid samples using one part solid to 2.5 parts deionised water.	Yes		AR	No
TM74	Analysis of water soluble boron (20:1 extract) by ICP-OES.	PM32	Hot water soluble boron is extracted from dried and ground samples using a 20:1 ratio.	Yes		AD	Yes
TM89	Modified USEPA method OIA-1667 (1999). Determination of cyanide by Flow Injection Analyser. Where WAD cyanides are required a Ligand displacement step is carried out before analysis.	PM45	As received solid samples are extracted with 1M NaOH by orbital shaker for Cyanide, Sulphide and Thiocyanate analysis.	Yes		AR	Yes
TM107	Determination of Sulphide/Thiocyanate by Skalar Continuous Flow Analyser	PM45	As received solid samples are extracted with 1M NaOH by orbital shaker for Cyanide, Sulphide and Thiocyanate analysis.			AR	Yes
TM108	Determination of Elemental Sulphur by Reversed Phase High Performance Liquid Chromatography with Ultra Violet spectroscopy.	PM114	End over end extraction of dried and crushed soil samples for organic analysis. The solvent mix varies depending on analysis required			AD	Yes
TM173	Analysis of fluoride by ISE (Ion Selective Electrode) using modified ISE method 9214 - 340.2 (EPA 1998)	PM0	No preparation is required.			AR	Yes
NONE	No Method Code	NONE	No Method Code			AD	Yes

EMT Job No: 20/6735

Test Method No.	Description	Prep Method No. (if appropriate)	Description	ISO 17025 (UKAS/SANAS)	MCERTS (UK soils only)	Analysis done on As Received (AR) or Dried (AD)	Reported on dry weight basis
NONE	No Method Code	PM17	Modified method BS EN12457-2:2002 As received solid samples are leached with water in a 10:1 water to soil ratio for 24 hours, the moisture content of the sample is included in the ratio.			AR	
NONE	No Method Code	PM4	Gravimetric measurement of Natural Moisture Content and % Moisture Content at either 35°C or 105°C. Calculation based on ISO 11465:1993(E) and BS1377-2:1990.			AR	

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Ireland

Attention :	Jonathan Gauntlet
Date :	12th June, 2020
Your reference :	Huntstown, Energia
Our reference :	Test Report 20/7327 Batch 1
Location :	Coldwinters, Huntstown
Date samples received :	10th June, 2020
Status :	Final report
Issue :	1

Three samples were received for analysis on 10th June, 2020 of which three were scheduled for analysis. Please find attached our Test Report which should be read with notes at the end of the report and should include all sections if reproduced. Interpretations and opinions are outside the scope of any accreditation, and all results relate only to samples supplied.
All analysis is carried out on as received samples and reported on a dry weight basis unless stated otherwise. Results are not surrogate corrected.

Authorised By:

Bruce Leslie
Project Manager

Client Name: AWN Consulting
Reference: Huntstown, Energia
Location: Coldwinters, Huntstown
Contact: Jonathan Gauntlet
EMT Job No: 20/7327

Report : Liquid

Liquids/products: V=40ml vial, G=glass bottle, P=plastic bottle
$H=H_2SO_4$, Z=ZnAc, N=NaOH, $HN=HN0_3$

Please see attached notes for all abbreviations and acronyms

EMT Sample No.	1-6	7-12	13-18								LOD/LOR	Units	Method No.
Sample ID	BH01	BH02	BH04										
Depth													
COC No / misc													
Containers	V H HN P G	V H HN P G	V H HN P G										
Sample Date	08/06/2020	08/06/2020	08/06/2020										
Sample Type	Ground Water	Ground Water	Ground Water										
Batch Number	1	1	1										
Date of Receipt	10/06/2020	10/06/2020	10/06/2020										
Dissolved Arsenic #	8.0	<2.5	8.5								<2.5	ug/l	TM30/PM14
Dissolved Boron	21	16	31								<12	ug/l	TM30/PM14
Dissolved Cadmium #	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5								<0.5	ug/l	TM30/PM14
Total Dissolved Chromium #	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5								<1.5	ug/l	TM30/PM14
Dissolved Copper #	<7	<7	<7								<7	ug/l	TM30/PM14
Dissolved Lead #	<5	<5	<5								<5	ug/l	TM30/PM14
Dissolved Mercury #	<1	<1	<1								<1	ug/l	TM30/PM14
Dissolved Nickel #	3	<2	<2								<2	ug/l	TM30/PM14
Dissolved Selenium #	<3	<3	<3								<3	ug/l	TM30/PM14
Dissolved Zinc #	13	10	5								<3	ug/l	TM30/PM14
PAH MS													
Naphthalene #	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1								<0.1	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Acenaphthylene #	<0.013	<0.013	<0.013								<0.013	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Acenaphthene #	<0.013	<0.013	0.019								<0.013	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Fluorene #	<0.014	<0.014	0.016								<0.014	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Phenanthrene #	<0.011	<0.011	0.040								<0.011	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Anthracene #	<0.013	<0.013	<0.013								<0.013	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Fluoranthene #	<0.012	<0.012	<0.012								<0.012	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Pyrene #	<0.013	<0.013	<0.013								<0.013	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Benzo(a)anthracene #	<0.015	<0.015	<0.015								<0.015	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Chrysene #	<0.011	<0.011	<0.011								<0.011	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Benzo(bk)fluoranthene #	<0.018	<0.018	<0.018								<0.018	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Benzo(a)pyrene #	<0.016	<0.016	<0.016								<0.016	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Indeno(123cd)pyrene #	<0.011	<0.011	<0.011								<0.011	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene #	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01								<0.01	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Benzo(ghi)perylene #	<0.011	<0.011	<0.011								<0.011	ug/l	TM4/PM30
PAH 16 Total #	<0.195	<0.195	<0.195								<0.195	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01								<0.01	ug/l	TM4/PM30
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01								<0.01	ug/l	TM4/PM30
PAH Surrogate % Recovery	83	79	84								<0	%	TM4/PM30
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether #	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1								<0.1	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Benzene #	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5								<0.5	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Toluene #	<5	<5	<5								<5	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Ethylbenzene #	<1	<1	<1								<1	ug/l	TM15/PM10
m/p-Xylene #	<2	<2	<2								<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
o-Xylene #	<1	<1	<1								<1	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Surrogate Recovery Toluene D8	99	103	73								<0	%	TM15/PM10
Surrogate Recovery 4-Bromofluorobenzene	102	101	85								<0	%	TM15/PM10

Please include all sections of this report if it is reproduced
All solid results are expressed on a dry weight basis unless stated otherwise.

Client Name: AWN Consulting
Reference: Huntstown, Energia
Location: Coldwinters, Huntstown
Contact: Jonathan Gauntlet
EMT Job No: 20/7327

Report : **Liquid**

Liquids/products: V=40ml vial, G=glass bottle, P=plastic bottle
H=H_2SO_4, Z=ZnAc, N=NaOH, HN=HNO_3

Please see attached notes for all abbreviations and acronyms

EMT Sample No.	1-6	7-12	13-18								LOD/LOR	Units	Method No.
Sample ID	BH01	BH02	BH04										
Depth													
COC No / misc													
Containers	V H HN P G	V H HN P G	V H HN P G										
Sample Date	08/06/2020	08/06/2020	08/06/2020										
Sample Type	Ground Water	Ground Water	Ground Water										
Batch Number	1	1	1										
Date of Receipt	10/06/2020	10/06/2020	10/06/2020										
TPH CWG													
Aliphatics													
>C5-C6 #	<10	<10	<10								<10	ug/l	TM36/PM12
>C6-C8 #	<10	<10	<10								<10	ug/l	TM36/PM1
>C8-C10 #	<10	<10	<10								<10	ug/l	TM36/PM12
>C10-C12 #	<5	<5	<5								<5	ug/l	TM5/PM16/PM30
>C12-C16 #	<10	<10	<10								<10	ug/l	TM5/PM16/PM30
>C16-C21 #	<10	<10	<10								<10	ug/l	TM5/PM16/PM30
>C21-C35 #	<10	<10	<10								<10	ug/l	TM5/PM16/PM30
Total aliphatics C5-35 #	<10	<10	<10								<10	ug/l	TM5/TM36/PM12/PM16/PM30
Aromatics													
>C5-EC7 #	<10	<10	<10								<10	ug/l	TM36/PM12
>EC7-EC8 #	<10	<10	<10								<10	ug/l	TM36/PM12
>EC8-EC10 #	<10	<10	<10								<10	ug/l	TM36/PM12
>EC10-EC12 #	<5	<5	<5								<5	ug/l	TM5/PM16/PM30
>EC12-EC16 #	<10	<10	<10								<10	ug/l	TM5/PM16/PM30
>EC16-EC21 #	<10	<10	<10								<10	ug/l	TM5/PM16/PM30
>EC21-EC35 #	<10	<10	<10								<10	ug/l	TM5/PM16/PM30
Total aromatics C5-35 #	<10	<10	<10								<10	ug/l	TM5/TM36/PM12/PM16/PM30
Total aliphatics and aromatics(C5-35) #	<10	<10	<10								<10	ug/l	TM5/TM36/PM12/PM16/PM30
PCBs (Total vs Aroclor 1254)	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2								<0.2	ug/l	TM17/PM30
Chloride #	40.1	24.4	41.8								<0.3	mg/l	TM38/PM0
Ortho Phosphate as PO4 #	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06								<0.06	mg/l	TM38/PM0
Total Oxidised Nitrogen as N #	<0.2	1.7	<0.2								<0.2	mg/l	TM38/PM0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N #	0.15	<0.03	0.33								<0.03	mg/l	TM38/PM0
Total Nitrogen	1.3	2.5	1.5								<0.5	mg/l	TM38/TM125/PM0

Client Name: AWN Consulting
Reference: Huntstown, Energia
Location: Coldwinters, Huntstown
Contact: Jonathan Gauntlet
EMT Job No: 20/7327

SVOC Report : **Liquid**

Please see attached notes for all abbreviations and acronyms

EMT Sample No.	1-6	7-12	13-18			
Sample ID	BH01	BH02	BH04			
Depth						
COC No / misc						
Containers	V H HN P G	V H HN P G	V H HN P G			
Sample Date	08/06/2020	08/06/2020	08/06/2020			
Sample Type	Ground Water	Ground Water	Ground Water			
Batch Number	1	1	1			
Date of Receipt	10/06/2020	10/06/2020	10/06/2020	LOD/LOR	Units	Method No.
SVOC MS						
Phenols						
2-Chlorophenol•	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
2-Methylphenol•	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	ug/l	TM16/PM30
2-Nitrophenol	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	ug/l	TM16/PM30
2,4-Dichlorophenol•	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	ug/l	TM16/PM30
2,4-Dimethylphenol	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol•	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	ug/l	TM16/PM30
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol•	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	ug/l	TM16/PM30
4-Methylphenol	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
[illegible]-Nitrophenol	<10	<10	<10	<10	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Pentachlorophenol	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Phenol	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
PAHs						
2-Chloronaphthalene•	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
2-Methylnaphthalene•	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Phthalates						
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	<5	<5	<5	<5	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Butylbenzyl phthalate	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Di-n-butyl phthalate•	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	<1.5	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Di-n-Octyl phthalate	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Diethyl phthalate•	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Dimethyl phthalate	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Other SVOCs						
1,2-Dichlorobenzene•	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene•	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
1,3-Dichlorobenzene•	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
1,4-Dichlorobenzene•	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
2-Nitroaniline	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
2,4-Dinitrotoluene•	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	ug/l	TM16/PM30
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
3-Nitroaniline	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
4-Bromophenylphenylether•	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
4-Chloroaniline	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
4-Chlorophenylphenylether•	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
[illegible]-Nitroaniline	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Azobenzene•	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane•	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether•	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Carbazole•	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Dibenzofuran•	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Hexachlorobenzene•	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Hexachlorobutadiene•	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Hexachloroethane•	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Isophorone•	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	ug/l	TM16/PM30
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine•	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Nitrobenzene•	<1	<1	<1	<1	ug/l	TM16/PM30
Surrogate Recovery 2-Fluorobiphenyl	122	119	127	<0	%	TM16/PM30
Surrogate Recovery p-Terphenyl-d14	128	127	129	<0	%	TM16/PM30

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Client Name: AWN Consulting
Reference: Huntstown, Energia
Location: Coldwinters, Huntstown
Contact: Jonathan Gauntlet
EMT Job No: 20/7327

VOC Report : **Liquid**

Please see attached notes for all abbreviations and acronyms

EMT Sample No.	1-6	7-12	13-18									
Sample ID	BH01	BH02	BH04									
Depth												
COC No / misc												
Containers	V H HN P G	V H HN P G	V H HN P G									
Sample Date	08/06/2020	08/06/2020	08/06/2020									
Sample Type	Ground Water	Ground Water	Ground Water									
Batch Number	1	1	1									
Date of Receipt	10/06/2020	10/06/2020	10/06/2020							LOD/LOR	Units	Method No.
VOC MS												
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether#	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1							<0.1	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Chloromethane#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Vinyl Chloride#	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1							<0.1	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Bromomethane	<1	<1	<1							<1	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Chloroethane#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Trichlorofluoromethane#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1 DCE)#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Dichloromethane (DCM)#	<5	<5	<5							<5	ug/l	TM15/PM10
trans-1-2-Dichloroethene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,1-Dichloroethane#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM1
cis-1-2-Dichloroethene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
2,2-Dichloropropane	<1	<1	<1							<1	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Bromochloromethane#	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Chloroform#	<2	29	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane#	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,1-Dichloropropene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Carbon tetrachloride#	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,2-Dichloroethane#	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Benzene#	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5							<0.5	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Trichloroethene (TCE)#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,2-Dichloropropane#	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Dibromomethane#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Bromodichloromethane#	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
cis-1-3-Dichloropropene	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Toluene#	<5	<5	<5							<5	ug/l	TM15/PM10
trans-1-3-Dichloropropene	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane#	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,3-Dichloropropane#	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Dibromochloromethane#	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,2-Dibromoethane#	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Chlorobenzene#	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane#	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Ethylbenzene#	<1	<1	<1							<1	ug/l	TM15/PM10
m/p-Xylene#	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM1
o-Xylene#	<1	<1	<1							<1	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Styrene	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Bromoform#	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Isopropylbenzene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<4	<4	<4							<4	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Bromobenzene#	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,2,3-Trichloropropane#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Propylbenzene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
2-Chlorotoluene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
4-Chlorotoluene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
tert-Butylbenzene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
sec-Butylbenzene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
4-Isopropyltoluene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
n-Butylbenzene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene#	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Hexachlorobutadiene	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Naphthalene	<2	<2	<2							<2	ug/l	TM15/PM10
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	<3	<3	<3							<3	ug/l	TM15/PM10
Surrogate Recovery Toluene D8	99	103	73							<0	%	TM15/PM10
Surrogate Recovery 4-Bromofluorobenzene	102	101	85							<0	%	TM15/PM10

Please include all sections of this report if it is reproduced
All solid results are expressed on a dry weight basis unless stated otherwise.

Client Name: AWN Consulting
Reference: Huntstown, Energia
Location: Coldwinters, Huntstown
Contact: Jonathan Gauntlet

EMT Job No.	Batch	Sample ID	Depth	EMT Sample No.	Analysis	Reason
No deviating sample report results for job 20/7327						

Please note that only samples that are deviating are mentioned in this report. If no samples are listed it is because none were deviating.

Only analyses which are accredited are recorded as deviating if set criteria are not met.

NOTES TO ACCOMPANY ALL SCHEDULES AND REPORTS

EMT Job No.: 20/7327

SOILS

Please note we are only MCERTS accredited (UK soils only) for sand, loam and clay and any other matrix is outside our scope of accreditation.

Where an MCERTS report has been requested, you will be notified within 48 hours of any samples that have been identified as being outside our MCERTS scope. As validation has been performed on clay, sand and loam, only samples that are predominantly these matrices, or combinations of them will be within our MCERTS scope. If samples are not one of a combination of the above matrices they will not be marked as MCERTS accredited.

It is assumed that you have taken representative samples on site and require analysis on a representative subsample. Stones will generally be included unless we are requested to remove them.

All samples will be discarded one month after the date of reporting, unless we are instructed to the contrary.

If you have not already done so, please send us a purchase order if this is required by your company.

Where appropriate please make sure that our detection limits are suitable for your needs, if they are not, please notify us immediately.

All analysis is reported on a dry weight basis unless stated otherwise. Limits of detection for analyses carried out on as received samples are not moisture content corrected. Results are not surrogate corrected. Samples are dried at 35°C ±5°C unless otherwise stated. Moisture content for CEN Leachate tests are dried at 105°C ±5°C.

Where Mineral Oil or Fats, Oils and Grease is quoted, this refers to Total Aliphatics C10-C40.

Where a CEN 10:1 ZERO Headspace VOC test has been carried out, a 10:1 ratio of water to wet (as received) soil has been used.

% Asbestos in Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) is determined by reference to HSG 264 The Survey Guide - Appendix 2 : ACMs in buildings listed in order of ease of fibre release.

Sufficient amount of sample must be received to carry out the testing specified. Where an insufficient amount of sample has been received the testing may not meet the requirements of our accredited methods, as such accreditation may be removed.

Negative Neutralization Potential (NP) values are obtained when the volume of NaOH (0.1N) titrated (pH 8.3) is greater than the volume of HCl (1N) to reduce the pH of the sample to 2.0 - 2.5. Any negative NP values are corrected to 0.

The calculation of Pyrite content assumes that all oxidisable sulphides present in the sample are pyrite. This may not be the case. The calculation may be an overesitimate when other sulphides such as Barite (Barium Sulphate) are present.

WATERS

Please note we are not a UK Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) Approved Laboratory .

ISO17025 accreditation applies to surface water and groundwater and usually one other matrix which is analysis specific, any other liquids are outside our scope of accreditation.

As surface waters require different sample preparation to groundwaters the laboratory must be informed of the water type when submitting samples.

Where Mineral Oil or Fats, Oils and Grease is quoted, this refers to Total Aliphatics C10-C40.

DEVIATING SAMPLES

All samples should be submitted to the laboratory in suitable containers with sufficient ice packs to sustain an appropriate temperature for the requested analysis. The temperature of sample receipt is recorded on the confirmation schedules in order that the client can make an informed decision as to whether testing should still be undertaken.

SURROGATES

Surrogate compounds are added during the preparation process to monitor recovery of analytes. However low recovery in soils is often due to peat, clay or other organic rich matrices. For waters this can be due to oxidants, surfactants, organic rich sediments or remediation fluids. Acceptable limits for most organic methods are 70 - 130% and for VOCs are 50 - 150%. When surrogate recoveries are outside the performance criteria but the associated AQC passes this is assumed to be due to matrix effect. Results are not surrogate corrected.

DILUTIONS

A dilution suffix indicates a dilution has been performed and the reported result takes this into account. No further calculation is required.

BLANKS

Where analytes have been found in the blank, the sample will be treated in accordance with our laboratory procedure for dealing with contaminated blanks.

NOTE

Data is only reported if the laboratory is confident that the data is a true reflection of the samples analysed. Data is only reported as accredited when all the requirements of our Quality System have been met. In certain circumstances where all the requirements of the Quality System have not been met, for instance if the associated AQC has failed, the reason is fully investigated and documented. The sample data is then evaluated alongside the other quality control checks performed during analysis to determine its suitability. Following this evaluation, provided the sample results have not been effected, the data is reported but accreditation is removed. It is a UKAS requirement for data not reported as accredited to be considered indicative only, but this does not mean the data is not valid.
Where possible, and if requested, samples will be re-extracted and a revised report issued with accredited results. Please do not hesitate to contact the laboratory if further details are required of the circumstances which have led to the removal of accreditation.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH AFRICA LABORATORY

Any method number not prefixed with SA has been undertaken in our UK laboratory unless reported as subcontracted.

Measurement Uncertainty

Measurement uncertainty defines the range of values that could reasonably be attributed to the measured quantity. This range of values has not been included within the reported results. Uncertainty expressed as a percentage can be provided upon request.

ABBREVIATIONS and ACRONYMS USED

#	ISO17025 (UKAS Ref No. 4225) accredited - UK.
SA	ISO17025 (SANAS Ref No.T0729) accredited - South Africa
B	Indicates analyte found in associated method blank.
DR	Dilution required.
M	MCERTS accredited.
NA	Not applicable
NAD	No Asbestos Detected.
ND	None Detected (usually refers to VOC and/SVOC TICs).
NDP	No Determination Possible
SS	Calibrated against a single substance
SV	Surrogate recovery outside performance criteria. This may be due to a matrix effect.
W	Results expressed on as received basis.
+	AQC failure, accreditation has been removed from this result, if appropriate, see 'Note' on previous page.
>>	Results above calibration range, the result should be considered the minimum value. The actual result could be significantly higher, this result is not accredited.
*	Analysis subcontracted to an Element Materials Technology approved laboratory.
AD	Samples are dried at 35°C ±5°C
CO	Suspected carry over
LOD/LOR	Limit of Detection (Limit of Reporting) in line with ISO 17025 and MCERTS
ME	Matrix Effect
NFD	No Fibres Detected
BS	AQC Sample
LB	Blank Sample
N	Client Sample
TB	Trip Blank Sample
OC	Outside Calibration Range

EMT Job No: 20/7327

Test Method No.	Description	Prep Method No. (if appropriate)	Description	ISO 17025 (UKAS/SANAS)	MCERTS (UK soils only)	Analysis done on As Received (AR) or Dried (AD)	Reported on dry weight basis
TM4	Modified USEPA 8270D v5:2014 method for the solvent extraction and determination of PAHs by GC-MS.	PM30	Water samples are extracted with solvent using a magnetic stirrer to create a vortex.				
TM4	Modified USEPA 8270D v5:2014 method for the solvent extraction and determination of PAHs by GC-MS.	PM30	Water samples are extracted with solvent using a magnetic stirrer to create a vortex.	Yes			
TM5	Modified 8015B v2:1996 method for the determination of solvent Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH) within the range C8-C40 by GCFID. For waters the solvent extracts dissolved phase plus a sheen if present.	PM16/PM30	Fractionation into aliphatic and aromatic fractions using a Rapid Trace SPE/Water samples are extracted with solvent using a magnetic stirrer to create a vortex.	Yes			
TM5/TM36	please refer to TM5 and TM36 for method details	PM12/PM16/PM30	please refer to PM16/PM30 and PM12 for method details	Yes			
TM15	Modified USEPA 8260B v2:1996. Quantitative Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) by Headspace GC-MS.	PM10	Modified US EPA method 5021A v2:2014. Preparation of solid and liquid samples for GC headspace analysis.				
TM15	Modified USEPA 8260B v2:1996. Quantitative Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) by Headspace GC-MS.	PM10	Modified US EPA method 5021A v2:2014. Preparation of solid and liquid samples for GC headspace analysis.	Yes			
TM16	Modified USEPA 8270D v5:2014. Quantitative determination of Semi-Volatile Organic compounds (SVOCs) by GC-MS.	PM30	Water samples are extracted with solvent using a magnetic stirrer to create a vortex.				
TM16	Modified USEPA 8270D v5:2014. Quantitative determination of Semi-Volatile Organic compounds (SVOCs) by GC-MS.	PM30	Water samples are extracted with solvent using a magnetic stirrer to create a vortex.	Yes			
TM17	Modified US EPA method 8270D v5:2014. Determination of specific Polychlorinated Biphenyl congeners by GC-MS.	PM30	Water samples are extracted with solvent using a magnetic stirrer to create a vortex.				
TM30	Determination of Trace Metals by ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry): WATERS by Modified USEPA Method 200.7, Rev. 4.4, 1994; Modified EPA Method 6010B, Rev.2, Dec 1996; Modified BS EN ISO 11885:2009: SOILS by Modified USEP	PM14	Preparation of waters and leachates for metals by ICP OES/ICP MS. Samples are filtered for Dissolved metals, and remain unfiltered for Total metals then acidified				

EMT Job No: 20/7327

Test Method No.	Description	Prep Method No. (if appropriate)	Description	ISO 17025 (UKAS/SANAS)	MCERTS (UK soils only)	Analysis done on As Received (AR) or Dried (AD)	Reported on dry weight basis
TM30	Determination of Trace Metals by ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry): WATERS by Modified USEPA Method 200.7, Rev. 4.4, 1994; Modified EPA Method 6010B, Rev.2, Dec 1996; Modified BS EN ISO 11885:2009: SOILS by Modified USEP	PM14	Preparation of waters and leachates for metals by ICP OES/ICP MS. Samples are filtered for Dissolved metals, and remain unfiltered for Total metals then acidified	Yes			
TM36	Modified US EPA method 8015B v2:1996. Determination of Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) in the carbon chain range of C4-12 by headspace GC-FID. MTBE by GCFID co-elutes with 3-methylpentane if present and therefore can give a false positive. Positive MTBE re	PM12	Modified US EPA method 5021A v2:2014. Preparation of solid and liquid samples for GC headspace analysis.	Yes			
TM38	Soluble Ion analysis using Discrete Analyser. Modified US EPA methods: Chloride 325.2 (1978), Sulphate 375.4 (Rev.2 1993), o-Phosphate 365.2 (Rev.2 1993), TON 353.1 (Rev.2 1993), Nitrite 354.1 (1971), Hex Cr 7196A (1992), NH4+ 350.1 (Rev.2 1993 (comparabl	PM0	No preparation is required.	Yes			
TM38/TM125	Total Nitogen/Organic Nitrogen by calculation	PM0	No preparation is required.				

APPENDIX II 6.5

OUTLINE CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

AECOM Imagine it. Delivered.

Construction Environmental Management Plan

Mooretown 220 kV Substation
Huntstown Power Company Limited
60641561-REP-740

14 September 2021

Quality information

Prepared by	Checked by	Verified by	Approved by
Yvonne McCarthy Graduate Environmental Scientist Elaine Keenan Environmental Consultant	Niamh O Connell Associate Director	Niamh O Connell Associate Director	John Riordan Associate Director
Elaine Keenan.	Niamh O'Connell	Niamh O'Connell	John Riordan

Revision History

Revision	Revision date	Details	Authorized	Name	Position
001	22/06/21	To address Client comments	NOC	Niamh O Connell	Associate Director
002	14/09/21	To address Client comments	NOC	Niamh O Connell	Associate Director

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Tables

1 Introduction

This Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared by AECOM on behalf of Huntstown Power Company Limited in support of a planning application to An Bord Pleanala (ABP). The substation development is a new 220kV GIS electrical substation and associated grid connection. The substation development is located on lands adjacent to Huntstown Power Station, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11.

This Outline CEMP sets out the approach to environmental management, environmental work practices and management responsibilities at the site during the construction phase. The primary aim of a CEMP is to reduce the effects from construction on the environment by avoiding, minimising, or mitigating any construction effects on the environment, and to promote best environmental on-site practices for the duration of the construction phase.

The Outline CEMP would form part of the Contract Documents for the construction stage. In this context, the values and information presented herein is subject to change and refinement through the selection of the contractor and the delivery of the proposed development, and in line with planning conditions and any surveys and reports produced for the proposed development.

This Outline CEMP will be further refined and expanded upon by the appointed contractor (hereafter referred to as the Contractor) into a full Contractor CEMP should the substation development receive planning permission. The elements contained within this Outline CEMP will be included in the Contractor's CEMP, which will be prepared prior to construction by the Contractor and approved by the appropriate planning authority. The Contractor's CEMP should be treated as a live document requiring regular review and revision throughout the lifecycle of the substation development and would be subject to amendment as and when additional content becomes available.

The outline CEMP and the final Contractors CEMP will provide a basis for achieving and implementing construction related mitigation measures as outlined within a number of documents produced for the substation development. Preparation of the Contractors CEMP should comply with the Schedule of Mitigation Measures presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) produced for the substation development, any planning conditions that may result following the planning process, any additional mitigation measures outlined within standalone environmental reports produced for the substation development and the adjoining data centre.

In addition to the Contractors CEMP, the Contractor will prepare specific method statements, which should identify perceived risks to the environment and detail mitigation measures to be employed which will negate the risk to the environment.

At the end of the construction phase, the Contractor will prepare a Handover Environmental Management Plan (HEMP) that will contain essential environmental information needed by the bodies responsible for the future maintenance and operation of the asset.

1.1 Scope

The main issues that have been considered within this document include.

- Environmental Management
- Construction Works
- Site Logistics
- Construction Traffic and Site Access
- Safety, Health and Environmental Considerations including:
    - Air Quality and Climate
    - Ecology
    - Noise and Vibration
    - Archaeology and Architectural Heritage
    - Land and Soils
    - Water
    - Waste Management

2 Description of the Project

The development by Huntstown Power Company Limited located at Huntstown, Co. Dublin involves the construction of a new electrical substation and associated grid connection (known as Mooretown Substation), which will serve the site including the proposed data storage facility development once completed, as well as any future development on the wider landholding.

The substation development consists of the following:

- A new 2 story 220 kV Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation constructed to EirGrid standards, comprising cable pit/entry room, generator room, relay room, battery room, workshop, toilet, storeroom, mess room, hoist space, stair cores and circulation areas.
- The rerouting, of 220 kV feeder cables from Huntstown 1 & 2 to the new 220 kV GIS.
- The rerouting, of 220 kV feeder cables to Finglas 220 kV and Corduff 220 kV.
- The installation of 4 x 220 kV circuits to feed the data centre transformers and the installation of 4 x 220 / 20 or 33 kV transformers, to feed the data centre.
- All associated and ancillary site development and construction works, services provision, drainage works, connections to the substations, all internal road/footpath access routes, landscaping and boundary treatment works, vehicular access onto the private road to the south of the site and provision of car parking spaces in the substation compound.

The compound includes 4 no. 220 kV/mv transformers, 5 no. mv switchgear/control buildings, series coil, 4 no. cable trenches, fire walls, and lightning monopoles. The compound is surrounded by a c. 2.6 m high palisade fence and EirGrid post and rail fence (approximately 1.4m high).

One of the underground cables will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown Substation extending south and then west along a private road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry. The route terminates at a proposed joint bay on the existing Cloghran cable route.

The second underground cable will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown Substation Compound/series coil extending south along the internal road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry. The route terminates at a proposed joint bay on the existing Finglas cable route. The development also includes the removal of the 220 kV Corduff cables and 220 kV Finglas cables serving the existing AIS building to Huntstown Power Station.

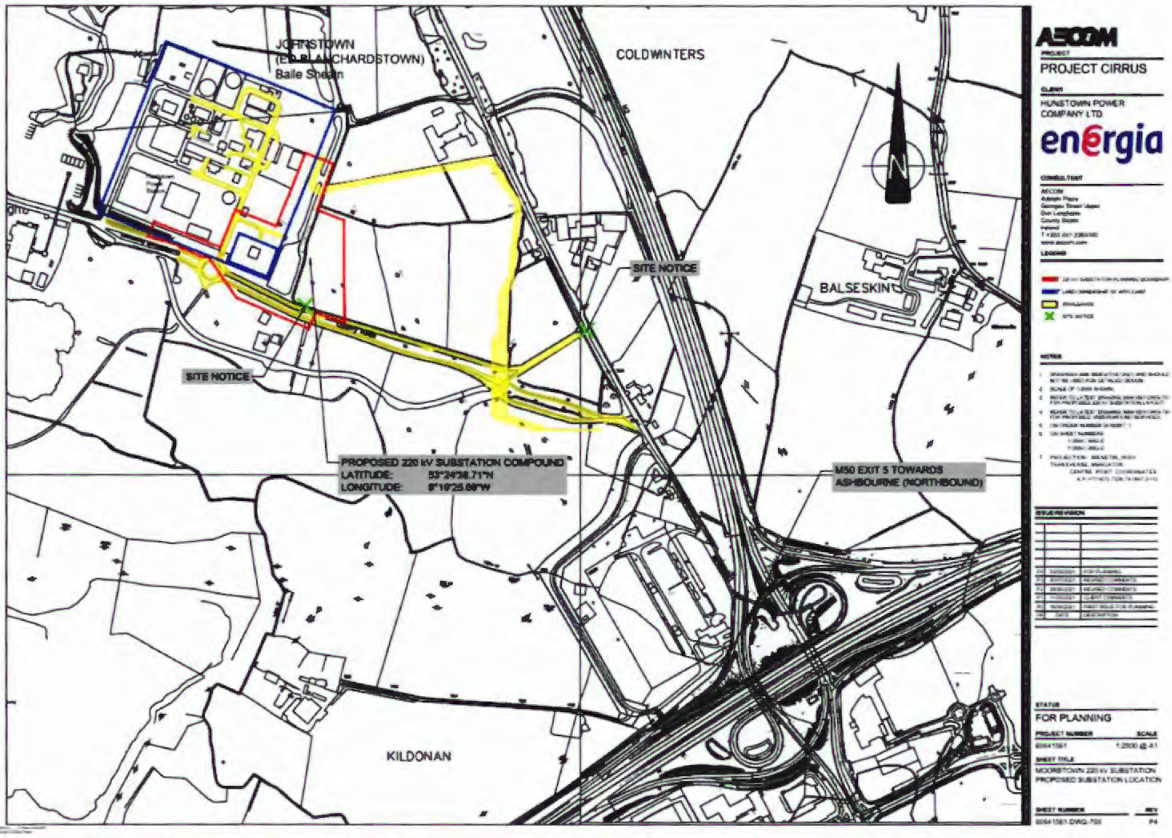

Figure 2-1 Location of the substation development showing the planning boundary (red)

3 Resources

Several surveys have been carried out for the adjoining data centre which also included the lands upon which the substation will be constructed (should planning permission be granted). These surveys and the mitigation outlined within (where relevant) should be adhered to by the Contractor and incorporated into the Contractors CEMP. Surveys carried out included but were not limited to

- Landscape Works and Maintenance Specification
- Amphibian survey Prepared by Triturus Environmental Ltd.
- Tree Survey Report prepared by Rik Pannett - Arboriculture Consultant
- Bat Survey Report prepared by Eire Ecology
- Geophysical Survey Report prepared by J. M. Leigh Surveys Ltd.
- Archaeological Assessment prepared by IAC

An EIAR has also been produced for the substation development and the mitigation measure outlined within will be included within the Contractors CEMP by the Contractor.

4 Environmental Management

4.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The key contractor team roles and responsibilities common to most sites are outlined in Table 4-1. These roles are indicative only and will be updated by the Contractor in the Contractor CEMP.

Table 4-1 Key Contractor Team Roles and Responsibilities (indicative)

Role	Responsibilities
Contractor's Project Director	▪ Assign specific environmental duties to competent members of the Contractor's Team. ▪ Identify the environmental training needs of personnel under their control and arrange appropriate training programmes and ensure records are being maintained. ▪ Ensure that significant environmental aspects identified for the Project are managed. ▪ Promote the continual improvement of environmental performance
CEMP Coordinator (CEMPC)	▪ Develop, maintain, and audit the CEMP (and supporting documents/plans) to ensure all aspects, impacts and statutory requirements etc. are reflected in the CEMP. ▪ Develop and implement a programme of regular Project environmental inspections, monitoring, recording, and reporting by the Environmental Site Representative(s) in accordance with procedures set out in the CEMP. ▪ Ensure that the works are constructed in line with the CEMP. ▪ Liaise with statutory authorities. ▪ Attend regular construction meetings to ensure environmental issues are discussed and addressed by the Contractor's Team. ▪ Liaise with relevant authorities/environmental bodies and the local community as required. ▪ Comply with duties under relevant legislation and company procedures in relation to environmental incident investigation and reporting. ▪ Provide support and training to the workforce with regard to understanding environmental aspects, impacts, regulatory requirements, best practice, constraints, and methods of working. ▪ Nominate the Environmental Site Representative(s). ▪ Appoint environmental specialists as required.

Role	Responsibilities
	▪ Ensure identified environmental specialists are in attendance on-site as required by the CEMP. ▪ Review non-conformance reports provided by the Environmental Site Representative(s) to identify any underlying issues or patterns to identify suitable ameliorative measures
Contractor's Project Manager	▪ Ensure that the CEMP is produced, maintained, implemented, and distributed to all relevant parties. ▪ Provide an on-call 24hr resource as a first point of contact for environmental issues/incidents. ▪ Monitor the completion of corrective actions by the Site Manager and act as required to expedite completion. ▪ Provide regular reports to the GCC on environmental performance, including details of any identified incidents or non-conformances and corrective actions. ▪ Ensure that all personnel for whom they are responsible are aware of the CEMP and implement the relevant requirements. ▪ Evaluate the competence of all subcontractors and suppliers and ensure that they are made aware of and comply with the CEMP and associated procedures. ▪ Establish a consultation and communication system with all relevant stakeholders and interested parties associated with the Project, including employees, partners, sub-contractors, designers and third parties, etc., where relevant.
Site Manager	▪ Ensure that all personnel undergo suitable and sufficient environmental induction before starting work on the Project, and periodic refresher environmental awareness training throughout the construction. ▪ Ensure staffs attend the appropriate environmental courses that are organised by the Environmental Manager (CEMPC). Ensure the Environmental Manager is maintaining records of training delivered to site staff. ▪ Monitor the performance of personnel and activities under their control and ensure arrangements are in place so that all personnel can work in a manner which minimises risks to them and to the environment. ▪ Undertake a programme of regular environmental inspections in liaison with the Environmental Site Representative(s). ▪ Complete any corrective actions identified by the Environmental Site Representative(s) and provide status reports as required to GCC. ▪ Assist and support the Environmental Manager (CEMPC) and statutory bodies in the investigation of any incidents. ▪ Notify the Environmental Site Representative(s) of all environmental issues or incidents arising over the course of operations.
Environmental Specialists (i.e. Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	▪ Attend site as required to monitor the protection of asset in accordance with the requirements of relevant legislation, the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) mitigation measures or mitigation contained within standalone environmental reports produced for the proposed development, the construction contract and the CEMP. ▪ Identify potential risks to wildlife and develop suitable control measures. ▪ Provide status reports and updates to the Environmental Site Representative(s) in the completion of their activities.

4.2 Complaints

A Complaints Register for internal communication and for receiving, documenting, and responding to environmental complaints from external parties will be established and will be maintained. When a complaint is received (telephone calls and letters of complaint etc.), the following information must be taken as a minimum:

- Date and time of the complaint are recorded
- Name of complainant (if provided)
- Nature of complaint

A record of and details of the remedial actions carried out will also be documented. All complaints received from external sources and incidents must be reported to the Environmental Co-ordinator and the appropriate site personnel (e.g. Senior Management). Complaints must be dealt with in a timely manner and reported to the client.

4.3 Monitoring and Inspections

Environmental focused monitoring and inspection activities will be carried out throughout the lifetime of the project. The frequency of these monitoring and inspection activities will be agreed in advance of construction with the client and would be in line with planning conditions. Additional monitoring and inspection will take place outside of the agreed frequency where an incident occurs or where activities that can have a significant environmental impact are occurring.

Regular site inspections will be undertaken by the Contractor's CEMPC/Environmental Site Representative to monitor compliance with the CEMP and record inspection results. It is anticipated that a daily visual check and a detailed weekly check will be carried out and these records will be available to Fingal County Council (FCC) upon request.

During construction phase the following monitoring measures will be considered:

- Regular inspection of surface water run-off and sediments controls e.g. silt traps will be carried during the construction phase
- Soil sampling to confirm disposal options for excavated soils in order to avoid contaminated run-off
- Regular inspection of construction/mitigation measures will be undertaken e.g. concrete pouring, refuelling etc
- Dust Monitoring and monitoring of dust control measures
- Noise and vibration monitoring and monitoring of noise and vibration control measures
- Surface water monitoring (if required)
- General Housekeeping

4.4 Environmental Auditing

Planned and documented audits (including waste and environmental audits) aimed at evaluating the performance of the project will be carried out. The frequency of the audits will be agreed in advance with the client but would be as a minimum as outlined below:

- Weekly site walkover with results presented at the Contractors' regular meetings with the client
- Quarterly waste audit of all waste types and records would be available for review upon request
- The CEMP will be reviewed and audited every 6 months and updated in line with current guidance and legislation
- Dedicated waste audits shall be carried out at a frequency agreed in advance with the client.

5 Construction Works

Information on the construction programme is to be added by the Contractor to the Contractors CEMP. This information was not available at the time of preparing the Outline CEMP. It is anticipated the construction programme would be approximately 24 months.

A number of construction activities with general information have been included below however these are to be reviewed and updated by the Contractor prior to construction.

5.1 Site Preparation

This section is to be updated by the Contractor once additional information becomes available.

It is proposed that access to the substation development will be from the R135 via a private road into Huntstown Power Station. Fencing and hoarding will be established around the site boundary prior to construction.

The primary activities required during the site preparation phase for the development will be site clearance, excavations, and levelling of the site to the necessary base level for construction, surveying and setting out for structures and any rerouting of services/connections to services.

A combination of excavators, trucks and other soil shifting plant will commence the main site clearance and levelling aspects.

5.2 Building Construction Works

This section is to be updated by the Contractor once additional information becomes available. A number of construction activities with general information have been included below however these are to be reviewed and updated by the Contractor prior to construction.

5.2.1 Foundations and Structure

The preliminary design incorporates reinforced concrete bases for a 110 kV grid layout. The final base requirements will be designed in accordance with EirGrid functional specifications upon completion of the final electrical design. Transformer bases are to be designed in accordance with SSE specifications.

Following the completion of site clearance and levelling, all structures will require foundations to the structural engineers' specifications. Foundations works will require excavations and local minor dewatering may be required during excavation works and groundworks.

5.2.2 Levelling/Cut and Fill

Information on the cut and fill requirements for the Proposed Development are included in Table 5-1. This includes quantities for earthworks such as topsoil strip, quantities for structural infill and quantities for concrete requirements. Importation of fill will only be sourced from suppliers which comply with vetting requirements.

Any temporary storage of spoil will be managed to prevent accidental release of dust and uncontrolled surface water run-off which may contain sediment etc. Further information is contained within Sections 8.6, 8.10 and 8.11

Contractors will be required to submit and adhere to a method statement (including the necessary risk assessments) and indicating the extent of the areas likely to be affected and demonstrating that this is the minimum disturbance necessary to achieve the required works.

Table 5-1. GIS Substation Cut and Fill Requirements (Excluding Customer Compound)

Cut and Fill Information	m3 / Te
Earthworks	
Mound removal to reduced level 77.7 m AD	8780 m3
Topsoil strip (retain 10% for nominal landscape around the site – remainder removed offsite.) average depth 0.3 m	1490 m3
Infill	
Structural Infill former burn imported stone	950 m3
Structural fill formation to underside of roads/slabs	1670 m3
Roads/Hard standings imported black top and concrete surfaces	1487 m3
Concrete for GIS Substation (foundations and other concrete structures)	640 m3
Concrete for Drainage	120 m3
Concrete Roads & hard standings /other	160 m3
Concrete for Tx base	120 m3
Reinforcement in concrete	145 Te
Structural steel Substation buildings (Does not include equipment and support weights)	244 Te
Total	15896 Te (Average loads 20Te = 795)

Source: <Source>

5.2.3 Roads, Services and Landscaping

The internal road system will be completed as per the details on the architects/designer's drawings. A temporary hardstanding road will be provided from the main entrance gates to the construction compound along the same route as the permanent internal access road.

Surveys of the public roads will be required before the commencement of works and at various stages of use. Allowances shall be made for repairs and maintenance during the works and upon completion.

A landscape report was produced for the wider data centre development. Landscaping of the Proposed Development will be implemented upon the completion of construction. This section should be updated by the Contractor when more information on landscaping requirements become available.

6 Site Logistics

Information on site logistics is to be added/updated by the Contractor to the Contractors CEMP. A number of headings with general information have been included below however these are to be reviewed and updated by the Contractor prior to construction.

6.1 Site Establishment and Site Security

The contractors' compound and associated parking will indicatively be located in proximity to the site entrance. The construction compound is likely to include offices and meeting rooms, portable sanitary facilities, equipment storage, changing and drying facilities etc. for contractors and will be used for the duration of the works.

Materials will be stored near their final position on site and the delivery of materials will follow a just in time approach, therefore a dedicated laydown area is not anticipated.

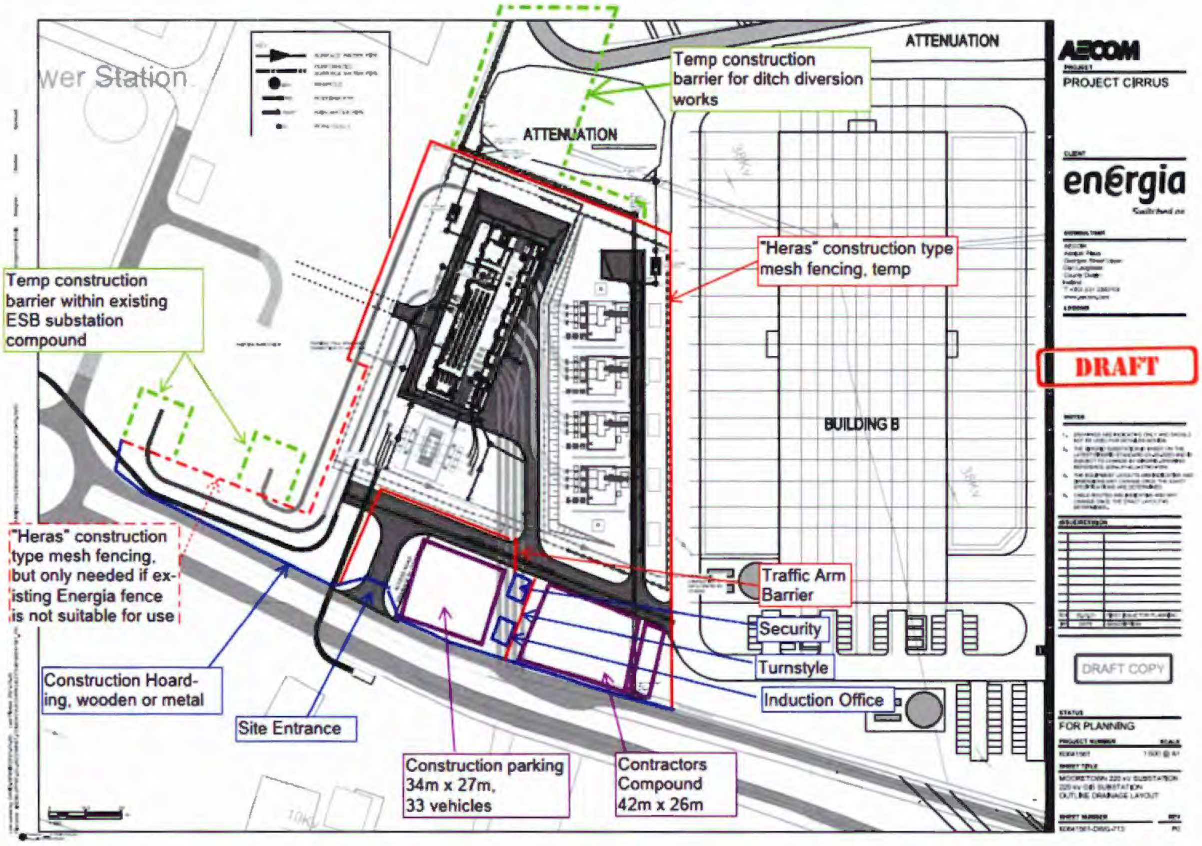

Figure 6-1 Location for the site offices and materials compound (to be added by the contractor)

The Contractor will be responsible for site security for the duration of the works. The main site access area will be manned by security personnel during site opening hours. The need for and nature of out of hours security cover will be determined by the Contractor and its insurer. The need for periodic night-time security patrols or monitored PTZ CCTV will be evaluated by the Contractor.

Contractors responsibilities for site security will include

- ensuring restricted access is maintained to the works
- managing a site induction process/badging for construction staff and visitors
- monitoring and recording all deliveries to site and all materials/waste taken off site
- monitoring the integrity of the temporary construction fencing along the site perimeter boundary

Temporary construction lighting will be provided in the site entrance area, contractors compound and construction vehicle parking area for the purposes of security and safety.

Site security will be located adjacent to the site entrance.

6.2 Consents and Licences

All statutory consents and licences required to commence on-site construction activities will be obtained ahead of works commencing, allowing for the appropriate notice period. It will be the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure all consents and licences required are in place prior to the start of construction.

These will include, but are not limited to:

- Site notices
- Construction commencement notices
- Licence to connect to existing utilities and mains sewers, where required
- Abstraction and/or discharge licenses
- Road opening/closure licences.

6.3 Service and Utilities

Welfare facilities (canteens, toilets etc.) will be available within the construction compound on site.

The Contractor will require a water source for the duration of the construction works. A temporary connection for water supply from Irish Water will not be requested. Instead a combination of tankered water and bottled water will be used. Water will be required for Contractor welfare facilities and construction activities.

Wastewater generated at the welfare facilities in the construction compound will be managed by means of a temporary sealed storage tank, with all wastewater being tankered off-site to an appropriately licensed facility for disposal.

6.4 Material Handling and Storage

A 'Just in Time' delivery system will operate to minimise storage of materials, the quantities of which are unknown at this stage. Where possible it is proposed to source general construction materials from the surrounding area to minimise transportation distances.

Aggregate materials such as sands and gravels will be stored in clearly marked receptacles in a secure compound area within the contractors' compound on site. Liquid materials will be stored within temporary bunded areas, double skinned tanks or bunded containers (all bunds will conform to standard bunding specifications - BS EN 1992-3:2006) to prevent spillage.

Construction materials will be brought to site by road. Construction materials will be transported in clean vehicles. Lorries/trucks will be properly enclosed or covered during transportation of friable construction materials and spoil to prevent the escape material along the public roadway.

6.5 Visitor Management

Visitors will be required to attend a site-specific induction to allow access to the site unless they are attending a site meeting in which case, they will be accompanied by an inducted member of the construction management team who will guide them.

6.6 Site Working Hours

Site working hours are to be updated by the Contractor in line with the EIAR and planning conditions.

On-site construction works shall be permitted to take place between 08:00hrs and 18:00hrs Monday to Friday and between 08:00hrs and 13:00hrs on Saturdays or as directed by FCC.

Working outside these hours will only take place in exceptional circumstances and under prior agreement with FCC.

No works shall take place on Sundays or Bank Holidays. In exceptional cases, FCC may permit works to proceed outside the above times/days. This will be subject to the written agreement of the Council prior to such works proceeding. Locations of works that are anticipated to be outside normal working hours will be defined and confirmed.

6.7 Employment and Management Workforce

Construction traffic would likely consist of the following:

- Private vehicles belonging to site construction and security staff
- Occasional private vehicles belonging to professional staff (i.e. design team, utility companies)
- Construction material delivery
- Excavation plant and dumper trucks used for site development works

All employees working on the site will be required to have a Safe Pass Card (or similar approved Construction Health & Safety card), manual handling training and the necessary certificates to operate machinery, as required. The details of training required, records maintained, and induction procedures will be outlined in the Contractor's Health and Safety Plan(s) and will be communicated to all site personnel.

All construction personnel will undergo a site safety induction upon their arrival on site. Once the induction is complete, construction personnel will be issued with a swipe card that will allow them to access the main compound and the site. All construction personnel will also be issued with a helmet sticker identifying that they have been inducted on the site and a name sticker will be required to be displayed on safety helmets so staff or security can identify workers by name.

Arrival of personnel to site on foot or bicycle is not planned for due to absence of footpaths, bus routes and cycle lanes in this industrial location.

7 Construction Traffic and Site Access

Information on traffic and site access is to be added by the Contractor to the Contractors CEMP. A number of headings are included below however these are to be reviewed and updated by the Contractor when additional information on the substation development becomes available.

All mitigation measures outlined within this Outline CEMP are to be updated by the Contractor to include all mitigation measure outlined within the traffic chapter of the EIAR produced for the substation development and to take account of any planning conditions upon grant of permission for the substation development. In addition, any further mitigation measures outlined within standalone environmental reports produced for the substation or adjoint data centre should also be detailed within the Contractor CEMP.

A Construction Site Traffic Management Plan (CSTMP) will be developed by the Contractor to identify hazards and to ensure appropriate controls are applied so that the movement of construction vehicles and pedestrians within the construction site itself are managed and coordinated.

7.1 Site Access

During construction of the substation development, construction traffic will travel to and from the site via the construction site access located off the R135.

Site access will be restricted by dedicated security personnel who will check all incoming and outgoing vehicles and workers. Site security will indicatively be located adjacent to the site entrance. Pedestrian access to the site will be via a turn-style located in the construction vehicle parking area that will be controlled by magnetic lock activated by the swipe card issued after induction.

Arrival of personnel to site on foot or bicycle is not planned for due to absence of footpaths, bus routes and cycle lanes in this industrial location.

The Contractor will be responsible to ensure that in particular emergency response services can identify the substation development site entrance as quickly as possible, without confusing the construction entrance with that of the data centre project.

The following measures will be put in place during the construction works:

- The Contractor will be required to provide a method of wheel cleaning prior to trucks etc. leaving site, and regular cleaning of the main access road
- Temporary car parking facilities for the construction workforce will be provided within the site and the surface of the car park will be prepared and finished to a standard sufficient to avoid mud spillage onto adjoining roads
- Monitoring and control of construction traffic will be ongoing during construction works. Construction Traffic Management will minimise movements during peak hours
- Construction Traffic routes minimising traffic impact on surrounding residential development will be used by construction vehicles.

7.2 Traffic Queueing

Material deliveries and collections from site will be planned, scheduled, and staggered to avoid any unnecessary build-up of construction works related traffic. Materials will be stored near their final position on site and the delivery of materials will follow a just in time approach, therefore a dedicated laydown area is not anticipated.

7.3 Site Hoarding and Security Fencing

Temporary construction and security fencing will be established. Temporary hoarding 2.4 m high will be erected along the southern boundary of the substation development site. Hoarding materials of construction and foundation type will be selected by the Contractor.

The hoarding will include the stepped back main site entrance gate. Hoarding, if timber, will be painted in Contractors company colour scheme and be fitted with header and kicker trimming panels. Hoarding will include site safety signage and should be kept in good condition at all times.

Temporary "Heras" type fencing 2.0 m high will be erected along the data centre construction site boundary to the east and north. Tarpaulin/netting should be fitted to the fence line where required for screening purposes. Approximately half of the existing fence along the site's western boundary will be removed to facilitate HV cable work and replaced with temporary "Heras" type fencing 2.0 m high. The remainder of the existing fence along the site's western boundary will be utilized as a construction boundary where possible.

All fence lines should be inspected regularly, maintained and if required remedial works carried out.

8 Safety, Health and Environmental Considerations During Construction Works

The Contractor will comply with the mitigation measures outlined within the EIAR produced for the substation development, will take account of any planning conditions upon grant of permission for the substation development, will comply with any further mitigation measures outlined within standalone environmental reports produced for the substation or adjoint data centre and any other reports carried out throughout the construction phase. It is always the responsibility of the Contractor to demonstrate full compliance with all of the environmental controls/mitigation associated with the substation development.

The appointed Contractor will be required to prepare a Construction Health & Safety Plan which will be put in place prior to commencement of the works. At a minimum, this plan will include:

- Construction Health & Safety training requirements
- Induction procedures
- Emergency protocols
- Details of welfare facilities

8.1 Emergency Response and Environmental Training

All personnel working on the project will attend a site induction. Personnel attending such an induction will complete the site Induction Record acknowledging attendance and confirming that they understand and agree to comply with the requirements of the site. Copies of all certificates of competency, licences and other qualifications as deemed necessary by the Contractor will be copied and documented. The environmental induction will run concurrently with safety awareness training.

Induction will include:

- Overview of the goals and objectives of the Environmental Policy and CEMP
- Awareness in relation to the environmental risk associated with the substation development and methods of avoiding environmental risks as identified within the schedule of mitigation measures of the EIAR, mitigation measures as outlined with the individual chapters of the EIAR, mitigation as identified within standalone environmental reports for the substation development, and the planning conditions
- Awareness of roles and individual responsibilities and environmental constraints to specific jobs
- Location of and sensitivity of Special Area of Conservations, Special Protection Areas, protected monuments, structures etc.
- Location of habitats and species to be protected during construction, how activities may affect them and methods necessary to avoid impacts, controls to minimise noise and the importance of pollution prevention measures to protect nearby watercourses and sensitive receptors including residential properties

8.2 Daily Pre-Work Briefings

All supervisors are required to carry out daily briefings at the commencement of each shift to ensure environmental issues specific to the work being performed are being addressed. All personnel involved with site works must be briefed and sign onto the daily briefing form prior to commencing activities.

8.3 Toolbox Training

Toolbox talks may be conducted prior to the start of specific work elements where there is a substantial environmental risk or when required to reinforce ongoing environmental issues. Any tool box talk training conducted will ensure that relevant information is communicated to the workforce and that feedback can be provided on issues of interest or concern.

8.4 Project Management Meetings

Meetings will be held to discuss the program and any ongoing environmental and safety concerns or issues which may have arisen in the upcoming works. Minutes of these meetings will be documented.

Personnel and sub-contractors working on environmentally sensitive sites will be provided with environmental training to achieve a level of awareness and competence appropriate to their assigned activities. Targeted environmental awareness training may be provided to individuals or groups of workers with a specific authority or responsibility for environmental management or those undertaking an activity with a high risk of environmental impact.

This training will generally be prepared and delivered by the CEMPC or delegate prior to undertaking the works. Environmental Training will be recorded, and the records will be available for inspection upon request.

The below table summarises the environmental training that will likely be required to be undertaken as a minimum as part of the project.

Table 8-1 Summary of Training Requirements

Training	Target	Frequency	Record
Site Induction	All site personnel	Prior to working on-site	Induction Record Form
Daily Pre-working Briefings	All site personnel	Prior to commencing daily works	
Toolbox Talk	Personnel relevant to the topic	As required	Toolbox Record Form
Project Management meeting	Project Managers, Engineers and Site Supervisor	Monthly	Meeting Minutes Record
Environmental Training	Personnel relevant to the activity	Quarterly or more frequently as required	Training Attendance Form
Environmental Bulletin	All company and Project personnel	As required	Environmental Bulletin Form

8.5 Concrete works

No on-site concrete batching will be carried out at the site. Only ready-mixed concrete will be used during the construction phase, with all concrete being delivered from local batching plants in sealed concrete delivery trucks. When concrete is delivered to site, only the chute of the delivery truck will be cleaned before leaving the site. Concrete trucks will be washed out fully at the batching plant.

To limit potential impacts of concrete and lime:

- Ready-mixed concrete will be brought to site by truck. A suitable risk assessment for wet concreting will be completed prior to works being carried out which will include measures to prevent discharge of alkaline wastewaters or contaminated water/storm water to the underlying subsoil, groundwater, or surrounding ditches etc.
- The pouring of concrete will take place within a designated area using a geosynthetic material protected to prevent concrete runoff into the soil/groundwater media
- Only the chute of the delivery truck will be cleaned before leaving the site. This will be carried out in a carefully managed designated onsite wash out area. Washout should occur into a lined skip to be in good condition (or similar). The container should not overflow or leak and should be easily accessible to vehicles. The containers must be checked and emptied at a frequency equivalent to the volume of concrete being used and no runoff should leave the washout location. The area much be clearly marked and must be located away from storm drain inlets, open drainage facilities & watercourses.
- No wash-down of chutes during the construction works will be carried out at the site within 10 meters of an existing surface water drainage point. Washouts will only be allowed to take place in designated areas with an impervious surface.

8.6 Accidental Spills and Leaks

- No bulk chemicals will be stored within the active construction areas. Temporary oil and fuel storage tanks will be kept in the material storage area in suitable containers and will be appropriately bunded as required. Refuelling of vehicles and the addition of hydraulic oils or lubricants to vehicles will take place in designated areas of the site, where possible, which will be kept away from surface water drains.
- Spill protection equipment such as absorbent mats, socks and sand will be available to be used in the event of an accidental release during refuelling. Training will be given to appropriate site workers in how to manage a spill event.
- The following mitigation measures will be taken at the construction site in order to prevent any spillages to ground of fuels during machinery activities and prevent any resulting soil and/or groundwater quality impacts:
    - Refuelling will be undertaken off site where possible
    - Where mobile fuel bowsers are used the following measures will be taken
    - Any flexible pipe, tap or valve will be fitted with a lock and will be secured when not in use
    - The pump or valve will be fitted with a lock and will be secured when not in use
    - All bowsers must carry a spill kit
    - Operatives must have spill response training
    - Portable generators or similar fuel containing equipment will be placed on suitable drip trays

8.7 Air Quality and Climate

All mitigation measures outlined within this Outline CEMP are to be updated by the Contractor to include all mitigation measure outlined within the air quality and climate chapter of the EIAR produced for the substation development and to take account of any planning conditions upon grant of permission for the substation development. In addition, any further mitigation measures outlined within standalone environmental reports produced for the substation or adjoint data centre should also be detailed within the Contractors CEMP.

All site activities will be carried out with due consideration of air quality at the surrounding environment and sensitive receptors. There will be a Duty of Care on the Contractor to ensure that dust-raising activities are located away from sensitive receptors wherever possible, such as ditches, watercourses, residential dwellings, pedestrians, and nesting birds as much as feasibly possible and duration kept to a minimum when in proximity to a receptor/activity.

The Contractor will be required to implement measures to minimise the amount of dust and emissions (including odour) produced during the construction of the substation development. Several general and specific mitigation measures will be implemented during the construction phase. These are discussed in the below sections.

It is the responsibility of the contractor at all times to demonstrate full compliance with the dust control conditions and mitigation measures herein.

8.7.1 General Measures

The following general measures will be implemented during the construction phase:

- The Contractor will pro-actively control fugitive dust to ensure the prevention of significant emissions.
- The name and contact details of a person to contact regarding air quality and dust issues will be displayed on the site boundary, this notice board will also include head/regional office contact details.
- Works will be planned to consider the location of sensitive receptors, sensitive core activities associated with operation of other businesses, local topography, wind direction and any potential sources of pollution.
- Details of air quality complaints and remediation will be added to the Complaint Registers that will be kept by the Contractor throughout the duration of the construction phase
- Equipment and vehicles used on site will be in good condition such that emissions from diesel engines etc. are not excessive.
- Pre-start checks will be carried out on equipment to ensure they are operating efficiently and that emission controls installed as part of the equipment are functional.
- Dust deposition levels will be monitored on a regular basis in order to assess the impact that site activities may have on the local ambient air quality. A limit value of 350 mg/m2/day will be used in comparison with recorded values.
- Community engagement shall be undertaken before works commence on site explaining the nature and duration of the works to local residents and businesses.
- The Contractors will produce specification of a site policy on dust and will identify the site management responsibilities for dust issues, this will include the development of a documented system for managing site practices with regard to dust control and the regular monitoring and assessment of the performance of the site in terms of dust management and suppression.
- At all times, the procedures put in place will be strictly monitored and assessed.

8.7.2 Dust Control Measures

Good design, planning and effective control strategies should be implemented across the site to reduce dust becoming airborne at source. All construction activities will take note of the location of sensitive receptors and prevailing wind directions to minimise the potential for significant dust nuisance. As the prevailing wind is predominantly westerly to south-westerly, locating construction compounds and storage piles downwind (to the east or north-east) of sensitive receptors will minimise the potential for dust nuisance to occur at sensitive receptors. Stockpiling will be limited on site.

Good site management practices will be implemented on site and will include the ability to respond to adverse weather conditions by either restricting operations on-site or using effective control measures in a timely and effective manner before the potential for nuisance occurs. The following measures will be taken to avoid dust nuisance occurring under unfavourable meteorological conditions:

- The Principal Contractor or equivalent will monitor the contractors' performance to ensure that all proposed mitigation measures relating to the substation development and the wider site are implemented and adhered to, to ensure dust impacts and nuisance are minimised
- During working hours, dust control methods will be monitored as appropriate, depending on the prevailing meteorological conditions
- Visual inspections will be undertaken regularly by the Contractor when dust-raising activities are occurring. Inspections should consider prevailing meteorological conditions, and results will be recorded and maintained
- Measures to minimise the amount of dust produced might include, dampening haul roads and stockpiles, keeping roads clean and using covers to minimise dust blow from haulage vehicles. Appropriate measures should reflect the nature of the construction activity as well as ameliorating conditions. Possible methods of reducing and controlling dust emissions during construction are listed in Table 8-2 and detailed further in sub-sections below.
- The dust minimisation measures will be reviewed at regular intervals and monitoring conducted and recorded by the principal contractor during the works to ensure the effectiveness of the procedures in place and to maintain the goal of minimisation of dust through the use of 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.

Table 8-2 Possible Dust Control Measures

Operation	Dust Control Measure
Drilling	▪ Use dust-extraction equipment such as filters, on exhaust air emissions from drill rigs
Loading/Unloading	▪ Reduce drop heights wherever practicable ▪ Protect activities from wind
Material storage	▪ Dampen material. ▪ Protect from wind and store under cover. ▪ Screen material to remove dusty fractions prior to external storage.
Overburden handling	▪ Protect exposed material from wind (by keeping material within voids or protecting them by topographical features) ▪ Spray exposed surfaces of mounds regularly to maintain surface moisture unless mound surface has formed a crust after rainfall or is grassed ▪ Minimise handling.
Soil handling and storage	▪ Restrict the duration of the activity. Seal and seed storage mound surfaces as soon as is practical. ▪ Protect surfaces from winds until disturbed areas are sealed and stable. ▪ Materials stockpiles on site shall be designed so as to minimise dust generation by wind erosion (i.e. no steep-sided stockpiles or mounds or those that have sharp changes in shape), covered securely, or damped down or suitably treated to prevent the emission of dust.

Operation	Dust Control Measure
	▪ Stockpiles and mounds shall be located away from the site boundary, sensitive receptors, watercourses and surface drains, ditches and sited to consider the predominant wind direction. ▪ Avoid double handling of material
Transport by vehicle within and off-site	▪ Restrict vehicle speed. ▪ Water unsurfaced roads and paved roads. ▪ Wheel or body wash at an appropriate distance from site entrance. This should always be within the site, and the roadway from the washing facility to the road shall be hard-surfaced. ▪ Load and unload in areas protected from wind. ▪ Minimise drop heights. ▪ Sheet or cover loaded vehicles. ▪ Use water sprays/spray curtains to moisten material. ▪ Sweep/wash paved roads. ▪ Use paved roads where practicable.

The key features with respect to control of 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 minimisation plan can be regularly monitored and assessed; and
- The specification of effective measures to deal with any complaints received.

8.7.3 Land Clearing/Earthworks

Land clearing/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, watering will be conducted to ensure moisture content of materials being moved is high enough to increase the stability of the soil and thus suppress dust
- During periods of very high winds (gales), activities likely to generate significant dust emissions should be postponed until the gale has subsided
- The movement of truck containing materials with a potential for dust generation to an off-site location will be enclosed or covered.
- Exposed earthworks will be kept damp to prevent airborne dust emissions. Should this not be possible, windbreaks will be used to minimise the potential for dust generated by wind erosion
- Dust generation will be minimised from earthworks by sealing or seeding of surfaces to stabilise them as soon as possible

8.7.4 Stockpiling

The location and moisture content of stockpiles are important factors which determine their potential for dust emissions. The following measures will be put in place:

- Stockpiles/overburden material will be protected from exposure to wind by storing the material in sheltered regions of the site, and designed to minimise dust generation by wind.
- Stockpiles, mounds, and construction materials will be located away from the site boundary, sensitive receptors, watercourses, surface drains and diches, sited to consider the predominant wind direction, and maintained at suitable heights.

- Regular watering of stockpiles/overburden material 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.
- Stockpiled materials that are likely to remain undisturbed for a significant duration will be vegetated or covered while long-term stockpiles can be seeded, re-vegetated or turfed to stabilise surfaces.
- Drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment will be minimised. Where drop heights are greater than 2 m, suitable dust suppression measures will be utilised to control dust emissions.
- Where feasible, hoarding will be erected around site boundaries to prevent larger particles from impacting on nearby sensitive receptors.
- Double handling of material will be avoided wherever reasonably practicable.
- The site will be regularly inspected by the Contractor for spillages of dusty or potentially dusty materials and procedures will be in place for prompt clearance of any such spillage. The frequency of site inspections will be increased when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions

8.7.5 Site Traffic on Public Roads

Site access routes and movement of construction trucks along site roads (particularly unpaved routes) can be a significant source of fugitive dust from construction sites if control measures are not in place. Spillage and blow-off of debris, aggregates and fine material onto public roads can occur during the construction phase of project. This will be reduced to a minimum by employing the following measures:

- Haul routes and plant will be situated and operated away from sensitive receptors and sensitive core activities associated with operation of other businesses (where possible).
- A speed restriction of 20 km/hr (or as set out within the EIAR) will be applied as an effective control measure for dust for on-site vehicles. Any unsurfaced roads will be restricted to essential site traffic only.
- Bowsers or suitable watering equipment will be available during periods of dry weather throughout the construction period.
- Haul roads will be dampened down using water, spraying will be repeated regularly and frequently during warm and sunny weather/sustained dry periods throughout the construction period to ensure that unpaved areas are kept moist. The required application frequency will vary according to soil type, weather conditions and vehicular use. Access gates to the site will be located at least 10 m from sensitive receptors where possible.
- All trucks will be inspected prior to leaving site and excess mud removed where required.
- Public roads outside the site will be regularly inspected for cleanliness as a minimum on a daily basis and cleaned as necessary.
- A road sweeper will be present onsite to clean the site's hard standing areas and the public roads in the vicinity of the site to remove mud and aggregate materials from their surface. Following sweeping of road network material will be dispose of to a licensed waste facility.
- Vehicles delivering or collecting material with potential for dust emissions will be enclosed or covered with tarpaulin at all times to restrict the escape of dust.
- At the main site traffic exits, a wheel wash facility will be installed. All trucks leaving the site must pass through the wheel wash.

The following should be adhered to by all vehicles and plant on site:

- The engines of all vehicles and plant on-site should not be left running unnecessarily (i.e. idling) to minimise exhaust emissions (and noise).
- Vehicles and plant will adhere to applicable emissions standards.

- Plant, equipment, and emission control apparatus will be selected to minimise the engine exhaust emissions, taking into consideration economic constraints and practicability.
- Vehicles and plant will be in good working order and certified where applicable, with servicing completed in line with manufacturer's recommendations. Records of servicing will be maintained, and visual checks carried out to ensure that black smoke is not emitted at times other than at ignition.
- The use of diesel or petrol-powered generators will be minimised, with mains electricity of battery powered equipment used as an alternative (where feasible).
- Exhausts will be directed away from the ground to minimise risk of re-suspension of ground dust.

8.8 Ecology

All mitigation measures outlined within this Outline CEMP are to be updated by the Contractor to include all mitigation measure outlined within the biodiversity/ecology chapter of the EIAR produced for the substation development and to take account of any planning conditions upon grant of permission for the substation development. In addition, any further mitigation measures outlined within standalone environmental reports produced for the substation or adjoint data centre should also be detailed within the Contractor CEMP.

8.8.1 General Measures

General mitigation measure to be adhered to during the construction phase include:

- The Contractor will implement, comply with and include within the Contractors CEMP, ecological mitigation measures described in standalone environmental reports included with the planning package, mitigation as set out within the EIAR for the substation and wider site, any mitigation identified within ecological pre-construction reports, any measures required as a condition of planning consent, and any updated or new supplementary environmental reports made available to the Contractor throughout the life of the construction phase of the substation development.
- Works should be planned to take account of the location of identified sensitive ecological receptors and any seasonal restrictions and/or surveys that are required prior to construction works commencing. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure these are carried out and in a timely manner.
- Any external lighting installed to facilitate night-time working or security lighting on the site should be kept to a minimum of that required for security, health and safety purposes and should be positioned and directed in such a manner as to minimise impacts on adjacent areas outside the site boundary and areas where sensitive ecological receptors occur.
- Any temporary construction lighting should be reviewed by an ecologist to determine its potential to disturb nesting birds or roosting bats.
- As birds and bats are mobile, additional nests or roosts could become established within the construction site during construction works. A 'watching brief' must be maintained by the Contractor throughout the construction period. If any nesting birds or roosting bats are encountered during works or if it is suspected that protected fauna may be utilising the construction site, the Contractor will cease works in the area immediately and consult an appropriately qualified Ecologist.
- All site clearance works will comply with current legislative requirements and best practice
- All fuels, chemicals, liquid and solid waste will be stored at the construction compound in areas bunded in accordance with established best practice guidelines and an adequate number of spill kits will be available at all time in key works areas and within compounds
- The Contractor will produce a water and sediment management plan, providing for means to ensure that surface water run-off is controlled such that no silt or other pollutants enter local water courses or drains

8.8.2 Fauna

8.8.2.1 Badger

This section is to be completed by the Contractor within the CEMP in line with recommendations made as part of any pre-construction surveys (should they occur), any mitigation measures outlined within the EIAR for the substation and wider site, and in line with any conditions upon grant of permission for the substation development. As badgers are mobile species and could establish in the area further surveys may be required where earthworks or construction starts more than 12 months after the badger surveys for the Proposed Development occurred.

8.8.2.2 Bats

All trees will be monitored for bats and breeding birds by a suitably qualified ecologists prior to felling or delimbing.

8.8.2.2.1 Trees

- Potential impacts on birds will be avoided by cutting of vegetation outside the bird nesting season March 1st to August 31st. If this cannot be enforced, then the site will be surveyed for the presence of nesting birds and/or nests prior to cutting and if none are recorded the vegetation may be removed within 48 hours of the survey.
- Mature trees, which are to be removed, shall be felled in the period early September to late October, in order to avoid the disturbance of any roosting bats as per Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII and formerly the National Roads Authority) guidelines. Tree felling shall be completed by Mid-November at the latest because bats roosting in trees are vulnerable to disturbance during their hibernation period (November – April). Ivy-covered trees, once felled, shall be left intact on-site for 24 hours prior to disposal to allow any bats beneath the foliage to escape overnight.
- Any mature trees that are to be removed, should, due to the passage of time, again be surveyed for bat presence by a suitably experienced specialist on the day of felling. If several bats are found within any one tree, that specific tree should be left in-situ while an application for a derogation licence is made to the National Parks and Wildlife Service to allow its legal removal.
- The trees identified as having potential for use by bats should be felled carefully to avoid hard shocks which may injure any bats within. Large mature trees with bat roosting potential such as those onsite should essentially be felled by gradual dismantling by tree surgeons. Care should be taken when removing larger branches as removal of loads may cause cracks or crevices to close, crushing any animals within. Such cracks should be wedged open prior to load removal. If single bats are found during tree felling operations, they should be transferred to previously erected bat boxes onsite.
- Following the precautionary approach all category 3 trees to be felled within the site will follow the procedure set out within the bat survey carried out for the wider development site
  - Tree-felling to be undertaken using heavy plant and chainsaw equipment. Normally trees are pushed over, with a need to excavate and sever roots in some cases. To ensure the optimum warning for any roosting bats that may still be present, the tree should be pushed lightly two to three times, with a pause of approximately 30 seconds between each nudge to allow bats to become active. The tree should then be pushed to the ground slowly. A period of at least 24 hours, and preferably 48 hours, should elapse prior to such operations to allow bats to escape. Felling works be overseen by an ecological clerk of works.
- All category ranked category 4 can be felled and removed.
- Felling of trees will be supervised by an ecological clerk of works.

Table 8-3 Category Description

Tree Category	Description
Category 1	*Trees with multiple, high suitability features capable of supporting larger roosts*
Category 2	*Trees with definite bat potential but supporting features suitable for use by singleton bats*
Category 3	*Trees have no obvious potential although the tree is of a size and age that elevated surveys may result in cracks or crevices being found or the tree supports some features which may have limited potential to support bats.* Also included within this category are trees with thick ivy however the ivy root is not thick enough to form mats, thus it is possible but unlikely a single bat may be roosting here
Category 4	*Trees have no potential*

Source: < Table 7-1 Bat Survey Report for the site produced by Eire Ecology dated October 30 2019>

8.8.2.2.2 Lighting

There is a risk of indirect impacts on foraging bats, and on potential roost features in the surrounding area should any new lighting be directed towards the boundaries of the site.

Any temporary construction lighting shall be reviewed by an ecologist to determine its potential to disturb fauna such as nesting birds or roosting bats.

Construction lighting will be designed so as to be sensitive to the potential presence of bats and should adhere to the following guidance:

- Bats & Lighting: Guidance Notes for Planners, engineers, architects, and developers (Bat Conservation Trust, 2010);
- Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light GN01 (Institute of Lighting Professionals, 2011);
- Bats and Lighting in the UK - Bats and the Built Environment Series (Bat Conservation Trust UK, January 2008).

8.8.2.3 Birds

This section is to be completed by the Contractor within the CEMP in line with recommendations made as part of any pre-construction surveys, any mitigation measures outlined within the EIAR for the substation and wider site, and in line with any conditions upon grant of permission for the substation development.

Potential impacts on birds will be avoided by cutting of vegetation outside the bird nesting season March 1st to August 31st. If this cannot be enforced, then the site will be surveyed for the presence of nesting birds and/or nests prior to cutting and if none are recorded the vegetation may be removed within 48 hours.

Disturbance impacts are to be minimised insofar as possible. This will be achieved by limiting areas of clearance, limiting working times in sensitive areas, and avoiding the use of noisy plant or equipment such as pumps, generators, or chainsaws.

8.8.3 Trees and Shrub

It will be necessary to complete the tree works as detailed in the tree survey schedule conducted by Rik Pannett (2019), Arboriculture Consultant. All tree work must comply with BS 3998:2010 'Recommendations for Tree Work' or other appropriate current industry standards.

Based on the outcome of the tree survey carried out at the site by Rik Pannett (2019), three areas of hedgerow containing a number of trees are recommended for protection during any proposed development works. The Tree Protection Plan (TPP: appendix 4 of Rik Pannett (2019)) shows the indicative position of the Root Protection Area (RPA) for trees and hedgerows with a retention priority.

The RPA (as described in BS5837: 2012 sec. 3.7) represents the minimum area around each tree in which the ground should remain largely undisturbed and is shown as orange dashed lines on the TPP.

The RPA will require physical protection with fencing which should be constructed on site before any access to the site or development work begins.

Where any construction works need to take place within the RPA of retained trees, special care must be taken to minimise compaction and to prevent root damage to these trees. Temporary ground protection such as track matting should be installed close to the RPAs of retained trees.

Where roads, parking bays and pathways are constructed within the RPAs of retained trees, it should be possible to utilise alternative construction methods using no dig construction in the root protection area of these trees. it is recommended that a porous surfacing is utilised for roadways for soil gases to exchange.

Recommendations for tree protection and details of tree related operations should be sought following the drawing of detailed plans by using a site specific Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).

8.8.4 Invasive Species

Should any recommendations relating to invasive species be included with the EIAR for the substation this section should be updated by the contractor to reflect the findings of the EIAR.

No invasive species have been identified on site however should any invasive species be identified on site, the area should be cordoned off, no access to the area allowed, and an invasive species contractor should be contacted immediately to advise on treatment, containment and removal. If an invasive species is identified on site an invasive species management plan and biosecurity measures would likely be required.

All site personnel should be aware of the potential to find invasive species on site and should be aware of what procedures to follow should an invasive species be identified on site.

8.9 Noise and Vibration

All mitigation measures outlined within this Outline CEMP are to be updated by the Contractor to include all mitigation measure outlined within the noise and vibration chapter of the EIAR produced for the substation development and to take account of any planning conditions upon grant of permission for the substation development. In addition, any further mitigation measures outlined within standalone environmental reports produced for the substation or adjoint data centre should also be detailed within the Contractor CEMP.

Noise impacts arising from earthworks and construction activities have the potential to cause annoyance or nuisance to local residents in the area.

The earthworks will generate typical noise and vibration sources from use of a variety of plant and machinery such as rock breakers (where required), excavators, lifting equipment, dumper trucks, compressors, and generators.

