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3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Proposed Development

3.1.1 It is proposed that the site will have four main functions as follows:

- Civic Amenity Facility
- Deposit area/depot for Dublin City Council street cleansing vehicles
- Storage area for waste electrical and electronic equipment
- Construction and demolition rubble / bulky goods deposit area

3.1.2 The site will cover an entire area of ca. 11,053m² and will include a number of distinct areas as follows:

- General civic amenity and green waste deposit area – ca. 4,412m²
- The waste electrical and electronic equipment storage area - ca. 435m²
- Construction/demolition deposit area – ca. 985m²
- DCC Street Cleansing deposit area – ca. 1,010m²
- Remainder (entrance road and entrance area) – ca. 4,211m²

3.1.3 The proposed design of the overall site can be seen in the Site Layout Drawing 24014-001. Two small offices will be provided on site as shown in the layout drawing. The proposed design for these buildings is shown on Drawing 23014-003.

Site Access

3.1.4 There is currently no formal road entrance to the site. The proposed site access will be from Kylemore Park West, see Plates 3.1 and 3.2 and Drawing 24014-002.

Plate 3.1: Proposed Site Entrance



Proposed Site Entrance

Plate 3.2: View North up Kylemore Park West



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Traffic

- 3.1.5 The classes of vehicle using the proposed facility during operational hours will be as follows:
- Private vehicles using the civic amenity site and green waste deposit facility;
 - Limited number of private vehicles using the designated C&D rubble bulky goods deposit area
 - DCC street cleansing vehicles depositing in Street Cleansing area.
 - Service vehicles collecting civic amenity / recyclable materials from the CA site (e.g. skip lorries, hook lift vehicles)
 - Service vehicles collecting bulked waste electrical and electronic equipment
 - Service vehicles collecting compacted street sweepings/litter from DCC street cleansing area
 - Service Vehicles collecting bulked construction/demolition waste
 - Service vehicles collecting compacted green waste from the Green Waste deposit area
 - Staff vehicles
- 3.1.6 Details of the impact of traffic in the vicinity of the proposed site are included in Section 5.0 of this EIS.
- 3.1.7 On-site traffic will be controlled primarily by the design and layout of the site, along with signage, road markings, barriers and verbal instructions from staff.

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3.2 Operation of the Civic Amenity (CA) Facility

- 3.2.1 A key element of the proposed development will be the facility to allow members of the public to dispose of domestic recyclable materials and Civic Amenity bulky wastes in a responsible environmentally friendly manner. This area will be a flat yard/floor area with appropriate receptacles for the collection of acceptable waste materials. Based on current experience with Civic Amenity sites in the Dublin region the materials to be accepted will include a combination of the materials listed below. A Civic Amenity Facility charging system will be in force and the facility will require a licence from the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) before it commences operation.
- 3.2.2 Existing Civic Amenity sites have successfully collected and established markets for the following recyclable materials:
- Green, brown and clear glass jars and bottles
 - Paper and cardboard
 - Ferrous and non-ferrous metals (including beverage cans)
 - Plastics (PET, HDPE, plastic film)
 - Textiles and clothing
 - Batteries (car and domestic)
 - Fluorescent tubes (domestic)
 - Mobile phones and batteries
- 3.2.3 Civic Amenity/bulky waste is the type of waste that cannot be easily collected in the course of normal domestic collections because of size or composition or it is difficult to dispose of. This type of waste may include some recyclable elements, which can be bulked up for further treatment or otherwise disposed of safely. This type of waste includes:
- Bulky waste – typically furniture (brown goods), mattresses, carpets, timber products or household DIY waste.
 - DIY materials – rubble/soil, timber, scrap metal
 - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
 - White goods – refrigerators, freezers, washing machines etc.
 - Household electronic goods – TVs, computers, screens, stereos
 - Household chemical waste (e.g. paint, bleach, batteries, fluorescent tubes)
 - Waste oil
 - Household electronic goods – TV's, computers, screens, hard drives, stereos
- 3.2.4 Green Waste - includes cuttings from gardens including trees, branches, clippings, hedges and grass.

Layout/ Material Storage

3.2.5 The facility layout is designed to ensure optimised site access and egress and on-site traffic flow. This is impacted greatly by the sequence of the waste receptacles on the site. The receptacles will therefore be arranged in a logical sequence, designed to be easy for the public to use whilst maximising materials recovery. The approximate sequence in which the waste would be deposited and storage arrangements are as follows:

1. Household priority waste: to ensure that it can be removed from the waste brought to the site at the earliest possible stage. Household priority wastes e.g. old paint tins, will be deposited to dedicated storage containers e.g. chemstore, double skinned tank.
2. Bulky goods / white goods: bulky goods should be segregated at an early stage and with assistance from operatives on the site if necessary. Bulky wastes will be deposited to large Ro-Ro containers, these wastes will be bulked on site and disposed of (this service is largely to reduce fly-tipping of these materials).
3. DIY materials (rubble/soil, timber, scrap metal): as with bulky waste and white goods, these are typically brought to the site on trailers or vans. So by locating the drop off points for this waste early in the sequence it ensures that vehicles with trailers are partially segregated from cars using the site.
4. Dry recyclables (paper, cans, glass, textiles, plastics): These are located close to each other so that cars need only stop once in the drop-off lane to deposit segregated materials in the appropriate receptacles which will be removed from the site for recycling. This area can have a dedicated traffic lane or 'fast drop-off' section to ease potential traffic congestion.
5. General bulky waste: The receptacle for this waste, usually a skip or ISO container, accepts the waste which cannot be readily segregated at an earlier stage in the sequence.
6. Green Waste: The deposit area for this waste will be located adjacent to the Civic Amenity Facility in a separate area designated specifically for green waste which will be compacted in dedicated containers before being shipped off site for further processing. This area will be accessible only from the on site CA area of the facility – ref. Drawing 24014-001.

