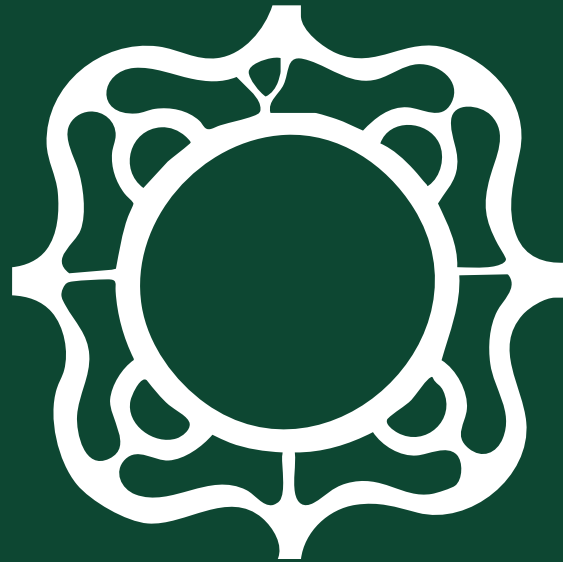


# Mountjoy Square Park



1802

2025



Re-imagining Mountjoy Square

*Preliminary Construction Environmental  
Management Plan (CEMP)*

# **Preliminary - Construction & Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)**

## **Mountjoy Square Park, Dublin 1**

Prepared for: Dublin City Council Parks, Biodiversity & Landscape Services

Date: 24<sup>th</sup> September 2025

Revision: A

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## 1.0 Executive Summary

This Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out how Dublin City Council shall deliver the redevelopment of Mountjoy Square Park in a safe, sustainable, and community-sensitive manner.

The project involves the restoration and re-imagining of the park's original Georgian design, including the conservation of historic railings and granite plinths, reinstatement of the central lawn and path network, renewal of play and recreation facilities, biodiversity and planting enhancements, and improved universal access. Existing uses such as St. Brigid's Day Nursery and the Parks Depot shall be retained and refurbished.

Mountjoy Square Park is a designated Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) and is bounded on all sides by Protected Structures. It contains significant heritage features and 126 mature trees, including 26 Category A specimens. The dense residential setting, heritage sensitivities, and presence of community facilities require a carefully managed approach to construction.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening, undertaken in July 2025, concluded that there is no real likelihood of significant environmental effects, and a full EIAR is not required. An Ecology Report prepared in April 2025 confirmed that the site is of low ecological value but identified opportunities to enhance biodiversity through pollinator-friendly planting, tree canopy diversification, and management of invasive species.

The CEMP provides a best-practice framework for managing key risks, including:

- Protection of heritage fabric and adjacent Protected Structures
- Safeguarding of trees and soils (BS 5837 compliance)
- Management of noise, dust, vibration, and pollution in a sensitive urban context
- Safe and efficient construction traffic management
- Transparent community liaison and complaint handling

To address these, the CEMP sets out specific sub-plans, including:

- Heritage and Archaeology Protection Plan (HAPP)
- Tree Protection Plan and soil management strategy
- Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)
- Surface Water and Pollution Prevention Plan (SWMP)
- Resource and Waste Management Plan (RWMP)
- Noise, Vibration, and Dust Management Plan
- Emergency Incident Response Plan (EIRP)
- Community Liaison Strategy

This is a live document: it shall be updated as design, procurement, and construction progress, with input from the appointed PSCS, conservation specialists, and the Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW). Technical appendices and specialist drawings shall be provided by the design team, including auto-tracking, updated tree survey data, and DMURS-compliant pedestrian crossings.

Through this CEMP, Dublin City Council commits to ensuring that the redevelopment of Mountjoy Square Park is carried out to the highest standards, balancing heritage protection with modern amenity, ecological enhancement, and community wellbeing.

## **1.1 Purpose of the CEMP**

This Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out how Dublin City Council, as Client, together with the Project Supervisor for the Design Process (PSDP), and the appointed Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage (PSCS), shall manage and mitigate environmental, heritage, health and safety, and community risks during the redevelopment of Mountjoy Square Park, Dublin 1.

The CEMP provides a clear framework for:

- Protecting heritage assets, mature trees, soils, and biodiversity
- Minimising noise, dust, vibration, and traffic disruption
- Ensuring public safety and maintaining amenity during works
- Establishing transparent communication with residents, businesses, and stakeholders

The plan demonstrates compliance with:

- Dublin City Development Plan 2022–2028, including zoning, ACA, open space, and biodiversity policies
- Mountjoy Square Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) designation and the associated Conservation Plan
- Relevant Irish and EU legislation, including the Waste Management Acts, Water Pollution Acts, and guidance on Construction & Demolition Waste
- Best-practice industry standards, including BS 5228 (noise and vibration), BS 5837 (trees), and EPA/CIRIA guidance on pollution prevention, water management, and site practices

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening undertaken by Dublin City Council in July 2025 determined that there is no real likelihood of significant environmental effects and that a full Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) is not required. Notwithstanding this determination, the CEMP has been prepared as a proportionate best-practice safeguard to ensure that potential construction impacts are avoided, minimised, or mitigated, and that the project delivers lasting public, heritage, and ecological benefits.

Finally, this is a live management document: it shall be updated and refined as design, procurement, and construction progress, with input from contractors, conservation specialists, and the Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW). Technical appendices and drawings (including auto-tracking diagrams, an updated BS 5837 Tree Survey, and DMURS-compliant pedestrian crossings) shall be supplied by the client and design team as the project advances.

## 1.2 Project Overview

The proposed works involve the restoration and re-imagining of Mountjoy Square Park's original Georgian layout. Key interventions include conservation of the perimeter railings and granite plinths, reinstatement of the central lawn and historic path alignments with permeable accessible surfaces, widening of the perimeter footpath to 5.0 m, and renewal of play, sport, and recreation areas. The project shall also deliver new planting, biodiversity features, reinstated lighting and benches in the Georgian style, and universal access improvements.

Existing uses such as St. Brigid's Day Nursery and the Parks Depot shall be retained and refurbished, with the Depot adapted to provide new public toilets. Outdated hardstanding, redundant buildings, and obsolete infrastructure shall be decommissioned and removed. The overall aim is to deliver a high-quality, universally accessible urban park that balances heritage character with modern amenity and ecological enhancement.

Key elements of the works include:

- Railings and Granite Plinths: ongoing conservation repairs
- Central Lawn and Path Network: reinstatement of Georgian layout
- Perimeter Footpath: widening to 5.00m to improve circulation and accessibility
- Play, Sports and Recreation: renewal of play area, integration of play trail, outdoor gym, and improved Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA)
- Planting and Biodiversity: retention and protection of the majority of the 126 existing trees, enhanced planting, pollinator-friendly design, and structural soils for tree health
- Lighting and Furniture: reinstatement of 84 traditional lamp irons and Georgian-style seating
- Retained Uses: refurbishment of the Parks Depot and retention of St. Brigid's Day Nursery.
- Demolition/Decommissioning: removal of redundant hardstanding, outdated community building, and obsolete infrastructure.



**Figure 1.** Aerial photograph of Merrion Square in north city centre Dublin context (imagery copyright 2025 Airbus, Maxar Technologies, Map data 2025)

## 1.3 Site Context and Heritage Significance

### Site Context

Mountjoy Square Park was first laid out in 1789 as part of Luke Gardiner's Georgian estate and opened to the public in 1938. It remains Dublin's only intact four-sided Georgian square with uniform terraces on all sides, designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) and bounded by Protected Structures. The square is of national heritage importance and of European significance as part of the Enlightenment-era urban tradition.

### Heritage Significance

- The wrought-iron railings and granite plinth walls, dating from c. 1803, are key historic features and are under phased conservation
- The historic path network has evolved through multiple phases. Archaeological testing in May 2023 identified:
  - The original c. 1803 path foundation (Phase 1), a compacted stone surface over natural clay, surviving in places and corresponding to the 1847 OS map layout
  - A later tarmacadam path (Phase 2), likely dating to the mid-20th century, partly truncated by modern interventions
  - The current path network (1993), laid in buff and red brick setts, narrower than the original Georgian paths
  - These findings confirm that elements of the original Georgian design survive below ground, requiring careful protection and archaeological oversight during works
- The park contains 126 mature trees, including 26 Category A specimens, which contribute to its historic character and require protection under BS 5837
- Built elements such as the nursery and depot are later 20th-century structures of limited heritage value but require sensitive integration during refurbishment
- The noise environment is a vulnerability, with the western and southern edges identified as Priority Important Areas (PIAs) in DCC's Noise Action Plan.

### Conservation Framework

The Conservation Plan (Howley Hayes, 2014) sets out guiding principles aligned with the Florence Charter (1982) and Burra Charter (1999):

- Conserve and repair original ironwork, granite plinths, and lamp standards.
- Reinststate historic path alignments where feasible, informed by archaeological evidence.
- Protect mature trees while planning for long-term canopy succession.
- Remove or reconfigure intrusive later additions, ensuring new interventions are sensitive, reversible, and of high design quality.
- Enhance public understanding of the park's heritage through interpretation and engagement.

### Community & Social Value

Since its transfer to public ownership in 1938, the park has served as an important community amenity for the north-east inner city, with uses ranging from passive recreation to play, sport, and education. Balancing its heritage value with community needs is central to the project.

## 1.4 EIA Screening

Dublin City Council carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening in July 2025. The screening concluded that the proposed works do not fall under mandatory EIA classes, are sub-threshold

in scale, and, based on a preliminary examination of the nature, size, and location of the project, there is no real likelihood of significant environmental effects.

- Accordingly, a full EIAR is not required
- This CEMP has been prepared to provide proportionate environmental safeguards in line with best practice, notwithstanding the screening outcome

## 1.5 Ecology

An Ecology Report prepared in April 2025 by OPENFIELD Ecological Services has informed this CEMP. The report confirms that the site is dominated by managed grassland, ornamental trees, and artificial surfaces, and is therefore of low ecological value. No Annex I habitats or Natura 2000 sites are present. Nevertheless, opportunities exist to enhance biodiversity through new tree planting, pollinator-friendly planting, and control of invasive species such as Spanish Bluebell.

The works shall follow the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan, support tree canopy diversity, and promote ecological connectivity. This CEMP provides the framework to protect existing natural assets while achieving long-term net biodiversity gain.

## 1.6 Key Risks and Controls

Key risks identified for the project include:

- Protection of heritage fabric (railings, plinths, lamp irons, and adjacent Protected Structures)
- Protection of trees and root zones under BS 5837
- Management of dust, noise, and vibration in a dense residential context
- Control of surface water, sediment, and pollution
- Safe management of construction traffic and deliveries in a constrained city-centre location
- Transparent engagement with the local community

Mitigation measures include:

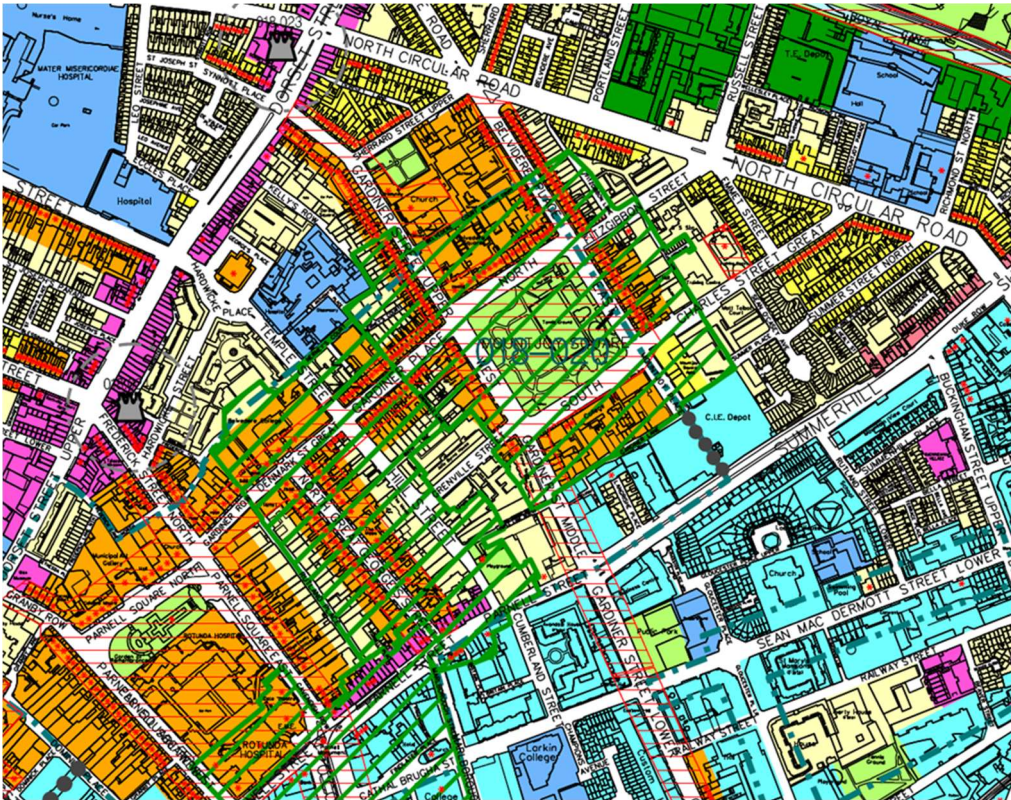
- A Heritage and Archaeology Protection Plan (HAPP) with condition surveys, vibration thresholds, and stop-work protocols
- A Tree Protection Plan and soil management strategy
- A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) including auto-tracking, access arrangements, and diversions
- A Surface Water and Pollution Prevention Plan (SWMP) and a Resource and Waste Management Plan (RWMP)
- A Noise, Vibration, and Dust Management Plan with trigger levels and monitoring
- An Emergency Incident Response Plan (EIRP) for spills, heritage impacts, or public safety issues
- A Community Liaison Strategy with a named officer, advance notifications, and a formal complaints procedure

## 1.7 Structure of the Document

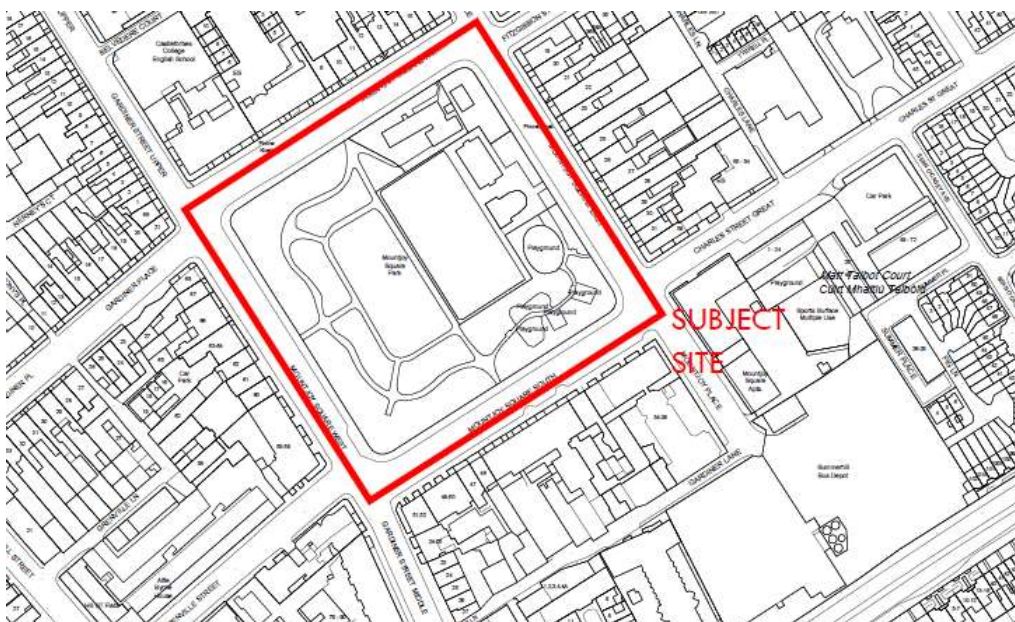
This CEMP is organised into 17 sections supported by technical appendices and diagrams:

- Sections 1-4: Purpose, project overview, site context, legal, and policy framework, roles, and responsibilities
- Sections 5-14: Technical management plans (logistics, traffic, heritage, trees, ecology, noise, dust, vibration, water, waste, community, and working hours)
- Sections 15-17: Training, monitoring, audits, emergency response, and close-out/reinstatement

- Appendices A–O: High-level schematic plans prepared for this submission, alongside specialist inputs to be supplied by the design team (auto-tracking, DMURS-compliant junction drawings, updated BS 5837 survey)
  - The appendices include both high-level schematic plans prepared for this submission and placeholders for specialist inputs to be supplied by the client’s design team (e.g. auto-tracking, DMURS-compliant junctions, updated BS 5837 survey)



**Figure 2.** Image of Mountjoy Square’s Architectural Conservation Area’s boundaries (green hatch), Conservation Area (red hatch) and Protected Structures (red dots). Image copyright ‘Development Plan MapSet E’, Volume 3 - Zoning Maps, Dublin City Development Plan



**Figure 3.** Image of Red Line Boundary of Subject Site. Image copyright DCC’s ‘MJSP Site Location Map’, 2025.

## 2. Roles, Responsibilities & Governance

### 2.1 Dublin City Council (Client & PSDP)

Dublin City Council (DCC) is the Client for the Mountjoy Square Park redevelopment and shall also act as Project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP) under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 (as amended).

DCC responsibilities include:

- Ensuring that the project is designed and constructed in compliance with planning and environmental requirements, the Dublin City Development Plan, and the Mountjoy Square ACA
- Preparing and maintaining this CEMP as a live document, with updates incorporated prior to and during the works
- Co-ordinating design-stage risk assessments, ensuring that residual risks are communicated to the PSCS and contractors
- Appointing competent specialists, including a Conservation Architect, Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW), and ecological advisors as required
- Providing the PSCS and contractors with all relevant reports, surveys, and drawings, including the updated BS 5837 tree survey, heritage conservation plan, and traffic interface drawings

### 2.2 PSCS and Site Management Structure

Dublin City Council shall appoint a Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS). The PSCS shall typically be the main contractor (if DCC self-delivers, this responsibility shall be formally assigned within Parks & Landscape Services).

The PSCS responsibilities include:

- Implementing the CEMP on site, including site inductions, toolbox talks, and supervision of environmental controls
- Preparing method statements and task-specific risk assessments aligned with this CEMP
- Maintaining records: monitoring logs, audits, complaints register, and monthly reports to the Client
- Managing subcontractors and ensuring compliance with tree protection, heritage safeguards, noise/dust/vibration thresholds, and waste regulations
- Liaising with the Community Liaison Officer to manage neighbour notifications and complaints

The PSCS shall appoint a Site Environmental Manager with delegated authority to oversee day-to-day environmental compliance.

### 2.3 Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW) & Specialists

An Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW) shall be appointed by DCC to provide oversight, assurance, and specialist advice. The EnCoW shall:

- Monitor compliance with the CEMP, attending regular site inspections
- Have the authority to stop works in the event of serious environmental or heritage risk
- Report independently to DCC on compliance and recommend corrective actions

Specialists shall be engaged as required:

- Conservation Architect/Heritage Specialist: to advise on railings, granite plinths, lamp irons, and vibration-sensitive adjacent Protected Structures

- Archaeologist: to monitor groundworks and manage any finds in accordance with the National Monuments Service
- Ecologist/arborist: to supervise tree protection fencing, root pruning, nesting bird checks, and bat-sensitive lighting
- Traffic/Active Travel Consultant: to provide DMURS-compliant drawings, auto-tracking, and coordinate with BusConnects and Dublin Bikes

## 2.4 Community Liaison Officer

DCC shall appoint a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) as the public-facing point of contact for the project.

The CLO shall:

- Provide advance notifications of noisy or disruptive works, including path closures and deliveries
- Issue monthly project bulletins and maintain an on-site information board with 24/7 contact details
- Maintain a complaints register recording the date, nature, response, and close-out of each issue
- Ensure that responses to enquiries or complaints are provided within two working days
- Act as the link between site management, residents, local schools, and businesses

## 2.5 Document Control & Reporting

The CEMP is a **live document**. Document control shall be maintained by DCC (as Client) and the PSCS (as Construction Stage lead).

Governance arrangements include:

- Version control: each revision of the CEMP to be dated, numbered, and recorded
- Schedule of Environmental Commitments (SEC): maintained as a live register within the CEMP, updated with new mitigation or planning conditions
- Monthly Environmental Reports: submitted by the PSCS to DCC, summarising monitoring data, incidents, complaints, and corrective actions
- Audits & inspections: carried out by the EnCoW, with findings reported to both PSCS and Client
- Corrective action workflow: all non-conformances (NCRs) logged, corrective actions assigned, and close-out verified by EnCoW

## 3. Project Description & Phasing

### 3.1 Description of Works

The proposed development at Mountjoy Square Park, Dublin 1 comprises the historic restoration and re-imagining of the park's Georgian-era layout, guided by the Mountjoy Square Conservation Plan and the Dublin City Development Plan 2022–2028.

Key elements of the works include:

- Restoration of Heritage Features
  - Conservation repair of the wrought-iron railings, granite plinths, and entrance piers
  - Reinstatement of 84 traditional lamp irons
  - Works carried out in accordance with ACA designation and heritage best practice
- Reconstruction of Original Layout
  - Reinstatement of the central lawn and axial path network reflecting John Sutherland's 1802 plan
  - Renewal of the perimeter footpath (widened to c. 5 m for symmetry, access, and permeability)
- Play, Recreation and Sports Facilities
  - New children's play area with modern, inclusive equipment
  - Play trail integrated into the park design
  - Outdoor gym equipment
  - Reconfigured Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA), integrated into the park layout (existing calisthenics and tarmac court to be replaced)
- Planting, Ecology & Biodiversity
  - Retention of most of the 126 existing trees (26 Category A, 65 Category B, 35 Category C)
  - Additional tree and shrub planting to enhance biodiversity
  - Introduction of structural soils and pollinator-friendly planting
  - Bat-sensitive lighting design
- Refurbishment of Existing Facilities
  - St. Brigid's Day Nursery (retained)
  - Parks Depot (retrofitted to include public toilet facilities)
- Demolition & Decommissioning
  - Removal of the community building (1930s, altered)
  - Removal of outdated hardstanding (c. 2,700 m<sup>2</sup> tarmac area, SE)
  - Removal of redundant or outdated play and sports infrastructure
- Public Realm Interfaces
  - Eight new pedestrian crossings aligned with signalised junctions and footpaths
  - Relocation of a Dublin Bikes docking station (30 spaces) from Mountjoy Square West to Mountjoy Square North
  - Provision of c. 59 new Sheffield stands across the square
  - Widened perimeter footpath with improved permeability and universal access

### 3.2 Site Context

- Location: Heart of the north-east inner city, bounded by Mountjoy Square North, South, East, and West
- Heritage: The park is within the Mountjoy Square ACA and surrounded by Georgian Protected Structures. The park's railings and granite plinths are original 18th-century features
- History: Originally private (laid out 1789–1818), public since 1938. Previously used for band concerts, tennis, croquet; evolved into a multi-functional recreation space
- Current Uses: Lawn, tarmac area (former tennis courts), playground, nursery, depot, community building, depot storage
- Constraints: Mature trees, heritage boundaries, proximity to sensitive receptors (nursery, residences), designation as a Priority Important Area (PIA) for road traffic noise

### 3.3 Constraints & Opportunities

- Heritage Sensitivity: Adjacent Protected Structures, ACA designation, railings, and plinth walls under conservation
- Trees & Ecology: 126 trees with significant root protection areas; need for no-dig construction and arboricultural supervision
- Noise Environment: Western and southern edges affected by elevated traffic noise (MIA/PIA designation under DCC Noise Action Plan 2024)
- Urban Transport Interface: Conflicts to be managed between park works, bus turning paths, two-way cycle lane on Mountjoy Square West, Dublin Bikes relocation, and new pedestrian crossings
- Community Interface: Close residential setting; daily use by local residents, children, and community groups

### 3.4 Phasing Plan

The works shall be delivered in phases to minimise disruption and protect sensitive features.