8.9.1 General Measures

- The Contractor will be responsible compliance with any prescribed noise and vibration levels and for the implementation of noise and vibration mitigation onsite related to construction activities
- A site representative and designated noise liaison responsible for matters relating to noise and vibration will be appointed prior to construction on site. Any complaints should be logged, investigated, and followed up in a prompt fashion and, where required, measures taken to ameliorate the source of the noise complaint. In addition, prior to particularly noisy construction activity, e.g. excavation close to a property, etc., the site contact should inform the nearest noise sensitive locations of the time and expected duration of the works

- The site representative and designated noise liaison will also liaise with environmental advisors, relevant authorities/environmental bodies and the local community as required with respect to noise and vibration impacts during the construction phase
- The Contractor will highlight through method statements and/or risk assessment specific activities that will create significant noise and vibration levels. Contractors will demonstrate how they will mitigate/manage these emissions
- Stationary noise sources will be located as far away as possible from residential noise sensitive receptors
- Site staff will be informed about the need to minimise noise and will be supervised to ensure compliance with the noise control measures adopted
- All works on site will comply with BS 5228 2009+ A1 2014 (Parts 1 & 2) which gives detailed guidance on the control of noise and vibration from construction activities. In general, the Contractor will implement the following mitigation measures during the proposed infrastructure works:
    - Avoid unnecessary revving of engines and switch off equipment when not required
    - Keep internal haul roads well maintained and avoid steep gradients
    - Minimise drop height of materials
    - Start-up plant sequentially rather than all together
- More specifically the Contractor will ensure that:
    - In accordance with "Best Practicable Means", plant and activities to be employed on site are reviewed to ensure that they are the quietest available for the required purpose
    - Where required, improved sound reduction methods are used e.g. enclosures
    - Site equipment is located away from noise sensitive areas, as much as physically possible
    - Regular and effective maintenance by trained personnel is carried out to reduce noise and/or vibration from plant and machinery
    - Hours are limited during which site activities likely to create high levels of noise and vibration are carried out

8.9.2 Noise Limits

The noise limits to be applied for the duration of the infrastructure works will be those specified either within the EIAR, those outlined within any planning conditions upon grant of permission for the substation development or if not identified within the EIAR or planning conditions those identified in agreement with the planning authority. The Contractor will include details of the noise limits within the Contractors CEMP. An example of possible noise limits are set out below:

- Noise limits as specified in the B Category of BS 5228, which would be applied at the nearest sensitive receptor.
    - Night (23:00-07:00) = 50dB
    - Evening (19:00-23:00) = 60dB
    - Day (07:00-19:00) = 70dB
    - At the commercial property = 75dB

The total noise (LAeq) which should not be exceeded during daytime is therefore 70dB. Vibration limits likely to be applied for the infrastructure works are those specified in the TII document Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise and Vibration in National Road Schemes (TII, Revision 1, 2004). These limits are outlined below:

- Allowable Vibration (in terms of peak particle velocity) at the closest part of sensitive property to the source of vibration, at a frequency of;

- Less than 10Hz - 8mm/s
- 10 to 50 Hz – 12.5mm/s
- 50 to 100 Hz (and above) - 20mm/s

8.9.3 Noise Monitoring

External noise and vibration monitoring will be undertaken at locations on the site boundary closest to sensitive locations. It is considered that it will be appropriate to amend the monitoring program as the works progress. Accordingly, monitors may be added, removed, or relocated as necessary.

- The noise monitoring terminals should provide the following at minimum:
  - Logging at hourly intervals
  - Daily CIC automated calibrations

Vibration monitoring terminals should continually log vibration levels using the Peak Particle Velocity parameter (PPV, mm/s) in the X, Y and Z directions, in accordance with BS ISO 4866: 2010: Mechanical vibration and shock – Vibration of fixed structures – Guidelines for the measurement of vibrations and evaluation of their effects on structures.

The mounting of the transducer to the vibrating structure, by way of resin fixings only, will need to comply with BS EN ISO 5348: 1998: Mechanical vibration and shock – Mechanical mounting of accelerometers. In summary, the following ideal mounting conditions apply:

- The transducer and its mountings should be as rigid as possible
- The mounting surfaces should be as clean and flat as possible
- Simple symmetric mountings are best
- The mass of the mounting should be small in comparison to that of the structure under test

8.10 Archaeological and Architectural Heritage

An archaeo-geophysical survey followed by a preliminary programme of archaeological testing has been undertaken for the site. These studies identified the probable remains of an oval enclosure with a possible entranceway to the south. Within the enclosure are numerous responses and trends, most likely representing the remains of pits and ditches. These features are outside of the boundary of the proposed development currently being assessed.

A further, more detailed programme of pre-development archaeological testing and the subsequent excavation of features, deposits or structures identified (under license to the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) is currently being undertaken by AMS Ltd to fully assess the potential for archaeological remains across the development site.

Archaeological excavation and preservation by record of features, deposits or structured identified is recommended, under license to the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. This covers the archaeological features encountered to date and potential further archaeological features encountered during the programme of further testing. Further detail is provided within Chapter 12 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) submitted with this application.

8.10.1 General Measures

This section is to be completed by the Contractor within the CEMP in line with recommendations made as part of any surveys carried out for the substation development and the wider site, any mitigation measures outlined within the EIAR for the substation and wider site, and in line with any conditions upon grant of permission for the substation development. A Precautionary Working Method Statement should be prepared for the site to identify the procedure to be followed should unexpected finds occur during construction

8.11 Land and Soils

All mitigation measures outlined within this Outline CEMP are to be updated by the Contractor to include all mitigation measure outlined within the land and soils chapter of the EIAR produced for the substation development and to take account of any planning conditions upon grant of permission for the substation development. In addition, any further mitigation measures outlined within standalone environmental reports produced for the substation or adjoint data centre should also be detailed within the Contractor CEMP.

8.11.1 General Measures

- The Contractor will develop a Soil Management Plan (SMP) outlining its proposal for the management and reuse of excavated materials from the site, where permitted in accordance with the relevant legislation, and provided that the reuse meets the engineering requirements for material used within the works. In addition, where the Contractor proposes to maximise the reuse of excavated soil in order to minimise the generation of waste, it will set out how it proposes to manage and document this reuse to the satisfaction of the relevant authority or its representatives
- Where dewatering is required to facilitate excavations, a risk assessment should be undertaken to determine the risk to sensitive receptors. Where an unacceptable risk is identified, suitable mitigation will be put in place, such as sheet piling of excavations and monitoring of groundwater levels

In order to prevent spillages to ground of fuels, and to prevent any consequent soil quality impacts, it will be necessary to adopt mitigation measures during the construction phase, which include:

- Designating a bunded storage area at the contractor's compound for all oils, solvents and chemicals used during construction. Oil and fuel storage tank design will be bunded to a volume of not less than the greater of 110% of the capacity of the largest tank or drum within the bunded area, or 25% of the total volume of the substance which could be stored within the bunded area, with impermeable bases within each contractor's storage area as required. Drainage from the bunded area will be diverted for collection and safe disposal
- All containers within storage areas will be clearly labelled so that appropriate remedial action can be taken in the event of a spillage. When moving drums from the bunded storage area to locations within the site a suitably sized spill pallet will be used for containing any spillages during transit
- Refuelling of construction vehicles and the addition of hydraulic oils or lubricants to vehicles, will take place in designated areas which will be away from surface water gullies or drains. Spill kit facilities will be provided at the fuelling areas in order to provide for accidental releases or spillages in and around the area. Any used spill kit materials will be disposed of using a licenced hazardous waste contractor in accordance with relevant legalisation
- Where mobile fuel bowsers are used on site, in the event of a machine requiring refuelling outside of the designated area, fuel will be transported in a mobile double skinned tank. Any flexible pipe tap or valve will be fitted with a lock where it leaves the container and locked shut when not in use. The pump or valve will be locked shut when not in use. Each bowser will carry a spill kit and each bowser operator will have spill response training
- The Contractor will develop procedures and contingency plans to deal with emergency accidental spills and leaks

To limit potential impacts associated with the use of natural resources throughout the course of the substation development the following will apply:

- The source of backfill material will be vetted for environmental management status, regulatory and legal compliance status
- Backfill material will only be sourced from suppliers which comply with vetting requirements
- Periodic reviews of the backfill supplier's license will be undertaken
- In the event recycled aggregate is used as backfill, chemical testing will be undertaken to confirm that it is 'clean'

8.11.2 Ground Conditions

This section is to be completed by the Contractor within the CEMP in line with recommendations made as part of any pre-construction surveys, any mitigation measures outlined within the EIAR for the substation and wider site, and in line with any conditions upon grant of permission for the substation development.

Ground works will be required to clear the site and to facilitate construction of building foundations, access roads, the installation of utilities and landscaping.

Any surplus material that requires removal from site for offsite reuse, recovery and/or disposal and any potentially contaminated material if encountered on site, should be segregated, tested and classified as either non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the EPA publication entitled 'Waste Classification: List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous' using the HazWasteOnline application (or similar approved classification method). If the material is to be disposed of to landfill, it will then need to be classified as clean, inert, non-hazardous, or hazardous in accordance with the EC Council Decision 2003/33/EC and landfill specific criteria. This legislation sets limit values on landfills for acceptance of waste material based on properties of the waste including potential pollutant concentrations and leachability.

Surplus soils and stones may be suitable for acceptance at either inert or non-hazardous soil recovery facilities/landfills in Ireland or, in the event of hazardous material being encountered, be transported for treatment/recovery, or exported abroad for disposal in suitable facilities.

This section should be read in conjunction with Section 8.5 Cultural Heritage as it contains additional important information relating to excavations.

8.11.3 Stockpiles

Stockpiles will be kept as low as possible and will not exceed 1.5 metres in height. The running of machinery over stockpiles should be minimised and stockpiles should not be compacted. Soil should be loosely dumped and shaped to shed water. Stockpiles will be located on dry, free draining ground, not subject to temporary standing water. If water ponds against the stockpile, temporary drains will be put in place to relieve it.

Topsoil stockpiles will not be covered or contaminated by subsoil, rock, rubble, remains of trees, site debris, fuel, or chemical pollution. Any contaminated soil stripped from the site will be stockpiled separately and labelled, contaminated soil will not be incorporated into 'clean' stockpiles. Where space is short, or where there is any risk of contamination or of topsoil and subsoil stockpiles intermingling, the topsoil stockpile will be surrounded with a temporary fence.

Temporary yards or hardstanding's, or any area where fuel or chemicals are stored will not drain towards topsoil stockpiles.

Also see Section 8.11 water for further information on stockpiles.

8.12Water

All mitigation measures outlined within this Outline CEMP are to be updated by the Contractor to include all mitigation measures outlined within the water chapter of the EIAR produced for the substation development and to take account of any planning conditions upon grant of permission for the substation development. In addition, any further mitigation measures outlined within standalone environmental reports produced for the substation or adjoint data centre should also be detailed within the Contractor CEMP.

A large drainage ditch occurs along the boundary of the site. The drainage ditch is hydrologically connected to the Ward River and the Malahide Estuary SAC and SPA. Where ditches are being diverted as part of the substation development mitigation measures will be required to ensure there are no impacts to streams or downstream European sites. Any licences required for the works should be sought by the Contractor prior to construction.

8.12.1 General Measures

The following mitigation and general control measures should be followed as a minimum to ensure no significant adverse direct and indirect effects on the environment arise from the substation development.

- The Contractor will develop an emergency response plan including a spill response procedure to be followed in the event of spills and leaks
- Materials and equipment to implement the Contractors spill response and control plan must be available adjacent to all ditches where works are occurring (for example, spill kits, booms). These should be in clearly marked response points, which can be accessed by all staff. They must be checked on a daily basis to ensure that all required materials are in place. All staff on site must be aware of these items and be trained on procedures to implement in the case of a spill. Any used spill kits will be disposed of using a hazardous waste disposal contractor and in accordance with all relevant EU and Irish waste management legislation
- All water runoff from designated refuelling areas will be channelled to an oil interceptor or an alternative treatment system prior to discharge
- Drip trays will be used under mobile plant and machinery
- Refuelling operations should not occur near ditches
- Refuelling of vehicles will only to be carried out at designated refuelling areas using appropriate funnels or fuel nozzles and in adequately bunded areas
- Leaking or empty fuel drums will be removed from site immediately and disposed of via an appropriately licensed waste disposal contractor

8.12.1.1 Managing Runoff and Silty Water

The following mitigation measures should be followed as a minimum to ensure no significant adverse direct and indirect effects on the environment arise from runoff associated with the substation development:

- Run-off into excavations/earthworks cannot be prevented entirely and is largely a function of prevailing weather conditions. Earthwork operations will be carried out such that surfaces, as they are being raised, will be designed with adequate drainage, falls and profile to control run-off and prevent ponding and flowing. Correct management will ensure that there will be minimal inflow of shallow/perched groundwater into any excavation
- Care will be taken to ensure that exposed soil surfaces are stable to minimise erosion. All exposed soil surfaces will be within the main excavation site which limits the potential for any offsite impacts. All run-off will be prevented from directly entering any water courses as no construction will be undertaken directly adjacent to open water.
- No significant dewatering will be required during the construction phase which would result in the localised lowering of the water table. There may be localised pumping of surface run-off from the excavations during and after heavy rainfall events to ensure that the excavation is kept relatively dry.
- Surface water discharge from the site will be managed and controlled for the duration of the construction works until the permanently attenuated surface water drainage system of the proposed site is complete. A temporary drainage system shall be installed prior to the commencement of the construction works to collect surface water runoff by the site during construction.
- Excavations will only remain open for limited time periods to reduce groundwater and surface water ingress and water containing silt will be passed through a settlement tank or adequate filtration system prior to discharge. A discharge consent will be obtained as necessary for disposal of water arising from pumping (if any) or such water may be disposed of as construction site run off where appropriate.
- Ditches and watercourses (if applicable) will be clearly identified on site and shown on method statements and site plans. Construction compounds will be located away from these areas

- Any temporary storage of spoil, hardcore, crushed concrete or similar material will be stored as far as possible from any surface water drains and also stored in receptacles where possible. In order to minimise the risk of contamination, the stockpiled material will be removed off-site as soon as possible. Surface water drain gratings in areas near or close to where stockpiles are located will be covered by appropriate durable polyurethane covers or similar.
- There will be no direct pumping of silty water from the works to any watercourse. Sediment entrapment facilities will be installed to reduce sediment discharges to downstream properties and receiving waters. All run-off leaving a disturbed area should pass through a sediment entrapment facility before it exits the site and flows downstream for example straw bales, silt fencing, silt barriers and diversion dams. It will be the Contractors responsibility to ensure all the necessary consents are in place prior to construction and complied with throughout construction

A range of measures will be implemented to reduce runoff from stockpiles. The measures will differ based on the location and constituents of stockpiles, but will include the following

- Stockpiling of excavated material will be managed such that the potential contamination of down slope natural drainage systems is mitigated and minimised
- Stockpiles will be kept to a minimum, to control erosion areas of exposed ground. Stockpiles will be minimised to reduce silty runoff and located well away from, ditches, drains, watercourses (if applicable) and dewatering points
- Consideration will be given to groundwater level and ground saturation to prevent excessive overland flow and associated scouring and mobilisation of suspended solids. Areas to be stripped will be kept to a minimum and phased during the construction phase to reduce the amount of land exposed
- Creation of bunded stockpile areas, silt fences, cut-off ditches and silt traps will be implemented as required.

CIRIA guidance documents detailing control measures include:

- CIRIA, (2001), Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites, Guidance for Consultants and Contractors, (C532) Construction Industry Research and Information Association
- CIRIA (2002) Control of water pollution from construction sites: guidance for consultants and contractors (SPI56) Construction Industry Research and Information Association
- CIRIA (2005), Environmental Good Practice on Site (C650); Construction Industry Research and Information Association
- BPGCS005, Oil Storage Guidelines
- CIRIA 697 (2007), The SUDS Manual
- UK Pollution Prevention Guidelines, (PPG) UK Environment Agency, 2004

8.13House Keeping

Good housekeeping is an important part of good environmental practice and helps to maintain a more efficient and safer site. The site should be tidy, secure, and have clear access routes that are well signposted. The appearance of a tidy, well-managed site can reduce the likelihood of theft, vandalism, complaints and/or specific hazards that could affect the safe operation of the other businesses in the area, such as bird hazards and wind-blown litter.

As outlined in the fourth edition of CIRIA's 'Environmental good practice on site guide' (C741), when considering good housekeeping, the Contractor will implement the following steps:

- Adequately plan the site with designated areas of materials and waste storage
- Segregate and label different types of waste as it is produced and arrange frequent removal
- Keep the site tidy and clean
- Ensure that no wind-blown litter or debris leaves the site, use covered skips to prevent wind-blown litter
- Keep hoarding tidy – repair and repaint when necessary, removing any fly posting or graffiti
- Keep haul routes clean from site derived materials
- Keep roads free from mud by using a road sweeper
- Ensure site is secure.

8.14Waste Management

All mitigation measures outlined within this Outline CEMP are to be updated by the Contractor to include all mitigation measure outlined within the waste chapter of the EIAR produced for the substation development and to take account of any planning conditions upon grant of permission for the substation development. In addition, any further mitigation measures outlined within standalone environmental reports produced for the substation or adjoint data centre should also be detailed within the Contractor CEMP.

This section outlines the measures that will be undertaken to minimise the quantity of waste produced at the site and the measures to handle the waste in such a manner as to minimise the effects on the environment. A site-specific Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan has been prepared for the substation development and will be employed to ensure sustainable and effective waste management throughout the excavation and construction phases of the project.

Adherence to the C&D WMP prepared for the construction works will ensure that the management of waste arising is dealt with in compliance with the provisions of the Waste Management Acts 1996 – 2011 as amended , associated Regulations, the Litter Pollution Act of 1997-2009 as amended and the Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021, and that it will achieve optimum levels of waste reduction, re-use and recycling. Draft Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects have been produced by the EPA and are currently open for public consultation.

A site-specific Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan (WMP) is included as Appendix 15.1 of the EIAR for the Substation.

8.14.1 General Measures

- The C&D WMP will be refined and updated throughout the lifetime of the works to ensure best practice is followed in the management of waste from the substation development. The WMP will apply to all works carried out by the Contractor and any subcontractors under its control. In preparing the plan, the Contractor will consider any measures set out in any planning consent document, the relevant legislation, and industry best practice. In developing the plan, the Contractor will also consider the requirements of FCC.
- The Contractor will establish a system for the management of wastes in accordance with the Waste Management Hierarchy. This hierarchy outlines that waste prevention and minimisation are the first priority in managing wastes, followed by waste reuse and recycling. Disposal of waste will only be considered as a last resort. The hierarchy is:
    - Prevention
    - Minimisation
    - Reuse
    - Recycling
    - Disposal

Typical waste materials that will be generated from the construction works will include:

- Soil and stones
- Concrete, bricks, tiles, and ceramics
- Wood, glass, and plastics
- Metals
- Gypsum-based construction material
- Paper and cardboard
- Mixed C&D waste
- Chemicals (solvents, paints, adhesives, detergents etc.)

The management of all hazardous waste materials, if they occur, will be coordinated in liaison with Health and Safety Management.

8.14.2 Waste Minimisation

Waste minimisation measures proposed are summarised as follows (and are described in more detail in the C&D WMP):

- Materials will be ordered on an 'as needed' basis to prevent over supply
- Materials will be correctly stored and handled to minimise the generation of damaged materials
- Materials will be ordered in appropriate sequence to minimise materials stored on site
- A waste tracking log will be established
- Sub-contractors will be responsible for similarly managing their wastes
- All wood waste generated by site works will be inspected and examined and will be segregated as re-useable wood and scrap wood waste

8.14.3 Waste Storage

A dedicated and secure area will be located within the site compound. The area will contain bins, and/or skips, and storage areas, into which all waste materials generated by construction site activities are to be stored.

Waste materials generated will be segregated at the site compound, where it is practical. Where the on-site segregation of certain wastes types is not practical, off-site segregation will be carried out. There will be skips and receptacles provided to facilitate segregation at source. All waste receptacles leaving site will be covered or enclosed. The appointed waste contractor will collect and transfer the wastes as receptacles are filled.

The site construction manager will ensure that all staff are informed of the requirements for segregation of waste materials by means of clear signage and verbal instruction. Appointed employees will be made responsible for ensuring good site housekeeping.

8.14.4 Waste Identification and Classification

- The Contractor will establish a procedure to identify and classify all waste arising at the site in accordance with the List of Waste (LoW) Code.
- The Contractor will ensure that the waste materials generated during the works are clearly identified as either hazardous or non-hazardous wastes, with reference to the guidance from the Environmental Protection Agency where required and will establish designated waste storage areas for the different types of waste that may arise.
- For each waste stream identified by the Contractor, and for each additional waste stream that may arise during the works, the Contractor will identify the following:
    - The appropriate LoW Code
    - A suitable waste collection contractor in possession of a valid Waste Collection Permit for the collection of the particular waste within Dublin
    - The waste recovery or disposal site, including the transfer station where the waste may be transferred to upon leaving the site in possession of a valid Waste Facility Permit or Waste License, as appropriate
    - The recovery or disposal method for the waste
- Only contractors in possession of a valid Waste Collection Permit will collect wastes from the site. The contractor responsible for the waste will ensure that the Waste Collection Contractor:
    - Is permitted to collect the particular waste
    - Is permitted to collect waste within Dublin
    - Uses a waste collection vehicle identified on the Waste Collection Permit
    - Transfers the waste to a licenced waste facility identified on the Waste Collection Permit
- The Contractor will ensure the following information is available upon request:
    - Transfer notes for controlled waste and consignment notes for hazardous waste must include an accurate description of the type, quantity, and containment of waste; Standard Industrial Classification; the LoW Code; and details of the waste carrier, who must be licensed
    - Sufficient information must be provided to ensure that the waste disposal operator is aware of the potential hazards of the substance
    - The Trade Contractor should also ensure that returns for consignment notes are collected and retained
    - All documentation must be retained for a minimum of two years for transfer notes and three years for consignment notes and be available for inspection
- The logistics contractor and all trade contractors removing waste directly from site must provide the following documentation:

    - Waste forecast
    - Licence documentation for all waste carriers removing waste and for all waste destinations receiving waste (to be approved before use)
    - Recycling rates from facilities being used
    - Waste consignment notes (for a minimum of three years) for all hazardous waste. These must include the following:
        - Consignment note code
        - Details of the site that the hazardous waste is removed from
        - Details of waste disposal site
        - Waste producer details if different to site details
        - Description of the waste (written description, LoW code and SIC number)
        - Details of process that has generated this waste
        - Specific details of the waste- quantity, chemical/biological components, physical form, and hazardous properties Any special handling requirements
        - Signature of consignor once completed
- Waste transfer notes (for a minimum of two years) for all non-hazardous waste. These must include the following and should be reported:
    - Accurate description of the waste type (written description, LoW code and SIC number)
    - Quantity and containment of waste
    - Location, time, and date of the waste transfer
    - Names of both persons involved in the waste transfer
    - Details of the waste carrier and facility, both must be licensed
    - Waste carrier's registration number

The Contractor will advise the local county council or its representatives in advance if it proposes to act as the Waste Collection Contractor, subject to agreement. In the event that the Contractor acts as the Waste Collection Contractor, it will ensure that it has the relevant Waste Collection Permit(s) in place prior to commencement of the Project.

8.14.4.1 Waste Documentation

The Contractor will develop a Waste Documentation System within the overall documentation system for the works. The documentation to be maintained in relation to wastes includes the following (where applicable):

- The names of the agent(s) and the transporter(s) of the wastes
- The name(s) of the person(s) responsible for the ultimate recovery or disposal of the wastes
- The ultimate destination(s) of the wastes
- Written confirmation of the acceptance and recovery or disposal of any hazardous waste consignments
- The tonnages and LoW Code for the waste materials
- Details of any rejected consignments
- The Waste Transfer Forms for hazardous wastes transferred from the site
- The Transfrontier Shipment of Waste forms for hazardous wastes transferred abroad
- The Certificates of Recycling, Reuse or Disposal for all wastes transferred from the site
- The results of any analysis conducted on wastes

- The results of any analysis conducted on excavated soil

The Contractor will provide a report of all waste arising at the site to include the information set out above. Information on the management of waste at the site will be made available to the Client or its representatives upon request. The original documentation relating to the management of waste will be maintained at the site.

Waste audits and monitoring will be carried out at regular intervals through the construction phase of the substation development.

8.14.5 Responsibility

It will be the responsibility of the construction manager to ensure that a written record of all quantities and natures of wastes removed from the site are maintained on-site in a waste file (in hardcopy or electronically).

It is the responsibility of the project manager or his/her delegate that all contracted waste haulage drivers hold an appropriate waste collection permit for the transport of waste loads and that all waste materials are delivered to an appropriately licenced or permitted waste facility in compliance with the relevant Regulations.

The Contractor, as part of regular site inspection audits, will determine the effectiveness of the waste management strategy and will assist the project manager in determining the best methods for waste minimisation, reduction, re-use, recycling and disposal as the construction phase progresses and waste materials are generated.

Prior to commencement of the excavation and construction activity and removal of any waste off-site, details of the proposed destination of each waste material will be provided to FCC, along with waste collection permit numbers.

9 Summary

This Outline CEMP sets out the overall management strategy for construction works for the substation development.

The Outline CEMP aims to ensure the management of construction activity is carried out in a planned, structured, and considerate manner which minimises the impacts of the works on the local environment, residents, and commercial activities in the vicinity of the site. Due to the nature of construction works, there may be unforeseen events which occur at the site and the project team will actively manage any changes and discuss with the relevant authorities, where required.

The project team are committed to ensuring that the construction activities to be carried out are pro-actively managed to minimise potential impacts.

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APPENDIX II 7.1

CRITERIA FOR RATING THE MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS AT EIA

Table 1 Criteria for Rating Site Attributes – Estimation of Importance of Hydrological Attributes (NRA)

Importance	**Criteria**	**Typical Examples**
Extremely High	Attribute has a high quality or value on an international scale	River, wetland or surface water body ecosystem protected by EU legislation e.g. 'European sites' designated under the Habitats Regulations or 'Salmonid waters' designated pursuant to the European Communities (Quality of Salmonid Waters) Regulations, 1988.
Very High	Attribute has a high quality or value on a regional or national scale	River, wetland or surface water body ecosystem protected by national legislation – NHA status. Regionally important potable water source supplying >2500 homes. Quality Class A (Biotic Index Q4, Q5). Flood plain protecting more than 50 residential or commercial properties from flooding. Nationally important amenity site for wide range of leisure activities.
High	Attribute has a high quality or value on a local scale	Salmon fishery. Locally important potable water source supplying >1000 homes. Quality Class B (Biotic Index Q3-4). Flood plain protecting between 5 and 50 residential or commercial properties from flooding. Locally important amenity site for wide range of leisure activities.
Medium	Attribute has a medium quality or value on a local scale	Coarse fishery. Local potable water source supplying >50 homes. Quality Class C (Biotic Index Q3, Q2- 3). Flood plain protecting between 1 and 5 residential or commercial properties from flooding.
Low	Attribute has a low quality or value on a local scale	Locally important amenity site for small range of leisure activities. Local potable water source supplying <50 homes Quality Class D (Biotic Index Q2, Q1). Flood plain protecting 1 residential or commercial property from flooding. Amenity site used by small numbers of local people.

Table 2 Criteria for Rating Impact Significance at EIS Stage – Estimation of Magnitude of Impact on Hydrological Attribute (NRA)

Magnitude of Impact	Criteria	Typical Examples
Large Adverse	Results in loss of attribute	Loss or extensive change to a waterbody or water dependent habitat. Increase in predicted peak flood level >100mm. Extensive loss of fishery. Calculated risk of serious pollution incident >2% annually. Extensive reduction in amenity value.
Moderate Adverse	Results in impact on integrity of attribute or loss of part of attribute	Increase in predicted peak flood level >50mm. Partial loss of fishery. Calculated risk of serious pollution incident >1% annually. Partial reduction in amenity value.
Small Adverse	Results in minor impact on integrity of attribute or loss of small part of attribute	Increase in predicted peak flood level >10mm. Minor loss of fishery. Calculated risk of serious pollution incident >0.5% annually. Slight reduction in amenity value.
Negligible	Results in an impact on attribute but of insufficient magnitude to affect either use or integrity	Negligible change in predicted peak flood level. Calculated risk of serious pollution incident <0.5% annually.
Minor Beneficial	Results in minor improvement of attribute quality	Reduction in predicted peak flood level >10mm. Calculated reduction in pollution risk of 50% or more where existing risk is <1% annually.
Moderate Beneficial	Results in moderate improvement of attribute quality	Reduction in predicted peak flood level >50mm. Calculated reduction in pollution risk of 50% or more where existing risk is >1% annually.
Major Beneficial	Results in major improvement of attribute quality	Reduction in predicted peak flood level >100mm

Table 3 Rating of Significant Environmental Impacts at EIS Stage (NRA)

Importance of Attribute	Magnitude of Importance			
	Negligible	Small Adverse	Moderate Adverse	Large Adverse
Extremely High	Imperceptible	Significant	Profound	Profound
Very High	Imperceptible	Significant/moderate	Profound/Significant	Profound
High	Imperceptible	Moderate/Slight	Significant/moderate	Profound/Significant
Medium	Imperceptible	Slight	Moderate	Significant
Low	Imperceptible	Imperceptible	Slight	Slight/Moderate

APPENDIX II 7.2

FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT (AWN, 2021)

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FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT, PROPOSED 220 kV SUBSTATION AND UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES

Technical Report Prepared For

Huntstown Power Company

Prepared By

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Our Reference

MA/20/11960WR01

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

AWN Consulting Limited (AWN) has prepared this Flood Risk Assessment for the proposed strategic infrastructure development at this site of c.4.33 ha on lands adjacent to Huntstown Power Station, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11. The site is bounded to the north and east by agricultural fields, to the south by the private road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry and to the west by Huntstown Power Station.

The proposed development will consist of the following:

(1) Construction of a 2 storey 220 kV Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation known as 'Mooretown' comprising switchgear floor, cable pit/entry room, generator room, relay room, battery room, workshop, toilet, store room, mess room, hoist space, stair cores and circulation areas (c.2,068 sqm total gross floor area) with an overall height of c.17m located within an overall EirGrid and Customer compound (c.11,231 sqm in area). Lightning electrodes are attached to the roof of the substation building resulting in an overall height of c.20m. The compound includes 4 no. 220/20 kV transformers, 4 no. 20 kV switchgear buildings and 1 no. 20 kV control room buildings (c.5 m high and c. 35.5 sqm in area each), 220 kV series coil (equipment), fire walls (ranging from c.10 m-12.5 m high), lightning finials and monopoles (c.20 m high). The overall compound is surrounded by a c.2.6 m high palisade fence. The proposed substation will serve the data centre proposed under concurrent application Reg. Ref. FW21A/0151;

(2) The underground cable (Cable No. 1) will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown Substation extending south and then west along the private road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry. The route terminates at a proposed joint bay on the existing Corduff cable route. The underground cable (Cable No. 2) will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown Substation Compound / series coil extending south across the internal road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry. The route terminates at a proposed joint bay on the existing Finglas cable route. Removal of the redundant sections of the 220 kV Corduff cables and 220 kV Finglas cables serving the existing AIS bay to Huntstown Power Station. The underground cable (Cable No. 3) will follow a route originating at the Mooretown GIS Substation extending south and then west to the adjacent existing ESB Huntstown A AIS station. The route terminates in the ESB Huntstown A AIS Station. The underground cable (Cable No. 4) will follow a route originating at the Mooretown GIS Substation extending south and then west to the adjacent existing Huntstown B AIS station. The route terminates in the ESB Huntstown B AIS Station;

(3) The development includes all associated and ancillary site development and construction works, services provision, drainage works, connections to the substations, all internal road/footpath access routes, landscaping and boundary treatment works, vehicular access onto the private road to the south of the site and provision of 9 no. car parking spaces in the overall compound.Planning Context and Guidance

The following planning policy documents are relevant to the assessment of the proposed development:

- The National Planning Guidelines published by the OPW and the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government in November 2009 entitled 'The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities'
- Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023
- National Development Plan 2018-2027

1.1 The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines

This assessment is undertaken in accordance the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) and the Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines for Planning Authorities published by the OPW in 2009 (hereafter referred to as the FRM Guidelines[1]) in order to introduce comprehensive mechanisms for the incorporation of flood risk identification, assessment and management into the planning process.

For carrying out a Site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (SSFRA), the OPW Guidelines recommend using Source-Path-Receptor (S-P-R) concept model to identify where the flood originates from, what is the floodwaters path and the areas in which assets and people might be affected by such flooding (section 2.18 of the OPW Guidelines, 2009). Figure 1.1 below shows a schematic representation of S-P-R model.

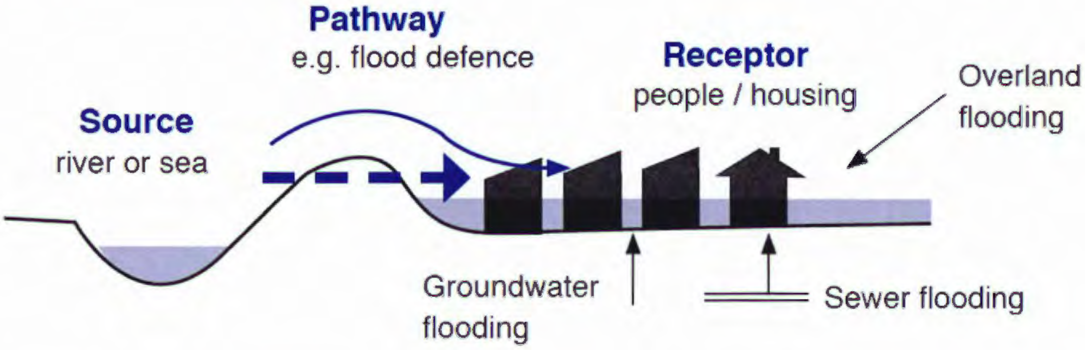


Figure 1.1 *Source-Pathway-Receptor Model (OPW, 2019)*

A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) is undertaken over several stages with the need for progression to a more detailed stage dependent on the outcomes of the former stage.

This hierarchy of assessment is necessary to ensure that flood risk is considered at all levels of the planning process and that the appropriate level of detail is also considered, avoiding the need for detailed and costly assessments prior to making strategic decisions.

In terms of the Flood Risk Assessment and Management Study the scope of works incorporates three stages:

- ***Stage 1: Flood Risk Identification*** - to identify whether there may be any flooding or surface water management issues related to a plan area or proposed development site that may warrant further investigation.
- ***Stage 2: Initial Flood Risk Assessment*** - to confirm sources of flooding that may affect a plan area or proposed development site, to appraise the adequacy of existing information and to determine what surveys and modelling approach is appropriate to match the spatial resolution required and complexity of the flood risk issues. The extent of the risk of flooding should be assessed which may involve preparing indicative flood zone maps. Where existing river or coastal models exist, these should be used broadly to assess the extent of the risk of flooding and potential impact of a development on flooding elsewhere and of the scope of possible mitigation measures; and
- ***Stage 3: Detailed Flood Risk Assessment*** - to assess flood risk issues in sufficient detail and to provide a quantitative appraisal of potential flood risk to a proposed or existing development, of its potential impact on flood risk elsewhere and of the effectiveness of any proposed mitigation measures. This

will typically involve use of an existing or construction of a hydraulic model of the river or coastal cell across a wide enough area to appreciate the catchment wide impacts and hydrological processes involved.

As described in the FRM guidelines flood risk is a combination of the likelihood of flooding occurring and the potential consequences which may arise, and is normally expressed in terms of the following relationship:

Flood risk = Probability of flooding x Consequences of flooding

Likelihood of flooding is normally expressed as the percentage probability based on the average frequency measured or extrapolated from records over a large number of years. A 1% probability indicates the flood level that is expected to be reached on average once in 100 years, i.e. it has a 1% chance of occurring in any one year. Therefore:

- 100 year flood = 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP);
- 1000 year flood = 0.1% AEP.

In the FRM Guidelines, the likelihood of a flood occurring is established through the identification of Flood Zones which indicate a high, moderate or low risk of flooding from fluvial or tidal sources, as defined as follows:

Flood Zone A - Where the probability of flooding is highest (greater than 1% AEP or 1 in 100 for river flooding and 0.5% AEP or 1 in 200 for coastal flooding) and where a wide range of receptors would be vulnerable;

Flood Zone B - Where the probability of flooding is moderate (between 0.1% AEP or 1 in 1000 and 1% AEP or 1 in 100 for river flooding and between 0.1% AEP or 1 in 1000 year and 0.5% AEP or 1 in 200 for coastal flooding); and

Flood Zone C - Where the probability of flooding is low (less than 0.1% AEP or 1 in 1000 year for both river and coastal flooding).

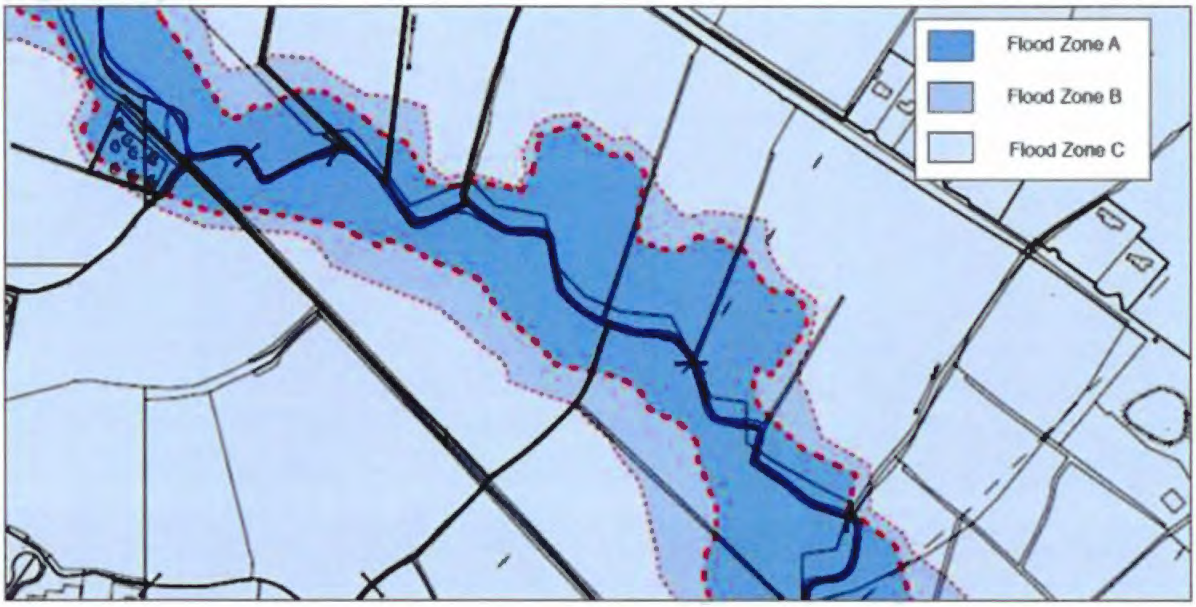


Figure 1.2 *Indicative Flood Zone Map (OPW, 2009)*

According to the OPW Guidelines, the planning implication of each of the zones mentioned above are:

Zone A - High probability of flooding. Most types of development would be considered inappropriate in this zone.

Zone B - Moderate probability of flooding. Highly vulnerable development, such as hospitals, residential care homes, Garda, fire and ambulance stations, dwelling houses and primary strategic transport and utilities infrastructure, would generally be considered inappropriate in this zone

Zone C - Low probability of flooding. Development in this zone is appropriate from a flood risk perspective (subject to assessment of flood hazard from sources other than rivers and the coast) but would need to meet the normal range of other proper planning and sustainable development considerations.

A sequential approach was undertaken for this risk assessment under guidance from the local planning authorities (2009). Specifically, a sequential approach is first and foremost directed towards land that is at low risk of flooding. The underpinning philosophy of the sequential approach is highlighted in the illustration below. Based on the *DRAFT* PRFA (Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment) and FCC Development Plan 2017-2023 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment maps, the proposed development cable routes reside in Flood Zone C. This report contains the first stage of the flood risk assessment.

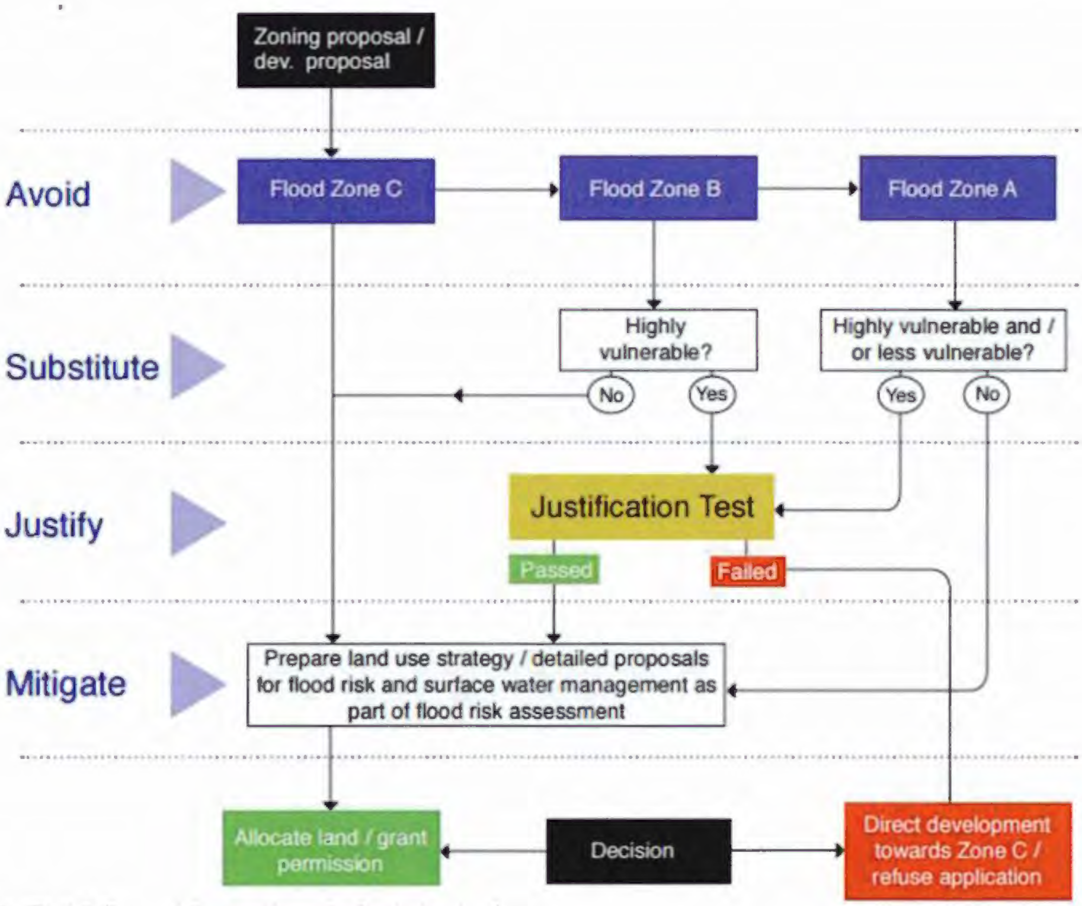


Figure 1.3 Sequential approach mechanism in the planning process

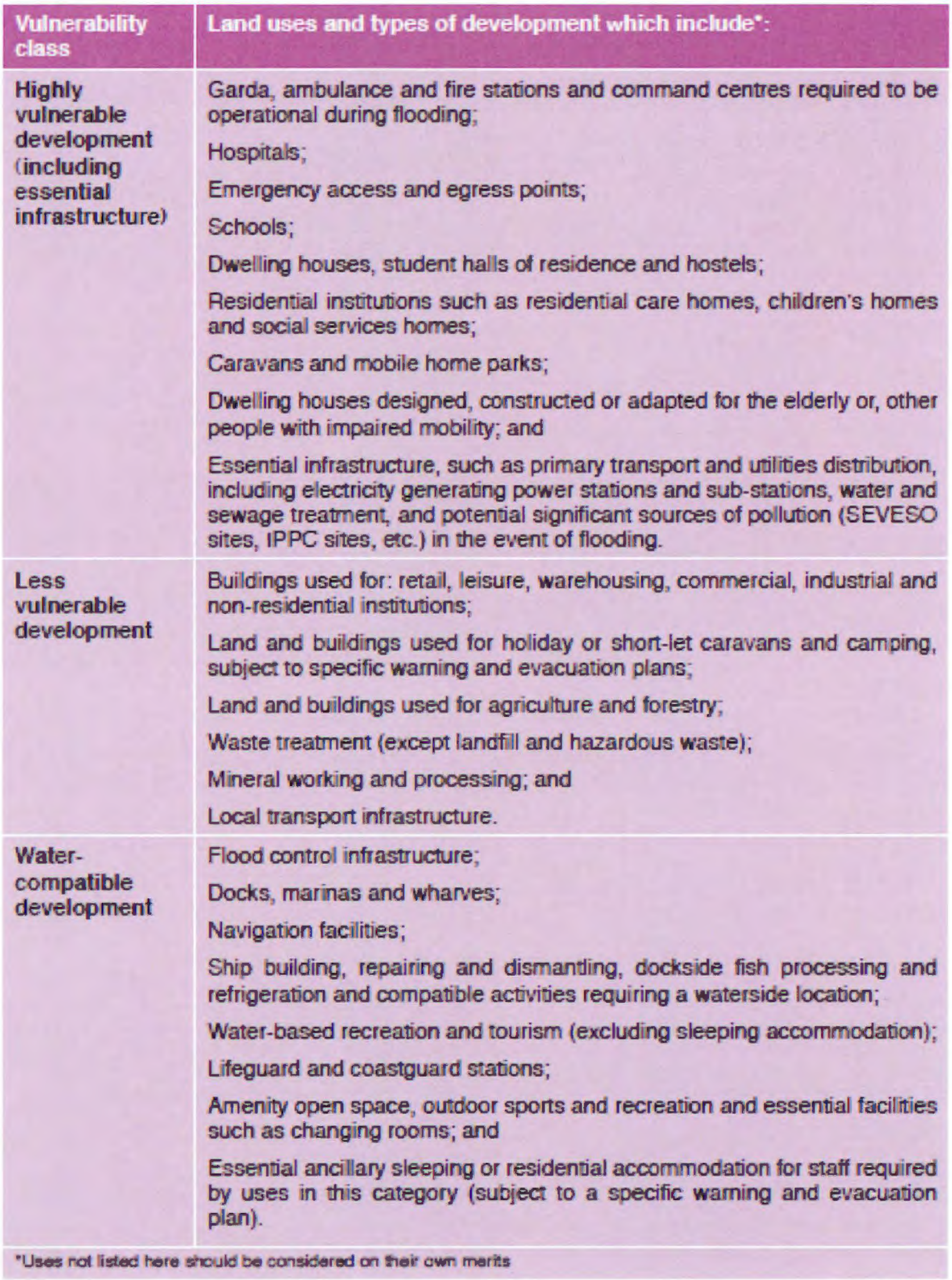
1.2 Methodology

This assessment follows the FRM Guidelines for a Stage 1 Assessment. The methodology involves researching the following data sources:

- Base maps – Ordnance Survey of Ireland[2]
- Flood Hazard Maps and flooding information for Ireland, www.floodmaps.ie Office of Public Works (OPW)[3]
- Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) maps on superficial deposits[4]
- EPA hydrology maps[5]
- National River Basin Management Plan 2018-2021[6]
- The National Development Plan 2018 – 2027[7]
- Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023[9]
- The Planning System and Flood Risk Management guidelines for the planning authorities[1]
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Fingal County Council Development Plan 2017-2023[10]

The proposed development and its component parts have been assessed against the FRM Guidelines Classification of Vulnerability. It is considered that the proposed development, for underground electrical transmission lines is utilities distribution, and is claeed as 'Highly Vulnerable Development (including essential infrastructure'(see Insert 1.1 below).

According to the FRM Guidance Highly Vulnerable Development requires a Justification test for Flood Zone A and B, and is appropriate for Flood Zone C (see Insert 1.2 below).



Vulnerability class	Land uses and types of development which include*:
Highly vulnerable development (including essential infrastructure)	Garda, ambulance and fire stations and command centres required to be operational during flooding; Hospitals; Emergency access and egress points; Schools; Dwelling houses, student halls of residence and hostels; Residential institutions such as residential care homes, children's homes and social services homes; Caravans and mobile home parks; Dwelling houses designed, constructed or adapted for the elderly or, other people with impaired mobility; and Essential infrastructure, such as primary transport and utilities distribution, including electricity generating power stations and sub-stations, water and sewage treatment, and potential significant sources of pollution (SEVESO sites, IPPC sites, etc.) in the event of flooding.
Less vulnerable development	Buildings used for: retail, leisure, warehousing, commercial, industrial and non-residential institutions; Land and buildings used for holiday or short-let caravans and camping, subject to specific warning and evacuation plans; Land and buildings used for agriculture and forestry; Waste treatment (except landfill and hazardous waste); Mineral working and processing; and Local transport infrastructure.
Water-compatible development	Flood control infrastructure; Docks, marinas and wharves; Navigation facilities; Ship building, repairing and dismantling, dockside fish processing and refrigeration and compatible activities requiring a waterside location; Water-based recreation and tourism (excluding sleeping accommodation); Lifeguard and coastguard stations; Amenity open space, outdoor sports and recreation and essential facilities such as changing rooms; and Essential ancillary sleeping or residential accommodation for staff required by uses in this category (subject to a specific warning and evacuation plan).

*Uses not listed here should be considered on their own merits

Insert 1.1 *Classification of vulnerability of different types of developments.*

	Flood Zone A	Flood Zone B	Flood Zone C
Highly vulnerable development (including essential infrastructure)	Justification Test	Justification Test	Appropriate
Less vulnerable development	Justification Test	Appropriate	Appropriate
Water-compatible development	Appropriate	Appropriate	Appropriate

Insert 1.2 *Matrix of vulnerability versus flood zone to illustrate appropriate development that required to meet Justification test*

2.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND HYDROLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Hydrology

According to the EPA maps, the majority of the proposed development site lies within the Liffey and Dublin Bay Catchment (Hydrometric Area 09) and the Tolka River sub-catchment. While the northern boundary crosses over into the Nanny-Delvin catchment (Hydrometric Area 08) and the Broadmeadow sub-catchment (WFD name: Broadmeadow_SC_010, Id 08_3). The current EPA watercourse mapping does not include any existing streams within the subject site boundaries, a review of the historical mapping records provided within the GeoHive website do not indicate any watercourses within the site.

The local drainage network comprises a series of shallow ditches running along the field boundaries which consist of a series of local manmade drainage, with intermittent or ephemeral characteristics and likely fed from surface runoff. The local drainage ultimately flows in a northerly direction towards the Huntstown Stream (located c. 850 m to the north of the site, refer to Figure 2.1 below).

The Huntstown Stream joins the Ward River c. 5 km to the northeast of the site (at Saint Margaret Golf and Country Club). The Ward River flows towards Malahide Estuary, a Natura Site (SPA/SAC/pNHA) located c. 10 km to the northeast of the site after joining the Broadmeadow River.

Figure 2.1 Local area with hydrological environment

According to the EPA maps, the majority of the proposed development site lies within the Liffey and Dublin Bay Catchment (Hydrometric Area 09) and the Tolka River sub-catchment. While the northern boundary crosses over into the Nanny-Delvin catchment (Hydrometric Area 08) and the Broadmeadow sub-catchment (WFD name: Broadmeadow_SC_010, Id 08_3).

However, the local drainage aforementioned suggests that the subject site actually belongs to the Nanny Delvin Catchment (Hydrometric Area 08) and the Broadmeadows sub-catchment (WFD name: Broadmeadow_SC_010, Id 08_3).

2.2 Regional Bedrock Geology

Inspection of the available GSI (2021) records (Data Sheet 16 and on-line mapping database) shows that the bedrock geology of the site and the surrounding area is dominated by rocks from the Chadian and Tournaisian age. The site is located over dark-grey, calcareous, commonly bioturbated mudstones and subordinate thin micritic limestones referred to as the Tober Colleen Formation (Rock Unit code: CDTOBE) and over pale-grey, crudely bedded or massive limestone associated to the Waulsortian Limestones Formation (CDWAUL) to the west. (refer to Figure 2.2 below).

The regional area is highly geologically variable. GSI maps do show the site as overlying the Tober Colleen formation which is bordered to the south west by Waulsortian Limestones (which have been noted to underly the Tober Colleen), further to the south by the Boston Hill Formation, to the south east by the Lucan Formation and to the north by the Malahide Formation. Due to this variability the GSI (2020) bedrock geology map (100K structural database) indicates a number of faults in the study area with one bounding the sites to the south west.

Figure 2.2 Bedrock Geology Map (GSI, 2021)

2.3 Soil and Subsoil

The GSI/ Tegasc mapping shows that the soil type beneath the local area is composed of BminPD, mainly basic poorly drained soils and BMinDW mainly basic deep well-drained soils as presented in Figure 2.3 below.

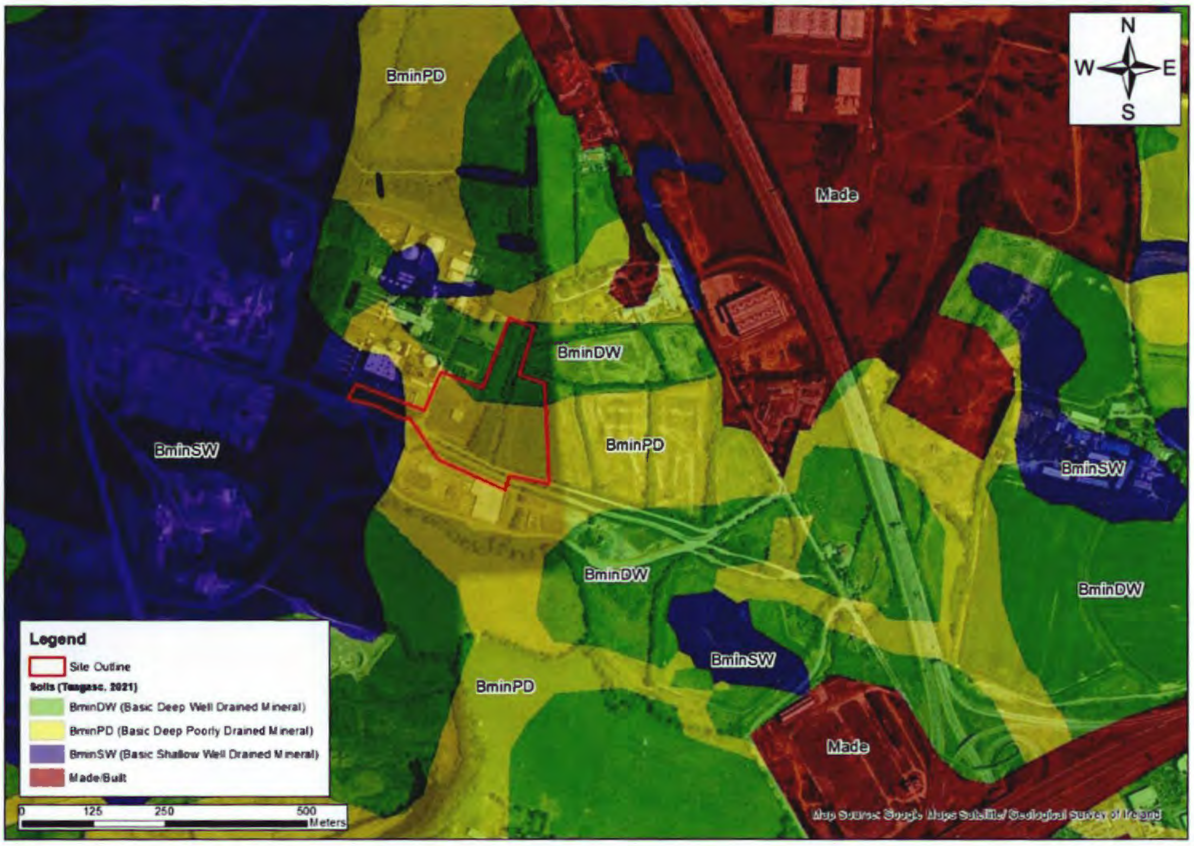


Figure 2.3 *Soils Map (GSI, 2021)*

The Quaternary geological period extends from about 1.5 million years ago to the present day and can be sub-divided into the Pleistocene Epoch, which covers the Ice Age period, and which extended up to 10,000 years ago and the Holocene Epoch, which extends from that time to the present day.

The GSI/ Teagasc mapping database of the subsoils in the area of the subject site indicates three principal soil types, as shown in Figure 2.4 below. The subsoil type present across the site is:

- LIMESTONE till Carboniferous (TLs). The majority of the subject site is composed of limestone TILL. This till is made up of glacial CLAYs which are less permeable than alluvium subsoils.

Bedrock outcrops would be located to the west of the site, according to GSI mapping.

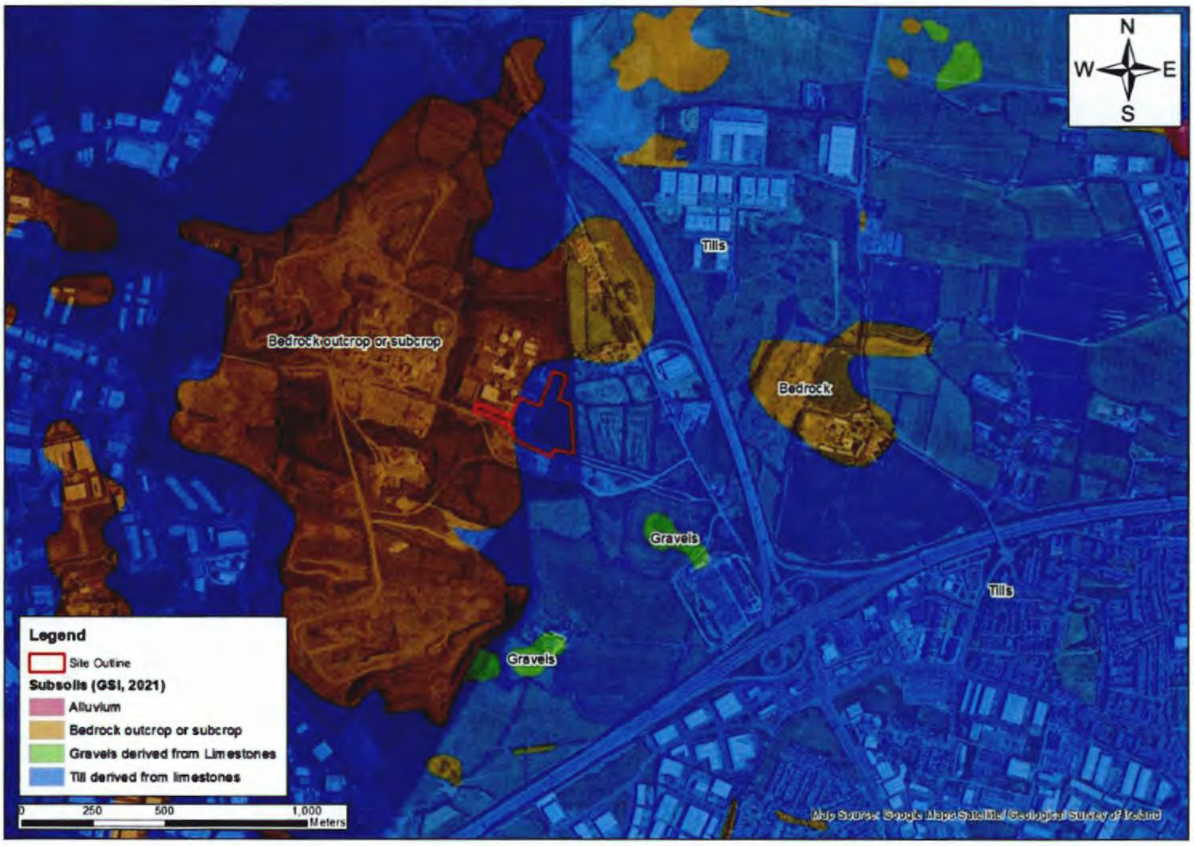


Figure 2.4 *Subsoils Map (GSI, 2021)*

3.0 DEVELOPMENT CHARACTERISTICS

The proposal comprises the construction of a 2 storey 220kV Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation (known as 'Mooretown'), 1 no. 220kV series coil, 4 no. 220/20kV transformers, interconnecting 220kV underground cables, Client Control Building, and 4 no. 220kV short sections (100 – 300m) of underground cables to connect to the adjacent existing cable infrastructure, 4 no. cable trenches, fire walls, lightning monopoles and associated compound and site infrastructure to be located on a 4.3 ha site in the townland of Huntstown, Johnstown and Coldwinters, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11.

The proposed 2 story 220 kV Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation is to be constructed to EirGrid standards, comprising cable pit/entry room, generator room, relay room, battery room, workshop, toilet, storeroom, mess room, hoist space, stair cores and circulation areas. The substation will serve the proposed data hall buildings (as described in Chapter 2, Section 2.3), as well as any future development on the wider landholding.

The proposed underground cable (Cable No. 1) will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown GIS Substation extending south and then west just north of the private road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry. The route terminates at a proposed joint bay on the existing Corduff – Huntstown A (AIS) cable route. The underground cable (Cable No. 2) will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown GIS Substation Compound / series coil extending south under the internal road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry. The route terminates at a proposed joint bay on the existing Finglas – Huntstown B (AIS) cable route. The proposed underground cable

(Cable No. 3) will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown GIS Substation extending south and then west to the adjacent existing Huntstown A AIS station. The route terminates in the Huntstown A AIS ESB Station. The proposed underground cable (Cable No. 4) will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown GIS Substation extending south and then west to the adjacent existing Huntstown B AIS station. The route terminates in the Huntstown B AIS ESB Station.

The development includes all associated and ancillary site development and construction works, services provision, drainage works, all internal road/footpath access routes, landscaping and boundary treatment works, vehicular access onto the private road to the south of the site and provision of car parking spaces in the substation compound.

The surface water network has been designed to provide sufficient capacity to contain and convey all surface water runoff associated with the 1 in 100 year event to the attenuation basins without any overland flooding including an additional allowance of 10% in rainfall intensities due to climate change. Discharge flow will be restricted to the greenfield equivalent runoff for the catchment area.

In addition to the management of rainwater runoff; in order to facilitate the proposed development includes infilling existing land drain along the western side of the site and replacing with a pipe. This existing land drain flows south to north and is proposed to be replaced with a new 900mmø pipe. The proposed ditch diversion is required to take account of the requirements of OPW Guidelines for the Construction, Replacement or Alteration of Bridges and Culverts (OPW Guidelines)) which are outline below:-

- Diversion pipe to be capable of passing a fluvial flood flow with a 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) or 1 in 100 year flow without significantly changing the hydraulic characteristics of the watercourse;
- Diversion pipe to maintain a freeboard of 300mm;
- Diversion pipe capable of operating under the above design conditions without causing a hydraulic loss of no more than 300mm;
- Diameter must not be less than 900mm;
- All calculations have allowed for an additional allowance of 10% in rainfall intensities to allow for climate change as per Table 6.1 of Volume 2 of the GDSDS.

The proposed development is described in further detail in the EIA, Chapter 2 (Description of the Proposed Development).

3.1 Proposed Drainage

An existing ditch crosses the site (refer to Figure 2.1 above), and this will be diverted as part of the proposed development application. The diversion has been designed in accordance with OPW Guidelines in order to ensure there will be not impact on the site in terms of flood risk. Details of the design of the ditch diversion, and associated engineering calculations, are provided in its associated CSEA Engineering Planning Report (Document No. 20_099-CSE-00-XX-RP-C-005), included along with the Infrastructure Report (AECOM, 2021) with the planning application documentation.

4.0 FLOOD RISK IDENTIFICATION

In broad terms, the potential sources of flooding at the site can be categorised as:

- Fluvial (River) Flooding: The main risk of fluvial flooding is from the Powerstown Stream (Pinkeen East) to the north east of the site.
- Tidal/Coastal Flooding: The risk from coastal flooding is from surge events in the Irish Sea, this would appear to be low as the site is a considerable distance inland from the coast (c. 15 km)
- Pluvial Flooding: Pluvial flooding occurs when the capacity of the local urban drainage network is exceeded during periods of intense rainfall. At these times, water can collect at low points in the topography and cause flooding.
- Groundwater Flooding: Groundwater Flooding can occur during lengthy periods of heavy rainfall, typically during late winter/early spring when the groundwater table is already high. If the groundwater level rises above ground level, it can pond at local low points and cause periods of flooding. Groundwater flood is usually associated with areas of high karstification i.e. the west of Ireland.

Each of these potential sources of flooding are considered in this FRA.

4.1 Existing Flood Records and Flood Zone Identification

The national flood hazard mapping website (www.floodmaps.ie) indicates that the site is not subject to flood in the 1:1000 year event (0.1% AEP) and falls within Flood Zone C (refer to Figure 4.1 below).

There is no history of flood on the site. The two closest historical events where at Kilshane Cross circa 1.3 km to then north (caused by overland flow from agricultural land) and at Dubber Cross circa 1.4 km to the east (caused by a ditch overflowing into a pumping station). Both of these events occurred in 2002.

Figure 4.1 Extract from OPW Flood Map for the Site Area (OPW, 2021)

4.2 Fluvial Flooding

CFRAM Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA)

The EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC) required Member States to undertake a national preliminary flood risk assessment by 2011 to identify areas where significant flood risk exists or might be considered likely to occur. Members States were also required to prepare catchment-based Flood Risk Management Plans by 2018 that will set out flood risk management objectives, actions and measures. The OPW in co-operation with various Local Authorities produced a number of PFRAs which aimed to map out current and possible future flood risk areas and develop risk assessment plans. These have been used to form the Draft Flood Risk Management Plans aimed at identifying possible structural and non-structural measures to improve the flood risk.

As part of the CFRAM programme provisional floodmaps had been produced by the OPW which have been used in this assessment. The PFRA flood maps do not indicate flooding risk along the proposed cable routes.

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the Fingal Development Plan 2017-2023 was developed and published in March 2017. Fluvial flood zone mapping was developed for this by RPS Engineers and its Map 19 is shown in Figure 4.2 below. This shows the proposed routes outside any identified flood zones.

Figure 4.2 *Fingal County Council SFRA Map 19*

From reviewing Figures 4.1 and 4.2 it is shown that the route of the cables is Flood Zone C i.e. the probability of flooding is low (less than 0.1% AEP or in 1 in 1000 year). The proposed development may categorised as "Appropriate" as per the FRA Guidelines (OPW, 2009) as the development is "*Water-compatible development*".

Table 3.2 of the OPW Guidelines illustrates those types of development that would be appropriate to each flood zone and those that would be required to meet a Justification Test (See Insert 1.1 above).

As indicated in Insert 1.2 above, the OPW Guidelines state that highly vulnerable development is deemed appropriate within Flood Zone C, therefore a Justification Test for Development Management is not required in this case.

4.3 Pluvial Flooding

Pluvial flooding is usually caused by intense rainfall that may only last a few hours. The resulting water follows natural valley lines, creating flow paths along roads and through and around developments and ponding in low spots, which often coincide with fluvial floodplains in low lying areas. Any areas at risk from fluvial flooding will almost certainly be at risk from pluvial flooding.

CFRAM Final Pluvial Flood Maps for the catchment were available as referred to in Figure 4.3 below. As it can be seen, punctual zones to the south of the subject area would be at risk of pluvial flooding. However, the area surrounding the site is not listed as one of the areas at risk from indicative pluvial flooding included in FCC's SFRA.

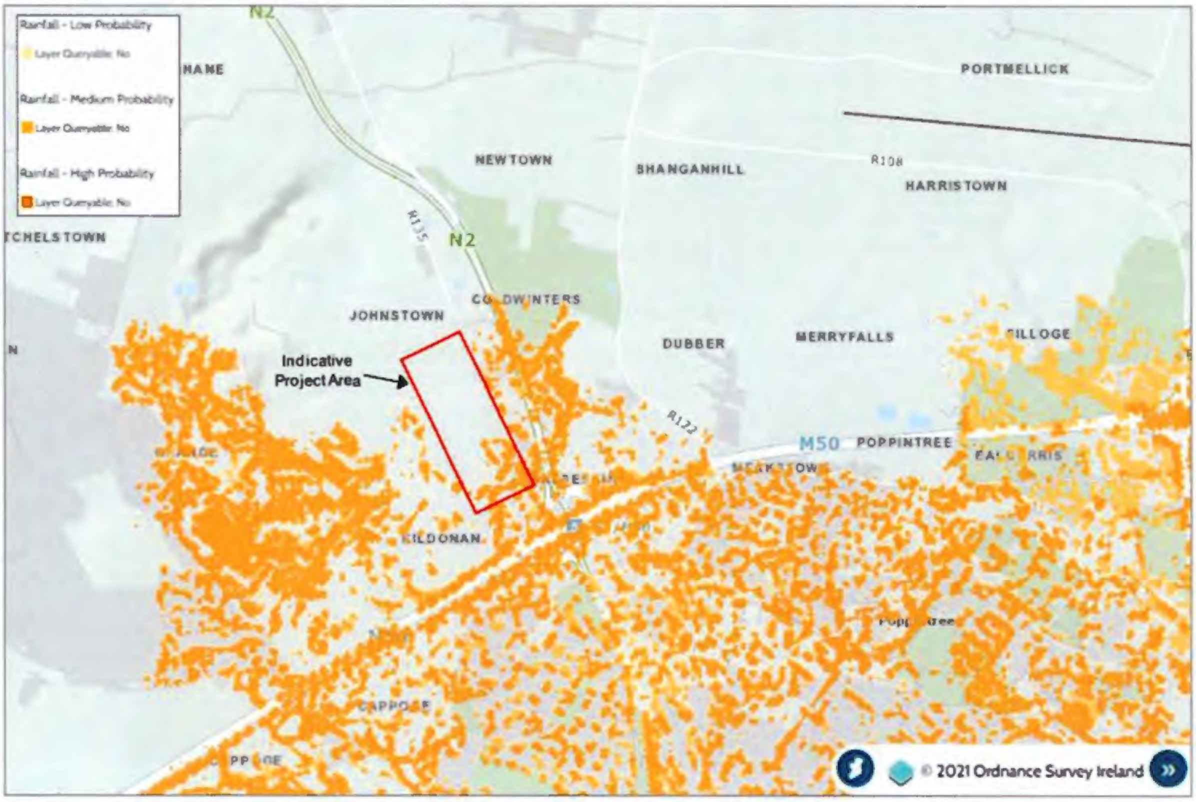


Figure 4.3 OPW CFRAM Pluvial Flood Risk Extent (site location shown)

4.4 Groundwater Levels

Based on a GSI search there is no current or historical or current evidence of groundwater inundation for the site. Local groundwater has been measured at depths of 1.85 to 8.3 m below ground level during summer season. The area surrounding the site is also not listed as one of the areas at risk from indicative groundwater flooding included in FCC's SFRA.

The area in the vicinity of the site is generally serviced by public mains. There are no public water supplies sourced from groundwater in the area and there are no groundwater Source Protection Zones in the vicinity of the site.

4.5 Overview of Flood Risk Identification

Historic flood maps were reviewed for the study area and do not indicate a history of flooding of the proposed cable routes. The CFRAM PFRA of FCC SFRA maps do not indicate any fluvial flooding (1% AEP or 0.1% AEP) on or in proximity to the subject site which would not suggest a risk of flooding. This route is therefore classified as being located within a designated Flood Zone C i.e. where the probability of flooding is low (less than 0.1% AEP or 1 in 1000 for both river and coastal flooding).

There would be a minor risk in specific areas associated with pluvial events to the south of the site. However, the FCC has not categorized the area as being at risk from pluvial flooding

5.0 CONCLUSION

This report sets out the flood risk assessment of the application, in accordance with the FRM guidelines. The assessment is based on the best data available in the public domain at the time of writing.

A Flood Risk Assessment is undertaken over several stages with the need for progression to a more detailed stage dependent on the outcomes of the former stage. The sequential approach, as outlined in the FRM guidelines, was undertaken.

The review of the available data on fluvial, pluvial and groundwater flooding the proposed substation and grid connection has no historical flood hazard identified in the vicinity, the route falls within Flood Zone C and no further justification test is required. There will be no impact on the existing hydrological regime and as such there is no likely flood risk associated with the proposed development.

Based on this information the proposed development complies with the appropriate policy guidelines for the area which include the Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023 and the National Development Plan 2018-2027.

APPENDIX II 8.1

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT

Prepared by

Moore Group – Environmental Services

Report for the purposes of Appropriate Assessment Screening

as required under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive
(Council Directive 92/43/EEC)

Huntstown 220 kV Substation and Underground Cable Routes

Prepared by: Moore Group – Environmental Services

7 September 2021

On behalf of
Huntstown Power Company Limited
& An Bord Pleanála

Project Proponent	Huntstown Power Company Limited
Project	Huntstown Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) Substation and Underground Cables
Title	Report for the purposes of Appropriate Assessment Screening Huntstown Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) Substation and Underground Cables

Project Number	19169	**Document Ref**	19169 Huntstown SID ASS1 Rev0	
Revision	**Description**	**Author**		**Date**
Rev0	Issued to Client.	G. O'Donohoe		1 June 2021
Rev1	Issued for Planning	G. O'Donohoe		7 September 2021
Moore Archaeological and Environmental Services Limited				

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Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
EEC	European Economic Community
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
GIS	Geographical Information System
LAP	Local Area Plan
NHA	Natural Heritage Area
NIS	Natura Impact Statement
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
OSI	Ordnance Survey Ireland
pNHA	proposed Natural Heritage Area
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System
WFD	Water Framework Directive

1. Introduction

1.1. General Introduction

This report for the purposes of Appropriate Assessment (AA) Screening has been prepared to support a Planning Application for the Proposed Development (described in Section 3 below). This report contains information required for the competent authority to undertake screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA) on the potential construction and operation of a Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) Substation and Underground Cables at Huntstown, Co. Dublin (Fingal) (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development) to significantly affect European sites.

Screening is the process that addresses the first two tests of Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (as amended) (referred to as the Habitats Directive):

I). whether a plan or project is directly connected to or necessary for the management of the site, and
II). whether a plan or project, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, is likely to have significant effects on a Natura 2000 site in view of its conservation objectives.

Having regard to the provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (section 177U and 177V), the purpose of a screening exercise under section 177U of the PDA 2000 is to assess, in view of best scientific knowledge, if the Proposed Development, individually or in combination with another plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a European site.

If it cannot be *excluded* on the basis of objective information that the Proposed Development, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site then it is necessary to carry out a stage 2 appropriate assessment.

When screening the project, there are two possible outcomes:

- the project poses no risk of a significant effect and as such requires no further assessment; and
- the project has potential to have a significant effect (or this is uncertain) and AA of the project is necessary.

This report has been prepared by Moore Group - Environmental Services to support an application for planning permission for the Proposed Development to allow An Bord Pleanála to carry out AA screening in relation to the Proposed Development. The report was compiled by Ger O'Donohoe (B.Sc. Applied Aquatic Sciences (GMIT, 1993) & M.Sc. Environmental Sciences (TCD, 1999)) who has 25 years' experience in environmental impact assessment and has completed numerous Appropriate Assessment Screening Reports and Natura Impact Statements on terrestrial and aquatic habitats for numerous Data Storage Facilities.

1.2. Legislative Background - The Habitats and Birds Directives

It is necessary that the Proposed Development has regard to Article 6 of the Habitats Directive. This is transposed into Irish Law by the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011 to 2015 (referred to as the Habitats Regulations). The Planning and Development Act 2000 (section 177U and 177V) govern the requirement to carry out appropriate assessment per Section 1.1 above.

The Habitats Directive is the main legislative instrument for the protection and conservation of biodiversity in the European Union (EU). Under the Habitats Directive, Member States are obliged to designate Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) which contain habitats or species considered important for protection and conservation in a EU context.

The Birds Directive (Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds), transposed into Irish law by the Habitats Regulations 2011, is concerned with the long-term protection and management of all wild bird species and their habitats in the EU. Among other things, the Birds Directive requires that Special Protection Areas (SPAs) be established to protect migratory species and species which are rare, vulnerable, in danger of extinction, or otherwise require special attention.

SACs designated under the Habitats Directive and SPAs, designated under the Birds Directive, form a pan-European network of protected sites known as Natura 2000. The Habitats Directive sets out a unified system for the protection and management of SACs and SPAs. These sites are also referred to as European sites.

Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the requirement for an assessment of proposed plans and projects likely to affect Natura 2000 sites.

Article 6(3) establishes the requirement to screen all plans and projects and to carry out a further assessment if required (Appropriate Assessment (AA)). Article 6(4) establishes requirements in cases of imperative reasons of overriding public interest:

> ***Article 6(3):*** *"Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subjected to an appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public."*
>
> ***Article 6(4):*** *"If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, Member States shall take all*

> *compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted. Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species the only considerations which may be raised are those relating to human health or public safety, to the beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or, further to an opinion from the Commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest."*

2. Methodology

The Commission's methodological guidance (EC, 2002 & 2018, see Section 2.1 below) promotes a four-stage process to complete the AA and outlines the issues and tests at each stage. An important aspect of the process is that the outcome at each successive stage determines whether a further stage in the process is required.

Stages 1 and 2 deal with the main requirements for assessment under Article 6(3). Stage 3 may be part of Article 6(3) or may be a necessary precursor to Stage 4. Stage 4 is the main derogation step of Article 6(4).

Stage 1 Screening: This stage examines the likely effects of a project either alone or in combination with other projects upon a Natura 2000 site and considers whether it can be objectively concluded that these effects will not be significant. In order to screen out a project, it must be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that the Proposed Development, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site.

Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment: In this stage, there is a consideration of the impact of the project with a view to ascertain whether there will be any adverse effect on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the site's structure and function and its conservation objectives. Additionally, where there are predicted impacts, an assessment of the potential mitigation of those impacts is considered.

Stage 3 Assessment of Alternative Solutions: This stage examines alternative ways of implementing the project that, where possible, avoid any adverse impacts on the integrity of the Natura 2000 site.

Stage 4 Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain: Where imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI) exist, an assessment to consider whether compensatory measures will or will not effectively offset the damage to the sites will be necessary.

To ensure that the Proposed Development complies fully with the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive and all relevant Irish transposing legislation, Moore Group compiled this report to support an application for planning permission for the Proposed Development to allow An Bord Pleanála to carry out AA screening in relation to the Proposed Development to determine whether the Proposed Development, individually or in combination with another plan or project will have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site.

2.1. Guidance

This report has been compiled in accordance with guidance contained in the following documents:

- Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland - Guidance for Planning Authorities. (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2010 rev.).
- Appropriate Assessment under Article 6 of the Habitats Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities. Circular NPWS 1/10 & PSSP 2/10.
- Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (European Commission Environment Directorate-General, 2001); hereafter referred to as the EC Article Guidance Document.
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitat's Directive 92/43/EEC (EC Environment Directorate-General, 2000); hereafter referred to as MN2000.
- Managing Natura 2000 Sites: The Provisions of Article 6 of the Habitat's Directive 92/43/EEC (EC, 2018).
- OPR Practice Note PN01 Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management (OPR, 2021).

2.2. Data Sources

Sources of information that were used to collect data on the Natura 2000 network of sites, and the environment within which they are located, are listed below:

- The following mapping and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) data sources, as required:
    - National Parks & Wildlife (NPWS) protected site boundary data;
    - Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI) mapping and aerial photography;
    - OSI/Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rivers and streams, and catchments;
    - Open Street Maps;
    - Digital Elevation Model over Europe (EU-DEM);
    - Google Earth and Bing aerial photography 1995-2021;
- Online data available on Natura 2000 sites as held by the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) from www.npws.ie including:
    - Natura 2000 - Standard Data Form;
    - Conservation Objectives;
    - Site Synopses;
- National Biodiversity Data Centre records;
    - Online database of rare, threatened and protected species;
    - Publicly accessible biodiversity datasets.
- Status of EU Protected Habitats in Ireland. (National Parks & Wildlife Service, 2019); and
- Relevant Development Plans;
    - Fingal County Development Plan 2017-2023

3. Description of the Proposed Development

The underground transmission lines (4 no.) will connect the proposed 220 kV GIS Mooretown Substation serving the data hall development proposed under concurrent application (Reg. Ref. FW21A/0151) located on lands adjacent to Huntstown Power Station, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11 with the 220 kV Finglas cable route located to the south of the site on the private road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry, with the 220 kV Corduff cable route located to the west of the site and just north of the private road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry and to the existing Huntstown 220 kV AIS station to the west via 220 kV cables to the Huntstown A and Huntstown B circuits. The four proposed transmission cables cover a distance of between c.125m and c.300m each between the proposed substation and the adjacent connection points.