Site Management and Servicing

3.2.6 To ensure correct segregation of materials all receptacles and waste deposit areas will have clear signs indicating what materials should be deposited in them. These signs will describe the material acceptable in both words and pictorially where possible. If appropriate, signs will also indicate waste types that are not acceptable in a particular receptacle or area, e.g. green waste must not include any plastic.

3.2.7 All waste deposited will be removed from the site for further processing. The site layout has been designed to accommodate vehicles which will come on site to remove the waste. Typically these vehicles will visit the site during normal operational hours and to minimise disruption to the operation of the site, and the potential safety risk they cause to users, all waste being collected will be contained in receptacles which are suitable for lifting or emptying directly on to the collection vehicle. These containers will include:

- Modular banks, each for a separate material e.g. green glass
- Eurobins (1200 litre wheeled bins)
- Enclosed and open skips
- Ro-Ro Containers (fully enclosed and open)
- Static/ mobile compactor containers / units

Dublin City Council Street Cleansing Deposit Area

- 3.2.8 This area will be used by Dublin City Council street cleansing vehicles for the deposit of street cleansing waste collected in the area. The main vehicles depositing in this area will be small vans used for servicing litter bins (e.g. Dynas, Reliants, Piaggios) and street sweeping trucks (e.g. Johnsons). The contents will be deposited to a compactor located in this area. Any leachate from the compactor will drain to a silt trap before discharge to the foul sewer.

Waste electrical and electronic equipment storage Area

- 3.2.9 This area will be solely used for the bulk storage of waste electrical and electronic equipment before it is exported for reprocessing. Items collected at the Civic Amenity (CA) Facility and from other CA facilities in the Dublin City area will be stored at this site prior to being moved off site for further processing and proper disposal.

Deposit Area for Construction/Demolition (C&D) and Bulky Wastes

- 3.2.10 This area within the site will be used by 8-10 members of the Travelling Community resident in Labre Park, who are engaged in the collection of C&D rubble and household bulky waste.

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3.3 Waste Quantities

3.3.1 The estimated annual quantity of incoming material for each major waste category is as follows:

Waste Type	Quantity per Annum
CA Recyclables/ Household Bulky Waste	6,000 tonnes
Green Waste	10,000 tonnes
Street cleansing Waste	10,000 tonnes
C&D and Bulky Waste	6,000 tonnes
Total tonnage	32,000 tonnes
Waste electrical and electronic equipment	2,000 tonnes

3.4 Opening Hours

3.4.1 The CA site will be operational during the following hours:

Summer

- 7.00 a.m. – 8.00 p.m. Monday to Friday
- 8.30 a.m. – 5.00 p.m. Saturday

Winter

- 7.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Monday to Friday
- 8.30 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. Saturday

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3.5 Other Details

Plant and Equipment

3.5.1 Plant and equipment at this site will consist primarily of:

- Compactors and containers located in the green waste for the compaction of this material before movement off site for further processing.
- Compactors and containers for the compaction of street cleansing waste before movement of site for disposal.
- Front-end loaders will be used for general movement of material on the site particularly the construction and demolition waste and the green waste. The height of the overhead cables will be taken into consideration when selecting equipment for this application.
- Various skips and other containers for the collection of recyclables and bulky waste prior to the movement of site for further processing or disposal as applicable.
- Weighbridge for monitoring the quantities on site as appropriate.
- Other mobile and static equipment may be required from time to time to deal with different waste streams and volumes.
- Various waste handling vehicles for loading / unloading containers.

Security

3.5.2 The following security features will be put in place:

- Palisade or other secure boundaries around the entire site – where appropriate.
- It will be possible to independently secure each of the five areas on the site so that any one or all of them can be rendered inaccessible at any time even if the main site entrance is open.
- A Gate Office will be situated close to the site entrance. An additional office will be located within the Civic Amenity Facility area.
- Deposition of material in all areas will be supervised and the removal of material (scavenging) from the site will be prohibited.
- Installation of closed circuit television CCTV (for daytime visibility of areas of the site which are not clearly visible from the site office and/or night time visibility of the site).
- The use of security lighting during the hours of darkness.
- Appropriate use of traffic barriers and gates.
- If required, further security measures will be taken as appropriate.

3.5.3 In addition, site management will be required to implement appropriate security training and procedures for staff on site.

Fire Control Systems

3.5.4 All employees working at the facility will be trained in the proper procedures to be followed in the event of a fire at the site. All site buildings will require a fire certificate from the local fire officer before they can be used. This will mean that the gatehouse and other offices will have adequate fire fighting equipment (fire blankets and extinguishers) at the site. After construction of the facility has been carried out a fire risk assessment will be carried out on external areas of the site i.e. green waste reception area and Civic Amenity Facility building can be used.