- Phase 1 - Enabling Works & Site Establishment
  - Install hoarding, secure site entrances, establish welfare compound
  - Carry out pre-works condition surveys (heritage, trees, neighbouring properties)
  - Install tree protection fencing and no-go zones
  - Install dust, noise, vibration, and water monitoring equipment
- Phase 2 - Heritage & Tree Protection
  - Implement protective measures for railings, granite plinths, lamp irons, and root protection zones
  - Carry out preliminary conservation works on railings where required
- Phase 3 - Demolition & Decommissioning
  - Remove community building, hardstanding (2,700 m<sup>2</sup>), outdated MUGA/play equipment
  - Strip redundant services and infrastructure
  - Carry out works with dust suppression, vibration monitoring, and archaeological oversight
- Phase 4 - Hard Landscape Works
  - Construct new axial path network, perimeter footpath widening, and plaza areas
  - Install play trail, gym, and new MUGA
  - Install drainage, structural soils, and underground services
  - Begin lighting installation (lamp irons, feature lighting)
- Phase 5 - Soft Landscape Works
  - Regrade and reinstate central lawn

- Plant new trees and shrubs; implement biodiversity and pollinator planting
- Carry out ecological supervision during planting/soil works
- Phase 6 - Finishes & Furniture
  - Install benches, bins, wayfinding, and final lighting elements
  - Complete depot retrofit (public toilets)
  - Relocate Dublin Bikes station and install Sheffield stands
- Phase 7 - Testing, Commissioning & Reinstatement
  - Test lighting, drainage, water features (if applicable)
  - Remove compound and temporary protections
  - Reinstatement grass and surface treatments around compound areas
  - Complete post-works condition surveys (heritage and trees)
  - Prepare close-out environmental audit and lessons-learned report

### 3.5 EIA Screening Outcome

Dublin City Council undertook an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening in July 2025 in accordance with the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended). The screening considered the scale, nature, and location of the proposed park restoration works at Mountjoy Square. It determined that:

- The works do not fall under mandatory EIA classes listed in Schedule 5, Part 1 or Part 2;
- The project is sub-threshold and modest in scale, comprising landscape renewal, restoration of historic features, and upgrading of facilities within an existing urban park;
- No significant environmental effects are likely given the absence of sensitive ecological receptors or Natura 2000 sites, the urban context, and the mitigations included in this CEMP;
- No cumulative, indirect, or transboundary effects are expected.

The screening therefore concluded that there is no real likelihood of significant effects on the environment, and a full Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) is not required. While an EIAR is not required, this CEMP provides a proportionate framework of environmental and community safeguards to ensure that construction is managed to the highest standards.

### 3.6 Programme Overview

- Pre-Construction: Surveys, enabling, approvals - circa 2 months
- Construction: Phases 2-6 - circa 12-14 months (subject to procurement and phasing constraints)
- Reinstatement & Close-Out: 1-2 months (including planting establishment and audits)

The programme shall be confirmed in the contractor's Construction Programme and monitored monthly by the PSCS and EnCoW.

## 4. Legal & Policy Framework

### 4.1 Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028

The works must be delivered in accordance with the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028, which designates Mountjoy Square Park as:

- Z9 Zoning: *'To preserve, provide and improve recreational amenity and open space and green networks'*
- Architectural Conservation Area (ACA): The park lies within the Mountjoy Square ACA, designated to protect the character of the Georgian square and its setting
- Protected Structures (RPS): Numerous Georgian buildings bounding the square are individually listed. The park's railings, granite plinth walls and lamp irons are considered integral heritage fabric

Relevant Development Plan policies include:

- CHCO9: To protect and enhance ACA character
- GI21 - GI25: To protect existing trees and biodiversity
- SI25: To manage construction impacts on residential amenity
- MT1 & MT7: To integrate active travel infrastructure with public realm upgrades

### 4.2 Mountjoy Square Conservation Context

Mountjoy Square is designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) under the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). The ACA includes the park, railings, granite plinths, lamp standards, and the surrounding terraces of Protected Structures.

The Mountjoy Square Conservation Plan and Historic Landscape Study (Howley Hayes, 2014) is the guiding reference document for all interventions. It establishes that:

- The square is of national heritage importance and of European significance as an intact Georgian square
- Works must follow the principles of the Florence Charter (1982) and Burra Charter (ICOMOS, 1999)
- Original features, including iron railings, granite plinths, and path alignments, must be retained and conserved
- Interventions should be reversible, sympathetic, and clearly recorded.
- New planting, lighting, and furnishings must reinforce the historic Georgian character.

This CEMP operationalises these conservation policies by embedding them into construction methods, monitoring, and training. The Mountjoy Square Conservation Plan (DCC Parks, Howley Hayes Architects) provides the principal conservation framework for works in the park. The plan requires that:

- Railings and granite plinths are repaired using traditional blacksmithing and stonemasonry methods
- The park layout is reinstated based on historic geometry while accommodating current uses
- Views, approaches, and historic planting character are respected

The CEMP references this plan in the Heritage & Archaeology Protection Plan (Section 7).

### **4.3 National & European Legislation**

The works shall comply with all relevant heritage and environmental legislation, including:

- Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) – statutory protection for ACA and Protected Structures
- National Monuments Acts 1930–2014 – regulation of archaeological works and finds
- EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) – protection of habitats and species, implemented in Ireland via the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011
- Wildlife Acts 1976–2018 – protection of species including nesting birds and bats
- Waste Management Acts 1996–2011 – regulation of construction and demolition waste
- Water Pollution Acts 1977–1990 – control of pollution to surface water
- Air Pollution Act 1987 – regulation of dust and air emissions.
- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 – duties regarding health and safety

### **Archaeological Obligations**

Archaeological testing undertaken in May 2023 confirmed survival of the original c.1803 path foundations below the current park surface, alongside later path phases. These remains are of heritage value and are protected under the National Monuments Acts.

Accordingly:

- All further ground disturbance shall be subject to archaeological monitoring by a licensed archaeologist.
- A method statement and licence application shall be submitted to the National Monuments Service (NMS) prior to works.
- A stop-work protocol shall be enforced in the event of unexpected discoveries.
- All archaeological findings shall be preserved in-situ where feasible or fully recorded if removal is unavoidable.

### **4.4 Guidance Documents & Standards**

This CEMP has been prepared in line with current best practice guidance, including:

- BS 5228-1 & 2:2009+A1:2014 – Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites
- BS 5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction
- EPA Guidelines on construction and demolition waste management, noise monitoring, and surface water protection
- Department of Environment, Heritage & Local Government (2006): Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects
- CIRIA Guidance (C650, C741, etc.) on pollution prevention, SuDS and working near heritage structures
- Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (DMURS, 2013, as amended) and Cycle Design Manual (2023) – compliance for pedestrian crossings, cycle lanes, and active travel integration
- ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management Systems – principles for continuous improvement

### **4.5 Waste Regulation Requirements (DCC Waste Enforcement & Regulation Unit)**

In line with DCC's consultation response (Aug 2025), the following apply:

- A Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plan (C&D WMP) must be submitted to and approved by DCC prior to commencement
- Monthly waste reports must be issued to the Waste Regulation Unit
- Any discovery of hazardous/contaminated soils must trigger immediate notification to DCC and preparation of a Hazardous Soil Management Plan
- All waste storage on site must be agreed in advance with the Waste Regulation Unit
- The works must comply with:
  - Dublin City Council Waste Bye-Laws (2013, or successor)
  - Eastern & Midlands Regional Waste Management Plan
  - National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (EPA, 2014–2020, or successor)

#### **4.6 Noise Action Plan (2024)**

Mountjoy Square Park lies partly within a Priority Important Area (PIA) for traffic noise, as identified in DCC's Noise Action Plan (2024) prepared under the Environmental Noise Regulations (SI 140/2006).

The CEMP addresses this through:

- Baseline and ongoing noise monitoring (Section 10)
- Soundscape-sensitive design elements (e.g. planting, water features – Section 3)
- Construction noise and vibration controls (BS 5228 compliance)

## 5. Site Logistics & Public Interface

### 5.1 Site Compound & Hoarding

A secure site compound shall be established within the park to accommodate welfare facilities, storage areas, and site offices. The precise location shall be agreed with DCC Parks & Landscape Services to minimise loss of green space and tree impacts.

- Hoarding and Fencing:
  - The park perimeter railings shall be protected with internal hoarding or fencing to preserve heritage fabric
  - Hoarding shall be a minimum of 2.4 m in height, solid, painted in neutral colour, and fitted with information boards
  - Transparent hoarding panels shall be used where appropriate to maintain passive surveillance and community interest
- Site Gates:
  - Access gates shall be located to minimise conflict with pedestrian desire lines and heritage entrances
  - All gates shall be lockable and monitored during working hours by a gate marshal
- Heritage Protection:
  - Temporary protective measures (padded barriers, timber sacrificial hoarding) shall be installed adjacent to railings, granite plinths, and entrance piers

### 5.2 Welfare, Storage & Fuel/Chemicals Management

The compound shall provide welfare, storage, and environmental protection facilities, including:

- Welfare: Toilets, drying room, canteen, and office accommodation, sized for workforce numbers
- Storage: Secure containers for materials, with segregated zones for hazardous substances
- Fuel & Chemicals:
  - All fuel and chemical storage in bunded tanks/containers with 110% capacity
  - Refuelling restricted to designated areas, with drip trays and spill kits
  - Safety Data Sheets (SDS) available for all hazardous materials
- Waste Storage: Clearly signed segregation skips for timber, metals, concrete, soils, and mixed C&D waste
- Fire Safety: Fire extinguishers, hot works permits, and emergency procedures posted

### 5.3 Public Safety & Access Management

Given the urban location and constant public interface, robust safety measures shall be adopted:

- Segregation: Physical barriers separating the public from works, including Chapter 8 barriers at access points
- Public Footpaths:
  - Pedestrian and cyclist diversions to be implemented with clear signage
  - Temporary ramps or alternative access provided where works affect universal access routes
- Traffic Management: Deliveries scheduled outside peak pedestrian and school drop-off hours
- Lighting: Adequate temporary lighting for public interfaces and footpath diversions, designed to avoid glare/spill into tree canopies (bat-sensitive)
- Emergency Access: Fire and ambulance routes maintained at all times

## **5.4 Visitor/Contractor Induction Arrangements**

All personnel entering the site, including subcontractors and visitors, shall undergo an induction covering:

- Site layout, welfare, emergency exits, muster points
- Specific heritage protections (railings, granite plinths, lamp irons)
- Tree protection measures (no-dig zones, TPZ fencing)
- Pollution prevention measures (spill kits, washout, waste segregation)
- Dust, noise, and vibration controls
- Community considerations (neighbour respect, working hours)

Toolbox talks shall be delivered weekly and before high-risk activities (e.g. demolition, tree works, heritage works).

A site induction register shall be maintained and audited weekly by the PSCS.

## 6. Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)

### 6.1 Access & Egress Strategy

Construction access shall be controlled to protect public safety, heritage assets, and the surrounding road network.

- Primary Access Points:
  - A limited number of gates shall be designated for construction deliveries
  - Locations shall be agreed with DCC Roads & Parks to avoid conflict with high pedestrian flows and heritage entrances
- Gate Control:
  - All gates shall be supervised by trained marshals during deliveries
  - Banksmen shall guide vehicles in and out, with engines switched off while waiting
- Segregation:
  - Chapter 8 barriers and signage shall be installed at gates to protect pedestrians
  - Delivery routes shall avoid school drop-off and peak commuter times (typically 08:00–09:30 and 16:30–18:00)

### 6.2 Deliveries & Just-in-Time Logistics

- Deliveries shall be booked on a permit-to-deliver system, with time slots allocated to prevent queuing on surrounding streets
- All deliveries shall follow pre-approved routes agreed with DCC Traffic Division.
- Loads shall be sheeted or enclosed to control dust and debris
- Plant and materials shall be unloaded within the compound — no materials shall be stored on public roads
- Road sweepers and wheel washing shall be deployed as required to control track-out

### 6.3 Auto-Tracking & Emergency Access

- Bus Movements: Auto-tracking drawings shall be prepared to demonstrate safe clearance for Dublin Bus routes 22, 86, 87, 88, and 98 around the square. BusConnects coordination is required
- Maintenance Vehicles: Auto-tracking shall also show how Parks Department maintenance vehicles can access the park during and after works
- Emergency Services: Minimum 3.5 m clear width shall be maintained at designated entrances for fire and ambulance access. Emergency access drawings shall be prepared in consultation with Dublin Fire Brigade

Note: Auto-tracking drawings are to be supplied by the Client's design team and appended to this CEMP (Appendix F2).