The proposed development will consist of the following:

(1) Construction of a 2 storey 220 kV Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation known as 'Mooretown' comprising switchgear floor, cable pit/entry room, generator room, relay room, battery room, workshop, toilet, store room, mess room, hoist space, stair cores and circulation areas (c.2,068 sqm total gross floor area) with an overall height of c.17m located within an overall EirGrid and Customer compound (c.11,231 sqm in area). Lightning electrodes are attached to the roof of the substation building resulting in an overall height of c.20m. The compound includes 4 no. 220/20 kV transformers, 4 no. 20 kV switchgear buildings and 1 no. 20 kV control room buildings (c.5 m high and c. 35.5 sqm in area each), 220 kV series coil (equipment), fire walls (ranging from c.10 m-12.5 m high), lightning finials and monopoles (c.20 m high). The overall compound is surrounded by a c.2.6 m high palisade fence. The proposed substation will serve the data centre proposed under concurrent application Reg. Ref. FW21A/0151;

(2) The underground cable (Cable No. 1) will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown Substation extending south and then west along the private road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry. The route terminates at a proposed joint bay on the existing Corduff cable route. The underground cable (Cable No. 2) will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown Substation Compound / series coil extending south across the internal road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry. The route terminates at a proposed joint bay on the existing Finglas cable route. Removal of the redundant sections of the 220 kV Corduff cables and 220 kV Finglas cables serving the existing AIS bay to Huntstown Power Station. The underground cable (Cable No. 3) will follow a route originating at the Mooretown GIS Substation extending south and then west to the adjacent existing ESB Huntstown A AIS station. The route terminates in the ESB Huntstown A AIS Station. The underground cable (Cable No. 4) will follow a route originating at the Mooretown GIS Substation extending south and then west to the adjacent existing Huntstown B AIS station. The route terminates in the ESB Huntstown B AIS Station;

(3) The development includes all associated and ancillary site development and construction works, services provision, drainage works, connections to the substations, all internal road/footpath access routes, landscaping and boundary treatment works, vehicular access onto the private road to the south of the site and provision of 9 no. car parking spaces in the overall compound.

The proposed development includes the infilling a section of the existing land drain along the western side of the site and replacing with a 900mmø pipe. This has also been proposed under the concurrent application data storage facility application. This existing land drain flows south to north. This replacement pipe has been designed in accordance with OPW Guidelines.

The above mentioned drainage ditch adjacent to the Huntstown Power Facility is intermittently hydraulically linked via the Huntstown Stream depending on flow rates and rainfall.

The Huntstown Stream leads to the Ward River c. 6.6km downstream and the Ward River discharges to the sea at Malahide Estuary over 15 river km downstream of the site. Therefore, the proposed development site has limited connectivity to the Malahide Estuary SAC or SPA.

Figure 1 shows the Proposed Development location and Figure 2 shows a detailed view of the Proposed Development boundary on recent aerial photography. Figure 3 shows the layout of the Proposed Development.

Figure 1. Showing the Proposed Development location in Huntstown, Co. Dublin.

Figure 2. Showing the Proposed Development boundary on recent aerial photography.

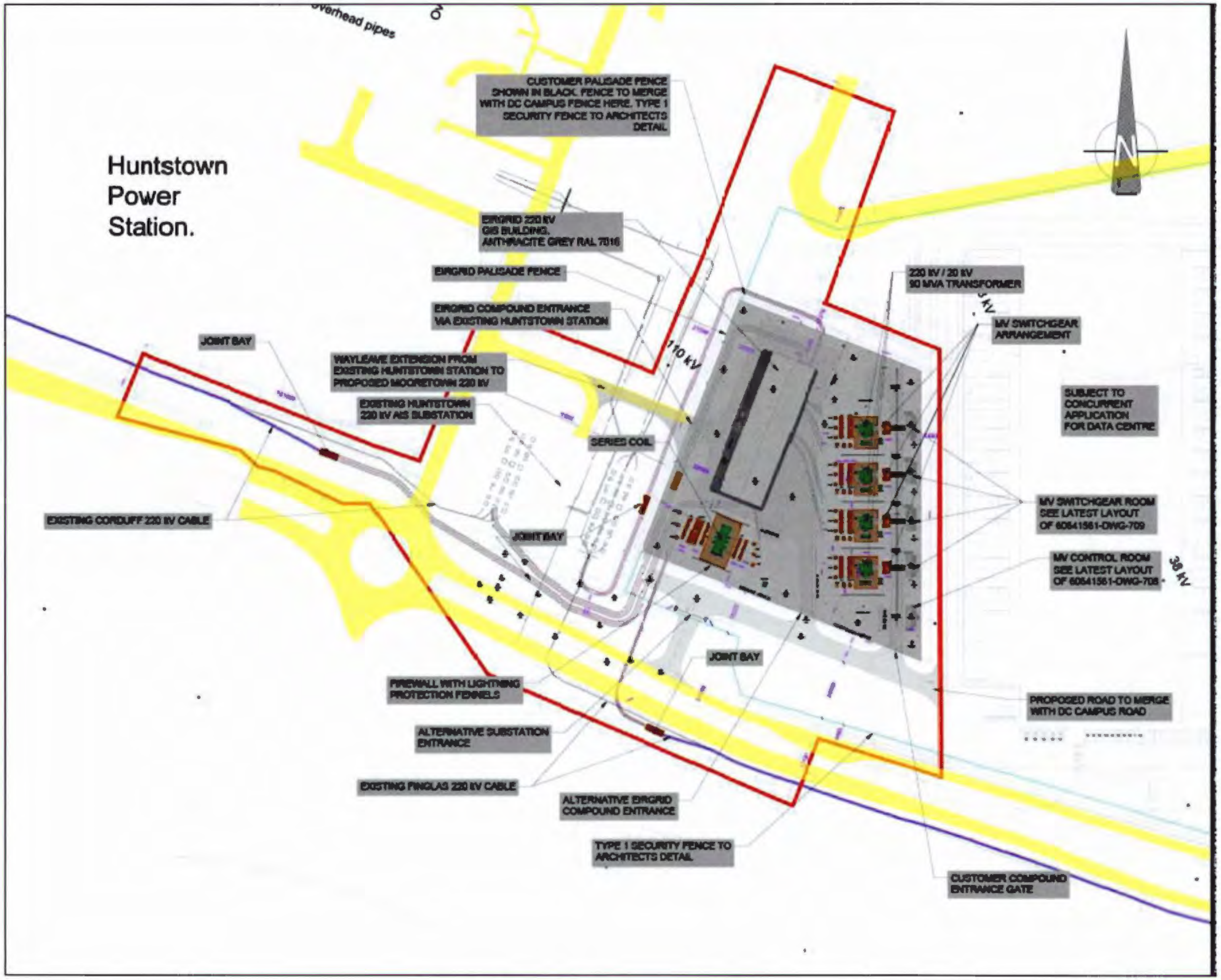

Figure 3. Plan of the Proposed Development.

4. Identification of Natura 2000 Sites

4.1. Description of Natura Sites Potentially Affected

Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2009) Guidance on Appropriate Assessment recommends an assessment of European sites within a Zone of Influence (ZoI) of 15km. This distance is a guidance only and a zone of influence of a proposed development is the geographical area over which it could affect the receiving environment in a way that could have significant effects on the Qualifying Interests of a European site. This should be established on a case-by-case basis using the Source- Pathway-Receptor framework and not by arbitrary distances (such as 15 km).

The Zone of Influence may be determined by connectivity to the Proposed Development in terms of:

- Nature, scale, timing and duration of works and possible impacts, nature and size of excavations, storage of materials, flat/sloping sites;
- Distance and nature of pathways (dilution and dispersion; intervening 'buffer' lands, roads etc.); and
- Sensitivity and location of ecological features.

The potential for source pathway receptor connectivity is firstly identified and detailed information is then provided on sites with connectivity. European sites that are located within 15km of the Proposed Development are listed in Table 1 and presented in Figures 4 and 5, below.

Table 1 European Sites located within 15km or the potential Zone of Influence[1] of the Proposed Development.

Site Code	Site name	Distance (km)[2]
000199	Baldoyle Bay SAC	11.94
000205	Malahide Estuary SAC	9.76
000206	North Dublin Bay SAC	10.82
000208	Rogerstown Estuary SAC	12.83
000210	South Dublin Bay SAC	11.03
001398	Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC	11.83
004006	North Bull Island SPA	10.82
004015	Rogerstown Estuary SPA	13.44
004016	Baldoyle Bay SPA	11.97
004024	South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA	8.39
004025	Malahide Estuary SPA	9.81

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[1] All European sites potentially connected irrespective of the nature or scale of the Proposed Development.

[2] Distances indicated are the closest geographical distance between the proposed Project and the European site boundary, as made available by the NPWS. Connectivity along hydrological pathways may be significantly greater.

Spatial boundary data on the Natura 2000 network was extracted from the NPWS website (www.npws.ie) on the 1 June 2021.

The large deep drainage ditch adjacent to the Huntstown Power Facility is intermittently hydraulically linked via the Huntstown Stream depending on rainfall and flow rates.

The Huntstown Stream leads to the Ward River c. 6.6km downstream and the Ward River discharges to the sea at Malahide Estuary over 15 river km downstream of the site. Therefore, the proposed development site has limited connectivity to the Malahide Estuary SAC or SPA.

The Qualifying Interests (QIs) and Special Conservation Interests (SCIs) of the European sites in the vicinity of the Proposed Development are provided in Table 2 below.

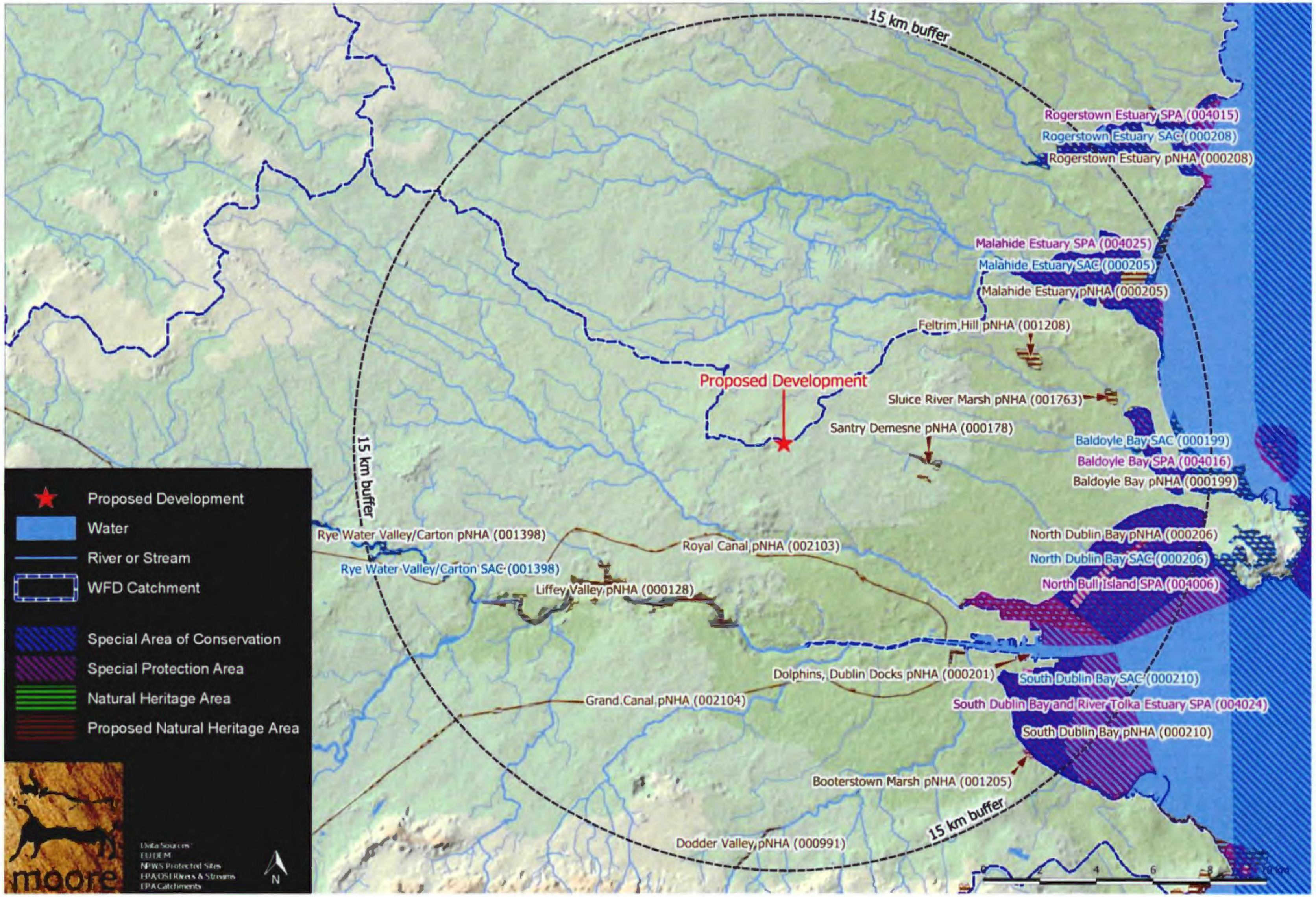
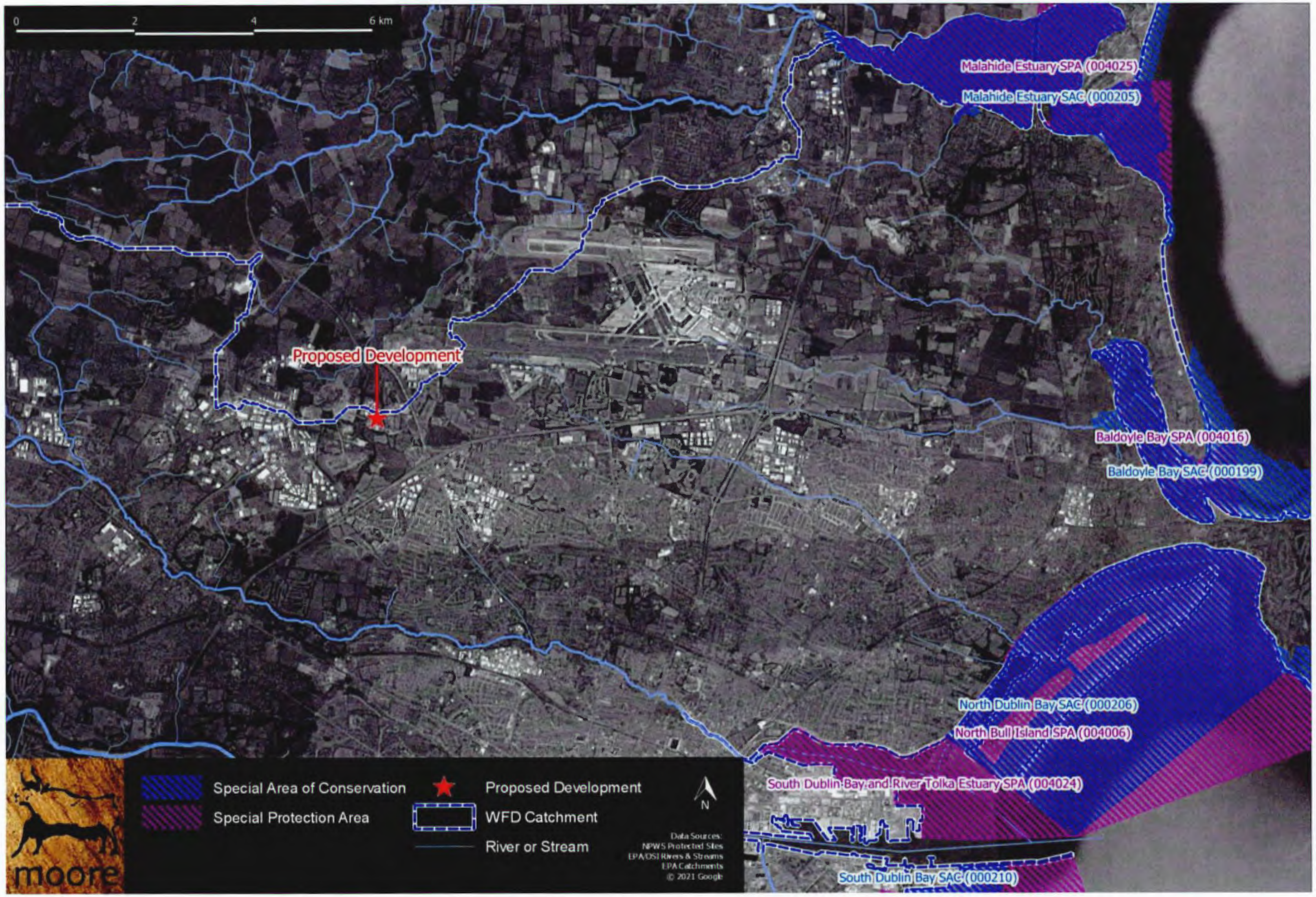


Figure 4. Showing European sites and NHAs/pNHAs within 15km of the Proposed Development.



Data Sources:
NPWS Protected Sites
EPA/OSI Rivers & Streams
EPA Catchments
© 2021 Google

Figure 5. Detailed view of European sites in the vicinity of the Proposed Development.

Table 2 Identification of relevant European sites using Source-Pathway-Receptor model and compilation of information QIs and conservation objectives.

European site name & Site code	Location Relative to the Proposed Development Site	Connectivity – Source-Pathway-Receptor	Considered further in Screening – Y/N
Baldoyle Bay SAC (000199) 4 Qualifying Interests NPWS (2012) Conservation Objectives: Baldoyle Bay SAC 000199. Version 1.0. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	11.94km to the east of the Proposed Development	No There are no pathways or connectivity to the habitats of this site.	N
Malahide Estuary SAC (000205) 7 Qualifying Interests Including Priority Habitat – Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: Malahide Estuary SAC 000205. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	9.76km to the northeast of the Proposed Development	No The significant distance between the proposed development site and any European Sites, and the very weak and indirect ecological pathway is such that the proposal will not result in any likely changes to the European sites that comprise part of the Natura 2000 network in Malahide Estuary.	N
North Dublin Bay SAC (000206) 10 Qualifying Interests Including Priority Habitat – [2130] Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: North Dublin Bay SAC 000206. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	10.82km to the southwest of the Proposed Development	No There are no pathways or connectivity to the habitats or species of this site.	N
Rogerstown Estuary SAC (000208) 7 Qualifying Interests Including Priority Habitat – Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130] NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: Rogerstown Estuary SAC 000208. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	12.83km to the northeast of the Proposed Development	No There are no pathways or connectivity to the habitats of this species.	N

European site name & Site code	**Location Relative to the Proposed Development Site**	**Connectivity – Source-Pathway-Receptor**	**Considered further in Screening – Y/N**
South Dublin Bay SAC (000210) Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140] NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay SAC 000210. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	11.03km to the southeast of the Proposed Development	No There are no pathways or connectivity to the habitats of this species.	N
Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC (001398) 3 Qualifying Interests Including Priority Habitats – [7220] Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*) NPWS (2021) Conservation objectives for Rye Water Valley/Carton SAC [001398]. Generic Version 8.0. Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage	11.83km to the southwest of the Proposed Development	No There are no pathways or connectivity to the habitats of this species.	N
North Bull Island SPA (004006) 18 SCI's NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives: North Bull Island SPA 004006. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	10.82km to the southeast of the Proposed Development	No Due to distance and the lack of any relevant ex-situ factors of significance to these species or habitat.	N
Rogerstown Estuary SPA (004015) 12 SCI's NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: Rogerstown Estuary SPA 004015. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	13.44km to the northeast of the Proposed Development	No Due to distance and the lack of any relevant ex-situ factors of significance to these species or habitat.	N
Baldoyle Bay SPA (004016) 7 SCI's NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: Baldoyle Bay SPA 004016. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	11.97km to the east of the Proposed Development	No Due to distance and the lack of any relevant ex-situ factors of significance to these species or habitat.	N

European site name & Site code	Location Relative to the Proposed Development Site	Connectivity – Source-Pathway-Receptor	Considered further in Screening – Y/N
South Dublin and River Tolka Estuary SPA (004024) 14 SCI's NPWS (2015) Conservation Objectives: South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA 004024. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	8.39km to the southeast of the Proposed Development	No Due to distance and the lack of any relevant ex-situ factors of significance to these species or habitat.	N
Malahide Estuary SPA (004025) 15 SCI's NPWS (2013) Conservation Objectives: Malahide Estuary SPA 004025. Version 1. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.	9.81km to the northeast of the Proposed Development	No The significant distance between the proposed development site and any European Sites, and the very weak and indirect ecological pathway is such that the proposal will not result in any likely changes to the European sites that comprise part of the Natura 2000 network in Malahide Estuary.	N

4.2. Ecological Network Supporting Natura 2000 Sites

An analysis of the proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHA) and designated Natural Heritage Areas (NHA) in terms of their role in supporting the species using Natura 2000 sites was undertaken. It was assumed that these supporting roles mainly related to mobile fauna such as mammals and birds which may use pNHAs and NHAs as "stepping stones" between Natura 2000 sites.

Article 10 of the Habitats Directive and the Habitats Regulations 2011 place a high degree of importance on such non-Natura 2000 areas as features that connect the Natura 2000 network. Features such as ponds, woodlands and important hedgerows were taken into account during the preparation of this AA Screening report .

The NHAs and pNHAs identified in Figure 4 are either associated with the Malahide Estuary or located in outside the Zone of Influence. It has been established that there is limited connectivity to Malahide Estuary. Therefore, there are no areas of supporting habitat that will be affected by the Proposed Development.

5. Identification of Potential Impacts & Assessment of Significance

The Proposed Development is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the sites considered in the assessment and therefore potential impacts must be identified and considered.

5.1. Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

The large deep drainage ditch adjacent to the Huntstown Power Facility at the centre of the proposed development area is intermittently hydraulically linked via the Huntstown Stream depending on flow rates.

The Huntstown Stream leads to the Ward River c. 6.6km downstream and the Ward River discharges to the sea at Malahide Estuary over 15 river km downstream of the site. Therefore, the proposed development site has limited connectivity to the Malahide Estuary SAC or SPA.

There is no connectivity to the majority of European sites within or outside the guideline 15km potential Zone of Influence and connectivity to Malahide Estuary is intermittent and distant.

The consideration of all potential direct and indirect impacts that may result in significant effects on the conservation objectives of a European site, taking into account the size and scale of the Proposed Development are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects.

Identification of all potential direct and indirect impacts that may result in significant effects on the conservation objectives of a European site, taking into account the size and scale of the project.	
Impacts:	**Significance of Impacts:**
Construction phase e.g. Vegetation clearance Demolition Surface water runoff from soil excavation/infill/landscaping (including borrow pits) Dust, noise, vibration Lighting disturbance Impact on groundwater/dewatering Storage of excavated/construction materials	The significant distance between the proposed development site and any European Sites, and the very weak and indirect ecological pathway is such that the proposal will not result in any likely changes to the European sites that comprise part of the Natura 2000 network in Malahide Estuary.

Access to site Pests	
Operational phase e.g. Direct emission to air and water Surface water runoff containing contaminant or sediment Lighting disturbance Noise/vibration Changes to water/groundwater due to drainage or abstraction Presence of people, vehicles and activities Physical presence of structures (e.g. collision risks) Potential for accidents or incidents	All foul and surface water runoff, once the facility is operational, will be contained on site and discharged to urban drainage systems. There is no real likelihood of any significant effects on European Sites in the wider catchment area. The facility is located at a distance of removal such that there will be no disturbance to qualifying interest species in any European sites.
In-combination/Other	No likely significant in-combination effects are identified.
Describe any likely changes to the European site:	
Examples of the type of changes to give consideration to include: Reduction or fragmentation of habitat area Disturbance to QI species Habitat or species fragmentation Reduction or fragmentation in species density Changes in key indicators of conservation status value (water quality etc.) Changes to areas of sensitivity or threats to QI Interference with the key relationships that define the structure or ecological function of the site Climate change	None. The Proposed Development site is not located adjacent or within a European site, therefore there is no risk of habitat loss or fragmentation or any effects on QI species directly or ex-situ. It can be noted that the habitat type recorded during fieldwork and distance from the coastal SPAs do not present opportunities to support the bird species (predominantly waders) for which the Malahide Estuary or any other SPA is designated.

Are 'mitigation' measures necessary to reach a conclusion that likely significant effects can be ruled out at screening?	
No	While best practice construction methods may be included in the EIAR these are not required to avoid or reduce any effects on a European site. These measures are not relied upon to reach a conclusion of no likely significant effects on any European site.

On the basis of the information supplied, which is considered adequate to undertake a screening determination and having regard to:

- the nature and scale of the proposed development on fully serviced lands,
- the intervening land uses and distance from European sites,
- the lack of direct connections with regard to the Source-Pathway-Receptor model,

It may be concluded that the proposed development, individually or in-combination with other plans or projects, would not be likely to have a significant effect on the above listed European sites or any other European site, in view of the said sites' conservation objectives.

5.2. Assessment of Potential In-Combination Effects

In-combination effects are changes in the environment that result from numerous human-induced, small-scale alterations. In-combination effects can be thought of as occurring through two main pathways: first, through persistent additions or losses of the same materials or resource, and second, through the compounding effects as a result of the coming together of two or more effects.

As part of the Screening for an Appropriate Assessment, in addition to the Proposed Development, other relevant plans and projects in the area must also be considered at this stage. This step aims to identify at this early stage any possible significant in-combination effects of the Proposed Development with other such plans and projects on European sites.

A review of the National Planning Application Database was undertaken. The first stage of this review confirmed that there were no data outages in the area where the Proposed Development is located. The database was then queried for developments granted planning permission within 500m of the Proposed Development within the last three years, these are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Planning applications granted permission in the vicinity of the Proposed Development.

Planning Ref.	Description of development	Comments
F17A/0436	Revisions to existing Hawk House (Unit 4) granted under F07A/0389.	No potential for in-combination effects given the scale and location of the project.
F17A/0728	The construction of a single storey unit for industrial and/or warehouse use with ancillary two storey offices.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
F17A/0769	Development will consist of the construction of two single storey units for industrial and/or warehousing use with ancillary two storey offices.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW18A/0038	Amendments to previously approved application (ref FW14A/0162) which consisted of demolition of existing 2no. two storey semi-detached dwellings, construction of 2 detached dwellings.	No potential for in-combination effects given the scale and location of the project.
FW18A/0082	The development is a wastewater treatment plant.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
F18A/0139	The construction of an extension to internal access road from Maple Avenue with associated works including public lighting and the development of 2 no. plots generally for industrial, warehouse, storage and logistic use.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW18A/0159	Planning Permission is sought for an increase in the annual volume of waste to be imported to the permitted bioenergy plant at Huntstown, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11. The proposed increase is 9,900 tonnes, which would take the permitted volume from 90,000 tonnes to 99,900 tonnes.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
F18A/0683	Permission for a new shed (floor area 180m^2) for horticultural related uses and ancillary works including new vehicular entrance.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW19A/0015	The development will consist of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) which will include up to 9 no. containerised battery storage modules (up to 14m length, 2.44m wide and 2.9m high) and ancillary equipment including up to: 9 no transformers (2.5m wide and 2.9m high), 7 no. power conditioning unit blocks (8m length and 1.5m wide), 1 no. power conditioning unit block (5m length by 5m wide), 9 no. switchgear units (1.5m length, 1.5m wide and 1.6m high), a sub-station container (4.5m length, 3.0m wide and 3.0m high) and all other associated site development works as required to facilitate the development.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW19A/0053	The proposed development consists of amendments to Planning Permission reference F17A/0769 as granted.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any

Planning Ref.	Description of development	Comments
		Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW19A/0143	The construction of 2 no. Single-Storey Units for industrial and/or Warehouse use with ancillary Two-Storey offices.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW19A/0170	Construction of a two storey unit for training facility use, with ancillary offices.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW19A/0185	Construction of a two storey unit for training facility use, with ancillary offices.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
F19A/0218	Amendments to Planning Permission reference F17A/0769 as granted.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW20A/0021	The development will consist of storage and logistic facilities comprising yards, warehouses, workshops and ancillary offices at Plots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 and amendment to permitted development (Reg. Ref. FW19A/0101 and F18A/0139) at Plot 8 and internal road network at Dublin Inland Port.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW20A/0044	The proposed development consists of amendments to Planning Permission F17A/0769 as granted. The amendments are as follows to unit 2: high level building signage to the east and west facing facades along the M2 and R135 respectively.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW20A/0045	The proposed development consists of amendments to Planning Permission reference F17A/0769 as granted. The amendments relate only to Unit 1 of the permitted development.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW20A/0097	Fingal County Council. Dublin Port Company intends to apply for planning permission for development and amendments to development permitted under Reg. Ref. F18A/0139 /, ABP Ref. 302361 – 18 as amended.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW21A/0144 Concurrent Application	The proposed development, as described in the public notices, consists of the installation of electrical infrastructure between Finglas substation and Huntstown Power Station to facilitate the retirement of existing Electricity Supply Board overhead powerlines and facilitate site clearance for the future development of a data centre and substation (subject to separate planning application).	The concurrent adjacent applications have been assessed by Moore |Group and reports for AA Screening report found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site. No in-combination effects are predicted.
FW21A/0151	The proposal comprises the demolition of two residential properties fronting the R135 (North Road), and the development of 2 no. data hall	The concurrent adjacent applications have been assessed by Moore |Group and reports for AA Screening report found that the proposed

Planning Ref.	Description of development	Comments
Concurrent Application	buildings arranged over three storeys and associated structures and infrastructure. The development will be accessed from the R135 (North Road) from the east. An emergency/secondary entrance will be provided via the Roadstone Huntstown Quarry and Huntstown Power Station access road to the south-west. Temporary access for construction works and to enable a phased delivery of the development is proposed through an existing site entrance off the North Road. Associated structures and infrastructure including water treatment facility, sprinkler tanks, external plant equipment, emergency generators and diesel fuel storage, vehicular access roads, car and bicycle parking, attenuation ponds and sustainable urban drainage measures, underground foul and storm water drainage network, associated landscaping and boundary treatment works.	development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site. No in-combination effects are predicted.

There are no predicted in-combination effects given that the reasons discussed in the 'Comments' column of Table 4 above and given that the Proposed Development is unlikely to have any adverse effects on the Malahide Estuary European sites.

The Fingal County Development Plan in complying with the requirements of the Habitats Directive requires that all Projects and Plans that could affect the Natura 2000 sites in the same zone of impact of the Proposed Development site would be initially screened for Appropriate Assessment and if requiring Stage 2 AA, that appropriate employable mitigation measures would be put in place to avoid, reduce or ameliorate negative impacts. In this way any, in-combination impacts with Plans or Projects for the proposed development area and surrounding townlands in which the proposed development site is located, would be avoided.

The listed developments have been granted permission in most cases with conditions relating to sustainable development by the consenting authority in compliance with the relevant Local Authority Development Plan and in compliance with the Local Authority requirement for regard to the Habitats Directive. The development cannot have received planning permission without having met the consenting authority requirement in this regard. There are no predicted in-combination effects given that it is predicted that the Proposed Development will have no effect on any European site.

Any new applications for the Proposed Development area will be assessed on a case by case basis *initially* by Fingal County Council which will determine the requirement for AA Screening as per the requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.

6. Conclusion

The significant distance between the proposed development site and any European Sites, and the very weak and indirect ecological pathway is such that the proposal will not result in any likely changes to the European sites that comprise part of the Natura 2000 network in Malahide Estuary.

There are no predicted effects on any European sites given:

- The distance between the Proposed Development and any European Sites, approximately 8.08km (this increases to over 15km when considering the river network);
- The Proposed Development is to be connected to the existing public sewer network for the treatment of wastewater.
- There are no predicted emissions to air, water or the environment during the construction or operational phases that would result in significant effects.

It has been objectively concluded by Moore Group Environmental Services that:

1. The Proposed Development is not directly connected with, or necessary to the conservation management of the European sites considered in this assessment.
2. The Proposed Development is unlikely to either directly or indirectly significantly affect the Qualifying interests or Conservation Objectives of the European sites considered in this assessment.
3. The Proposed Development, alone or in combination with other projects, is not likely to have significant effects on the European sites considered in this assessment in view of their conservation objectives.
4. It is possible to conclude that significant effects can be excluded at the screening stage.

It can be *excluded*, on the basis of objective information and in the absence of mitigation measures, that the Proposed Development, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site.

An appropriate assessment is not, therefore, required.

A finding of no significant effects report is presented in Appendix A in accordance with the EU Commission's methodological guidance (European Commission, 2002).

7. References

Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2010) Guidance on Appropriate Assessment of Plans and Projects in Ireland (as amended February 2010).

European Commission (2000) Managing Natura 2000 sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC.

European Commission Environment DG (2002) Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43EEC. European Commission, Brussels.

European Commission (2007) Guidance document on Article 6(4) of the 'Habitats Directive '92/43/EEC: Clarification of the concepts of: alternative solutions, imperative reasons of overriding public interests, compensatory measures, overall coherence and opinion of the Commission. European Commission, Brussels.

European Commission (2018) Managing Natura 2000 sites: the provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC.

NPWS (2019) The Status of EU Protected Habitats and Species in Ireland. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin.

NPWS (2021) National Parks and Wildlife Service Metadata available online at https://www.npws.ie/maps-and-data

Office-of-the-Planning-Regulator (2021) Appropriate Assessment Screening for Development Management OPR Practice Note PN01. March 2021

Appendix A

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS REPORT

Finding no significant effects report matrix

Name of project or plan

Huntstown Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) Substation and Underground Cables

Name and location of the Natura 2000 site(s)

A large deep drainage ditch adjacent to the Huntstown Power Facility is intermittently hydraulically linked via the Huntstown Stream depending on rainfall and flow rates eventually leading north converging with several other streams to the Ward River, which flows into northeast to Malahide Estuary over 15 river km downstream. Therefore, the proposed development site has limited connectivity to the Malahide Estuary SAC or SPA.

Description of the project or plan

The underground transmission lines (4 no.) will connect the proposed 220 kV GIS Mooretown Substation serving the data hall development proposed under concurrent application (Reg. Ref. FW21A/0151) located on lands adjacent to Huntstown Power Station, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11 with the 220 kV Finglas cable route located to the south of the site on the private road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry, with the 220 kV Corduff cable route located to the west of the site and just north of the private road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry and to the existing Huntstown 220 kV AIS station to the west via 220 kV cables to the Huntstown A and Huntstown B circuits. The four proposed transmission cables cover a distance of between c.125m and c.300m each between the proposed substation and the adjacent connection points.

The proposed development will consist of the following:

(1) Construction of a 2 storey 220 kV Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation known as 'Mooretown' comprising switchgear floor, cable pit/entry room, generator room, relay room, battery room, workshop, toilet, store room, mess room, hoist space, stair cores and circulation areas (c.2,068 sqm total gross floor area) with an overall height of c.17m located within an overall EirGrid and Customer compound (c.11,231 sqm in area). Lightning electrodes are attached to the roof of the substation building resulting in an overall height of c.20m. The compound includes 4 no. 220/20 kV transformers, 4 no. 20 kV switchgear buildings and 1 no. 20 kV control room buildings (c.5 m high and c. 35.5 sqm in area each), 220 kV series coil (equipment), fire walls (ranging from c.10 m-12.5 m high), lightning finials and monopoles (c.20 m high). The overall compound is surrounded by a c.2.6 m high palisade fence. The proposed substation will serve the data centre proposed under concurrent application Reg. Ref. FW21A/0151;

(2) The underground cable (Cable No. 1) will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown Substation extending south and then west along the private road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry. The route terminates at a proposed joint bay on the existing Corduff cable route. The underground cable (Cable No. 2) will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown Substation Compound / series coil extending south across the internal road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry. The route terminates at a proposed joint bay on the existing Finglas cable route. Removal of the redundant sections of the 220 kV Corduff cables and 220 kV Finglas cables serving the existing AIS bay to Huntstown Power Station. The underground cable (Cable No. 3) will follow a route originating at the Mooretown GIS Substation extending south and then west to the adjacent existing ESB Huntstown A AIS station. The route terminates in the ESB Huntstown A AIS Station. The underground cable (Cable No. 4) will follow a route originating at the Mooretown GIS Substation extending south and then west to the adjacent existing Huntstown B AIS station. The route terminates in the ESB Huntstown B AIS Station;

(3) The development includes all associated and ancillary site development and construction works, services provision, drainage works, connections to the substations, all internal road/footpath access routes, landscaping and boundary treatment works, vehicular access onto the private road to the south of the site and provision of 9 no. car parking spaces in the overall compound.

The proposed development includes the infilling a section of the existing land drain along the western side of the site and replacing with a 900mmø pipe. This has also been proposed under the concurrent application data storage facility application. This existing land drain flows south to north. This replacement pipe has been designed in accordance with OPW Guidelines.

The Huntstown Stream leads to the Ward River c. 6.6km downstream and the Ward River discharges to the sea at Malahide Estuary over 15 river km downstream of the site. Therefore, the proposed development site has limited connectivity to the Malahide Estuary SAC or SPA.

Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site(s)

No

Are there other projects or plans that together with the projects or plan being assessed could affect the site

A review of the National Planning Application Database was undertaken. The first stage of this review confirmed that there were no data outages in the area where the Proposed Development is located. The database was then queried for developments granted planning permission within 500m of the Proposed Development within the last three years, these are presented in the Table below.

Planning applications granted permission in the vicinity of the Proposed Development.

Planning Ref.	Description of development	Comments
F17A/0436	Revisions to existing Hawk House (Unit 4) granted under F07A/0389.	No potential for in-combination effects given the scale and location of the project.
F17A/0728	The construction of a single storey unit for industrial and/or warehouse use with ancillary two storey offices.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
F17A/0769	Development will consist of the construction of two single storey units for industrial and/or warehousing use with ancillary two storey offices.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW18A/0038	Amendments to previously approved application (ref FW14A/0162) which consisted of demolition of existing 2no. two storey semi-detached dwellings, construction of 2 detached dwellings.	No potential for in-combination effects given the scale and location of the project.
FW18A/0082	The development is a wastewater treatment plant.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
F18A/0139	The construction of an extension to internal access road from Maple Avenue with associated works including public lighting and the development of 2 no. plots generally for industrial, warehouse, storage and logistic use.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW18A/0159	Planning Permission is sought for an increase in the annual volume of waste to be imported to the permitted bioenergy plant at Huntstown, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11. The proposed increase is 9,900 tonnes, which would take the permitted volume from 90,000 tonnes to 99,900 tonnes.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
F18A/0683	Permission for a new shed (floor area 180m²) for horticultural related uses and ancillary works including new vehicular entrance.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any

Planning Ref.	Description of development	Comments
		Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW19A/0015	The development will consist of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) which will include up to 9 no. containerised battery storage modules (up to 14m length, 2.44m wide and 2.9m high) and ancillary equipment including up to: 9 no transformers (2.5m wide and 2.9m high), 7 no. power conditioning unit blocks (8m length and 1.5m wide), 1 no. power conditioning unit block (5m length by 5m wide), 9 no. switchgear units (1.5m length, 1.5m wide and 1.6m high), a sub-station container (4.5m length, 3.0m wide and 3.0m high) and all other associated site development works as required to facilitate the development.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW19A/0053	The proposed development consists of amendments to Planning Permission reference F17A/0769 as granted.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW19A/0143	The construction of 2 no. Single-Storey Units for industrial and/or Warehouse use with ancillary Two-Storey offices.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW19A/0170	Construction of a two storey unit for training facility use, with ancillary offices.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW19A/0185	Construction of a two storey unit for training facility use, with ancillary offices.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
F19A/0218	Amendments to Planning Permission reference F17A/0769 as granted.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW20A/0021	The development will consist of storage and logistic facilities comprising yards, warehouses, workshops and ancillary offices at Plots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 and amendment to permitted development (Reg. Ref. FW19A/0101 and F18A/0139) at Plot 8 and internal road network at Dublin Inland Port.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW20A/0044	The proposed development consists of amendments to Planning Permission F17A/0769 as granted. The amendments are as follows to unit 2: high level building signage to the east and west facing facades along the M2 and R135 respectively.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW20A/0045	The proposed development consists of amendments to Planning Permission reference F17A/0769 as granted. The amendments relate only to Unit 1 of the permitted development.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.

Planning Ref.	Description of development	Comments
FW20A/0097	Fingal County Council. Dublin Port Company intends to apply for planning permission for development and amendments to development permitted under Reg. Ref. F18A/0139 /, ABP Ref. 302361 – 18 as amended.	The Appropriate Assessment Screening report with this application found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site.
FW21A/0144 Concurrent Application	The proposed development, as described in the public notices, consists of the installation of electrical infrastructure between Finglas substation and Huntstown Power Station to facilitate the retirement of existing Electricity Supply Board overhead powerlines and facilitate site clearance for the future development of a data centre and substation (subject to separate planning application).	The concurrent adjacent application has been assessed by Moore |Group and reports for AA Screening report found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site. No in-combination effects are predicted.
FW21A/0151 Concurrent Application	The proposal comprises the demolition of two residential properties fronting the R135 (North Road), and the development of 2 no. data hall buildings arranged over three storeys and associated structures and infrastructure. The development will be accessed from the R135 (North Road) from the east. An emergency/secondary entrance will be provided via the Roadstone Huntstown Quarry and Huntstown Power Station access road to the south-west. Temporary access for construction works and to enable a phased delivery of the development is proposed through an existing site entrance off the North Road. Associated structures and infrastructure including water treatment facility, sprinkler tanks, external plant equipment, emergency generators and diesel fuel storage, vehicular access roads, car and bicycle parking, attenuation ponds and sustainable urban drainage measures, underground foul and storm water drainage network, associated landscaping and boundary treatment works.	The concurrent adjacent applications have been assessed by Moore |Group and reports for AA Screening report found that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on any Natura 2000 site within a 15km radius of the subject site. No in-combination effects are predicted.

There are no predicted in-combination effects given that the reasons discussed in the 'Comments' column of the Table above and given that the Proposed Development is unlikely to have any adverse effects on the Malahide Estuary European sites.

The Fingal County Development Plan in complying with the requirements of the Habitats Directive requires that all Projects and Plans that could affect the Natura 2000 sites in the same zone of impact of the Proposed Development site would be initially screened for Appropriate Assessment and if requiring Stage 2 AA, that appropriate employable mitigation measures would be put in place to avoid, reduce or ameliorate negative impacts. In this way any, in-combination impacts with Plans or Projects for the proposed development area and surrounding townlands in which the proposed development site is located, would be avoided.

The listed developments have been granted permission in most cases with conditions relating to sustainable development by the consenting authority in compliance with the relevant Local Authority Development Plan and in compliance with the Local Authority requirement for regard to the Habitats Directive. The development cannot have received planning permission without having met the consenting authority requirement in this regard. There are no predicted in-combination effects given that it is predicted that the Proposed Development will have no effect on any European site.

Any new applications for the Proposed Development area will be assessed on a case by case basis by *initially* Fingal County Council which will determine the requirement for AA Screening as per the requirements of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive.

THE ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS

Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 site.

The Huntstown Stream leads to the Ward River c. 6.6km downstream and the Ward River discharges to the sea at Malahide Estuary over 15 river km downstream of the site. Therefore, the proposed development site has limited connectivity to the Malahide Estuary SAC or SPA.

Explain why these effects are not considered significant.

The significant distance between the proposed development site and any European Sites, and the very weak and indirect ecological pathway is such that the proposal will not result in any likely changes to the European sites that comprise part of the Natura 2000 network in Malahide Estuary.

There are no predicted effects on any European sites given:

- The distance between the Proposed Development and any European Sites, approximately 8.08km (this increases to over 15km when considering the river network);
- The Proposed Development is to be connected to the existing public sewer network for the treatment of wastewater.
- There are no predicted emissions to air, water or the environment during the construction or operational phases that would result in significant effects.

List of agencies consulted: provide contact name and telephone or e-mail address

The requirement for Appropriate Assessment Screening was determined during pre-planning discussion with Fingal County Council.

Response to consultation

N/A.

DATA COLLECTED TO CARRY OUT THE ASSESSMENT

Who carried out the assessment

Moore Group Environmental Services.

Sources of data

NPWS database of designated sites at www.npws.ie

National Biodiversity Data Centre database http://maps.biodiversityireland.ie

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Level of assessment completed

Desktop Assessment. Fieldwork was carried out as part of the EIA process.

Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed

An Bord Pleanála web portal.

OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

The significant distance between the proposed development site and any European Sites, and the very weak and indirect ecological pathway is such that the proposal will not result in any likely changes to the European sites that comprise part of the Natura 2000 network in Malahide Estuary.

There are no predicted effects on any European sites given:

- The distance between the Proposed Development and any European Sites, approximately 8.08km (this increases to over 15km when considering the river network);
- The Proposed Development is to be connected to the existing public sewer network for the treatment of wastewater.
- There are no predicted emissions to air, water or the environment during the construction or operational phases that would result in significant effects.

It has been objectively concluded by Moore Group Environmental Services that:

1. The Proposed Development is not directly connected with, or necessary to the conservation management of the European sites considered in this assessment.
2. The Proposed Development is unlikely to either directly or indirectly significantly affect the Qualifying interests or Conservation Objectives of the European sites considered in this assessment.
3. The Proposed Development, alone or in combination with other projects, is not likely to have significant effects on the European sites considered in this assessment in view of their conservation objectives.
4. It is possible to conclude that significant effects can be excluded at the screening stage.

It can be *excluded*, on the basis of objective information and absence of mitigation measures, that the Proposed Development, individually or in combination with other plans or projects, will have a significant effect on a European site.

An appropriate assessment is not, therefore, required.

APPENDIX II 8.2

BAT SURVEY REPORT

Prepared by

Eire Ecology

BAT SURVEY REPORT

Proposed Datacentre Development on lands adjacent to Huntstown Power Station, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11.

APRIL 2021
HUNTSTOWN POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Eire Ecology, Moyglass, Loughrea, Co. Galway

Tel +353 (085) 1179428 www.EireEcology.ie

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

This report details the finding of a bat survey completed to accompany the planning application for two no. data hall buildings arranged over 3 storeys and associated structures and infrastructure include including water treatment facility, sprinkler tanks, diesel generators and diesel fuel storage, associated plant, vehicular access roads, car and bicycle parking, attenuation ponds and sustainable urban drainage measures, underground foul and storm water drainage network associated landscaping and boundary treatment works.

The Proposed Development site is c. 12.9 hectares of greenfield land including two residential properties fronting the R135 and located to the north west of the M50 orbital ring in the townland of Johnstown and Coldwinders, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11. The surrounding area is characterised by a variety of energy, industrial, commercial, quarrying, agricultural and residential uses. The subject site is generally bounded to the north by the Dogs Trust (Dog Rescue and Rehoming Charity), to the south by a vehicular entrance leading to the Huntstown Quarry and further south west by an Anaerobic Digestion Plant, to the east by the North Road (R135) and to the west by Huntstown Power Station.

The survey was undertaken in August 2019 and the survey focused on the arable crop fields bordered by mature tree lines and hedgerows. Due to the ongoing Covid-19 restrictions a detailed survey of the 2 no. occupied dwellings located on site has not been undertaken.This report aims to;

- Examine trees on site for their potential to host bat roosts
- Identify species of bats using the site.
- Examine potential feeding and commuting routes.
- Potential impacts of bats by the proposed development.

The surveys undertaken are in line with recommendations in Chapter 10 of the Bat Conservation Trust 'Good Practice Guidelines, 2nd edition, 2012' (BCT Guidelines 2012) and The Irish Wildlife Manual No. 25' (Kelleher, C. & Marnell, F. 2006). The survey was designed and carried out by John Curtin B.Sc. (Ent.). John has over five years' experience of carrying out bat surveys and has completed over 30 surveys during this time. John has also completed the Bat Conservation Ireland, Bat Detector Workshop and Bat Handling Workshop which are the standard training for the carrying out of bat surveys in Ireland. He follows the Bat Conservation Ireland 'Good Practice Guidelines '(Aughney *et al.*, 2008)'. In addition, John is an active member of Bat Conservation Ireland, which monitor bat populations in Ireland, and facilitate the education of bat communities to the public.

The site in question refers to arable crop fields bordered by mature treelines and hedgerows.

In order to assess the presence and activity of bats within the proposed development grounds, several surveys were conducted within the site. (See **Table 1-1**).

Table 1-1: Surveys completed

Date	**Survey type**
14/08/2019	At height prf tree survey
14th to the 15th August 2019	Dusk and dawn bat detector survey
15/08/2019	At height prf tree survey
15th to the 16th August 2019	Dusk and dawn bat detector survey
15th to the 30th of August 2019	Static detector survey

A thorough at height examination of the trees using high powered torch, a Seek Reveal XR FF thermal imaging device and an Ridgid CA-300 Inspection Camera (under Licence No: 137/2018) did not reveal the presence of roosting bats. Night time detector surveys and static monitoring showed bats use the site for feeding purposes. Rarer woodland bats such as Myotis species and Brown Long-eared bats do not frequently use the site.

2 DESKTOP STUDY

2.1 BATS IN IRELAND – LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION

There are two main pieces of legislation which cover wildlife protection in Ireland – the Wildlife Act and the Habitats Regulations. These are outlined below, with particular reference to the protection afforded to bat species in Ireland.

The Wildlife Acts 1976 and 2000

The primary pieces of national legislation for the protection of wildlife in Ireland are the Wildlife Act (1976) and the Wildlife [Amendment] Act (2000). All species of bats in Ireland are listed on Schedule 5 of the 1976 Act, and are therefore subject to the provisions of Section 23, which make it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a bat
- Possess or control any live or dead specimen or anything derived from a bat
- Wilfully interfere with any structure or place used for breeding or resting by a bat
- Wilfully interfere with a bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose

The Habitats Regulations 1997-2005

The EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive 1992) seeks to protect rare and vulnerable species and the habitats in which they are commonly found, and requires that appropriate monitoring of populations be undertaken. All bat species found in Ireland are listed under Annex IV of the Directive, while the lesser horseshoe bat is afforded further protection under Annex II. The Habitats Directive has been transposed into Irish law by the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997. All bat species are listed on the First Schedule and Section 23 of the regulations makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture or kill a bat
- Deliberately disturb a bat
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat

Provision is made in the Regulations for the Environment Minister to grant, in strictly specified circumstances set out in that Regulation, a derogation license permitting any of the above activities "where there is no satisfactory alternative and the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species to which the Habitats Directive relates at a favourable conservation status in their natural range".

2.2 SITE LOCATION

The proposed site lies approximately 50m east of the Huntstown power station whilst the R135 borders the site to the East (Grid Ref. E711657/ N741391). The site for the proposed development lies approximately 3.8km from the Royal Canal proposed National Heritage Area (site code: 002103) (see **Figure 2-1** below).

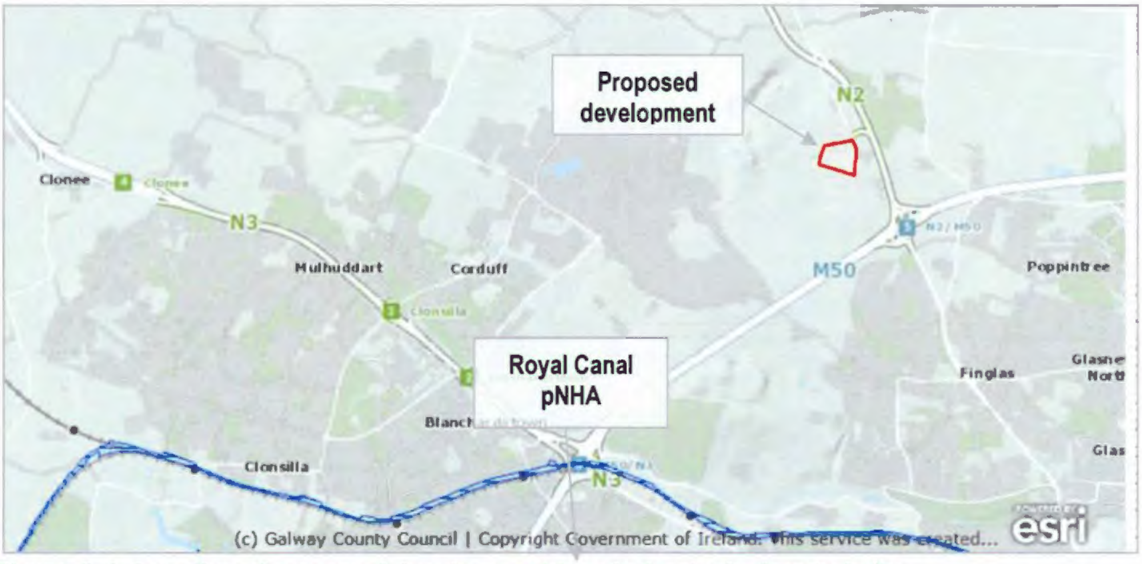


Figure 2-1: Location of proposed development in relation to designated site

Figure 2-2: Aerial of site

2.3 BAT SPECIES RECORDED IN THE SURROUNDING AREA

The NBDC database was consulted for details on bat records held for the site and the surroundings. The database was consulted on the 25/10/2019 for details on historical records from the site, the surrounding 2km (O14A) and the 10km hectad; O14. Results are outlined in **Table 2-1**. While no bat records were found with the 2km square O14A six of the nine confirmed resident bat species known to occur in Ireland have been recorded within the 10km hectad O14 the subject site resides in. A search for bat roosts found the closest roost to the site located some 4.6km to the east where an unidentified Pipistrelle was recorded from a tree roost. A Leisler's bats, Common and Soprano Pipistrelle roost can be found some 5.2km to the south west while a Pipistrelle roost can be found 6.16km to the south west.

Table 2-1: Irish bat species recorded in the O14 10km hectad

Scientific name	Common name	Date of last record	Designation	Distance from subject site
Myotis daubentonii	Daubenton's Bat	24/10/2005	EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV || Wildlife Acts	2.71km to the NE recorded during road transect
Myotis nattereri	Natterer's Bat	07/03/2006	EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV || Wildlife Acts	3.65km to the SW on the Tolka River
Nyctalus leisleri	Leisler's Bat	05/06/2012	EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV || Wildlife Acts	1.51km to the SW recorded during EIA survey
Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato	Pipistrelle	05/06/2012	EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV || Wildlife Acts	5.42km to the NE recorded during EIA survey
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Soprano Pipistrelle	05/06/2012	EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV || Wildlife Acts	1.51km to the SW recorded during EIA survey
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	16/08/2014	EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV || Wildlife Acts	1.51km to the SW recorded during EIA survey
Pipistrellus nathusii	Nathusius's Pipistrelle	12/08/2007	EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV || Wildlife Acts	4.97km to the SW along the Royal Canal

3 SURVEY FINDINGS

3.1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A detailed inspection of the trees was undertaken during daylight hours on the 14th and 15th of August 2019. The aim was to compile information on actual and potential access points and roosting locations. This was done by searching for evidence of bats including live and dead specimens, droppings, feeding remains, urine splashes, fur oil staining and noises.

3.2 SURVEY CONSTRAINTS

Surveys were conducted during August 2019 within the bat active season (May - August).

3.2.1 Habitats on site

The boundary hedgerows and treelines consists of mature and semi mature ash, hawthorn, sycamore. The surrounding lands are well represented with treelines, hedgerows as well as industrial developments. The Huntstown Powerstation located to the east provides considerable light pollution.

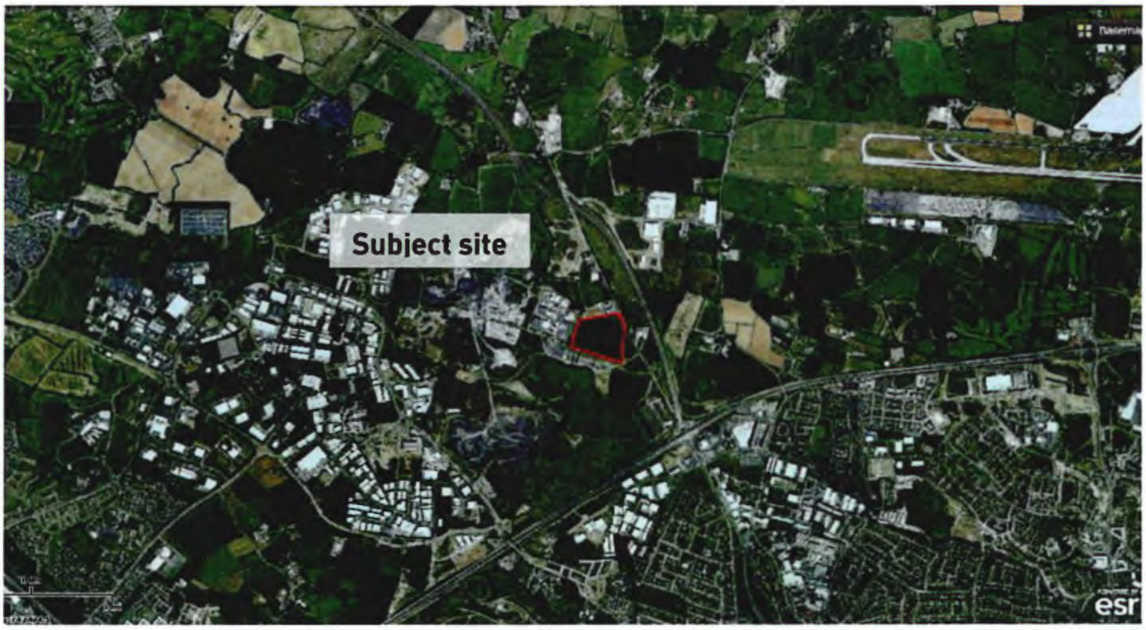


Figure 3-1: Aerial displaying network of treelines and small woodlands surrounding subject site

Plate 3-1 & Plate 3-2: Treelines within site

Plate 3-3: Treeline by western end of site adjacent to mixed woodland

Plate 3-4: Light from Huntstown powerstation

3.2.2 Daylight inspection

Several mature and semi-mature trees were found within the site. Given the potential for trees to host bat roosts a full 'at height' potential roost feature (prf) survey was completed on the trees within the site.

A daytime visual assessment of trees within the proposed development site was undertaken on the 14th and 15th of August 2019 following adapted guidelines from the following sources;

- Andrews H. (2018) *"Bat Roosts in Trees – A Guide to Identification and Assessment for Tree-Care and Ecology Professionals" - Bat Tree Habitat Key.* Pelagic Publishing
- Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines* (3rd edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London
- Andrews H. *Surveying Trees for Bat Roosts: Encounter Probability v. Survey Effort* 2015
- Andrews H et al. 2013. *Bat Tree Habitat Key.* AEcol, Bridgwater
- Hundt L. (2012) *Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines*, 2nd edition, Bat Conservation Trust, London
- Kelleher, C. & Marnell, F. (2006) *Bat Mitigation Guidelines for Ireland.* Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 25. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin, Ireland.
- National Roads Authority (2005), *Guidelines for the Treatments of Bats Prior to the Construction of National Road Schemes.*

Conditions were dry and sunny. All trees were assessed from ground level using binoculars and by use of telescopic ladders up to 5m in height. Where trees showed some roosting potential a full prf survey was conducted with an arborist climbing the tree. The arborist then conducted full searches of each potential prf feature. Where ivy was present a Seek Reveal XR Fastframe thermal imaging device was used. Thermal imaging cameras are designed to detect heat (infrared radiation) emitted from objects within a defined field of view. The metabolic heat produced by bats and other animals produces a distinct thermal image against a cooler background. In particular circumstances it will produce a thermal plume that escapes from cavities and cracks.

The ability to detect the heat emitted from an object has several advantages as a survey technique. It is not invasive and does not require artificial illumination. It is particularly advantageous when surveying trees with thick ivy cover which traditionally is difficult to impossible to survey.

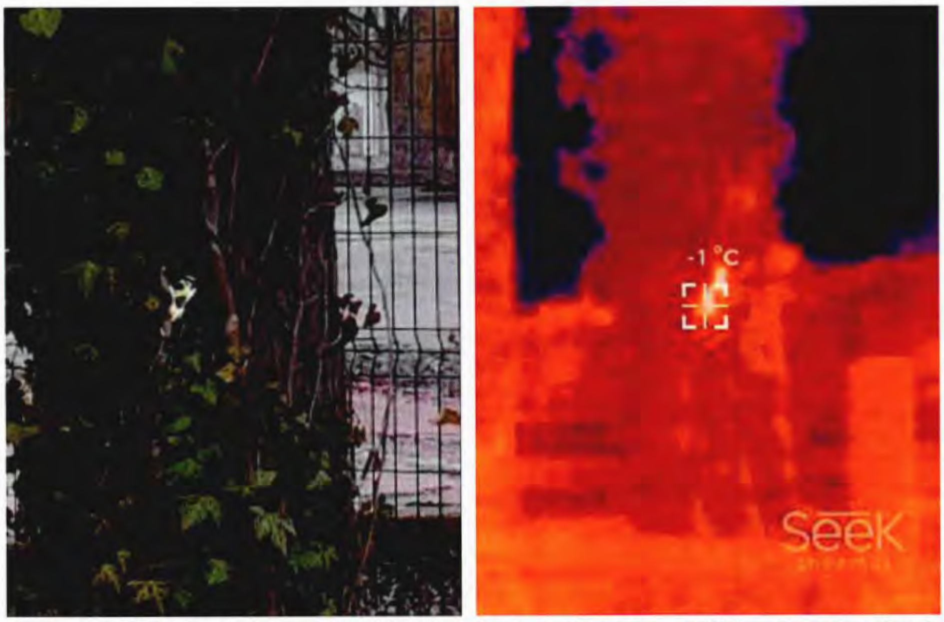


Plate 3-5 & Plate 3-6: Image of led torch placed on tree within site; standard and infrared

Evidence of bat usage sought during the surveys include:

- Bat droppings (these will accumulate under an established roost or under access points);
- Insect remains (under feeding perches);
- Oil (from fur) and urine stains;
- Scratch marks; and
- Bat corpses.

Examples of crevice features include:

- Natural holes;
- Cracks/splits in major limbs;
- Loose bark; and
- Hollows/cavities.

The accompanying arborists report details trees found within and adjacent to the development. Much of these trees had low potential for hosting bat roosts being immature and lacking roost potential features. Appendix B details the findings from the 'at height' survey. Each tree was initially categorised according to Hundt et al, 2012 ranking from 1 (highest potential) to 4 (no potential).

All category 1, 2 or 3 trees were searched at height after which it was re-categorised taking on board the close up examination of each prf (see **Figure 3-2**).

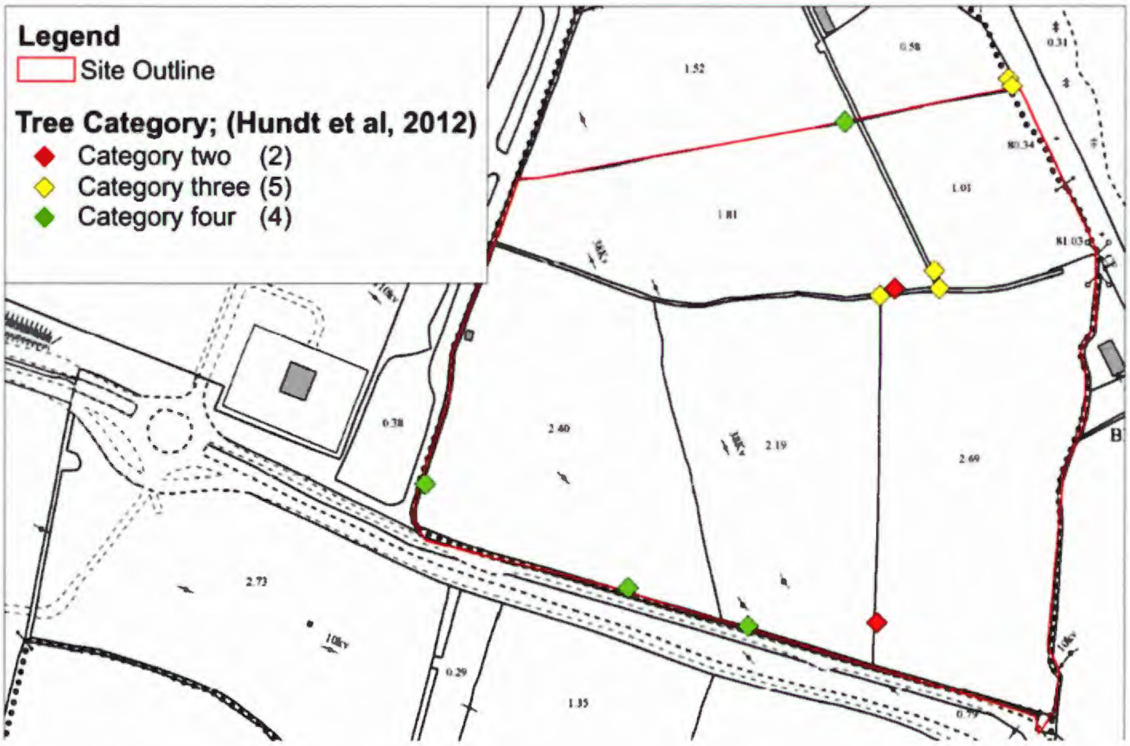


Figure 3-2: Concluding category of trees surveyed within the site.

In summary two mature ash showed definite bat potential but supporting features suitable for use by singleton bats thus was initially ranked 2. Chainsaw cuts, tear outs were visible alongside considerable ivy cover. A branch cut shows lifted bark whilst several pruning cuts were visible.

Several other trees were examined at height however all these trees were reduced to category 3 and 4 after the survey.

3.1 BAT DETECTOR SURVEYS

Mobile detector surveys were carried out completing looped transects of the site during the dusk and dawn periods to survey for commuting, feeding and potential roost sites. On the 14th the survey commenced at 20:26; half an hour before sunset and continued for three hours. The survey then recommenced two hours before sunrise at 04:07 and continued until sunrise. On the 15th surveys started at 20:25 and 04:08. Each contact with a bat was recorded. Where possible, a positive identification to species level was made. Information on the behavior was also recorded where available.

Bat detectors used during the walked surveys were a Wildlife Acoustics Inc. (Massachusetts, USA) Echo Meter EM3 and an EM touch pro 2 which are triggered to record when a bat call is emitted louder than 18dB for 1sec. These detectors uses full spectrum sampling; detecting all frequencies simultaneously, meaning that multiple bat calls can be recorded at the same time.

A contact as shown below describes a bat observed by the surveyor. This contact can range from a commuter passing quickly to a foraging bat circling a feature lasting for several minutes. Some observations contain multiple bats. When several bats of the same species are encountered together they are recorded under the one contact. A separate contact is recorded for each species. A contact finishes when the recorder assumes the bat is no longer present. It is likely that the same bat is recorded in several contacts throughout the night. This survey type cannot estimate abundance of bats, rather activity; the amount of use bats make of an area / feature. The survey followed the guidelines as set out in bat conservation Ireland's 'Bat Survey Guidelines'.

Sunset on the 14th of August occurred at 20:56 and sunrise on the 15th was at 06:07. A westerly to north-westerly wind of 2.2 to 1.6 m/s was recorded from the start and finish of the dusk survey with increased wind ranging from 3.6 to 2.4 m/s wind value at the start and finish of the dawn survey. Cloud cover ranged from 70% in the evening of the 14th to 100% by the end of the dawn survey. The air temperature varied during the night of the survey between 18 degrees at 20:20 to 17.5 degrees Celsius at 23:30. Temperatures during the dawn survey ranged from 14.5 degrees at 04:00 to 14.0 degrees at 06:10. A slight drizzle occurred at 22:57 for five minutes.

On the 15th Sunset fell at 20:55 and sunrise on the 16th was at 06:08. A southerly wind of 0.6 to 0.9 m/s was recorded from the start and finish of the dusk survey. During the dawn survey southerly winds ranged from 2.3 to 2.8 m/s. Again cloud cover ranged from 70% in the evening of the 15th to 100% by the end of the dawn survey. The air temperature varied during the night of the survey between 19.4 degrees at 20:20 to 18.5 degrees Celsius at 23:30. Temperatures during the dawn survey ranged from 14.0 degrees at., 04:00 to 14.6 degrees at 06:10. Drizzle occurred throughout this period somewhat reducing the potential for bat activity.

Overall, these conditions were good for bat survey work baring the dawn survey of the 16th.

3.1.1 Fixed site recordings made during August

A Song Meter SM3BAT (Wildlife Acoustics, Inc; Massachusetts, USA) 16-bit full spectrum time-expansion recording bat detector was placed within the study area; the townland of Johnstown (Grid Ref. E711702 N741412) on the evening of the 15th to the dawn of the 30th of August 2019. This static detector was installed according to the guidelines as set out in Bat Conservation Ireland's 'Bat Survey Guidelines.'

The detector was erected within a hedgerow to the centre of the site. The device was set to record from sunset to sunrise and automatically adjusts itself each day. The recorder was thus in position and recording giving a total of 118 hours 13 minutes of recording over the fifteen nights.

Registrations as described below follow the Bat Conservation Trusts definition of a bat pass; 'two or more bat calls in a continuous sequence; each sequence or pass is separated by one second or more in which no calls are recorded. The number of bat passes for each species or species group identified is counted for each' point. (BCT Good Practice Guidelines 2nd Ed 2012).

Weather information is provided by Met Eireann from the weather station located in Dublin Airport. **Table 3-1** provides data on sunset weather conditions. Overall these conditions were good for bat activity.

Table 3-1: Sunset weather data

Date	Temp	Wind Speed (Mph)	Direction	Rain (mm)
15 / 16 August	17.4	4	SW	0
16 / 17 August	17.3	8	SW	0
17 / 18 August	14.3	10	W	0
18 / 19 August	15.4	8	SSW	0
19 / 20 August	17.2	8	S	0
20 / 21 August	15.5	4	SW	0
21 / 22 August	19.2	15	SW	0.1
22 / 23 August	19	9	SW	0
23 / 24 August	18.1	9	SE	0
24 / 25 August	17.4	12	SSE	0
25 / 26 August	18.3	15	S	0

26 / 27 August	14.3	5	W	0
27 / 28 August	12.8	5	NW	0
28 / 29 August	15.1	8	NW	0
29 / 30 August	15	3	E	0.5

3.1.2 Results of survey on the 14th of August

The results of the walked transects are shown in **Table 3-2, 3-3** and **Figure 3-2** below. During the survey, two bat species were identified to species level; Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), and Leisler's Bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*). Activity was very low during the survey. Four bats were recorded during the survey with the first recorded at 21:28 some 32 minutes after sunset. Common Pipistrelle typically emerge twenty minutes after sunset thus the appearance of a bat at this time may indicate a bat roost some distance from the site. This record was of a hunting bat located to the western end of the site by the adjacent woodland. Other records were brief recordings. No bats were recorded during the dawn survey. No evidence of roosting activity was noted from any of the trees.

Table 3-2 Bats recorded during night time dusk detector survey

Species	**Contacts**
Common Pipistrelle	1
Leisler's Bat	3
Total Contacts	4

Table 3-3 Dusk Survey bat contact details

Contact No	**time**	**x**	**y**	**Species**
1	21:28	711440	741344	Common Pipistrelle
2	21:46	711651	741466	Leisler's Bat
3	21:36	711453	741299	Leisler's Bat
4	22:50	711918	741397	Leisler's Bat

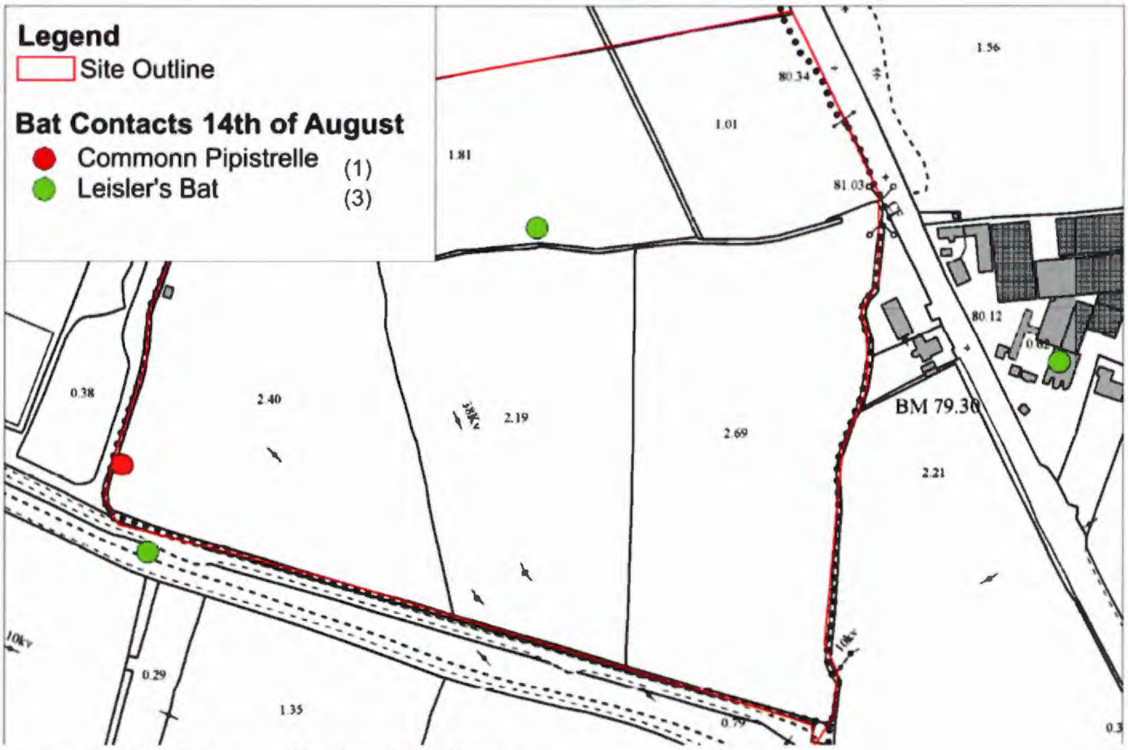


Figure 3-3 Dusk Survey Contact Locations

3.1.3 Results of survey on the 15th of August

Details of the dawn survey can be found in **Tables 3-4, 3-5** and **Figure 3-3** below. During the survey, three bat species were identified to species level; Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) and Leisler's Bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*).

At dusk the surveyor erected a night vision camcorder recording for 70 minutes at the entrance to a prf found on tree number (3a) towards the central hedgerow. No bats were recorded using the prf. Again no bats were recorded during the dawn survey.

Plate 3-7 Night vision camcorder recording

During this survey the majority of activity was noted along the central treeline / hedgerow where a Common Pipistrelle bat was noted hunting. Also recorded here were brief registrations from Soprano Pipistrelle and Leisler's bat. The first bat was recorded at 20:55; a Leisler's bat noted at sunset. This species is the earliest bat to emerge, often noted hunting prior to sunset. Given this recording occurred at sunset it may indicate a roost located relatively closeby. No emerging activity was noted from any of the trees on site. Drizzle during the dawn survey may have reduced bat activity.

Table 3-4: Bats recorded during night time detector survey S

Species	Contacts
Soprano Pipistrelle	3
Common Pipistrelle	9
Leisler's Bat	3
Total Contacts	15

Table 3-5: Contacts 15th of August

Contact No	time	x	y	Species
1	20:55:08	53.41153	6.31983	Leisler's Bat
2	21:14:14	53.41153	6.31983	Leisler's Bat
3	21:23:31	53.41145	6.31974	Common Pipistrelle
4	21:29:06	53.41151	6.31985	Common Pipistrelle
5	21:30:41	53.41147	6.31972	Common Pipistrelle
6	22:55:29	53.41153	6.31983	Common Pipistrelle
7	22:57:34	53.41153	6.31983	Leisler's Bat
8	22:58:04	53.41153	6.31983	Soprano Pipistrelle
9	22:59:41	53.41151	6.31972	Common Pipistrelle
10	22:59:51	53.41154	6.31995	Common Pipistrelle
11	23:00:25	53.41148	6.31984	Common Pipistrelle
12	23:02:44	53.41142	6.31989	Soprano Pipistrelle
13	23:29:22	53.41156	6.31881	Common Pipistrelle
14	23:33:09	53.41122	6.31838	Soprano Pipistrelle
15	23:35:36	53.41085	6.31839	Common Pipistrelle

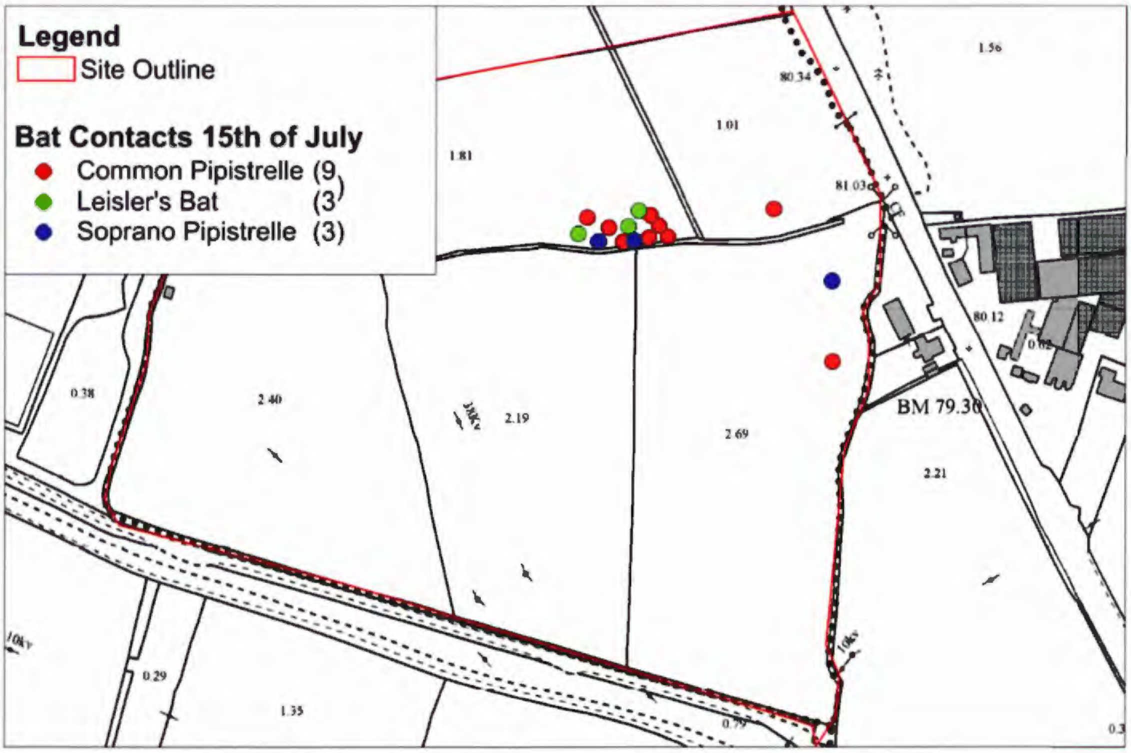


Figure 3-4 Dawn Survey Contact Locations

3.1.4 Results of static detector survey

Analysis of recorded registrations was made using Wildlife Acoustic's Kaleidoscope Pro; version 2.1.0. This software identifies many of the calls made by Irish bats. All calls not labelled Soprano or Common Pipistrelle Bats were also manually verified.

The results of the static detector survey are summarised in **Table 3-5** and displayed in graph form in **Figure 3-4** below. Over the course of fifteen nights a total of 649 registrations were recorded. Several recordings showed multiple bat species in the one recording thus were separated per species. The 25th/56th of August showed highest activity with 93 recordings. Lowest activity occurred on the first night of recording; the 21st/22nd of August with 6 registrations recorded.

The most common species recorded was Common Pipistrelle with 324 registrations over the survey period (49.9%). Leisler's was the next most common with 180 (27.7%) followed by Soprano Pipistrelle at 139 (21.4%). Unknown Pipistrelle social calls, Myotis Bat and Nathusius's Pipistrelle were all were recorded at low levels with 3, 1 and 2 registrations respectively.

It should be noted that a single bat continuously circling a small stand of trees will produce numerous recordings, thus the amount of registrations cannot quantify abundance, rather activity.