Safety

- 3.5.5 Safety considerations are of paramount importance on a site such as this where members of the public must not be exposed to any undue risk of injury. To achieve this, the layout and design of the facility will include appropriate safety features in common with other CA sites. As with safety in any operation a full risk assessment must be carried out by the site management and appropriate controls then put in place and enforced.

ESB Power Lines

- 3.5.6 The site is traversed by two 110kV overhead power lines and one 220KV power line. There are also a number of pylons carrying these lines located on the proposed site. Ref. Drawing 24014-001.
- 3.5.7 To ensure any safety matters related to the pylons and power lines have been fully considered the ESB and ESBI Engineering Ltd, have been consulted in relation to the proposed development. Site layout drawings, details of the proposed facility operations and on site vehicle operating heights have been provided for review. Meetings have been held on site with Alan Brown (Lines Supervisor - Inchicore) and Robert Arthur – Engineer (ESBI), Stephen Court, 18/21 St. Stephen's Green. A meeting between ESBI, (Andrew O'Connell – Consultant and Peadar de hOra – Consultant), DCC and their main consultants (Patel Tonra Ltd.) was also held to review and clarify requirements related to the site.
- 3.5.8 In relation to electromagnetic radiation and its potential impact on human health, various studies have been conducted. These studies indicate that no health risks from power-frequency electric and magnetic fields, at levels to which people are exposed in the environment, have been established. The findings of some of these studies are summarised in a booklet published by the ESB entitled "Electric and Magnetic fields in the Environment".
- 3.5.9 The Health and Safety Authority have been consulted (John Harrington at Health and Safety Authority – Head Office, 10 Hogan Place, Dublin 2) in relation to the location of the proposed facility under the high voltage power lines. This organisation holds the same position as the ESB in relation to the impact of electromagnetic radiation on human health. Comment was also made on the normal restrictions which would apply to the working height and safety consideration regarding machinery working under such conditions. They had no further comments to make nor did they request a meeting or to see any site drawings.

Sewerage Details

- 3.5.10 A mains foul sewer transacts the site. Foul sewage from the site offices and drainage of any leachate which arises in the Street cleansing deposit area will be connected to the mains system.
- 3.5.11 Surface water will be drained through an oil interceptor and silt trap into the Gallenstown stream.
- 3.5.12 See Drawing 24014-003 for the proposed foul and surface water drainage system fro the site.

Water Supply

- 3.5.13 A mains water supply runs along Labre Park in an east-west direction at a maximum distance of 40m from the proposed site. Water for use on the site will be taken from the mains water supply. See Drawing 24013-003.

EPA Waste Licence

3.5.14 Dublin City Council will apply to the Environmental Protection Agency for a Waste Licence to operate the Labre Park facility. The licence will be applied for under the Third and Fourth Schedules of the Protection of the Environment Act, 2003 and any application to the Agency will be prepared in compliance with the Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2004.

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4.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

4.1 Human Beings

Introduction

4.1.1 Human Beings clearly comprise a pivotal element of the 'environment' and any potential impact on their status by the proposed Civic Amenity Facility must therefore be comprehensively assessed. The principal concern is to ensure that Human Beings do not experience significant unacceptable diminution in aspects of 'quality of life' as a consequence of both the construction and the operation of the proposed development. This section of the EIS has been prepared with a view to examining the impacts, which the proposed Scheme will have on:

- Population
- Employment
- Amenities
- Health and Safety

4.1.2 The impacts of other aspects of the development on Human Beings such as traffic, noise, odour, air quality and visual / landscape are dealt with separately in Sections 5, 6, 9 and 11 of this report.

Receiving Environment

4.1.3 The site is located in the Labre Park, Ballyfermot, Dublin 12 in the administrative area of Dublin City Council. It is located within the District Electoral Division (DED) of Kylemore. Table 4.1 below illustrates the population changes that have occurred within the State, County Dublin and in the Kylemore and surrounding DEDs.

4.1.4 Between 1991 and 2002, the population of County Dublin increased by 9.5%. This percentage rate of growth compares with a figure of 11.1% for the state as a whole over the same period. In the same period, the population of Dublin City grew by 3.6%.

4.1.5 This relatively low growth rate within Dublin City compared with the growth rate of both County Dublin and the State as a whole reflects the increasing trend that has developed over the last decade to move outside the city where house prices are cheaper. It also reflects the decreasing amount of land available within the city for residential development.

4.1.6 Within the DEDs surrounding Labre Park, the population growth rates are lower than that of the state and County Dublin. In Kylemore, the population of the area has fallen by 12.7% over the last 11 years.

4.1.7 Overall the population in Kylemore and the other DEDs around Labre Park has fallen from 18,769 in 1991 to 16,274 in 2002, a decrease of 13.3% over the last 11 years.