### 6.4 Pedestrian & Cycle Diversions

- Pedestrian Movements:
  - Temporary pedestrian routes around hoardings shall be provided with ramps for universal access
  - Eight new pedestrian crossings, aligned with signalised junctions, shall be integrated into the works
  - The informal pedestrian crossing at Mountjoy Square East shall be reviewed with DCC Transportation Planning Division

## **6.5 Cycle Movements:**

The proposed two-way cycle lane along Mountjoy Square West must be shown at a scaled width with vertical separation details.

- Cycle lane design shall be DMURS- and Cycle Design Manual-compliant
- Safe priority arrangements at bus turning junctions must be confirmed

Note: Cycle lane and junction interface drawings are to be supplied by the Client's design team (Appendix F3).

## **6.6 Coordination with BusConnects, Dublin Bikes & Active Travel**

- BusConnects: The project team shall liaise with the Bus Priority team to ensure safe manoeuvres for all bus types around the square. Any proposed changes to kerb alignments or junction geometry shall be documented
- Dublin Bikes: The relocation of the 30-space station from Mountjoy Square West to Mountjoy Square North must be coordinated with the Dublin Bikes operator. A written confirmation shall be appended to the CEMP (Appendix F4)
- Sheffield Stands: Approximately 59 new Sheffield stands are proposed. Final quantum, dimensions, and provision for non-standard bicycles (cargo, adapted cycles, tandems) must comply with the Cycle Design Manual (2023)
- Active Travel Office: The Active Travel Programme Office has expressed support for the scheme but requires detailed scaled drawings of cycle infrastructure, crossings, and interfaces. These drawings must be supplied by the design team

## 7. Heritage & Archaeology Protection Plan (HAPP)

### 7.1 Objectives

The purpose of this plan is to ensure that all works at Mountjoy Square Park protect and enhance the park's heritage significance, while complying with the requirements of the Mountjoy Square ACA, Conservation Plan (Howley Hayes, 2014), the Archaeological Testing Report (May 2023), and relevant statutory obligations under the Planning and Development Acts and National Monuments legislation.

The objectives are to:

- Safeguard the historic fabric of the park, including railings, granite plinths, lamp irons, and path foundations.
- Ensure archaeological features are protected and recorded where encountered.
- Manage construction activities to avoid damage to adjacent Protected Structures and sensitive heritage features.
- Deliver new works in line with conservation best practice, ensuring reversibility, legibility, and respect for the Georgian character of the park.

### 7.2 Heritage Context (ACA, Railings, Protected Structures)

#### Architectural Heritage:

Mountjoy Square Park is located within the Mountjoy Square Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) and is unique as Dublin's only intact four-sided Georgian square. The Park is bounded on all four sides by Protected Structures dating from 1792 to 1818. The park's original wrought-iron railings, granite plinth walls, and lamp irons form an integral part of this heritage setting.

The wrought-iron railings, granite plinth walls, and lamp standards are key heritage features currently undergoing phased repair. The CEMP recognises these as sensitive receptors, requiring specialist conservation oversight and continuous protection during works.

#### Archaeological Findings (May 2023 Testing):

- Surviving original c.1803 path foundation identified: compacted stone surface on natural clay, corresponding to early OS maps.
- A later tarmacadam path (likely mid-20th century).
- The current 1993 brick path layout, which deviates from the Georgian design and is narrower. These findings confirm that earlier phases of the park layout survive below ground and must be protected.

#### Other Built Features:

Later structures (nursery, depot, community centre) are of modest value but require sensitive management during refurbishment or removal.

### 7.3 Conservation Principles

All works shall follow the principles of the Florence Charter (1982) and Burra Charter (ICOMOS, 1999), as referenced in the Conservation Plan:

- Minimum intervention – only undertake works necessary to ensure stability, legibility, and use
- Authenticity – retain original fabric wherever possible
- Reversibility – new works should not compromise future conservation
- Legibility – new interventions should be sympathetic but distinguishable from historic fabric

- Integration – conservation measures should align with community and amenity objectives.

## 7.4 Risk Assessment

Key risks to heritage include:

- Physical damage to railings, granite plinths, lamp irons, or path foundations during demolition, excavation, or machinery movement
- Vibration impacts on fragile ironwork and stonework from compaction, piling, or heavy plant
- Unrecorded archaeological features uncovered during groundwork
- Loss of historic trees contributing to the park's Georgian setting
- Inappropriate new works compromising authenticity or reversibility.

## 7.5 Protection Measures

- Pre-Works Condition Surveys to be undertaken by a Conservation Architect or Chartered Surveyor with heritage experience:
  - Full photographic and written survey of railings and granite plinths (including cracks, corrosion, misalignments, and past repairs), lamp irons (survey of condition, location, and original fixings), and entrances
  - Survey of adjoining Protected Structures (pre-works photographic survey of façades, walls, and basements facing the square to provide baseline for any vibration-related claims)
  - Archaeological baseline mapped against Conservation Plan drawings
  - Community Building, Depot, and Hardstanding (to be demolished): Survey to document existing state prior to removal
  - All surveys shall be archived with Dublin City Council and shared with contractors prior to mobilisation
- Buffer Zones & Barriers:
  - Protective fencing to exclude plant and materials from heritage features
  - No-dig construction within tree root protection areas and near path foundations
- Vibration Control:
  - Monitoring at railings and granite plinths with a threshold of 5 mm/s PPV (BS 7385)
  - If exceeded, works halted and reviewed
- Archaeological Monitoring:
  - A licensed archaeologist to monitor all ground disturbance near known path remains
  - Stop-work protocol in the event of unexpected discoveries
  - Preservation in-situ wherever feasible, with recording and reporting if removal is unavoidable
- Railings and Granite Plinths:
  - Works to be undertaken by experienced conservation contractors
  - Repairs using traditional materials and techniques
  - Where replacement is unavoidable, use like-for-like materials with clear record
- Lighting and Street Furniture:
  - Reinstated lamp irons to match historic design, fitted with bat-sensitive LED heads
  - Benches to be of Georgian style, located per Conservation Plan guidance

## 7.6 Vibration Management & Monitoring

Vibration management is critical given the proximity of heritage assets.

- Standards: All works shall comply with BS 5228-2 and guidance from the National Monuments Service.

- Thresholds:
  - 5mm/s Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) for heritage fabric (railings, plinths, façades)
  - Lower thresholds (2.5mm/s PPV) may be applied for particularly sensitive or cracked structures
- Monitoring Locations:
  - Vibration monitors installed adjacent to railings and at least two perimeter Protected Structures
  - Monitors to provide real-time alarms if thresholds are exceeded
- Mitigation Measures:
  - Preference for low-vibration plant (e.g. hydraulic shears instead of breakers for demolition)
  - Avoid simultaneous operation of high-vibration plant near heritage boundaries
  - Localised hand tools used where possible
- Stop-Work Protocol: If thresholds are exceeded, works shall halt until mitigation measures are reviewed and agreed with the Conservation Architect and EnCoW.

## 7.7 Heritage Method Statements

Prior to commencement, the PSCS and/or Conservation Architect shall prepare detailed task-specific method statements for the following, before commencement of works:

- Works adjacent to railings and granite plinths, lifting or adjusting granite plinth stones
- Temporary hoarding or scaffolding near railings or granite plinths
- Works to lamp irons and lighting foundations
- Cleaning, painting, or repair of wrought ironwork
- Excavation and reinstatement of paths, with archaeologist present
- Demolition of the community building, with controls to prevent vibration/dust damage to heritage fabric
- Refurbishment of the depot and nursery, ensuring compatibility with ACA character
- Any interventions adjacent to Protected Structure basements or façades

All method statements shall be reviewed by the Conservation Architect and Archaeologist before approval.

## 7.8 Monitoring & Reporting

- Daily site checks by PSCS
- Weekly inspections by Conservation Architect and EnCoW
- Archaeological reports issued after each monitored phase.
- Monthly Environmental/Heritage Report submitted to DCC, including monitoring data, incidents, and corrective actions.

## 7.9 Training & Awareness

All site personnel shall receive induction covering:

- The heritage significance of Mountjoy Square
- Specific heritage features requiring protection
- Procedures for stop-works and reporting of archaeological finds
- Prohibition on unauthorised alteration or movement of heritage materials

## 7.10 Archaeological Finds Procedure

The park has undergone multiple interventions since its establishment in 1789, but ground disturbance may still reveal archaeological deposits.

- Archaeologist Appointment: A licensed archaeologist shall be retained to monitor demolition and excavation works, particularly in undisturbed soil horizons
- Watching Brief: Archaeological supervision required during bulk earthworks, path excavations, and service trenching
- Procedure for Finds:
  - Works cease immediately in the affected area
  - Archaeologist assesses and records the find
  - National Monuments Service notified where appropriate
  - Decision on preservation in situ or recovery made before works recommence
- Reporting: Archaeological reports to be submitted to the National Monuments Service and Dublin City Council

## 7.11 Ongoing Conservation Oversight

- A Conservation Architect shall attend site fortnightly (minimum) during works adjacent to heritage fabric
- The EnCoW shall liaise with the Conservation Architect to ensure environmental and heritage risks are integrated
- A heritage log shall be maintained, recording inspections, incidents, and corrective actions

## 7.12 Close-Out & Handover

At project completion:

- Post-works condition survey to verify no damage to heritage fabric
- Archaeological final report compiled and submitted to DCC and the National Monuments Service
- Conservation Close-Out Report to confirm compliance with the Conservation Plan and this CEMP.

## 8. Trees, Soils & Ecology

### 8.1 Tree Protection Measures (BS 5837)

A full arboricultural impact assessment (AIA) and tree protection plan shall be prepared in accordance with BS 5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. John Morris Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd has prepared a Tree Constraints Plan in accordance with BS 5837:2012 on behalf of the client. The TCP forms the baseline dataset for all arboricultural management and construction planning.

#### 8.1.1 Baseline Tree Survey

- Tree Population:
  - 126 trees within the park (26 Category A, 65 Category B, 35 Category C)
  - Species diversity across 22 species, contributing to biodiversity and amenity value
- Tree Protection Zones (TPZs):
  - Root Protection Areas (RPAs) established for each tree based on BS 5837 formula
  - Protective fencing (2.00m Heras panels, braced and signed) erected before works commence
  - No materials, plant, or wash-out within TPZs
- Ground Protection:
  - No-dig construction for paths within RPAs (cellular confinement systems, permeable surfacing)
  - Temporary ground protection (geotextile, hardcore, and scaffold boards) where plant must pass within RPA
- Supervision:
  - All tree works supervised by an Arboricultural Clerk of Works (AcoW)
  - Root pruning only under arborist supervision, with sterilised tools
  - Arborist sign-off required before removal of tree protection fencing

#### 8.1.2 Arboricultural Objectives

- Protect Category A and B trees for the lifetime of the project
- Avoid encroachment into RPAs through fencing, ground protection, and no-dig construction methods
- Minimise tree removals and provide appropriate compensatory planting where removal is unavoidable
- Maintain tree health during construction through monitoring, soil protection, and aftercare
- Implement succession planting to secure long-term canopy cover and diversity

#### 8.1.3 Tree Protection Measures

- Tree Protection Fencing: Erect fencing in line with BS 5837, aligned with RPAs shown on the TCP. Fencing to be installed before works commence and remain in place until reinstatement is complete
- Ground Protection: Where access or temporary works are unavoidable within an RPA, use cellular confinement systems or temporary load-spreading surfaces approved by the Arborist
- No-Dig Construction: Use permeable no-dig surfacing within RPAs for paths or hardstanding, as required
- Exclusion of Activities: No storage of materials, parking of vehicles, or disposal of liquids within RPAs

- Supervision: All works adjacent to RPAs to be overseen by the Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW)

#### 8.1.4 Tree Removal & Mitigation

Any tree removals identified in the TCP as unavoidable shall be subject to approval by Dublin City Council Parks & Landscape Services.

Replacement planting shall be provided on a minimum 3:1 basis, using native or locally appropriate species of Irish provenance, in line with the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan and the Conservation Plan’s planting strategy. Structural soils shall be used where appropriate to support new planting and long-term canopy health.