Table 3-6: Results of the SM3 placement

Date	Myotis Bat	Leisler's Bat	Common Pipistrelle	Soprano Pipistrelle	Nathusius's Pipistrelle	Pipistrelle Social call	Total
15 / 16 August	1	20	19	16	0	0	56
16 / 17 August	0	7	1	0	0	0	8
17 / 18 August	0	10	1	7	0	0	18
18 / 19 August	0	11	16	9	0	0	36
19 / 20 August	0	10	9	15	0	0	34
20 / 21 August	0	6	3	2	0	0	11
21 / 22 August	0	4	0	2	0	0	6
22 / 23 August	0	21	20	21	0	2	64
23 / 24 August	0	22	31	9	0	0	62
24 / 25 August	0	8	56	17	1	0	82
25 / 26 August	0	22	55	15	1	0	93
26 / 27 August	0	8	44	8	0	0	60
27 / 28 August	0	14	36	6	0	1	57
28 / 29 August	0	8	18	7	0	0	33
29 / 30 August	0	9	15	5	0	0	29

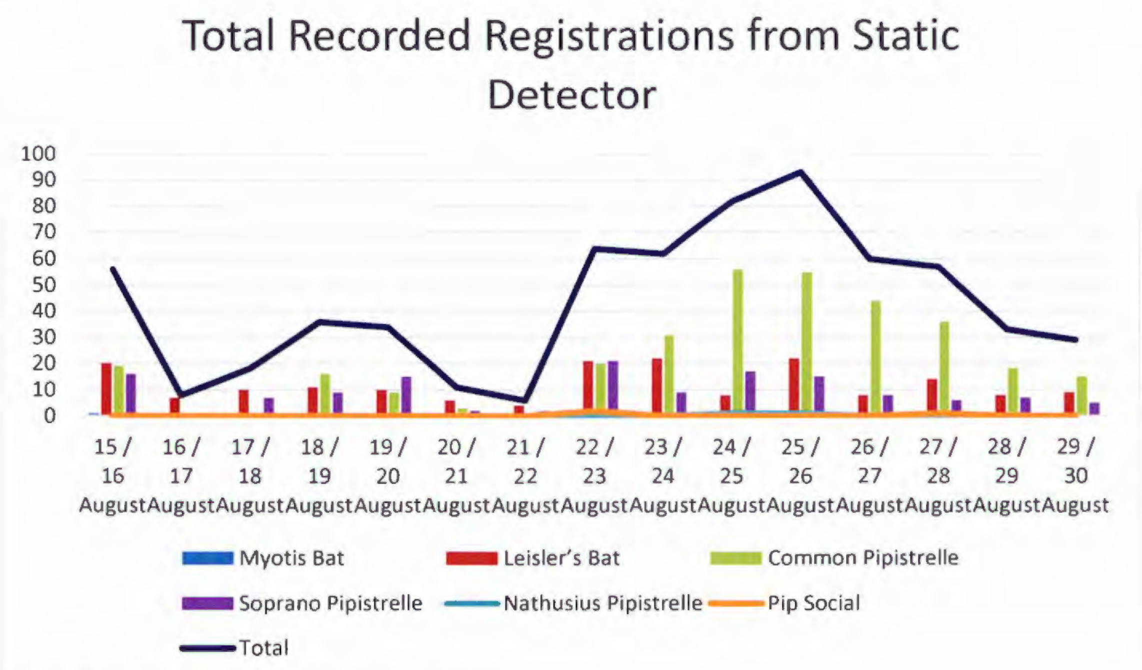


Figure 3-5: Results of static detector

4 DISCUSSION

Four species of bat were positively identified during the various bat surveys: Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), Leisler's bat (*Nyctalus leisleri*) and Nathusius's Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*).

A single contacts or recording of Myotis sp. bats was also made. It can be very difficult to separate the three species of Myotis bat that are regularly found in Ireland. This was not identified to species level. Of the two Nathusius's Pipistrelle recordings; one registration had a peak frequency of 39.6kHz whilst the other recording had a peak frequency of 40kHz. Whilst the first recording is likely to be a Nathusius's the second recording lies lower than usual for a Common Pipistrelle (45kHz) whilst somewhat above the typical peak frequency for a Nathusius (39.3 kHz).

Over the fifteen nights the static detector was set recording for a total of 145 hours and 36 minutes or 8736 minutes with 649 registrations logged. This equates to 4.5 bat passes per hour.

Results from the static detector were analysed using Ecobat (University of Exeter); a software package that standardizes and performs interpretation of bat activity data (Summary displayed in **Table 4-1**). It compares static detector data with similar datasets set in similar habitats and ranks activity levels taking into account environmental conditions. Results show highest activity was from Common Pipistrelle with 5 nights of high activity and a further 6 nights of medium/high activity. Both Leisler's and Soprano Pipistrelles had medium/high activity for 12 and 8 nights respectively while Nathusius's Pipistrelle and Myotis had low activity.

Table 4-1 Results of Ecobat Analysis

Species	**Common Name**	**Nights**				
		High	**Medium/High**	**Medium**	**Low/Medium**	**Low**
Nyctalus leisleri	Leisler's bat	0	12	3	0	0
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	5	6	1	2	1
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Soprano Pipistrelle	0	8	4	2	1
Myotis species	-	0	0	0	1	14
Pipistrellus nathusii	Nathusius's Pipistrelle	0	0	0	2	13

The majority of the bat contacts recorded during the bat surveys were of Pipistrelles (72% of static detector and 68% of walked surveys). These results fall in line with what is expected since common and soprano pipistrelle species are the two most commonly encountered in Ireland and they have widespread distributions (although it should also be remembered that they are also amongst the species that produce calls that are the most likely to be captured by bat detectors).

Leisler's Bat utilise a very low qCF call loudest at 23kHz that travels further than any other Irish bat. This is because Leisler's hunt in the open, typically at heights of 20m and need to search large areas for prey. This results in a somewhat over representation of recorded Leisler's Bat calls from detectors.

Highest activity during the walked surveys was recorded to the centre of the site where bats were noted hunting along the treelines on the survey of the 15th. On this night a southerly wind was blowing thus this area was sheltered. The previous night with a westerly breeze highest activity occurred along the western hedgerow close to ta small area of mixed woodland. This was the most sheltered area of the site on this night. It is the surveyor's opinion that much of the site will be utilised with locations depending on weather conditions.

No bats were noted during either dawn survey. Although bat activity is typically lower durb=ing dawn surveys some activity would typically be expected. An examination of the static detector had similar results over this period with two recordings from the 15th compared to

The static detector was in place recording for a total of 145 hours 36 minutes (8,736 minutes) and recorded 649 registrations in this time. This equates to an average rate of 4.5 registrations per hour. For comparison the same detector recorded 88.23 registrations per hour when set on a site along the River Dodder within Dublin city during May 2018.

The lack of recordings from brown long-eared bats, and Myotis species demonstrates how the site does not appear to be utilised by rarer woodland species.

5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT PRIOR TO MITIGATION

The survey above provides a preliminary study of bat usage of crop fields in the townland of Coldwinters, Co. Dublin.

- Disturbance

  Works associated with development or building work are likely to lead to an increase in human presence at the site, extra noise and changes in the site layout and local environment.

- Loss of feeding habitat

  The redevelopment of this site involves the removal of treelines and hedgerows that represent landscape features used primarily by Pipistrelle species and Leisler's bats. Activity by Myotis and brown long-eared bat was low. No evidence of commuting bats was noted from the survey. Given the amount of hedgerow features located in the surroundings the loss of the internal treelines and hedgerows will result in a low level permanent reduction of this habitat for local bat populations.

- Loss of potential roosting habitats in trees.

  Although no bats were found within the trees on the site it is possible bats will occupy trees prior to feeling. The at height search revealed most of the potential roost features on the trees consist of ivy of low potential. Two trees were ranked category 2; capable of hosting bat roosts for low numbers of bats.

- Loss of potential roosting habitats within houses.
  Two unoccupied houses are located within the development footprint. Such structures can have potential for hosting bat roosts.

6 MITIGATION AND COMPENSATION

Mitigation measures have been devised under guidance from the Irish Wildlife Manuals, No. 25, (Kelleher & Marnell 2006) and a review of the success of bat boxes in houses (BCT 2006).

6.1 RETENTION OF TREES AND SCRUB

Treelines located at the periphery of the site will be retained. Lighting will be restricted closer to these habitats.

- **Feeling of trees**

  Trees will be felled from January to February 2020. Any tree ranked category 2 will be re-examined on the day of felling 'at height' in order to ensure no bats are present. Two category 2 trees have been recorded within the site (tag no).

  Category 3 trees are defined as 'trees have no obvious potential although the tree is of a size and age that elevated surveys may result in cracks or crevices being found or the tree supports some features which may have limited potential to support bats'. Also included within this category are trees with thick ivy however the ivy root is not thick enough to form mats, thus it is possible but unlikely a single bat may be roosting here. Following the precautionary approach all category 3 trees to be felled within the site the following procedure will be undertaken:

  - Tree-felling to be undertaken using heavy plant and chainsaw equipment. Normally trees are pushed over, with a need to excavate and sever roots in some cases. In order to ensure the optimum warning for any roosting bats that may still be present, the tree should be pushed lightly two to three times, with a pause of approximately 30 seconds between each nudge to allow bats to become active. The tree should then be pushed to the ground slowly. A period of at least 24 hours, and preferably 48 hours, should elapse prior to such operations to allow bats to escape. Felling works should be overseen by an ecological clerk of works.

All trees ranked category 4 can be felled and removed immediately.

- **Lighting along periphery treelines**

  Guidance on lighting has been based on the Bats & Lighting document; (BCI, 2010), the Bats and artificial lighting in the UK Guidance Note 08/18 (BCT, 2018) and Guidelines for consideration of bats in lighting projects. EUROBATS Publication Series No. 8 (Voigt, 2018). Lighting can alter the behaviour of bats and the insects they prey on. Night flying insects can be attracted to lights particularly sources that emit an ultraviolet component or have a high blue spectral content. Whilst some species of bat such as Leisler's and Pipistrelle species can take advantage of this occurrence, other species such as Daubenton's bat and brown long-eared avoid such areas. Lighting can create barriers for bat species both entering roosts and using commuting routes such as rivers, treelined roads and woodland edges. 'Consideration should be given to ensure that dark wildlife corridors remain in the landscape to allow bats and other wildlife to travel safely to and from feeding habitats.'

  A study by Emery (Emery, 2008) concluded that shielding and masking of street lights can reduce light spillage by as much as 40%. While internal and external louvers are more effective, the external louvers can reduce light spillage by as much as 97%.

- Bats and artificial lighting in the UK (BCT, 2018) suggest the avoidance of lighting on key habitats and features.
- It is important to maintain Dark Zones for foraging bats in areas where lighting is not necessary. However, where lighting is required, this lighting should be placed at a minimum height using the lowest lux value permitted for health and safety.
- The lighting should be directional on to paths and buildings only with no spillage of light to adjoining habitats. To reduce light spillage from luminaries, lights that are designed not to emit light at angles greater than 70° from the vertical plane should be used. Consequently a flat glass protector is often used to reduce light spillage. Other methods to control light spillage:
  - a) Shields: these can be mounted on lamps to control direction of the light
  - b) Masking: part of the luminaries is painted to block light to control the direction of the light
  - c) Louvers': either as internal or external slates organized in rows or at angles depending on the direction of light control.

- No white light should be permitted as this has the greatest impact on bats. Lighting should be fitted with LED luminaires using warm white colors < than 2700 Kelvins. Luminaires should feature peak wavelengths higher than 550nm to avoid the component of light most disturbing to bats.
  - Loss of potential roosting habitats within houses.

6.2 DEMOLITION OF DWELLINGS

Two unoccupied houses are located within the development footprint. It is recommended that a condition of planning include the conduct of a bat survey examining the potential of these building to host bat roosts. Should bats or their roosts be found a derogation licence will be required before construction works begin.

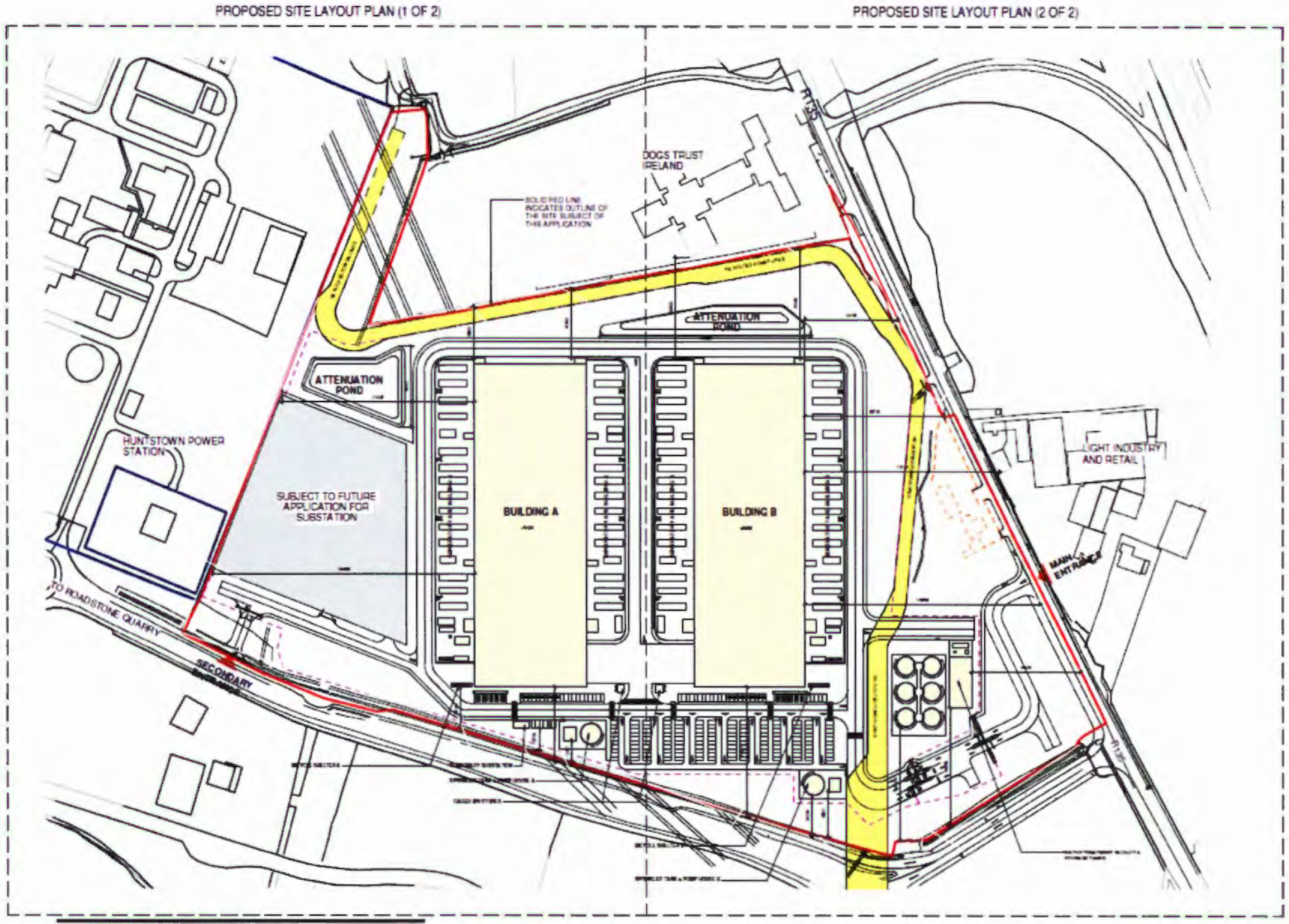
7 CONCLUSION

This report details the findings of a bat survey completed as part of a planning application for the constitution of a peaking plant at Coldwinters, Co. Dublin.

The results of the surveys presented above show that although no evidence odd roosting bats was found the site is being used by primarily Pipistrelle and Leisler's bats for feeding. Analysis by Ecobat revealed highest activity was from Common Pipistrelle with 5 nights of high activity and a further 6 nights of medium/high activity. Both Leisler's and Soprano Pipistrelles had medium/high activity for 12 and 8 nights respectively while Nathusius's Pipistrelle and Myotis had low activity.

Impacts on bats have been assessed. The overall impact on bats following mitigation is low due to the lack of evidence of roosting bats. Feeling of trees will be supervised by an ecological clerk of works who will ensure all trees marked as category 3 will remain on the ground for 48 hours prior to removal. The loss of the internal treelines and hedgerows will have a long term, local negative effect on bats given the loss of these landscape features. The retention of external treelines and the lack of planned lighting here will minimise such losses. As such the overall impacts on bats following mitigation will be low.

Appendix A – Site Layout



1 PROPOSED OVERALL SITE PLAN

Appendix B – Tree Assessment

Table 6-1 defines how each tree within the site was categorised according to Bat Conservation Trust 2 ed. (Hundt et al, 2012). Refer to accompanying Arborist tree impact assessment drawing for location of trees with corresponding tag number. Any category 1 or 2 trees require an at height survey. After this survey each tree is re-categorised taking on board the close up examination of each prf.

Table 7-1 Category description

Tree Category	Description
1	Trees with multiple, highly suitable features capable of supporting larger roosts
2	Trees with definite bat potential but supporting features suitable for use by singleton bats;
3	Trees have no obvious potential although the tree is of a size and age that elevated surveys may result in cracks or crevices being found or the tree supports some features which may have limited potential to support bats;
4	Trees have no potential.

PRELIMINARY GROUND LEVEL ROOST ASSESSMENT					
Date: 14th & 15th of August2019			**Survey Title:** Project Cirrus		
Surveyor: John Curtin, Rik Pannett			**Grid Ref:**		
Ref No.	**Species / tag No.**	**Works Required**	**Comments on Bat Potential**	**Recommendations**	**Category**
1a & 1b	Two Ash 711775 741582	Felled??	Thick ivy cover with very low number of prfs. Ivy does not form thick mats. Potential prfs did not lead to good cavities. Ivy searched with thermal. No roost was found.	Follow guidelines for Category 3 trees in recommendations.	3
2a & 2b	Two ash 711732 741470	Felled	Thick ivy cover with very low number of prfs. Ivy does not form very mats. Potential prfs did not lead to good cavities. Ivy searched with thermal. No roost was found.	Follow guidelines for Category 3 trees in recommendations.	3
3a &	Two ash 711709 741460	Felled	Eastern tree has knot on main trying travelling c. 30cm. No bats. Also cavity type formation from ivy and trunk c10cm. No signs of bats.	Examine tree immediately prior to felling.	2

3b		Felled	Western tree has less potential. Contains two double leaders but both clogged with debris. Also has ivy cover. No roost was found.	Follows guidelines for Category 3 trees in recommendations.	3
4	One ash 711680 741557	Felled	Mature tree with some ivy cover. No obvious prfs but ivy is impeding view. Thorough search did not reveal any prf.	No mitigation required.	4
5	One ash 711438 741346	Felled	Mature tree with some ivy cover. No obvious prfs but ivy is impeding view. Thorough search did not reveal any prf. Parallel branch at height despite looking ok from the ground is poor. Ivy cover contains damp debris. No potential.	No mitigation required.	4
6	One ash 711699 741265	Felled	Mature ash. Had some potential features; knot hole, tears and horizontal splits however none were deep. Ivy is quite thick with some sections of root matting formed. These were searched with thermal imaging. No roost was found.	Examine tree immediately prior to felling.	2
7	One sycamore 711555 741285	Felled	Semi mature. Low potential. Has a double ladder that was checked. No potential.	No mitigation required.	4
8	Felled tree 711625 741267	Felled	Circled area may have referred to tree that had since been felled.	No mitigation required.	4

Appendix C – Ecobat Bat Activity Analysis

Site Name: Coldwinters

John Curtin

28/10/2019

7.1.1 Summary

Bat surveys were conducted at Huntstown 1, for 15 nights between 2019-08-15 and 2019-08-29, using Wildlife Acoustics static bat detectors. The maximum of passes recorded in a single night was 56 passes, and 5 species were recorded.

The reference range dataset was stratified to include:

- Records from any time of year.
- Only records from within 200km^2 of the survey location.
- Records using any make of bat detector.

Table 1

Summary table showing the number of nights recorded bat activity fell into each activity band for each species.

Location	Species/Species Group	Nights of High Activity	Nights of Moderate/ High Activity	Nights of Moderate Activity	Nights of Low/ Moderate Activity	Nights of Low Activity
Huntstown 1	*Myotis*	0	0	0	1	14
Huntstown 1	*Nyctalus leisleri*	0	12	3	0	0
Huntstown 1	*Pipistrellus nathusii*	0	0	0	2	13
Huntstown 1	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	5	6	1	2	1
Huntstown 1	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	0	8	4	2	1

Table 2

Summary table showing key metrics for each species recorded.

Location	Species/Species Group	Median Percentile	95% CIs	Max Percentile	Nights Recorded	Reference Range
Huntstown 1	*Myotis*	0	0 - 0	21	15	874
Huntstown 1	*Nyctalus leisleri*	65	61 - 70	76	15	1272
Huntstown 1	*Pipistrellus nathusii*	0	0 - 0	21	15	391
Huntstown 1	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	73	51.5 - 79.5	86	15	1274
Huntstown 1	*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*	61	53.5 - 67.5	75	15	1179

7.1.2 Figures

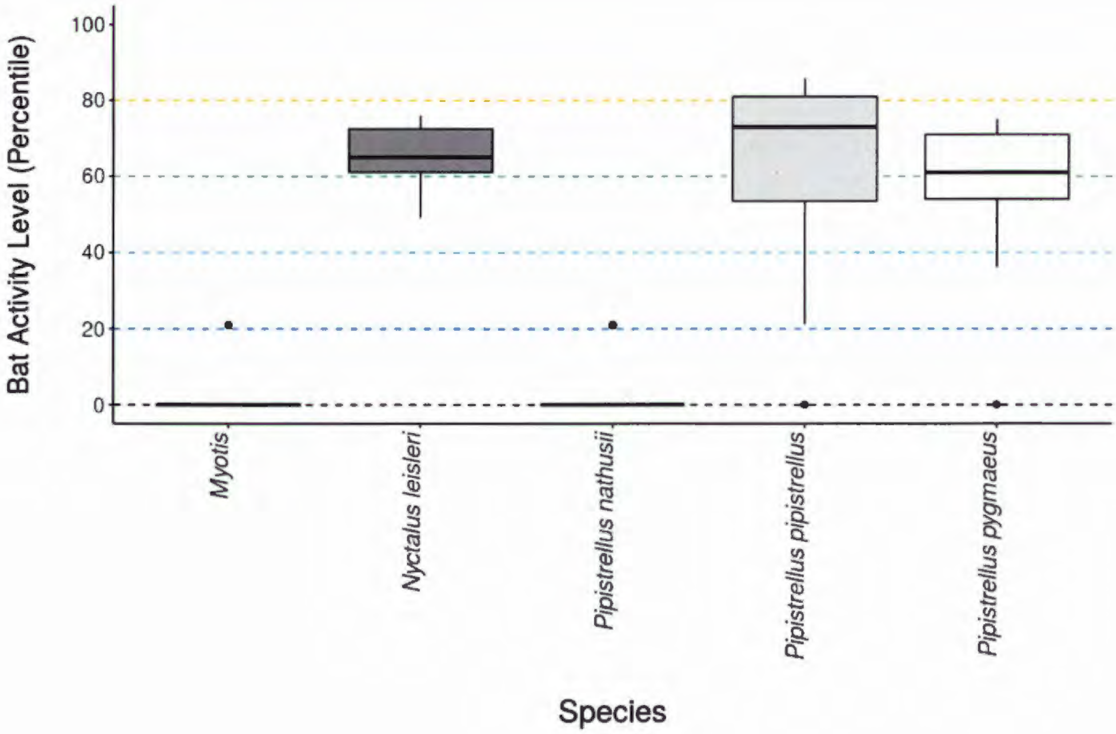


Figure 1. The recorded activity of bats during the survey. The centre line indicates the median activity level whereas the box represents the interquartile range (the spread of the middle 50% of nights of activity)

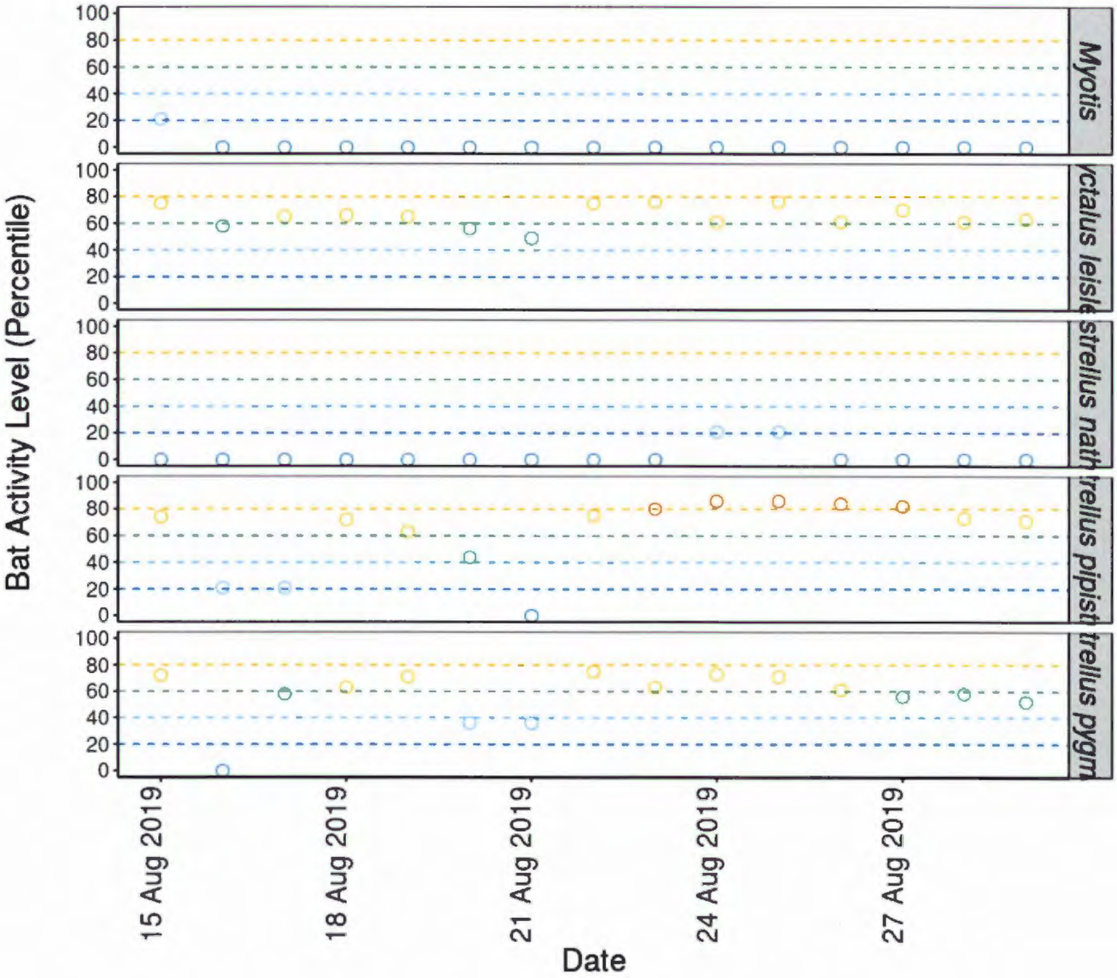


Figure 2. The activity level (percentile) of bats recorded across each night of the bat survey, split by species.

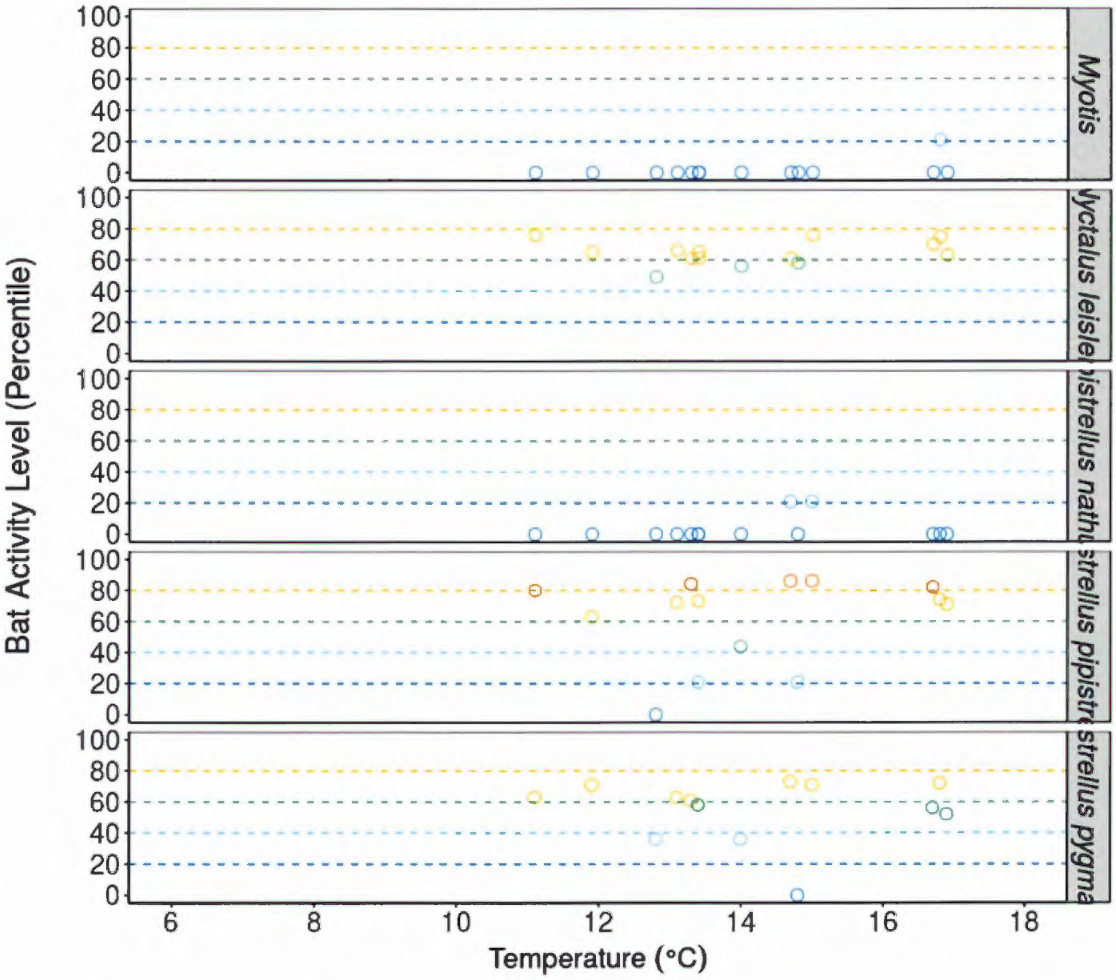


Figure 3. The relationship between recorded bat activity (percentile) and the temperature at sunset, split by species.

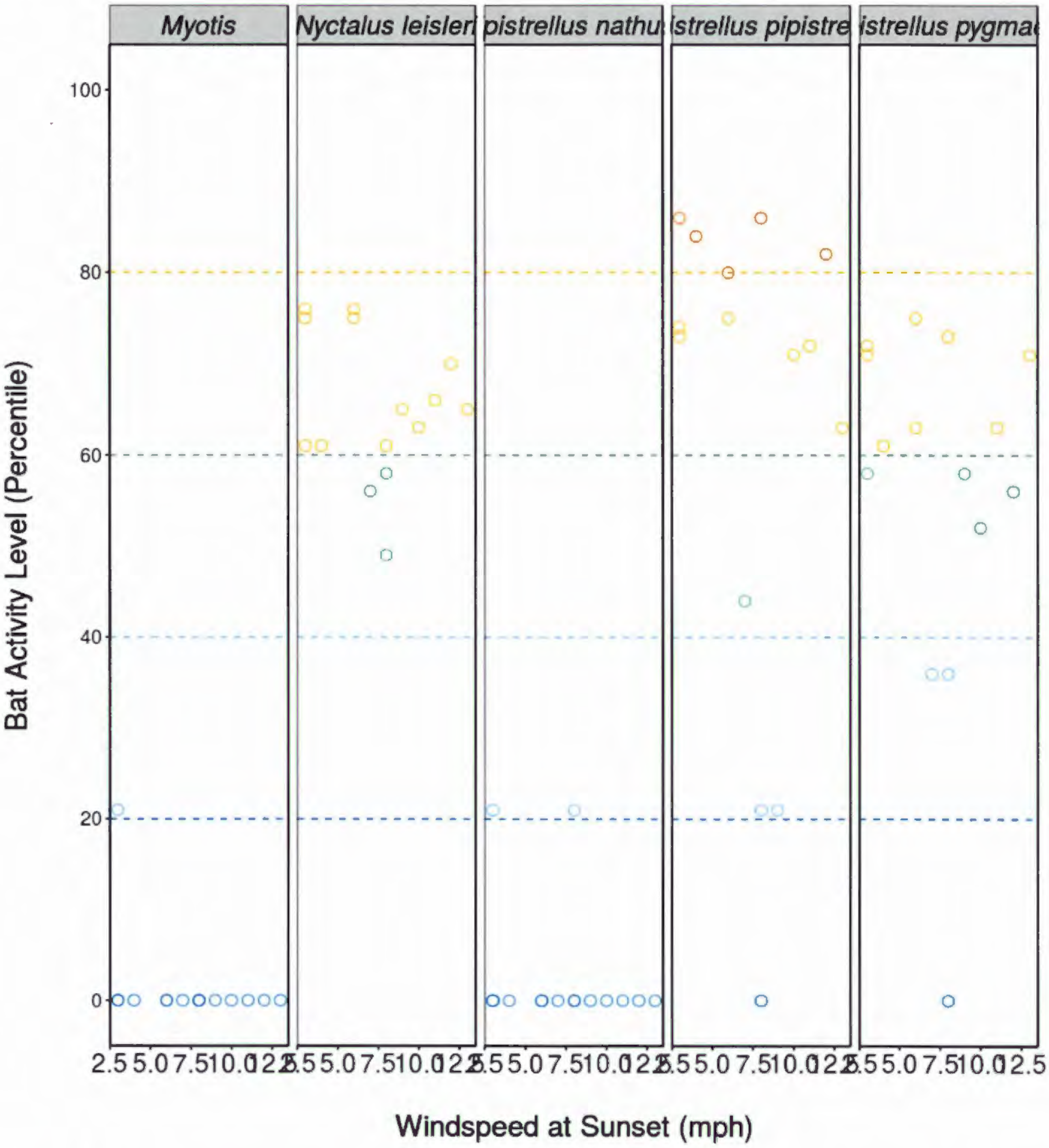


Figure 4. The relationship between recorded bat activity (percentile) and the temperature at sunset, split by species.

APPENDIX II 8.3

AMPHIBIAN SURVEY

Prepared by

Triturus Environmental Ltd.

Amphibian survey for proposed datacentre development on lands adjacent to Huntstown Power Station, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11.

Triturus

Prepared by Triturus Environmental Ltd. for

Huntstown Power Company Ltd.

October 2019

Please cite as: Triturus Environmental Ltd. (2020) Amphibian Survey for proposed datacentre development on lands adjacent to Hunstown Power Station, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

Triturus Environmental Ltd. were contracted by Huntstown Power Company Limited to conduct an amphibian survey at a c. 12.9 hectares site to the north west of the M50 orbital ring in the townland of Johnstown and Coldwinders, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11, immediately east of Huntstown Power Station (see Figure 1.1 below). The baseline survey would inform the preparation of EIAR reporting for the proposed development of two no. data hall buildings arranged over 3 storeys and associated structures and infrastructure including water treatment facility, sprinkler tanks, diesel generators and diesel fuel storage, associated plant, vehicular access roads, car and bicycle parking, attenuation ponds, sustainable urban drainage measures, underground foul and storm water drainage network, associated landscaping and boundary treatment works.

The preliminary ecological appraisal of the study area (Sands, 2019) specified that there was some suitability for newts and frogs in an onsite drainage ditch network. Considering these findings and historical records of newt within the 10km grid square containing the site it was deemed necessary to conduct an amphibian survey of the area. This was conducted within a drainage ditch network within the existing agricultural field network contained within the site boundary.

1.2 Legislative Status

The smooth newt, *Lissotriton vulgaris* (formerly *Triturus vulgaris*), hereafter newt, is a species of carnivorous amphibian that is found throughout continental Europe and is Ireland's only native newt species (King *et al.,* 2011). It must be noted that the non-native alpine newt (*Ichtyosaura alpestris*) was found at one site in Galway during the 2013 Irish Wildlife Trust national smooth newt (Meehan, 2013). However, no more recent data on the species distribution exists on the National Biodiversity Data Centre or Irish Wildlife Trust databases.

The ICUN categorises the species as of least concern, as their populations are stable throughout their range (ICUN 2008), although the loss of suitable terrestrial habitats for overwintering or refuge remains a concern. Newt are protected under the Wildlife Acts (1976 and 2000) and are also listed under Annex III of the Bern Convention. It is an offence to capture or kill a newt in Ireland without a licence.

1.3 Amphibians and Ditch Habitats

Typically, amphibians require both aquatic and terrestrial habitats to complete their semi-aquatic life cycle (Dodd and Cade, 1998). The smooth newt life cycle has been shown to have rather complex requirements and they occupy a succession of ecological niches throughout their lives, alternating between aquatic and terrestrial habitats during different life stages (Verrell *et al.*, 1986). For example, adult newt require terrestrial habitats for foraging and overwintering, as well as aquatic habitats for breeding (Fasola and Canova, 1992). Smooth newts have been shown to use a variety of water bodies during the breeding season including lakes, natural ponds, garden ponds and slow-moving drainage ditches (Meehan, 2013). A mixture of deciduous and coniferous woodland, scrub, unimproved grassland and gardens are considered suitable terrestrial habitat types (Pavingnano *et al.*, 1990, Oldham et al., 2000). Breeding takes place in water during the spring (April and May) but can at times extend into early summer. Although adult newt have been shown to occupy breeding sites for up to four months, breeding is not continuous, most of this time is used by females for oviposition and also males tend to arrive at ponds earlier than females (Verrell and McCabe, 1988). After metamorphosis, juvenile *L. vulgaris* become solely terrestrial, spending several years on land and upon reaching maturity. It has been estimated that newt return to aquatic habitats to breed from around three years of age (Verrell *et al.*, 1986).

Still water ponds and still-water ditches where pH >5, with abundant prey, a diversity of submerged and emergent broadleaved vegetation for egg attachment, which are free of predatory fish are favoured (Beebee, 1985). Running waters such as rivers and fast flowing drainage ditches are generally avoided but populations have been known to occur in very slow flowing drainage ditches with limited riparian overgrowth, incorporated with surrounding terrestrial habitats that provide cover for foraging and hibernation (Kinne, 2006). Occurrence is negatively affected by steep banks and deeper channels or areas which are heavily shaded (Ildos and Ancona, 1994). Mostly, smooth newts will remain relatively close to the breeding areas, as long as the habitat quality immediately surrounding the breeding water body is optimal and has excellent connectivity (Mulkeen *et al.*, 2017).

Anthropogenic water bodies such as drainage ditches have been shown to have limited value for newt occupation. They are typically temporary by nature, depending on depth and are primarily governed by precipitation, evaporation and ground-water exchange (Brooks and Hayashi, 2002). Such conditions can attract predation-sensitive amphibian species including *L. vulgaris* (Loman, 2002) as they typically lack fish and other predatory invertebrates (Herzon and Helenius, 2008). The majority of ditch habitats can be considered of poorer quality amphibians and can function as ecological traps, attractive but not offering long term prospects for a local population due to poor ecological functionality (Suislepp *et al.*, 2011). This is due to the temporary nature of such water bodies which can dry up before tadpole metamorphosis can occur (Dimauro and Hunter, 2002). Previous studies have suggested that although drainage ditches may not be used as breeding areas they may be used by amphibians for hibernation and as ecological corridors for meta population movements (Mazerolle, 2004, Elmberg, 2008). Typically, drainage ditches that are suitable for Irish amphibian populations are rare due to the known intensive management practices in the Irish landscape. Consequentially ditches are subject to regular management i.e. over deepening and widening. They are also subject to eutrophication pressures and sedimentation carried in runoff and may also contain chemical residues from spraying (i.e. herbicides & pesticides) in intensively managed farmland. The resultant conditions are typically poorly suited to amphibians.

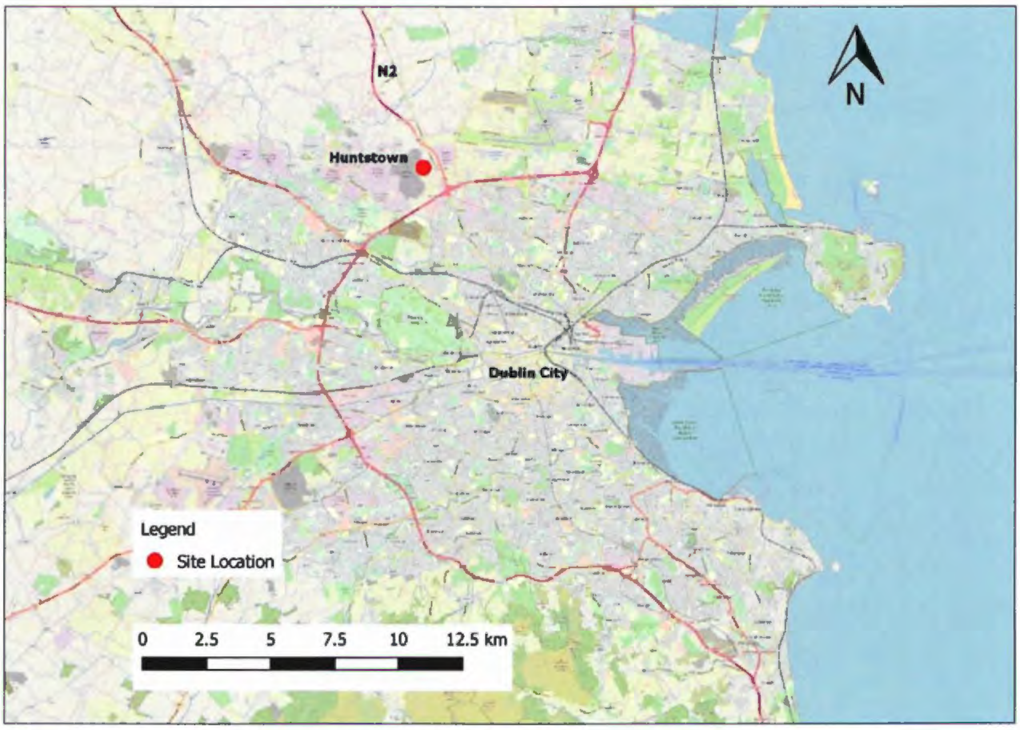


Figure 1.1 Site Location at Huntstown, Dublin

2. Methodology

2.1 Desktop review

A desktop review of the available data on amphibians for the grid squares containing the Huntstown development was undertaken. These included a review of data records held by the National Biodiversity data Centre (NBDC), accessed on the 2nd October 2019. Furthermore, a review of ortho-photography was undertaken to examine the presence of ponds, wetlands and the surface water networks from the Environmental Protection Agency's surface water layers.

2.2 Amphibian Survey

According to the Wildlife Acts 1976 to 2012, it is an offence to intentionally kill or injure species listed under the acts or to wilfully interfere with or destroy the breeding site or resting place of a protected wild animal, unless activities are carried out under licence. In this respect, Triturus Environmental Ltd. made an application under Section 23 & 34 of the Wildlife Acts 1976 to 2012 to capture (for measurement/ counts) smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris* L.) and common frog (*Rana temporaria*). Triturus were successfully granted a license (No. C130/2019) and the work was carried out according to license conditions. Survey work was carried out on the 19th September 2019 during bright dry conditions.

The primary method used to detect amphibians would be active sampling using a pond net to sweep the margins of the watercourses surveyed. During the September monitoring visit, netting would follow a standardised protocol in order to produce abundance estimates that are comparable across sampling periods and across sites. Elements of best practice used in the UK and Ireland were be employed. The UK method for evaluating ponds for selection as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) (Nature Conservancy Council, 1989) was used in particular for searching for newt to establish a CPUE. This protocol uses a sampling effort of fifteen minutes of netting per 50m of pond shoreline. The amphibian survey would also include hand and torch survey of terrestrial refugia to help detect terrestrial amphibian populations.

As per typical license conditions, it is required to make a submission of return on the number of animals caught to the NPWS. If adult newts were recorded, they would be measured and sexed before being returned to where they were found. Where life stages were encountered outside of adults (i.e. juveniles), they would be recorded simply as efts (all frog tadpoles would have matured to frogs by September whereas newt efts are not always fully matured by then). This data would help profile population structure. Should frogs be recorded in the newt surveys, their respective numbers would also be submitted to the NPWS as part of the data return.

2.3 Biosecurity protocol

All equipment used was disinfected with Virkon® prior to and post-survey completion, and best practice precautions were employed to prevent the potential spread of disease/ viruses including rana viruses or chytrid fungus. By thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting equipment it helped prevent the spread of invasive invertebrates, plants and other species attaching to equipment immersed in water. The check-clean-dry approach was applied after completion of work. Of particular importance pond nets and waders were dried for 48 hours following survey completion. Should the symptoms of disease in monitored populations be identified, they would be reported to NPWS immediately.

3. Results

3.1 Site Survey

At the time of survey the drainage ditches surveyed (see Figure 3.1 below) were not found to support ecological conditions favourable to newt or frogs. This was considered given the existing drainage ditch networks running north south and east west were steep sided (between 1 to 2.5m deep) and were heavily shaded with overhanging hedgerow/ treelines. They did not contain water at the time of the survey within the site boundary. The adjoining heavily managed and compacted soils in the adjoining tillage areas provided poor terrestrial habitat for newts. No evidence of newt was found within the study area despite searching terrestrial refugia (deadwood, small boulders, leaf litter etc.).

Plate 3.1 Searching boulder refugia for terrestrial smooth newt at base of dry drainage channel

Plate 3.2 Example of intensively managed tillage crops east of Huntstown Power Station

3.2 National Biodiversity Data Centre Records

Newt were recorded by Steve Judge in September 2018 at Huntstown Quarry 1km south west of the development area (south of mature quarry settlement ponds; Irish Grid O106, 409). There were no detailed records for common frog on the NBDC database (e.g. 1km grid square resolution) but they are known from the 10km grid square containing the development.

3.3 Review of Ortho-photography

Following a negative result for amphibian presence during the site survey, it was deemed necessary to review the ortho-photography for the wider area to establish potential areas of suitable habitat in the wider environment. It was identified that quarry settlement ponds 0.5km west of Huntstown Power station (see Figure 3.1 below) offered some potential for newt (i.e. open water lentic habitat). However, these appeared to be less mature ponds (recently used for suspended solids settlement), than a separate cluster of 4 located 1km to the south west of the development area. These ponds were associated with the Roadstone operated Huntstown Quarry and were also situated immediately north of the NBDC record for newt (see NBDC records above). At this location 4 disused shallow and ecologically mature settlement ponds were identified on ortho-photography (see Figure 3.1 below). The identified ponds supported visible pondweed growth, were shallow and supported well vegetated margins as visible from ortho-photography, that had recovered well since their historical use as part of quarry operations. These ponds were identified as highly suitable areas for both smooth newt and frog and likely offered breeding and foraging opportunities.

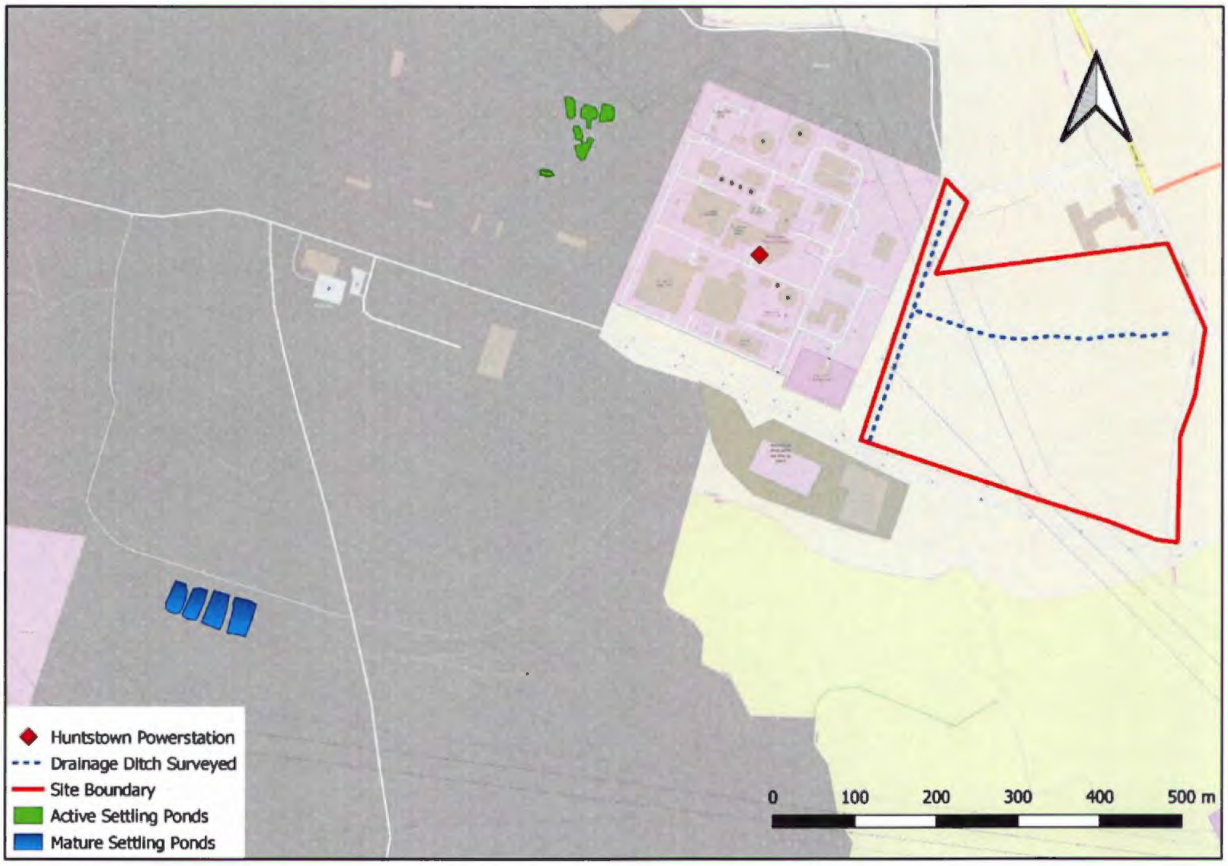


Figure 3.1 – Location of pond habitats with suitability for smooth newt in the quarry areas west and south west of the study area

4. Discussion

The conditions of the surveyed drainage ditch network at the time of the survey (September 2019) were suboptimal for newt or frog as they displayed characteristics inimical to amphibian ecological requirements. The remainder of this discussion focuses on newt but both frog and newt habitat requirements are similar and conditions that support one species can support the other, albeit both species are not always detected at the same site.

A study by Kinne (2006), illustrated that newt prefer to breed in sun exposed still-water ponds and avoid areas which are heavily overgrown and shaded. For these reasons it is considered that the overgrown, shaded nature of the drainage ditch channels surveyed would not provide suitable breeding habitat for newt. Other characteristics such as steep ditch embankments are negatively correlated with newt presence (Ildos and Ancona, 1994). Indeed, the ditches surveyed typically were U-shaped with steep margins that were not considered suitable for amphibians. Although newt can travel up to 500m away from breeding ponds they rarely travel more than 5m from the core breeding area once the surrounding landscape is highly structured in character, thereby offering both shelter and a humid microclimate (Müllner, 2001; Kovar *et al.*, 2009). Although the ditches surveyed may contain standing water during the winter which could offer potential breeding conditions for newt, the distance between known newt habitat e.g. ponds at Huntstown Quarry south west of the study area are considered too far for newts to travel and in combination with likely ecological barriers mean colonisation probability would be poor. Our observations of the surrounding area indicate the intensively managed tillage lands bordering the drainage ditches, active quarry roads and the built land at Huntstown Power station itself, would likely act as an ecological barrier for newt colonisation from meta populations in the wider landscape. For example, a study by (Mulkeen *et al.*, 2017), demonstrated that although newt can utilise semi-natural grassland areas, intensively managed farmland lacks the structural diversity required by newt and such habitats are avoided.

In conclusion, although the ditches surveyed may contain water during the winter, their ephemeral nature mean that water would not persist for long enough to facilitate newt breeding, egg laying, nor for juvenile growth and metamorphosis into adults. Indeed, the presence of pondweeds and other characteristics required for spiral egg attached were absent due to the seasonal nature of the ditches onsite. The surrounding intensively managed tillage landscape within the study area was also unfavourable for amphibians and offered little habitat suitability for movement, foraging and for winter hibernation.

5. Recommendations

It is recommended that during the construction phase, native species rich treeline and hedgerows be planted to increase the biodiversity value of the development lands to replace those lost. The creation of wildflower meadows in south facing lands adjoining amenity lawn would increase the biodiversity value of the developed area by attracting pollinators. Where surface water features such as ponds are proposed the margins should be shallow sloping with Geotextile Clay Liner (GCL) favoured over butyl liner. Ponds should be planted with native macrophytes and avoid commercial mixes that have not been screened for their potential biosecurity risks (i.e. high risk non-native invasive species such as parrot's feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*), New Zealand pygmyweed (*Crassula helmsii*) and floating pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunuculoides*) that occur within Dublin city, pers. obs.).

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APPENDIX II 10.1

GLOSSARY OF ACOUSTIC TERMINOLOGY PREPARED BY AWN CONSULTING LIMITED

ambient noise	The totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time, usually composed of sound from many sources, near and far.
background noise	The steady existing noise level present without contribution from any intermittent sources. The A-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise at the assessment position that is exceeded for 90 per cent of a given time interval, T ($L_{AF90,T}$).
broadband	Sounds that contain energy distributed across a wide range of frequencies.
dB	Decibel - The scale in which sound pressure level is expressed. It is defined as 20 times the logarithm of the ratio between the RMS pressure of the sound field and the reference pressure of 20 micro-pascals (20 µPa).
dB L_{pA}	An 'A-weighted decibel' - a measure of the overall noise level of sound across the audible frequency range (20 Hz – 20 kHz) with A-frequency weighting (i.e. 'A'–weighting) to compensate for the varying sensitivity of the human ear to sound at different frequencies.
Hertz (Hz)	The unit of sound frequency in cycles per second.
impulsive noise	A noise that is of short duration (typically less than one second), the sound pressure level of which is significantly higher than the background.
$L_{Aeq,T}$	This is the equivalent continuous sound level. It is a type of average and is used to describe a fluctuating noise in terms of a single noise level over the sample period (T). The closer the L_{Aeq} value is to either the L_{AF10} or L_{AF90} value indicates the relative impact of the intermittent sources and their contribution. The relative spread between the values determines the impact of intermittent sources such as traffic on the background.
L_{AFN}	The A-weighted noise level exceeded for N% of the sampling interval. Measured using the "Fast" time weighting.
L_{AFmax}	is the instantaneous slow time weighted maximum sound level measured during the sample period (usually referred to in relation to construction noise levels).
$L_{Ar,T}$	The Rated Noise Level, equal to the L_{Aeq} during a specified time interval (T), plus specified adjustments for tonal character and impulsiveness of the sound.
L_{AF90}	Refers to those A-weighted noise levels in the lower 90 percentile of the sampling interval; it is the level which is exceeded for 90% of the measurement period. It will therefore exclude the intermittent features of traffic and is used to estimate a background level. Measured using the "Fast" time weighting.
L_{AT}(DW)	equivalent continuous downwind sound pressure level.

L_{fT}(DW)	equivalent continuous downwind octave-band sound pressure level.
L_{day}	L_{day} is the average noise level during the daytime period of 07:00hrs to 19:00hrs
L_{night}	L_{night} is the average noise level during the night-time period of 23:00hrs to 07:00hrs.
low frequency noise	LFN - noise which is dominated by frequency components towards the lower end of the frequency spectrum.
noise	Any sound, that has the potential to cause disturbance, discomfort or psychological stress to a person exposed to it, or any sound that could cause actual physiological harm to a person exposed to it, or physical damage to any structure exposed to it, is known as noise.
noise sensitive location	NSL – Any dwelling house, hotel or hostel, health building, educational establishment, place of worship or entertainment, or any other facility or other area of high amenity which for its proper enjoyment requires the absence of noise at nuisance levels.
octave band	A frequency interval, the upper limit of which is twice that of the lower limit. For example, the 1,000Hz octave band contains acoustical energy between 707Hz and 1,414Hz. The centre frequencies used for the designation of octave bands are defined in ISO and ANSI standards.
rating level	See $L_{Ar,T}$.
sound power level	The logarithmic measure of sound power in comparison to a referenced sound intensity level of one picowatt (1pW) per m^2 where: $Lw = 10Log\frac{P}{P_0}$ dB Where: p is the rms value of sound power in pascals; and P_0 is 1 pW.
sound pressure level	The sound pressure level at a point is defined as: $Lp = 20Log\frac{P}{P_0}$ dB
specific noise level	A component of the ambient noise which can be specifically identified by acoustical means and may be associated with a specific source. In BS 4142, there is a more precise definition as follows: 'the equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level at the assessment position produced by the specific noise source over a given reference time interval ($L_{Aeq,\,T}$)'.

tonal	Sounds which cover a range of only a few Hz which contains a clearly audible tone i.e. distinguishable, discrete or continuous noise (whine, hiss, screech, or hum etc.) are referred to as being 'tonal'.
$^1/_3$ octave analysis	Frequency analysis of sound such that the frequency spectrum is subdivided into bands of one–third of an octave each.

APPENDIX II 10.2

BASELINE NOISE MONITORING SURVEY PREPARED BY AWN CONSULTING LIMITED

An environmental noise survey has been conducted in order to quantify the existing noise environment. The survey was conducted in general accordance with ISO 1996: 2017: *Acoustics – Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise*. Specific details are set out below.

10.2.1 Survey Details

Dates & Times of Survey

Unattended monitoring was carried out at Locations A, B and C between 10:00hrs on 28 August 2019 to 15:00hrs on 4 September 2019. Unattended monitoring was carried out at Location D between 13:00hrs on 13 November 2019 to 13:30hrs on 20 November 2019.

Instrumentation

The noise measurements were performed using a Rion N52 Sound Level Analyzers. Before and after the survey the measurement apparatus was check calibrated using a Brüel & Kjær Type 4231 Sound Level Calibrator.

Measurement Locations

Figure 10.2.1 details the approximate location of the measurement positions.

Methodology

Measurements were conducted at the boundary location noted above. Sample periods for the noise measurements were typically 15 minutes. The results were noted onto a Survey Record Sheet immediately following each sample and were also saved to the instrument memory for later analysis if required. Survey personnel noted the primary noise sources contributing to noise build-up.

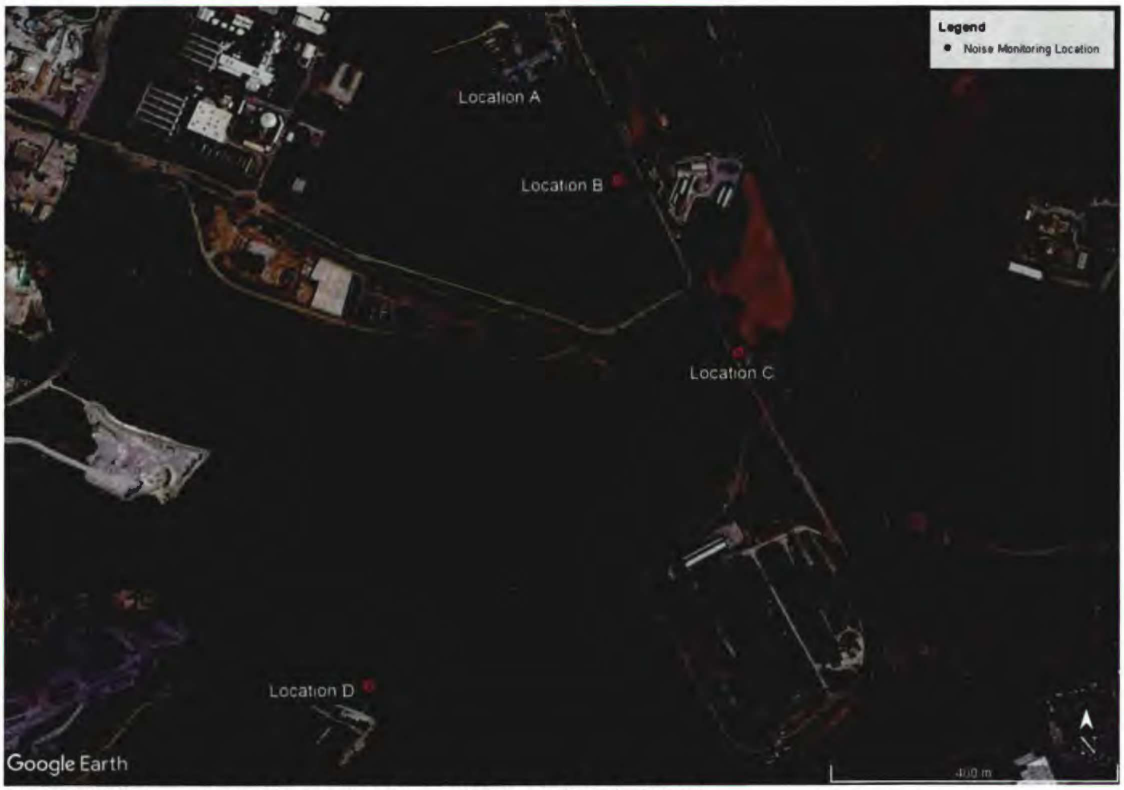

Figure 10.2.1 Noise Survey Locations (Source: Google Maps)

10.2.2 Survey Results

Table 10.2.1 reviews the noise levels measured of the current survey period reviewed at the various locations identified.

Location	Period	Average Measured Noise Level over Survey Period	
		$L_{Aeq,T}$	$L_{A90,T}$
A	Day (07:00 – 19:00hrs)	61	52
	Evening (19:00 – 23:00hrs)	58	49
	Night (23:00 to 07:00hrs)	55	48
B	Day (07:00 – 19:00hrs)	61	54
	Evening (19:00 – 23:00hrs)	57	50
	Night (23:00 to 07:00hrs)	54	48
C	Day (07:00 – 19:00hrs)	62	56
	Evening (19:00 – 23:00hrs)	59	53
	Night (23:00 to 07:00hrs)	55	48
D	Day (07:00 – 19:00hrs)	59	55
	Evening (19:00 – 23:00hrs)	58	54
	Night (23:00 to 07:00hrs)	54	49

Table 10.2.1 Review of Measured Noise Levels

Background noise levels at the selected noise monitoring locations during night-time periods ranged from 48 to 49dB $L_{A90,8hrs}$ based on the survey data to hand.

<u>Location A</u>

Figure 10.2.2 presents a diurnal profile of ambient (i.e. L_{Aeq}) and background (i.e. L_{A90}) noise levels measured at Location A over the duration of the survey.

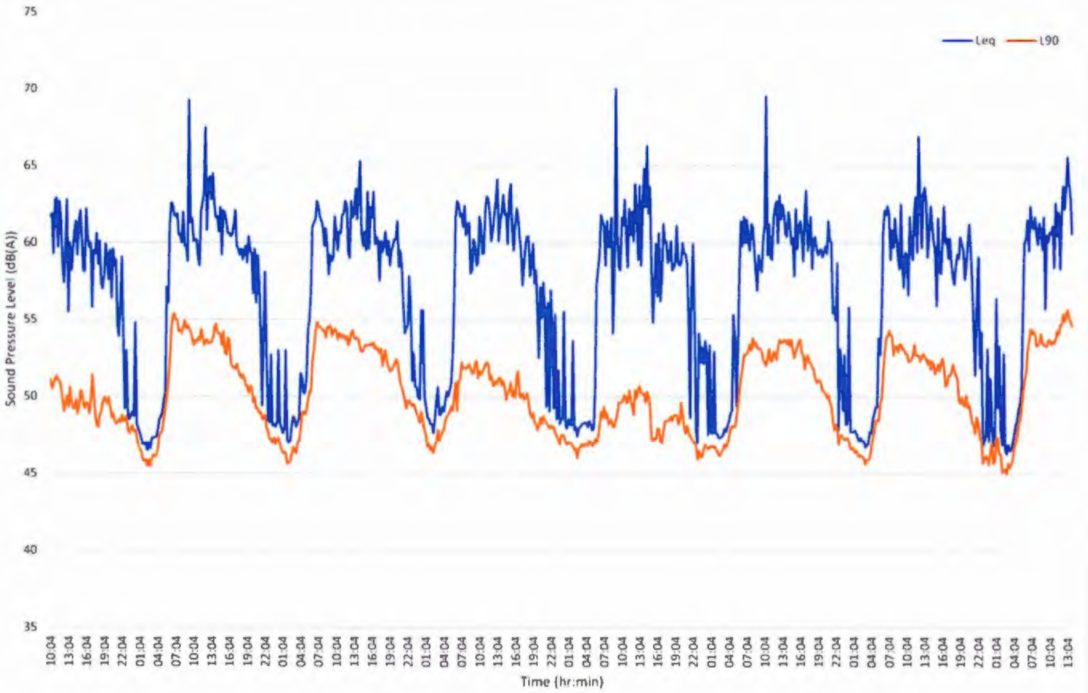

Figure 10.2.2 Review of Ambient and Background Measurements at Location A

Location B

Figure 10.2.3 presents a diurnal profile of ambient (i.e. L_{Aeq}) and background (i.e. L_{A90}) noise levels measured at Location B over the duration of the survey.

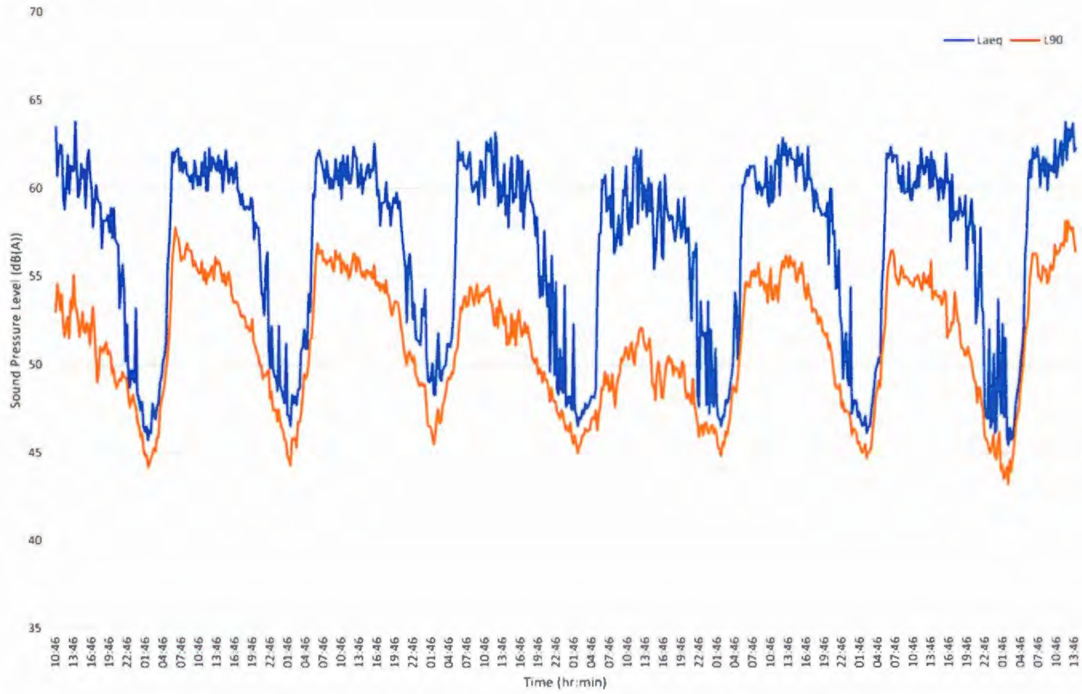

Figure 10.2.3 Review of Ambient and Background Measurements at Location B

Location C

Figure 10.2.4 presents a diurnal profile of ambient (i.e. L_{Aeq}) and background (i.e. L_{A90}) noise levels measured at Location C over the duration of the survey.

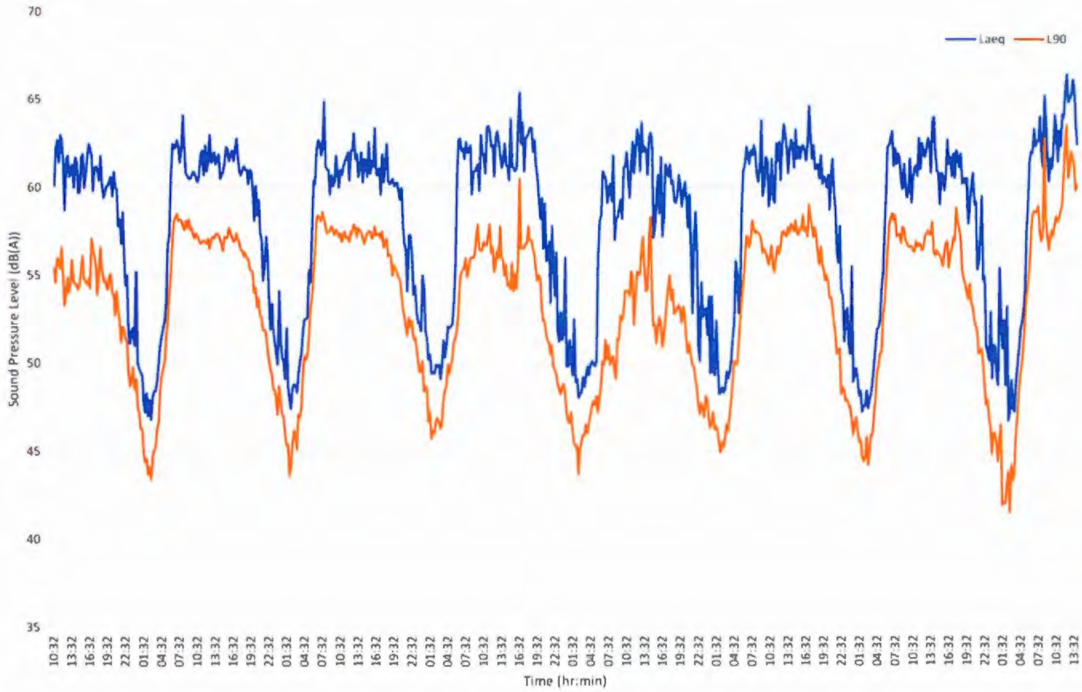

Figure 10.2.4 Review of Ambient and Background Measurements at Location C

Location D

Figure 10.2.5 presents a diurnal profile of ambient (i.e. L_{Aeq}) and background (i.e. L_{A90}) noise levels measured at Location D over the duration of the survey.

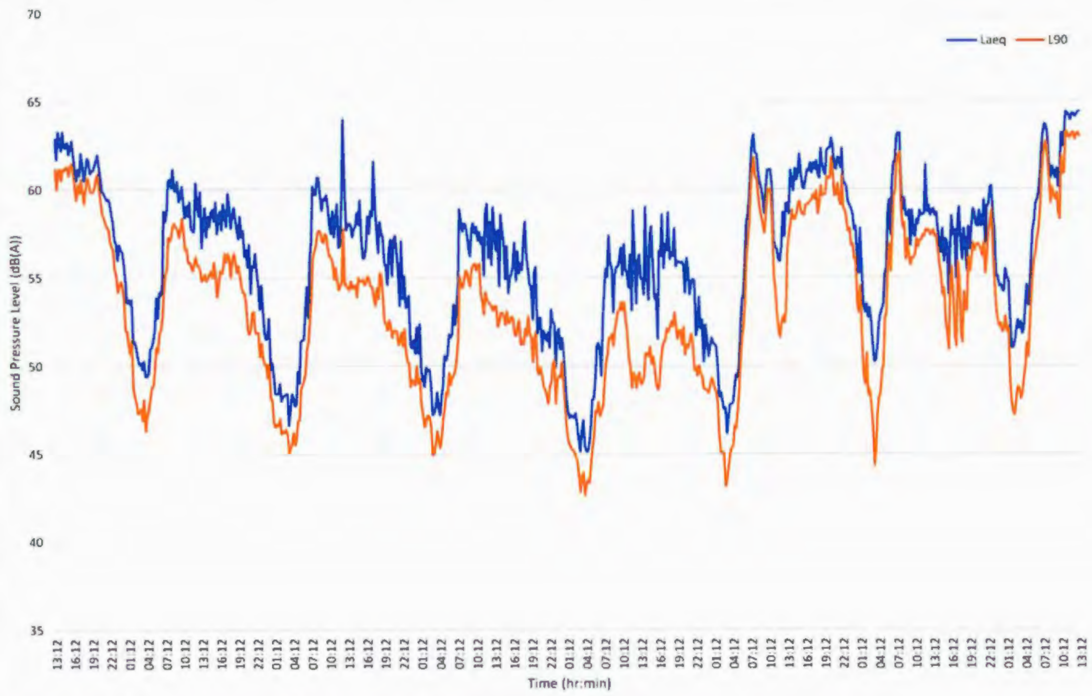

Figure 10.2.5 Review of Ambient and Background Measurements at Location D

APPENDIX II 10.3

NOISE MODELLING DETAILS & ASSUMPTIONS

PREPARED BY AWN CONSULTING LIMITED

Noise Model

A 3D computer-based prediction model has been prepared in order to quantify the noise level associated with the proposed building. This section discusses the methodology behind the noise modelling process.

DGMR iNoise

Proprietary noise calculation software has been used for the purposes of this modelling exercise. The selected software, DGMR iNoise, calculates noise levels in accordance with *ISO 9613: Acoustics – Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors, Part 2: General method of calculation, 1996.*

DGMR iNoise is a proprietary noise calculation package for computing noise levels in the vicinity of noise sources. iNoise calculates noise levels in different ways depending on the selected prediction standard. In general, however, the resultant noise level is calculated taking into account a range of factors affecting the propagation of sound, including:

- the magnitude of the noise source in terms of A weighted sound power levels (L_{WA});
- the distance between the source and receiver;
- the presence of obstacles such as screens or barriers in the propagation path;
- the presence of reflecting surfaces;
- the hardness of the ground between the source and receiver;
- Attenuation due to atmospheric absorption; and
- Meteorological effects such as wind gradient, temperature gradient and humidity (these have significant impact at distances greater than approximately 400m).

Brief Description of ISO9613-2: 1996

ISO9613-2:1996 calculates the noise level based on each of the factors discussed previously. However, the effect of meteorological conditions is significantly simplified by calculating the average downwind sound pressure level, L_{AT}(DW), for the following conditions:

- wind direction at an angle of ±45° to the direction connecting the centre of the dominant sound source and the centre of the specified receiver region with the wind blowing from source to receiver, and;
- wind speed between approximately $1ms^{-1}$ and $5ms^{-1}$, measured at a height of 3m to 11m above the ground.

The equations and calculations also hold for average propagation under a well-developed moderate ground-based temperature inversion, such as commonly occurs on clear calm nights.

The basic formula for calculating L_{AT}(DW) from any point source at any receiver location is given by:

$$L_{fT}(DW) = LW + Dc - A \qquad \textbf{Eqn. A}$$

Where:

L_{fT}(DW) is an octave band centre frequency component of L_{AT}(DW) in dB relative to $2x10^{-5}$Pa;

L_W is the octave band sound power of the point source;

D_c is the directivity correction for the point source;

A is the octave band attenuation that occurs during propagation, namely attenuation due to geometric divergence, atmospheric absorption, ground effect, barriers and miscellaneous other effects.

The estimated accuracy associated with this methodology is shown in Table 10.3.1 below:

Table 10.3.1 Estimated Accuracy for Broadband Noise of $L_{AT}(DW)$

Height, h*	Distance, d†	
	0 < d < 100m	100m < d < 1,000m
0<h<5m	±3dB	±3dB
5m<h<30m	±1dB	±3dB

* h is the mean height of the source and receiver. † d is the mean distance between the source and receiver.
N.B. These estimates have been made from situations where there are no effects due to reflections or attenuation due to screening.

Input Data and Assumptions

The noise model has been constructed using data from various source as follows:

Site Layout	The general site layout has been obtained from the drawings forwarded by HJL Architects.
Local Area	The location of noise sensitive locations has been obtained from a combination of site drawings provided by HJL Architects and others obtained from Ordinance Survey Ireland (OSI).
Heights	The heights of buildings on site have been obtained from site drawings forwarded by HJL Architects. Off-site buildings have been assumed to be 8m high for houses with the exception of industrial buildings where a default height of 15m has been assumed.
Contours	Site ground contours/heights have been obtained from site drawings forwarded by HJL Architects where available.

The final critical aspect of the noise model development is the inclusion of the various plant noise sources. Details are presented in the following section.

Source Sound Power Data

The noise modelling competed indicates the following limits in relation to various items of plant associated with the overall site development. Plant items will be selected in order to achieve the stated noise levels and or appropriate attenuation will be incorporated into the design of the plant/building in order that the plant noise emission levels are achieved on site (including any system regenerated noise).

Table 10.3.2 L_W levels Utilised in Noise Model

Source	L_W - Octave Band Centre Frequency								dB (A)
	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	
Transformers (x4)	--	--	--	--	95	--	--	--	95
Series Coil	--	--	--	--	105	--	--	--	105

Modelling Calculation Parameters[1]

Prediction calculations for plant noise have been conducted in accordance with *ISO 9613: Acoustics – Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors, Part 2: General method of calculation, 1996.*

Ground attenuation factors of 1.0 have been assumed. No metrological corrections were assumed for the calculations. The atmospheric attenuation outlined in Table 10.3.3 has been assumed for all calculations.

Table 10.3.3 Atmospheric Attenuation Assumed for Noise Calculations (dB per km)

Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Octave Band Centre Frequencies (Hz)							
		63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k
10	70	0.12	0.41	1.04	1.92	3.66	9.70	33.06	118.4

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[1] See Appendix 10.5 for further discussion of calculation parameters.

APPENDIX II 10.4

INDICATIVE CONSTRUCTION NOISE & VIBRATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

PREPARED BY AWN CONSULTING LIMITED

This Noise and Vibration Management Plan (NVMP) details a *'Best Practice'* approach to dealing with potential noise and vibration emissions during the construction phase of the development. The Plan should be adopted by all contractors and sub-contractors involved in construction activities on the site. The Site Manager should ensure that adequate instruction is provided to contractors regarding the noise and vibration control measures contained within this document.

The environmental impact assessment (EIA) Report conducted for the construction activity has highlighted that the construction noise and vibration levels can be controlled to within the adopted criteria. However, mitigation measures should be implemented, where necessary, in order to control impacts to nearby sensitive areas within acceptable levels.

Nearby sensitive properties in the vicinity of the Proposed Development are summarised in Figure 10.4.1 below:

Figure 10.4.1 Sensitive Receptors

Table 10.4.1 Review of Assessment Locations

Ref.	Description
NSL01	Private residence / office located to the south east of the development site along the R135
NSL02	Private residence / office located to the south east of the development site along the R135
NSL03	Private residence / office located to the south east of the development site along the R135
NSL04	Assumed to be a private residence located on the far side of the R135 beyond the eastern boundary of the site.
NSL05	Nearest façade of the Dogs Trust centre located on the far side of the northern boundary of the development site. This location is understood to be the kennel and administration areas associated with the site.
NSL06	Private staff residences located on the Dog's Trust site.
NSL07	Assumed to be a private residence located on the far side of the R135 beyond the eastern boundary of the site.
NSL08	Nearest residential location to the south of the site at some 640m distance.

Construction Noise Criteria

As referenced in the EIA Report prepared for the Proposed Development, appropriate criteria relating to permissible construction noise levels for a development of this scale may be found in the Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) publication *Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise and Vibration in National Road Schemes*[2] which indicates the following criteria and hours of operation.

Table 10.4.2 Construction Noise Limit Values

Days and Times	Noise Levels (dB re. 2x10-5 Pa)	
	$L_{Aeq(1hr)}$	L_{Amax}
Monday to Friday 07:00hrs to 19:00hrs	70	80
Monday to Friday 19:00 to 22:00hrs	60*	65*
Saturdays 08:00hrs to 13:00hrs	65	75

Note * Construction activity at these times, other than that required for emergency works, will normally require the explicit permission of the relevant local authority.

Construction Vibration Criteria

It is recommended in this EIA Report that vibration from construction activities to off-site residences be limited to the values set out in Table 10.4.3. It should be noted that these limits are not absolute but provide guidance as to magnitudes of vibration that are very unlikely to cause cosmetic damage. Magnitudes of vibration slightly greater than those in the table are normally unlikely to cause cosmetic damage, but construction work creating such magnitudes should proceed with caution. Where there is existing damage these limits may need to be reduced by up to 50%.

Table 10.4.3 Construction Vibration Limit Values

Allowable vibration (in terms of peak particle velocity) at the closest part of sensitive property to the source of vibration, at a frequency of		
Less than 10Hz	10 to 50Hz	50 to 100Hz (and above)
8 mm/s	12.5 mm/s	20 mm/s

Hours of Work

The proposed general construction hours are 08:00 to 19:00hrs, Monday to Friday and 08:00 to 14:00 on Saturdays. However, weekday evening works may also be required from time to time.

Weekday evening activities should be significantly reduced and generally only involve internal activities and concrete pouring which will be required during certain phases of the development. As a result, noise emissions from evening activities are expected to be significantly lower than for other general daytime activities.

Best Practice Guidelines for the Control of Noise & Vibration

BS5228 includes guidance on several aspects of construction site mitigation measures, including, but not limited to:

- selection of quiet plant;

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[2] *Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise and Vibration in National Road Schemes, Revision 1, 25 October 2004,* Transport Infrastructure Ireland

- control of noise sources;
- screening;
- hours of work;
- liaison with the public, and;
- monitoring.