Table 4.1: Total Population and Percentage Change in Population 1991, 1996 and 2002

Area	Total Population			% Change		
	1991	1996	2002	'91-'96	'96-02	'91-'02
State	3,525,716	3,626,087	3,917,203	+2.8	+8.0	+11.1
County Dublin	1,025,034	1,058,264	1,122,821	+3.2	+6.1	+9.5
Dublin City Council	478,389	481,854	495,781	+0.7	+2.9	+3.6
Kylemore	3212	3065	2805	-4.6	-8.5	-12.7
Cherry Orchard C	4274	3941	3728	-7.8	-5.5	-12.8
Cherry Orchard B	3308	3049	2918	-7.8	-4.3	-11.8
Decies	3630	3264	2933	-10.1	-11.1	-19.2
Inchicore A	2248	2145	2041	-4.6	-4.8	-9.2
Inchicore B	2097	1983	1849	-5.5	-6.8	-11.8

Source: Census of Population 1991, 1996 and 2002

Household Size

- 4.1.8 Census population trends indicate that the average household size in Ireland is experiencing a gradual decline over time. Between 1986 and 1996, the national average household size fell from 3.6 to 3.2 per household. In 2002 the national average household size had fallen to 2.9. The Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) estimates that by the year 2011, the average household size in the state will be 1.98. The process is more pronounced in Urban Areas such as Dublin, whereby modest population growth is accompanied by rapid new household formation.
- 4.1.9 The 2002 Census of population enumerated 379,372 households in County Dublin, housing the county population of 1,085,143, giving an average household size of 2.9 persons, equal to the national average. Within the Kylemore district area, household sizes are in keeping with the national average at 2.9 persons per household.

Age Profiles

- 4.1.10 Two principal factors are examined in the analysis of age profiles of the population of the receiving environment: the dependant population, i.e. those persons within the 0-14 and 65+ age cohorts and the percentage of the population within the working age group, i.e. in the 15-64 year cohorts.

Dependant Age Cohorts

- 4.1.11 In 1996, the percentage of the national population within the 0-14 age cohort had fallen over three percentage points to 24%. The figure for the 65+ cohort was 11.1%. In 2002, the percentage of the population of the state in the 0-14 age cohort has fallen to 21.12%, while the 65+ cohort revealed a figure of 11.1%.
- 4.1.12 In 2002, the corresponding populations for the DEDs surrounding around Labre Park are shown in table 5.2. The population demographics differ from Inchicore A and B compared to the other DEDs near Kylemore. The Inchicore DEDs percentage of population in the 0-14 cohort is significantly less than the national average and the percentage of population in the 65+ cohort is significantly higher than the national average.

- 4.1.13 Kylemore, Cherry Orchard B, C and Decies population demographics are comparable to the state average with population percentages in the 0-14 cohort of 22.9% and 65+ cohort of 12.3%.
- 4.1.14 Inchicore is a well-established residential area, its population demographics (table 4.2) represent a common trend where large families have grown up and left the family home. Inchicore has a below average 0-14 cohort of 15.3% and high 65+ cohort of 18.1%.

Table 4.2: Population demographics in areas surrounding Labre Park in 2002

Years	Kylemore	Inchicore A	Inchicore B	Cherry Orchard C	Cherry Orchard B	Decies
0-14	21.5%	11.4%	19.3%	31.0%	20.4%	18.9%
15-24	15.2%	14.3%	13.7%	25.2%	17.8%	18.0%
25-44	26.6%	31.9%	27.0%	25.9%	26.4%	26.3%
45-64	19.3%	23.2%	22.9%	15.4%	19.0%	24.0%
65+	17.4%	19.2%	17.1%	2.5%	16.4%	12.8%

Source: Census of Population 2002

Working Age Cohorts

- 4.1.15 2002 Census Age Profile data for the state shows the percentage of the population within the working age groups to be 67.7% an increase of 2.7% on the 1996 census. The corresponding figure for DEDs around Labre Park was 65.4%.

Summary

- 4.1.16 The area around Labre Park (Kylemore and surrounding DEDs) has experienced a population decrease over the last 11 years, which could be attributed to decreased family sizes and children growing up and leaving the family home.
- 4.1.17 There are future developments proposed in the Ballyfermot and Cherry Orchard area. There is circa 200 units development of affordable housing under construction on the Sarsfield Rd and Dublin City Council have purchased land in Cherry Orchard to provide a significant number of new housing developments in the Cherry Orchard area. These future developments are likely to increase the population in the Ballyfermot and Cherry Orchard region.

Characteristics of the Proposal: Human Beings

- 4.1.18 The proposal is for the construction of a new Civic Amenity Facility in Labre Park, Ballyfermot, Dublin 12. The proposed new development will cover an entire area of ca. 11,053m². The majority of the site is in the ownership of Dublin City Council with the remainder being gained from Thorntons Recycling these lands will be transferred into DCC ownership before the site is developed.
- 4.1.19 The Civic Amenity Facility will accommodate a major facility for the recovery of domestic recyclables, of domestic materials and a disposal plant for bulky household waste, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and priority wastes. It will also accommodate a green waste deposit area, a street cleansing deposit area for Dublin City Council (DCC) vehicles, a waste electrical and electronic equipment storage area and a waste deposit area for the controlled disposal of construction /demolition wastes.

- 4.1.20 As part of the redevelopment of Labre Park, Dublin City Council are proposing to construct a number of new social housing and a community centre for the travelling community. This will include 11 new housing units and 11 halting sites. These will be situated on the northern boundary of Labre Park.