#### 8.1.5 Monitoring & Reporting

- Weekly inspections of tree protection fencing by the PSCS and EnCoW
- Incident reporting protocol for any damage to tree roots, stems, or canopies
- Monthly reporting on arboricultural compliance submitted to DCC as part of the Environmental Report
- Post-construction arboricultural inspection and aftercare plan for newly planted trees



**Figure 4.** Illustration of ‘Tree Constraints Plan’, copyright John Morris Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd, 2023. Blue indicates Category A trees, Green B, Grey C, and Burgundy U.

## 8.2 Soil Strip, Storage & Reuse Strategy

The project aims to conserve soil resources and maintain healthy planting conditions.

- Soil Strip: Topsoil stripped only from areas of hard landscape works, under arborist/ecologist supervision
- Storage:

- Topsoil stored in bunds no more than 2.00m high to maintain structure and aeration
- Stockpiles seeded or covered to prevent erosion
- Reuse:
  - Stripped topsoil tested for contamination before re-use
  - Re-used within park planting beds where quality is confirmed
  - Surplus soils classified under the Waste Management Acts and managed in accordance with Article 27 (by-product declaration) or disposed via permitted facility

## 8.3 Biodiversity, Bats & Birds

### 8.3.1 Baseline Ecology

An ecological appraisal of Mountjoy Square Park was undertaken in April 2025 (OPENFIELD Ecological Services). The park is dominated by artificial surfaces, amenity grassland, and scattered parkland trees. No Annex I habitats are present, and there are no hydrological or ecological pathways to designated Natura 2000 sites.

- Site Baseline
  - The park is largely artificial surfaces, amenity grassland, and scattered parkland trees
  - Tree species include mostly non-native ornamentals (Cherry, Sycamore, Maple, Weeping Shallow, Birch, Rowan, Oak)
  - Presence of Spanish Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides hispanica*), an alien invasive species (SI 477/2011)
- Trees
  - 126 mature trees of 22 species, predominantly non-native ornamental varieties (Cherry, Sycamore, Maple, Shallow, Birch, Rowan, Oak). 26 are Category A specimens under BS 5837.
- Flora & Habitat Evaluation
  - Amenity grassland (GA2), ornamental planting (BC4), and scattered trees/parkland (WD5). Overall ecological value assessed as negligible to local importance (lower value).
  - Negligible ecological value for artificial surfaces and amenity grassland.
  - Local importance (lower value) for scattered trees/parkland habitat (WD5).
  - No Annex I habitats, no waterbodies, and no ecological pathways to designated Natura 2000 sites.
  - Presence of Spanish Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides hispanica*), a non-native invasive species listed under SI 477/2011.
- Fauna
  - Birds: Feral pigeons present; potential for common garden birds to nest in trees/shrubbery. No nests found during April 2025 survey, but nesting habitat potential remains.
  - Birds: Feral pigeons present; potential for common garden birds to nest in trees/shrubbery. No nests found during April 2025 survey, but nesting habitat potential remains.
- Mammals/Other Taxa:
  - No evidence of badgers, otters, or protected mammals.
  - No evidence of protected mammals such as badger or otter; no suitable habitat for amphibians or reptiles

### 8.3.2 Legal & Policy Context

All works shall comply with:

- Wildlife Acts 1976–2018 (protection of nesting birds, bats, and other fauna)
- EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) and Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), transposed into Irish law via the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011
- All-Ireland Pollinator Plan (2021–2025)
- Commitments in the Dublin City Development Plan 2022–2028 to protect and enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure.

### 8.3.3 Potential Impacts

- Vegetation clearance during the bird nesting season (March–August) could impact active nests
- Tree pruning or removal could affect potential bat roosts or commuting routes
- Disturbance from noise, vibration, dust, and lighting could affect birds and bats during works
- Spread of invasive species (Spanish Bluebell) if not managed
- Pollution risk to soils and tree health from fuel, sediment, or cement washout

### 8.3.4 Mitigation Measures

- Pre-works checks:
  - Nesting bird checks if vegetation/tree works occur between March and August
  - Bat assessment prior to any removal or heavy pruning of larger trees; roost features to be inspected by a licensed bat ecologist if encountered
- Vegetation Management:
  - Minimise tree and shrub removal; protect all retained trees with fencing in line with BS 5837
  - Use *no-dig* methods in root protection areas
  - Implement invasive species management for Spanish Bluebell to prevent spread.
- Lighting:
  - New lamp irons fitted with *bat-sensitive LED lighting* (low UV, warm spectrum, downlit, dimmable)
  - Avoid temporary construction lighting spill into tree canopies
- Pollution Control:
  - Bunded storage of fuels/chemicals
  - Designated washout areas
  - Spill kits on site

### 8.3.5 Enhancement Measures

Although baseline ecological value is low, the project provides opportunities for biodiversity gain, in line with the Conservation Plan and the Pollinator Plan:

- Tree canopy succession planting with a diverse mix of native species of Irish provenance
- Pollinator-friendly planting beds and flowering lawn areas
- Habitat features such as bird boxes and insect hotels integrated discreetly into the design
- Structural soils to support long-term tree health and canopy cover
- Interpretation signage to communicate biodiversity and heritage values to park users

### 8.3.6 Monitoring & Reporting

- Ecological Clerk of Works (EnCoW): to oversee compliance with biodiversity mitigation
- Pre-works ecological surveys as required (birds, bats)

- Monthly environmental reports to DCC, including invasive species control, tree protection, and any ecological incidents
- Close-out audit to demonstrate biodiversity enhancements delivered on site.

### 8.3.7 Implications for Construction Stage

- Nesting Birds:
  - Tree and shrub clearance works shall be programmed outside the bird nesting season (March - August). If works are unavoidable, an ecologist shall inspect and confirm absence of active nests
  - Pre-works checks for nesting birds required if vegetation/tree/shrub removal happens in March - August
- Bats:
  - A bat assessment has been conducted by Wildlife Surveys Ireland, which found no bats roosting, but two species (Common Pipistrelle and Leisler's bat) feeding and commuting at the site
  - Bat checks if tree felling or pruning of larger trees is proposed (precautionary)
  - Existing mature trees and railings provide potential bat roosting/foraging features
  - Lighting strategy to remain bat-sensitive even though potential is low (precautionary best practice). Lighting design shall follow Bat Conservation Ireland guidance:
    - Warm-white, downward-facing, baffled fittings
    - Avoidance of upward or lateral spill into tree canopies
    - Dimming or timed shut-off outside operational hours
- Pollinator & Biodiversity Planting: Planting design to incorporate All-Ireland Pollinator Plan recommendations, with emphasis on native species, long-season nectar sources, and avoidance of peat-based soils.

## 8.4 Invasive Species Protocol

All planting beds and soil stripping areas shall be inspected for invasive alien species (e.g. Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed). Spanish Bluebell to be removed/controlled per DCC Biodiversity Guidelines.

- If invasive species are encountered:
  - Works shall stop in the affected area
  - An invasive species management plan shall be developed, including identification, extent, and treatment measures
  - Material containing invasive species shall be classified as controlled waste and disposed of at licensed facilities

## 8.5 Monitoring & Reporting

- Weekly inspections of tree protection fencing by PSCS and Arborist.
- Monthly ecology audits by the EnCoW.
- All inspections and incidents logged in the Environmental & Heritage Logbook (Appendix K reference).

## 9. Air Quality, Dust & Dirt Control

### 9.1 Dust Minimisation Plan

The project shall implement a Dust Minimisation Plan (DMP) in line with EPA Guidance Note for the Control of Dust from Construction and Demolition Projects (2002) and CIRIA C741.

Key controls include:

- Damping down with water sprays during demolition, breaking, and earthworks in dry/windy conditions
- Stockpile management:
  - Minimise height (<2.00m) and footprint
  - Cover with geotextile sheeting where practicable
  - Seed temporary stockpiles if retained >4 weeks
- Vehicle movements:
  - Sheeting of all trucks carrying spoil or granular material
  - Wheel-washing at site exits; use of road sweepers on surrounding roads if tracking occurs
- Drop heights: Minimise drop heights for loading/unloading friable materials.
- On-site crushing: Not permitted unless authorised by DCC and subject to environmental controls

### 9.2 Monitoring & Triggers

To ensure dust impacts are proactively managed, monitoring shall be carried out as follows:

- Baseline Survey: Establish pre-construction dust levels at sensitive receptors (residential façades, St. Brigid's Nursery)
- Monitoring Locations: At least 3 boundary points (NE, SW, and SE corners), with one near the nursery
- Monitoring Method: Combination of passive dust deposition gauges and portable real-time PM monitors (PM10, PM2.5)
- Trigger Levels:
  - PM10: 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (24-hour mean) as per EU Air Quality Standards
  - Dust deposition: 350 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day (30-day mean) as per TA Luft
- Action Protocol:
  - Exceedance triggers immediate review of activities
  - Corrective measures (increased damping, covering stockpiles, restricting high-dust tasks)
  - Notification to DCC Environmental Services within 24 hours

### 9.3 Track-Out & Road Cleaning Measures

- Wheel wash or jet wash facilities shall be installed at main exit gates
- Road sweepers deployed if dust, soil, or debris observed on surrounding carriageways
- Gulley protection: Drain inlets adjacent to site entrances fitted with gulley socks/booms to prevent silt ingress

### 9.4 Communication & Complaints Procedure

- A dust management notice board shall be installed at each entrance, displaying monitoring data and contact details for the Community Liaison Officer (CLO)
- All dust complaints logged in the Complaints Register with date, source, action taken, and response provided to complainant within 48 hours
- Monthly dust monitoring reports shall be included in the PSCS Environmental Report to DCC

## **9.5 Responsibilities**

- PSCS: Responsible for implementing DMP measures on site
- Site Environmental Manager: Daily checks and weekly reporting
- EnCoW: Independent monthly audits, including monitoring data review
- Contractors: Required to prepare method statements for high-dust activities and comply with this CEMP

## 10. Noise & Vibration Management

### 10.1 Baseline & Sensitive Receptors

A baseline noise and vibration survey shall be undertaken before works commence to establish existing levels at sensitive receptors, including:

- St. Brigid's Day Nursery (north-east)
- Residential façades directly overlooking the park on all four sides
- Adjacent Protected Structures (heritage buildings at risk of vibration damage)
- Community and pedestrian areas around the park perimeter

The survey shall record daytime LAeq, LAFmax, and vibration PPV readings.

### 10.2 Criteria & Thresholds (BS 5228)

- Noise:
  - Compliance with BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014
  - Out-of-hours works require DCC approval and bespoke mitigation
  - Example daytime thresholds for residential receptors:
    - 70 dB LAeq, 10hr (Monday–Friday, 07:00–19:00)
    - 65 dB LAeq, 10hr (Saturday, 08:00–14:00)
- Vibration:
  - Compliance with BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014
  - Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) thresholds:
    - 5mm/s for heritage masonry and sensitive structures
    - 10mm/s for less-sensitive residential receptors
- Lower thresholds (2.5mm/s) applied where cracking is observed or advised by Conservation Architect

### 10.3 Mitigation Toolbox

General Controls:

- Careful selection of plant and equipment (low-noise, low-vibration alternatives)
- Silencers, mufflers, and acoustic shrouds fitted to plant
- Fixed plant located away from receptors and shielded by hoardings/barriers
- Scheduling of noisy works during mid-day periods where possible
- Limiting duration of high-noise/vibration tasks

Specific Controls:

- Demolition: Preference for hydraulic shears/pulverisers instead of breakers
- Compaction: Use vibrating rollers only outside TPZs and away from heritage boundaries
- Concrete cutting: Use water suppression and enclosed saws
- Generators: Only 'super-silenced' units permitted

Acoustic/Physical Barriers:

- Hoarding supplemented with acoustic panels near nursery and sensitive residential
- Temporary barriers or enclosures around stationary plant

### 10.3 Monitoring & Complaints Procedure

- Noise Monitoring:

- Continuous unattended monitoring at 2–3 perimeter receptors
- Spot checks during high-risk activities
- Vibration Monitoring:
  - Real-time vibration monitors at railings, granite plinths, and adjacent Protected Structures
  - Alarms set at 80% of threshold (early warning)
- Reporting:
  - Weekly monitoring summaries to PSCS and DCC
  - Exceedances reported immediately with corrective actions

Complaints Procedure:

- All noise and vibration complaints logged by the Community Liaison Officer (CLO)
- Response to complainant within 48 hours, including summary of monitoring data and corrective action
- Complaints log shared with DCC monthly

## 10.5 Operational Soundscape Considerations

While the CEMP primarily addresses construction impacts, DCC’s Noise Action Plan identifies Mountjoy Square’s western and southern edges as among the city’s noisiest locations.