Detailed comment is offered on these items in the following paragraphs. Noise and vibration control measures that will be considered include the selection of suitable plant, enclosures and screens around noise sources, limiting the hours of work and monitoring.

Selection of Quiet Plant

This practice is recommended in relation to sites with static plant such as compressors and generators. It is recommended that these units be supplied with manufacturers' proprietary acoustic enclosures where possible. The potential for any item of plant to generate noise will be assessed prior to the item being brought onto the site. The least noisy item should be selected wherever possible. Should a particular item of plant already on the site be found to generate high noise levels, the first action should be to identify whether or not said item can be replaced with a quieter alternative.

General Comments on Noise Control at Source

If replacing a noisy item of plant is not a viable or practical option, consideration should 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.

BS5228 states that *"as far as reasonably practicable sources of significant noise should be enclosed"*. In applying this guidance, constraints such as mobility, ventilation, access and safety must be taken into account. Items suitable for enclosure include pumps and generators. Demountable enclosures will also be used to screen operatives using hand tools and will be moved around site as necessary.

In practice, a balance may need to be struck between the use of all available techniques and the resulting costs of doing so. As with Ireland's Environmental Protection Act legislation, we propose that the concept of *"best available techniques not entailing excessive cost* "(BATNEEC) be adopted. Furthermore, proposed noise control techniques should be evaluated in light of their potential effect on occupational safety etc.

BS5228 makes a number of recommendations in relation to "use and siting of equipment". These are all directly relevant and hence are reproduced in full. These recommendations will be adopted on site.

> *"Plant should always be used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. Care should be taken to site equipment away from noise-sensitive areas. Where possible, loading and unloading should also be carried out away from such areas. Special care will be necessary when work has to be carried out at night.*
>
> *Circumstances can arise when night-time working is unavoidable. Bearing in mind the special constraints under which such work has to be carried out, steps should be taken to minimise disturbance to occupants of nearby premises.*

> *Machines such as cranes that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum. Machines should not be left running unnecessarily, as this can be noisy and waste energy.*
>
> *Plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction should, when possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from noise-sensitive areas. Attendant operators of the plant can also benefit from this acoustical phenomenon by sheltering, when possible, in the area with reduced noise levels.*
>
> *Acoustic covers to engines should be kept closed when the engines are in use and idling. The use of compressors that have effective acoustic enclosures and are designed to operate when their access panels are closed is recommended.*
> *Materials should be lowered whenever practicable and should not be dropped. The surfaces on to which the materials are being moved could be covered by resilient material."*

All items of plant should 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.

Screening

Typically, 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. The effectiveness of a noise screen will depend on the height and length of the screen and its position relative to both the source and receiver.

The length of the screen should in practice be at least five times the height, however, if shorter sections are necessary then the ends of the screen should be bent around the source. The height of any screen should be such that there is no direct line of sight between the source and the receiver.

BS5228 states that on level sites the screen should be placed as close as possible to either the source or the receiver. The construction of the barrier should be such that there are no gaps or openings at joints in the screen material. In most practical situations the effectiveness of the screen is limited by the sound transmission over the top of the barrier rather than the transmission through the barrier itself. In practice screens constructed of materials with a mass per unit of surface area greater than 7 kg/m^2 will give adequate sound insulation performance.

In addition, careful planning of the site layout should also be considered. The placement of site buildings such as offices and stores and in some instances, materials such as topsoil or aggregate can provide a degree of noise screening if placed between the source and the receiver.

Vibration

The vibration from construction activities will be limited to the values set out in Table 2. It should be noted that these limits are not absolute but provide guidance as to magnitudes of vibration that are very unlikely to cause cosmetic damage. Magnitudes of vibration slightly greater than those in the table are normally unlikely to cause cosmetic damage, but construction work creating such magnitudes should proceed with caution. Where there is existing damage, these limits may need to be reduced by up to 50%.

Liaison with the Public

The Contractor will provide proactive community relations and will notify the public and sensitive premises before the commencement of any works forecast to generate appreciable levels of noise or vibration, explaining the nature and duration of the works. The Contractor will distribute information circulars informing people of the progress of works and any likely periods of significant noise and vibration.

A designated noise liaison should be appointed to site during construction works. Any complaints should be logged and followed up in a prompt fashion. In addition, prior to particularly noisy construction activity, e.g. rock breaking, piling, etc., the site contact should inform the nearest noise sensitive locations of the time and expected duration of the works.

Noise Monitoring

During the construction phase consideration should be given to noise monitoring at the nearest sensitive locations.

Noise monitoring should be conducted in accordance with the International Standard ISO 1996: 2017: *Acoustics – Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise* and be located a distance of greater than 3.5m away from any reflective surfaces, e.g. walls, in order to ensure a free-field measurement without any influence from reflected noise sources.

Vibration Monitoring

During the construction phase consideration should be given to vibration monitoring at the nearest sensitive locations.

Vibration monitoring should be conducted in accordance with BS7385-1 (1990) *Evaluation and measurement for vibration in buildings — Part 1: Guide for measurement of vibrations and evaluation of their effects on buildings* or BS6841 (1987) *Guide to measurement and evaluation of human exposure to whole-body mechanical vibration and repeated shock.*

The mounting of the transducer to the vibrating structure should comply with BS ISO 5348:1998 *Mechanical vibration and shock – Mechanical mounting of accelerometers*. In summary, the following ideal mounting conditions apply:

- the transducer and its mountings are as rigid as possible;
- the mounting surfaces should be as clean and flat as possible;
- simple symmetric mountings are best, and;
- the mass of the mounting should be small in comparison to that of the structure under test.

In general, the transducer will be fixed to the floor of a building or concrete base on the ground using expansion bolts. In instances where the vibration monitor will be placed outside of a building a flat and level concrete base with dimensions of approximately 1m x 1m x 0.1m will be required.

APPENDIX II 10.5

NOISE MODEL PARAMETERS

PREPARED BY AWN CONSULTING LIMITED

Prediction calculations for noise emissions have been conducted in accordance with *ISO 9613: Acoustics – Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors, Part 2: General method of calculation, 1996*. The following are the main aspects that have been considered in terms of the noise predictions presented in this instance.

Directivity Factor: The directivity factor (D) allows for an adjustment to be made where the sound radiated in the direction of interest is higher than that for which the sound power level is specified. In this case the sound power level is measures in a down wind direction, corresponding to the worst-case propagation conditions and needs no further adjustment.

Ground Effect: Ground effect is the result of sound reflected by the ground interfering with the sound propagating directly from source to receiver. The prediction of ground effects is inherently complex and depend on source height receiver height propagation height between the source and receiver and the ground conditions. The ground conditions are described according to a variable defined as G, which varies between 0.0 for hard ground (including paving, ice concrete) and 1.0 for soft ground (includes ground covered by grass trees or other vegetation) Our predictions have been carried out using various source height specific to each plant item, a receiver heights of 1.6m for single storey properties and 4m for double. An assumed ground factor of G = 1.0 has been applied off site. Noise contours presented in the assessment have been predicted to a height of 4m in all instances. For construction noise predictions have been made at a level of 1.6m as these activities will not occur at night.

Geometrical Divergence This term relates to the spherical spreading in the free-field from a point sound source resulting in attenuation depending on distance according to the following equation:

$$A_{geo} = 20 \times \log (\text{distance from source in meters}) + 11$$

Atmospheric Absorption Sound propagation through the atmosphere is attenuated by the conversion of the sound energy into heat. This attenuation is dependent on the temperature and relative humidity of the air through which the sound is travelling and is frequency dependent with increasing attenuation towards higher frequencies. In these predictions a temperature of 10°C and a relative humidity of 70% have been used, which give relativity low levels of atmosphere attenuation and corresponding worst case noise predictions.

Table 10.5.1 Atmospheric Attenuation Assumed for Noise Calculations (dB per km)

Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Octave Band Centre Frequencies (Hz)							
		63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k
10	70	0.12	0.41	1.04	1.92	3.66	9.70	33.06	118.4

Barrier Attenuation The effect of any barrier between the noise source and the receiver position is that noise will be reduced according to the relative heights of the source, receiver and barrier and the frequency spectrum of the noise.

APPENDIX II 11.1

PHOTOMONTAGE PRODUCTION (DIGITAL DIMENSIONS)

Huntstown

Proposed Sub Station & Underground Cable Route

Method Statement - Photo-montage production.

1. Photographs are taken from locations as advised by client with a full frame SLR digital camera and prime lens. The photographs are taken horizontally with a survey level attached to the camera. The photographic positions are marked (for later surveying), the height of the camera and the focal length of the image recorded.

2. In each photograph, a minimum of 3no. visible fixed points are marked for surveying. These are control points for model alignment within the photograph. All surveying is carried out by a qualified topographical surveyor using Total Station / GPS devices.

3. The photographic positions and the control points are geographically surveyed and this survey is tied in to the site topographical survey supplied by the Architect / client.

4. The buildings are accurately modelled in 3D cad software from cad drawings supplied by the Architect. Material finishes are applied to the 3D model and scene element are place like trees and planting to represent the proposed landscaping.

5. Virtual 3D cameras are positioned according to the survey co-ordinates and the focal length is set to match the photograph. Pitch and rotation are adjusted using the survey control points to align the virtual camera to the photograph. Lighting is set to match the time of day the photograph is taken.

6. The proposed development is output from the 3D software using this camera and the image is then blended with the original photograph to give an accurate image of what the proposed development will look like in its proposed setting.

7. In the event of the development not being visible, the roof line of the development will be outlined in red if re-quested.

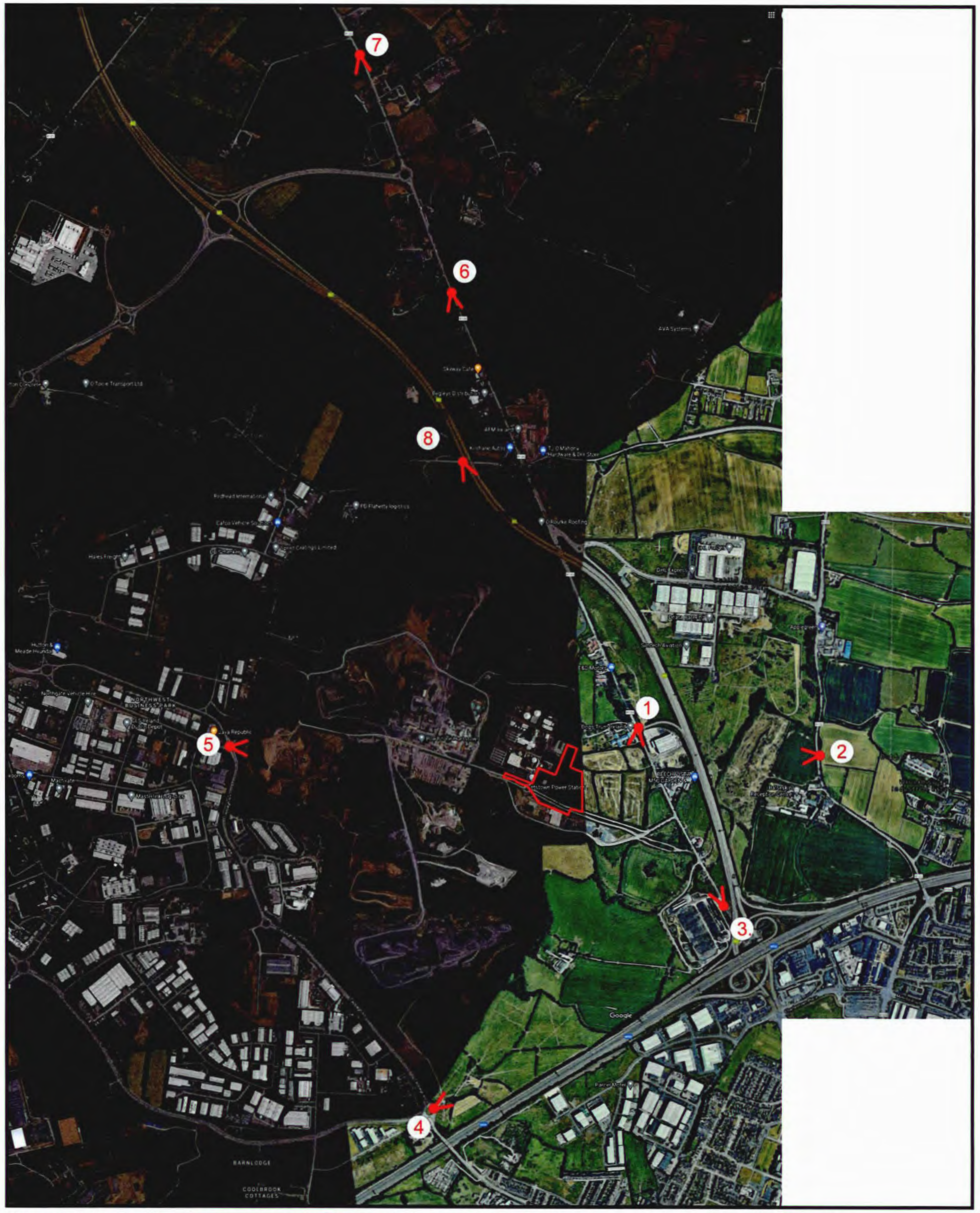
8. The document contains:

a) Site location map with view locations plotted.
b) Photo-montage sheet with existing or proposed conditions.
c) Reference information including field of view/focal length, range to site / development, date of photograph.

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

11 FEB 2022

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
REGISTRY



This map is for view location purposes only. Please refer to consultants drawings for accurate Red Line Site Boundary

Location Map

Project: Huntstown - Proposed Sub Station & Underground Cable Route

digital dimensions
architectural visualisation

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 1 Existing	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	72m	Canon EOS 5DS

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 1 Proposed	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	72m	Canon EOS 5DS

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 2 Existing	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	711m	Canon EOS 5DS

Project: Huntstown - Proposed Sub Station & Underground Cable Route

digital dimensions
architectural visualisation

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 2 Proposed	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	711m	Canon EOS 5DS

Project: Huntstown - Proposed Sub Station & Underground Cable Route

digital dimensions
architectural visualisation

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 3 Existing	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	468m	Canon EOS 5DS

Project: Huntstown - Proposed Sub Station & Underground Cable Route

digital dimensions
architectural visualisation

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 3 Proposed	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	468m	Canon EOS 5DS

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 4 Existing	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	1414m	Canon EOS 5DS

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 4 Proposed	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	1414m	Canon EOS 5DS

Project: Huntstown - Proposed Sub Station & Underground Cable Route

digital dimensions
architectural visualisation

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 5 Existing	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	1361m	Canon EOS 5DS

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 5 Proposed	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	1361m	Canon EOS 5DS

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 6 Existing	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	2171m	Canon EOS 5DS

Project: Huntstown - Proposed Sub Station & Underground Cable Route

digital dimensions
architectural visualisation

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 6 Proposed	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	2171m	Canon EOS 5DS

Project: Huntstown - Proposed Sub Station & Underground Cable Route

digital dimensions
architectural visualisation

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 7 Existing	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	3188m	Canon EOS 5DS

Project: Huntstown - Proposed Sub Station & Underground Cable Route

digital dimensions
architectural visualisation

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 7 Proposed	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	3188m	Canon EOS 5DS

Project: Huntstown - Proposed Sub Station & Underground Cable Route

digital dimensions
architectural visualisation

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 8 Existing	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	1355m	Canon EOS 5DS

Location	Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site	Camera model
View 8 Proposed	04-02-2021	74°	24mm	1355m	Canon EOS 5DS

Project: Huntstown - Proposed Sub Station & Underground Cable Route

digital dimensions
architectural visualisation

APPENDIX II 11.2

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT BS5837:2012 TREES IN RELATION TO DESIGN, DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION-RECOMMENDATIONS

Rik Pannett, C&G Arboriculture

Arboricultural Report
BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction -Recommendations

Proposed Site: Huntstown, Dublin
Client: Huntstown Power Company

Job Reference: Mooretown Substation
Prepared by: Rik Pannett, C&G Arboriculture
Date: 21st July 2021

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CONTENTS:

1.0 Terms of Reference

1.1 I Rik Pannett was retained by AWN Consulting on behalf of Huntstown PC, to undertake a pre-development tree survey at Huntstown, Dublin D11 in accordance with British Standards 'Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction – Recommendations (BS 5837:2012). The surveyed trees are located within the parameters and adjacent to the proposed site.

1.2 All trees have been inspected from ground level only. No climbing inspections or below ground investigations have been undertaken. Should a more detailed inspectionbe deemed appropriate, this will be covered under recommendations. Trees are dynamic living organisms, whose health and condition can be subject to rapid change, depending upon external and internal factors. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report relate to the trees only at the time of inspection, and do not constitute a tree risk assessment report.

1.3 An initial tree survey and visual assessment was undertaken in November 2019 by Rik Pannett. An additional tree survey was undertaken in November 2020 to update the original findings, and to survey another field adjacent to the original site. A further visual assessment was made in July 2021.

1.4 The objective of this survey was to gather information regarding the location of trees and hedgerows on the site and how these may be impacted by construction and development of the site. The survey will detail any constraints to the proposed development. An arboricultural impact assessment addresses the likely impact of the proposed development on trees within and adjacent to the site. Recommendations for the protection of trees during construction work is based on BS 5837: 2012. An arboricultural method statement is included to provide guidance in relation to tree protection during construction. Landscape planting recommendations are also included in this report.

2.0 Survey Methodology

2.1 Unless otherwise stated tree inspections have been undertaken from ground level using non-invasive techniques only. The survey concentrated primarily on the significant trees within and adjacent to the proposed development site.

2.2 All trees, groups of trees and hedgerows surveyed have been given a number prefixed by the letters T, G and H respectively and were assessed using the 'Cascade chart for tree quality assessment' as described in Table 1 of the BS 5837:2012. Where accessible, trees were physically tagged with an individually numbered tag. The locations of trees, groups of trees and hedgerows on, and adjacent to the site are shown on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP Appendix 4)

2.3 Tree species, height, stem diameter and crown spread were recorded for significant trees within the site, some of which may be considered to be a constraint on development based on information supplied by the client. In accordance with BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations', only trees with a stem diameter of 75mm or greater were surveyed. As per section 4.4.2.3, trees forming obvious groups were assessed as such.

2.4 The findings of the survey are given in tabular form in Appendix 1. A full explanation of the survey headings is given in Appendix 2.

2.5 No assessment of the soil has taken place as part of this report. The BS 5837:2012 states that a soil assessment should be carried out by a competent person to establish the structure, clay content and potential volume for change of the soil. A survey of this nature is considered outside the scope of this arboricultural assessment. An arboricultural method statement is included to provide guidance in relation to tree protection during construction. For guidance on soil structure in relation to construction, advice should be sought from a Structural Engineer.

Fig 1. Shelter belt, South-Eastern corner

Fig 2. Hedgerow including ash T7

3.0 Site Overview

3.1 The survey area comprises broadly level arable land bordered and intersected by drainage ditches (Fig 4) adjoined by hedgerows of varying character. There are a number of native hedgerows (Fig 2), comprising an overstorey of Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra) and Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), with an understorey of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), and Elder (Sambucus nigra). Bramble

(Rubus fruticosus), Dog Rose (Rosa canina) and Ivy (Hedera helix) proliferate in the understorey, and the Ivy climbs high into the crowns of the overstorey trees., There is a shelter belt of Birch (Fig 1) (Betula pendula), Beech (Fagus sylvatica), and Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia) to the South-East, and to the South-West lies another shelter belt of Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Oak (Quercus petrea), Beech, and Ash. The northern boundary is a hedgerow adjacent to arable land and to The Dogs Trust facility. The eastern extent is bordered by a public road and two dwelling houses. The southern boundary is a roadway which leads to Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry. The western boundary is adjacent to the Huntstown Power Station campus.

3.2 The development proposals are for a data centre and a substation which will require significant works to the entirety of the site.

4.0 Limitations and scope of survey report

4.1 The site was originally surveyed in winter and again in summer. Most of the overstorey trees within the hedgerows are covered in ivy from ground level, far into the crowns. Ivy obscures visibility of the crown and stem and potentially prevents observation of gross structural defects and fungal fruiting bodies if present. This survey does not constitute a tree safety inspection, however, where obvious defects were observed they have been noted.

5.0 Summary of Findings & Conclusions

5.1 A total of 45 trees or groups of trees as well as 17 hedgerows have been surveyed. A breakdown of the numbers of trees in each retention category is shown in the table below as per BS 5837:2012:

	Category A	**Category B**	**Category C**	**Category U**
Trees	**0**	0	36	0
Groups	0	5	4	0
Hedgerows	0	0	17	0

5.2 Category A trees are of high quality and there should be a general presumption for retention of these trees.

5.3 Category B trees are of moderate quality. It is likely that most Category B trees should be retained and regarded as a constraint to development. Some Category B trees, particularly smaller individuals are of insufficient value to impose significant design constraints and removal of such trees can be justified in order to promote good design (usually on the basis that mitigation is provided elsewhere on the site in the form of high quality new planting).

5.4 Category C trees are of low quality. They should not impose significant constraints to design layout, and if necessary can defensibly be removed in order to facilitate good design. If Category C trees can be satisfactorily retained within the proposed layout, then consideration should be given for this.

5.5 Category U trees are unsuitable for retention, usually in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees and should be removed for reasons of sound aboricultural practice.

6.0 Aboricultural Impact Assessment

6.1 Based on the proposed site layout drawings supplied, the aboricultural impact of the proposed development was assessed as follows:

6.2 Data Centre:

Many of the trees, tree groups and hedgerows are implicated by the current proposal for development. Several trees included in the survey offer little or no sustainability due to the scale and extent of the proposed works (refer to appendix 5: TPP). The trees and hedgerows intersecting the interior of the site will all need to be removed, whereas some of the boundary trees (T004; T005; T008-T016; T038; G039-G043) and hedgerows (H1-H3; H5; H7-H9; H14) can be satisfactorily retained within the design proposals.

6.3 Substation:

The semi-mature shelter belt (G045) at the South-West of the site, adjacent Huntstown power station campus needs to be removed to accommodate construction of the proposed substation and ancillary services, as does a section of the hedgerow (H15) and the trees therein (T018-T021).

6.4 Replanting:

There is limited visibility of the site from public roads. The trees are generally of small stature (Fig 4), and as such they offer minimal visual importance. The planned replanting of a wide variety of native trees and hedgerows will mitigate losses sustained during the development of the site as well as mitigating expected future losses due to ash dieback. The impact on retained trees, tree groups and hedgerows will be minimal if the development plans are carefully implemented according to the arboricultural method statement.

6.5 Tree Constraints Plan

Refer to Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) for location of trees and hedgerows (Appendix 3). The TCP has been produced as a basis for the assessment of the constraints imposed by existing trees on the proposed design.

6.6 Tree Protection Plan

The Tree Protection Plan (TPP: appendix 5) shows the indicative position of the Root Protection Area (RPA) for trees and hedgerows with a retention priority. The RPA (as described in BS5837: 2012 sec. 3.7) represents the minimum area around each tree in which the ground should remain largely undisturbed and is shown as a pink line on the TPP (refer to Tree Survey Data: appendix 1 for accurate RPA radiuses). Hedgerows close to construction should be protected at least 1 metre from the canopy edge. Tree and hedgerow protection zones are shown as an orange line on the TPP.

Fig 3. Drainage ditch

Fig 4. Ash, typical of many on site

7.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

The arboricultural method statement provides information about how to protect trees and hedgerows, their crowns, stems and root systems during the construction process. The stages described below should be used as reference by the main contractor in order to prepare a site-specific method statement for the construction works. The method statement is to be used in conjunction with the TPP which details the extent of root protection areas.

7.1 Stage 1: Pre-construction stage

The developer will appoint an Arboriculturist who will oversee tree protection measures for the duration of the project. The arboriculturist will make regular site visits to ensure continued compliance, as well as to respond to project specific issues as they arise.

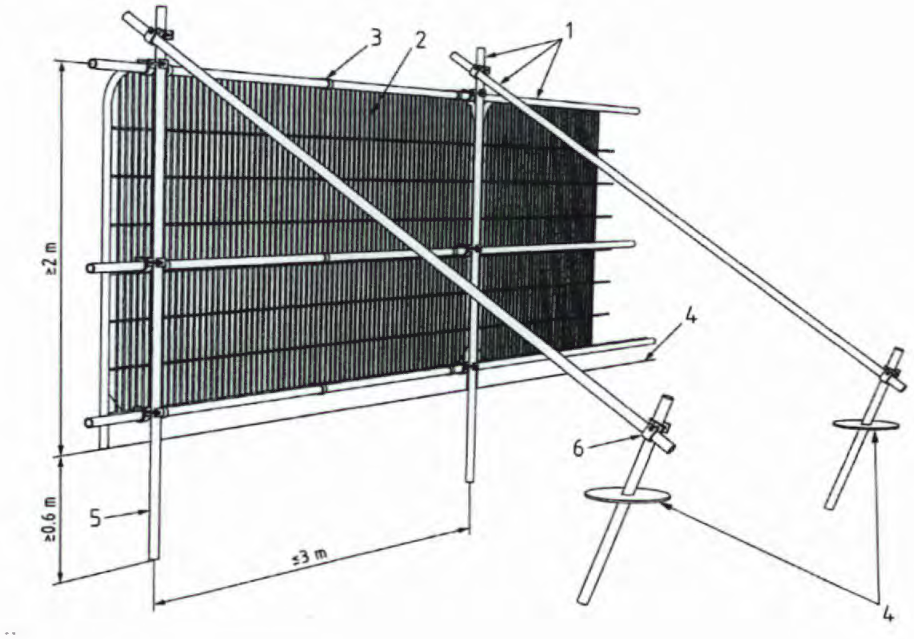
7.2 Tree work

The developer will appoint a qualified arborist to undertake pruning and felling works as specified in the tree survey recommendations (Appendix 1). All works carried out must conform to BS3998: 2010 Tree Work. Recommendations. Any damage caused to a tree during the construction phase should be reported immediately to the site manager so that inspection and/or remedial works can be undertaken.

7.3 Protective fencing

On completion of the tree works, protective fencing should be erected where required, as specified in the tree protection plan, in accordance with BS5837:2012 (fig. 5). Fencing is intended as a precaution to prevent accidental damage to the rooting area of retained trees. Hedgerows, and trees remote from construction can be protected using a lower specification of barrier such as Euromesh (fig. 6). The positioning of any fencing at the edge of the RPA is shown in the TPP as a pink line.

- Erection of protective fencing should be completed before any materials or construction machinery are brought onto site and before any construction works commence.
- Signage (fig. 7) indicating 'tree protection area, no construction access' or similar must be affixed to the protective fencing.
- Fencing is not to be removed or repositioned without approval of the project arboriculturist.



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2m tall, galvanised tube & welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights & cross members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Fig. 5: Protective barrier specifications

Fig. 6: Euromesh type fencing

Fig. 7: signage to be affixed to fencing

7.4 Ground protection for construction access routes

Where construction or temporary construction access is considered necessary within the RPA, the alignment of the protective barrier may be set back, under supervision of the project arboriculturist.

Temporary ground protection within the RPA must be capable of supporting the load of any persons or traffic using the site without affecting or compacting the underlying soil.

The ground protection must comprise one of the following or similar, as described in BS5837:2012:

- For pedestrian movement, single thickness scaffold board should be laid on top of 100mm of woodchip laid on top of a geotextile membrane.
- For plant up to gross weight of 2 t, interlinked boards must be laid over a compression resistant layer such as woodchip to 150mm, over a geotextile membrane.
- For construction traffic over 2 t gross weight a proprietary system or pre-cast concrete slabs must be installed, in conjunction with arboricultural advice.

In all instances, the objective is to prevent soil compaction where possible, which can occur from the passage of a single vehicle, especially in wet conditions.

7.5 Installation of hard surfacing in proximity to trees

Construction of hard surfaces can impact the surface roots of nearby trees and prevent soil gases exchanging if porousness and load spreading is not incorporated into the design.

In order to prevent root damage, excavation, soil stripping or grading must not be conducted within the RPA of retained trees and hedgerows. Hard surfaces will need to be installed using a 'no dig' method of construction, using a cellular confinement system.

Three cardinal principles apply when avoiding damage to trees during construction:

- Roots must not be severed.
- Soil must not be compacted.
- Oxygen and water must be able to diffuse into the soil beneath the engineered surface.

Construction of hard surfaces will incorporate a cellular no-dig solution such as Cellweb tree root protection (fig. 8) which will ensure that loads placed upon it are laterally dissipated rather than being transferred to the soil and root systems below ground.
The walls of the cellular structure are perforated and must be combined with the infill of clean angular stone, preferably of a single size (20-40mm) which will enable the passage of water and oxygen to the tree roots, ensuring their continued functioning and health.

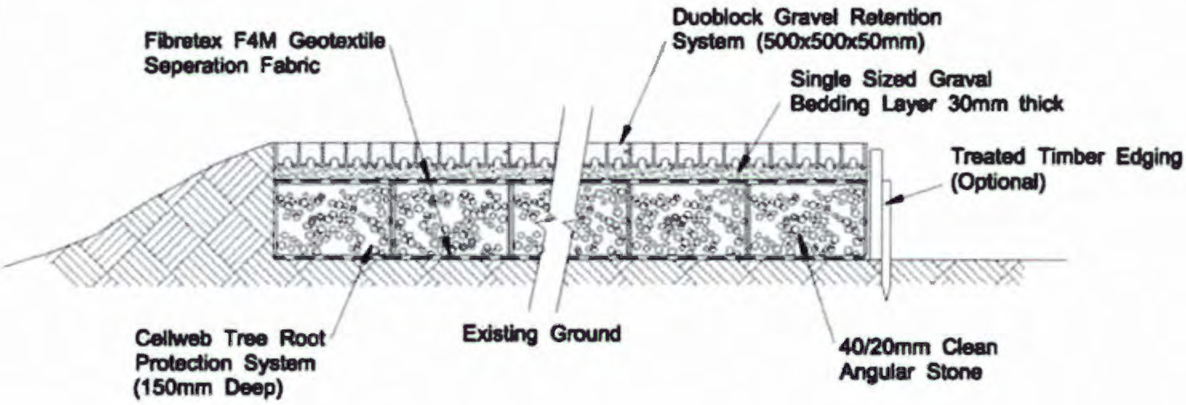


Fig. 8: example of cellular no dig construction method.

7.6 Installation of underground Services

Installation of underground cabling must comply with the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) 'Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees' and with BS 5837:2012. The excavation of open trenches by machine is unacceptable within the RPA of any of the retained trees, and wherever possible, services should be routed outside of any retained trees RPA. Where this is not possible cables should be routed together in a common duct and any inspection chambers sited outside the RPA.
Acceptable techniques for the laying of services are:

- Trenchless- by use of thrust boring or similar techniques. The pit excavations for starting and receiving the machinery should be located outside of the RPA. To avoid root damage, the mole should run at a depth of at least 600mm. Use of external lubricants on the mole other than water should be avoided.
- Broken trench- by using hand dug trench sections together with trenchless techniques. It should be limited to practical access and installation around or below the roots. The trench must be dug by hand and only be long enough to allow access for linking to the next section. The open sections should be kept as short as possible.
- Continuous trench- the trench is excavated by hand and retains as many roots as possible. The surface layer is removed carefully and hand digging of the trench takes place. No roots over 2.5cm diameter or clumps of smaller roots (including fibrous) should be severed. The bark surrounding the roots must be maintained. Cutting of roots over 2.5cm diameter should be performed under supervision of the project Arboriculturalist. If roots have to be cut, a sharp tool (defined as spade, narrow spade, fork, breaker bar, secateurs, handsaw, hand trowel) should be used.

Roots, and in particular fine roots, are vulnerable to desiccation on exposure to air. The roots are at greatest risk when there are rapid fluctuations in the air temperature around them. It is vitally important that the roots are covered with sacking whilst the trench is open.

7.7 Pre-commencement site meeting

Prior to commencement of construction works, a pre-commencement site meeting and contractor briefing will occur. Tree protection barriers are to be inspected by the project arboriculturist, and any additional protection measures to be agreed. Scope of future inspections and monitoring to be agreed between the site manager and project arboriculturist.

7.8 Landscape works

New planting of trees and hedgerows shall be undertaken in accordance with BS5837:2012 and supervised by the project arboriculturist or landscape architect. The existing ground levels within the RPA must be retained and not subjected to compaction or alteration. Manual tools should be used where possible for planting within RPAs in order to minimise root disturbance and damage.

7.9 Stage 2: Construction Works stage

7.10 Protective fencing

During the construction phase, protective fencing must be kept in place, remain upright and rigid as intended, and checked daily for any damage. The fencing must remain in place, and not be removed until all site works are completed.

7.11 Excavations

Excavation works can commence once the protective fence line is in place. In advance of excavation, the project manager, site foreman and project arboriculturist will identify and determine the extent of the impact of the proposed works and identify any additional mitigation measures to protect retained trees and hedgerows.

The project arboriculturist will supervise the pruning of roots which are exposed and damaged during excavation works. The excavated face is to be covered with soil in order to prevent drying out and death of further root material.

7.12 Working within RPAs

If any works are to take place within the RPA, the project arboriculturist must be informed so that mitigation measures are agreed upon to limit impact on root, stem and crown of tree.

7.13 Site considerations

Throughout the development stages the following must be observed:

- No materials, chemicals, machinery or vehicles are to be stored within the RPA.
- No materials are to be rested against the trunk of trees.
- Burning of rubbish is not permitted within 10m of RPA or hedgerows. Wind direction should be factored when locating a fire, and it must not be unattended.

- Attaching items to any part of a tree is not permitted.
- Washing of machinery, concrete, diesel or other contaminants are not to be discharged within 10m of RPA or hedgerows.
- Any damage caused to protective fencing, ground protection, or retained trees must be reported to the site manager without delay.
- The area around trees enclosed by protective fencing must be considered a construction exclusion zone.

7.14 Stage 3: Post Construction Works stage

On completion of construction works, retained trees are to be re-examined by the project arborist in order to identify any additional remedial works required to ensure tree health and site safety.

8.0 Recommendations

8.1 Ash Dieback Overview

Ash dieback is a fungal disease affecting the common ash tree (Fraxinus excelsior), as well as other Fraxinus species. Ash dieback has been present in Europe since the 1990s and is now widespread in Ireland. Ash is one of the dominant hedgerow and woodland trees in Ireland, and it has great visual and cultural importance, as well as being an important habitat for hundreds of species.

Ash growing in open locations, such as hedgerows, may deteriorate slowly, and some trees with few symptoms might survive for many years. A small proportion of ash will have a genetic tolerance, and these will stand out as healthy specimens among the population.

In order to minimise impact on the existing ecosystem, and for the possibility of securing any healthy Ash populations present, I am recommending the retention of Ash trees where possible on the site since 'lower levels of intervention may be appropriate where conserving environmental benefits is the (...) objective' (forestry commission, 2020).

9.0 Statutory Obligations

I am currently unaware if any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or by virtue of being located within a Conservation Area. I have not been instructed to establish the TPO status of trees with the Local Planning Authority. If any trees are subject to TPOs then consent should be sought from the relevant Local Authority prior to commencement of any works.

Rik Pannett, C&G Arboriculture.

10.0 Bibliography

Forestry Commission. (2019) *Managing ash trees affected by ash dieback: operations note 46a*: Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/managing-ash-trees-affected-by-ash-dieback-operations-note-46a (Accessed 20th June 2021)

BS5837 Report

Energia

Huntstown Data Centre and Substation

appendix 1

Ref	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
G007	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Group	Height (m): 10 3 stems, diam(mm): 500, 400, 400 Spread (m): 7N, 4E, 6S, 5W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:7 E:4 S:6 W:5	Multi stemmed trees growing from bank of drainage ditch	C2	Radius: 9.1m. Area: 260 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Remove trees to facilitate construction.
G029	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Group	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam (mm): 300 Spread (m): 3N, 4E, 5S, 3W	N:3 E:4 S:5 W:3	Group of 3 trees, ash dieback present.	C2	Area: same as Group - 73 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Fair	Remove tree.
G039	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	Group	Height (m): 8 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 2S, 2W	N:3 E:3 S:2 W:2	Group of birch, with understorey of dogwood, guelder rose, rowan and beech.	B2	Area: same as Group - 99 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair	Pre construction: Phased thinning to remove damaged and suppressed trees. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
G040	Not identified (Not identified) Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	Group >10 trees	Height (m): 8 2 stems, diam(mm): 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80 Spread (m): 2N, 5E, 2S, 5W	N:2 E:5 S:2 W:5	Group of birch growing on bank, with beech, dogwood, guelder rose, lilac and rowan.	B2	Area: same as Group - 68 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond:	Pre construction: Phased thinning to remove damaged and suppressed trees. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action requir[illegible]

Ref	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
G041	Not identified (Not identified) Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	Group >10 trees	Height (m): 8 2 stems, diam(mm): 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 2S, 2W	N:3 E:3 S:2 W:2	trees forming a shelter belt; growing on bank adjacent existing roadway	B2	Area: same as Group - 46 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: Thin to remove suppressed and damaged trees. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
G042	Not identified (Not identified) Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	Group >10 trees	Height (m): 7 2 stems, diam(mm): 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 3S, 3W	N:2 E:2 S:3 W:3	trees forming a section of shelter belt; growing on bank adjacent existing roadway	B2	Area: same as Group - 106 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: thin to remove suppressed and damaged trees. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
G043	Not identified (Not identified) Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	Group > 10 trees	Height (m): 7 2 stems, diam(mm): 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100 Spread (m): 3N, 2E, 3S, 3W	N:3 E:2 S:3 W:3	trees forming a shelter belt; growing on bank adjacent existing roadway, comprising birch, beech, rowan, dogwood and guelder rose.	B2	Area: same as Group - 115 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond:	Pre construction: Thin to remove damaged and suppressed trees. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
G044	Silver Lime (Tilia tomentosa)	Group	Height (m): 5 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	13 silver lime	C	Area: same as Group - 163 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: No action required. Post construction: No action required.

Ref	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
G045	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur) Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris) Common Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	Group 4 trees	Height (m): 10 4 stems Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years		Shelter belt approximately 80mx30m.	C2	Area: same as Group - 3464 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Remove trees to facilitate construction.
H1	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	Hedge	Height (m): 6 4 stems		Sprawling unmanaged agricultural hedge, comprising mainly hawthorn, blackthorn, bramble and ivy, with ash and dead wych elm.	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 1738 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: No action required. Post construction: No action required.
H10	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	Hedge	Height (m): 7 2 stems		Sprawling unmanaged agricultural hedge, comprising mainly hawthorn, blackthorn, bramble, dog rose and ivy	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 2403 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Remove hedgerow.

Ref	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
H11	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra) Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Hedge	Height (m): 6		Sprawling unmanaged agricultural hedge, comprising mainly hawthorn, blackthorn, wych elm, ash, dog rose, bramble and ivy	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 577 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good	Remove hedgerow.
H12	Not identified (Not identified)	Hedge	Height (m): 7		Sprawling unmanaged agricultural hedge, comprising mainly hawthorn, blackthorn, elder, dog rose, bramble and ivy	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 1587 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Remove hedgerow.
H13	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	Hedge	Height (m): 6		Sprawling unmanaged agricultural hedge, comprising mainly hawthorn, blackthorn, dog rose, bramble and ivy	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 1723 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Remove hedgerow.
H14	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	Hedge	Height (m): 6		Roadside agricultural hedge,unmanaged in sections, comprising mainly hawthorn, blackthorn, bramble, dog rose and ivy	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 1832 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: Protect hedgerow with protective barriers - as shown on plans.
H15	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Elder (Sambucus nigra)	Hedge	Height (m): 7		Sprawling, unmanaged agricultural hedge, comprising hawthorn, blackthorn, elder, dog rose, bramble and ivy.	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 1597 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Remove hedgerow.

Ref	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
H16	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	Hedge	Height (m): 6		sprawling agricultural hedge, comprising hawthorn and blackthorn.	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 774 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Remove hedgerow.
H17	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	Hedge	Height (m): 5		Sprawling hedge, mainly blackthorn, hawthorn, bramble and ivy.	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 247 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Remove hedgerow.
H2	Not identified (Not identified)	Hedge	Height (m): 5		Sparse hedge, hawthorn and elder to 5 metres and sections of bramble.	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 1636 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: Protect hedgerow with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
H3	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	Hedge	Height (m): 6		Sprawling unmanaged agricultural hedge, comprising mainly hawthorn, blackthorn, bramble and ivy	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 615 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: Protect hedgerow with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
H4	Common Hawthorn Blackthorn	Hedge	Height (m): 4		Sprawling unmanaged agricultural hedge, comprising mainly hawthorn, blackthorn, elder, bramble and ivy	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 729 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Remove hedgerow.

Ref	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
H5	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Elder (Sambucus nigra) Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	Hedge	Height (m): 3		Roadside hedge, comprising hawthorn, blackthorn and elder.	C	Area: same as Hedge - 801 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: Protect hedgerow with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
H6	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Hedge	Height (m): 8		Sprawling unmanaged agricultural hedge, 10 metres deep in sections, adjacent dwelling houses on east, comprising mainly hawthorn, blackthorn, ash, bramble and ivy	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 4245 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Remove hedgerow, retaining sections adjacent dwelling houses.
H6 section retain	Not identified (Not identified)	Hedge				NotRecorded	None - no Retention Category specified.		Retain section adjacent dwelling as shown on TPP
H7	Common Beech (Fagus sylvatica) Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	Hedge	Height (m): 7 2 stems		Beech and hawthorn hedge, planted adjacent dwelling.	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 440 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: Remove trees. Post construction: .

Ref	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
H8	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Hedge	Height (m): 2		Hedgerow bordering road, |Hawthorn and sycamore.	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 1206 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: Remove section for site access. During construction: Protect hedgerow with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
H8 section removal	Not identified (Not identified)	Group				NotRecorded	None - no Retention Category specified.		Remove for access as shown on TPP
H9	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Hedge	Height (m): 5		Sprawling unmanaged agricultural hedge, comprising mainly hawthorn, blackthorn, bramble, dog rose and ivy	C2	Area: same as Hedge - 655 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: Protect hedgerow with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
T001	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 9 Spread (m): 5N, 4E, 3S, 4W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:5 E:4 S:3 W:4	Multi stemmed tree growing from bank of drainage ditch	C2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Remove tree to facilitate constuction.
T002	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree 7 stems	Height (m): 9 7 stems, diam(mm): 90, 90, 90, 90, 80, 100, 100 Spread (m): 2N, 5E, 6S, 3W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:2 E:5 S:6 W:3	Multi stemmed tree adjacent to drainage ditch	C2	Radius: 2.9m. Area: 26 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond:	Remove tree to facilitate construction.

Ref	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T003	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Ivy suppressing crown; multi stemmed tree growing from bank of drainage ditch	C2	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair	Remove tree to facilitate construction.
T004	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam (mm): 640 Spread (m): 6N, 2E, 3S, 4W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:6 E:2 S:3 W:4	Ivy in crown, growing from bank, dead wood on branch tips, has been pruned on south to accommodate overhead cables.	C2	Radius: 7.7m. Area: 186 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair	Pre construction: Crown reduction by 20%. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
T005	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 8 3 stems, diam(mm): 80, 80, 80 Spread (m): 3N, 2E, 1S, 3W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:3 E:2 S:1 W:3	Ivy in crown, growing from bank of ditch,	C2	Radius: 1.7m. Area: 9 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
T006	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam (mm): 800 Spread (m): 5N, 5E, 5S, 5W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	Ivy climbing far into crown. dead stem present.	C2	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Remove tree to facilitate construction
T008	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 8 2 stems, diam(mm): 300, 200 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 2S, 3W Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:2 W:3	ivy in crown, growing from bank of drainage ditch.	C	Radius: 4.3m. Area: 58 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.

Ref	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T009	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Tree	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam (mm): 300 Spread (m): 4N, 3E, 2S, 3W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:3 S:2 W:3	Ivy suppressing crown; growing from bank of drainage ditch	C2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
T010	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	Tree	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam (mm): 200 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 2W Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:2	Ivy present in crown.	C2	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Structural Cond:	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
T011	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam (mm): 400 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Ivy present, growing from drainage ditch.	C2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
T012	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Tree	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam (mm): 200 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:2 W:2	Small spreading tree	C2	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.

Ref	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T013	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 7 2 stems, diam(mm): 300, 200 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 4W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:4	Ivy in crown	C2	Radius: 4.3m. Area: 58 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
T014	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam (mm): 400 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 4S, 4W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	growing from bank of drainage ditch.	C2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
T015	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	Tree	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam (mm): 200 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Growing from bank of drainage ditch.	C2	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
T016	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 13 3 stems, diam(mm): 400, 300, 300 Spread (m): 6N, 6E, 4S, 6W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:6 E:6 S:4 W:6	Multi stemmed tree, spreading habit, ivy present.	C2	Radius: 7.0m. Area: 154 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.
T017	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam (mm): 500 Spread (m): 5N, 2E, 2S, 3W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:5 E:2 S:2 W:3	Ivy in crown, storm damage to leader, growing from bank of ditch.	C	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair	Remove tree.

Ref	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T018	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam (mm): 500 Spread (m): 5N, 4E, 4S, 4W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:5 E:4 S:4 W:4	Ivy dominating crown.	C2	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair	Remove tree.
T019	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree 3 stems	Height (m): 14 3 stems, diam(mm): 300, 200, 300 Spread (m): 6N, 6E, 5S, 6W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:6 E:6 S:5 W:6	Ivy in crown, growing from bank of drainage ditch.	C2	Radius: 5.6m. Area: 99 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good	Remove tree
T020	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 8 2 stems, diam(mm): 200, 200 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Growing from bank of ditch, twisting growth habit.	C2	Radius: 3.4m. Area: 36 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Remove tree.
T021	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 9 2 stems, diam(mm): 300, 200 Spread (m): 5N, 3E, 3S, 3W Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:5 E:3 S:3 W:3	growing from bank of drainage ditch.	C2	Radius: 4.3m. Area: 58 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good	Remove tree.
T022	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 12 2 stems, diam(mm): 400, 400 Spread (m): 5N, 5E, 4S, 5W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:4 W:5	growing from bank of ditch, .	C2	Radius: 6.8m. Area: 145 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good	Remove tree.
T023	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 9 2 stems, diam(mm): 200, 200 Spread (m): 5N, 3E, 3S, 3W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:5 E:3 S:3 W:3	ivy in crown.	C2	Radius: 3.4m. Area: 40 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good	Remove tree.

Ref	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T024	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam (mm): 400 Spread (m): 4N, 1E, 5S, 4W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:4 E:1 S:5 W:4	Early dieback, ivy dominating crown.	C2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good	Remove tree.
T025	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam (mm): 600 Spread (m): 4N, 6E, 3S, 6W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:4 E:6 S:3 W:6	Ivy in crown, cavity in stem at 2m on north. Early dieback.	C2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair	Remove tree.
T026	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam (mm): 400 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Ivy in crown.	C2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good	Remove tree.
T027	Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra)	Group	Height (m): 9		Elm disease present throughout crown.	C2	Area: same as Group - 40 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Fair Bat	Remove tree.
T028	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam (mm): 300 Spread (m): 3N, 4E, 3S, 4W Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:3 E:4 S:3 W:4	Ivy dominating crown. dieback present.	C2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	O Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair	Remove tree.
T030	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam (mm): 300 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Ivy present throughout crown.	C2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good	Remove tree.

Ref	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T031	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam (mm): 300 Spread (m): 5N, 3E, 5S, 4W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:5 E:3 S:5 W:4	Ivy dominating crown.	C2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair	Remove tree.
T032	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam (mm): 200 Spread (m): 4N, 3E, 4S, 3W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:4 E:3 S:4 W:3	Ivy in crown. Early dieback.	C2	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Fair	Remove tree.
T033	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam (mm): 400 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 4S, 4W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Growing from bank, ivy spreading far into crown. Early dieback.	C2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair	Remove tree.
T034	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam (mm): 700 Spread (m): 4N, 6E, 4S, 5W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:4 E:6 S:4 W:5	Ivy far into crown, Early dieback.	C	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good	Remove tree.
T035	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree 2 stems	Height (m): 10 2 stems, diam(mm): 200, 200 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Growing from drainage ditch.	C2	Radius: 3.4m. Area: 36 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair	Remove tree.
T036	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam (mm): 400 Spread (m): 2N, 4E, 4S, 2W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:2 E:4 S:4 W:2	dead branch tips. early dieback.	C	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: No action required. Post construction: No action require

Ref	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T037	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam (mm): 400 Spread (m): 1N, 4E, 8S, 4W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:1 E:4 S:8 W:4	Sprawling growth habit, suppressed by neighbouring tree.	C	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair Bat	Pre construction: No action required. During construction: No action required. Post construction: No action required.
T038	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Tree 7 stems	Height (m): 10 7 stems, diam(mm): 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 3S, 3W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:3 W:3	Multi stemmed tree, densely ivy covered.	C2	Radius: 3.2m. Area: 32 sq m.	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair	Pre construction: Sever ivy at base. During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans. Post construction: No action required.

Key to Tree Survey Schedule Criteria & Headings

Tree No.	**This number identifies the trees & corresponds with the provided plans.**
Species	**The common name is given for each tree.**
Height	**Estimated in metres.**
Stem Diameter	**Measured at 1.5m above ground level, recorded in millimetres.**
Number of Stems	**Recorded from ground level or base of tree.**
Crown Spread	**Estimated in metres & given at cardinal compass points.**
Age	**Refers to the age of the individual tree & recorded as:** **Y = Young; SM = Semi-mature; EM = Early-mature; M = Mature;** **OM = Over-mature; V = Veteran; D = Dead**
General Observations	**Comments relating to trees' previous & possible future management.**
Recommended Works	**To mitigate issues with the trees' condition & vitality or as part of pre-development works.**
ERC (Estimated Remaining Contribution)	**Estimated by subtracting the current age from the life expectancy of a tree in same location & condition.** **Each tree is given a retention category according to BS 5837: 2012:** **<10 years; 10+; 20+; 40+**
Retention Category	**Based upon the categories in Table 1 of BS 5827: 2012 regarding tree quality assessment and suitability for retention.**
RPA	**Root protection area measured in metres from centre of tree.**

Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

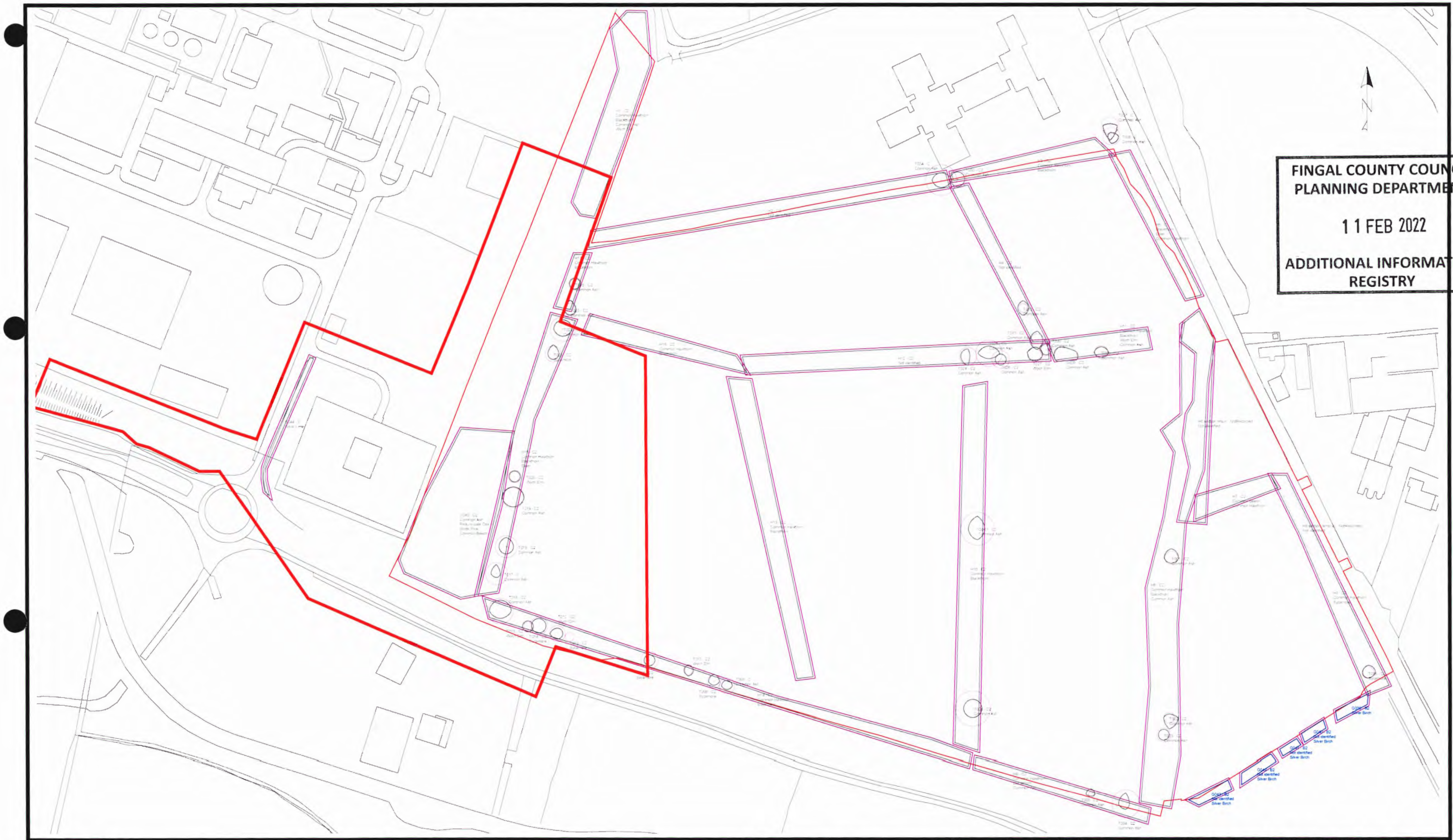
TREES UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION		
Category and Definition	**Criteria**	**Identification on Plan**
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other Category U trees (eg, where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. *NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.*	🟥

TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and Definition	**Criteria**			**Identification on Plan**
	1. Mainly arboricultural qualities	2. Mainly landscape qualities	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (eg, the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue.	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e, veteran trees or wood-pasture).	🟩
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (eg, presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	🟦
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	▨

FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

11 FEB 2022

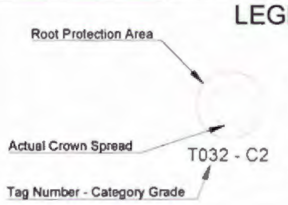
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
REGISTRY



CONTRACTOR:

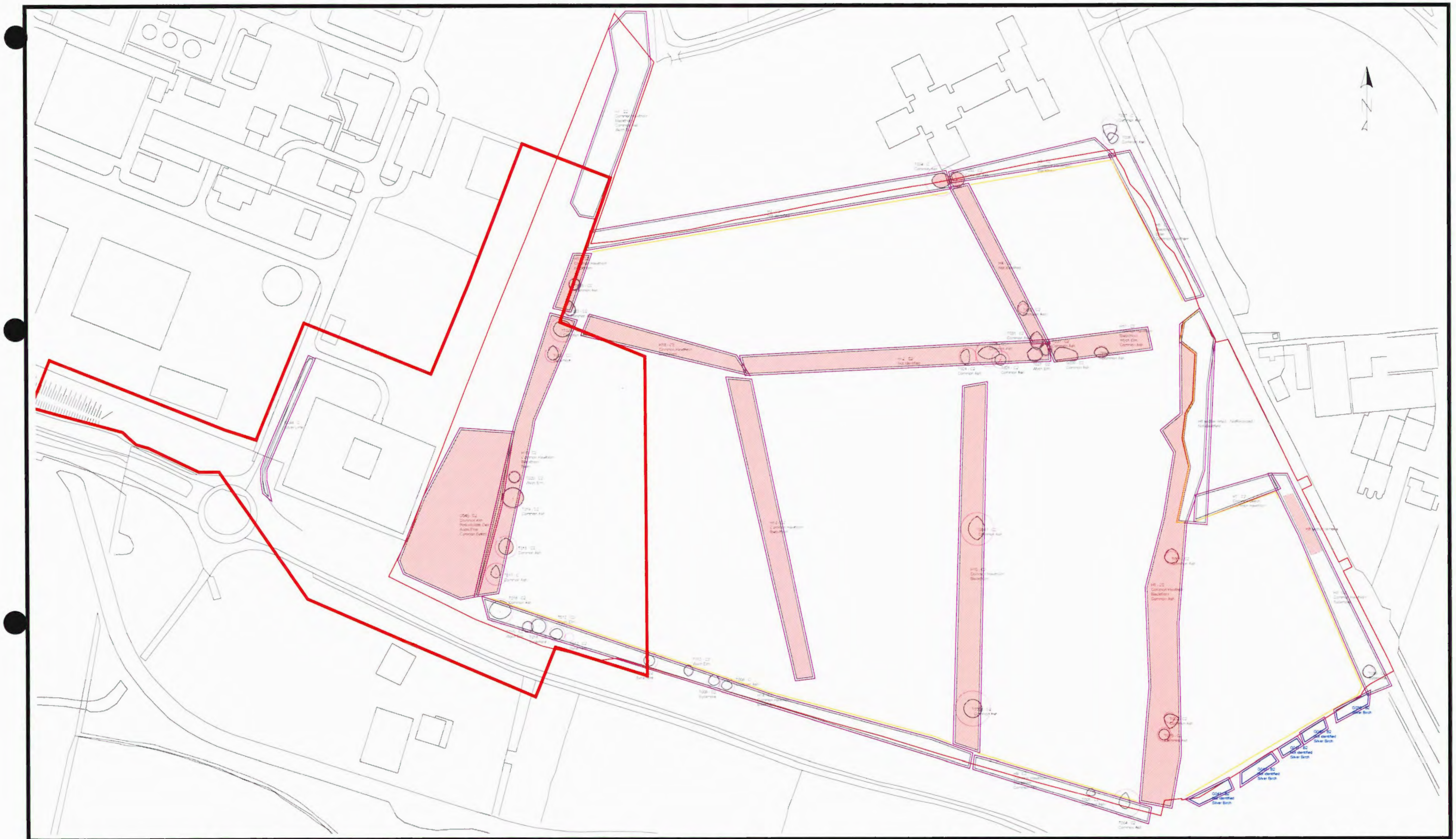
Rik Pannett : Consultant Arborist
Retained by Energia

LEGEND



CATEGORY GRADE
CATEGORY U 🟥
CATEGORY A 🟩
CATEGORY B 🟦
CATEGORY C ⬛

DRAWING No	RP-007A	STATUS	DRAWN BY	DATE	SCALE	ENG CHECK	DATE
			WD	23/07/21	1:2000	RP	23/07/21
REV SUFFIX	REVISION DETAILS	DATE	PROJECT	HUNTSTOWN			SHEET SIZE
A	Sub Station Red line area	23/08/2021	DRAWING TITLE	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN			A3



CONTRACTOR:

Rik Pannett : Consultant Arborist
Retained by Energia

REMOVAL AREA ▨

LEGEND

Root Protection Area
Actual Crown Spread
T032 - C2
Tag Number - Category Grade

CATEGORY GRADE
CATEGORY U 🟥
CATEGORY A 🟩
CATEGORY B 🟦
CATEGORY C ▬
TREE PROTECTION 🟨

DRAWING No	RP-008A	STATUS	DRAWN BY	DATE	SCALE	ENG CHECK	DATE
			WD	23/07/21	1:2000	RP	23/07/21

REV SUFFIX	REVISION DETAILS	DATE
A	Sub Station Red line area	23/08/2021

PROJECT: HUNTSTOWN

DRAWING TITLE: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

SHEET SIZE: A3

APPENDIX II 12.1

RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS

PREPARED BY CRDS LTD.

Recorded Archaeological Monuments located within c. 1.5km of the Proposed Development are listed below (source Sites and Monuments Record for Co. Dublin, www.archaeology.ie).

DU014-006001-
Class: Ringfort - unclassified
Townland: NEWTOWN (Coolock By., Finglas ED)
Description: Was formerly located on a slight rise in undulating tillage. Now within Dublin Airport Logistics Park. Marked on OS historical maps, the site was levelled in 1953 (NMI Correspondence). Prior to its destruction it comprised a roughly circular area (diam. c. 90m) enclosed by a bank (H c. 2m) with external fosse and a low external counterscarp bank. There was an entrance causeway in the south (NMI Correspondence 3 September 1952). A series of aerial photographs taken after site destruction (BDR 27, BDQ 65, BGM, 70, AVS 38, 37) shows detailed cropmark evidence for two distinct building phases on the site. A roughly circular enclosure (diam. c. 45m) with field system attached to the W (DU014-006002-) appears to pre-date the ringfort levelled in 1953 (Stout and Stout 1992, 5-14).

Test excavation (Licence no. 05E0236) was undertaken in advance of the industrial park development. A strategy of open area testing was adopted to find the extent of remains. A total of 33 features were identified including human remain, pits, postholes, stakeholes, hearths and large ditch features. The testing confirmed the presence of large ditches illustrated on the OS maps in the form of two enclosing ditches and a bank between. The burials, aligned east-west, are located to the north east quadrant of the ditches cut into its fill indicating a later deposition. The burials and eastern quadrant of the site was preserved in situ under the carpark of DHL. The western quadrant of the ringfort was covered in terram and stone. Now within wasteland. Drop of c.1m down to stone. No indication of significance of the site.
Compiled by: Geraldine Stout
Updated by: Christine Baker
Date of upload: 22 January 2015
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

DU014-006002-
Class: Ringfort - unclassified
Townland: NEWTOWN (Coolock By., Finglas ED)
Description: Located on wasteland within the Dublin Airport Logistics Park. Previously a golf course. A series of aerial photographs taken after site destruction (BDR 27, BDQ 65, BGM, 70, AVS 38, 37) shows detailed cropmark evidence for two distinct building phases on the site. A roughly circular enclosure (diam. c. 45m) with field system attached to the west appears to pre-date the ringfort (DU014-006001-) levelled in 1953 (Stout and Stout 1992, 5-14).
Compiled by: Geraldine Stout
Updated by: Christine Baker
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

DU014-012001-
Class: Church
Townland: KILSHANE
Description: On the 1st edition OS 6-inch (1842) there is a field named 'Church Field' and an area identified as the 'Old Burying Ground' outlined in the N end of the same field. Other than this placename there is no supporting documentary evidence for a church at this location. The area has been extensively quarried. Not visible at ground level.
Compiled by: Geraldine Stout
Updated by: Christine Baker

Date of upload: 22 January 2015
Not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

DU014-012002-
Class: Burial ground
Townland: KILSHANE
Description: On the 1st edition OS 6-inch map (1842) there is an area identified as the 'Old Burying Ground' outlined in the N end of this field. The area has been extensively quarried. Not visible at ground level.
Compiled by: Geraldine Stout
Updated by: Christine Baker
Date of upload: 22 January 2015
Not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

DU014-012003-
Class: Ritual site - holy well
Townland: KILSHANE
Description: The 1st edition OS 6-inch map (1842) marks the site 'Church Well'. In 1958 it was being used for domestic purposes and not considered to be a holy well (Ó Danachair 1958, 76). It has been removed by quarrying.
Compiled by: Geraldine Stout
Date of upload: 26 August 2011
Not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
References: Ó Danachair, C. 1958 The holy wells of county Dublin. Reportorium Novum 2, 68-87; 2, No. 2 The holy wells of County Dublin: A supplementary list, 233-5.

DU014-013----
Class: Castle - motte and bailey
Townland: NEWTOWN (Coolock By., Finglas ED)
Description: Situated in a field next to the N2. Prior to its destruction in 1952 this site comprised a circular platform (diam. 28m; H 3m) which was enclosed around the base by a wide fosse. This flat-topped platform was further enclosed by an oval earthwork or bailey (dims. 100m E-W; 70m N-S; NMI IA 245/1952). The site is visible as a soilmark on an aerial photograph taken in 1971 (FSI 2.4154/4) and on colour vertical photograph (OS 8/Flight 31, 7616 see Healy 1975, 26). A cropmark showing oval enclosure with the faint traces of a smaller oval enclosure within is visible on digital globe aerial view created on the 9 June 2016 The site was subject to geophysical survey and test excavation (Licence no. 04E0807). The geophysical survey concluded there were extensive archaeological remains present including the enclosing fosse and internal features of a motte and bailey. Text excavation confirmed the presence of archaeological remains (the fosse measures 5m in width). A burnt mound was also identified.
Compiled by: Geraldine Stout
Updated by: Christine Baker
Date of upload: 22 January 2015
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

DU014-015----
Class: Ring-ditch
Townland: COLDWINTERS (Castleknock By.)
Description: Located in pasture (formerly the green of a golf course) between the Dublin-Ashbourne Road and the N2. A circular cropmark (diam. c. 15m) visible on an aerial photograph (CUCAP, BDQ 66). Not visible at ground level.
Compiled by: Geraldine Stout
Updated by: Christine Baker
Date of upload: 22 January 2015

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

DU014-016----
Class: Enclosure
Townland: COLDWINTERS (Castleknock By.)
Description: An aerial photograph (CUCAP, BDQ 66) shows cropmark evidence for a circular, single-ditched enclosure (diam. c. 45m). It had been truncated by field boundaries in the east and was formerly incorporated into a golf course. The site was subject to test excavation (Licence no. 05E0236) but not identified (Tierney, 2005). Not visible at ground level.
Compiled by: Geraldine Stout
Updated by: Christine Baker
Date of upload: 22 January 2015
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

DU014-017----
Class: Enclosure
Townland: DUBBER
Description: Situated in a low-lying area under tillage. A curvilinear earthwork is shown on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map (1837). This may have been part of an enclosure. Not visible at ground level.
Compiled by: Geraldine Stout
Updated by: Christine Baker
Date of upload: 22 January 2015
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

DU014-047----
Class: Inn
Townland: DUBBER
Description: The OS 6-inch map shows the Old Red Lion. It is mentioned in the Finglas, County Dublin, Vestry Books for the year 1675 (1916, 33). Site within overgrown uneven pasture beside road. No visible remains.
Compiled by: Geraldine Stout
Updated by: Christine Baker
Date of upload: 23 January 2015
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

DU014-102----
Class: Enclosure
Townland: BALSESKIN
Description: A large circular enclosure visible as a crop mark on an aerial photograph (SMR file; pers. comm. T. Condit). Relatively low lying field north of M50 and west of N2. No visible remains.
Compiled by: David O'Connor
Updated by: Christine Baker
Date of upload: 25 January 2015
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

DU014-122001-
Class: Enclosure
Townland: KILDONAN
Description: This monument was subject to geophysical survey (Licence no. 09R195) and test excavation (Licence no. 10E0462) as part of the proposed Metro West development. A sub rectangular enclosure (35m x 25m.) was identified on the geophysical survey and confirmed through test excavation. Two postholes were located either side of the ditch (0.55m wide and 0.25m deep) suggesting the possibility of a palisade. Two corn-drying kilns (DU014-122002-; DU014-122003) are situated at the S of the enclosure (O'Donovan 2010, 18).
Compiled by: Christine Baker

Date of upload: 6 February 2015
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

DU014-122002-
Class: Kiln - corn-drying
Townland: KILDONAN
Description: This monument was subject to geophysical survey (Licence no. 09R195) and test excavation (Licence no. 10E0462) as part of the proposed Metro West development. A comma-shaped corn-drying kiln and the probable flue of a second corn-drying kiln were located to the S of an enclosure (DU014-122001-). The former (2.1m wide and 0.51m deep) contained three fills (O'Donovan 2010, 17).
Compiled by: Christine Baker
Date of upload: 6 February 2015
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

APPENDIX II 12.2

RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

PREPARED BY CRDS LTD.

The recorded archaeological finds from the study area are listed below, all noted in the National Museum of Ireland files, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, in local journals, or in other published catalogues of prehistoric material: Raftery (1983), Eogan (1965; 1983; 1994), Harbison (1968; 1969a; 1969b) and the Irish Stone Axe Project Database. The Heritage Maps website (www.heritagemaps.ie) was also assessed. The following townlands were assessed: Balsekin, Coldwinters, Dubber, Grange, Huntstown, Kildonan, Kilshane and Newtown.

List of finds

Reg no.	Location	Description
NMI 1956:182	Newtown	Stone lamp (portion of)

APPENDIX II 12.3

EXCAVATIONS

PREPARED BY CRDS LTD.

The excavation bulletin website (www.excavations.ie) was consulted to identify previous excavations that have been carried out within the study area. This database contains summary accounts of excavations carried out in Ireland from 1970 to 2019. The following townlands were assessed: Balsekin, Coldwinters, Dubber, Grange, Huntstown, Kildonan, Kilshane and Newtown.

1988:18 - Kilshane, Dublin

County:	Dublin
Site name:	Kilshane
SMR No.:	N/A
Licence number:	—
Author:	Margaret Gowen, 5 St Catherine
Site type:	Christian Cemetery
ITM:	E 710408m, N 742789m
Lat, Lon:	53.423648, -6.338816

Description:

This site lies on flat, low lying land about half a mile to the west of the N2 near St Margaret's in a townland which already has two recorded cemetery sites.

The Remains

The site was discovered when topsoil removal uncovered the remains of several skeletons and areas of disturbed bone. Excavation revealed the remains of 123 individuals, many of whom were children and adolescents. There was no enclosing element, though a linear ditch which appeared to be an old field boundary was revealed at the north of the excavated area.

No historic references have yet been found for this site but a more detailed study of the documentary sources may yield some information on it.

The Burials

Burial occurred on a c.21m stretch of the pipeline corridor and only on the western side of the area excavated which was a 8m wide strip running beneath the spoilheap of topsoil and probably beyond the western limit of the pipeline corridor. The area to the east was intensively trenched and no further burials were located. There was thus a dramatic density of burial in the small area excavated as many as 3-4 individuals, one on top of the other in places).

While the burials were aligned east-west, in the Christian mode, the burial alignment was far more haphazard than had been noted on the other sites investigated during the same pipeline campaign. Some of the bodies appeared to have been buried either in rigor mortis or in a very hurried manner, as some were crouched, folded or lying to one or other side and there appeared to be little regard in many cases for the position of the hands. The remains of at least ten infants/young children occurred among those excavated.

In general the bone was remarkably well preserved, even in the case of the infants. This may indicate that the cemetery is of relatively recent date, perhaps dating back to the Famine Period. However, the presence of stones around and under the heads of some individuals, and the presence of 'pillowstones' may indicate a rather earlier date for the site.

Other Features

Two, apparently agricultural, ditches/drains were revealed, one to the south and one to the north of the excavated area. The fill of the northernmost feature, a linear ditch 5m wide where excavated (crossed diagonally) and 1m deep, which crossed the pipeline corridor in a north west/south east direction, contained animal bone and shell. This feature appeared to be an old field boundary or open drain and could be traced as a depression crossing the field through which the pipeline corridor passed in this area.

The second feature, a land drain 1m wide with a fill of stones at the base, ran north/south at the eastern limit of the site, lying outside the burial area.

Finds

The only finds retrieved were a plain blue glass bead and a fragment of a large tanged iron knife of relatively modern appearance.

1999:253 - KILSHANE, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: KILSHANE
SMR No.: SMR 14:48
Licence number: 99E0220
Author: Malachy Conway for Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower,
Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
Site type: Unenclosed cemetery
ITM: E 710408m, N 742789m
Lat, Lon: 53.423648, -6.338816
Description:

An assessment and subsequent monitoring (see No. 161 above) of topsoil removal were undertaken at Kilshane, Co. Dublin, as part of the reinforcement of the Brownsbarn to Ballough Gas Pipeline (formerly known as the Northeastern Pipelines, Phases I and II). The name Kilshane contains the element 'Kil', or Cill, signifying a church, while the second element is less certain, but in at least one other instance (in County Limerick) a church site called Cill Senaig has been anglicised as Kilshane. That being the case, the County Dublin site may well represent the church of Senach.

The site, first discovered on removal of topsoil during the Phase II pipeline operation in 1988, is in a flat, low-lying area c. 0.5 miles to the west of the N2, near St Margaret's. During Phase II pipeline operations an unenclosed cemetery comprising 123 individuals was revealed over a 21m stretch of the pipeline corridor (see report by Margaret Gowen in Excavations 1988, 17). Consequent to this discovery, the site was included in the SMR by the National Monuments and Historic Properties Service.

The new reinforcement pipeline corridor runs parallel to the existing and archaeologically resolved area of 1988 and thereby encroached the SMR constraint area for the cemetery site. Geophysical survey of the proposed corridor was undertaken before the assessment.

In summary, the assessment revealed one feature of archaeological potential, and no further features or finds were revealed during subsequent monitoring of topsoil-stripping before pipe-laying.

Magnetic gradiometry and electrical soil-resistivity surveys were undertaken at the site. The former technique indicated strong ferrous (iron) interference within the western area of the survey grid, along with two anomalies representing possible ditch features. One these anomalies is just beyond the disturbance zone caused by the existing gas pipe and is almost certainly ditch F140 revealed in the NEP II 1988 operation. Various clusters of small anomalies were also discerned, along with regular linear-trending anomalies, suggesting changes in the underlying geology. The resistivity survey revealed a number of low-resistance linear trends, which coincide with the magnetic anomalies, indicating possible ditches. However, the majority of the resistivity responses appeared to reflect natural variations in resistance values across the site, especially along the western edge of the survey grid, which would suggest disturbance from the pipe and 1988 construction. The same may also be said of a number of linear trends in the north-eastern corner of the survey grid, which equate with plough action or other modern disturbances.

Four test-trenches were excavated across the proposed 30m wayleave realignment corridor. The trenches were directly east of the area excavated and resolved in 1988. The position of the trenches was largely determined by the anomalous responses from the geophysical survey carried out before the assessment.

Trenches 1 and 2 were conjoined in T-shaped plan, with Trench 1 orientated north-west/south-east and Trench 2 set perpendicular to its centre and extending away in a south-west direction. The position of Trench 1 was determined by the double-ditch-like response from the geophysical survey, which correlates with a ditch excavated at the eastern limit of the 1988 NEP II pipeline corridor and which appeared to mark the eastern boundary of the cemetery. The position of Trench 2 was also determined by geophysical responses, in this case a number of roughly west-east-lying linear anomalies. Trenches 3 and 4 were conjoined in T-shaped plan, as with Trenches 1 and 2, and were positioned south of these. Only a few limited anomalous responses were detected in the southern portion of the survey grid, and the position of Trenches 3 and 4 was largely designed to test a number of these responses as well as to examine areas that failed to give a response.

Trench 1 was positioned 112m from the eastern field boundary and measured 22m by 2m. Removal of topsoil 0.25-0.3m deep revealed two modern drainage features between 0.4 and 0.5m wide and cut directly into subsoil, which in this area was brown, sandy clay containing frequent stones. The eastern half of the test-trench was completely devoid of features and was characterised by grey clay subsoil with less stone than on the western side.

Trench 2, 29m by 2.1m, was conjoined with Trench 1. Several roughly north-west/south-east-aligned features, mostly natural, were revealed on removal of topsoil. Only one item of archaeological significance was revealed, a west-east linear feature, which extended beyond the western limit of the test-trench. The feature, initially defined by several longitudinally set stones, was characterised by a roughly linear spread of dark soil containing charcoal and numerous (apparently heat-shattered) angular stones. The feature, which survived in the trench in a truncated form, was up to 1.9m long by at most 0.75m wide and at its deepest point, the west section, was found to be up to 0.15m deep. A single fragment of iron slag was recovered from the fill of the feature at the western section. The east end of the feature was rounded in plan and delimited by iron staining in the subsoil. It was significantly shallower than the western end and contained a thin lens of grey clay flecked with charcoal, overlying and partially cutting into the brown clay subsoil at this point. The western section of the feature comprised charcoal-flecked, grey clay overlying a deposit of orange, friable ash and a basal deposit of soil charcoal. None of the stones either within or forming the limits of the feature were found to be burnt. It was estimated that the feature could extend, at most, only a further 0.3m beyond the western section face, which was confirmed during later monitoring. In attempting to date this feature, and also taking into account that some possible fragments of bone were associated with the uppermost fill deposit, it would seem that the feature is fairly late, possibly after AD 1700.

The excavation of Trenches 3 and 4 failed to reveal deposits, features or finds of archaeological significance. A simple sequence of topsoil, between 0.25m and 0.3m deep, was found to overlie either yellow/brown clay or grey boulder clay.

No further features were revealed during topsoil removal of the pipeline corridor in late July 1999. The solitary archaeological feature, revealed in Trench 2, appears to be an isolated linear feature, which in the absence of clearly datable finds would appear to be post-17th-century in date.

1999:269 - NEWTOWN LINK ROAD, ST MARGARET'S, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: NEWTOWN LINK ROAD, ST MARGARET'S
SMR No.: N/A
Licence number: 99E0028
Author: Claire Walsh, Archaeological Projects Ltd, 25A Eaton Square, Terenure, Dublin 6W.
Site type: Cultivation furrows
ITM: E 711927m, N 741825m
Lat, Lon: 53.414662, -6.316320
Description:

A second phase of monitoring of topsoil-stripping was undertaken from 10 to 12 March 1999. The area to be stripped lay outside and to the north of the area that had previously been studied archaeologically for the construction of the new road. The area had to be stripped to allow the laying of a drainage pipe leading from the road north to the stream that flows north-eastwards just east of Connaberry Motte and for the construction of a paddock.

As this area lay outside the study area and was close to Connaberry Motte and Dunsoghly Castle, the topsoil was removed using a toothless grading bucket. A series of cultivation furrows was uncovered. They were aligned roughly north-south and were regularly spaced, 3m apart. They varied from less than 55m wide and from 20mm or less to 60mm wide. They were only visible where they cut into subsoil and did not survive in the north-west side of the stripped area, owing to the stony nature of the underlying subsoil there. The furrows were filled with grey, loamy silt, and no finds were retrieved from any of them. However, several sherds of medieval pottery (North Leinster cooking wares and wheel-thrown Dublin wares) were uncovered from the topsoil that overlay them.

The furrows are the remains of ridge-and-furrow cultivation, which is probably of medieval date. The proximity of the site to both the Connaberry Motte and to Dunsoghly Castle means that the cultivation system could have been used by the occupants of either site.

2001:430 - Huntstown, Dublin
County: Dublin
Site name: Huntstown
SMR No.: N/A
Licence number: 01E1108
Author: Fintan Walsh, Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 8 Dungar Terrace, Dun Laoghaire, Co.
Dublin.
Site type: No archaeological significance
ITM: E 704752m, N 740351m
Lat, Lon: 53.402896, -6.424686
Description:

A monitoring brief was undertaken in advance of the expansion of an existing quarry at Huntstown, Finglas, Co. Dublin. The area of topsoil-stripping was c. 10–12 acres. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted throughout all subsurface works within the development area.

2001:456 - Newtown, Dublin
County: Dublin
Site name: Newtown
SMR No.: SMR 14:13
Licence number: 01E1214
Author: Fiona Rooney, Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, Ballydavid South, Athenry, Co. Galway.
Site type: Site of motte and bailey
ITM: E 713092m, N 725187m
Lat, Lon: 53.264960, -6.304733
Description:

An assessment of a proposed development in the townland of Newtown, Kilshane, Co. Dublin, found that one monument, the site of a possible motte and bailey, was located within its boundary. The site was visited in 1952 by a representative from the National Museum of Ireland, prior to its demolition. It was recorded as a circular platform 28m in diameter and 3m in height. The base of the flat-topped platform was enclosed by a wide ditch, which was in turn enclosed by an oval earthwork (100m by 70m). At present the site is only visible as a soil-mark on aerial photographs. Consequently, monitoring of ground disturbance at the site was recommended by the assessment.

Seven test-pits were excavated. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were revealed. The trenches excavated were small in comparison to the area of the proposed development. Consequently, while no archaeological features were encountered, it is possible that such features do exist, particularly in the vicinity of the motte and bailey site in the north.

2002:0636 - Newtown, Dublin
County: Dublin
Site name: Newtown
SMR No.: SMR 14:13
Licence number: 01E1214 ext.
Author: Martin Fitzpatrick, Arch. Consultancy Ltd, Ballydavid South, Athenry, Co. Galway.
Site type: Near motte and bailey
ITM: E 713092m, N 725187m
Lat, Lon: 53.264960, -6.304733
Description:

Testing was recommended to assess the potential impact on archaeological remains in the area of the proposed development at Newtown, Kilshane, and to establish a buffer zone around the motte and bailey situated in a field proposed for development. During 2001 seven test-pits were excavated by Fiona Rooney; no features or artefacts of archaeological significance were revealed (Excavations 2001, No. 456).