Potential Impact of the Proposal: Human Beings

- 4.1.21 4.1.22 The proposed site development and the associated access may have some impact on the existing community centre. The impact on the community centre will depend on the phasing of construction of the new community centre in Labre Park. Any adverse impact on the existing centre will be temporary.
- 4.1.22 The proposed site development will have some impact on the area of land (in DCC ownership) to the side of number 23 Labre Park to allow for a new access to the proposed site. This is being addressed by the DCC Housing Department and the occupier has no objection to the proposed facility.
- 4.1.23 The construction of the Civic Amenity Facility in Labre Park will have no perceivable negative impact on the population structure or demography of residents in the area. The population in the environs of the development site will experience a slight level of temporary disturbance and inconvenience due to construction activity.
- 4.1.24 Impacts, if any, upon population and demography as a result of the construction of the Civic Amenity Facility in Labre Park will be positive. The new scheme would provide the surrounding population with a proper system for the disposal/recycling of household recyclables, non-recyclables and bulky waste (and certain items of priority waste) and also green waste.
- 4.1.25 Labre Park has been subject to large-scale illegal dumping "fly tipping" for many years. The new proposed facility will be operating a 'bring site', accepting Civic Amenity waste, which should reduce the incidence of 'fly tipping' in the Labre Park vicinity, Ballyfermot and the Dublin Region by providing a convenient alternative. Additionally, by facilitating recycling through the effective segregation waste streams, dependence on landfill will be reduced.

'Do Nothing' Impact: Human Beings

- 4.1.26 Under a 'Do Nothing' Scenario, the "fly tipping" or illegal dumping, anti social behaviour, fires etc. will most likely continue in Labre Park causing nuisance to local residents and commercial premises.
- 4.1.27 Under a 'Do Nothing' Scenario, development plan policies and objectives in respect of the wider waste management strategy for the Dublin region would be more difficult to deliver.

Remedial or Reductive Measures

- 4.1.28 No remedial or reductive measures are proposed, as the development will have no perceivable negative impact on the population structure or demography of residents in the area.

Predicted Impact of the Proposal

- 4.1.29 The actual impact will be the same as the potential impact.

Monitoring

- 4.1.30 No post-development monitoring of population will be necessary as a result of this development.

Reinstatement

- 4.1.31 No reinstatement will be required.

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4.2 Employment

Receiving Environment

- 4.2.1 The Ballyfermot Area is well served by schools, commercial premises, and retail outlets. There are a number of small to medium industrial premises located near to Labre Park. As a result there is good employment opportunities within and around the area.

Potential Impacts of the Development

- 4.2.2 The potential impacts associated with the proposed development in direct employment terms is largely confined to the construction phase of the project when the development of the new scheme will generate direct and indirect employment over the estimated 8-12 month construction period.
- 4.2.3 It is expected that 5-8 staff will be employed in the operation of the Civic Amenity Facility. In addition to this there will be plant operators and site managers. A number of new permanent jobs will be created as a direct result of the proposed development.

'Do Nothing' Impact

- 4.2.4 For this proposal, a 'do-nothing' impact would be that employment opportunities during the construction phase and operational phase of the project would not be generated.

Remedial or Reductive Measures

- 4.2.5 No remedial or reductive measures are proposed, as the development will be entirely beneficial in employment terms.

Predicted Impact of the Proposal

- 4.2.6 The actual impact will be the same as the potential impact. The facilities proposed will generate both full time and part time employment during the construction phase and approximately 5-8 full time jobs once operational.

Monitoring

- 4.2.7 No post-development monitoring of employment will be necessary with this development.

Reinstatement

- 4.2.8 No reinstatement will be required.

4.3 Amenities

Existing Environment

- 4.3.1 The Ballyfermot community is well served with amenities. There is a community centre located north of Labre Park, schools, libraries, sportsclub, health centres etc. The nearest amenity park to Kylemore is Le Fanu Park, locally known as "the Lawns" (named after the writer Sheridan Le Fanu), which covers an area of 16.75 hectares. The park was developed in the late 1950s. It has 8 soccer pitches, tennis courts and changing room facilities.
- 4.3.2 The existing site (11,0530m²) is not of significance for present amenity use. There are a number of horses grazing on the site. The area of land proposed for the development of the Civic Amenity Facility has a number of power pylons on it and has been subject to extensive "fly tipping" or illegal dumping.
- 4.3.3 The residential area of Labre Park, i.e. the northern section of Labre Park, where proposed new residential housing will be constructed is zoned as Z1 in the 1999 Dublin Development Plan. Z1 is classed as an area to "protect, provide and improve residential amenities".

Zone	Permissible Uses (according to 1999 Dublin Development Plan)
Z1	Buildings for the health, safety and welfare of the public, Childcare facility, Community facility, Education (excluding a night-time use), Embassy, Enterprise centre, Halting site, Home-based economic activity, Medical and related consultants, Neighbourhood shop, Open space, Park and ride facility, Place of public worship, Public service installation, Residential, Training centre.

- 4.3.4 Labre Park (with the exception of the northern section designated Z1) where the proposed Civic Amenity Facility is designated Zone 7. Zone 7 is classed as an area "to provide for the protection and creation of industrial uses and facilitate opportunities for employment creation.