The following measures shall be considered during construction and handover:

- Planting of dense shrubbery/hedges along western and southern boundaries to provide soft screening
- Exploring introduction of water features or natural sound-masking elements in heritage-compatible locations
- Coordination with DCC Roads to consider quieter surfacing materials (e.g. SMA instead of HRA) and speed calming measures on adjacent streets
- Soundscape monitoring before and after works to inform adaptive management

## 10.6 Responsibilities

- PSCS: Implement noise and vibration controls, maintain monitoring equipment
- Site Environmental Manager: Daily checks, weekly reporting, coordination of mitigation measures
- Conservation Architect: Advise on vibration thresholds and protection of heritage fabric
- EnCoW: Independent audits and escalation authority
- Community Liaison Officer: Complaints management and public communication

## 11. Water, SuDS & Pollution Prevention (SWMP)

### 11.1 Drainage & Surface Water Risks

Mountjoy Square Park is drained by a network of gullies and surface channels connecting to the Dublin City Council drainage system. Risks during construction include:

- Sediment and silt runoff entering gullies
- Hydro-carbon spills from plant and refuelling
- Cement/concrete washout contaminating surface water
- Accidental discharge of contaminated water from excavations

No direct discharges to surface waters are permitted. All works shall comply with the Local Government (Water Pollution) Acts 1977–1990 and the EPA Code of Practice on Surface Water Management.

### 11.2 Pollution Prevention Measures

Site Drainage Protection:

- All gullies within and adjacent to the site fitted with silt socks/booms during works
- Daily inspection and cleaning of gully protection
- Silt fences and straw wattles installed at soil stockpiles and lawn regrading areas

Refuelling & Plant:

- Refuelling only in designated, bunded areas within the site compound
- Mobile plant re-fuelling supervised with drip trays
- Spill kits located at re-fuelling point and at each gate
- Plant maintained to prevent leaks; defective plant removed immediately

Concrete & Mortar Works:

- Concrete washout pits lined and bunded, located >15.00m from gullies
- No direct washing out of chutes or wheelbarrows into soil or drains
- Surplus wet concrete/mortar returned to the supplier or disposed of as waste

Wastewater from Excavations:

- If de-watering is required, water shall be pumped through silt bags or settlement tanks prior to discharge to sewer (with DCC agreement)
- Water quality checked visually before release

### 11.3 Re-fuelling, Spill Kits & Wash-out Areas

- Fuel & Chemical Storage:
  - Stored in double-bunded tanks with 110% secondary containment
  - Located on an impermeable base within the site compound
  - Clearly labelled, locked, and inventoried weekly
- Spill Kits:
  - Available at all fuel/chemical stores, refuelling points, and within mobile plant
  - Staff trained in spill response as part of induction and toolbox talks
- Wash-out Areas:
  - Clearly marked concrete wash-out area provided within compound
  - Lined and impermeable with contained sump
  - Cleaned regularly and residues disposed of via licensed waste contractor

## **11.4 Monitoring & Compliance**

- Daily Checks: Site Environmental Manager to check gully protection, washout areas, and bunded stores
- Weekly Audits: EnCoW to inspect site for pollution risks and compliance with SWMP
- Incident Reporting: All spills >5 litres reported to PSCS, logged in Environmental Incident Register, and notified to DCC within 24 hours
- Regulatory Notifications: EPA and Inland Fisheries Ireland notified if any pollution incident poses a risk to receiving waters

## **11.5 Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) Enhancements**

The works incorporate long-term drainage improvements, including:

- Permeable paths with structural soils to enhance infiltration
- Tree pits designed with aerated soils and under-drainage
- Rain gardens and planting beds designed to attenuate stormwater and improve water quality

These measures shall reduce surface run-off, improve resilience to climate change, and enhance biodiversity within the park.

## **12. Materials, Resources & Waste (RWMP, Circular Economy)**

### **12.1 Waste Hierarchy & Reuse Strategy**

The project shall apply the waste hierarchy:

1. Prevention – design out waste, order correct quantities, avoid over-specification
2. Re-use – re-use of soils, hardcore, topsoil, and salvaged materials where safe and permitted
3. Recycle – segregated recovery of metals, timber, plastics, green waste
4. Recovery – energy recovery from residual non-recyclables
5. Disposal – only as a last resort, at licensed facilities

Where feasible:

- Topsoil and subsoil shall be tested, stored, and reused in planting
- Salvageable granite kerbs, setts, or railings shall be stored for reuse
- Play equipment or furniture in re-usable condition may be offered to community groups or recycled

### **12.2 Segregation, Recycling & Disposal Routes**

- Segregation on Site:
  - Skips provided for timber, metals, concrete/hardcore, soils, green waste, and residual C&D waste
  - Colour-coded signage in line with DCC Waste Bye-Laws
- Licensed Contractors:
  - Only authorised waste collectors and permitted facilities shall be used
  - Copies of all waste collection permits and facility permits retained on file
- Disposal Routes:
  - Soils and hardcore directed to recovery facilities where possible
  - Non-recyclables sent to licensed landfill or energy recovery facilities

### **12.3 Duty of Care & Article 27 Compliance**

- Duty of Care: Waste shall be managed in line with the Waste Management Acts 1996–2022 and the Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations.
- Article 27 By-Product Notifications:
  - Where soils, hardcore, or stone are suitable for reuse off-site without further processing, an Article 27 notification shall be submitted to the EPA
  - Documentation shall include source, quality, intended use, and receiving site confirmation
- Hazardous Waste:
  - If contaminated or hazardous soils are encountered, a Hazardous Soil Management Plan shall be prepared
  - Waste classification in line with EPA and EU guidance
  - Disposal via licensed hazardous waste facility only

### **12.4 Monthly Reporting**

In line with DCC Waste Enforcement and Waste Regulation Unit requirements:

- A Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plan (C&D WMP) shall be submitted for approval prior to commencement
- Monthly waste reports shall be submitted electronically, detailing:
  - Types and quantities of waste generated

- Segregation and recycling rates achieved
- Waste collectors and receiving facilities used
- Instances of hazardous waste and management steps taken

These reports shall be reviewed by the PSCS and audited by the EnCoW.

## **12.5 Circular Economy Commitments**

The project supports DCC's Climate Action Plan and the Circular Economy agenda by:

- Prioritising low-carbon materials (locally sourced aggregates, FSC-certified timber, recycled content where feasible)
- Maximising reuse of soils and green waste within the park
- Reducing packaging waste through bulk orders and supplier take-back agreements
- Monitoring and publishing recycling and recovery rates as part of the Environmental Close-Out Report

## **12.6 Responsibilities**

- PSCS: Implement the C&D WMP, ensure segregation, and manage contractors
- Site Environmental Manager: Maintain waste records, monitor skips, prepare monthly reports
- EnCoW: Audit compliance, verify monthly reporting, escalate non-compliance
- DCC Waste Regulation Unit: Review and approve plans and reports

## 13. Community Liaison & Communications

### 13.1 Liaison Officer & Contact Channels

Dublin City Council shall appoint a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) to act as the single point of contact between the project team and the community.

- Contact Information: The CLO's phone number, email, and postal address shall be displayed on site information boards at all entrances
- Availability: The CLO shall be available during working hours and an out-of-hours emergency contact shall be provided
- Role: To log, track, and coordinate responses to enquiries and complaints; to issue advance notifications; and to provide updates to local residents and stakeholders

### 13.2 Advance Notifications & Bulletins

- Pre-Works Notification: A letter drop shall be issued to all residents and businesses around Mountjoy Square at least 2 weeks before works commence, outlining programme, working hours, and contact details
- Monthly Bulletins: Updates on progress, upcoming activities, and potential disruptions (e.g. noisy works, crane lifts, temporary path closures)
- Digital Updates: Project updates shall also be posted on the DCC website and shared with local residents' groups and schools
- On-Site Information Boards: Hoardings shall include public information panels showing:
  - Site layout and compound plan
  - Key dates and phases
  - CLO contact details
  - Monitoring data (noise, dust, vibration)

### 13.3 Complaints Procedure & Response Times

A formal complaints procedure shall be followed:

1. Logging: All complaints entered into the Complaints Register (date, time, complainant details, nature of issue)
2. Acknowledgement: Complaint acknowledged within 24 hours
3. Investigation: PSCS and Site Environmental Manager to investigate within 48 hours, including a review of monitoring data, if relevant
4. Response: Written or verbal response provided to complainant within 48 hours of investigation.
5. Close-Out: Actions and resolutions logged
6. Escalation: If unresolved, escalated to DCC Project Manager and EnCoW

The Complaints Register shall be included in monthly Environmental Reports to DCC and shared with the EnCoW.

### 13.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Key stakeholders shall be engaged through regular updates and briefings, including:

- Local Residents & Businesses: Regular newsletters, bulletins, and access to monitoring data.
- Community Groups & Schools: Advance notice of noisy works, path closures, or restricted access

- Public Transport Operators: BusConnects and Dublin Bus to be consulted regarding bus turning, stops, and temporary diversions
- Active Travel Office: Coordination on pedestrian/cycle diversions and Dublin Bikes relocation.
- Statutory Bodies: Regular liaison with DCC Waste Regulation Unit, Traffic Division, and Environmental Services

### **13.5 Transparency & Trust**

To build community trust, the following commitments apply:

- Open Information: Monitoring data (noise, dust, vibration) shall be published monthly on notice boards
- Responsiveness: All enquiries responded to within two working days
- Accessibility: Information provided in plain English and, where relevant, translated into key community languages
- Engagement: Residents and stakeholders invited to an information session before construction begins

## 14. Working Hours

### 14.1 Standard Hours

In line with Dublin City Council requirements and best practice for urban construction sites, the following standard working hours shall apply:

- Monday to Friday: 08:00 – 18:00
- Saturday: 08:00 – 14:00
- Sundays & Bank Holidays: No works permitted

These hours apply to all construction activities generating noise, dust, vibration, or traffic movements.

### 14.2 Out-of-Hours Protocol

Out-of-hours works shall be strictly controlled and permitted only in exceptional circumstances, such as:

- Safety-critical activities (e.g. emergency stabilisation, urgent repairs)
- Works requiring traffic management that cannot be carried out safely during normal hours
- Large concrete pours or deliveries requiring extended working time

Procedure for Out-of-Hours Works:

1. Approval: Written approval obtained from DCC Project Manager at least 5 working days in advance
2. Notification: Residents, businesses, and stakeholders notified at least 48 hours before works, with details of timing, nature of works, and mitigation measures
3. Mitigation: Enhanced noise/dust/vibration controls deployed, including acoustic enclosures, dust suppression, and restricted plant movements
4. Monitoring: Real-time monitoring in place at sensitive receptors (e.g. nursery, residential façades)
5. Reporting: Post-event report submitted to DCC and included in monthly Environmental Report

### 14.3 Notification & Mitigation Measures

Where works are expected to cause elevated noise, dust, or vibration (even within standard hours), the following measures apply:

- Advance Notice: At least 48 hours' notice to residents and stakeholders
- Scheduling: High-noise works scheduled mid-morning or mid-afternoon, avoiding school drop-off/pick-up and early morning/late evening
- Enhanced Controls: Additional acoustic barriers, damping, and monitoring where sensitive receptors are at risk
- Complaints Handling: CLO available during works; complaints responded to within 24 hour.

## **15. Training, Inductions, Monitoring & Audits**

### **15.1 Site Induction Programme**

All personnel, subcontractors, and visitors shall undergo a site-specific induction before being permitted to work on or access the site. The induction shall cover:

- Site layout, welfare, and emergency arrangements
- Health, safety, and environmental rules
- Heritage protection requirements (railings, granite plinths, lamp irons)
- Tree protection zones and soil management rules
- Pollution prevention (spill kits, washout, waste segregation)
- Noise, dust, and vibration controls
- Community sensitivity (neighbour awareness, working hours)

An induction register shall be maintained and audited weekly by the PSCS.