Nineteen test-trenches were mechanically excavated. The soil profiles in the trenches were fairly uniform, and any changes recorded appear to have been the result of varying topography as opposed to anthropogenic factors. The ground was generally drier, and the bedrock closer to the surface, in areas where the ground was higher than the surrounding area. The softer dark material and sand recognised in the trenches to the west of the field were a result of the ground being low lying and close to the stream that forms the western boundary of the field. A notable feature of all trenches was the lack of finds from the topsoil, apart from some fragments of black earthenware, blue-patterned delft and glass.

A number of features were recognised. A ditch, 2.45m wide, running north-west/south-east was noted at the base of Trench 13, with a small fragment of brown glass in its fill. An old field drain that was cut into the subsoil and disturbed by two relatively modern field drains was revealed in Trench 16. A small fragment of brown earthenware was noted in the upper part of the fill mixed between the large stones. Two flint nodules were found in the fill at the base of the cut. A linear cropmark could be seen running approximately east–west across the field, and a large ditch was recognised in Trench 17 where this cropmark crossed the trench. This feature may be associated with an old field boundary marked on the OS maps or may represent the ditch for a large drainage pipe. At the base of Trench 10 a small modern post-hole and a circular pit containing wood fragments were revealed.

Nothing of archaeological significance was noted. The area south of Trenches 1 and 13 and west of Trench 12 can be said to have been resolved; however, the area north of Trenches 1 and 13 and east of Trench 12 has not been resolved. This line should represent the limit of the buffer zone surrounding the monument.

2003:475 - Test Area 1, Coldwinters, Dublin

County:	Dublin
Site name:	Test Area 1, Coldwinters
SMR No.:	N/A
Licence number:	02E1353 ext.
Author:	Neil O'Flanagan, 3 Manor Street, Stoneybatter, Dublin 7.
Site type:	No archaeological significance
ITM:	E 711901m, N 741580m
Lat, Lon:	53.412467, -6.316798

Description:

The excavation of engineering test-pits on the N2 Improvement Scheme was monitored in September and October 2003. No archaeological features were exposed.

2003:476 - Coldwinters, Dublin

County:	Dublin
Site name:	Coldwinters
SMR No.:	N/A
Licence number:	03E1450
Author:	Laurence McGowan, 27 Lindenwood Park, Foyle Springs, Derry, for Judith Carroll Network Archaeology Ltd.
Site type:	No archaeological significance
ITM:	E 711901m, N 741580m
Lat, Lon:	53.412467, -6.316798

Description:

This work was undertaken as part of a programme of testing, ahead of the proposed realignment of the N2 Finglas to Ashbourne carriageway. The area investigated lies between Chainage points 500 and 900 on the proposed road, and encompasses roughly 30% of the area designated as Testing Area 1. The remainder of the area is in land currently occupied by St Margaret's Golf Course and will be tested later. The area was tested by means of a machine-excavated central trench with perpendicular offsets located on either side at 20m intervals.

A single oval pit, measuring 0.9m by 0.4m by 0.13m deep (maximum), was uncovered. It contained a single dark-brown, silty clay fill with frequent charcoal inclusions. An additional area, approximately 5m by 7m, was opened surrounding this feature but failed to produce any further evidence of activity from any period.

2004:0612 - KILSHANE, Dublin

County:	Dublin
Site name:	KILSHANE

SMR No.: N/A
Licence number: 03E1359 ext.
Author: Dermot G. Moore, for Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd, Unit 4, Dundrum
Business Park, Dundrum, Dublin 14.
Site type: Neolithic segmented enclosure, Early Bronze Age activity
ITM: E 710927m, N 742924m
Lat, Lon: 53.424752, -6.330966
Description:

This excavation was undertaken as part of the archaeological mitigation in advance of the N2 Finglas-Ashbourne road scheme (Appendix II). A geophysical survey was carried out by GSB Prospection in 2002, which recorded a number of possible archaeological features in Testing Area 5 (GS 2 Area 25). Pre-development testing subsequently carried out by David Bonner in October 2003 (03E1359) exposed a small number of archaeological deposits, interpreted as a ditch and ditch-like feature containing burnt stone, both undated. The licence was transferred to Dermot G. Moore in March 2004 and, from 15 March to 22 July 2004, excavation of Site 5 was carried out by a team of 43 archaeologists.

Site 5, which comprised three distinct areas, Sites 5a, 5b and 5c, was situated on a gently undulating gravel ridge associated with tributaries of the Ward River and was located in a large irregular-shaped field bordered by the Kilshane road to the south and the N2 to the east. Open drains and hedgerows formed of mature hedge plants and trees bounded the area of the site to the north and west. A commercial glasshouse was located on the north-western side of the enclosure. Site 5a was situated atop this ridge at 80.53-81.3m OD, while Site 5b was situated north of Site 5a at 80.3m OD. Site 5c, situated north-west of Site 5a, lies at 81.04m OD.

Initially, two areas were topsoil-stripped in February 2004 (consisting of a total of 199m2) around the area of a possible ditch/gully feature (later designated Site 5a) and a linear feature (designated Site 5b) identified during the testing phase in October 2003. The topsoil-stripping was carried out using a tracked mechanical digger equipped with a 2m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Upon commencing investigation of these features, it became obvious that the area of Site 5a was considerably greater in extent. A further programme of topsoil-stripping was therefore initiated, which expanded the Site 5a stripped area to 1335m2. This included the excavation of two geological test-trenches to determine the nature of the natural boulder clay and gravel deposits into which most of the archaeological deposits were cut. While the excavation was ongoing, the commercial glasshouse was demolished and the underlying topsoil stripped, adding a further 3500m2 to the opened area. A number of extensions to Site 5a were also added, as well as expansion of the area opened at Site 5b and a series of test-trenches to the west of Site 5a.

The main enclosure ditch on Site 5a was excavated in a series of fourteen box sections, ranging in length from 2.4m to 11.25m, to determine the structure and sequence of the ditch deposits and method of construction. Longitudinal sections were also cut through a number of the baulks to determine the sequence of deposition of individual deposits within identified ditch segments and to define an entranceway. The smaller causewayed ditch uncovered in Site 5c was also excavated by box section.

A detailed excavation strategy was put in place to retrieve as much information as possible from the enclosure ditch and its fills, especially the animal bone layer, due to the quality of preservation and the uniqueness of such a deposit from an Irish prehistoric site. All archaeological features interior and exterior to the enclosure were excavated, in addition to a number of geological features that were investigated to determine their archaeological potential.

The natural deposits defined on the site consisted of three types. The first was glacial gravel clay of unknown depth consisting of firm mixed grey/brown gritty gravel with frequent small stone and pebble inclusions. Ice wedges were identified within this deposit where exposed in the excavated ditch sections. Overlying this was a deposit of frequent angular and sub-angular stones and cobbles (of limestone/greywacke) within compacted mixed brown/grey silty clay with a depth of 0.2-0.35m, which occurred predominantly in the interior of Site 5a and to the west-north-west of the excavated area. This deposit appears to have become exposed due to a combination of natural erosion of the slight ridge on which the enclosure is set and plough action over the years.

Overlying this substantial deposit of stone was a mixed deposit of firm pale-grey/orange coarse sand gravel. This deposit occurred predominantly at the northern and southern limits of the excavated area and was cut by the enclosure ditch and a number of features, especially in the northern portion of the site. This deposit appears to represent the 'B' horizon material of the overlying topsoil. In addition to the main geological deposits, a smaller series of deposits was identified during the period of excavation consisting of the remains of decomposed siltstones and calcareous rocks, while others were simply irregular depressions in the natural filled with yellow/yellow-brown sands and fine gravels.

Site 5a

The earliest activity is defined by the construction and infilling of a large ditched enclosure dating to mid-Neolithic times. The enclosure was almost egg-shaped, coming to a notable point (the 'apex') in the north. Once the limits were defined prior to excavation, it was noted that the shape of the ditch was very irregular and the reason for this became apparent during the excavation. The ditch had been excavated in a series of interconnecting regular and irregular segments.

The overall plan of the ditch shows that its long axis was aligned north-west/south-east and that it had maximum external dimensions of 45m northwest/south-east by 34m. The width of the ditch varied around its circumference (1.9-3.8m) and enclosed an area 38.5m north-west/south-east by 27.5m, totalling c. 850m2. The western side of the ditch bowed inwards, off line with the rest of the ditch, which followed a gentle curve north to south. However, there were sharp turns noted, particularly at three locations: the apex, the south-east and the south-west. This is quite probably due to the method of construction of the ditch.

The average length of a segment was 8.9m, the shortest being 6m and the longest c. 13m. The segments were interconnecting and were probably dug by different work groups. The alteration in direction of the line of the ditch at the apex and in other segments may be due to inaccurate ditch digging between the different work groups. This would also add to the suggestion that the segments were dug at different times.

During the excavation, the segments were primarily defined by changes in direction of the ditch and slight changes in height where the segments connected. The profile of the ditch, especially the individual ditch segments, varied from gentle U-shaped to V-shaped (generally, wide U-shaped profile in the centre of the segments and V-shaped at the ends).

In plan, some of the segments appeared to have considerable breaks between them but in most this can be seen as the remains/evidence of the segment terminals, which were sloping rather than vertical-sided terminals. Tentative evidence for the method of ditch excavation is shown by the presence of portions of antler tines in some of the ditch fills, although as yet only one was recognised from primary fill deposits.

Soon after the ditch was cut, it began to silt up (sometimes irregularly) around its circumference. Probably at this stage a segmented ditch with at least four defined causeways was constructed in the area designated as Site 5c to the north-west.

Once the initial natural slumping and silting in the base of the ditch began, a large volume of animal bone was deposited around the full circumference of the ditch. The bone assemblage, consisting of 60-70 individual cattle, is the largest Neolithic bone assemblage from an excavated context (Finbar McCormick, pers comm.). The cattle bone was placed in both a disarticulated and articulated state with apparent selection of certain bones, such as vertebra or long bones, to be deposited together.

In some areas of the ditch the bone appeared to have been deposited from the exterior, while in others it was deposited from the interior. None of the animal bone recovered appeared to have any distinct butchery marks (this has yet to be confirmed) and the deposition of the bone varied from each area of the ditch, indicating a number of possible phases of deposition, with some distinctions noted within individual segments. Fully articulated cattle skeletons were noted, primarily in the easternportion of the ditch, where at least three were found in close proximity. Amongst the bone were large stones and boulders, which may have eroded from the sides, possibly due to water action.

As the bone was being deposited, the silting continued and at the same time there was a series of slumps into the ditch, probably from the upcast material interior and exterior to the ditch. A further series of infillings took place, culminating in the placement of pottery within the ditch. This consisted of a large mid-Neolithic broad-rimmed, round bottomed vessel, which appears to have been deliberately placed on top of this sealing deposit in the south-eastern portion of the ditch. Other fragmentary pieces of ceramic material were recovered from just above the bone layer in the northwestern section of the enclosure ditch and these also may prove, using thin section analysis, to be Neolithic. The enclosure then appears to have been abandoned for a considerable period of time.

The next major activity occurs in the Early to Middle Bronze Age, with the deposition within the ditch of a relatively uniform deposit of orange sandy clay. This appears to have been deliberately placed into the ditch around its full circumference, possibly to seal the earlier (Neolithic) activity. The deposition of the orange clay appears to have been immediately preceded by deposition of charcoal/wood lenses, especially in the western portion of the enclosure.

The deposition of the orange sandy clay within the ditch is another intriguing aspect of the site, with a number of questions relating to the origin of this material and why such a considerable deposit was placed in the ditch. Artefactual material and animal-bone fragments were also recovered from this orange clay deposit. Two suggestions are that the orange clay material was derived from the basal topsoil material or that it was derived from either the interior or exterior of the site, possibly from the creation of a bank. However, there was no evidence of an external or internal bank encountered during the excavation, but this may have been ploughed out.

The next defined phase of activity on Site 5a occurs during the Early Bronze Age. This activity consists primarily of a series of deposits and features associated with the later stages of the main enclosure ditch and a series of cut features, some of which, based on ceramic associations, may date to the Earlier Bronze Age.

Set on to and in many cases cut into the orange clay deposit sealing the fills of the enclosure ditch was a series of deposits, shallow scoops and pits. Most of these were located along the eastern portion of the ditch. Many of the scoops and pits intercut each other and almost all were filled with the same generally homogeneous fill, which seems to represent a midden deposit. The size and depth of these pits and scoops varied considerably, but none appear to have exceeded 0.2m in depth. Within these scoops were ash/cinder deposits and burnt and unburnt bone (some of which appears to be human). The animal-bone remains appear, on preliminary identification, to be pig and possibly ovicaprid. Some of the bone had been worked into pins or awls. Also within this deposit was a large range of lithic material in the form of flint manufacturing debris and finished tools. The predominant components of the flint manufacturing debris consisted of small pebble cores and fine micro-debitage. The secondary worked material consisted predominantly of small, high-quality thumbnail scrapers, a fine hollow-based flint arrowhead and a reworked small barb and tanged arrowhead. A well-made flint piercer and a large hollow scraper (of non-pebble flint) were also recovered. The hollow scraper represents a non-Early Bronze Age tool type and may be directly associated with the initial construction of the enclosure. Chert, quartz and other coarse stone material were also well represented.

However, it is the ceramic remains which dominate the artefactual assemblage. These consist of a substantial quantity of high-quality Early Bronze Age ceramic styles in the form of funerary and high status/ceremonial wares such as food vessels, cordoned urns, cinerary urns, Irish bowl food vessels and a small range of as yet unidentified ceramics. In many cases several ceramic styles were deposited together, with at least six different types (based on decoration and form) being recovered from one single square metre. On some occasions, burnt or partially burnt stone was also found within the deposit.

Generally overlying the artefact-rich deposit was a relatively compact metalled surface, which had its greatest extent in the extreme eastern area of the ditch. The function of this metalled deposit may have been to formally seal the midden deposit. Overlying the metalled deposit was a less artefact-rich horizon, which appears to have been partially disturbed. The extent of this deposit is greater than the underlying deposit and variants were found in the northern, southern and western portions of the enclosure ditch. A small number of inter-connecting pits containing material similar to the artefact-rich horizon were also uncovered in the northern area of the enclosure ditch (near the apex).

Associated with this Early Bronze Age activity in the ditch were a number of features located within and without the enclosure. In the northern area of the site, three rather mysterious features were also uncovered. These appear to be cremation pits, which contained unusual sloping red-orange burnt soil deposits upon which were set thin deposits of finely 'pounded' or crushed burnt bone. As two of these pits are directly associated with burials of single bones, their true function still awaits clarification. They do, however, seem to be connected with the artefact-rich horizon in the upper portion of the enclosure ditch.

During the course of the excavation of the interior of the main enclosure, a number of features were uncovered which gave the impression of having been cleaned out (sterilised) in antiquity. Several appear to have been pits for probable unprotected cremations, with much of the cremation deposits (and the putative pots into which they were placed) having been 'cleaned out' of the pits as the material was deposited into the ditch.

The only intact burial was that of a single crouched inhumation, located south of the centre point of the enclosure. The burial was orientated east-west in a shallow oval pit with no evident grave goods. It was in an extremely degraded condition due to the nature of preservation. The grave might have been tampered with, which may account for the lack of grave goods.

A further series of rather irregular features was also encountered within the interior of the enclosure and these consisted of irregularly shaped pits, which contained small amounts of charcoal and occasionally burnt bone and pottery. The pottery recovered appeared to date to the Early Bronze Age. Only one feature, a hearth, represents activity later in the Bronze Age.

Some medieval activity also occurred on Site 5a, which took the form of a large pit group with deposits of stone and medieval pottery, and another single large pit associated with a north-south-running field boundary. A second parallel field boundary was noted on the south-eastern part of the site. The last phase of activity consisted of a large east-west post-medieval culvert drain and a number of north-southrunning culvert drains, which were all part of agricultural improvements to the land, which had since been used for pasture and crops.

Site 5b

The archaeological activity located within the confines of this area consisted of a south-northoriented linear feature c. 9.5m in length. It varied in width from 0.44m to 0.96m and up to 1.05m where it became very shallow at its northern end. It had a variable depth of 0.1-0.2m and contained only two distinct fills. The basal fill consisted of partially burnt sandy clay with some charcoal flecking, while the upper fill consisted of grey/black sandy clay with much charcoal flecking and occasional burnt stone. Small quantities of burnt bone (and snail shell) were also recovered from the upper fill. Each of the deposits was sampled and when these are analysed a fuller determination can be made as to the function of this feature. For the moment, the linear feature in Site 5b is interpreted as a burnt-out field boundary, with the burnt bone possibly representing small rodents or birds trapped within the hedgerow. However, the fills of the feature also may suggest burnt-mound activity.

Site 5c

The area designated as Site 5c (located in the area of the now demolished commercial greenhouse) produced better and more definitive evidence of a causewayed ditch. This feature ran approximately north-south and had an excavated extent of c. 70m. The ditch itself had a variable depth of 0.13-0.48m, with the smaller depths occurring at the terminals of segments and the greater depths at the centre of segments. Width also varied between 0.99m and 1.77m and this corresponds to the centre and terminals of segments. At the northern and southern ends of this ditched feature, the width narrowed considerably, to 0.5m.

At present, at least four narrow causeways have been identified. The ditch itself was filled by a series of deposits, some of which contained charcoal, animal bone (predominantly cattle) and mollusc (snail) remains. Although, a number of lithic finds were recovered from the various deposits, the only artefact of note was a complete leaf-shaped arrowhead from the uppermost fill of one ditch segment. The recovery of this projectile point from such a location would tend to indicate that the causewayed ditch is Neolithic in construction.

The form of the ditch also varied, especially in the southern area of Site 5c, where the ditch not only narrowed but also divided into two. Although severely truncated by the insertion of the concrete reservoir associated with the commercial glasshouse, the ditch then appeared to deepen and widen before it was lost under modern activity. In this location, two distinct fills were evident, one of which produced a small irregular pebble core and a quantity of mollusc shell.

Also on Site 5c, the only other probable prehistoric feature was a small hearth pit containing burnt and unburnt animal bone. It is also significant to note that the upper homogeneous fill of the large west-east-running double culvert produced two retouched pieces of flint and one small thumbnail scraper. It would appear likely that the deposit within which these three secondary worked pieces were found was derived from somewhere close by, possibly from the two large pit features on the northern edge of Site 5a.

In summary, the main enclosure ditch seems to fall into the causewayed enclosure tradition or at the very least a variation of it, if not by the presence of causeways across the line of the ditch (which may have been removed) then by the segmented nature of the ditch construction; also the apparent deposition in individual segments of grouped cattle-bone deposits, of which there is an exceptionally large quantity, and the presence on top of the sealing deposits of a mid-late decorated Neolithic vessel of broad-rimmed type. In addition, the presence of the outer segmented ditch to the north-west (Site 5c) would lend further weight to the causewayed enclosure hypothesis.

2004:0613 - KILSHANE, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: KILSHANE
SMR No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E1191
Author: Gina Johnson, c/o Archaeological Services Unit, University College Cork.
Site type: No archaeological significance
ITM: E 710408m, N 742789m
Lat, Lon: 53.423648, -6.338816
Description:

The diversion of two gas pipelines by Bord G‡is was monitored over two and a half weeks in August and September 2004. The pipeline extended across three large fields which were under wheat and had been subject to reclamation in recent years, as evidenced by two ditches and a number of modern plastic and ceramic land drains noted during monitoring.

The removal of topsoil and excavation of the pipeline trenches were supervised and no archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered. The topsoil removal in the stopple locations to the north-east and south-west of the pipeline corridor was also monitored, but these were in areas already disturbed down on to the existing pipes.

2004:0631 - NEWTOWN, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: NEWTOWN
SMR No.: N/A
Licence number: 03E1450 ext.
Author: Holger Schweitzer, for CRDS Ltd, Unit 4, Dundrum Business Park, Dublin 14.
Site type: Burnt spread
ITM: E 713092m, N 725187m
Lat, Lon: 53.264960, -6.304733
Description:

The site (Site 1) was excavated as part of the archaeological mitigation in advance of the N2 Finglas-Ashbourne road scheme (Appendix II) between 6 and 20 April 2004. It was located within the townland of Newtown, Co. Dublin. The site was formerly within an open golf course and is located c. 0.5km north of the M50 Finglas-Ashbourne interchange adjacent to the east of the existing N2. Due to the location of the site within a former golf course, the terrain has been heavily landscaped. The entire site was contained within the footprint of the road-take, with all exposed features of archaeological significance fully excavated.

The removed topsoil consisted of dark loamy soil and varied in depth between 0.2m and 1.4m, with an average depth of c. 0.4m. The natural subsoil consisted of a layer of yellowish-brown silty clay.

Excavation was carried out in two separate areas separated by a distance of c. 15m. Area 1 measured c. 20m by 13m and contained the remains of a spread of burnt-mound material, measuring 3.5m by c. 10m with an average depth of 0.15m, which was located adjacent to the south of a natural waterlogged peat basin. This basin measured c. 15m east-west and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north. Two pits and a subcircular trough containing heat-shattered stones and charcoal-rich deposits were excavated in the vicinity of the burnt spread. No archaeological finds were encountered during the excavation. Within the peat basin a large number of preserved timbers were encountered. While most of the wood consisted of natural brushwood and branch material, two large split roundwood logs were positioned roughly parallel to each other. Although no evidence of woodworking was apparent, it cannot be ruled out that they may have been deliberately deposited within the basin to serve as an artificial subdivision, possibly contemporary with the burnt spread.

Area 2, c. 15m to the north of Area 1, covered an area measuring in total 24m2. The only archaeological feature encountered here was a small and shallow isolated deposit of burnt-mound material. No finds were recovered. The proximity and nature of this deposit could indicate that it was contemporary with the burnt-mound material in Area 1.

2005:409 - COLDWINTERS/NEWTOWN, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: COLDWINTERS/NEWTOWN
SMR No.: N/A
Licence number: 05E0236
Author: Ellen O'Carroll, The Archaeology Company, 17 Castle Street, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
Site type: Prehistoric/medieval
ITM: E 712639m, N 742975m
Lat, Lon: 53.424844, -6.305201
Description:

A levelled site (SMR 14:6) and two further sites (14:16 and 14:53) which were recorded from aerial photography were tested in Coldwinters as part of a planning application for Logistic warehousing units. The site had been used as a golf course in the recent past. Site 14:6 was located and found to exhibit significant subsurface archaeological features. Whilst the monument displays characteristics of an early medieval multivallate ringfort, a feature within the monument complex has yielded a sherd of pottery of probable prehistoric date. Site 14:16 was not located, and testing did not reveal anything of archaeological significance. It is likely, therefore, that landscaping undertaken during construction of the golf course has removed any traces of the monument. Site 14:53 was not located during the testing. The many features such as bunkers and tees in the vicinity of the monument site, and the landscaping required to create the golf course, may have served to remove all traces of the monument.

2008:384 - Dublin Airport Logistics Park, Coldwinters, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: Dublin Airport Logistics Park, Coldwinters
SMR No.: N/A
Licence number: 05E0236
Author: James Lyttleton, The Archaeology Company, Hamilton House, Emmet Square, Birr, Co. Offaly.
Site type: Testing
ITM: E 712001m, N 741807m
Lat, Lon: 53.414484, -6.315214
Description:

Testing was undertaken in the area of a proposed development at Dublin Airport Logistics Park, Coldwinters, Co. Dublin. The area was formerly used as a golf-course (St Margaret's). The overall area of development comprises a total of some 62.6ha on lands divided between the townlands of Coldwinters and Newtown. It is bounded to the north and south by field boundaries, to the east by the R122 and to the west by the N2 dual carriageway. A private road linking the N2 and the R122 runs through the centre of the development site. The development consists of warehouse facilities and ancillary groundworks. Some areas of the development site have already undergone different phases of archaeological investigations, including two episodes of large-scale intensive testing which took place in an area to the north of the present site in 2005 by Ellen O'Carroll (Excavations 2005, No. 409) and in 2007 by Michael Tierney and M. Rooney.

Testing was undertaken between 9 and 19 June 2008. A total of 32 trenches with a total length of 3,423m were opened, 10m apart, across the site. The work was completed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.4m grading bucket to excavate topsoil to the level of potential archaeological horizons. The area was under high thick grass and all the features associated with the golf-course were levelled out prior to the development. The topsoil largely consisted of a brownish-yellow sandy clay, 0.2–0.4m in depth, overlying a layer of dark-greyish-brown sandy clay, 0.2–0.4m in depth, with moderate to frequent stones. The subsoil was a mid-greyish-brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of stones. Besides a number of land drains associated with the golf-course and a few modern field boundaries, there was no evidence of any deposits or features of archaeological significance uncovered during the testing of the site.

2008:481 - Newtown, Dublin
County: Dublin
Site name: Newtown
SMR No.: N/A
Licence number: 08E0043
Author: Nicola Rohan, ADS Ltd, 110 Amiens Street, Dublin 1.
Site type: Monitoring
ITM: E 711370m, N 742101m
Lat, Lon: 53.417258, -6.324596
Description:

Monitoring of groundworks at the site of the proposed Kilshane Recycling Park in Newtown townland, Kilshane, Co. Dublin, were carried out in January and February 2008. The proposed development was a greenfield site prior to groundworks and is located in a field immediately to the south of the site of a motte and bailey, DU014–013. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered in the areas where topsoil-stripping took place during this phase of the development.

2010:280 - Kildonan, Dublin
County: Dublin
Site name: Kildonan
SMR No.: N/A
Licence number: 10E0462
Author: Edmond O'Donovan, Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 120b Greenpark Road, Bray, Co.
Wicklow.
Site type: Kildonan Corn-drying kilns and enclosure site
ITM: E 711697m, N 740530m
Lat, Lon: 53.403080, -6.320236
Description:

Test excavation was carried out on behalf of the Railway Procurement Agency (RPA) at Kildonan, Co. Dublin, on 10 November 2010. This followed on from a geophysical survey carried out by Target Archaeological Geophysics during 2009 (licence 09R195). The geophysical anomalies identified in Kildonan townland were interpreted as a possible prehistoric enclosure. Three trenches were excavated as part of the programme of test excavation at the site.

The results of the geophysical survey suggest that the enclosure measures c. 35m x 25m. The testing identified the presence of a ditch relating to this enclosure within Trench 1. Two post-holes were recorded on either side of the ditch and may indicate the presence of an associated palisade. A comma-shaped corn-drying kiln and the probable flue of a second corn-drying kiln were located in Trench 3. It is likely that the subrectilinear enclosure and corn-drying kilns are contemporary; however, secure dating evidence and a direct stratigraphical relationship was not established as part of the assessment of the features.

The possibility that the remains at Kildonan 1 represent multi-phased occupation should also be considered. The site appeared as a clear anomaly on the geophysical survey and appears isolated within its immediate surroundings. The definitive interpretation of the enclosure is difficult given the scale of the investigation to date and the site requires further investigation; however, comma-shaped kilns are known to date from the early medieval period and it is tentatively suggested that the site is a granary associated with a barn.

2017:424 - Coldwinters, Dublin
County: Dublin
Site name: Coldwinters
SMR No.: DU014-016
Licence number: 17E0285
Author: Martin Byrne
Site type: Enclosure; Cremation
ITM: E 711987m, N 741808m

Lat, Lon: 53.414499, -6.315421

Description:

The SMR files of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland indicate the location of an enclosure site – DU014-016 – within lands at Coldwinters, Co. Dublin. The existence of this possible monument was originally noted as a cropmark on an aerial photograph (CUCAP, BDQ 66) dating to 1971. The cropmark is approx. 40m in diameter and bounded to the immediate north and east by field boundaries. The lands were subsequently developed as a golf course and the field boundaries removed, making the exact location of the feature difficult to determine. The centre point of the monument is indicated on SMR mapping – www.archaeology.ie – and this location was used as the basis of a programme of archaeological testing.

No evidence of the monument was uncovered during the testing. A further review of the Aerial Photograph (CUCAP, BDQ 66) on which the monument was originally identified indicated that the cropmark enclosure feature was bounded to the north and east by field boundaries, both of which were removed when the land were used as a golf course. Based on the results of the archaeological testing and reappraisal of A/P CUCAP, BDQ 66, the monument centre is located approx. 90m to the north-east of that indicated in the SMR and possibly within a copse of tree planting (Revised Centre ITM: 712014 741886).

The remains of a previously unrecorded deposit of burnt/cremated human bone were uncovered and subsequently excavated (ITM: 711972 741892). The sampled material was submitted for processing and bone identification to Dr. Clare Mullins. In summary, the sample of cremated bone contained the remains of at least one adult or individual in late adolescence and may also have contained the remains of a child. Ageing criteria for the adult was based solely on bone size and sex could not be assigned. Virtually all of the bone was fully calcined and the bone was highly fragmented. The sample weighed 96.9g, of which 59.8g could be identified to skeletal region. Fragments of skull, axial skeleton and limb bones were identified indicating that it is unlikely that specific regions of the body were selected for ether cremation or collection for burial. The presence of a child was indicated only by a number of deciduous teeth but it is possible that other parts of the juvenile skeleton were fragmented beyond recognition. That so little bone was present in the sample may indicate that it was a token cremation. However, the find circumstances may indicate that the small sample size is due to post-depositional disturbance of the remains. A sample of the bone was submitted to the Chrono-Lab, Queens University Belfast (QUB) for Carbon-14 dating but a date could not be achieved

Byrne mullins & Asociates, 7 Cnoc na Greine Square, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare

2018:257 - Newtown, Dublin Airport Logistics Park, Fingal, Dublin

County:	Dublin
Site name:	Newtown, Dublin Airport Logistics Park, Fingal
SMR No.:	DU014-006001
Licence number:	17E0569
Author:	John Tierney, Eachtra Archaeological Projects ltd.
Site type:	Ringfort
ITM:	E 711959m, N 742455m
Lat, Lon:	53.420317, -6.315613

Description:

Work took place in a green field site in Dublin Airport Logistics Park in Fingal, Co. Dublin for Rohan Holdings Ltd. The purpose was to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological remains within the western portion of the ringfort DU014-006001 in order to assess the significance of the site and the potential impacts of the proposed development on the site. The eastern half of the ringfort is preserved in situ in the adjoining site (to the east), which is occupied by a DHL warehouse. Testing was undertaken in January/February 2018.

A measured drone survey of the stripped site was conducted in January 2018 and this was used as the foundation survey to record the site. A magnetometry geophysical survey (18R0029, J. M. Leigh) was also conducted across the site once all soil stripping was complete. The drone survey and the geophyscial survey results were both combined in a GIS package and this was used in the interpretation of the nature and extent of the archaeological remains.

Dr. Linda Lynch, osteoarchaeologist, visited the site to examine the human remains which were recorded in the interior of the site when the terram was removed.

An area measuring 0.5ha (5000 m2) was stripped to reveal the full extent of the ringfort and the remains of the ringfort fully occupies that area. The site comprises three concentric ditches, with the innermost 2 (Ditches 1 and 2) overlapping slightly in their southernmost arc. Ditches 2 and 3 maintain a concentric arrangement throughout their visible arcs. An entrance is formed by Ditch 1 terminating at the south end of the site however Ditches 2 and 3 do not have any termini visible.

Within the area of the 3 ditches a core occupation area measuring 2500 m2 has been identified in the east and south parts of the site. The three ditches (1-3) enclose the highest point in the micro topography of the site and the occupation area is on the most level ground within their enclosing arc, albeit the ground slopes slightly to the north and west. It is apparent that the ringfort dwellers chose to live on the best level ground at the highest point available to them.

Three other ditches (Nos 4-6) are present which appear to radiate out from, and are connected to, the arc of the inner ditch (Ditch No. 1).

Our main hypothesis for the development of the site is as follows:

a. Ditch 1 represents the earliest, univallate enclosure (c. 1300 m2) and it had an associated field system (Ditches Nos 4-6) attached to the west.

b. The early univallate ringfort was expanded outwards and replaced by a bivallate ringfort represented by Ditches 2 and 3.

The entrance to the univallate fort measures 12m in width and is located to the south. A slot trench and series of pits/post-holes are located on the west side of the entrance. The ringfort was expanded and the original ditch was backfilled and a new larger bivallate (double bank and ditch) ringfort was constructed (c. 5000 m2). The bivallate enclosing element is continuous within the area of the site so it is likely that the entrance is located to the east outside the area of development. A probable entrance is visible in the Leo Swan aerial photographs in an area east of the site.

There is extensive evidence for early medieval occupation in the interior of the site which includes two round houses and a series of pits and hearths. A group of burials, representing at least six individuals, has been recorded in the area to the north of the round houses.

Lickybeg, Clashmore, Co Waterford. P36 WA44

2018:258 - Newtown, Dublin Airport Logistics Park, Fingal, Dublin

County: Dublin
Site name: Newtown, Dublin Airport Logistics Park, Fingal
SMR No.: DU014-006002
Licence number: 17E0570
Author: John Tierney, Eachtra Archaeological Projects Ltd.
Site type: Ringfort - unclassified
ITM: E 711826m, N 742446m
Lat, Lon: 53.420264, -6.317616
Description:

Testing was undertaken to locate a possible ringfort in a green field site in Dublin Airport Logistics Park in Fingal, in the townland of Newtown, Co. Dublin. The clients, Rohan Holdings Ltd., are developing the site. Testing was undertaken in January/February 2018.

The Park is situated on the former St Margaret's Open Golf Course, to the east of the M2 motorway and north of Junction 5 on the M50 motorway. Dublin Airport is located to the east.

Two archaeological sites, ringfort DU014-006001- (71958 742457) and possible ringfort DU014-006002- (711825 742448) are located within the development site. The possible ringfort DU014-006002 is located approximately 50m to the west of ringfort DU014-006001. Testing (17E0569) was undertaken on the second site DU14-006001- and is the subject of a separate summary.

Ringfort DU014-006002- is described as follows on www.archaeology.ie:

A series of aerial photographs taken after site destruction (BDR 27, BDQ 65, BGM, 70, AVS 38, 37) shows detailed cropmark evidence for two distinct building phases on the site. A roughly circular enclosure (diam. c. 45m) with field system attached to the west appears to pre-date the ringfort (DU014-006001-) levelled in 1953 (Stout and Stout 1992, 5-14).

The wording of the entry for ringfort DU014-006002 on www.archaeology.ie is the same as part of the wording for the entry for ringfort DU014-006001. An examination of the aerial photographs (BDR 27, BDQ 65, BGM, 70, AVS 38, 37) held in the archives in the National Monuments Service failed to show any trace of a crop mark in the area of the possible site of

DU014-006002. Further examination of late 20th-century aerial photographs also failed to display any trace of the site (Leo Swan Photograph Collection). By contrast detailed cropmark evidence for DU014-006001, as described in the www.archaeology.ie text, was clearly visible on both sets of aerial photographs.

In addition the ringfort DU014-006002 is not marked on the historical editions of the Ordnance Survey maps and was not recorded during testing of the site in 2005 in conjunction with a planning application to Fingal County Council. No trace of possible ringfort DU014-006002, previously identified as a crop mark, was recorded within the development site during the previous phases of archaeological work at the site.

A programme of testing was devised to locate and establish the nature and extent of possible ringfort DU014-006002 in order to assess the significance of the site and the potential impacts of the proposed development on the site. A measured drone survey of the stripped site was conducted in January 2018 and this was used as the foundation survey to record the site.

The site was identified using www.archaeology.ie and the digital copy of the SMR map. A test trench measuring 55m north-south x 1.5m wide was first excavated across the area of the possible site. This trench was then widened to 7m wide (Trench A). Two perpendicular offshoot trenches were then excavated measuring 20m east-west x 3m wide (Trench B) and another measuring 23m east-west by 3m wide (Trench C). Nothing of archaeological significance was found in any of the test trenches. The sputh end of the north-south trench had a different subsoil which appears to represent differential groundwater levels.

A separate test trench was excavated 25m east of the site of the possible ringfort to investigate a raised ridge of ground (Trench D). This ridge appears to have been a golf course feature and contained modern buried rubbish.

The excavation of test trenches failed to produce any evidence of the existence of the site. It is suggested, based on the following considerations, that the possible ringfort does not exist, within the area of the development site;

1. the lack of physical stratigraphic archaeological evidence derived from testing the area in 2018 and 2005
2. the lack of annotation on the relevant cartographic sources
3. the duplication of a site description on www.archaeology.ie
4. the absence of a cropmark, notwithstanding the existence of a very clear cropmark for DU014-006001, on two sets of aerial photographs.

Lickybeg, Clashmore, Co Waterford. P36 WA44

2018:259 - Newtown, Dublin Airport Logistics Park, Fingal, Dublin

County:	Dublin
Site name:	Newtown, Dublin Airport Logistics Park, Fingal
SMR No.:	DU014-006001
Licence number:	17E0569 extension
Author:	John Tierney, Eachtra Archaeological Projects ltd.
Site type:	Ringfort - skeletal remains
ITM:	E 711959m, N 742455m
Lat, Lon:	53.420317, -6.315613

Description:

A group of human burials were recorded in the center of Newtown ringfort DU014-006001 during testing works. Dr. Linda Lynch confirmed the human skeletal remains to be archaeological. A decision was made to apply to the National Monuments Service to extend the licence due to concerns about further deterioration to the human remains.

The skeletons were excavated in March 2018. A total of eight skeletons were excavated from the interior of Newtown ringfort. All were incomplete as they had suffered significantly from truncation and fragmentation.

Initially six burials were recorded to the north of House Site 1 while a seventh was located to the south of House Site 2 and close to the eastern baulk of the site. The area containing the six burials (SK 1-6) measured approximately 12m north-south by 15m. No formal barrier was identified separating the burial ground from the rest of the interior of the ringfort. The burials were interred in simple earth-dug graves but no real trace of any grave cuts had survived. They were supine and extended with the head orientated to the east. Remains of two additional burials (SK 8 & SK 9) were identified post-excavation by Dr. Lynch.

Skeleton 8 (aged 3.5–4 years) was very incomplete. Fragments of the right femur and right hip (ilium) were bagged with the left hand of SK 4 and are interpreted by Dr. Lynch as the remains of a burial lying parallel to, and to the south of, SK 4. No other remains of SK 8 were recovered on site. It appears that SK 4 (possible female 17-25 years) and SK 8 (3.5-4 years) may have been buried immediately adjacent to each other. In addition one fragment of a bone from a young infant (SK 9 <6 months) was found in association with SK 4.

Few dental remains were recovered, just 23 permanent teeth from three adults, one permanent tooth from the adolescent/young adult, and two permanent teeth from a juvenile.

Two samples of bone, one from skeleton 3 and the second from skeleton 7, were chosen by Dr. Linda Lynch for AMS dating.

Lab ID UB-37844, Sample ID 17E0569:SK3, Context Female 45+ yrs Material/Type, Fragment of diaphysis of right femur, Radiocarbon BP 1499+/-33, Calibrated cal AD 432-640, Date Period, Early medieval

Lab ID UB-37845, Sample ID 17E0569:SK7, Context Male 35-39 yrs, Fragment of diaphysis of left femur, Radiocarbon BP 1066+/-33, Calibrated cal AD 895-928, Early medieval

It is possible that the eight burials (SK 1-6 and SK 8-9) date to the earlier phase of the ringfort, while SK 7, with the later date and the relatively isolated location, may represent a somewhat later burial on the site, though possibly still when the site was in use.

The skeletal assemblage, comprised a total of nine individuals, three adult females, two adult males, one young adult, two juveniles and an infant. Two of these burials, SK 3 and SK 7, were dated to the early medieval period. Eight of the individuals were recorded in a group to the north of house site 1 while the ninth was located close to the eastern boundary of the site. It should be noted that the eastern boundary of the site does not represent the perimeter of the ringfort but the boundary between the green field site and a DHL warehouse to the east. In addition four other individuals, recorded in 2005 but not excavated, are preserved in situ in the eastern portion of the ditch under the DHL carpark.

According to Dr. Lynch the Newtown individuals are quite interesting in terms of actual burial practice. They appear to be interred in relatively simple earth-dug graves, the most common form of burial in early medieval Ireland. All appear to be supine and extended. The exception was SK1 (15-20 years), whose skeletal remains were simply too disturbed to ascertain the original burial position, although it was probably at least extended. The unusual aspect of the burials was that, in the vast majority of cases (the exception again being SK1), the bodies were interred with the head to the east, directly opposite to the classic traditional Christian burial which was with the head to the west.

There is a possibility that ringfort could be classified as a cemetery settlement site though the number of known recorded burials is low. Only full excavation of the western half of the ringfort would elucidate this possibility. O'Brien (1992; 2003) believes that it was not until the 8th/9th century that burial in recognisable Christian ecclesiastical settlements became the norm in Ireland. Until then burial in unconsecrated family graveyards or ferta was also practised. Burial grounds have now been found in non-ecclesiastical enclosures on numerous excavated sites – often occupying the south-east quadrant and sometimes within a dedicated sub-enclosure. It is difficult to provide a definitive description of a cemetery settlement as they vary widely, however, a number of defining characteristics have emerged (O'Sullivan & Harney 2008; Ó Carragáin 2009; Stout & Stout 2008). The size of the enclosing element ranges from 40–100m and the cemetery element occupies just a small fraction of the available space. The cemetery is usually sited to the east or south-east within the enclosure which mirrors the layout of ecclesiastical cemeteries. With a few exceptions where good dating evidence is available, the sites seem to have fallen out of use by AD 1000. The cemetery settlements have a broadly similar chronology ranging from the 5th/6th century to the 9th/10th century which does tie in with the radiocarbon dates obtained from the burials at Newtown which range from AD 432 to 928.

References:

O'Brien, E. 1992 'Pagan and Christian burial in Ireland during the first millennium AD: continuity and change'. In N. Edwards and A. Lane (eds.) The early church in Wales and the west, 130–7. Oxbow Monograph 16. Oxford.

Ó Carragáin, T. 2009 'From family cemeteries to community cemeteries in Viking Age Ireland' In C. Corlett and M. Potterton (eds.) Death and burial in early medieval Ireland, Dublin.

O'Sullivan, A. and Harney, L. 2008 Early Medieval Archaeological Project:
Investigating the character of early medieval archaeological excavations, 1970 – 2002. UCD School of Archaeology.

Stout, G. and Stout, M. 2008 Excavation of a secular cemetery at Knowth, Site M, Co. Meath. Bray.

Lickybeg, Clashmore, Co Waterford. P36 WA44

2018:820 - Huntstown, Dublin

County:	Dublin
Site name:	Huntstown
SMR No.:	N/A
Licence number:	18E0561
Author:	Níall Garahy, Archaeology and Built Heritage
Site type:	No archaeology found
ITM:	E 711248m, N 741351m
Lat, Lon:	53.410550, -6.326694

Description:

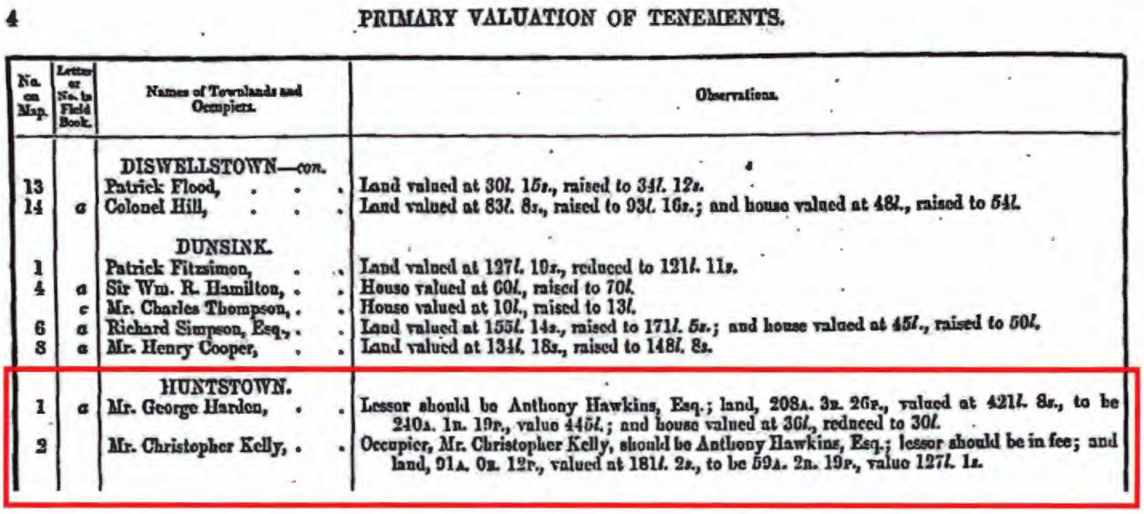
Archaeological monitoring was carried out in advance of the construction of a wastewater treatment plant associated with the development of a Bioenergy Plant (FW13A/0089) at Huntstown, Finglas. The site had been previously entirely stripped of topsoil as part of a program of works associated with the construction of an existing power plant just north of this location. Construction of the power plant was completed in 2007. The area of the wastewater treatment plant and associated tank farm was covered in 200-400mm of compacted Clause 804-type material, which had been placed on top of a geotextile membrane. The hardcore in turn had been tarred over. The removal of the Clause 804-type material and the geotextile by mechanical excavator was monitored. No topsoil was present beneath the geotextile layer, which had been placed directly on top of the mid to dark yellowy-brown silty clay glacial till subsoil. From examining the surrounding landscape, an estimated 0.3-0.45m of topsoil and perhaps 0.1-0.2m of the subsoil had also been removed. This would have truncated any shallow archaeological deposits which may have been present on site but no deeper archaeological features were noted during the current phase of works, suggesting that there were no archaeological features present previously on site.

Spade Enterprise Centre, St Paul's, Smithfield, Dublin 7

APPENDIX II 12.4

GRIFFITH'S VALUATION

PREPARED BY CRDS LTD.



4

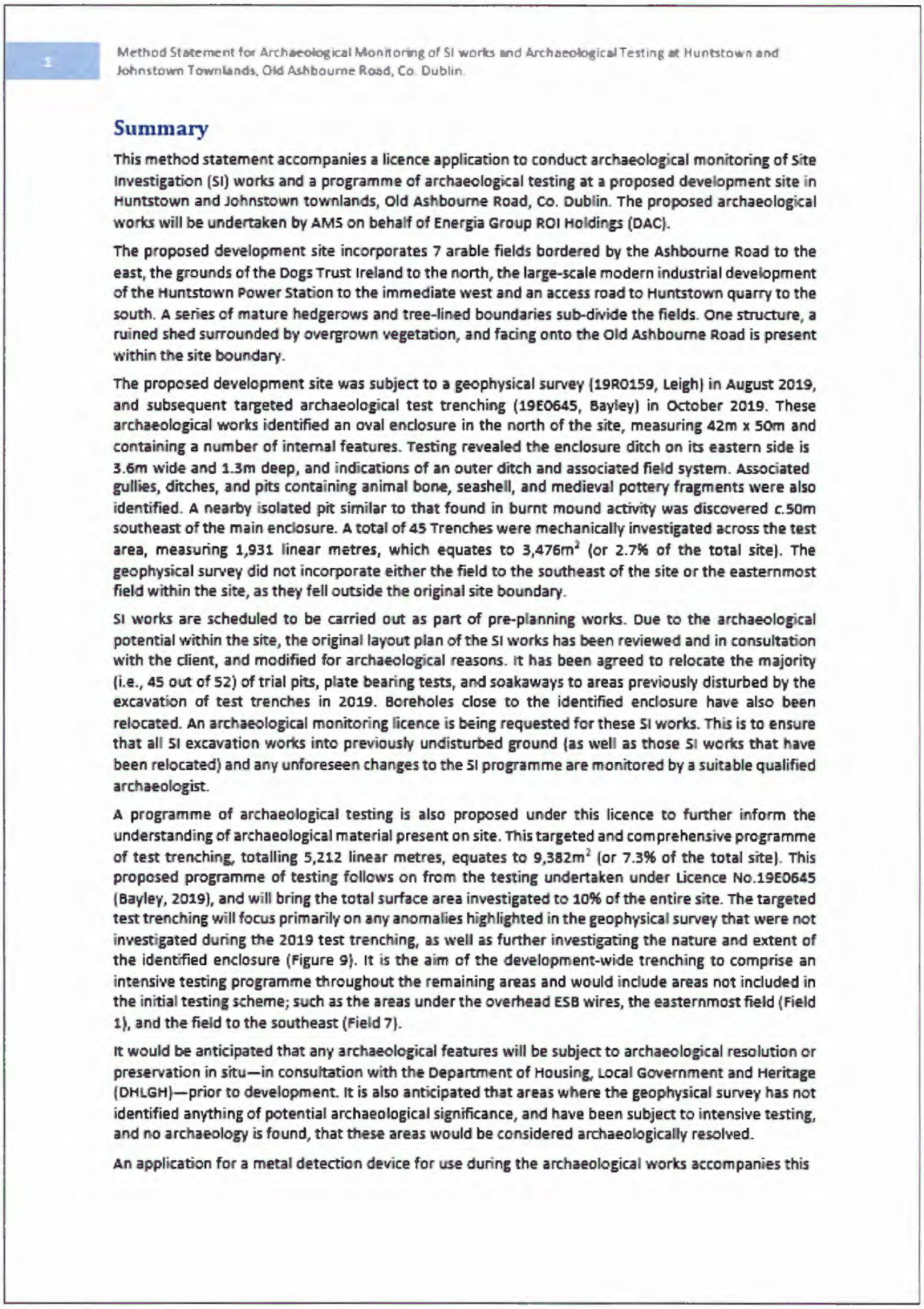
PRIMARY VALUATION OF TENEMENTS.

No. on Map.	Letter or No. to Field Book.	Names of Townlands and Occupiers.	Observations.
		DISWELLSTOWN—*con.*	
13		Patrick Flood, . . .	Land valued at 30*l.* 15*s.*, raised to 34*l.* 12*s.*
14	*a*	Colonel Hill, . . .	Land valued at 83*l.* 8*s.*, raised to 93*l.* 16*s.*; and house valued at 48*l.*, raised to 54*l.*
		DUNSINK.	
1		Patrick Fitzsimon, . .	Land valued at 127*l.* 10*s.*, reduced to 121*l.* 11*s.*
4	*a*	Sir Wm. R. Hamilton, . .	House valued at 60*l.*, raised to 70*l.*
	c	Mr. Charles Thompson, . .	House valued at 10*l.*, raised to 13*l.*
6	*a*	Richard Simpson, Esq., . .	Land valued at 155*l.* 14*s.*, raised to 171*l.* 5*s.*; and house valued at 45*l.*, raised to 50*l.*
8	*a*	Mr. Henry Cooper, . .	Land valued at 134*l.* 18*s.*, raised to 148*l.* 8*s.*
		HUNTSTOWN.	
1	*a*	Mr. George Harden, . .	Lessor should be Anthony Hawkins, Esq.; land, 208A. 3R. 26P., valued at 421*l.* 8*s.*, to be 240A. 1R. 19P., value 445*l.*; and house valued at 36*l.*, reduced to 30*l.*
2		Mr. Christopher Kelly, . .	Occupier, Mr. Christopher Kelly, should be Anthony Hawkins, Esq.; lessor should be in fee; and land, 91A. 0R. 12P., valued at 181*l.* 2*s.*, to be 59A. 2R. 19P., value 127*l.* 1*s.*

APPENDIX II 12.5

METHOD STATEMENT SUMMARY FOR ADDITIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

PREPARED BY CRDS LTD.



Summary

This method statement accompanies a licence application to conduct archaeological monitoring of Site Investigation (SI) works and a programme of archaeological testing at a proposed development site in Huntstown and Johnstown townlands, Old Ashbourne Road, Co. Dublin. The proposed archaeological works will be undertaken by AMS on behalf of Energia Group ROI Holdings (DAC).

The proposed development site incorporates 7 arable fields bordered by the Ashbourne Road to the east, the grounds of the Dogs Trust Ireland to the north, the large-scale modern industrial development of the Huntstown Power Station to the immediate west and an access road to Huntstown quarry to the south. A series of mature hedgerows and tree-lined boundaries sub-divide the fields. One structure, a ruined shed surrounded by overgrown vegetation, and facing onto the Old Ashbourne Road is present within the site boundary.

The proposed development site was subject to a geophysical survey (19R0159, Leigh) in August 2019, and subsequent targeted archaeological test trenching (19E0645, Bayley) in October 2019. These archaeological works identified an oval enclosure in the north of the site, measuring 42m x 50m and containing a number of internal features. Testing revealed the enclosure ditch on its eastern side is 3.6m wide and 1.3m deep, and indications of an outer ditch and associated field system. Associated gullies, ditches, and pits containing animal bone, seashell, and medieval pottery fragments were also identified. A nearby isolated pit similar to that found in burnt mound activity was discovered c.50m southeast of the main enclosure. A total of 45 Trenches were mechanically investigated across the test area, measuring 1,931 linear metres, which equates to 3,476m^2 (or 2.7% of the total site). The geophysical survey did not incorporate either the field to the southeast of the site or the easternmost field within the site, as they fell outside the original site boundary.

SI works are scheduled to be carried out as part of pre-planning works. Due to the archaeological potential within the site, the original layout plan of the SI works has been reviewed and in consultation with the client, and modified for archaeological reasons. It has been agreed to relocate the majority (i.e., 45 out of 52) of trial pits, plate bearing tests, and soakaways to areas previously disturbed by the excavation of test trenches in 2019. Boreholes close to the identified enclosure have also been relocated. An archaeological monitoring licence is being requested for these SI works. This is to ensure that all SI excavation works into previously undisturbed ground (as well as those SI works that have been relocated) and any unforeseen changes to the SI programme are monitored by a suitable qualified archaeologist.

A programme of archaeological testing is also proposed under this licence to further inform the understanding of archaeological material present on site. This targeted and comprehensive programme of test trenching, totalling 5,212 linear metres, equates to 9,382m^2 (or 7.3% of the total site). This proposed programme of testing follows on from the testing undertaken under Licence No.19E0645 (Bayley, 2019), and will bring the total surface area investigated to 10% of the entire site. The targeted test trenching will focus primarily on any anomalies highlighted in the geophysical survey that were not investigated during the 2019 test trenching, as well as further investigating the nature and extent of the identified enclosure (Figure 9). It is the aim of the development-wide trenching to comprise an intensive testing programme throughout the remaining areas and would include areas not included in the initial testing scheme; such as the areas under the overhead ESB wires, the easternmost field (Field 1), and the field to the southeast (Field 7).

It would be anticipated that any archaeological features will be subject to archaeological resolution or preservation in situ—in consultation with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH)—prior to development. It is also anticipated that areas where the geophysical survey has not identified anything of potential archaeological significance, and have been subject to intensive testing, and no archaeology is found, that these areas would be considered archaeologically resolved.

An application for a metal detection device for use during the archaeological works accompanies this

APPENDIX II 12.6

COPY OF LICENSES AS ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS SERVICE

PREPARED BY CRDS LTD.

From: licensingsection licensingsection@chg.gov.ie
Sent: Tuesday 16 March 2021 12:10
To: Stephen Hickey Stephen.Hickey@ams-consultancy.com
Subject: Licence No. 21E0185 & 21R0064 - Co Dublin, Dublin, Johnstown, Huntstown - Stephen Hickey - Excavation & Detection Device Licence

Dear Stephen

I confirm that our archaeologist has approved the above mentioned applications.

Please note that Licence Nos. 21E0185 & 21R0064 now issued by email is subject to the conditions set out on the application form as completed by you the applicant/licensee.

In view of the current uncertainty, we would ask that you bear in mind the need to let us know of when the works are commencing/ceasing/concluding, in accordance with section/condition 17, and 9 & 11, as appropriate.

The timeframe for the licence 21E0185 is 16th March, 2021 to 27th August, 2021.
The timeframe for the licence 21R0064 is 16th March, 2021, to 25th August, 2021.

We request notification of commencement of works for both the archaeological monitoring phase, and the archaeological testing phase.

Hard copies of licences are not being issued at present.

Kind regards,
Camilla

Camilla With Pedersen
National Monuments Service

An Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
Teach an Chustaim, Baile Átha Cliath 1, D01W6XO
Custom House, Dublin 1, D01W6XO

T +353 (0)1 888 2871
www.archaeology.ie

APPENDIX II 13.1

TRACSIS TRAFFIC DATA – HUNTSTOWN JUNCTION SURVEY

Origin Arm A R135(NNW)

	Destination : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total	**Destination :** Arm B N2 Slip							Total	**Destination :** Arm C R135(SSE)							Total	Arm Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	6	0	0	2	17	17
07:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	1	3	0	0	1	15	15
07:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	7	0	0	1	20	20
07:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	2	12	0	0	0	26	26
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	7	6	28	0	0	4	78	78
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08:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	14	14
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	9	4	40	0	1	2	70	70
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09:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	10	0	0	0	13	13
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	3	5	44	0	0	0	67	67
10:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	6	0	0	0	14	14
10:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	6	0	0	0	18	18
10:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	6	0	0	0	16	16
10:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	19	0	0	0	28	28
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	10	1	37	0	0	0	76	76
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11:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	13	0	0	0	17	17
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	2	37	0	0	0	58	58
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12:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	6	0	0	0	16	16
12:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	2	8	0	0	0	20	20
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	9	4	27	0	0	1	62	62

13:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	9	0	0	0	13	13
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1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	6	1	38	0	0	1	63	63
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1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	8	7	36	0	1	1	67	67
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1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	3	30	0	0	0	46	46
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1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	11	0	0	0	17	17
18:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	5
18:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	5
18:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	2	3	0	2	0	13	13
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	68	36	351	0	4	11	654	654

Origin Arm B N2 Slip

	Destination : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total	**Destination :** Arm B N2 Slip							Total	**Destination :** Arm C R135(SSE)							Total	Arm Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	46	25	7	10	2	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	6	1	11	0	0	0	34	124
07:15	61	12	7	3	1	1	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	0	28	0	0	0	45	130
07:30	53	20	2	3	2	1	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	1	12	0	0	0	27	108
07:45	69	23	6	8	1	1	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	3	1	13	0	0	0	37	145
1 Hr	229	80	22	24	6	3	0	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	14	3	64	0	0	0	143	507
08:00	55	17	2	7	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	1	15	0	0	0	29	110
08:15	72	20	4	5	1	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	43	0	0	0	51	153
08:30	67	11	7	6	1	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	23	0	0	0	31	123
08:45	90	15	3	5	0	1	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	21	0	0	0	30	144
1 Hr	284	63	16	23	2	1	0	389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	6	4	102	0	0	0	141	530
09:00	43	14	5	7	2	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	13	0	0	0	23	94
09:15	43	15	7	1	1	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	15	0	0	0	20	87
09:30	27	10	5	6	1	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	29	0	0	0	32	81
09:45	28	17	5	2	1	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	29	0	0	0	38	91
1 Hr	141	56	22	16	5	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	2	86	0	0	0	113	353
10:00	25	17	9	8	2	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	29	0	0	0	35	96
10:15	32	10	8	8	1	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	25	0	0	0	31	90
10:30	32	15	11	10	1	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	22	0	0	0	31	100
10:45	25	15	9	4	1	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	22	0	1	0	31	85
1 Hr	114	57	37	30	5	0	0	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	10	5	98	0	1	0	128	371
11:00	30	10	6	13	1	1	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	21	0	0	0	27	88
11:15	34	22	13	7	1	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	1	24	0	0	0	34	111
11:30	23	15	6	7	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	25	0	0	0	28	79
11:45	31	13	13	9	1	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	5	1	13	0	0	0	31	98
1 Hr	118	60	38	36	3	1	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	11	3	83	0	0	0	120	376
12:00	39	15	6	5	1	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	16	0	0	0	22	88
12:15	36	19	10	5	1	1	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	14	0	0	0	18	90
12:30	39	12	9	12	1	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	18	0	0	0	25	98
12:45	37	12	12	8	1	1	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	24	0	0	0	30	101
1 Hr	151	58	37	30	4	2	0	282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	5	72	0	0	0	95	377

13:00	30	14	10	7	1	3	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	18	1	0	0	28	93
13:15	27	13	8	7	1	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	30	0	0	0	37	93
13:30	29	14	11	11	0	1	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	30	0	0	0	38	104
13:45	35	17	19	7	2	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	28	0	0	0	36	116
1 Hr	121	58	48	32	4	4	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	12	1	106	1	0	0	139	406
14:00	34	9	12	14	2	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	25	0	0	0	32	103
14:15	43	14	6	9	1	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	1	18	0	0	0	28	101
14:30	30	13	13	8	1	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	31	0	0	0	42	107
14:45	40	15	17	3	1	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	25	0	0	0	33	109
1 Hr	147	51	48	34	5	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	4	4	99	0	0	0	135	420
15:00	28	16	14	12	1	1	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	22	0	0	0	25	97
15:15	38	20	12	8	1	2	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	16	0	0	0	23	104
15:30	38	11	10	7	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	24	0	0	0	26	92
15:45	29	24	15	13	2	1	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	21	0	0	0	30	114
1 Hr	133	71	51	40	4	4	0	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	3	83	0	0	0	104	407
16:00	42	15	11	7	1	2	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	11	89
16:15	38	20	10	13	1	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	23	0	0	0	29	111
16:30	62	16	8	6	2	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	11	106
16:45	45	20	6	6	1	1	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	8	0	0	0	15	94
1 Hr	187	71	35	32	5	4	0	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	1	51	0	0	0	66	400
17:00	41	12	7	7	1	1	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	10	0	0	0	12	81
17:15	42	14	5	5	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	9	75
17:30	50	15	5	7	1	3	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	86
17:45	40	10	6	5	2	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	66
1 Hr	173	51	23	24	4	4	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	19	0	0	0	29	308
18:00	35	15	3	10	2	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	69
18:15	45	7	4	6	2	1	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	8	0	1	0	14	79
18:30	36	8	3	7	1	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	9	64
18:45	24	8	2	4	0	1	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	8	47
1 Hr	140	38	12	27	5	2	0	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	1	23	0	1	0	35	259
Total	1938	714	389	348	52	25	0	3466	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	88	33	886	1	2	0	1248	4714

Origin Arm C R135(SSE)

	Destination : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total	**Destination :** Arm B N2 Slip							Total	**Destination :** Arm C R135(SSE)							Total	Arm Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	2	2	1	30	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
07:15	2	0	1	40	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
07:30	3	1	0	40	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
07:45	0	0	3	28	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
1 Hr	7	3	5	138	0	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153
08:00	4	3	4	16	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
08:15	2	1	0	29	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
08:30	4	1	2	34	0	1	1	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
08:45	3	2	1	43	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
1 Hr	13	7	7	122	0	1	1	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151
09:00	8	1	2	33	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
09:15	7	3	3	31	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
09:30	4	3	2	21	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
09:45	9	2	1	33	0	0	1	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
1 Hr	28	9	8	118	0	0	1	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164
10:00	10	2	1	32	0	0	1	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
10:15	4	4	1	41	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
10:30	7	4	1	34	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
10:45	9	5	4	37	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
1 Hr	30	15	7	144	0	0	1	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197
11:00	21	0	3	34	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
11:15	4	3	0	33	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
11:30	8	4	3	24	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
11:45	16	2	0	28	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
1 Hr	49	9	6	119	0	0	0	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183
12:00	12	4	2	19	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
12:15	4	2	1	22	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
12:30	19	10	2	39	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
12:45	22	3	4	32	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
1 Hr	57	19	9	112	0	0	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197

13:00	15	6	1	35	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
13:15	9	4	2	25	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
13:30	8	3	3	30	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
13:45	10	9	2	35	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
1 Hr	42	22	8	125	0	0	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197
14:00	8	6	2	46	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
14:15	5	5	2	35	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
14:30	9	4	2	35	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
14:45	12	2	4	32	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
1 Hr	34	17	10	148	0	0	0	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209
15:00	14	0	2	14	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
15:15	19	2	1	20	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
15:30	9	4	1	53	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
15:45	4	2	1	42	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
1 Hr	46	8	5	129	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188
16:00	28	7	0	25	0	0	2	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
16:15	14	6	2	28	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
16:30	20	4	2	19	0	0	1	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
16:45	22	8	2	15	0	0	1	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
1 Hr	84	25	6	87	0	0	4	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206
17:00	30	7	1	7	0	0	1	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
17:15	20	3	0	8	0	0	3	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
17:30	14	2	0	8	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
17:45	21	5	2	2	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
1 Hr	85	17	3	25	0	0	4	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134
18:00	19	7	1	9	0	0	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
18:15	16	4	0	2	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
18:30	15	3	1	1	0	3	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
18:45	10	3	0	4	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
1 Hr	60	17	2	16	0	3	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Total	535	168	76	1283	0	4	13	2079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2079

ORIGIN SUMMARY

	Origin : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total	Origin : Arm B N2 Slip							Total	Origin : Arm C R135(SSE)							Total	Origin Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	6	1	2	6	0	0	2	17	62	31	8	21	2	0	0	124	2	2	1	30	0	0	0	35	176
07:15	6	4	1	3	0	0	1	15	76	14	7	31	1	1	0	130	2	0	1	40	0	0	0	43	188
07:30	11	0	1	7	0	0	1	20	64	23	3	15	2	1	0	108	3	1	0	40	0	0	0	44	172
07:45	10	2	2	12	0	0	0	26	89	26	7	21	1	1	0	145	0	0	3	28	0	0	0	31	202
1 Hr	33	7	6	28	0	0	4	78	291	94	25	88	6	3	0	507	7	3	5	138	0	0	0	153	738
08:00	4	1	0	15	0	0	0	20	67	18	3	22	0	0	0	110	4	3	4	16	0	0	0	27	157
08:15	4	3	3	8	0	0	0	18	78	22	4	48	1	0	0	153	2	1	0	29	0	0	0	32	203
08:30	3	2	1	11	0	1	0	18	72	13	8	29	1	0	0	123	4	1	2	34	0	1	1	43	184
08:45	3	3	0	6	0	0	2	14	96	16	5	26	0	1	0	144	3	2	1	43	0	0	0	49	207
1 Hr	14	9	4	40	0	1	2	70	313	69	20	125	2	1	0	530	13	7	7	122	0	1	1	151	751
09:00	5	0	2	13	0	0	0	20	53	14	5	20	2	0	0	94	8	1	2	33	0	0	0	44	158
09:15	4	2	2	12	0	0	0	20	46	16	8	16	1	0	0	87	7	3	3	31	0	0	0	44	151
09:30	4	1	0	9	0	0	0	14	30	10	5	35	1	0	0	81	4	3	2	21	0	0	0	30	125
09:45	2	0	1	10	0	0	0	13	32	21	6	31	1	0	0	91	9	2	1	33	0	0	1	46	150
1 Hr	15	3	5	44	0	0	0	67	161	61	24	102	5	0	0	353	28	9	8	118	0	0	1	164	584
10:00	7	1	0	6	0	0	0	14	27	19	11	37	2	0	0	96	10	2	1	32	0	0	1	46	156
10:15	9	2	1	6	0	0	0	18	35	12	9	33	1	0	0	90	4	4	1	41	0	0	0	50	158
10:30	5	5	0	6	0	0	0	16	36	19	12	32	1	0	0	100	7	4	1	34	0	0	0	46	162
10:45	7	2	0	19	0	0	0	28	30	17	10	26	1	1	0	85	9	5	4	37	0	0	0	55	168
1 Hr	28	10	1	37	0	0	0	76	128	67	42	128	5	1	0	371	30	15	7	144	0	0	1	197	644
11:00	5	1	1	8	0	0	0	15	34	11	7	34	1	1	0	88	21	0	3	34	0	0	0	58	161
11:15	4	0	1	5	0	0	0	10	38	27	14	31	1	0	0	111	4	3	0	33	0	0	0	40	161
11:30	2	3	0	11	0	0	0	16	26	15	6	32	0	0	0	79	8	4	3	24	0	0	0	39	134
11:45	3	1	0	13	0	0	0	17	43	18	14	22	1	0	0	98	16	2	0	28	0	0	0	46	161
1 Hr	14	5	2	37	0	0	0	58	141	71	41	119	3	1	0	376	49	9	6	119	0	0	0	183	617
12:00	6	1	0	4	0	0	1	12	40	18	8	21	1	0	0	88	12	4	2	19	0	0	0	37	137
12:15	2	2	1	9	0	0	0	14	38	20	11	19	1	1	0	90	4	2	1	22	0	0	0	29	133
12:30	6	3	1	6	0	0	0	16	42	15	10	30	1	0	0	98	19	10	2	39	0	0	0	70	184
12:45	7	3	2	8	0	0	0	20	40	14	13	32	1	1	0	101	22	3	4	32	0	0	0	61	182
1 Hr	21	9	4	27	0	0	1	62	160	67	42	102	4	2	0	377	57	19	9	112	0	0	0	197	636

13:00	3	0	1	9	0	0	0	13	35	18	10	25	2	3	0	93	15	6	1	35	0	0	0	57	163
13:15	4	2	0	8	0	0	0	14	31	16	8	37	1	0	0	93	9	4	2	25	0	0	0	40	147
13:30	4	4	0	12	0	0	0	20	35	16	11	41	0	1	0	104	8	3	3	30	0	0	0	44	168
13:45	6	0	0	9	0	0	1	16	39	20	20	35	2	0	0	116	10	9	2	35	0	0	0	56	188
1 Hr	17	6	1	38	0	0	1	63	140	70	49	138	5	4	0	406	42	22	8	125	0	0	0	197	666
14:00	4	3	3	6	0	0	1	17	39	10	13	39	2	0	0	103	8	6	2	46	0	0	0	62	182
14:15	2	4	3	9	0	0	0	18	50	16	7	27	1	0	0	101	5	5	2	35	0	0	0	47	166
14:30	5	1	1	8	0	0	0	15	39	13	15	39	1	0	0	107	9	4	2	35	0	0	0	50	172
14:45	3	0	0	13	0	1	0	17	47	16	17	28	1	0	0	109	12	2	4	32	0	0	0	50	176
1 Hr	14	8	7	36	0	1	1	67	175	55	52	133	5	0	0	420	34	17	10	148	0	0	0	209	696
15:00	4	1	0	11	0	0	0	16	31	16	14	34	1	1	0	97	14	0	2	14	0	0	0	30	143
15:15	2	1	1	10	0	0	0	14	43	22	12	24	1	2	0	104	19	2	1	20	0	0	0	42	160
15:30	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	5	38	12	11	31	0	0	0	92	9	4	1	53	0	0	0	67	164
15:45	1	2	1	7	0	0	0	11	33	27	17	34	2	1	0	114	4	2	1	42	0	0	0	49	174
1 Hr	8	5	3	30	0	0	0	46	145	77	54	123	4	4	0	407	46	8	5	129	0	0	0	188	641
16:00	4	2	0	8	0	0	0	14	43	15	11	17	1	2	0	89	28	7	0	25	0	0	2	62	165
16:15	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	42	21	11	36	1	0	0	111	14	6	2	28	0	0	0	50	168
16:30	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	8	62	17	8	16	2	1	0	106	20	4	2	19	0	0	1	46	160
16:45	2	0	1	4	0	0	1	8	50	22	6	14	1	1	0	94	22	8	2	15	0	0	1	48	150
1 Hr	11	3	1	20	0	0	2	37	197	75	36	83	5	4	0	400	84	25	6	87	0	0	4	206	643
17:00	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	42	13	7	17	1	1	0	81	30	7	1	7	0	0	1	46	132
17:15	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	45	16	6	8	0	0	0	75	20	3	0	8	0	0	3	34	112
17:30	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	50	16	5	11	1	3	0	86	14	2	0	8	0	0	0	24	116
17:45	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	41	10	6	7	2	0	0	66	21	5	2	2	0	0	0	30	99
1 Hr	4	2	0	11	0	0	0	17	178	55	24	43	4	4	0	308	85	17	3	25	0	0	4	134	459
18:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	15	3	12	2	0	0	69	19	7	1	9	0	0	1	37	106
18:15	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	47	9	5	14	2	2	0	79	16	4	0	2	0	0	0	22	106
18:30	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	38	8	3	14	1	0	0	64	15	3	1	1	0	3	1	24	93
18:45	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	25	9	2	10	0	1	0	47	10	3	0	4	0	0	0	17	67
1 Hr	5	1	2	3	0	2	0	13	147	41	13	50	5	3	0	259	60	17	2	16	0	3	2	100	372
Total	184	68	36	351	0	4	11	654	2176	802	422	1234	53	27	0	4714	535	168	76	1283	0	4	13	2079	7447

DESTINATION SUMMARY

	Destination : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total	**Destination :** Arm B N2 Slip							Total	**Destination :** Arm C R135(SSE)							Total	Dest Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	48	27	8	40	2	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	7	3	17	0	0	2	51	176
07:15	63	12	8	43	1	1	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	6	1	31	0	0	1	60	188
07:30	56	21	2	43	2	1	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	3	2	19	0	0	1	47	172
07:45	69	23	9	36	1	1	0	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	5	3	25	0	0	0	63	202
1 Hr	236	83	27	162	6	3	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	21	9	92	0	0	4	221	738
08:00	59	20	6	23	0	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	1	30	0	0	0	49	157
08:15	74	21	4	34	1	0	0	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	3	51	0	0	0	69	203
08:30	71	12	9	40	1	1	1	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	2	34	0	1	0	49	184
08:45	93	17	4	48	0	1	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	2	27	0	0	2	44	207
1 Hr	297	70	23	145	2	2	1	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	15	8	142	0	1	2	211	751
09:00	51	15	7	40	2	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	2	26	0	0	0	43	158
09:15	50	18	10	32	1	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	3	27	0	0	0	40	151
09:30	31	13	7	27	1	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	38	0	0	0	46	125
09:45	37	19	6	35	1	0	1	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	2	39	0	0	0	51	150
1 Hr	169	65	30	134	5	0	1	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	8	7	130	0	0	0	180	584
10:00	35	19	10	40	2	0	1	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	2	35	0	0	0	49	156
10:15	36	14	9	49	1	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	2	31	0	0	0	49	158
10:30	39	19	12	44	1	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	1	28	0	0	0	47	162
10:45	34	20	13	41	1	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	1	41	0	1	0	59	168
1 Hr	144	72	44	174	5	0	1	440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	20	6	135	0	1	0	204	644
11:00	51	10	9	47	1	1	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	2	29	0	0	0	42	161
11:15	38	25	13	40	1	0	0	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	2	29	0	0	0	44	161
11:30	31	19	9	31	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	36	0	0	0	44	134
11:45	47	15	13	37	1	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	6	1	26	0	0	0	48	161
1 Hr	167	69	44	155	3	1	0	439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	16	5	120	0	0	0	178	617
12:00	51	19	8	24	1	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	2	20	0	0	1	34	137
12:15	40	21	11	27	1	1	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	23	0	0	0	32	133
12:30	58	22	11	51	1	0	0	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	2	24	0	0	0	41	184
12:45	59	15	16	40	1	1	0	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	3	32	0	0	0	50	182
1 Hr	208	77	46	142	4	2	0	479	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	18	9	99	0	0	1	157	636

13:00	45	20	11	42	1	3	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	1	27	1	0	0	41	163
13:15	36	17	10	32	1	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	38	0	0	0	51	147
13:30	37	17	14	41	0	1	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	0	42	0	0	0	58	168
13:45	45	26	21	42	2	0	0	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	1	37	0	0	1	52	188
1 Hr	163	80	56	157	4	4	0	464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	18	2	144	1	0	1	202	666
14:00	42	15	14	60	2	0	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	4	31	0	0	1	49	182
14:15	48	19	8	44	1	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	4	27	0	0	0	46	166
14:30	39	17	15	43	1	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	3	39	0	0	0	57	172
14:45	52	17	21	35	1	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	38	0	1	0	50	176
1 Hr	181	68	58	182	5	0	0	494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	12	11	135	0	1	1	202	696
15:00	42	16	16	26	1	1	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	33	0	0	0	41	143
15:15	57	22	13	28	1	2	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	1	26	0	0	0	37	160
15:30	47	15	11	60	0	0	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	26	0	0	0	31	164
15:45	33	26	16	55	2	1	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	28	0	0	0	41	174
1 Hr	179	79	56	169	4	4	0	491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	11	6	113	0	0	0	150	641
16:00	70	22	11	32	1	2	2	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	18	0	0	0	25	165
16:15	52	26	12	41	1	0	0	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	27	0	0	0	36	168
16:30	82	20	10	25	2	1	1	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	14	0	0	1	19	160
16:45	67	28	8	21	1	1	1	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	1	12	0	0	1	23	150
1 Hr	271	96	41	119	5	4	4	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	7	2	71	0	0	2	103	643
17:00	71	19	8	14	1	1	1	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	13	0	0	0	17	132
17:15	62	17	5	13	0	0	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	5	0	0	0	12	112
17:30	64	17	5	15	1	3	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	0	0	0	11	116
17:45	61	15	8	7	2	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	6	99
1 Hr	258	68	26	49	4	4	4	413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	1	30	0	0	0	46	459
18:00	54	22	4	19	2	0	1	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	106
18:15	61	11	4	8	2	1	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	11	0	1	0	19	106
18:30	51	11	4	8	1	3	1	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	7	0	2	0	14	93
18:45	34	11	2	8	0	1	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	6	0	0	0	11	67
1 Hr	200	55	14	43	5	5	2	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	3	26	0	3	0	48	372
Total	2473	882	465	1631	52	29	13	5545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	422	156	69	1237	1	6	11	1902	7447

3444-IRE Huntstown Junction Survey
Junction Turning Count
05/09/2019

Site 2 - Elm Road / R135(SSE) / R135(NNW)

Origin Arm A Elm Road

	Destination : Arm A Elm Road							Total	**Destination :** Arm B R135(SSE)							Total	**Destination :** Arm C R135(NNW)							Total	Arm Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
07:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
07:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
07:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	6	9
08:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	5
08:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	12	1	1	0	0	0	15	16
08:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
08:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	1	0	1	0	9	9
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	11	17	2	3	0	1	0	34	35
09:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	7	7
09:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	6	9
09:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
09:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	4
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	12	2	2	0	0	0	23	26
10:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	3
10:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
10:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	9
10:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	5	5
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	5	2	4	0	0	0	19	21
11:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	5
11:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
11:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
11:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	8
12:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	9
12:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	6
12:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
12:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	10
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	6	14	5	1	1	0	0	0	21	27

13:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
13:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
13:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	5
13:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	3	0	0	0	0	1	15	17
14:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
14:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
14:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
14:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	6	10	2	1	2	0	0	0	15	21
15:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
15:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	7
15:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	5	7
15:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	6	8	4	2	0	0	2	0	16	22
16:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	9
16:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	8	9
16:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
16:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	12
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	24	7	1	2	0	0	1	35	37
17:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	1	1	0	0	0	15	15
17:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
17:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	12
17:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	6
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	32	9	2	1	0	0	1	45	46
18:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	10	10
18:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	12	12
18:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	6
18:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	6
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	8	3	2	0	0	0	33	34
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	8	9	5	0	0	0	35	151	76	18	17	0	3	3	268	303

Origin Arm B R135(SSE)

	Destination : Arm A Elm Road							Total	**Destination :** Arm B R135(SSE)							Total	**Destination :** Arm C R135(NNW)							Total	Arm Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	16	17	0	21	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	10	8	16	1	0	0	70	124
07:15	18	11	2	33	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	6	5	10	1	1	0	69	133
07:30	5	6	0	34	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	14	4	7	2	1	0	65	110
07:45	4	1	5	22	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	17	3	14	1	1	0	92	124
1 Hr	43	35	7	110	0	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	47	20	47	5	3	0	296	491
08:00	20	5	0	11	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	18	4	13	0	0	0	71	107
08:15	17	3	1	17	0	0	0	38	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	50	13	1	15	1	0	0	80	119
08:30	15	6	2	24	0	1	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	12	6	16	0	0	0	97	145
08:45	18	2	1	34	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	17	3	16	1	1	0	106	161
1 Hr	70	16	4	86	0	1	0	177	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	217	60	14	60	2	1	0	354	532
09:00	17	3	5	29	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	16	5	10	2	0	0	70	124
09:15	16	3	3	15	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	12	7	17	1	0	0	74	111
09:30	8	3	1	20	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	13	5	9	1	0	0	52	84
09:45	17	5	1	22	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	12	5	13	1	0	1	55	100
1 Hr	58	14	10	86	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	53	22	49	5	0	1	251	419
10:00	5	1	2	22	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	15	7	15	2	0	0	76	106
10:15	12	3	0	31	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	13	9	18	1	0	0	66	112
10:30	8	5	4	27	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	12	9	20	1	0	0	68	112
10:45	6	3	3	35	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	15	9	10	1	0	0	70	117
1 Hr	31	12	9	115	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	55	34	63	5	0	0	280	447
11:00	17	2	1	23	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	14	6	21	1	0	0	75	118
11:15	10	8	0	21	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	22	12	17	1	1	0	79	118
11:30	13	4	2	20	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	12	7	16	0	0	0	55	94
11:45	17	3	1	16	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	11	8	18	1	0	0	67	104
1 Hr	57	17	4	80	0	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	59	33	72	3	1	0	276	434
12:00	12	4	1	13	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	15	6	12	1	0	0	70	100
12:15	11	2	2	14	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	16	7	9	1	1	0	70	99
12:30	23	3	2	32	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	16	10	22	0	0	0	85	145
12:45	24	4	2	24	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	17	10	18	1	1	0	79	133
1 Hr	70	13	7	83	0	0	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	64	33	61	3	2	0	304	477