Zone	Permissible Uses (according to 1999 Dublin Development Plan)
Z7	ATM, Boarding kennel, Betting office, Chemical processing and storage, Childcare facility, Civic and amenity/recycling centre, Enterprise centre, Garage (motor repair), General industrial uses, Heavy vehicle park, Household fuel depot, Incinerator, Light industry, Outdoor poster advertising, Park and ride facility, Petrol station, Port-related industries and facilities, Public house, Public service installation, Scrapyard, Shop (neighbourhood), Small-scale manufacturing, Storage depots (open), Support offices ancillary to primary use, Training centre, Transfer stations, Transport depot, Warehousing.

Characteristics of the Proposal

- 4.3.5 The proposal is for the construction of a new Civic Amenity Facility in Labre Park, Ballyfermot, Dublin 12. The proposed new development will cover an entire area of ca. 11,053m².

Domestic Recyclable Materials	Examples:	Description of disposal
Recyclables	Glass, paper, plastics.	Recyclables will be deposited to dedicated receptacles before removed from site for recycling
Bulky Wastes	Carpets, furniture, white goods	Bulky wastes will be deposited to large Ro-Ro containers, these wastes will be bulked on site and disposed of (this service is largely to reduce fly-tipping of these materials)
Household Priority Wastes	Paint cans, old bleach bottles, waste oils	Household Priority wastes will be deposited to dedicated storage containers e.g. chem.-store, double skinned tank
Green waste	Cuttings from gardens including trees, branches, clippings, hedges and grass.	Green waste will be deposited at a reception area in the dedicated green waste area mainly by members of the public, and will then be compacted in dedicated containers before being shipped off site for further processing

4.3.6

It is proposed as part of the redevelopment of Labre Park, a number of new social housing and a community centre will be constructed in Labre Park. This will include 11 new housing units and 11 halting sites. These will be situated on the northern boundary of Labre Park.

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Plate 4.1: Overhead lines and Pylons; grazing horses (facing east)



Plate 4.2: Labre Park has been subject to illegal dumping, "fly tipping" for many years (facing north east)



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Dublin City Council

Plate 4.3: Evidence of illegal dumping at northern boundary of site (facing north)



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date

Jan 2005

project

Labre Park EIS

client

Dublin City Council

Potential Impacts of the Proposal

4.3.7 A development of this nature in this location would potentially have the following temporary local impacts during the construction phase, which would affect the local amenities in the vicinity of the site.

- Increased vehicular traffic.
- Increased noise, dirt and dust generation.

4.3.8 The potential adverse impacts once fully operational are as follows:

- Increased noise
- Horses currently grazing in Labre Park will have to be relocated
- Traffic
- Relocation of Community Centre

4.3.9 The potential positive impacts once fully operational are as follows:

- An improved system for the disposal/recycling of household recyclables, non-recyclables and bulky waste (and certain items of priority waste) and also green waste.
- A reduction in the incidence of 'fly tipping' in the Dublin Region by providing a convenient alternative. Additionally, by facilitating recycling through the effective segregation waste streams, dependence on landfill will be reduced.
- Knowledge that the expanded system will adhere to mandatory EU, Irish and Dublin City Councils waste management policies and legislation.
- A more secure and less threatening area for local businesses and residents.

'Do Nothing' Impact

4.3.10 If the proposal did not proceed, the potential impacts outlined above would not occur.

Remedial or Reductive Measures

4.3.11 A noise assessment study was carried out for the proposed development. It is detailed in Section 6 of this report. The study concluded that only a slight noise impact would occur due to noise emissions from Civic Amenity Facility in Labre Park. Mitigation measures for noise are outlined in section 6 of this report.

4.3.12 During the construction phase, the noise impact during daytime will be small and will last only for a limited period, and special mitigation measures are not required.

4.3.13 The possibility of vibration impacting negatively on the surrounding environment is very small however, anti-vibration mounts on all reciprocating plant will ensure that no impact is felt.

4.3.14 Proper management and maintenance procedures will be followed on site to ensure that there is no impact for the proposed development in terms of litter, dirt and dust.

Predicted Impact of the Proposal

- 4.3.15 The predicted impact of the development is negligible, as it will not have any significant impact of the amenities in the area. Slight disturbances will be felt at Labre Park in terms of traffic during the construction stage.
- 4.3.16 There may be a noise impact felt at the northern boundary of the development when recyclable material are being delivered or collected but this will be minimal with proper management systems on site. As per the noise mitigation measures outlined in Section 6, a secure wall be constructed on the northern boundary of the site to minimise any potential noise from the proposed facility.
- 4.3.17 The proposed development will have the following beneficial impacts on the amenities of the surrounding area:
- An improved system for the disposal/recycling of household recyclables, non-recyclables, bulky waste, certain items of priority waste, WEEE (waste electrical and electronical equipment) and also green waste.
 - A potential reduction in the incidence of 'fly tipping' in the Dublin Region by providing a convenient alternative. Additionally, by facilitating recycling through the effective segregation waste streams, dependence on landfill will be reduced.
 - There will be no loss of land-based amenity to local residents/ business (with the exception of horse grazing) resulting from the development in the proposed site.
 - A less threatening environment for local businesses and residents.

Monitoring

- 4.3.18 Dublin City Council will apply for an EPA license for the Civic Amenity Facility at Labre Park. It will be highly regulated and will comply with operational and maintenance recommendations from the EPA

Reinstatement

- 4.3.19 No reinstatement will be required.