### **15.2 Toolbox Talks & Training Schedule**

- Toolbox Talks: Weekly toolbox talks shall be delivered by the Site Environmental Manager or PSCS on key environmental and heritage issues
- High-Risk Activities: Additional talks delivered prior to tasks such as demolition, excavation near trees, or works adjacent to railings
- Specialist Training:
  - Spill response drills for all operatives handling fuel or chemicals
  - Arboricultural awareness training for operatives working near TPZs
  - Vibration monitoring and heritage awareness sessions for demolition teams

Training records shall be maintained as part of the site training log.

### **15.3 Monitoring Plan (Noise, Dust, Vibration, Water)**

The project shall implement a robust monitoring regime, aligned with Sections 9–11 of this CEMP:

- Noise: Continuous boundary monitoring at 2–3 receptors
- Dust: Dust deposition gauges and portable PM monitors at 3 boundary points
- Vibration: Real-time monitors at heritage structures, railings, and granite plinths
- Water: Daily inspection of gullies, silt controls, washout, and bunded areas

Trigger levels: See Sections 9–11. If exceeded, corrective actions shall be implemented immediately and logged.

### **15.4 Inspections, Audits & Reporting**

- Daily Checks: Carried out by Site Environmental Manager; includes hoarding, waste skips, pollution controls, TPZ fencing, and monitoring equipment
- Weekly Inspections: Joint inspection by PSCS and EnCoW, with findings recorded in inspection reports
- Monthly Audits: Formal audits by EnCoW against this CEMP and planning conditions. Audit results to be reported to DCC
- Non-Conformance & Corrective Actions:
  - All non-conformances (NCRs) logged
  - Corrective actions assigned, with deadlines for close-out

- Verification by EnCoW before NCR closed
- Monthly Environmental Report: Submitted by PSCS to DCC, covering:
  - Monitoring data (noise, dust, vibration, water)
  - Waste volumes and recycling rates
  - Complaints log and responses
  - Incidents and corrective actions

## 16. Emergency Incident Response Plan (EIRP)

### 16.1 Emergency Scenarios & Procedures

The following potential emergency scenarios have been identified for Mountjoy Square Park:

- Pollution Incidents
  - Fuel or chemical spill
  - Concrete or wash water discharge to gullies
  - Silt-laden runoff during heavy rain
- Heritage Incidents
  - Accidental damage to railings, granite plinths, or lamp irons
  - Vibration exceedances affecting adjacent Protected Structures
  - Archaeological find discovery
- Ecological Incidents
  - Damage to root protection zones (TPZs)
  - Disturbance of nesting birds or bat roosts
- Public Safety Incidents
  - Unauthorised public entry to site
  - Pedestrian/cyclist accident at site interface
  - Fire or explosion involving fuel/chemicals

### 16.2 Escalation & Notifications

All incidents shall follow a clear escalation protocol:

1. Immediate Response
  - Stop works in affected area
  - Implement first-line containment (spill kit, cordon off area, secure heritage asset)
2. Internal Notification
  - Notify Site Manager and Site Environmental Manager immediately
  - Inform PSCS and EnCoW
3. External Notification
  - Client (DCC Project Manager) notified within 2 hours
  - Regulators notified within required timeframe, e.g.:
    - EPA and Inland Fisheries Ireland for pollution incidents.
    - National Monuments Service for archaeological finds.
    - DCC Conservation Officer for heritage damage.
    - HSA in case of major accidents or dangerous occurrences.
4. Public Communication
  - CLO to issue holding statement to affected residents (where applicable)
  - Complaints logged and responded to within 48 hours

### 16.3 Spill Response & Equipment Locations

- Spill Kits: Available at:
  - Fuel/chemical storage area (compound)
  - Re-fuelling point
  - At least one kit kept in each mobile plant
- Spill Response Procedure:
  1. Stop source of spill (close valve, upright container)

2. Contain spill with absorbent socks/pads
3. Prevent entry to gullies using drain covers
4. Collect contaminated material in sealed container for disposal via licensed contractor
5. Record in Incident Register

#### **16.4 Post-Incident Review**

Every incident shall trigger a structured review process:

- Investigation: Root cause analysis carried out by PSCS and EnCoW
- Corrective Action: New or revised control measures implemented
- Reporting: Incident report submitted to DCC within 5 working days, including root cause, response, and corrective actions
- Learning: Toolbox talk delivered to workforce to prevent recurrence
- Update CEMP: Relevant sections revised if systemic issues identified

## **17. Handover, Reinstatement & Close-Out**

### **17.1 Removal of Temporary Works**

At the end of construction, all temporary works shall be removed in a controlled sequence, including:

- Hoarding, fencing, and temporary barriers
- Site compound, welfare facilities, storage containers, and bunded areas
- Temporary lighting, services, and monitoring equipment
- Temporary pedestrian and cycle diversion measures
- All removal activities shall be scheduled to minimise disruption and protect reinstated surfaces

### **17.2 Reinstatement of Surfaces & Grass**

- Lawns: Compound areas and haul routes shall be stripped, de-compacted, and reinstated with high-quality topsoil and reseeded with grass mix specified by DCC Parks
- Paths: Any temporary hardstanding shall be removed and replaced with permanent surface treatments to design specification
- Edges: Disturbed edges around tree protection zones and planting beds shall be reformed and mulched
- Utilities: Any affected drainage or services reinstated to DCC standards

### **17.3 Post-Works Condition Surveys**

- Heritage Assets: A repeat photographic and written condition survey shall be undertaken for railings, granite plinths, lamp irons, and adjacent Protected Structures
- Trees: Arboricultural inspection to confirm tree health and verify no encroachment into Root Protection Areas
- Public Realm: Survey of perimeter footpaths, crossings, and cycle infrastructure to confirm reinstatement and compliance with DMURS

Surveys shall be compared with pre-works baselines (Sections 7 & 8) to identify any deterioration. Where damage has occurred, remedial works shall be agreed with DCC before final handover.

### **17.4 Final Environmental Audit**

The EnCoW shall complete a Close-Out Environmental Audit before handover, covering:

- Compliance with this CEMP and planning conditions
- Waste reporting and recycling rates
- Noise, dust, vibration, and water monitoring results
- Complaints register and responses
- Incident register and corrective actions

A Final Environmental Close-Out Report shall be submitted to Dublin City Council and placed on project record.

### **17.5 Handover Documentation**

At handover, the following documents shall be provided to Dublin City Council:

- Final CEMP (as-built version, with updates)
- Pre- and post-works condition surveys (heritage, trees, public realm)
- Final Environmental Close-Out Report
- As-built drawings of new infrastructure, utilities, and SuDS

- Maintenance and operations manuals for lighting, play equipment, and public toilets

## Appendices – Table of Contents/Matrix

Appendix	Title	Contents/Purpose	Source/Responsibility
A	Site Location & Heritage Plan	Location Plan; ACA boundary; Protected Structures; surrounding streets, bus stops, cycle routes, land uses	Client/GIS/Mapping
B	Site Constraints & Utilities Plan	Heritage features, tree RPAs (TCP), archaeological sensitivity zones, utility alignments, noise-sensitive edges	Client/arborist/utility surveys
C	Phasing & Programme Plan	Indicative sequencing: demolitions plan; hoarding plan; compound locations; staged construction diagrams	Client/Contractor Planner
D	Site Compound & Access Plan	Layout of welfare units, storage, re-fuelling, waste, plant parking; access gates; hoarding lines; emergency routes	Contractor/PSCS
E	Community Interface Plan	Management of interfaces with nursery, depot, residents, pedestrians, cyclists, bus users; diversion routes; comms	PSCS/Community Liaison Officer
F	Construction Traffic & Transport Management Plan (CTTMP)	Vehicle access strategy; delivery restrictions; swept paths (AutoTrack); bus/cycle integration; TTMPs	Contractor/PSCS with DCC Traffic
G	Tree Protection & Ecology Plan	Tree Constraints Plan (April 2025); RPAs; fencing layout; no-dig methods; ecology commitments (bats, birds, invasive species, pollinator planting)	Arborist/EnCoW
H	Heritage & Archaeology Protection Plan	Railings/plinth vibration controls; archaeological monitoring zones; stop-work protocol; condition surveys	Conservation Architect/Archaeologist
I	Surface Water & Pollution Plan (SWMP)	Silt control, wash-out zones, bunded fuel, drain protection; spill procedures; inspection schedule	PSCS/EnCoW
J	Lighting & Furniture Strategy	Lamp iron reinstatement (84 units); LED integration; lux levels; benches; bins, bike racks, fountains, signage	DCC Conservation/Electrical Consultant
K	Monitoring Locations & Commitments	Matrix of monitoring (noise, dust, vibration, ecology, heritage, water); plan of monitoring locations	PSCS/EnCoW
L	Public Information & Communications Plan	Advance notices; signage; complaints register; interpretation boards; community liaison contacts	PSCS/DCC Parks
M	Waste & Resource Management Documentation	C&D Waste Management Plan; waste streams schedule; segregation and reporting templates	Contractor/PSCS
N	Complaints & Communications Register	Complaints log; resolution process; escalation procedure; reporting format	PSCS, Site Liaison Officer

O	Emergency Response Plan	Incident procedures (spills, fire, heritage/tree damage, pollution, accidents); escalation routes	PSCS/EnCoW
P	Audit & Reporting	Internal/external audit procedures; compliance checks; reporting frequency; corrective actions	DCC/PSCS
Q	Close-Out & Reinstatement Plan	Final surveys (heritage, trees, ecology); reinstatement of lawns, planting, furniture; close-out file; handover	PSCS/Contractor/DCC Parks

## Appendix A – Site Location Plan & Heritage Context Plan

### A.1 Introduction

This appendix provides the site location and contextual information for the Mountjoy Square Park redevelopment. It situates the project within Dublin's north inner city and highlights the key environmental and heritage sensitivities that inform construction management.

### A.2 Site Location

- Site Name: Mountjoy Square Park
- Address: Mountjoy Square, Dublin 1
- Coordinates: 53.35667, -6.25759
- Planning Context: The site lies within the Mountjoy Square Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) and is surrounded by Protected Structures on all four sides.

### A.3 Surrounding Context

- North & South: Residential terraces (Protected Structures)
- East: Residential terraces and community uses
- West: Active travel corridor and significant bus traffic (Eden Quay–Dorset Street scheme)
- Access Points: Pedestrian gates on all sides, plus service entrances to the north and west

### A.4 Constraints and Sensitivities

- ACA designation and heritage setting (railings, granite plinths, lamp irons)
- Mature trees (126 total, 26 Category A) per Tree Constraints Plan
- Community facilities: St. Brigid's Day Nursery, Parks Depot
- High residential sensitivity (noise, dust, traffic)
- Priority Important Area (PIA) for road noise exposure on west and south sides.