13:00	20	4	0	22	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	17	11	18	2	3	0	82	128
13:15	10	3	3	28	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	11	6	10	1	0	0	62	106
13:30	8	3	2	26	0	1	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	13	9	11	0	0	0	59	99
13:45	18	9	2	27	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	16	15	16	2	0	0	70	126
1 Hr	56	19	7	103	0	1	0	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	57	41	55	5	3	0	273	459
14:00	16	5	2	35	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	13	8	21	2	0	0	69	127
14:15	17	3	2	27	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	15	9	19	1	0	0	83	132
14:30	7	9	3	28	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	10	14	16	1	1	0	67	114
14:45	14	1	6	26	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	19	11	8	1	0	0	87	134
1 Hr	54	18	13	116	0	0	0	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	57	42	64	5	1	0	306	507
15:00	15	5	5	17	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	9	9	15	1	1	0	62	104
15:15	21	5	4	14	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	15	9	16	1	2	1	81	125
15:30	16	7	3	36	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	10	7	22	0	0	0	73	135
15:45	9	6	4	35	0	1	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	14	12	19	2	2	0	79	134
1 Hr	61	23	16	102	0	1	0	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	48	37	72	4	5	1	295	498
16:00	22	10	2	25	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	14	13	10	1	1	1	89	148
16:15	15	8	2	24	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	19	6	18	1	0	0	83	132
16:30	20	4	5	11	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	13	8	13	3	1	0	102	142
16:45	19	4	5	12	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	24	5	8	1	1	2	93	133
1 Hr	76	26	14	72	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	70	32	49	6	3	3	367	555
17:00	38	8	1	5	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	10	4	11	1	1	1	82	134
17:15	28	8	2	5	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	12	4	7	0	0	3	68	111
17:30	13	4	2	5	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	13	4	9	1	3	0	83	107
17:45	19	9	2	3	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	6	6	4	1	0	0	64	97
1 Hr	98	29	7	18	0	0	0	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	41	18	31	3	4	4	297	449
18:00	16	10	3	5	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	13	3	14	2	0	0	69	103
18:15	16	6	2	2	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	7	3	6	3	1	1	67	93
18:30	14	4	2	1	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	8	2	7	1	1	1	55	76
18:45	15	4	0	2	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	6	1	7	0	2	0	41	62
1 Hr	61	24	7	10	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	34	9	34	6	4	2	232	334
Total	735	246	105	981	0	3	0	2070	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1804	645	335	657	52	27	11	3531	5602

Site 2 - Elm Road / R135(SSE) / R135(NNW)

Origin Arm C R135(NNW)

	Destination : Arm A Elm Road							Total	**Destination :** Arm B R135(SSE)							Total	**Destination :** Arm C R135(NNW)							Total	Arm Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	29	12	11	9	1	0	0	62	6	1	1	5	0	0	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
07:15	36	15	16	4	2	1	0	74	5	4	1	3	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
07:30	36	12	8	7	2	0	0	65	13	1	1	7	0	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
07:45	28	13	7	3	3	0	0	54	13	2	2	12	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
1 Hr	129	52	42	23	8	1	0	255	37	8	5	27	0	0	4	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336
08:00	22	12	6	4	2	1	0	47	6	1	0	15	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
08:15	38	11	4	11	0	0	0	64	4	4	2	11	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
08:30	41	10	5	7	1	1	0	65	4	2	1	7	0	1	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
08:45	29	21	7	5	0	0	0	62	6	3	1	8	0	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
1 Hr	130	54	22	27	3	2	0	238	20	10	4	41	0	1	2	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316
09:00	34	19	6	7	2	0	0	68	6	0	1	12	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
09:15	26	15	9	8	1	0	0	59	4	1	2	11	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
09:30	26	12	4	8	1	0	0	51	6	1	0	10	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
09:45	21	16	3	5	1	0	0	46	4	2	1	10	0	1	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
1 Hr	107	62	22	28	5	0	0	224	20	4	4	43	0	1	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	296
10:00	21	10	6	6	0	1	0	44	8	1	0	7	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
10:15	22	17	7	6	1	1	0	54	12	2	1	5	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
10:30	37	15	4	16	0	0	0	72	7	4	0	6	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
10:45	28	13	5	1	2	1	0	50	8	2	0	22	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
1 Hr	108	55	22	29	3	3	0	220	35	9	1	40	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305
11:00	26	16	9	6	0	0	0	57	7	1	0	5	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
11:15	31	13	5	8	1	0	0	58	6	0	1	6	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
11:30	27	14	11	12	1	0	0	65	5	2	0	10	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
11:45	25	14	9	7	3	0	0	58	5	1	0	15	0	0	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
1 Hr	109	57	34	33	5	0	0	238	23	4	1	36	0	0	1	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303
12:00	31	17	12	4	0	0	0	64	9	2	0	3	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
12:15	28	18	10	9	1	0	0	66	2	2	1	8	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
12:30	25	9	8	3	2	0	0	47	5	3	0	6	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
12:45	49	17	12	8	1	0	0	87	10	2	1	8	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108

1 Hr	133	61	42	24	4	0	0	264	26	9	2	25	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
13:00	39	10	8	5	1	0	0	63	4	1	1	9	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
13:15	21	13	5	10	1	0	0	50	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
13:30	31	5	7	7	1	0	0	51	6	4	0	12	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
13:45	28	10	6	5	1	0	0	50	3	2	0	8	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
1 Hr	119	38	26	27	4	0	0	214	18	7	1	36	0	0	1	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277
14:00	36	10	12	9	1	0	0	68	8	2	1	6	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86
14:15	44	13	17	7	0	0	0	81	4	4	1	10	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
14:30	34	20	7	5	1	0	0	67	5	1	2	12	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
14:45	33	12	3	4	1	1	0	54	6	1	1	8	0	1	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
1 Hr	147	55	39	25	3	1	0	270	23	8	5	36	0	1	1	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344
15:00	46	17	5	11	0	0	0	79	10	2	0	11	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
15:15	33	8	5	7	1	1	0	55	6	0	0	10	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
15:30	32	17	8	7	1	1	1	67	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
15:45	35	15	2	6	1	0	0	59	3	2	0	7	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
1 Hr	146	57	20	31	3	2	1	260	19	5	2	30	0	2	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318
16:00	55	15	4	4	0	0	0	78	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
16:15	44	19	2	1	2	1	0	69	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
16:30	64	13	2	1	0	1	0	81	2	1	1	4	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
16:45	66	6	2	6	1	0	0	81	4	0	2	4	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
1 Hr	229	53	10	12	3	2	0	309	13	4	3	19	0	0	2	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350
17:00	70	15	4	6	1	1	1	98	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
17:15	75	15	1	3	1	0	0	95	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
17:30	58	9	1	5	0	1	0	74	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
17:45	76	6	3	3	1	0	0	89	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
1 Hr	279	45	9	17	3	2	1	356	7	3	1	11	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378
18:00	64	9	1	1	0	0	0	75	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
18:15	48	9	2	1	1	1	0	62	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
18:30	58	10	0	2	1	0	0	71	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
18:45	38	3	2	3	0	2	0	48	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
1 Hr	208	31	5	7	2	3	0	256	11	3	1	3	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274
Total	1844	620	293	283	46	16	2	3104	252	74	30	347	0	5	11	719	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3823

ORIGIN SUMMARY

	Origin : Arm A Elm Road							Total	**Origin :** Arm B R135(SSE)							Total	**Origin :** Arm C R135(NNW)							Total	Origin Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	51	27	8	37	1	0	0	124	35	13	12	14	1	0	3	78	203
07:15	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	64	17	7	43	1	1	0	133	41	19	17	7	2	1	0	87	223
07:30	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	42	20	4	41	2	1	0	110	49	13	9	14	2	0	1	88	200
07:45	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	60	18	8	36	1	1	0	124	41	15	9	15	3	0	0	83	210
1 Hr	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	9	217	82	27	157	5	3	0	491	166	60	47	50	8	1	4	336	836
08:00	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	56	23	4	24	0	0	0	107	28	13	6	19	2	1	0	69	181
08:15	1	12	1	2	0	0	0	16	67	16	3	32	1	0	0	119	42	15	6	22	0	0	0	85	220
08:30	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	78	18	8	40	0	1	0	145	45	12	6	14	1	2	0	80	230
08:45	5	2	0	1	0	1	0	9	86	19	4	50	1	1	0	161	35	24	8	13	0	0	2	82	252
1 Hr	11	17	2	4	0	1	0	35	287	76	19	146	2	2	0	532	150	64	26	68	3	3	2	316	883
09:00	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	7	54	19	10	39	2	0	0	124	40	19	7	19	2	0	0	87	218
09:15	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	9	53	15	10	32	1	0	0	111	30	16	11	19	1	0	0	77	197
09:30	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	32	16	6	29	1	0	0	84	32	13	4	18	1	0	0	68	158
09:45	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	40	17	6	35	1	0	1	100	25	18	4	15	1	1	0	64	168
1 Hr	8	13	3	2	0	0	0	26	179	67	32	135	5	0	1	419	127	66	26	71	5	1	0	296	741
10:00	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	42	16	9	37	2	0	0	106	29	11	6	13	0	1	0	60	169
10:15	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	37	16	9	49	1	0	0	112	34	19	8	11	1	1	0	74	190
10:30	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	9	34	17	13	47	1	0	0	112	44	19	4	22	0	0	0	89	210
10:45	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	5	41	18	12	45	1	0	0	117	36	15	5	23	2	1	0	82	204
1 Hr	9	6	2	4	0	0	0	21	154	67	43	178	5	0	0	447	143	64	23	69	3	3	0	305	773
11:00	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	50	16	7	44	1	0	0	118	33	17	9	11	0	0	0	70	193
11:15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	30	12	38	1	1	0	118	37	13	6	14	1	0	0	71	190
11:30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	16	9	36	0	0	0	94	32	16	11	22	1	0	0	82	177
11:45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	46	14	9	34	1	0	0	104	30	15	9	22	3	0	1	80	185
1 Hr	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	165	76	37	152	3	1	0	434	132	61	35	69	5	0	1	303	745
12:00	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	48	19	7	25	1	0	0	100	40	19	12	7	0	0	0	78	187
12:15	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	6	47	18	9	23	1	1	0	99	30	20	11	17	1	0	0	79	184
12:30	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	60	19	12	54	0	0	0	145	30	12	8	9	2	0	0	61	208
12:45	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	10	56	21	12	42	1	1	0	133	59	19	13	16	1	0	0	108	251
1 Hr	16	6	4	1	0	0	0	27	211	77	40	144	3	2	0	477	159	70	44	49	4	0	0	326	830

13:00	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	51	21	11	40	2	3	0	128	43	11	9	14	1	0	0	78	209
13:15	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	44	14	9	38	1	0	0	106	26	13	5	17	1	0	0	62	173
13:30	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	34	16	11	37	0	1	0	99	37	9	7	19	1	0	0	73	177
13:45	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	39	25	17	43	2	0	0	126	31	12	6	13	1	0	1	64	194
1 Hr	12	4	0	0	0	0	1	17	168	76	48	158	5	4	0	459	137	45	27	63	4	0	1	277	753
14:00	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	41	18	10	56	2	0	0	127	44	12	13	15	1	0	1	86	217
14:15	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	56	18	11	46	1	0	0	132	48	17	18	17	0	0	0	100	239
14:30	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	32	19	17	44	1	1	0	114	39	21	9	17	1	0	0	87	205
14:45	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	62	20	17	34	1	0	0	134	39	13	4	12	1	2	0	71	211
1 Hr	12	2	4	3	0	0	0	21	191	75	55	180	5	1	0	507	170	63	44	61	3	2	1	344	872
15:00	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	42	14	14	32	1	1	0	104	56	19	5	22	0	0	0	102	209
15:15	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	7	58	20	13	30	1	2	1	125	39	8	5	17	1	1	0	71	203
15:30	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	7	50	17	10	58	0	0	0	135	32	18	10	9	1	3	1	74	216
15:45	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	39	20	16	54	2	3	0	134	38	17	2	13	1	0	0	71	210
1 Hr	9	6	3	2	0	2	0	22	189	71	53	174	4	6	1	498	165	62	22	61	3	4	1	318	838
16:00	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	71	24	15	35	1	1	1	148	59	18	4	11	0	0	0	92	249
16:15	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	9	54	27	8	42	1	0	0	132	47	19	2	5	2	1	0	76	217
16:30	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	84	17	13	24	3	1	0	142	66	14	3	5	0	1	1	90	239
16:45	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	12	71	28	10	20	1	1	2	133	70	6	4	10	1	0	1	92	237
1 Hr	25	8	1	2	0	0	1	37	280	96	46	121	6	3	3	555	242	57	13	31	3	2	2	350	942
17:00	11	2	1	1	0	0	0	15	92	18	5	16	1	1	1	134	72	15	4	9	1	1	1	103	252
17:15	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	13	70	20	6	12	0	0	3	111	77	16	2	5	1	0	0	101	225
17:30	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	12	66	17	6	14	1	3	0	107	58	9	1	10	0	1	0	79	198
17:45	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	66	15	8	7	1	0	0	97	79	8	3	4	1	0	0	95	198
1 Hr	33	9	2	1	0	0	1	46	294	70	25	49	3	4	4	449	286	48	10	28	3	2	1	378	873
18:00	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	10	53	23	6	19	2	0	0	103	65	9	1	1	0	0	0	76	189
18:15	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	12	62	13	5	8	3	1	1	93	52	9	3	4	1	1	0	70	175
18:30	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	49	12	4	8	1	1	1	76	61	12	0	2	1	0	0	76	158
18:45	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	40	10	1	9	0	2	0	62	41	4	2	3	0	2	0	52	120
1 Hr	20	9	3	2	0	0	0	34	204	58	16	44	6	4	2	334	219	34	6	10	2	3	0	274	642
Total	164	84	27	22	0	3	3	303	2539	891	441	1638	52	30	11	5602	2096	694	323	630	46	21	13	3823	9728

3444-IRE Huntstown Junction Survey
Junction Turning Count
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Site 2 - Elm Road / R135(SSE) / R135(NNW)

DESTINATION SUMMARY

	Destination : Arm A Elm Road							Total	**Destination :** Arm B R135(SSE)							Total	**Destination :** Arm C R135(NNW)							Total	Dest Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	45	29	11	30	1	0	0	116	6	1	1	6	0	0	3	17	35	10	8	16	1	0	0	70	203
07:15	54	26	18	37	2	1	0	138	6	4	1	3	0	0	0	14	46	7	6	10	1	1	0	71	223
07:30	41	18	8	41	2	0	0	110	13	1	2	7	0	0	1	24	37	15	4	7	2	1	0	66	200
07:45	32	14	12	25	3	0	0	86	13	2	2	12	0	0	0	29	57	19	3	14	1	1	0	95	210
1 Hr	172	87	49	133	8	1	0	450	38	8	6	28	0	0	4	84	175	51	21	47	5	3	0	302	836
08:00	42	17	6	15	2	1	0	83	6	1	0	15	0	0	0	22	38	19	5	14	0	0	0	76	181
08:15	55	14	5	28	0	0	0	102	4	4	3	12	0	0	0	23	51	25	2	16	1	0	0	95	220
08:30	56	16	7	31	1	2	0	113	4	2	1	7	0	1	0	15	66	14	6	16	0	0	0	102	230
08:45	47	23	8	39	0	0	0	117	6	3	1	8	0	0	2	20	73	19	3	17	1	2	0	115	252
1 Hr	200	70	26	113	3	3	0	415	20	10	5	42	0	1	2	80	228	77	16	63	2	2	0	388	883
09:00	51	22	11	36	2	0	0	122	6	0	1	12	0	0	0	19	39	20	5	11	2	0	0	77	218
09:15	42	18	12	23	1	0	0	96	5	2	3	11	0	0	0	21	39	14	8	18	1	0	0	80	197
09:30	34	15	5	28	1	0	0	83	6	1	0	10	0	0	0	17	25	18	5	9	1	0	0	58	158
09:45	38	21	4	27	1	0	0	91	4	2	1	10	0	1	0	18	25	13	6	13	1	0	1	59	168
1 Hr	165	76	32	114	5	0	0	392	21	5	5	43	0	1	0	75	128	65	24	51	5	0	1	274	741
10:00	26	11	8	28	0	1	0	74	8	1	0	7	0	0	0	16	37	16	8	16	2	0	0	79	169
10:15	34	20	7	37	1	1	0	100	12	2	1	5	0	0	0	20	27	15	9	18	1	0	0	70	190
10:30	45	20	8	43	0	0	0	116	8	5	0	6	0	0	0	19	31	13	9	21	1	0	0	75	210
10:45	34	16	8	36	2	1	0	97	8	2	0	22	0	0	0	32	36	16	10	12	1	0	0	75	204
1 Hr	139	67	31	144	3	3	0	387	36	10	1	40	0	0	0	87	131	60	36	67	5	0	0	299	773
11:00	43	18	10	29	0	0	0	100	9	1	0	5	0	0	0	15	35	14	7	21	1	0	0	78	193
11:15	41	21	5	29	1	0	0	97	6	0	1	6	0	0	0	13	27	22	12	17	1	1	0	80	190
11:30	40	18	13	32	1	0	0	104	5	2	0	10	0	0	0	17	21	12	7	16	0	0	0	56	177
11:45	42	17	10	23	3	0	0	95	5	1	0	15	0	0	1	22	30	11	8	18	1	0	0	68	185
1 Hr	166	74	38	113	5	0	0	396	25	4	1	36	0	0	1	67	113	59	34	72	3	1	0	282	745
12:00	43	21	13	17	0	0	0	94	10	2	1	3	0	0	0	16	42	16	6	12	1	0	0	77	187
12:15	39	20	12	23	1	0	0	95	2	2	2	8	0	0	0	14	38	17	8	10	1	1	0	75	184
12:30	48	12	10	35	2	0	0	107	5	3	0	6	0	0	0	14	39	16	10	22	0	0	0	87	208
12:45	73	21	14	32	1	0	0	141	11	3	2	8	0	0	0	24	36	20	10	18	1	1	0	86	251
1 Hr	203	74	49	107	4	0	0	437	28	10	5	25	0	0	0	68	155	69	34	62	3	2	0	325	830

13:00	59	14	8	27	1	0	0	109	5	1	1	9	0	0	0	16	33	17	11	18	2	3	0	84	209
13:15	31	16	8	38	1	0	0	94	5	1	0	7	0	0	0	13	37	12	6	10	1	0	0	66	173
13:30	39	8	9	33	1	1	0	91	6	4	0	12	0	0	0	22	29	14	9	11	0	0	1	64	177
13:45	46	19	8	32	1	0	0	106	3	2	0	8	0	0	1	14	24	17	15	16	2	0	0	74	194
1 Hr	175	57	33	130	4	1	0	400	19	8	1	36	0	0	1	65	123	60	41	55	5	3	1	288	753
14:00	52	15	14	44	1	0	0	126	8	2	2	6	0	0	1	19	27	13	9	21	2	0	0	72	217
14:15	61	16	19	34	0	0	0	130	5	4	2	10	0	0	0	21	43	16	9	19	1	0	0	88	239
14:30	41	29	10	33	1	0	0	114	6	1	3	12	0	0	0	22	25	10	14	18	1	1	0	69	205
14:45	47	13	9	30	1	1	0	101	6	1	1	9	0	1	0	18	52	20	11	8	1	0	0	92	211
1 Hr	201	73	52	141	3	1	0	471	25	8	8	37	0	1	1	80	147	59	43	66	5	1	0	321	872
15:00	61	22	10	28	0	0	0	121	10	2	0	11	0	0	0	23	28	11	9	15	1	1	0	65	209
15:15	54	13	9	21	1	1	0	99	6	1	0	12	0	0	0	19	40	15	10	16	1	2	1	85	203
15:30	48	24	11	43	1	1	1	129	1	1	3	2	0	2	0	9	36	11	8	22	0	1	0	78	216
15:45	44	21	6	41	1	1	0	114	3	3	0	7	0	0	0	13	32	15	12	19	2	3	0	83	210
1 Hr	207	80	36	133	3	3	1	463	20	7	3	32	0	2	0	64	136	52	39	72	4	7	1	311	838
16:00	77	25	6	29	0	0	0	137	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	14	57	14	13	11	1	1	1	98	249
16:15	59	27	4	25	2	1	0	118	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	43	20	7	19	1	0	1	91	217
16:30	84	17	7	12	0	1	0	121	2	1	1	4	0	0	1	9	68	16	8	13	3	1	0	109	239
16:45	85	10	7	18	1	0	0	121	4	1	2	4	0	0	1	12	60	27	5	8	1	1	2	104	237
1 Hr	305	79	24	84	3	2	0	497	14	5	3	19	0	0	2	43	228	77	33	51	6	3	4	402	942
17:00	108	23	5	11	1	1	1	150	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	65	12	5	12	1	1	1	97	252
17:15	103	23	3	8	1	0	0	138	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	6	50	17	4	7	0	0	3	81	225
17:30	71	13	3	10	0	1	0	98	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	62	14	5	9	1	3	0	94	198
17:45	95	15	5	6	1	0	0	122	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	51	7	6	4	1	0	1	70	198
1 Hr	377	74	16	35	3	2	1	508	8	3	1	11	0	0	0	23	228	50	20	32	3	4	5	342	873
18:00	80	19	4	6	0	0	0	109	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	43	16	3	15	2	0	0	79	189
18:15	64	15	4	3	1	1	0	88	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	8	55	9	4	6	3	1	1	79	175
18:30	72	14	2	3	1	0	0	92	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	37	11	3	7	1	1	1	61	158
18:45	53	7	2	5	0	2	0	69	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	28	6	2	8	0	2	0	46	120
1 Hr	269	55	12	17	2	3	0	358	11	4	1	3	0	0	0	19	163	42	12	36	6	4	2	265	642
Total	2579	866	398	1264	46	19	2	5174	265	82	40	352	0	5	11	755	1955	721	353	674	52	30	14	3799	9728

3444-IRE Huntstown Junction Survey
Junction Turning Count
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Site 3 - R135(NNW) / Kilshane Cross(ENE) / R135(SSE) / Kilshane Cross(WSW)

Origin : Arm A R135(NNW)

	Destination : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC	
07:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
07:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Hr	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
08:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Destination : Arm B Kilshane Cross(ENE)							Total
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC	
07:00	23	9	2	1	3	0	0	38
07:15	41	11	4	1	6	0	0	63
07:30	39	6	0	1	4	1	0	51
07:45	47	20	1	1	1	1	0	71
1 Hr	150	46	7	4	14	2	0	223
08:00	58	8	1	1	1	0	0	69
08:15	53	6	2	0	2	0	0	63
08:30	44	8	1	4	0	0	0	57
08:45	48	5	1	4	0	1	0	59
1 Hr	203	27	5	9	3	1	0	248
09:00	38	4	3	1	2	0	0	48
09:15	34	6	4	4	1	0	0	49
09:30	38	6	1	7	2	0	0	54
09:45	20	8	2	2	0	0	0	32
1 Hr	130	24	10	14	5	0	0	183
10:00	25	4	0	2	3	0	1	35
10:15	14	9	3	0	0	0	0	26
10:30	20	9	0	0	0	0	0	29
10:45	21	2	3	0	0	0	0	26
1 Hr	80	24	6	2	3	0	1	116
11:00	23	7	2	2	2	0	0	36
11:15	20	6	4	4	2	0	0	36
11:30	24	9	1	0	1	0	0	35
11:45	28	5	2	5	3	0	1	44
1 Hr	95	27	9	11	8	0	1	151
12:00	12	10	0	2	0	0	0	24
12:15	25	10	2	1	3	0	1	42
12:30	23	5	0	4	0	0	0	32
12:45	22	1	0	2	1	0	0	26
1 Hr	82	26	2	9	4	0	1	124

	Destination : Arm C R135(SSE)							Total
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC	
07:00	11	6	1	1	1	0	2	22
07:15	15	8	2	1	1	0	0	27
07:30	15	5	3	5	2	0	1	31
07:45	20	5	3	3	2	0	0	33
1 Hr	61	24	9	10	6	0	3	113
08:00	7	2	1	3	2	1	0	16
08:15	17	6	1	8	0	0	0	32
08:30	14	5	1	3	1	0	2	26
08:45	13	4	3	4	0	0	0	24
1 Hr	51	17	6	18	3	1	2	98
09:00	8	3	0	3	2	0	0	16
09:15	12	4	1	5	0	0	0	22
09:30	11	8	1	2	1	0	0	23
09:45	8	5	2	3	1	1	0	20
1 Hr	39	20	4	13	4	1	0	81
10:00	11	2	1	5	0	0	0	19
10:15	18	2	1	1	1	1	0	24
10:30	18	5	1	6	0	0	0	30
10:45	8	3	0	3	2	0	0	16
1 Hr	55	12	3	15	3	1	0	89
11:00	11	3	2	0	0	0	0	16
11:15	14	1	1	2	1	0	0	19
11:30	13	3	2	4	1	0	0	23
11:45	13	3	2	2	1	0	2	23
1 Hr	51	10	7	8	3	0	2	81
12:00	17	2	1	1	0	0	0	21
12:15	9	5	0	6	1	0	0	21
12:30	15	4	0	2	1	0	0	22
12:45	18	3	1	2	1	0	0	25
1 Hr	59	14	2	11	3	0	0	89

	Destination : Arm D Kilshane Cross(WSW)							Total	Arm Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	7	68
07:15	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	8	98
07:30	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	88
07:45	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	113
1 Hr	18	6	2	4	0	0	0	30	367
08:00	7	3	0	1	0	0	0	11	96
08:15	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	104
08:30	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	90
08:45	8	3	0	0	0	1	0	12	95
1 Hr	26	11	0	1	0	1	0	39	365
09:00	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	69
09:15	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	76
09:30	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	7	84
09:45	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	58
1 Hr	13	7	3	0	0	0	0	23	287
10:00	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	7	61
10:15	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	7	57
10:30	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	62
10:45	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	9	51
1 Hr	12	9	1	3	0	1	0	26	231
11:00	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	56
11:15	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	60
11:30	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	60
11:45	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	72
1 Hr	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	16	248
12:00	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	52
12:15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	64
12:30	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	7	61
12:45	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	57
1 Hr	12	5	2	2	0	0	0	21	234

13:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	5	1	1	2	0	0	34	8	0	2	2	1	0	0	13	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	53
13:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	4	2	3	0	0	0	45	9	4	3	4	1	0	0	21	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	70
13:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	5	1	0	0	0	0	35	14	5	1	4	1	0	0	25	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	71
13:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	3	2	2	1	0	0	37	10	4	4	3	1	0	1	23	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	65
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	17	6	6	3	0	0	151	41	13	10	13	4	0	1	82	18	6	2	0	0	0	0	26	259
14:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	5	2	2	2	1	0	38	14	3	5	3	1	0	1	27	5	0	3	1	0	0	0	9	74
14:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	6	2	2	0	0	0	37	19	6	0	1	0	0	0	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	67
14:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	2	0	4	0	0	0	28	12	5	1	2	1	0	0	21	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	55
14:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	4	1	3	1	0	0	35	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	48
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	17	5	11	3	1	0	138	53	14	6	7	3	0	1	84	12	3	5	1	0	0	1	22	244
15:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	5	2	2	3	0	0	36	15	3	1	5	0	0	0	24	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	67
15:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	6	3	1	0	0	0	23	7	2	1	4	1	1	1	17	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	9	49
15:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	3	1	1	1	0	0	28	6	6	1	0	1	0	0	14	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	7	49
15:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	5	2	2	1	0	0	34	8	3	0	1	1	0	0	13	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	52
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	19	8	6	5	0	0	121	36	14	3	10	3	1	1	68	16	9	2	0	0	0	1	28	217
16:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	6	2	3	1	0	0	28	11	4	2	0	0	0	0	17	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	48
16:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	3	2	3	2	1	1	37	8	3	0	1	2	0	0	14	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	56
16:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	3	0	2	1	0	0	37	9	1	1	3	0	0	1	15	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	6	58
16:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	11	2	3	0	1	1	47	13	2	3	1	1	0	1	21	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	72
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	23	6	11	4	2	2	149	41	10	6	5	3	0	2	67	6	7	4	1	0	0	0	18	234
17:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	3	0	1	2	0	0	42	14	1	2	3	1	0	0	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	64
17:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	5	1	0	1	0	1	48	14	4	0	1	1	0	0	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	72
17:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	1	0	2	0	0	0	38	8	1	0	4	0	0	1	14	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	54
17:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	4	1	3	0	0	0	42	17	4	1	0	1	0	0	23	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	70
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	13	2	6	3	0	1	170	53	10	3	8	3	0	1	78	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	12	260
18:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	0	1	2	0	0	22	16	2	1	1	0	0	0	20	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	47
18:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	2	0	0	0	0	0	35	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	46
18:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	4	2	0	1	0	0	32	13	0	0	0	1	1	1	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	49
18:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	2	0	1	0	0	0	26	10	0	1	0	0	1	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	40
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	9	2	2	3	0	0	115	44	2	3	2	2	2	1	56	7	1	2	1	0	0	0	11	182
Total	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1388	272	68	91	58	6	6	1889	584	160	62	120	40	6	14	986	160	71	24	13	0	2	2	272	3148

Origin : Arm B Kilshane Cross(ENE)

	Destination : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC	
07:00	18	3	1	2	2	0	0	26
07:15	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	13
07:30	11	3	2	5	0	0	0	21
07:45	13	3	1	0	0	0	0	17
1 Hr	52	10	5	8	2	0	0	77
08:00	16	4	2	2	0	0	0	24
08:15	12	4	1	1	0	0	0	18
08:30	14	2	0	1	0	0	0	17
08:45	10	1	3	1	0	0	0	15
1 Hr	52	11	6	5	0	0	0	74
09:00	13	4	4	3	2	0	0	26
09:15	17	2	2	2	0	0	0	23
09:30	11	6	2	1	0	0	0	20
09:45	17	2	1	0	1	0	0	21
1 Hr	58	14	9	6	3	0	0	90
10:00	16	2	1	5	2	0	0	26
10:15	20	5	1	6	0	1	0	33
10:30	12	5	0	1	1	0	0	19
10:45	17	4	1	1	0	0	0	23
1 Hr	65	16	3	13	3	1	0	101
11:00	20	7	3	2	1	0	1	34
11:15	14	6	1	1	1	0	0	23
11:30	19	3	3	2	2	0	0	29
11:45	22	5	0	6	0	0	0	33
1 Hr	75	21	7	11	4	0	1	119
12:00	21	1	2	1	2	0	0	27
12:15	23	6	2	2	1	0	0	34
12:30	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	23
12:45	21	2	4	2	2	0	0	31
1 Hr	85	12	8	5	5	0	0	115

	Destination : Arm B Kilshane Cross(ENE)							Total
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC	
07:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Destination : Arm C R135(SSE)							Total
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC	
07:00	19	6	0	10	0	0	0	35
07:15	23	3	2	1	0	1	0	30
07:30	19	6	1	3	0	0	0	29
07:45	22	4	1	8	0	0	0	35
1 Hr	83	19	4	22	0	1	0	129
08:00	19	1	1	11	0	0	0	32
08:15	11	2	2	8	0	0	0	23
08:30	20	5	1	6	0	1	0	33
08:45	9	4	0	4	0	0	0	17
1 Hr	59	12	4	29	0	1	0	105
09:00	21	9	1	9	0	0	0	40
09:15	9	3	1	7	1	0	0	21
09:30	13	1	2	5	0	0	0	21
09:45	8	2	2	6	0	0	0	18
1 Hr	51	15	6	27	1	0	0	100
10:00	11	2	3	4	0	0	0	20
10:15	9	4	1	5	0	0	0	19
10:30	11	5	0	6	0	0	0	22
10:45	13	6	1	13	0	1	0	34
1 Hr	44	17	5	28	0	1	0	95
11:00	8	5	1	7	0	0	0	21
11:15	10	3	2	5	0	0	0	20
11:30	5	5	3	7	0	0	0	20
11:45	7	4	3	11	0	0	0	25
1 Hr	30	17	9	30	0	0	0	86
12:00	11	5	4	4	0	0	0	24
12:15	9	5	0	5	0	0	0	19
12:30	6	0	1	2	1	0	0	10
12:45	20	3	2	9	0	0	0	34
1 Hr	46	13	7	20	1	0	0	87

	Destination : Arm D Kilshane Cross(WSW)							Total	Arm Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	45	7	3	0	0	0	1	56	117
07:15	51	5	1	1	0	0	1	59	102
07:30	73	15	4	2	0	1	0	95	145
07:45	76	14	0	1	0	0	2	93	145
1 Hr	245	41	8	4	0	1	4	303	509
08:00	94	8	1	2	0	0	0	105	161
08:15	70	10	6	2	0	1	0	89	130
08:30	102	14	4	1	1	1	1	124	174
08:45	58	9	6	1	0	2	2	78	110
1 Hr	324	41	17	6	1	4	3	396	575
09:00	52	14	5	3	0	0	0	74	140
09:15	52	11	8	4	0	0	0	75	119
09:30	37	10	2	0	0	1	0	50	91
09:45	29	13	6	2	0	1	1	52	91
1 Hr	170	48	21	9	0	2	1	251	441
10:00	26	10	2	4	0	1	0	43	89
10:15	27	14	6	1	0	0	0	48	100
10:30	16	12	1	1	0	0	0	30	71
10:45	30	9	4	1	0	0	0	44	101
1 Hr	99	45	13	7	0	1	0	165	361
11:00	23	10	3	3	0	0	0	39	94
11:15	29	12	1	3	0	0	0	45	88
11:30	16	8	2	1	0	0	0	27	76
11:45	26	10	4	0	0	0	0	40	98
1 Hr	94	40	10	7	0	0	0	151	356
12:00	18	14	7	0	0	1	0	40	91
12:15	23	11	5	2	0	0	0	41	94
12:30	20	8	1	0	0	0	0	29	62
12:45	29	5	4	1	0	1	0	40	105
1 Hr	90	38	17	3	0	2	0	150	352

13:00	20	4	3	4	1	2	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3	2	8	0	0	0	29	33	9	2	0	0	0	0	44	107
13:15	19	10	0	2	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	11	0	0	0	19	27	13	5	2	0	1	0	48	98
13:30	21	7	2	3	1	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	8	0	0	0	19	31	6	5	2	0	0	0	44	97
13:45	29	3	1	2	1	1	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	2	4	0	0	0	15	26	10	1	1	0	0	0	38	90
1 Hr	89	24	6	11	3	3	0	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	7	8	31	0	0	0	82	117	38	13	5	0	1	0	174	392
14:00	30	3	0	3	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	1	7	0	0	0	24	36	13	3	1	1	1	0	55	115
14:15	39	6	2	0	2	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	1	7	0	0	0	25	25	9	2	1	1	0	0	38	112
14:30	33	6	3	3	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	3	10	0	1	0	26	35	7	1	0	0	0	0	43	114
14:45	27	7	4	1	1	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	1	7	0	0	0	23	18	10	4	0	0	0	0	32	95
1 Hr	129	22	9	7	3	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	12	6	31	0	1	0	98	114	39	10	2	2	1	0	168	436
15:00	25	0	1	2	1	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	7	0	13	0	0	0	33	25	6	6	3	0	0	0	40	102
15:15	31	2	2	1	1	1	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	0	5	0	0	0	22	28	10	7	1	0	1	0	47	107
15:30	26	5	1	1	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	1	5	0	0	0	19	28	15	6	1	0	0	0	50	102
15:45	21	5	1	6	2	1	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	4	0	7	0	0	0	26	26	10	7	1	0	0	0	44	106
1 Hr	103	12	5	10	4	2	0	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	17	1	30	0	0	0	100	107	41	26	6	0	1	0	181	417
16:00	33	7	2	0	0	1	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	7	1	10	0	0	0	30	18	8	4	1	0	0	0	31	104
16:15	46	7	2	4	1	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	0	4	0	0	0	24	36	8	4	1	0	0	0	49	133
16:30	34	6	3	2	0	1	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	6	1	2	0	1	0	31	30	10	6	3	0	0	0	49	126
16:45	25	4	0	2	1	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	3	0	9	0	0	0	38	29	8	2	1	0	0	0	40	110
1 Hr	138	24	7	8	2	2	0	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	20	2	25	0	1	0	123	113	34	16	6	0	0	0	169	473
17:00	54	6	0	4	1	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	10	0	5	0	0	0	40	33	8	6	1	0	1	0	49	154
17:15	35	4	1	1	0	4	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	5	0	3	0	0	0	27	39	6	4	0	0	0	0	49	121
17:30	43	11	1	1	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	3	0	3	0	0	0	26	38	8	4	0	0	0	1	51	133
17:45	37	5	0	1	1	1	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	1	0	2	0	0	0	29	45	6	2	0	0	1	0	54	128
1 Hr	169	26	2	7	2	5	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	19	0	13	0	0	0	122	155	28	16	1	0	2	1	203	536
18:00	58	10	1	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	5	0	0	0	0	0	43	71	6	2	2	0	1	1	83	195
18:15	68	7	1	5	3	1	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	3	0	3	0	1	0	35	53	10	0	0	1	0	0	64	184
18:30	40	3	0	1	6	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	7	0	2	0	0	0	40	43	5	2	1	0	0	2	53	143
18:45	35	7	2	4	4	1	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	3	0	0	0	1	0	19	26	3	1	0	0	0	0	30	102
1 Hr	201	27	4	10	13	2	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	18	0	5	0	2	0	137	193	24	5	3	1	1	3	230	624
Total	1216	219	71	101	44	15	1	1667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	726	186	52	291	2	7	0	1264	1821	457	172	59	4	16	12	2541	5472

Tracsis plc
Traffic and Data Services

3444-IRE Huntstown Junction Survey
Junction Turning Count
05/09/2019

Site 3 - R135(NNW) / Kilshane Cross(ENE) / R135(SSE) / Kilshane Cross(WSW)

Origin : Arm C R135(SSE)

	Destination : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total	**Destination :** Arm B Kilshane Cross(ENE)							Total	**Destination :** Arm C R135(SSE)							Total	**Destination :** Arm D Kilshane Cross(WSW)							Total	Arm Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	5	2	1	3	2	0	0	13	10	3	4	6	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	6	2	7	0	0	0	35	71
07:15	6	0	2	3	1	0	0	12	14	1	0	6	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	6	4	2	0	1	0	40	73
07:30	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	9	9	3	1	2	0	1	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	6	2	2	0	0	0	33	58
07:45	9	4	0	3	1	0	0	17	14	2	0	8	0	1	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	12	4	4	0	0	0	54	96
1 Hr	23	8	4	10	6	0	0	51	47	9	5	22	0	2	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	30	12	15	0	1	0	162	298
08:00	4	4	1	7	0	0	0	16	14	10	2	4	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	11	2	5	0	0	0	41	87
08:15	7	11	0	4	1	0	0	23	11	3	1	3	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	7	3	5	0	0	1	52	93
08:30	4	4	1	5	0	0	0	14	13	5	1	8	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	8	2	3	0	0	0	62	103
08:45	6	3	1	6	1	1	0	18	13	5	1	5	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	8	3	6	0	1	0	68	110
1 Hr	21	22	3	22	2	1	0	71	51	23	5	20	0	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	34	10	19	0	1	1	223	393
09:00	9	7	0	3	2	0	0	21	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	8	1	4	0	0	0	42	74
09:15	7	5	1	5	0	0	0	18	7	3	0	9	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	9	7	5	0	0	0	45	82
09:30	7	4	1	5	1	0	0	18	5	2	0	4	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	13	5	3	0	0	0	33	62
09:45	11	2	2	4	2	0	1	22	4	2	1	7	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	11	2	4	0	0	0	31	67
1 Hr	34	18	4	17	5	0	1	79	22	10	2	21	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	41	15	16	0	0	0	151	285
10:00	16	5	1	4	1	0	0	27	6	3	0	6	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	7	6	0	0	0	30	73
10:15	10	4	0	5	1	0	0	20	5	1	2	11	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	11	6	1	0	0	0	30	69
10:30	8	2	1	2	1	0	0	14	3	6	1	9	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	6	9	0	0	0	36	69
10:45	14	6	2	6	1	0	0	29	7	6	2	5	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	8	5	0	0	0	31	80
1 Hr	48	17	4	17	4	0	0	90	21	16	5	31	1	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	27	27	21	0	0	0	127	291
11:00	18	1	1	4	1	0	0	25	7	6	1	8	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	6	4	5	0	0	0	31	78
11:15	9	5	0	4	1	0	0	19	5	3	2	7	0	1	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	6	10	0	0	0	40	77
11:30	12	1	4	4	0	0	0	21	3	6	1	9	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	6	3	0	0	0	25	65
11:45	9	1	1	7	1	0	0	19	7	4	0	9	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	5	8	3	0	0	0	28	67
1 Hr	48	8	6	19	3	0	0	84	22	19	4	33	0	1	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	31	24	21	0	0	0	124	287
12:00	14	3	1	2	1	0	0	21	8	3	1	5	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	11	5	4	0	0	0	40	78
12:15	11	6	3	1	1	0	0	22	9	3	1	3	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	4	4	0	0	0	25	63
12:30	19	2	4	4	0	0	1	30	10	3	2	12	0	1	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	12	3	5	0	0	0	35	93
12:45	14	2	1	4	1	0	0	22	13	5	2	7	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	5	8	0	1	0	33	82
1 Hr	58	13	9	11	3	0	1	95	40	14	6	27	0	1	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	44	17	21	0	1	0	133	316

13:00	6	5	2	6	2	0	0	21	12	1	4	8	0	2	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	10	9	6	0	1	0	39	87
13:15	15	4	2	3	1	0	0	25	6	4	3	5	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	4	4	2	0	0	0	27	70
13:30	11	1	2	0	0	0	0	14	8	4	1	4	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	3	6	0	0	0	24	55
13:45	12	3	9	3	2	0	0	29	5	5	0	7	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	8	9	0	0	0	38	84
1 Hr	44	13	15	12	5	0	0	89	31	14	8	24	0	2	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	31	24	23	0	1	0	128	296
14:00	11	4	2	1	1	0	0	19	4	3	1	8	1	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	7	7	0	0	0	31	67
14:15	11	3	2	6	1	0	0	23	12	4	1	10	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	6	5	0	0	0	29	79
14:30	10	4	6	4	1	1	0	26	13	5	1	8	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	7	7	0	0	0	23	76
14:45	11	4	2	1	1	0	0	19	24	2	2	4	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	15	6	5	0	0	0	40	91
1 Hr	43	15	12	12	4	1	0	87	53	14	5	30	1	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	31	26	24	0	0	0	123	313
15:00	9	2	2	3	1	0	0	17	6	2	1	6	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	8	3	0	1	0	26	58
15:15	12	4	1	2	0	2	1	22	12	2	2	9	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	12	7	2	0	0	0	37	84
15:30	9	1	2	4	1	0	0	17	18	2	2	16	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	6	3	0	0	0	29	84
15:45	6	4	1	3	1	2	0	17	10	1	3	10	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	7	5	0	1	0	31	72
1 Hr	36	11	6	12	3	4	1	73	46	7	8	41	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	31	28	13	0	2	0	123	298
16:00	18	4	1	3	2	1	1	30	21	3	0	4	0	1	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	11	10	5	0	0	0	46	105
16:15	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	17	15	6	2	12	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	6	5	0	0	0	24	76
16:30	17	5	2	3	1	0	1	29	32	6	2	6	0	1	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	2	1	2	0	0	14	90
16:45	23	12	1	2	1	0	2	41	44	12	1	10	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	3	4	0	1	0	25	133
1 Hr	70	26	4	8	4	1	4	117	112	27	5	32	0	2	0	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	31	21	15	2	1	0	109	404
17:00	12	4	0	6	0	0	1	23	28	4	0	2	0	1	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	4	3	0	0	0	21	79
17:15	21	7	0	4	1	0	3	36	19	7	1	1	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4	3	0	0	0	0	20	84
17:30	21	5	1	1	1	0	0	29	31	8	1	9	0	1	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	2	0	0	1	0	17	96
17:45	17	3	2	1	1	0	1	25	33	3	2	5	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	3	1	0	0	1	14	82
1 Hr	71	19	3	12	3	0	5	113	111	22	4	17	0	2	0	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	11	12	4	0	1	1	72	341
18:00	13	9	0	3	2	0	0	27	19	2	0	4	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	3	6	0	0	0	20	72
18:15	22	4	2	3	2	0	2	35	20	2	1	1	0	1	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	1	2	0	0	0	15	75
18:30	16	7	0	1	2	0	1	27	19	3	1	5	0	1	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	3	0	0	0	12	68
18:45	12	1	1	1	0	0	0	15	11	4	0	5	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	1	0	2	0	10	45
1 Hr	63	21	3	8	6	0	3	104	69	11	2	15	0	2	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	10	7	12	0	2	0	57	260
Total	559	191	73	160	48	7	15	1053	625	186	59	313	2	12	0	1197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	739	352	223	204	2	10	2	1532	3782

Origin : Arm D Kilshane Cross(WSW)

	Destination : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total	**Destination :** Arm B Kilshane Cross(ENE)							Total	**Destination :** Arm C R135(SSE)							Total	**Destination :** Arm D Kilshane Cross(WSW)							Total	Arm Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	12	5	2	1	0	0	1	21	4	2	8	5	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
07:15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	22	4	3	1	0	0	0	30	3	10	12	3	1	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
07:30	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	19	9	0	3	0	0	0	31	12	3	6	8	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
07:45	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	32	6	8	4	0	0	0	50	2	6	3	3	1	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
1 Hr	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	10	85	24	13	9	0	0	1	132	21	21	29	19	2	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234
08:00	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	14	8	1	2	0	0	0	25	1	7	5	4	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
08:15	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	22	9	2	3	0	0	0	36	11	7	4	6	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
08:30	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	5	8	0	0	0	0	31	6	4	5	4	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
08:45	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	8	30	10	8	0	0	1	0	49	10	16	4	5	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
1 Hr	4	9	3	0	0	0	0	16	84	32	19	5	0	1	0	141	28	34	18	19	0	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256
09:00	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	14	3	2	0	0	0	35	13	9	5	8	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
09:15	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	8	13	6	2	0	0	1	0	22	8	8	8	6	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
09:30	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	9	11	4	1	2	0	0	27	6	5	3	9	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
09:45	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	5	26	10	2	2	0	0	0	40	7	12	0	3	0	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
1 Hr	7	11	2	1	0	1	0	22	64	41	11	5	2	1	0	124	34	34	16	26	0	0	1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257
10:00	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	24	19	4	0	0	0	0	47	7	8	2	5	0	1	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
10:15	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	5	15	7	2	0	0	0	0	24	7	11	6	4	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
10:30	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	6	19	6	7	3	0	0	0	35	13	11	2	12	0	0	1	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
10:45	4	5	0	0	0	1	0	10	13	4	3	1	0	0	0	21	15	5	3	6	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
1 Hr	8	9	4	1	1	2	0	25	71	36	16	4	0	0	0	127	42	35	13	27	0	1	1	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271
11:00	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	7	16	9	2	0	0	1	0	28	12	8	6	3	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
11:15	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	13	20	14	1	2	0	0	0	37	16	9	2	9	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86
11:30	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	16	15	4	0	0	1	0	36	12	10	6	9	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
11:45	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	16	5	1	0	1	0	39	12	8	5	9	1	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
1 Hr	16	8	3	3	0	0	0	30	68	54	12	3	0	3	0	140	52	35	19	30	1	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	307
12:00	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	7	21	7	3	1	0	1	0	33	14	10	6	2	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
12:15	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	28	4	3	0	0	0	0	35	11	12	9	8	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
12:30	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	21	9	5	1	0	1	0	37	10	7	8	4	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
12:45	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	24	14	4	1	0	0	0	43	23	13	9	6	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
1 Hr	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	28	94	34	15	3	0	2	0	148	58	42	32	20	0	0	0	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328

13:00	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	22	10	3	1	0	0	0	36	18	8	4	4	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
13:15	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	27	6	3	0	0	0	0	36	14	5	1	4	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
13:30	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	31	3	1	1	0	0	0	36	12	4	2	6	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
13:45	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	32	7	2	0	0	0	0	41	16	6	3	4	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
1 Hr	12	6	1	0	0	0	1	20	112	26	9	2	0	0	0	149	60	23	10	18	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280
14:00	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	31	13	1	2	0	0	0	47	18	8	4	6	0	0	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
14:15	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	9	26	4	3	2	0	0	0	35	12	13	14	8	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
14:30	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	9	19	12	2	0	0	0	0	33	13	12	4	6	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
14:45	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	27	13	6	1	0	0	0	47	18	10	3	3	0	1	1	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
1 Hr	14	6	2	1	0	0	2	25	103	42	12	5	0	0	0	162	61	43	25	23	0	1	2	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	342
15:00	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	28	10	6	0	0	0	0	44	28	9	4	8	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
15:15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	24	12	5	2	0	0	0	43	17	4	4	4	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
15:30	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	34	10	5	1	0	0	0	50	16	9	6	4	0	1	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
15:45	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	36	8	4	2	0	1	0	51	18	10	1	6	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
1 Hr	15	5	1	0	0	0	1	22	122	40	20	5	0	1	0	188	79	32	15	22	0	1	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	359
16:00	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	52	12	1	1	0	0	1	67	32	7	2	1	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
16:15	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	43	13	0	1	0	0	0	57	22	11	1	0	0	1	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99
16:30	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	62	7	5	0	0	1	1	76	36	9	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127
16:45	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	60	9	2	1	0	0	0	72	26	0	1	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108
1 Hr	16	6	2	0	0	0	0	24	217	41	8	3	0	1	2	272	116	27	4	1	0	1	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445
17:00	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	50	9	3	0	1	2	0	65	34	4	2	1	0	1	1	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112
17:15	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	76	5	1	2	0	0	0	84	47	9	0	1	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
17:30	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	62	4	4	0	0	0	0	70	30	5	0	3	0	1	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
17:45	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	67	2	1	1	0	1	1	73	36	3	2	2	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
1 Hr	16	8	1	0	0	1	1	27	255	20	9	3	1	3	1	292	147	21	4	7	0	2	1	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	501
18:00	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	38	4	1	0	0	1	0	44	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
18:15	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	31	3	3	0	0	1	1	39	21	5	2	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
18:30	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	25	3	2	0	0	0	0	30	13	4	0	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
18:45	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	32	2	0	0	0	2	0	36	15	1	2	3	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
1 Hr	15	2	2	1	0	0	0	20	126	12	6	0	0	4	1	149	62	13	4	3	0	0	1	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252
Total	147	80	24	8	1	4	5	269	1401	402	150	47	3	16	5	2024	760	360	189	215	3	6	6	1539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3832

Site 3 - R135(NNW) / Kilshane Cross(ENE) / R135(SSE) / Kilshane Cross(WSW)

ORIGIN SUMMARY

	Origin : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC	
07:00	39	16	3	4	4	0	2	68
07:15	59	20	8	4	7	0	0	98
07:30	58	13	3	6	6	1	1	88
07:45	74	27	4	4	3	1	0	113
1 Hr	230	76	18	18	20	2	3	367
08:00	72	13	2	5	3	1	0	96
08:15	76	15	3	8	2	0	0	104
08:30	63	15	2	7	1	0	2	90
08:45	69	12	4	8	0	2	0	95
1 Hr	280	55	11	28	6	3	2	385
09:00	40	8	4	4	4	0	0	69
09:15	50	11	5	9	1	0	0	76
09:30	52	17	3	9	3	0	0	84
09:45	31	15	5	5	1	1	0	58
1 Hr	182	51	17	27	9	1	0	287
10:00	39	7	1	10	3	0	1	61
10:15	35	14	5	1	1	1	0	57
10:30	40	15	1	6	0	0	0	62
10:45	33	9	3	3	2	1	0	51
1 Hr	147	45	10	20	6	2	1	231
11:00	37	11	4	2	2	0	0	56
11:15	38	8	5	6	3	0	0	60
11:30	39	12	3	4	2	0	0	60
11:45	44	10	4	7	4	0	3	72
1 Hr	158	41	16	19	11	0	3	248
12:00	33	12	2	5	0	0	0	52
12:15	35	15	2	7	4	0	1	64
12:30	41	12	1	6	1	0	0	61
12:45	44	6	1	4	2	0	0	57
1 Hr	153	45	6	22	7	0	1	234

	Origin : Arm B Kilshane Cross(ENE)							Total
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC	
07:00	82	16	4	12	2	0	1	117
07:15	84	9	4	3	0	1	1	102
07:30	103	24	7	10	0	1	0	145
07:45	111	21	2	9	0	0	2	145
1 Hr	380	70	17	34	2	2	4	509
08:00	129	13	4	15	0	0	0	161
08:15	93	16	9	11	0	1	0	130
08:30	136	21	5	8	1	2	1	174
08:45	77	14	9	6	0	2	2	110
1 Hr	435	64	27	40	1	5	3	575
09:00	86	27	10	15	2	0	0	140
09:15	78	16	11	13	1	0	0	119
09:30	61	17	6	6	0	1	0	91
09:45	54	17	9	8	1	1	1	91
1 Hr	279	77	36	42	4	2	1	441
10:00	53	14	6	13	2	1	0	89
10:15	56	23	8	12	0	1	0	100
10:30	39	22	1	8	1	0	0	71
10:45	60	19	6	15	0	1	0	101
1 Hr	208	78	21	48	3	3	0	361
11:00	51	22	7	12	1	0	1	94
11:15	53	21	4	9	1	0	0	88
11:30	40	16	8	10	2	0	0	76
11:45	55	19	7	17	0	0	0	98
1 Hr	199	78	26	48	4	0	1	356
12:00	50	20	13	5	2	1	0	91
12:15	55	22	7	9	1	0	0	94
12:30	46	11	2	2	1	0	0	62
12:45	70	10	10	12	2	1	0	105
1 Hr	221	63	32	28	6	2	0	352

	Origin : Arm C R135(SSE)							Total
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC	
07:00	35	11	7	16	2	0	0	71
07:15	47	7	6	11	1	1	0	73
07:30	35	11	4	5	2	1	0	58
07:45	57	18	4	15	1	1	0	96
1 Hr	174	47	21	47	6	3	0	298
08:00	41	25	5	16	0	0	0	87
08:15	54	21	4	12	1	0	1	93
08:30	66	17	4	16	0	0	0	103
08:45	69	16	5	17	1	2	0	110
1 Hr	230	79	18	61	2	2	1	393
09:00	44	18	2	8	2	0	0	74
09:15	38	17	8	19	0	0	0	82
09:30	24	19	6	12	1	0	0	62
09:45	29	15	5	15	2	0	1	67
1 Hr	135	69	21	54	5	0	1	285
10:00	31	16	8	16	2	0	0	73
10:15	27	16	8	17	1	0	0	69
10:30	29	11	8	20	1	0	0	69
10:45	34	17	12	16	1	0	0	80
1 Hr	121	60	36	69	5	0	0	291
11:00	41	13	6	17	1	0	0	78
11:15	26	20	8	21	1	1	0	77
11:30	23	15	11	16	0	0	0	65
11:45	28	10	9	19	1	0	0	67
1 Hr	118	58	34	73	3	1	0	287
12:00	42	17	7	11	1	0	0	78
12:15	29	17	8	8	1	0	0	63
12:30	44	17	9	21	0	1	1	93
12:45	33	20	8	19	1	1	0	82
1 Hr	148	71	32	59	3	2	1	316

	Origin : Arm D Kilshane Cross(WSW)							Total	Origin Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	16	8	11	6	0	0	1	42	298
07:15	25	14	16	4	1	0	0	60	333
07:30	33	12	7	11	0	0	0	63	354
07:45	37	13	11	7	1	0	0	69	423
1 Hr	111	47	45	28	2	0	1	234	1408
08:00	15	15	7	6	0	0	0	43	387
08:15	35	19	6	9	0	0	0	69	396
08:30	24	11	13	4	0	0	0	52	419
08:45	42	30	14	5	0	1	0	92	407
1 Hr	116	75	40	24	0	1	0	256	1609
09:00	30	25	8	10	0	0	0	73	356
09:15	24	17	11	7	0	1	0	60	337
09:30	17	19	8	10	2	0	0	56	293
09:45	34	25	2	5	0	1	1	68	284
1 Hr	105	86	29	32	2	2	1	257	1270
10:00	32	29	7	5	0	1	0	74	297
10:15	23	19	9	5	0	1	0	57	283
10:30	34	18	11	15	1	0	1	80	282
10:45	32	14	6	7	0	1	0	60	292
1 Hr	121	80	33	32	1	3	1	271	1154
11:00	30	21	8	4	0	1	0	64	292
11:15	41	27	6	12	0	0	0	86	311
11:30	34	25	10	10	0	1	0	80	281
11:45	31	24	10	10	1	1	0	77	314
1 Hr	136	97	34	36	1	3	0	307	1198
12:00	39	19	9	4	0	1	0	72	293
12:15	44	18	12	8	0	0	0	82	303
12:30	36	19	13	5	0	1	0	74	290
12:45	52	28	13	7	0	0	0	100	344
1 Hr	171	84	47	24	0	2	0	328	1230

Site 3 - R135(NNW) / Kilshane Cross(ENE) / R135(SSE) / Kilshane Cross(WSW)

13:00	36	7	4	3	3	0	0	53	69	16	7	12	1	2	0	107	31	16	15	20	2	3	0	87	44	20	8	5	0	0	0	77	324
13:15	47	9	6	7	1	0	0	70	50	25	7	15	0	1	0	98	38	12	9	10	1	0	0	70	43	14	4	4	0	0	0	65	303
13:30	53	11	2	4	1	0	0	71	61	13	9	13	1	0	0	97	27	12	6	10	0	0	0	55	46	7	3	7	0	0	0	63	286
13:45	42	9	6	5	2	0	1	65	62	15	4	7	1	1	0	90	28	18	17	19	2	0	0	84	51	14	5	4	0	0	1	75	314
1 Hr	178	36	18	19	7	0	1	259	242	69	27	47	3	4	0	392	124	58	47	59	5	3	0	296	184	55	20	20	0	0	1	280	1227
14:00	45	8	10	6	3	1	1	74	79	19	4	11	1	1	0	115	24	15	10	16	2	0	0	67	51	21	6	8	0	0	1	87	343
14:15	49	12	2	3	0	0	1	67	78	18	5	8	3	0	0	112	36	12	9	21	1	0	0	79	42	20	18	11	0	0	0	91	349
14:30	37	9	2	6	1	0	0	55	78	15	7	13	0	1	0	114	29	12	14	19	1	1	0	76	37	26	6	6	0	0	2	77	322
14:45	35	5	2	4	2	0	0	48	56	21	9	8	1	0	0	95	49	21	10	10	1	0	0	91	48	24	9	4	0	1	1	87	321
1 Hr	166	34	16	19	6	1	2	244	291	73	25	40	5	2	0	436	138	60	43	66	5	1	0	313	178	91	39	29	0	1	4	342	1335
15:00	43	10	4	7	3	0	0	67	63	13	7	18	1	0	0	102	26	7	11	12	1	1	0	58	59	19	10	8	0	0	1	97	324
15:15	25	11	5	5	1	1	1	49	73	15	9	7	1	2	0	107	40	18	10	13	0	2	1	84	46	16	9	6	0	0	0	77	317
15:30	32	11	2	1	2	0	1	49	64	23	8	7	0	0	0	102	39	11	10	23	1	0	0	84	55	22	11	5	0	1	0	94	329
15:45	35	10	2	3	2	0	0	52	62	19	8	14	2	1	0	106	26	13	11	18	1	3	0	72	56	20	6	8	0	1	0	91	321
1 Hr	135	42	13	16	8	1	2	217	262	70	32	46	4	3	0	417	131	49	42	66	3	6	1	298	216	77	36	27	0	2	1	359	1291
16:00	28	11	5	3	1	0	0	48	63	22	7	11	0	1	0	104	59	18	11	12	2	2	1	105	85	20	3	2	0	0	1	111	368
16:15	35	9	2	4	4	1	1	56	98	19	6	9	1	0	0	133	34	17	8	17	0	0	0	76	71	25	1	1	0	1	0	99	364
16:30	41	6	3	6	1	0	1	58	85	22	10	7	0	2	0	126	55	14	6	10	3	1	1	90	100	18	7	0	0	1	1	127	401
16:45	44	14	6	4	1	1	2	72	80	15	2	12	1	0	0	110	73	35	5	16	1	1	2	133	93	11	3	1	0	0	0	108	423
1 Hr	148	40	16	17	7	2	4	234	326	78	25	39	2	3	0	473	221	84	30	55	6	4	4	404	349	74	14	4	0	2	2	445	1556
17:00	50	5	2	4	3	0	0	64	112	24	6	10	1	1	0	154	52	10	4	11	0	1	1	79	86	14	6	1	1	3	1	112	409
17:15	58	9	1	1	2	0	1	72	93	15	5	4	0	4	0	121	53	18	4	5	1	0	3	84	128	15	1	3	0	1	1	149	426
17:30	43	3	1	6	0	0	1	54	101	22	5	4	0	0	1	133	64	15	4	10	1	2	0	96	96	11	4	3	0	1	0	115	398
17:45	55	9	2	3	1	0	0	70	108	12	2	3	1	2	0	128	56	9	7	7	1	0	2	82	108	9	3	3	0	1	1	125	405
1 Hr	206	26	6	14	6	0	2	260	414	73	18	21	2	7	1	536	225	52	19	33	3	3	6	341	418	49	14	10	1	6	3	501	1638
18:00	37	3	2	3	2	0	0	47	167	21	3	2	0	1	1	195	40	14	3	13	2	0	0	72	55	8	2	0	0	1	0	66	380
18:15	40	3	1	1	1	0	0	46	149	20	1	8	4	2	0	184	49	11	4	6	2	1	2	75	57	8	6	0	0	1	1	73	378
18:30	38	4	3	0	2	1	1	49	114	15	2	4	6	0	2	143	41	11	3	9	2	1	1	68	41	8	2	1	0	0	1	53	313
18:45	35	2	1	1	0	1	0	40	76	13	3	4	4	2	0	102	28	6	2	7	0	2	0	45	50	3	2	3	0	2	0	60	247
1 Hr	150	12	7	5	5	2	1	182	506	69	9	18	14	5	3	624	158	42	12	35	6	4	3	260	203	27	12	4	0	4	2	252	1318
Total	2133	503	154	224	98	14	22	3148	3763	862	295	451	50	38	13	5472	1923	729	355	677	52	29	17	3782	2308	842	363	270	7	26	16	3832	16234

Tracsis plc
Traffic and Data Services

3444-IRE Huntstown Junction Survey
Junction Turning Count
05/09/2019

Site 3 - R135(NNW) / Kilshane Cross(ENE) / R135(SSE) / Kilshane Cross(WSW)

DESTINATION SUMMARY

	Destination : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC	
07:00	24	6	3	5	4	0	0	42
07:15	16	1	4	4	1	0	0	26
07:30	16	5	4	6	2	0	0	33
07:45	25	8	1	3	1	0	0	38
1 Hr	81	20	12	18	8	0	0	139
08:00	20	8	4	9	0	0	0	41
08:15	21	18	1	5	1	0	0	46
08:30	18	8	1	6	0	0	0	33
08:45	18	8	6	7	1	1	0	41
1 Hr	77	42	12	27	2	1	0	161
09:00	23	13	4	6	4	0	0	50
09:15	27	10	4	8	0	0	0	49
09:30	20	13	4	6	1	0	0	44
09:45	29	7	3	4	3	1	1	48
1 Hr	99	43	15	24	8	1	1	191
10:00	33	9	3	9	3	0	0	57
10:15	31	10	2	12	1	2	0	58
10:30	22	8	3	3	3	0	0	39
10:45	35	15	3	7	1	1	0	62
1 Hr	121	42	11	31	8	3	0	216
11:00	40	12	4	7	2	0	1	66
11:15	28	15	4	6	2	0	0	55
11:30	37	4	7	7	2	0	0	57
11:45	34	6	1	13	1	0	0	55
1 Hr	139	37	16	33	7	0	1	233
12:00	39	6	3	4	3	0	0	55
12:15	39	14	5	3	2	0	0	63
12:30	44	8	4	4	0	0	1	61
12:45	40	5	5	6	3	0	0	59
1 Hr	162	33	17	17	8	0	1	238

	Destination : Arm B Kilshane Cross(ENE)							Total
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC	
07:00	45	17	8	8	3	0	1	82
07:15	77	16	7	8	6	0	0	114
07:30	67	18	1	6	4	2	0	98
07:45	93	28	9	13	1	2	0	146
1 Hr	282	79	25	35	14	4	1	440
08:00	86	26	4	7	1	0	0	124
08:15	86	18	5	6	2	0	0	117
08:30	75	18	10	12	0	0	0	115
08:45	91	20	10	9	0	2	0	132
1 Hr	338	82	29	34	3	2	0	488
09:00	60	21	7	4	2	0	0	94
09:15	54	15	6	13	1	1	0	90
09:30	52	19	5	12	4	0	0	92
09:45	50	20	5	11	0	0	0	86
1 Hr	216	75	23	40	7	1	0	362
10:00	55	26	4	8	4	0	1	98
10:15	34	17	7	11	0	0	0	69
10:30	42	21	8	12	0	0	0	83
10:45	41	12	8	6	0	0	0	67
1 Hr	172	76	27	37	4	0	1	317
11:00	46	22	5	10	2	1	0	86
11:15	45	23	7	13	2	1	0	91
11:30	43	30	6	9	1	1	0	90
11:45	51	25	7	15	3	1	1	103
1 Hr	185	100	25	47	8	4	1	370
12:00	41	20	4	8	0	1	0	74
12:15	62	17	6	4	3	0	1	93
12:30	54	17	7	17	0	2	0	97
12:45	59	20	6	10	1	0	0	96
1 Hr	216	74	23	39	4	3	1	360

	Destination : Arm C R135(SSE)							Total
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC	
07:00	34	14	9	16	1	0	2	76
07:15	41	21	16	5	2	1	0	86
07:30	46	14	10	16	2	0	1	89
07:45	44	15	7	14	3	0	0	83
1 Hr	165	64	42	51	8	1	3	334
08:00	27	10	7	18	2	1	0	65
08:15	39	15	7	22	0	0	0	83
08:30	40	14	7	13	1	1	2	78
08:45	32	24	7	13	0	0	0	76
1 Hr	138	63	28	66	3	2	2	302
09:00	42	21	6	20	2	0	0	91
09:15	29	15	10	18	1	0	0	73
09:30	30	14	6	16	1	0	0	67
09:45	23	19	4	12	1	1	1	61
1 Hr	124	69	26	66	5	1	1	292
10:00	29	12	6	14	0	1	0	62
10:15	34	17	8	10	1	1	0	71
10:30	42	21	3	24	0	0	1	91
10:45	36	14	4	22	2	1	0	79
1 Hr	141	64	21	70	3	3	1	303
11:00	31	16	9	10	0	0	0	66
11:15	40	13	5	16	1	0	0	75
11:30	30	18	11	20	1	0	0	80
11:45	32	15	10	22	2	0	2	83
1 Hr	133	62	35	68	4	0	2	304
12:00	42	17	11	7	0	0	0	77
12:15	29	22	9	19	1	0	0	80
12:30	31	11	9	8	2	0	0	61
12:45	61	19	12	17	1	0	0	110
1 Hr	163	69	41	51	4	0	0	328

	Destination : Arm D Kilshane Cross(WSW)							Total	Dest Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	69	14	5	9	0	0	1	98	298
07:15	81	12	7	5	0	1	1	107	333
07:30	100	23	6	4	0	1	0	134	354
07:45	117	28	4	5	0	0	2	156	423
1 Hr	367	77	22	23	0	2	4	495	1408
08:00	124	22	3	8	0	0	0	157	387
08:15	112	20	9	7	0	1	1	150	396
08:30	156	24	6	4	1	1	1	193	419
08:45	116	20	9	7	0	4	2	158	407
1 Hr	508	86	27	26	1	6	4	658	1609
09:00	84	23	7	7	0	0	0	121	356
09:15	80	21	15	9	0	0	0	125	337
09:30	52	26	8	3	0	1	0	90	293
09:45	46	26	9	6	0	1	1	89	284
1 Hr	262	96	39	25	0	2	1	425	1270
10:00	38	19	9	13	0	1	0	80	297
10:15	42	28	13	2	0	0	0	85	283
10:30	36	16	7	10	0	0	0	69	282
10:45	47	18	12	6	0	1	0	84	292
1 Hr	163	81	41	31	0	2	0	318	1154
11:00	42	17	7	8	0	0	0	74	292
11:15	45	25	7	13	0	0	0	90	311
11:30	26	16	8	4	0	0	0	54	281
11:45	41	17	12	3	0	0	0	73	314
1 Hr	154	75	34	28	0	0	0	291	1198
12:00	42	25	13	6	0	1	0	87	293
12:15	33	19	9	6	0	0	0	67	303
12:30	38	23	5	5	0	0	0	71	290
12:45	39	20	9	9	0	2	0	79	344
1 Hr	152	87	36	26	0	3	0	304	1230

Site 3 - R135(NNW) / Kilshane Cross(ENE) / R135(SSE) / Kilshane Cross(WSW)

13:00	30	11	6	10	3	2	0	62	59	16	8	10	2	2	0	97	42	11	8	14	1	0	0	76	49	21	12	6	0	1	0	89	324
13:15	36	17	2	5	1	0	0	61	69	14	8	8	0	0	0	99	27	11	6	19	1	0	0	64	46	18	10	4	0	1	0	79	303
13:30	35	8	4	3	1	0	0	51	68	12	3	5	0	0	0	88	35	9	5	18	1	0	0	68	49	14	8	8	0	0	0	79	286
13:45	44	7	10	5	3	1	1	71	66	15	4	9	1	0	0	95	33	12	9	11	1	0	1	67	40	22	9	10	0	0	0	81	314
1 Hr	145	43	22	23	8	3	1	245	262	57	23	32	3	2	0	379	137	43	28	62	4	0	1	275	184	75	39	28	0	2	0	328	1227
14:00	43	7	3	4	1	0	0	58	61	21	4	12	3	1	0	102	45	14	10	16	1	0	2	88	50	21	13	9	1	1	0	95	343
14:15	54	12	5	7	3	0	0	81	65	14	6	14	0	0	0	99	45	22	15	16	0	0	0	98	41	14	8	6	1	0	1	71	349
14:30	48	12	9	7	1	1	2	80	54	19	3	12	0	0	0	88	35	19	8	18	1	1	0	82	44	12	9	7	0	0	0	72	322
14:45	41	12	6	2	2	0	0	63	77	19	9	8	1	0	0	114	37	14	4	11	1	1	1	69	33	26	11	5	0	0	0	75	321
1 Hr	186	43	23	20	7	1	2	282	257	73	22	46	4	1	0	403	162	69	37	61	3	2	3	337	168	73	41	27	2	1	1	313	1335
15:00	37	2	3	5	2	0	1	50	58	17	9	8	3	0	0	95	56	19	5	26	0	0	0	106	40	11	15	6	0	1	0	73	324
15:15	48	6	3	3	1	3	1	65	49	20	10	12	0	0	0	91	38	9	5	13	1	1	1	68	49	25	15	3	0	1	0	93	317
15:30	40	9	3	5	1	0	0	58	74	15	8	18	1	0	0	116	32	18	8	9	1	1	0	69	44	25	12	4	0	0	1	86	329
15:45	29	11	3	9	3	3	0	58	70	14	9	14	1	1	0	109	41	17	1	14	1	0	0	74	39	20	14	6	0	1	0	80	321
1 Hr	154	28	12	22	7	6	2	231	251	66	36	52	5	1	0	411	167	63	19	62	3	2	1	317	172	81	56	19	0	3	1	332	1291
16:00	52	12	3	3	2	2	1	75	89	21	3	8	1	1	1	124	55	18	5	11	0	0	0	89	39	20	15	6	0	0	0	80	368
16:15	64	13	2	4	1	0	0	84	83	22	4	16	2	1	1	129	46	18	1	5	2	1	0	73	45	17	10	6	0	0	0	78	364
16:30	53	13	7	5	1	1	1	81	125	16	7	8	1	2	1	160	66	16	2	5	0	1	1	91	37	15	10	5	2	0	0	69	401
16:45	55	18	1	4	2	0	2	82	133	32	5	14	0	1	1	186	65	5	4	10	1	0	1	86	37	20	6	5	0	1	0	69	423
1 Hr	224	56	13	16	6	3	4	322	430	91	19	46	4	5	4	599	232	57	12	31	3	2	2	339	158	72	41	22	2	1	0	296	1556
17:00	68	11	1	10	1	0	1	92	114	16	3	3	3	3	0	142	73	15	4	9	1	1	1	104	45	11	10	4	0	1	0	71	409
17:15	61	12	1	5	1	5	4	89	135	17	3	3	1	0	1	160	80	18	0	5	1	0	0	104	56	10	7	0	0	0	0	73	426
17:30	68	18	2	2	1	0	0	91	128	13	5	11	0	1	0	158	58	9	0	10	0	1	1	79	50	11	7	0	0	1	1	70	398
17:45	59	12	2	2	2	1	1	79	134	9	4	9	0	1	1	158	79	8	3	4	1	0	0	95	55	10	5	1	0	1	1	73	405
1 Hr	256	53	6	19	5	6	6	351	511	55	15	26	4	5	2	618	290	50	7	28	3	2	2	382	206	42	29	5	0	3	2	287	1638
18:00	75	20	2	3	2	0	0	102	75	7	1	5	2	1	0	91	67	10	1	1	0	0	0	79	82	9	6	9	0	1	1	108	380
18:15	95	11	4	8	5	1	2	126	84	7	4	1	0	2	1	99	54	8	3	4	1	1	0	71	62	16	1	2	1	0	0	82	378
18:30	59	11	0	3	8	0	1	82	69	10	5	5	1	1	0	91	57	11	0	2	1	1	2	74	49	6	5	4	0	0	2	66	313
18:45	50	8	3	5	4	1	0	71	66	8	0	6	0	2	0	82	40	4	3	3	0	2	0	52	33	4	2	1	0	2	0	42	247
1 Hr	279	50	9	19	19	2	3	381	294	32	10	17	3	6	1	363	218	33	7	10	2	4	2	276	226	35	14	16	1	3	3	298	1318
Total	1923	490	168	269	93	26	21	2990	3414	860	277	451	63	34	11	5110	2070	706	303	626	45	19	20	3789	2720	880	419	276	6	28	16	4345	16234

Tracsis plc
Traffic and Data Services

3444-IRE Huntstown Junction Survey
Junction Turning Count
05/09/2019

Site 4 - R135(NNW) / R135(SSE) / N2 Slip

Origin Arm A R135(NNW)

	Destination : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total	**Destination :** Arm B R135(SSE)							Total	**Destination :** Arm C N2 Slip							Total	Arm Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	5	1	2	1	0	3	30	19	5	5	8	1	0	0	38	68
07:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	9	6	1	1	0	1	48	32	10	3	4	0	0	1	50	98
07:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	6	1	4	2	0	0	52	27	6	1	0	2	0	0	36	88
07:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	10	1	0	2	2	1	53	34	4	2	4	2	1	0	47	100
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	30	9	7	6	2	5	183	112	25	11	16	5	1	1	171	354
08:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	39	11	0	1	3	0	0	54	23	3	5	0	0	0	0	31	86
08:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	4	2	0	0	1	0	37	31	2	3	4	0	0	0	40	77
08:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	5	1	1	1	2	2	40	29	3	1	0	0	0	0	33	73
08:45	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	32	5	3	2	0	1	0	43	18	4	3	2	1	1	0	29	74
1 Hr	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	129	25	6	4	4	4	2	174	101	12	12	6	1	1	0	133	310
09:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	4	0	1	3	0	0	36	27	5	2	0	0	0	0	34	70
09:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	4	0	2	1	0	0	34	19	5	0	1	0	1	0	26	60
09:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	8	0	4	1	0	0	44	10	4	5	3	0	0	0	22	66
09:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3	3	5	1	0	0	28	10	4	3	1	0	0	0	18	46
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	19	3	12	6	0	0	142	66	18	10	5	0	1	0	100	242
10:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	3	1	0	1	0	0	26	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	37
10:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	6	1	0	1	0	0	23	14	2	0	1	0	0	0	17	40
10:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	1	0	1	0	0	20	9	4	4	0	0	0	0	17	37
10:45	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	5	2	0	1	0	0	24	13	4	1	1	0	0	0	19	44
1 Hr	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	68	16	5	0	4	0	0	93	45	11	6	2	0	0	0	64	158
11:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	1	2	2	0	0	25	13	10	4	3	1	0	0	31	56
11:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	1	1	0	0	14	20	2	0	3	0	0	0	25	39
11:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3	0	0	2	0	0	21	12	6	3	4	0	2	0	27	48
11:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	2	4	1	2	0	1	27	17	4	2	2	0	0	0	25	52
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	11	5	4	7	0	1	87	62	22	9	12	1	2	0	108	195
12:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	6	0	1	1	0	0	38	13	2	4	2	1	0	0	22	60
12:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	4	0	0	2	0	1	27	9	7	1	2	0	0	0	19	46
12:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	6	0	1	1	0	0	33	10	4	3	2	0	0	0	19	52
12:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	5	2	1	1	0	0	30	12	5	2	3	0	0	0	22	52
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	21	2	3	5	0	1	128	44	18	10	9	1	0	0	82	210

13:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	8	1	2	2	0	0	33	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	14	48
13:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	6	1	0	1	0	0	29	13	2	1	2	0	0	0	18	47
13:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	7	1	0	1	0	0	32	15	3	2	0	0	0	0	20	52
13:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	5	1	1	0	1	28	14	3	2	1	0	0	0	20	48
1 Hr	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	82	23	8	3	5	0	1	122	52	11	6	3	0	0	0	72	195
14:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	6	1	0	2	1	0	29	14	3	2	0	0	0	0	19	48
14:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	2	0	0	0	0	30	15	7	1	0	0	0	0	23	53
14:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	3	1	0	1	0	0	32	12	3	0	1	0	0	0	16	48
14:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	3	0	0	1	0	0	21	20	3	6	3	1	0	0	33	54
1 Hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	17	4	0	4	1	0	112	61	16	9	4	1	0	0	91	203
15:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	4	3	1	3	0	0	32	9	5	2	1	0	0	0	17	50
15:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	6	4	0	1	1	0	31	13	5	2	1	0	0	0	21	52
15:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	1	0	1	0	0	18	11	6	1	3	0	1	0	22	40
15:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	8	0	0	2	0	0	26	11	3	3	2	1	0	0	20	46
1 Hr	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	67	23	8	1	7	1	0	107	44	19	8	7	1	1	0	80	188
16:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	0	1	0	0	0	21	14	3	1	0	0	0	0	18	39
16:15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	3	0	2	2	0	1	24	9	4	0	0	0	3	0	16	41
16:30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	2	2	0	1	0	1	23	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	20	44
16:45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	5	0	0	0	0	1	21	15	2	3	1	0	0	0	21	43
1 Hr	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	64	14	2	3	3	0	3	89	54	13	4	1	0	3	0	75	167
17:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	1	1	0	2	0	0	27	19	5	0	0	0	0	0	24	51
17:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3	0	0	2	0	1	22	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	19	41
17:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	26	22	5	1	1	0	0	0	29	55
17:45	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	2	0	1	1	0	0	21	18	4	1	0	0	0	0	23	46
1 Hr	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	80	8	1	1	5	0	1	96	76	15	3	1	0	0	0	95	193
18:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	1	0	1	0	0	18	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	37
18:15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	1	0	0	1	0	0	19	21	1	2	1	0	0	0	25	45
18:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	2	0	0	1	1	1	26	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	19	45
18:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	1	1	0	1	0	24	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	12	36
1 Hr	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	73	5	2	1	3	2	1	87	66	5	2	2	0	0	0	75	163
Total	7	3	0	0	0	2	0	12	1030	212	55	39	59	10	15	1420	783	185	90	68	10	9	1	1146	2578

Site 4 - R135(NNW) / R135(SSE) / N2 Slip

Origin Arm B R135(SSE)