4.4 Health and Safety

Introduction

- 4.4.1 This section of the EIS deals with the Health and Safety impacts which might arise from the construction and operation of the proposed Labre Park Civic Amenity Facility. This section specifically considers the potential risks to the safety and health of persons during the construction and during the operation of the proposed facility and also the health risk associated with any airborne organisms in relation to both the human and wider environment.

Construction and Operation of the Proposed Facility

Receiving Environment

- 4.4.2 The proposed site comprises approximately *ca.* 11,053m² of land. It is located over 40m (*ca.* 12m from the proposed housing development) from the nearest house and from the nearest built-up residential area. At present Labre Park is not a secure site and is subject to illegal dumping "fly tipping" which has the potential to cause health and safety issues for local residents and workers. The site is traversed by two 110kV overhead power lines and one 220KV power line. There are also a number of pylons carrying these lines located on the proposed site. Ref. Drawing 24014-001.

Characteristics of the proposal

- 4.4.3 The potential risks to the safety and health of persons is set out in Schedule 2 of the Safety Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2001(SI No. 481 of 2001). Health and Safety impacts of the Labre Park facility are divided into those:

- During construction, and
- During operation

During Construction

- 4.4.4 In relation to the construction of the proposed Civic Amenity Facility, the following risks could be potential impacts on the health and safety of human beings:
- Risk associated with the erection and installation of buildings and equipment
 - Risk associated with overhead power lines and pylons on site
 - Risk from chemical or biological substances e.g. paint, solvents, dust
 - Risks associated with construction traffic e.g. movement and operation of heavy-duty construction traffic, spillage of materials from spoil trucks
 - Risk associated with digging on site, Labre Park has been subject to unauthorised dumping for many years and may have the potential to contain some hazardous material in the soil. (Refer to Section 12 for preventative measures to protect health and safety)

During Operation

4.4.5 In relation to the operation of the proposed Civic Amenity Facility, the following associated risks to health and safety of human beings would be introduced:

- Overhead power lines
- Pylons
- Handling Household Priority materials
- Potential for the release of bioaerosols during the movement of green waste, this is covered in more detail in section 9 of the EIS.

Mitigating and Reductive Measures

4.4.6 The health and safety issues associated with the construction and operation of the proposal are addressed to mitigate any potential adverse impacts.

Construction

4.4.7 The duties of the Project Supervisor are outlined in Clause 6 of the Safety Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2001(SI No. 481 of 2001) and the duties of the Contractor are outlined in Clause 8 of the Safety Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2001(SI No. 481 of 2001). These duties will be adhered to in order to reduce adverse health and safety impacts incurred during the construction phase, especially regarding the contaminated soil excavation. The health and safety issues to be addressed will include:

- Management of Site
- Systems for co-ordination and communication
- Active and re-active monitoring of safety performance
- Training
- Site Rules and Procedures (including suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection)
- Information provided to the Project Supervisor
- Operation and maintenance
- Accident and hazardous conditions reporting

4.4.8 Overhead lines in conflict with the site or right of way access must be diverted or rerouted underground before access is allowed on site. Goal posts/ barriers/ bunting must be erected (to ESB Standards and in accordance with the Health and Safety Plan and Method Statements) under any overhead lines in the vicinity of the site to ensure that overhead lines are not hit during excavation or construction.

Operation

4.4.9 In a proposal of this type and scale there are many potential hazards both for operating personnel and visitors to the site. These hazards include:

- Mechanical equipment
- Electrical equipment (overhead power lines and ESB pylons)
- Priority Household Waste
- Bioaerosols released from green waste (Refer to Section 9)

- 4.4.10 A management system will be developed to ensure that impacts on health and safety during operation of the Labre Park Civic Amenity Recycling and Transfer Station will be controlled. The management system will address:
- Routine servicing
 - Safe working procedures
 - Emergency response
 - Equipment replacement
 - Monitoring programme
- 4.4.11 Safety considerations are of paramount importance on a site such as this is where members of the public must not be exposed to any undue risk of injury. To achieve this, the layout and design of the facility will include appropriate safety features in common with other CA sites. As with safety in any operation a full risk assessment must be carried out by the site management and appropriate controls then put in place and enforced.
- 4.4.12 The Health and Safety Plan and Method Statements will include safety measures for working on a site with large ESB Pylons and overhead power lines. This will include regular safety audits, safety reporting and onsite occupational first aid facilities.
- 4.4.13 Staff employed at the site will be exposed to electromagnetic fields as a result of the overhead power lines which run across the site. The possible risk to health associated with high voltage transmission lines has undergone extensive international study over the past eighteen years. It has not been established that there is any evidence of damage to health arising from exposure to overhead power lines. Several internationally respected organisations recently published the results of comprehensive research in this area:

<p>The European Commission Working Group on Electro-Magnetic Fields, published in Office of Official Publications in 1996 concluded:</p>	<p><i>"Available data do not provide convincing evidence of any cause-effect relationship between (EMR) exposure and the development of cancer"</i></p>
<p>The National Academy of Sciences USA report in 1996 on Possible Health Effects of Exposure to Residential Electric and Magnetic Fields concluded:</p>	<p><i>"No clear convincing evidence exists to show that residential exposures to electric and magnetic fields are a threat to human health.... there is no conclusive evidence that electromagnetic fields play a role in the development of cancer, reproductive and development abnormalities, or learning or behaviour problems"</i></p>
<p>The National Cancer Institute USA report July 1997 in New England Journal of Medicine Vol 337 titled Residential Exposure to Magnetic Fields and Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in Children concluded:</p>	<p><i>"Our results provide little evidence that living in homes characterised by high measured time weighted average magnetic fields.... increase the risk of acute lymphoblastic leukemia in children"</i></p>

- 4.4.14 A review of available data and consultation with the Health and Safety Executive indicates that there is no evidence which currently suggests that the health and safety of the employees at the site would be at risk from exposure to electromagnetic fields generated by the overhead power lines.
- 4.4.15 Overhead lines in conflict with the site or right of way access must be diverted or rerouted underground before access is allowed on site. Goal posts/ barriers/ bunting must be erected (to ESB Standards and in accordance with the Health and Safety Plan and Method Statements) under any overhead lines in the vicinity of the site to ensure that overhead lines are not hit during excavation or construction.
- 4.4.16 A fire hydrant will also be located within the site. In the event of an outbreak of fire at the site, the fire brigade will have keys to gain access to the site.
- 4.4.17 Potential security issues in terms of the site layout and design will be controlled in so far as is possible. The following security features will be put in place:
- Pallisade or secure fencing around the entire site
 - A Gate Office will be situated with a clear view of the entrance to the Civic Amenity site and good visibility of as much of the site as possible. Additional offices will be located at the northeast and southwest sections of the site for additional security.
 - Locked storage areas inside the facility
 - Installation of closed circuit television CCTV (for daytime visibility of areas of the site which are not clearly visible from the site office and/or night time visibility of the site)
 - The use of security lighting during the hours of darkness
 - Appropriate use of traffic barriers and gates
- 4.4.18 The EPA will license the facility and as such licence conditions will be enforced at the facility. Unacceptable wastes will not be allowed on site. In the event that unacceptable waste escapes the incoming waste acceptance inspection and enters the site, suitable quarantine areas will be designated. In both facilities this will be a designated bay or skip assigned to contain quarantined waste. Waste will be held in the designated bay or skip to allow appropriate arrangements to be made to have it removed from the site by waste handling contractors authorised to handle to waste concerned.
- 4.4.19 Additionally, site management will be required to implement appropriate security training and procedures for staff. All security measures will be reviewed operationally on a continuing basis for outside normal working hours.
- 4.4.20 Training should include information on the nature of the organic decay process of green waste and the potential for exposure to bioaerosols in certain aspects of their job.
- 4.4.21 Green waste will be compacted in dedicated containers before being removed off site to minimise the potential of bioaerosol release.
- 4.4.22 All facility vehicles and equipment will be kept clean. Regular washdown of vehicles will result in a reduction of dust in the air. Interiors of vehicles may be routinely inspected and cleaned.

Additional comment – Patel Tonra Ltd.

- 4.4.23 In relation to the impact of the pylons and power lines on the proposed development, the ESB and ESBI Engineering Ltd, have been consulted. Site layout drawings, details of the proposed facility operations and on site vehicle operating heights have been provided for review. Meetings have been held on site with Alan Brown (Lines Supervisor - Inchicore) and Robert Arthur – Engineer (ESBI), Stephen Court, 18/21 St. Stephen's Green. A meeting between ESBI, (Andrew O'Connell – Consultant and Peadar de hOra – Consultant), DCC and their main consultants (Patel Tonra Ltd.) was also held to review and clarify requirements related to the site.
- 4.4.24 In relation to the potential impacts of Electromagnetic Fields on human health various studies have been conducted. The findings of some of these studies are summarised in a booklet published by the ESB entitled "Electric and Magnetic fields in the Environment". This provides a summary of studies as follows:
- *"The interpretation of the findings of international and national review bodies have one element in common – no health risks from power-frequency electric and magnetic field, at levels which peoples are exposed to in the environment have been established.*
 - *Epidemiological studies completed in recent years show little evidence of a link between power frequency fields and cancer.*
 - *Laboratory studies have also failed to establish any mechanism whereby low level electric and or magnetic fields could cause any form of ill health effect.*
 - *A connection between power line EMF's and cancer remains biophysically implausible.*
 - *ESB and national and overseas bodies are continuing to monitor and support research developments and to keep society fully informed."*
- 4.4.25 Patel Tonra Ltd. have consulted the Health and Safety Authority (John Harrington at Health and Safety Authority – Head Office, 10 Hogan Place, Dublin 2) in relation to the location of the proposed facility under the high voltage power lines. This organisation holds the same position as the ESB in relation to the impact of electromagnetic radiation on human health. Comment was also made on the normal restrictions which would apply to the working height and safety consideration regarding machinery working under such conditions. They had no further comments to make nor did they request a meeting or to see any site drawings.

Predicted Impact of the Proposal

- 4.4.26 As long as the measures outlined within this section are implemented, the proposed development will have no impact on the health and safety of Human Beings in the area.

Monitoring

- 4.4.27 Proper and regular maintenance will be carried out on all mechanical equipment on site to ensure the equipment is in safe working order and does not pose a threat to the health and safety of either workers or members of the public.

Reinstatement

- 4.4.28 No reinstatement will be required.