	Destination : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total	**Destination :** Arm B R135(SSE)							Total	**Destination :** Arm C N2 Slip							Total	Arm Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	6	1	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	3	7	1	0	0	23	33
07:15	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	1	3	0	0	0	13	20
07:30	8	1	1	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	5	0	0	0	17	29
07:45	11	1	1	0	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	2	0	4	0	0	0	25	39
1 Hr	29	4	2	1	7	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	7	5	19	1	0	0	78	121
08:00	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	0	7	0	0	0	19	28
08:15	11	4	0	0	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	10	1	5	0	0	0	32	48
08:30	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	1	2	0	0	0	15	25
08:45	7	3	4	1	1	1	0	17	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	15	5	1	5	0	0	0	26	45
1 Hr	32	9	5	3	2	1	0	52	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	50	20	3	19	0	0	0	92	146
09:00	5	8	2	0	3	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	2	5	1	0	0	20	38
09:15	11	5	0	1	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	2	7	0	0	0	23	40
09:30	8	4	1	0	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	3	4	5	0	0	0	21	36
09:45	12	2	1	0	2	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	5	7	1	0	0	27	45
1 Hr	36	19	4	1	6	0	1	67	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	39	13	13	24	2	0	0	91	159
10:00	16	4	0	1	1	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	7	2	0	0	20	42
10:15	17	3	0	1	1	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	3	10	0	0	0	28	50
10:30	8	3	0	0	2	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	8	1	6	1	1	0	32	45
10:45	17	4	4	1	1	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	3	7	0	0	0	26	53
1 Hr	58	14	4	3	5	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	21	7	30	3	1	0	106	190
11:00	17	3	0	0	1	0	0	21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	17	9	5	4	1	0	0	36	58
11:15	13	9	3	2	1	0	0	28	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	5	1	3	1	0	1	22	51
11:30	17	3	5	1	1	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	3	3	5	0	0	0	28	55
11:45	14	2	1	0	1	0	0	18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	25	2	1	12	0	0	0	40	59
1 Hr	61	17	9	3	4	0	0	94	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	70	19	10	24	2	0	1	126	223
12:00	21	1	2	0	2	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	0	1	0	0	15	41
12:15	23	4	0	0	1	0	0	28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	5	2	3	1	0	0	27	56
12:30	17	2	1	1	0	0	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	5	0	2	0	0	1	29	51
12:45	20	2	1	0	1	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	2	6	1	0	0	25	49
1 Hr	81	9	4	1	4	0	1	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	61	16	4	11	3	0	1	96	197

13:00	14	4	1	0	2	1	0	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	3	2	9	2	0	0	28	51
13:15	26	10	0	2	0	1	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	8	3	3	1	0	0	34	73
13:30	15	5	0	0	0	0	1	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	6	4	2	1	1	1	33	55
13:45	22	4	0	1	2	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	4	5	4	0	1	0	36	65
1 Hr	77	23	1	3	4	2	1	111	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	71	21	14	18	4	2	1	131	244
14:00	25	2	1	0	1	0	0	29	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	21	5	1	5	1	0	0	33	63
14:15	31	4	3	0	0	0	0	38	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	27	4	3	4	2	0	1	41	80
14:30	26	5	4	3	1	0	0	39	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	6	5	6	0	0	0	38	79
14:45	21	3	1	0	2	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	9	3	1	1	0	0	41	68
1 Hr	103	14	9	3	4	0	0	133	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	96	24	12	16	4	0	1	153	290
15:00	31	1	2	0	2	0	1	37	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	17	4	1	2	0	0	0	24	62
15:15	28	5	1	1	0	1	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	1	4	2	1	0	0	36	72
15:30	22	0	0	0	1	1	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	6	2	3	0	1	0	30	54
15:45	21	8	1	2	1	1	0	34	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	4	2	8	2	2	0	28	63
1 Hr	102	14	4	3	4	3	1	131	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	73	15	9	15	3	3	0	118	251
16:00	22	6	1	1	2	0	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	3	2	0	0	0	33	66
16:15	29	5	1	0	0	0	1	36	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	37	6	0	5	0	1	0	49	87
16:30	37	5	3	1	1	1	1	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	8	2	2	1	0	0	46	95
16:45	33	10	3	0	0	0	2	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	7	0	3	1	0	0	36	84
1 Hr	121	26	8	2	3	1	5	166	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	118	26	5	12	2	1	0	164	332
17:00	39	8	0	1	1	0	0	49	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	40	6	1	4	0	0	0	51	101
17:15	39	5	0	2	2	1	4	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	9	0	3	0	3	0	55	108
17:30	27	5	0	1	0	0	1	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	43	8	2	1	1	1	0	56	91
17:45	34	2	1	0	1	0	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	8	0	3	1	1	0	61	101
1 Hr	139	20	1	4	4	1	7	176	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	171	31	3	11	2	5	0	223	401
18:00	33	9	0	0	2	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	9	1	3	0	0	0	59	103
18:15	55	8	1	4	3	1	1	73	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	55	6	2	4	2	0	0	69	143
18:30	30	1	0	4	1	0	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	6	1	0	6	0	0	47	84
18:45	27	4	3	1	1	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	8	1	4	2	0	0	42	78
1 Hr	145	22	4	9	7	1	2	190	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	162	29	5	11	10	0	0	217	408
Total	984	191	55	36	54	9	18	1347	8	3	2	7	0	0	0	20	1001	242	90	210	36	12	4	1595	2962

Origin Arm C N2 Slip

	Destination : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total	**Destination :** Arm B R135(SSE)							Total	**Destination :** Arm C N2 Slip							Total	Arm Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	7	22	12	1	3	2	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
07:15	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	29	5	3	1	6	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
07:30	14	4	2	0	0	0	0	20	38	10	0	2	4	1	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
07:45	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	9	35	9	2	5	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
1 Hr	31	6	5	0	2	0	0	44	124	36	6	11	12	1	0	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234
08:00	13	2	1	1	0	0	0	17	47	3	2	3	1	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
08:15	19	5	2	0	1	1	0	28	41	7	1	9	1	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
08:30	13	7	1	0	0	0	0	21	31	6	1	5	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
08:45	22	3	1	0	0	0	0	26	37	2	3	5	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
1 Hr	67	17	5	1	1	1	0	92	156	18	7	22	2	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297
09:00	7	2	0	2	0	0	0	11	29	6	1	5	1	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
09:15	10	0	3	2	0	0	0	15	26	7	2	4	2	0	0	41	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	59
09:30	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	9	2	0	7	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36
09:45	6	4	1	0	1	0	0	12	18	9	3	3	1	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
1 Hr	38	8	4	4	1	0	0	55	82	24	6	19	4	0	0	135	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	194
10:00	13	1	2	1	0	2	0	19	16	7	0	3	1	1	1	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
10:15	11	2	6	1	1	0	0	21	16	7	4	3	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
10:30	11	11	4	4	0	0	0	30	17	12	1	2	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
10:45	12	2	3	1	0	0	0	18	19	6	3	4	0	0	0	32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	52
1 Hr	47	16	15	7	1	2	0	88	68	32	8	12	1	1	1	123	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	213
11:00	17	3	0	2	0	0	0	22	21	4	1	2	1	0	0	29	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	53
11:15	9	3	2	2	0	0	0	16	24	3	3	4	1	0	0	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	52
11:30	12	4	2	1	0	0	0	19	17	7	1	2	0	0	0	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	47
11:45	23	4	1	1	0	0	0	29	19	5	1	4	2	0	1	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
1 Hr	61	14	5	6	0	0	0	86	81	19	6	12	4	0	1	123	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	213
12:00	11	7	0	3	0	0	0	21	9	5	0	7	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
12:15	9	3	1	3	0	0	0	16	19	5	1	2	1	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
12:30	15	4	1	2	0	0	0	22	14	2	0	4	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	43
12:45	18	7	1	2	0	0	0	28	25	5	1	5	1	0	0	37	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	67
1 Hr	53	21	3	10	0	0	0	87	67	17	2	18	2	0	0	106	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	196

13:00	16	5	2	0	0	0	0	23	17	3	2	0	1	0	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	47
13:15	12	5	2	2	0	0	0	21	21	2	1	7	0	0	1	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
13:30	9	3	2	0	1	2	0	17	25	3	0	5	0	0	0	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	51
13:45	14	3	0	4	0	0	0	21	24	5	0	4	1	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
1 Hr	51	16	6	6	1	2	0	82	87	13	3	16	2	0	1	122	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	206
14:00	10	1	0	3	0	1	0	15	17	1	2	4	1	0	0	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	41
14:15	25	5	1	3	0	0	0	34	16	5	2	2	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
14:30	15	4	1	1	0	0	0	21	21	2	2	4	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
14:45	22	10	2	2	0	1	0	37	18	3	1	5	1	1	0	29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	67
1 Hr	72	20	4	9	0	2	0	107	72	11	7	15	2	1	0	108	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	217
15:00	13	8	2	2	1	0	0	26	22	3	2	5	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
15:15	17	3	4	3	0	1	0	28	7	6	0	2	0	0	1	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	45
15:30	17	12	0	1	0	0	0	30	14	6	2	1	1	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
15:45	15	8	5	0	0	0	0	28	23	2	5	3	0	0	0	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	62
1 Hr	62	31	11	6	1	1	0	112	66	17	9	11	1	0	1	105	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	219
16:00	20	5	2	0	0	0	0	27	16	5	2	3	1	0	0	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	55
16:15	31	10	3	2	0	0	0	46	13	3	3	6	2	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
16:30	22	10	2	2	1	0	0	37	29	5	2	5	1	1	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
16:45	28	8	0	4	0	0	0	40	24	4	1	3	1	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
1 Hr	101	33	7	8	1	0	0	150	82	17	8	17	5	1	0	130	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	281
17:00	31	8	1	3	0	0	0	43	28	7	1	1	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
17:15	32	8	2	5	0	0	0	47	38	5	0	2	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
17:30	32	9	1	5	0	0	0	47	29	4	0	5	0	0	0	38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	86
17:45	38	7	0	2	2	1	0	50	24	2	1	1	1	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
1 Hr	133	32	4	15	2	1	0	187	119	18	2	9	1	0	0	149	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	337
18:00	33	8	1	4	1	0	0	47	20	3	2	4	0	0	0	29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	77
18:15	34	5	1	2	1	0	1	44	24	1	0	2	0	0	0	27	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	74
18:30	27	5	1	2	0	0	0	35	11	2	2	2	1	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	54
18:45	25	6	0	2	0	0	0	33	15	3	1	1	0	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	54
1 Hr	119	24	3	10	2	0	1	159	70	9	5	9	1	0	0	94	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	259
Total	835	238	72	82	12	9	1	1249	1074	231	69	171	37	4	4	1590	22	2	0	3	0	0	0	27	2866

Tracsis plc
Traffic and Data Services

3444-IRE Huntstown Junction Survey
Junction Turning Count
05/09/2019

Site 4 - R135(NNW) / R135(SSE) / N2 Slip

ORIGIN SUMMARY

	Origin : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total	**Origin :** Arm B R135(SSE)							Total	**Origin :** Arm C N2 Slip							Total	Origin Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	37	10	6	10	2	0	3	68	16	3	3	7	4	0	0	33	26	13	2	3	3	0	0	47	148
07:15	62	19	9	5	1	0	2	98	12	2	1	4	1	0	0	20	35	5	5	1	6	0	0	52	170
07:30	66	12	2	4	4	0	0	88	17	3	2	5	2	0	0	29	52	14	2	2	4	1	0	75	192
07:45	71	14	3	4	4	3	1	100	30	3	1	4	1	0	0	39	42	10	2	5	1	0	0	60	199
1 Hr	236	55	20	23	11	3	6	354	75	11	7	20	8	0	0	121	155	42	11	11	14	1	0	234	709
08:00	63	14	5	1	3	0	0	86	15	4	1	8	0	0	0	28	60	5	3	4	1	0	0	73	187
08:15	61	6	5	4	0	1	0	77	27	14	1	5	1	0	0	48	60	12	3	9	2	1	0	87	212
08:30	57	8	2	1	1	2	2	73	18	3	1	3	0	0	0	25	44	13	2	5	0	0	0	64	162
08:45	50	9	6	4	1	4	0	74	22	8	6	7	1	1	0	45	59	5	4	5	0	0	0	73	192
1 Hr	231	37	18	10	5	7	2	310	82	29	9	23	2	1	0	146	223	35	12	23	3	1	0	297	753
09:00	55	9	2	1	3	0	0	70	16	9	4	5	4	0	0	38	36	8	1	7	1	0	0	53	161
09:15	46	9	0	3	1	1	0	60	22	8	2	8	0	0	0	40	38	8	5	6	2	0	0	59	159
09:30	41	12	5	7	1	0	0	66	17	7	5	6	1	0	0	36	25	4	0	7	0	0	0	36	138
09:45	26	7	6	6	1	0	0	46	20	8	6	7	3	0	1	45	24	13	4	3	2	0	0	46	137
1 Hr	168	37	13	17	6	1	0	242	75	32	17	26	8	0	1	159	123	33	10	23	5	0	0	194	595
10:00	30	4	2	0	1	0	0	37	23	8	0	8	3	0	0	42	29	8	2	4	1	3	1	48	127
10:15	29	8	1	1	1	0	0	40	29	6	3	11	1	0	0	50	27	9	10	4	1	0	0	51	141
10:30	25	6	5	0	1	0	0	37	23	11	1	6	3	1	0	45	28	23	5	6	0	0	0	62	144
10:45	29	10	3	1	1	0	0	44	27	10	7	8	1	0	0	53	32	9	6	5	0	0	0	52	149
1 Hr	113	28	11	2	4	0	0	158	102	35	11	33	8	1	0	190	116	49	23	19	2	3	1	213	561
11:00	29	14	5	5	3	0	0	56	34	12	5	5	2	0	0	58	39	7	1	5	1	0	0	53	167
11:15	30	4	0	4	1	0	0	39	24	15	4	5	2	0	1	51	34	6	5	6	1	0	0	52	142
11:30	28	9	3	4	2	2	0	48	34	6	8	6	1	0	0	55	30	11	3	3	0	0	0	47	150
11:45	34	6	6	3	2	0	1	52	39	4	2	13	1	0	0	59	42	9	2	5	2	0	1	61	172
1 Hr	121	33	14	16	8	2	1	195	131	37	19	29	6	0	1	223	145	33	11	19	4	0	1	213	631
12:00	43	8	4	3	2	0	0	60	33	3	2	0	3	0	0	41	20	12	0	10	0	0	0	42	143
12:15	29	11	1	2	2	0	1	46	40	9	2	3	2	0	0	56	28	8	2	5	1	0	0	44	146
12:30	35	10	3	3	1	0	0	52	38	7	1	3	0	0	2	51	29	6	1	7	0	0	0	43	146
12:45	33	10	4	4	1	0	0	52	32	6	3	6	2	0	0	49	44	12	2	8	1	0	0	67	168
1 Hr	140	39	12	12	6	0	1	210	143	25	8	12	7	0	2	197	121	38	5	30	2	0	0	196	603

Site 4 - R135(NNW) / R135(SSE) / N2 Slip

13:00	31	11	2	2	2	0	0	48	27	7	3	9	4	1	0	51	34	8	4	0	1	0	0	47	146
13:15	34	8	2	2	1	0	0	47	45	18	3	5	1	1	0	73	33	7	3	9	0	0	1	53	173
13:30	38	10	3	0	1	0	0	52	34	11	4	2	1	1	2	55	35	6	2	5	1	2	0	51	158
13:45	32	5	7	2	1	0	1	48	44	8	5	5	2	1	0	65	38	8	0	8	1	0	0	55	168
1 Hr	135	34	14	6	5	0	1	195	150	44	15	21	8	4	2	244	140	29	9	22	3	2	1	206	645
14:00	33	9	3	0	2	1	0	48	46	7	3	5	2	0	0	63	28	2	2	7	1	1	0	41	152
14:15	38	12	3	0	0	0	0	53	58	9	6	4	2	0	1	80	41	10	3	5	0	0	0	59	192
14:30	39	6	1	1	1	0	0	48	49	11	9	9	1	0	0	79	36	6	3	5	0	0	0	50	177
14:45	37	6	6	3	2	0	0	54	48	12	4	1	3	0	0	68	41	13	3	7	1	2	0	67	189
1 Hr	147	33	13	4	5	1	0	203	201	39	22	19	8	0	1	290	146	31	11	24	2	3	0	217	710
15:00	31	9	5	2	3	0	0	50	48	5	3	3	2	0	1	62	35	11	4	7	1	0	0	58	170
15:15	32	11	6	1	1	1	0	52	56	6	5	3	1	1	0	72	25	9	4	5	0	1	1	45	169
15:30	22	11	2	3	1	1	0	40	40	6	2	3	1	2	0	54	31	18	2	2	1	0	0	54	148
15:45	27	11	3	2	3	0	0	46	31	12	3	11	3	3	0	63	39	10	10	3	0	0	0	62	171
1 Hr	112	42	16	8	8	2	0	188	175	29	13	20	7	6	1	251	130	48	20	17	2	1	1	219	658
16:00	30	7	1	1	0	0	0	39	45	11	4	3	2	0	1	66	37	10	4	3	1	0	0	55	160
16:15	25	8	0	2	2	3	1	41	68	11	1	5	0	1	1	87	44	13	6	8	2	0	0	73	201
16:30	34	6	2	0	1	0	1	44	70	13	5	3	2	1	1	95	51	15	4	7	2	1	0	80	219
16:45	31	7	3	1	0	0	1	43	58	17	3	3	1	0	2	84	52	12	1	7	1	0	0	73	200
1 Hr	120	28	6	4	3	3	3	167	241	52	13	14	5	2	5	332	184	50	15	25	6	1	0	281	780
17:00	42	6	1	0	2	0	0	51	79	14	1	6	1	0	0	101	59	15	2	4	0	0	0	80	232
17:15	33	4	1	0	2	0	1	41	79	14	0	5	2	4	4	108	70	13	2	7	0	0	0	92	241
17:30	46	7	1	1	0	0	0	55	71	13	2	2	1	1	1	91	62	13	1	10	0	0	0	86	232
17:45	36	7	1	1	1	0	0	46	82	10	1	3	2	1	2	101	62	9	1	3	3	1	0	79	226
1 Hr	157	24	4	2	5	0	1	193	311	51	4	16	6	6	7	401	253	50	6	24	3	1	0	337	931
18:00	33	2	1	0	1	0	0	37	79	18	1	3	2	0	0	103	54	11	3	8	1	0	0	77	217
18:15	39	2	2	1	1	0	0	45	110	15	3	8	5	1	1	143	61	6	1	4	1	0	1	74	262
18:30	38	4	0	0	1	1	1	45	64	7	1	4	7	0	1	84	39	7	3	4	1	0	0	54	183
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1 Hr	140	10	4	3	3	2	1	163	307	52	9	20	17	1	2	408	195	33	8	19	3	0	1	259	830
Total	1820	400	145	107	69	21	16	2578	1993	436	147	253	90	21	22	2962	1931	471	141	256	49	13	5	2866	8406

DESTINATION SUMMARY

	Destination : Arm A R135(NNW)							Total	**Destination :** Arm B R135(SSE)							Total	**Destination :** Arm C N2 Slip							Total	Dest Totals
	Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		Car	LGV	OGV1	OGV2	PSV	MC	PC		
07:00	10	2	1	0	4	0	0	17	40	17	2	5	3	0	3	70	29	7	8	15	2	0	0	61	148
07:15	10	1	2	1	1	0	0	15	59	14	9	2	7	0	1	92	40	11	4	7	0	0	1	63	170
07:30	22	5	3	0	2	0	0	32	77	16	1	6	6	1	0	107	36	8	2	5	2	0	0	53	192
07:45	18	2	1	0	2	0	0	23	72	19	3	5	2	2	1	104	53	6	2	8	2	1	0	72	199
1 Hr	60	10	7	1	9	0	0	87	248	66	15	18	18	3	5	373	158	32	16	35	6	1	1	249	709
08:00	20	3	2	2	0	0	0	27	86	14	2	4	4	0	0	110	32	6	5	7	0	0	0	50	187
08:15	30	9	2	0	2	1	0	44	71	11	3	9	1	1	0	96	47	12	4	9	0	0	0	72	212
08:30	21	8	1	1	0	0	0	31	59	11	2	6	1	2	2	83	39	5	2	2	0	0	0	48	162
08:45	29	6	5	1	1	3	0	45	69	7	7	8	0	1	0	92	33	9	4	7	1	1	0	55	192
1 Hr	100	26	10	4	3	4	0	147	285	43	14	27	6	4	2	381	151	32	15	25	1	1	0	225	753
09:00	12	10	2	2	3	0	0	29	57	10	1	6	4	0	0	78	38	6	4	5	1	0	0	54	161
09:15	21	5	3	3	0	0	0	32	53	11	2	6	3	0	0	75	32	9	2	8	0	1	0	52	159
09:30	23	6	1	0	1	0	0	31	40	10	0	12	1	0	0	63	20	7	9	8	0	0	0	44	138
09:45	18	6	2	0	3	0	1	30	34	12	6	8	2	0	0	62	18	10	8	8	1	0	0	45	137
1 Hr	74	27	8	5	7	0	1	122	184	43	9	32	10	0	0	278	108	32	23	29	2	1	0	195	595
10:00	29	5	2	2	1	2	0	41	37	10	1	3	2	1	1	55	16	5	1	7	2	0	0	31	127
10:15	28	5	6	2	2	0	0	43	31	13	5	3	1	0	0	53	26	5	3	11	0	0	0	45	141
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1 Hr	105	31	19	10	6	2	0	173	136	48	13	12	5	1	1	216	90	33	13	32	3	1	0	172	561
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11:15	22	12	5	4	1	0	0	44	34	6	3	5	2	0	0	50	32	7	1	6	1	0	1	48	142
11:30	29	7	7	2	1	0	0	46	33	10	1	2	2	0	0	48	30	9	6	9	0	2	0	56	150
11:45	37	6	2	1	1	0	0	47	36	7	5	6	4	0	2	60	42	6	3	14	0	0	0	65	172
1 Hr	122	31	14	9	4	0	0	180	140	31	11	18	11	0	2	213	135	41	19	37	3	2	1	238	631
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12:45	38	9	2	2	1	0	0	52	46	10	3	6	2	0	0	67	25	9	4	10	1	0	0	49	168
1 Hr	134	30	7	11	4	0	1	187	164	38	4	21	7	0	1	235	106	34	14	22	4	0	1	181	603

13:00	31	9	3	0	2	1	0	46	38	11	3	2	3	0	0	57	23	6	3	9	2	0	0	43	146
13:15	38	15	2	4	0	1	0	60	42	8	2	7	1	0	1	61	32	10	4	5	1	0	0	52	173
13:30	24	8	2	0	1	2	1	38	49	10	1	5	1	0	0	66	34	9	6	2	1	1	1	54	158
13:45	36	7	0	5	2	0	0	50	42	7	5	5	2	0	1	62	36	7	7	5	0	1	0	56	168
1 Hr	129	39	7	9	5	4	1	194	171	36	11	19	7	0	2	246	125	32	20	21	4	2	1	205	645
14:00	35	3	1	3	1	1	0	44	36	7	4	4	3	1	0	55	36	8	3	5	1	0	0	53	152
14:15	56	9	4	3	0	0	0	72	39	11	4	2	0	0	0	56	42	11	4	4	2	0	1	64	192
14:30	41	9	5	4	1	0	0	60	50	5	3	4	1	0	0	63	33	9	5	7	0	0	0	54	177
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1 Hr	175	34	13	12	4	2	0	240	160	29	12	15	6	2	0	224	159	40	21	20	5	0	1	246	710
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15:15	45	8	5	4	0	2	0	64	26	12	4	2	1	1	1	47	42	6	6	3	1	0	0	58	169
15:30	39	12	0	1	1	1	0	54	25	11	3	1	2	0	0	42	29	12	3	6	0	2	0	52	148
15:45	36	16	6	2	1	1	0	62	39	10	5	4	2	0	0	60	22	7	5	10	3	2	0	49	171
1 Hr	165	45	15	9	5	4	1	244	133	40	17	14	8	1	1	214	119	34	17	22	4	4	0	200	658
16:00	42	11	3	1	2	0	1	60	32	9	2	4	1	0	0	48	38	8	4	2	0	0	0	52	160
16:15	60	16	4	2	0	0	1	83	31	6	3	8	4	0	1	53	46	10	0	5	0	4	0	65	201
16:30	60	15	5	3	2	1	1	87	46	7	4	5	2	1	1	66	49	12	2	2	1	0	0	66	219
16:45	62	18	3	4	0	0	2	89	39	9	1	3	1	0	1	54	40	9	3	4	1	0	0	57	200
1 Hr	224	60	15	10	4	1	5	319	148	31	10	20	8	1	3	221	173	39	9	13	2	4	0	240	780
17:00	70	16	1	4	1	0	0	92	51	8	2	2	2	0	0	65	59	11	1	4	0	0	0	75	232
17:15	71	13	2	7	2	1	4	100	54	8	0	2	2	0	1	67	57	10	1	3	0	3	0	74	241
17:30	59	14	1	6	0	0	1	81	54	6	0	5	0	0	0	65	66	13	3	2	1	1	0	86	232
17:45	73	10	1	2	3	1	2	92	41	4	1	2	2	0	0	50	66	12	1	3	1	1	0	84	226
1 Hr	273	53	5	19	6	2	7	365	200	26	3	11	6	0	1	247	248	46	6	12	2	5	0	319	931
18:00	66	17	1	4	3	0	0	91	35	4	3	4	1	0	0	47	65	10	1	3	0	0	0	79	217
18:15	90	13	2	6	4	1	2	118	41	3	0	2	1	0	0	47	79	7	4	5	2	0	0	97	262
18:30	57	6	1	6	1	0	1	72	32	4	2	2	2	1	1	44	52	8	1	0	6	0	0	67	183
18:45	52	10	3	3	1	0	0	69	35	4	2	2	0	1	0	44	38	9	1	5	2	0	0	55	168
1 Hr	265	46	7	19	9	1	3	350	143	15	7	10	4	2	1	182	234	34	7	13	10	0	0	298	830
Total	1826	432	127	118	66	20	19	2608	2112	446	126	217	96	14	19	3030	1806	429	180	281	46	21	5	2768	8406

APPENDIX II 14.1

IRISH WATER PRE-CONNECTION ENQUIRY

Philip Corr

Seafort Lodge
Castledawson Avenue
Blackrock
Co. Dublin
A94P768

Uisce Éireann
Bosca OP 448
Oifig Sheachadta na
Cathrach Theas
Cathair Chorcaí

Irish Water
PO Box 448,
South City
Delivery Office,
Cork City

www.water.ie

31 March 2021

Re: CDS20004468 pre-connection enquiry - Subject to contract | Contract denied

Connection for Business Connection of 3 units at Huntstown, Dublin, Co. Dublin

Dear Sir/Madam,

Irish Water has reviewed your pre-connection enquiry in relation to a Water & Wastewater connection at Huntstown, Dublin, Co. Dublin (the **Premises**). Based upon the details you have provided with your pre-connection enquiry and on our desk top analysis of the capacity currently available in the Irish Water network(s) as assessed by Irish Water, we wish to advise you that your proposed connection to the Irish Water network(s) can be facilitated at this moment in time.

SERVICE	**OUTCOME OF PRE-CONNECTION ENQUIRY** **THIS IS NOT A CONNECTION OFFER. YOU MUST APPLY FOR A CONNECTION(S) TO THE IRISH WATER NETWORK(S) IF YOU WISH TO PROCEED.**
Water Connection	Feasible Subject to upgrades
Wastewater Connection	Feasible without infrastructure upgrade by Irish Water
SITE SPECIFIC COMMENTS	
Water Connection	Approx. 1500m of new 450mm ID pipe main to replace the existing 6" uPVC main as shown below (red dashed line) will be required. This new 450mm will be connected to the existing 450mm DI main.

Stiúrthóirí / Directors: Cathal Marley (Chairman), Niall Gleeson, Eamon Gallen, Yvonne Harris, Brendan Murphy, Maria O'Dwyer
Oifig Chláraithe / Registered Office: Teach Colvill, 24-26 Sráid Thalbóid, Baile Átha Cliath 1, D01 NP86 / Colvill House, 24-26 Talbot Street, Dublin 1, D01 NP86
Is cuideachta ghníomhaíochta ainmnithe atá faoi theorainn scaireanna é Uisce Éireann / Irish Water is a designated activity company, limited by shares.
Uimhir Chláraithe in Éirinn / Registered in Ireland No.: 530363
IW HP BUS
REV012

Upgrade of pumps at Balleycoolen Highlands Tower will be required.

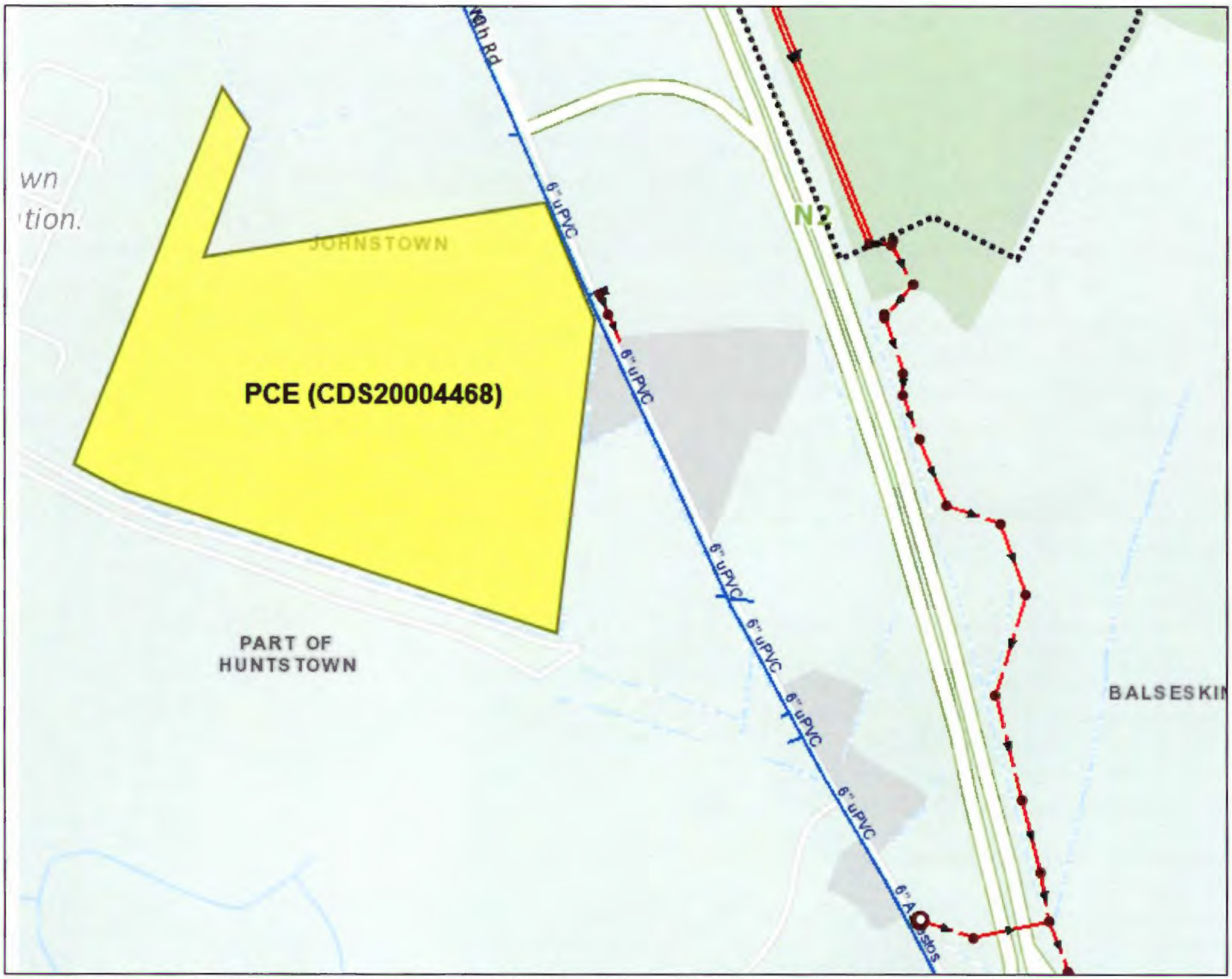
The Developer has to fund a portion of the upgrade works. That will be determined at a connection application stage, based on the peak flow and other connection applications in Hunstown SDZ at that time.

On-site water storage will be required for the average day peak week demand rate of the commercial section for 24-hour period with a re-fill time of 12 hours.

New bulk meter and associated telemetry system will be required to be installed along this connection main.

The design and construction of the Water & Wastewater pipes and related infrastructure to be installed in this development shall comply with the Irish Water Connections and Developer Services Standard Details and Codes of Practice that are available on the Irish Water website. Irish Water reserves the right to supplement these requirements with Codes of Practice and these will be issued with the connection agreement.

The map included below outlines the current Irish Water infrastructure adjacent to your site:



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey of Ireland by Permission of the Government. License No. 3-3-34

Whilst every care has been taken in its compilation Irish Water gives this information as to the position of its underground network as a general guide only on the strict understanding that it is based on the best available information provided by each Local Authority in Ireland to Irish Water. Irish Water can assume no responsibility for and give no guarantees, undertakings or warranties concerning the accuracy, completeness or up to date nature of the information provided and does not accept any liability whatsoever arising from any errors or omissions. This information should not be relied upon in the event of excavations or any other works being carried out in the vicinity of the Irish Water underground network. The onus is on the parties carrying out excavations or any other works to ensure the exact location of the Irish Water underground network is identified prior to excavations or any other works being carried out. Service connection pipes are not generally shown but their presence should be anticipated.

General Notes:

1) The initial assessment referred to above is carried out taking into account water demand and wastewater discharge volumes and infrastructure details on the date of the assessment. **The availability of capacity may change at any date after this assessment.**
2) This feedback does not constitute a contract in whole or in part to provide a connection to any Irish Water infrastructure. All feasibility assessments are subject to the constraints of the Irish Water Capital Investment Plan.

3) The feedback provided is subject to a Connection Agreement/contract being signed at a later date.
4) A Connection Agreement will be required to commencing the connection works associated with the enquiry this can be applied for at https://www.water.ie/connections/get-connected/
5) A Connection Agreement cannot be issued until all statutory approvals are successfully in place.
6) Irish Water Connection Policy/ Charges can be found at https://www.water.ie/connections/information/connection-charges/
7) Please note the Confirmation of Feasibility does not extend to your fire flow requirements.
8) Irish Water is not responsible for the management or disposal of storm water or ground waters. You are advised to contact the relevant Local Authority to discuss the management or disposal of proposed storm water or ground water discharges
9) To access Irish Water Maps email datarequests@water.ie
10) All works to the Irish Water infrastructure, including works in the Public Space, shall have to be carried out by Irish Water.

If you have any further questions, please contact Marina Byrne from the design team via email mzbyrne@water.ie For further information, visit **www.water.ie/connections.**

Yours sincerely,

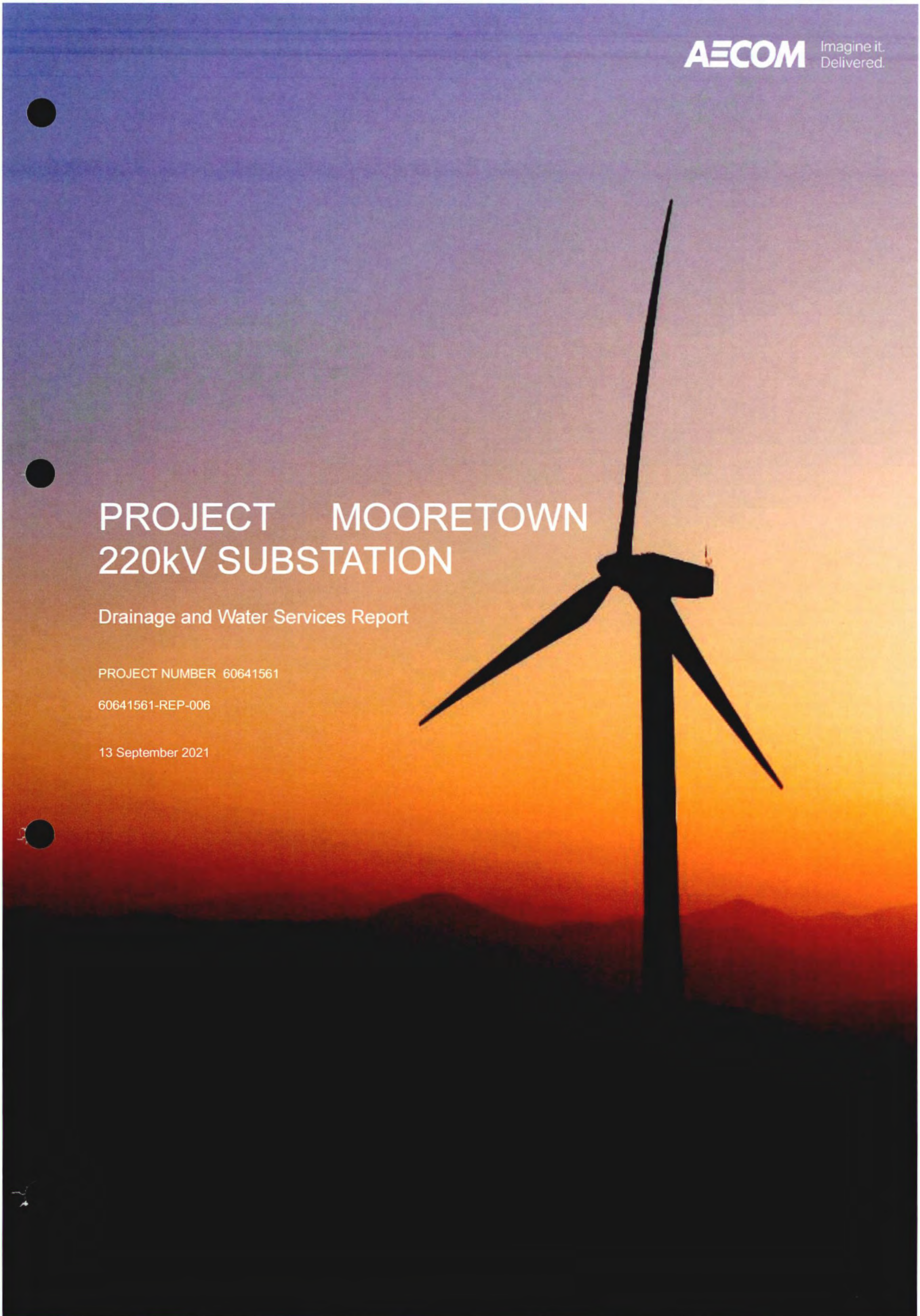
Yvonne Harris

Yvonne Harris

Head of Customer Operations

APPENDIX II 14.2

DRAINAGE AND WATER SERVICES REPORT (AECOM,2021)



AECOM Imagine it. Delivered.

PROJECT MOORETOWN 220kV SUBSTATION

Drainage and Water Services Report

PROJECT NUMBER 60641561

60641561-REP-006

13 September 2021

Quality information

Prepared by	Checked by	Verified by	Approved by
David Rennie Senior Technician	Cara O Brien	C G Young	C G Young

Revision History

Revision	Revision date	Details	Authorized	Name	Position
0					
1					

Distribution List

# Hard Copies	PDF Required	Association / Company Name

PROJECT CIRRUS

Drainage and Water Services Report

Contents

1. Introduction

This document provides a brief description of the proposed drainage and water services works adopted in the design and general requirements.

It is provided to assist understanding of the development proposals and the clients design requirements only and does not supersede in any way the requirements of the contract, drawings specifications and other documents formally issued for the works.

1.1 Site

The site is located approximately 500m north of the N2 / M50 junction in Huntstown, Co. Dublin.
The land is currently in agricultural use and has an area of circa 12.95 hectares (32.15 Acres) Field boundaries are fenced with hedges and trees on all sides. A small existing watercourse runs roughly south to north through the site and will be diverted as part of the design as noted below. The land is generally flat, there are slight slopes to the watercourse and to the north with low points along the watercourse.

1.2 Development Description

The development by Huntstown Power Company located at Huntstown, Co. Dublin involves the construction of a new electrical substation and associated grid connection (known as the Customer Compound), which will serve the site including a proposed Data Centre development which will be located immediately to the east of the development, as well as any future development on the wider landholding. The details contained in this strategy and application include information relating to elements of the concurrent planning application for the Data Centre under application Ref FW21A/0151.

A separate Drainage and Water Services report has been produced by Clifton Scannell Emerson Associates (CSEA) for the Data Centre which is included in Appendix A of this report which takes into account surface and foul drainage discharges from the substation and Customer Compound identified in this report.

Whilst it is the intention that in the permanent condition the substation and the Customer Compound drainage systems will be connected into the Data Centre drainage network, the drainage design has been planned to accommodate any possible delay to the construction of the Data Centre to allow both areas to operate as standalone drainage systems prior to the Data Centre being constructed however this will necessitate incorporating part of the works previously intended to form part of the Data Centre scheme as noted below:

- Forming a road access to the south of the site off of the existing campus road including associated drainage works.

- Installation of a 900 diameter ditch diversion. Refer Section 5 of CSEA's Drainage and Water Services report in Appendix A
- Construction of an attenuation basin to the north of the site. Refer Clifton Scannell Emerson Associates (CSEA) drawing 20_099-CSE-00-XX-DR-C-2116 in Appendix B.

2. Drainage

2.1 Surface Water

The proposed development will be connected to a SUDS facility to provide attenuation in compliance with the requirements of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study (GDSDS) The following section outlines the surface water drainage proposals for the development for each area. All SUDS elements have been designed as per the recommendation of the SuDS Manual 2015. All surface water works including connections will be carried out in accordance with the Greater Dublin Regional Code of Practice for Drainage Works.

The sites for the Eirgrid substation and Customer Compound will provide a first level of SUDs treatment described below and a final treatment together with attenuation will be provided in the attenuation basin to the north of the site. This basin will, in the temporary condition, provide attenuation for the substation and Customer Compound and in the permanent condition, will also form part of the attenuation system for the Data Centre.

2.1.1 Eirgrid Compound

A surface water drainage network separate from the adjacent Customer Compound will be formed via. a solid walled pipe systems pipes will be used, connected to a Class 1 full retention interceptor prior to discharge to the attenuation basin which will provide the final treatment and attenuation from the compound.

It is proposed that the interceptor, installed downstream of the compound surface water network and upstream of the attenuation basin, will be a Class 1 full retention interceptor designed to accept and treat the full design flow delivered in the surface water drainage system.

A system of road gullies and linear drainage channels will direct the surface water run-off from the impermeable areas into the surface water system with manholes and catch pits located on all drains to minimise silt transfer and intercept contamination.

During oiling of transformers surface water drainage from the road area can be closed off after the interceptor to prevent a catastrophic large volume leak of oil reaching the SUDS treatment.

2.1.2 Customer Compound

The proposed surface water drainage will be similar to that proposed for the Eirgrid compound above with a series of gullies and linear drainage channels collecting surface water run-off from the compound access road and yard connecting into a solid walled pipe system.

Drainage will discharge into a full retention Class 1 interceptor prior to discharge into the attenuation basin for final treatment and attenuation.

Transformer bases will provide for a leak retention of a minimum of 110% of the stored oil in the transformer. Surface water from each will be pumped from the sump via an Aquasentry pump and monitoring system which will shut down and alarm in the event of oil contamination.

Surface water from the normal delivery of the pumps will discharge to the surface water pipes and Class1 interceptor system to prevent contamination

A surface water ditch diversion pipe as noted in Item 1.2 above is shown within the Customer Compound. This diversion will require to be installed to provide a temporary surface water connection for the southern access road drainage system and to allow the construction of the Customer Compound. For details of the proposed ditch diversion refer to Section 5 in CSEA's Drainage and Water Services in Appendix A.

2.2 Foul Drainage

2.2.1 Eirgrid Compound

The pipe network is designed in accordance with the requirement of Table 6.4 of the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study

The proposed foul water network collects foul water flows from the toilet, shower and mess facilities within the GIS building.
The substation building is an unmanned facility with visiting maintenance crews. This is generally a two man crew visiting site for two days per month.

As a result, this development is not covered by the types of activities listed in Appendix D of the Irish Water Code of Practice for Wastewater Infrastructure. Accordingly, proposed wastewater flows have been based on the assumed usage rates of the appliances in the building.
The proposed foul water flows from the development are estimated to be a maximum of 400l/day during occupation, with a peak discharge of 1.6l/sec during an 8hr shift period.

Drainage from the GIS building will be gathered to a centrally located manhole where, in the permanent condition, it will then be pumped offsite to the adjacent Data Centre private sewer (refer to CSEA drawing 20_099-CSE-00-XX-DR-C-2210 in Appendix B and Section 3 of CSEA's Drainage and Water Services report in Appendix A). The route, flows and general levels of the rising main has been agreed with the Data Centre designers and allows for local flow buffering at the pump station before discharge. In this condition the foul drainage from the GIS building will be drained to a cesspool and tankered off-site for disposal.

The proposed network will adhere to the minimum pipe gradients set out in Table 6 of the "Building Regulations Technical Guidance Document H". It is proposed to take all foul drainage from the buildings by means of 100mmø pipes with minimum gradients of 1:60 which connect to 150mmø pipes laid at minimum gradients of 1:100. The key design parameters are summarised as follows:-

- Minimum Self-Cleansing Velocity for Gravity Sewer = 1.0 m/s;
- Minimum gradient of gravity sewer = 1:60
- Roughness Co-efficient for Gravity Sewer (ks) = 0.6mm

2.2.2 Customer Compound

There is no proposed foul water network for the Customer Compound area.

3. Water Supply

A water supply will be provided from the Huntstown Power Station private water supply.
A peak water demand of 400 litres/day during an 8 hour occupied shift has been allowed.
Due to the gaps in use from the supply, potable water will be imported bottled water.

4. Firefighting Water

No provision is required within the Eirgrid substation or Customer Compounds.

5. Schedule of Aecom Drawings

Drawing No.	60641561-DWG-713	Outline Drainage Layout

6. Framework of Specifications (EIRGRID)

Not applicable.

APPENDIX A

Engineering Planning Report – Drainage and Water Services for Huntstown Data Centre Facility (produced by Clifton Scannell Emerson Associates)

APPENDIX B

Huntstown Data Centre Facility Drawings

20_099-CSE-00-XX-DR-C-2117	Proposed Ditch Diversion Layout Plan
20_099-CSE-00-XX-DR-C-2116	Proposed Surface Water Attenuation Basin 2 Layout Plans
20_099-CSE-00-XX-DR-C-2210	Proposed Overall Foul Water Drainage Layout Plan

APPENDIX II 15.1

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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APPENDIX II 15.1 CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Technical Report Prepared For

Huntstown Power Company ltd

Report Prepared By

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Our Reference

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Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION

AWN Consulting Ltd (AWN) has prepared this Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Management Plan (WMP) to accompany a Strategic Infrastructure Development application to An Bord Pleanála (ABP). The proposal comprises the construction of a 2 storey 220kV Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation (known as 'Mooretown'), 1 no. 220kV series coil, 4 no. 220/20kV transformers, interconnecting 220kV underground cables, Client Control Building, and 4 no. 220kV short sections (100 – 300m) of underground cables to connect to the adjacent existing cable infrastructure, 4 no. cable trenches, fire walls, lightning monopoles and associated compound and site infrastructure to be located on a 4.3 ha site in the townland of Huntstown, Johnstown and Coldwinters, North Road, Finglas, Dublin 11.

This C&D WMP includes information on the legal and policy framework for C&D waste management in Ireland, estimates of the type and quantity of waste to be generated by the proposed development and makes recommendations for management of different waste streams.

The purpose of this report is to provide information necessary to ensure that the management of C&D waste at the site is undertaken in accordance with current legal and industry standards including the *Waste Management Acts 1996-2011* and associated Regulations[1], *Protection of the Environment Act 2003* as amended[2], *Litter Pollution Act 1997* as amended[3] and the *Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021*[4]. In particular, this report aims to ensure maximum recycling, re-use and recovery of waste with diversion from landfill, where possible. It also seeks to provide guidance on the appropriate collection and transport of waste to prevent issues associated with litter or more serious environmental pollution (e.g. contamination of soil or water resources).

In the preparation of this report consideration has been given to the requirements of National and Regional waste policy, legislation, and other guidelines (referred to in Section 2.0). However, in determining the structure and content of the document, the following two publications have been referenced in particular:

- Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG), Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects (2006)[5].
- FÁS and the Construction Industry Federation (CIF), Construction and Demolition Waste Management – a handbook for Contractors and Site Managers, (2002)[6].

The above guidance documents are considered to define best practice for C&D projects in Ireland and describe how C&D projects are to be undertaken such that environmental impacts and risks are minimised and maximum levels of waste recycling are achieved.

2.0 CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IRELAND

2.1 NATIONAL LEVEL

The Irish Government issued a policy statement in September 1998 titled as *'Changing Our Ways*[7] which identified objectives for the prevention, minimisation, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste in Ireland. The target for C&D waste in this

Strategy was to recycle at least 50% of C&D waste within a five-year period (by 2003), with a progressive increase to at least 85% over fifteen years (by 2013).

In response to the *Changing Our Ways* report, a task force (Task Force B4) representing the waste sector of the already established Forum for the Construction Industry, released a report titled *Recycling of Construction and Demolition Waste*[8] concerning the development and implementation of a voluntary construction industry programme to meet the governments objectives for the recovery of construction and demolition waste.

In September 2020 the government released a new policy document outlining a new action plan for Ireland to cover the period of 2020-2025. This plan *'A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy'*[9] was prepared in response to the 'European Green Deal' which sets a roadmap for a transition to a new economy, where climate and environmental challenges are turned into opportunities, replacing the previous national waste management plan "A Resource Opportunity (2012)".

It aims to fulfil the commitment in the Programme for Government to publish and start implementing a new National Waste Action Plan. It is intended that this new national waste policy will inform and give direction to waste planning and management in Ireland over the coming years. It will be followed later this year by an All of Government Circular Economy Strategy. The policy document shifts focus away from waste disposal and moves it back up the production chain. To support the policy, regulation is already being used (Circular Economy Legislative Package) or in the pipeline (Single Use Plastics Directive). The policy document contains over 200 measures across various waste areas including Circular Economy, Municipal Waste, Consumer Protection & Citizen Engagement, Plastics and Packaging, Construction and Demolition, Textiles, Green Public Procurement and Waste Enforcement.

The National Construction and Demolition Waste Council (NCDWC) was launched in June 2002, as one of the recommendations of the Forum for the Construction Industry, in the Task Force B4 final report. The NCDWC subsequently produced *Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects* in July 2006 in conjunction with the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG).

The guidelines outline the issues that need to be addressed at the pre-planning stage of a development all the way through to its completion. These guidelines have been followed in the preparation of this document and include the following elements:

- Predicted construction and demolition wastes;
- Procedures to prevent and minimise wastes;
- Options for reuse/recycling/recovery/disposal of construction and demolition wastes;
- Provision of training for Waste Manager and site crew;
- Details of proposed record keeping system;
- Details of waste audit procedures and plan; and
- Details of proposed consultation with relevant bodies i.e. waste recycling companies, Local Authority, etc.

Section 3 of the Guidelines identifies thresholds above which there is a requirement for the preparation of a C&D Waste Management Plan for developments. This development requires a C&D WMP under the following criterion:

- New developments other than (1) above, including institutional, educational, health and other public facilities, with an aggregate floor area in excess of 1,250 m2; and
- Demolition/renovation/refurbishment projects generating in excess of 100m3 in volume, of C&D waste

Other guidelines followed in the preparation of this report include *'Construction and Demolition Waste Management – a handbook for Contractors and Site Managers'* published by FÁS and the Construction Industry Federation in 2002.

These guidance documents are considered to define best practice for C&D projects in Ireland and describe how C&D projects are to be undertaken such that environmental impacts and risks are minimised and maximum levels of waste recycling are achieved.

2.2 REGIONAL LEVEL

The proposed development is located in the Local Authority area of Fingal County Council (FCC).

The *EMR Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021* is the regional waste management plan for the SDCC area published in May 2015. The regional plan sets out the following strategic targets for waste management in the region:

- A 1% reduction per annum in the quantity of household waste generated per capita over the period of the plan;
- Achieve a recycling rate of 50% of managed municipal waste by 2020; and
- Reduce to 0% the direct disposal of unprocessed residual municipal waste to landfill (from 2016 onwards) in favour of higher value pre-treatment processes and indigenous recovery practices.

Municipal landfill charges in Ireland are based on the weight of waste disposed. In the Leinster Region, charges are approximately €130 - €150 per tonne of waste which includes a €75 per tonne landfill levy specified in the *Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015.*

The *Fingal County Council Development Plan 2017 – 2023*[10] sets out a number of objectives and actions for the South Dublin area in line with the objectives of the waste management plan.

Waste objectives and actions with a particular relevance to the proposed development are as follows:

Objectives:

- **Objective WM03** Implement the provisions of the Eastern Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 -2021 or any subsequent Waste Management Plan applicable within the lifetime of the Development Plan. All prospective developments in the County will be expected to take account of the provisions of the Regional Waste Management Plan and adhere to the requirements of that Plan.
- **Objective WM05** Prevent and minimise the generation of waste in accordance with the Eastern Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 -2021 (or any subsequent plans).

- **Objective WM09** Promote increased recycling of waste in accordance with the Eastern Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 -2021 (or any subsequent plan).
- With regard to C&D waste specifically the Development Plan requires that the 'Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan, as a minimum, should include provision for the management of all construction and demolition waste arising on site, and make provision for the reuse of said material and / or the recovery or disposal of this waste to authorised facilities by authorised collectors.' It also requires that where appropriate, excavated material from development sites should be reused on the subject site.

In terms of physical waste infrastructure, three municipal solid waste landfills remain operational in the Eastern Midlands Region (EMR) and are all operated by the private sector. There are a number of other licensed and permitted facilities in operation in the EMR including waste transfer stations, hazardous waste facilities and integrated waste management facilities. There are two existing thermal treatment facilities, one in Duleek, Co. Meath and a second facility in Poolbeg in Dublin.

2.3 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The primary legislative instruments that govern waste management in Ireland and applicable to the project are:

- Waste Management Act 1996 (No. 10 of 1996) as amended, as well as sub-ordinate legislation[1].
- Environmental Protection Act 1992 (No. 7 of 1992) as amended[2].
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 (No. 12 of 1997) as amended[3].
- Planning and Development Act 2000 (No. 30 of 2000) as amended.

These Acts and subordinate Regulations enable the transposition of relevant European Union Policy and Directives into Irish law.

One of the guiding principles of European waste legislation, which has in turn been incorporated into the Waste Management Acts 1996 – 2011 and subsequent Irish legislation, is the principle of *"Duty of Care"*. This implies that the waste producer is responsible for waste from the time it is generated through until its legal reuse, recycling, recovery and/or disposal (including its method of reuse, recycling, recovery and/or disposal). As it is not practical in most cases for the waste producer to physically transfer all waste from where it is produced to the final destination, waste contractors will be employed to physically transport waste to the final waste reuse, recycling, recovery and/or disposal site. Following on from this is the concept of *"Polluter Pays"* whereby the waste producer is liable to be prosecuted for pollution incidents, which may arise from the incorrect management of waste produced, including the actions of any contractors engaged (e.g. for transportation and disposal/recovery/recycling of waste).

It is therefore imperative that the appointed construction contractor(s) are legally compliant with respect to waste transportation, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal. This includes the requirement that a contractor handle, transport and reuse/recycle/recover/dispose of waste in a manner that ensures that no adverse environmental impacts occur as a result of any of these activities.

A collection permit to transport waste must be held by each waste contractor which is issued by the National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPO). Waste receiving facilities must also be appropriately permitted or licensed. Operators of such facilities cannot receive any waste, unless in possession of a Certificate of Registration (COR) or waste permit granted by the relevant Local Authority under the *Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007* as amended, or a waste or Industrial Emissions (IE) licence granted by the EPA. The COR/permit/licence held will specify the type and quantity of waste able to be received, stored, sorted, recycled, recovered and/or disposed of at the specified site.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

3.1 LOCATION, SIZE AND SCALE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

A detailed description of the development is provided in Chapter 2 (Characteristics of the Proposed Development) of the EIA Report.

The proposed 2 story 220 kV Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation is to be constructed to EirGrid standards, comprising cable pit/entry room, generator room, relay room, battery room, workshop, toilet, storeroom, mess room, hoist space, stair cores and circulation areas. The substation will serve the proposed data hall buildings as well as any future development on the wider landholding.

The proposed underground cable (Cable No. 1) will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown GIS Substation extending south and then west just north of the private road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry. The route terminates at a proposed joint bay on the existing Corduff – Huntstown A (AIS) cable route. The underground cable (Cable No. 2) will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown GIS Substation Compound / series coil extending south under the internal road connecting the North Road with Huntstown Power Station and Huntstown Quarry. The route terminates at a proposed joint bay on the existing Finglas – Huntstown B (AIS) cable route. The proposed underground cable (Cable No. 3) will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown GIS Substation extending south and then west to the adjacent existing Huntstown A AIS station. The route terminates in the Huntstown A AIS ESB Station. The proposed underground cable (Cable No. 4) will follow a route originating at the proposed Mooretown GIS Substation extending south and then west to the adjacent existing Huntstown B AIS station. The route terminates in the Huntstown B AIS ESB Station.

The development includes all associated and ancillary site development and construction works, services provision, drainage works, all internal road/footpath access routes, landscaping and boundary treatment works, vehicular access onto the private road to the south of the site and provision of car parking spaces in the substation compound.

3.2 OVERVIEW OF THE NON-HAZARDOUS WASTES TO BE PRODUCED

Site preparation, excavations and levelling works will be required to facilitate construction of foundations, access roads and the installation of services will generate c. 12,045 m^3 of excavated topsoil, subsoil and stones. These estimates will be refined prior to commencement of construction. It is envisaged that the majority of this material will be reused on site as back fill and in landscaping berms.

The construction of foundations for the GIS substation, the installation of ducting for the 110kV transmission line, and construction of concrete bases for the new cable bays will require the excavation of made ground, tarmac, topsoil, subsoil and possibly bedrock (if encountered).

In addition to the transmission lines, of topsoil and subsoils will be excavated for the substation, attenuation, and landscaping component of the proposed development. Suitable soils and stones will be reused on-site as backfill in the grassed areas, where possible. It is currently envisaged that all of the excavated material will be reused for a landscaping on site, and will require an additional import of soil to complete the landscaping aspects.

During the construction phase of the proposed substation and cable bays, waste produced will include surplus steel and other metal materials and broken/off-cuts of timber, plasterboard, concrete etc. Waste from packaging (cardboard, plastic, timber) and oversupply of materials are also likely to be generated.

Waste will also be generated by construction workers. These wastes would generally be organic/food waste, dry mixed recyclables (waste paper, newspaper, plastic bottles, packaging, aluminium cans, tins and Tetra Pak cartons), mixed non-recyclables and potentially sewage sludge from temporary welfare facilities provided at the site compound during the construction phase. Waste printer/toner cartridges, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and waste batteries may also be generated infrequently from site offices. The welfare facilities and site office for the Proposed Development will be located within the site compound.

The contractor will be required to ensure that oversupply of materials is kept to a minimum and opportunities for reuse of suitable materials is maximised.

3.3 POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTES ARISING

3.3.1 Contaminated Soil

Geotechnical and environmental site investigations (SI) were carried out by IGSL and AWN Consulting in May and June 2020. The SI works included ten (10) no. trial pits were excavated using a 15-ton tracked excavator. The five (5) boreholes drilled using a rotaryrig to a depth between 20.0 mbgl and 21.7 mbgl. Environmental analysis was carried out on ten (10) soil samples and all were below the inert threshold concentration for waste as per Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) specified in the *European Communities (EC) Council Decision 2003/33/EC)*[11] which establishes the criteria for the acceptance of waste at landfills. The ground investigation report shows there was no evidence of subsurface contamination encountered during the site investigation works. Further details on the soil quality at the site is provided in Chapter 6 (Land, Soils, Geology and Hydrogeology) of the EIAR.

No asbestos was identified in the soil samples collected. If, however asbestos or asbestos containing material (ACMs) are identified in any further soil samples or during excavation, the removal will only be carried out by a suitably permitted waste contractor, in accordance with *S.I. No. 386 of 2006 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006-2010*. All asbestos will be taken to a suitably licensed or permitted facility.

All excavations should still be carefully monitored by a suitably qualified person to ensure that, if encountered, potentially contaminated soil is identified and segregated from clean/inert material. In the event that any potentially contaminated material is encountered, it will need to be tested and classified as either non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the EPA publication entitled *'Waste Classification: List* *of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous'*[12] using the *HazWasteOnline* application (or similar approved classification method). The material will then need to be classified as clean, inert, non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the *Decision 2003/33/EC.*

Excavation works will be carefully monitored by a suitably qualified person to ensure any potentially contaminated soil is identified and segregated in accordance with the above procedure.

3.3.2 Fuel/Oils

As fuels and oils are classed as hazardous materials, any on-site storage of fuel/oil, all storage tanks and all draw-off points will be bunded and located in a dedicated, secure area of the site. Provided that these requirements are adhered to and the site crew are trained in the appropriate refuelling techniques, it is not expected that there will be any fuel/oil waste generated at the site.

3.3.3 Invasive Species

Ecological habitat site surveys have been undertaken by Moore Group at this site and in the surrounding area as part of the site ecological assessment. This included walkover surveys of the entire site and the perimeter of the site. There were no Schedule 3 non-native invasive species were recorded during baseline surveys.

3.3.4 Other Known Hazardous Substances

Paints, glues, adhesives and other known hazardous substances will be stored in designated areas. They will generally be present in small volumes only and associated waste volumes generated will be kept to a minimum. Wastes will be stored in appropriate receptacles pending collection by an authorised waste contractor.

In addition, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) containing hazardous components, printer/toner cartridges and batteries (Lead, Ni-Cd or Mercury) may be generated from the temporary site offices during construction works. These wastes will be stored in appropriate receptacles in designated areas of the site pending collection by an authorised waste contractor.

3.4 MAIN CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE CATEGORIES

The main non-hazardous and hazardous waste streams that may typically be generated by the construction activities at the proposed site are presented in Table 1. The List of Waste code (also referred to as the European Waste code or EWC) for each waste stream is also shown.

Table 3.1 *Typical waste types generated and LoW codes*

Waste Material	List of Waste Code
Concrete, bricks, tiles, ceramics	17 01 01-03 & 07
Wood, glass and plastic	17 02 01-03
Treated wood, glass, plastic, containing hazardous substances	17-02-04*
Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products	17 03 01*, 02 & 03*
Metals (including their alloys) and cable	17 04 01-11
Soil and stones	17 05 03* & 04
Gypsum-based construction material	17 08 01* & 02

Waste Material	List of Waste Code
Paper and cardboard	20 01 01
Mixed C&D waste	17 09 04
Green waste	20 02 01
Electrical and electronic components	20 01 35 & 36
Batteries and accumulators	20 01 33 & 34
Liquid fuels	13 07 01-10
Chemicals (solvents, pesticides, paints, adhesives, detergents etc.)	20 01 13, 19, 27-30
Insulation materials	17 06 04
Organic (food) waste	20 01 08
Mixed Municipal Waste	20 03 01

** individual waste type may contain hazardous substances*

4.0 ESTIMATED WASTE ARISINGS

4.1 DEMOLITION WASTE GENERATION

No demolition will be required to facilitate the construction of the proposed development.

4.2 CONSTRUCTION WASTE GENERATION

The below Table 4.1 shows the breakdown of C&D waste types produced on a typical site based on data from the EPA *National Waste Reports, the GMIT*[13] and other research reports.

Table 4.1 *Waste materials generated on a typical Irish construction site*

Waste Types	%
Mixed C&D	33
Timber	28
Plasterboard	10
Metals	8
Concrete	6
Other	15
Total	100

An assessment has been undertaken to estimate the quantity of construction waste likely to be generated from the proposed development.

Table 4.2 below shows the estimated construction waste generation for the development based on the gross floor area of construction and other information available to date, along with indicative targets for management of the waste streams. The estimated on and off-site reuse, recycle and disposal rates for the main waste types (with the exception of soils and stones) are based on an average large-scale development waste generation rate per m^2, using the waste breakdown rates shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.2 *Predicted reuse, recycle and disposal rates for construction waste*

Waste Type	Tonnes	Reuse/Recovery		Recycle		Disposal	
		%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Mixed C&D Waste	44	10	4	80	35	10	4
Timber	37	40	15	55	21	5	2
Plasterboard	13	30	4	60	8	10	1
Metals	11	5	1	90	10	5	1
Concrete	8	30	2	65	5	5	0
Other (includes cabling, ducting, conduits, packaging and plastics)	20	20	4	60	12	20	4
Hazardous Waste	0.5	0	0	0	0	100	0.5
Total	**68**		**16**		**46**		**6.5**

In addition, as noted in Section 3.2, the quantity of excavated material that will be generated from the site clearance and the trench works has been estimated to be c. 12,045 m^3 of topsoil, subsoil and stones. It is expected that the majority of the excavated material will be removed on site.

It should be noted that until final materials and detailed construction methodologies have been confirmed, it is difficult to predict the construction waste that will be generated from the proposed works as the exact materials and quantities may be subject to some degree of change and variation during the construction process.

All waste arising during the construction phase will be transported off-site by an approved waste contractor holding a current waste collection permit. All waste arising requiring reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal off-site will be brought to facilities holding the appropriate COR, licence or permit, as required.

4.3 PROPOSED WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

4.3.1 Waste Management Options for Excavated Materials

The Waste Management Hierarchy states that the preferred option for waste management is prevention and minimisation of waste, followed by preparing for reuse and recycling/recovery, energy recovery (i.e. incineration) and, least favoured of all, disposal. Any excavations carried out will be required to facilitate construction works. However, it is currently proposed that all the excavated material will be reused on site and therefore will not require removal from site and therefore the preferred option of waste prevention is proposed for the excavated material.

In the event that any excavated material is removed off-site for reuse as a by-product (and not as a waste), it will be done in accordance with Article 27 of the *European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011*. Article 27 requires that certain conditions are met and that by-product decisions are made to the EPA via their online notification form. However, it is not currently anticipated that any excavated material will be removed offsite for reuse as a by-product. Similarly, if any soils/stones are imported onto the site from another construction site as a by-product, this will also be done in accordance with Article 27.

If any excavated material requires removal from site and is deemed to be a waste, then removal and reuse/recycling/ recovery/disposal of the material will be carried out in accordance with the *Waste Management Acts 1996 – 2011* as amended, the *Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007* as amended and the *Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007* as amended. The volume of waste removed will dictate whether a COR, permit or licence is required by the receiving waste facility. Once all available beneficial reuse options have been exhausted, the options of recycling and recovery at waste permitted and licensed sites will be considered.

In the unlikely event that contaminated material is encountered and subsequently classified as hazardous, this material will be stored separately to any non-hazardous material. It will require off-site treatment at a suitable facility or disposal abroad via Transfrontier Shipment of Wastes (TFS).

4.3.2 Waste Management Options for other Construction Wastes

Waste materials generated will be segregated on-site, where it is practical. Where the on-site segregation of certain wastes types is not practical, off-site segregation will be carried out. There will be skips and receptacles provided to facilitate segregation at source. All waste receptacles leaving site will be covered or enclosed. The appointed waste contractor will collect and transfer the wastes as receptacles are filled.

All waste arisings will be handled by an approved waste contractor holding a current waste collection permit. All waste arisings requiring reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal off-site will be transferred to a facility holding the appropriate COR, permit or licence, as required.

Mixed C&D waste (classified under the List of Waste code 17 09 04) is permitted for acceptance at a number of waste facilities in the region including Integrated Material Solutions landfill in north Dublin and a number of waste transfer stations.

Written records will be maintained by the contractor detailing the waste arising throughout the construction phase, the classification of each waste type, the contact details and waste collection permit number of all waste contractors who collect waste from the site and the end destination details for all waste removed and disposed offsite.

Dedicated storage containers will be provided for hazardous wastes which may arise such as batteries, paints, oils, chemicals etc., as required. The containers used for storing hazardous liquids will be appropriately bunded or will be stored on suitably sized spill pallets.

It should be noted that until the main contractor is appointed, it is not possible to provide information on the specific destinations of each waste stream. Prior to commencement construction of the proposed development and removal of any waste off-site, details of the proposed destination of each waste stream will be provided to the local authority.

The management of the main construction waste streams are detailed as follows:

Concrete Blocks, Bricks, Tiles & Ceramics

The majority of concrete blocks, bricks, tiles and ceramics generated as part of the construction works are expected to be clean, inert material and should be recycled, where possible.

Hard Plastic

As hard plastic is a highly recyclable material, much of the plastic generated will be primarily from material off-cuts. All recyclable plastic will be segregated and recycled, where possible.

Timber

Timber that is uncontaminated, i.e. free from paints, preservatives, glues etc., will be placed into a dedicated skip and recycled off-site. Clean timber is typically recycled as chipboard.

Metal

Metals will be segregated and stored in skips. Metal is highly recyclable and there are numerous companies that will accept these materials.

Plasterboard

Plasterboard from the construction phase will be stored in a separate skip, pending collection for recycling. The site manager and project engineers will ensure that oversupply of new plasterboard is carefully monitored to minimise waste.

Glass

Glass materials will be segregated for recycling, where possible.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) will be stored in dedicated covered cages/receptacles/pallets pending collection for recycling off site.

Other Recyclables

Where any other recyclable wastes such as cardboard and soft plastic are generated, these will be segregated at source into dedicated skips and removed offsite.

Non-Recyclable Waste

Construction waste which is not suitable for reuse or recovery, such as polystyrene, some plastics and some cardboards, will be placed in separate skips or other receptacles. Prior to removal from site, the non-recyclable waste skip/receptacle will be examined by a member of the waste team (see Section 7.0) to determine if recyclable materials have been placed in there by mistake. If this is the case, efforts will be made to determine the cause of the waste not being segregated correctly and recyclable waste will be removed and placed into the appropriate receptacle.

Hazardous Wastes

On-site storage of any hazardous wastes produced (i.e. contaminated soil in the unlikely event that it is encountered and/or waste fuels) will be kept to a minimum, with removal off-site organised on a regular basis. Storage of all hazardous wastes on-site will be undertaken so as to minimise exposure to on-site personnel and the public and to also minimise potential for environmental impacts. Hazardous wastes will be recovered, wherever possible, and failing this, disposed of appropriately.

4.4 TRACKING AND DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES FOR OFF-SITE WASTE

All waste will be documented prior to leaving the site. Waste will be weighed by the waste contractor, either by weighing mechanism on the truck or at the receiving facility. These waste records will be maintained on site by the contractor.

All movement of waste and the use of waste contractors will be undertaken in accordance with the Waste Management Acts 1996 – 2011 as amended, Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 as amended and Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007 as amended. This includes the requirement for all waste contractors to have a waste collection permit issued by the NWCPO. The nominated project Waste Manager will maintain a copy of all waste collection permits on-site.

If the waste is being transported to another site, a copy of the Local Authority COR, waste permit or EPA Waste/IE Licence for that site will be provided to the nominated project Waste Manager. If the waste is being shipped abroad, a copy of the TFS document will be obtained from Dublin City Council (as the relevant authority on behalf of all local authorities in Ireland) and kept on-site along with details of the final destination (permits, licences etc.). A receipt from the final destination of the material will be kept as part of the on-site waste management records.

If any surplus soil or stone is being removed from the site for reuse on another construction site as a by-product, this will need to be done in accordance with Article 27 of the *EC (Waste Directive) Regulations, 2011*. Similarly, if any soil or stone are imported onto the site from another construction site as a by-product, this will also be done in accordance with Article 27. It is not currently envisaged the Article 27 will be used for this development.

All information will be entered in a waste management recording system to be maintained on site.

5.0 ESTIMATED COST OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

An outline of the costs associated with different aspects of waste management is provided below. The total cost of construction waste management will be measured and will take into account handling costs, storage costs, transportation costs, revenue from rebates and disposal costs.

5.1 REUSE

By reusing materials on site, there will be a reduction in the transport and offsite recycling/recovery/disposal costs associated with the requirement for a waste contractor to take the material away to landfill.

Clean and inert excavated material which cannot be reused on site may be used as capping material for landfill sites, or for the reinstatement of quarries, etc. as previously discussed. This material is often taken free of charge for such purposes, reducing final waste disposal costs. However, it is not currently anticipated that there will be surplus excavated material.

5.2 RECYCLING

Salvageable metals will earn a rebate which can be offset against the costs of collection and transportation of the skips. Clean uncontaminated cardboard and certain hard plastics can also be recycled. Waste contractors will typically charge less to take segregated wastes, such as recyclable waste, from a site than mixed waste streams.

5.3 DISPOSAL

Landfill charges in the Eastern-Midlands region are currently at around €130-150 per tonne (which includes a €75 per tonne landfill levy specified in the *Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015*. In addition to disposal costs, waste contractors will also charge a fee for provision and collection of skips.

Collection of segregated construction waste usually costs less than municipal waste. Specific C&D waste contractors take the waste off-site to a registered, permitted or licensed facility and, where possible, remove salvageable items from the waste stream before disposing of the remainder to landfill.

6.0 TRAINING PROVISIONS

A member of the construction team will be appointed as the Waste Manager to ensure commitment, operational efficiency and accountability during the construction phase of the project.

6.1 WASTE MANAGER TRAINING AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The nominated Waste Manager will be given responsibility and authority to select a waste team if required, i.e. members of the site crew that will aid him/her in the organisation, operation and recording of the waste management system implemented on site. The Waste Manager will have overall responsibility to oversee, record and provide feedback to the Project Manager on everyday waste management at the site. Authority will be given to the Waste Manager to delegate responsibility to subcontractors, where necessary, and to coordinate with suppliers, service providers and sub-contractors to prioritise waste prevention and material salvage.

The Waste Manager will be trained in how to set up and maintain a record keeping system, how to perform an audit and how to establish targets for waste management on site. The Waste Manager will also be trained in the best methods for segregation and storage of recyclable materials, have information on the materials that can be reused on site and be knowledgeable in how to implement this C&D WMP.

6.2 SITE CREW TRAINING

Training of the site crew is the responsibility of the Waste Manager and, as such, a waste training program should be organised. A basic awareness course will be held for all site crew to outline the C&D WMP and to detail the segregation of waste materials at source. This may be incorporated with other site training needs such as general site induction, health and safety awareness and manual handling.

This basic course will describe the materials to be segregated, the storage methods and the location of the waste storage areas. A sub-section on hazardous wastes will be incorporated into the training program and the particular dangers of each hazardous waste will be explained.

7.0 RECORD KEEPING

Records should be kept for all waste material which leaves the site, either for reuse on another site, recycling or disposal. A recording system will be put in place to record the waste arising's on site.

A waste tracking log should be used to track each waste movement from the site. On exit from the site the waste collection vehicle driver should stop at the site office and sign out as a visitor and provide the security personnel or waste manager with a waste docket (or WTF for hazardous waste) for the waste load collected. At this time, the security personnel should complete and sign the Waste Tracking Register with the following information:

- Date
- Time
- Waste Contractor
- Company waste contractor appointed by e.g. Contractor or subcontractor name
- Collection Permit No.
- Vehicle Reg.
- Driver Name
- Docket No.
- Waste Type
- EWC/LoW

The waste transfer dockets will be transferred to the site waste manager on a weekly basis and can be placed in the Waste Tracking Log file. This information will be forwarded onto the SDCC Waste Regulation Unit when requested.

Alternatively, each subcontractor that has engaged their own waste contractor will be required to maintain a similar waste tracking log with the waste dockets/WTF maintained on file and available for inspection on site by the main contractor as required.

A copy of the Waste Collection Permits, CORs, Waste Facility Permits and Waste Licences will be maintained on site at all times. Subcontractors who have engaged their own waste contractors, should provide the main contractor with a copy of the waste collection permits and COR/permit/licence for the receiving waste facilities and maintain a copy on file available for inspection on site as required.

8.0 OUTLINE WASTE AUDIT PROCEDURE

8.1 RESPONSIBILITY FOR WASTE AUDIT

The appointed waste manager will be responsible for conducting a waste audit at the site during the C&D phase of the development.

8.2 REVIEW OF RECORDS AND IDENTIFICATION OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

A review of all the records for the waste generated and transported off-site should be undertaken mid-way through the project. If waste movements are not accounted for, the reasons for this should be established in order to see if and why the record keeping system has not been maintained. The waste records will be compared with the established recovery/reuse/recycling targets for the site.

Each material type will be examined, in order to see where the largest percentage waste generation is occurring. The waste management methods for each material type will be reviewed in order to highlight how the targets can be achieved.

Upon completion of the C&D phase, a final report will be prepared, summarising the outcomes of waste management processes adopted and the total recycling/reuse/recovery figures for the development.

9.0 CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT BODIES

9.1 LOCAL AUTHORITY

Once the main contractor has been appointed and prior to removal of any waste materials offsite, details of the proposed destination of each waste stream will be provided to the local authority for their approval.

The local authority will also be consulted, as required, throughout the construction phase in order to ensure that all available waste reduction, reuse and recycling opportunities are identified and utilised and that compliant waste management practices are carried out.

9.2 RECYCLING/SALVAGE COMPANIES

Companies that specialise in C&D waste management will be contacted to determine their suitability for engagement. Where a waste contractor is engaged, each company will be audited in order to ensure that relevant and up-to-date waste collection permits and facility COR/permits/licences are held. In addition, information regarding individual construction materials will be obtained, including the feasibility of recycling each material, the costs of recycling/reclamation, the means by which the wastes will be collected and transported off-site and the recycling/reclamation process each material will undergo off site.

10.0 REFERENCES

1 Waste Management Act 1996 (No. 10 of 1996) as amended 2001 (No. 36 of 2001), 2003 (No. 27 of 2003) and 2011 (No. 20 of 2011). Subordinate and associated legislation includes:

- European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 126 of 2011) as amended 2011 (S.I. No. 323 of 2011)
- Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 (S.I No. 820 of 2007) as amended 2008 (S.I. No. 87 of 2008) and 2016 (S.I. No. 24 of 2016)
- Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 821 of 2007) as amended 2008 (S.I. No. 86 of 2008), 2014 (S.I. No. 310 and S.I. No. 546 of 2014) and 2015 (S.I. No. 198 of 2015)
- Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No. 185 of 2000) as amended 2004 (S.I. No. 395 of 2004) and 2010 (S.I. No. 350 of 2010)
- Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. No. 137 of 1997) as amended 1998 (S.I. No. 164 of 1998), 2001 (S.I. No. 356 of 2002) and 2011 (S.I. No. 126 and No. 192 of 2011)
- Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015)
- European Communities (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014)
- Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 508 of 2009) as amended 2015 (S.I. No. 190 of 2015)
- European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 191 of 2015)
- European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 282 of 2014) as amended 2015 (S.I. No. 542 of 2015)
- European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014)
- European Union (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 283 of 2014) as amended 2014 (S.I. No. 349 of 2014) and 2015 (S.I. No. 347 of 2015)
- Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998 (S.I. No. 163 of 1998) as amended 2000 (S.I. No. 73 of 2000)
- Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 419 of 2007) as amended by European Communities (Shipments of Hazardous Waste exclusively within Ireland) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 324 of 2011)
- The European Communities (Trans frontier Shipment of Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1988 (S.I. No. 248 of 1988) o European Union (Properties of Waste Which Render It Hazardous) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 233 of 2015)

2 Environmental Protection Act 1992 (Act No. 7 of 1992) as amended by the Protection of the Environment Act 2003 (Act No. 27 and S.I. No. 413 of 2003) and amended by the Planning and Development Act 2000 (Act No. 30 of 2000) as amended.

3 Litter Pollution Act 1997 (Act No. 12 of 1997) as amended by the Litter Pollution Regulations 1999 (S.I. No. 359 of 1999) and Protection of the Environment Act 2003, as amended.

4 Eastern-Midlands Waste Region, Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021 (2015).

5 Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG), Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects, (2006).

6 FÁS and the Construction Industry Federation (CIF), Construction and Demolition Waste Management – a handbook for Contractors and Site Managers, (2002).

7 Department of Environment and Local Government (DoELG) Waste Management – Changing Our Ways, A Policy Statement (1998).

8 Forum for the Construction Industry, Recycling of Construction and Demolition Waste (1999).

9 Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment (DCCAE), Waste Action Plan for the Circular Economy - Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025 (Sept 2020).

10 Fingal County Council (FCC), Development Plan 2017-2023 (2017). https://www.fingal.ie/fingal-development-plan-2017-2023

11 Council Decision 2003/33/EC, establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills pursuant to Article 16 of and Annex II to Directive 1999/31/EC.

12 EPA, Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous (2015)

13 EPA and Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology (GMIT), EPA Research Report 146 – A Review of Design and Construction Waste Management Practices in Selected Case Studies – Lessons Learned (2015).