### A.5 Drawings and Figures

- Figure A1: Site location plan
- Figure A2: Context map showing red line boundary
- Figure A3: Context map showing surrounding streets, bus stops, cycle routes, and land uses
- Figure A4: ACA boundary and Protected Structures plan

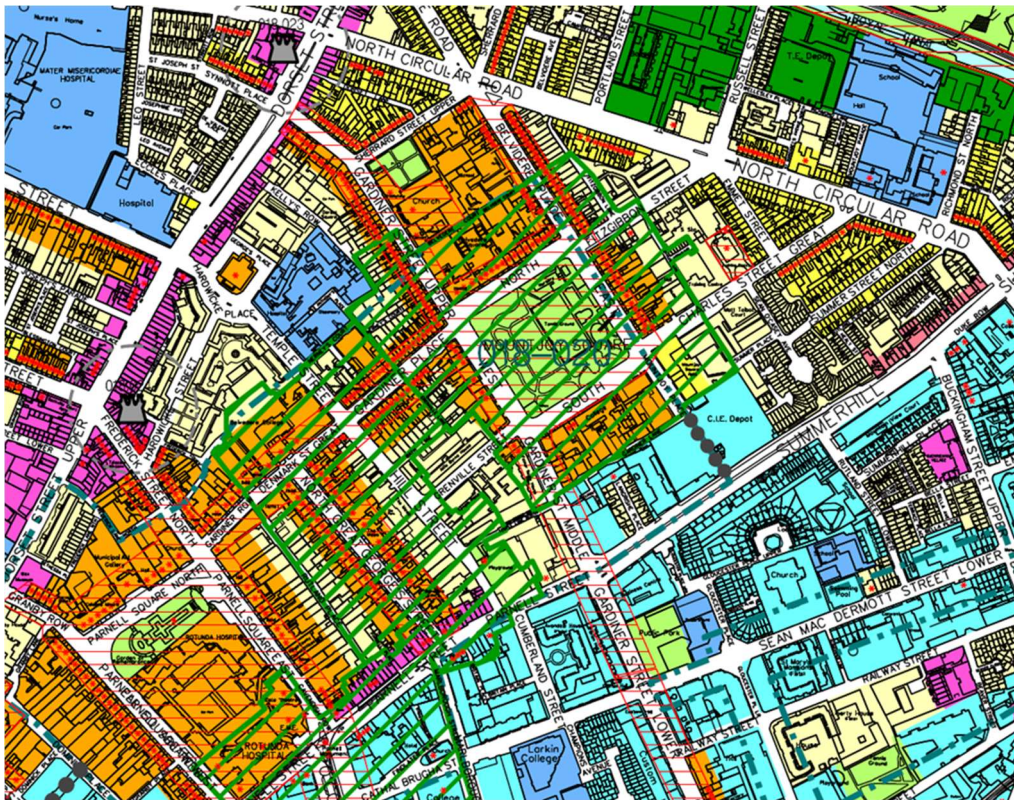
### A.6 Notes

- This appendix contains high-level mapping only
- Detailed phasing, compound layouts, and traffic management drawings are provided separately in Appendices B–F
- Updated AutoCAD or GIS base mapping must be supplied by the design team prior to commencement





**Figure A.3.** Map of Merrion Square in north city centre Dublin context showing locations of bus stops (imagery copyright 2025 Tom Tom, OpenStreetMap, Map data 2025)



**Figure A.4.** Image of Mountjoy Square's Architectural Conservation Area's boundaries (green hatch), Conservation Area (red hatch) and Protected Structures (red dots). Image copyright 'Development Plan MapSet E', Volume 3 - Zoning Maps, Dublin City Development Plan

**This map also illustrates adjacent land uses and zonings.**

## Appendix B – Site Constraints Plan & Utilities Plan

### B.1 Introduction

This appendix identifies the principal site constraints and utilities that influence construction logistics, phasing, and environmental management at Mountjoy Square Park. The purpose is to provide a consolidated baseline for risk management, ensuring that sensitive assets and services are safeguarded during works.

### B.2 Key Constraints

#### B.2.1 Heritage & Conservation

- Railings & Granite Plinths: Original ironwork and stonework around the perimeter (c.1803), currently under phased conservation
- Lamp Irons & Piers: Original lamp iron bases and granite entrance piers require protection
- ACA / Protected Structures: All terraces surrounding the park are Protected Structures within the Mountjoy Square ACA

#### B.2.2 Trees & Ecology

- Tree Constraints Plan (TCP, April 2025): 126 surveyed trees, including 26 Category A specimens. Root Protection Areas (RPAs) extend into construction zones
- Ecology: Nesting birds (seasonal), bat roost potential in mature trees, invasive Spanish bluebells noted

#### B.2.3 Archaeology

- Archaeological testing (2023) confirmed survival of original c.1803 path foundations beneath later surfacing
- All ground disturbance requires archaeological monitoring

#### B.2.4 Noise & Vibration Sensitivities

- DCC Noise Action Plan identifies Priority Important Areas (PIAs) for road noise on west and south boundaries
- Railings, plinths, and adjacent Protected Structures are sensitive to vibration impacts

#### B.2.5 Community & Operational

- St. Brigid's Day Nursery (north-east corner)
- Parks Depot (north-east corner, adjoining nursery)
- Residential dwellings immediately adjacent on all sides

### B.3 Utilities & Services

#### B.3.1 Existing Utilities

- Water, electricity, and telecoms services recorded in perimeter streets (Mountjoy Square North, South, East, West)
- Public lighting via existing cabling within plinth/railings zone
- Surface water drainage through gullies on perimeter footpaths

#### B.3.2 Utility Constraints

- Service entry points for the nursery and depot must remain operational throughout works

- No excavation permitted without prior utility clearance
- Road Opening Licences required for any works impacting public roads/footpaths

## **B.4 Constraints Map**

### **Figure B1 – Combined Site Constraints Plan (placeholder):**

To be provided by client/design team, showing:

- Heritage features (railings, granite plinths, lamp irons, piers)
- Tree locations and RPAs (from TCP)
- Archaeological sensitivity zones (historic path alignments)
- Noise-sensitive boundaries (west and south edges)
- Nursery and depot retained zones
- Existing utility alignments (water, power, telecoms, drainage).

## **B.5 Notes for Contractor**

- Contractor to verify utilities on site prior to excavation
- Updated AutoCAD/GIS constraints plan to be submitted before works commence
- Heritage, tree, and archaeology constraints must be clearly marked on site (fencing, signage, exclusion zones)

## Appendix C – Phasing Plan

### C.1 Introduction

This appendix sets out the indicative phasing and programme for the redevelopment of Mountjoy Square Park. It provides a framework for sequencing works while minimising impacts on heritage, trees, ecology, and the community.

The Conservation Plan (Howley Hayes, 2014) included conceptual phasing diagrams; however, these do not represent a construction programme. Updated phasing drawings and programme schedules are required from the contractor as part of mobilisation.

### C.2 Programme Overview

- Indicative Duration: [Insert months – e.g. 18 months]
- Major Phases:
  1. Pre-commencement surveys, hoardings, and compound set-up
  2. Demolitions and decommissioning of redundant features
  3. Archaeological monitoring and enabling works
  4. Conservation of railings, granite plinths, and lamp irons (continuing clockwise)
  5. Path reinstatement and central lawn works
  6. Play, MUGA, and recreation facilities
  7. Tree planting, biodiversity planting, and soil works
  8. Lighting and furniture installation
  9. Final reinstatement, snagging, close-out surveys, and handover.

### C.3 Phasing Diagrams (Placeholders)

- Figure C1 - Demolitions Phase Drawing (placeholder):
  - Identify all demolitions/decommissioning: community building, redundant tarmac, outdated play equipment, surplus paths
  - Show tree/heritage exclusion zones
- Figure C2 - Hoarding & Site Compound Plan (placeholder):
  - Show hoarding lines around site, compound/welfare areas, pedestrian diversions, emergency access, bus stop/cycle interface
- Figure C3 - Construction Phasing Diagram (placeholder):
  - Sequential zones, coloured for programme stages
  - Access/egress routes, monitored archaeology zones, RPA fencing
- Figure C4 - Final Programme Overview Diagram (placeholder):
  - Integration of railings conservation, central lawn reinstatement, biodiversity planting, and public realm upgrades.

### C.4 Programme Constraints

- Seasonality: Tree works outside nesting season; planting in spring/autumn
- Community: Noisy/dusty works minimised during school/nursery hours
- Heritage: Archaeological monitoring at all excavation; vibration controls on railings/plinths
- Traffic: Coordination with DCC Traffic & BusConnects

## **C.5 Notes for Contractor**

- Contractor to provide detailed Gantt chart and construction phasing drawings prior to commencement
- Phasing to be reviewed and approved by DCC Project Team
- Any amendments must be documented and appended to this CEMP

## Appendix D – Site Compound & Access Plan

### D.1 Introduction

This appendix defines the location, layout, and operational requirements of the site compound(s) and access points for the Mountjoy Square Park redevelopment.

The aim is to:

- Provide secure and well-managed facilities for site operations
- Ensure safe and controlled access/egress for workers, vehicles, and visitors
- Maintain safe pedestrian and cycle movement around the park
- Minimise disturbance to residents, the nursery, and depot.

### D.2 Compound Location

- Primary Compound: To be located within the park boundaries, adjacent to the Parks Depot (north-east corner), subject to space and tree constraints
- Alternative / Satellite Areas: Temporary mini-compounds may be established for specific phases (e.g. demolition or lawn reinstatement) with DCC approval
- Access Points:
  - Service gate on Mountjoy Square West for vehicle access (preferred)
  - Pedestrian access for site staff via controlled turnstile/gate on Mountjoy Square North

### D.3 Compound Layout

**Table D1 – Compound Facilities and Requirements**

Facility	Requirement
Welfare units	Toilets, canteen, drying room, offices; accessible to all workers
Material storage	Segregated areas for soils, aggregates, steel, timber, with weather protection where required
Plant storage	Designated plant parking area with drip trays/spill kits
Fuel storage	Bunded tanks in locked, segregated area; minimum 10m from trees, drains, or heritage features
Waste segregation zone	Skips/containers for soils, metals, timber, mixed C&D, green waste, hazardous (if encountered)
Visitor parking	None within square; contractors must use remote holding/parking areas
Emergency access	Clear 4m route through compound at all times for fire/ambulance access

### D.4 Hoarding & Fencing

- Perimeter Hoarding:
  - Minimum 2.40m high, solid panels, painted neutral colour
  - To include viewing panels/interpretation boards at selected points
  - Gates to be closed when not in use; no storage of materials against hoarding
- Tree Protection Fencing: Installed as per Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix G)
- Public Safety Barriers: Used at crossings or cycle lane interfaces.

### D.5 Site Access Controls

- Delivery Gates:
  - Located on Mountjoy Square West
  - Access supervised by traffic marshal at all times

- Banksman required for all HGV reversing
- Pedestrian Access:
  - Controlled turnstile or secure gate, separate from vehicle access
  - All visitors to sign in/out and wear PPE
- Security:
  - Compound secured 24/7 with CCTV or patrols as required
  - Lighting designed to avoid spill into residences

## **D.6 Compound Plan Drawing (Placeholders)**

- Figure D1 - Site Compound Layout (placeholder):
  - Welfare units, storage, fuel, waste, plant parking
  - Access gates and pedestrian entrances
  - Emergency routes
- Figure D2 - Hoarding Plan (placeholder):
  - Perimeter hoarding lines and gates
  - Pedestrian/cycle diversions
  - Interface with bus stops and footpaths

## **D.7 Notes for Contractor**

- Final compound and hoarding layouts to be agreed with DCC prior to commencement
- Contractor to ensure compliance with BS 5975 (temporary works), HSA requirements, and DCC hoarding licence conditions
- Any changes to compound/hoarding layout must be approved in writing by DCC Project Team.

## Appendix E – Community Interface Plan

### E.1 Introduction

This appendix sets out how the construction works at Mountjoy Square Park shall interface with surrounding community facilities, residents, and public realm users. The purpose is to:

- Protect sensitive receptors (nursery, depot, residents, park users)
- Maintain safe and accessible pedestrian and cycle routes
- Minimise disruption to daily community activity
- Ensure clear and proactive communication of works to stakeholders

### E.2 Community Sensitivities

- St. Brigid’s Day Nursery: Located in the north-east corner; requires uninterrupted access for staff, parents, and children. High sensitivity to noise, dust, and traffic during drop-off/pick-up times
- Parks Depot: Located adjacent to the nursery; access for DCC vehicles and staff must be maintained throughout
- Residential Properties: Continuous terraces of Protected Structures surrounding the square; high sensitivity to noise, dust, vibration, and access restrictions
- Community Users: Park users (currently displaced), local schools, sports clubs, and nearby residents rely on permeability around the square
- Public Transport: Dublin Bus stops on North, South, and West sides; high frequency services and high pedestrian use
- Active Travel Users: Cycle routes (including proposed two-way lane on Mountjoy Square West) and heavy pedestrian flows

### E.3 Interface Management Measures

**Table E1 – Community Interface Controls**

Community Group/Asset	Potential Impact	Control/Mitigation	Responsibility
Nursery (St. Brigid’s)	Noise, dust, access disruption	Noisy/dusty works scheduled outside drop-off/pick-up; dust suppression; vehicle access segregated; liaison with nursery manager	PSCS & EnCoW
Depot	Restricted Access	Maintain vehicle access at all times; include depot in auto-tracking; advance notice of works	PSCS
Residents	Noise, dust, vibration, parking loss	Advance notices; complaint hotline; vibration/noise monitoring; ensure parking changes are communicated	PSCS & DCC
Pedestrians	Blocked or unsafe routes	Hoarding with clear signage; temporary crossings per DMURS; fully accessible diversions	PSCS
Cyclists	Conflict with construction vehicles	Traffic marshals at cycle interfaces; temporary protective barriers; clear diversion routes if closures unavoidable	PSCS & Traffic Marshal

Bus Users	Blocked stops or unsafe interfaces	Maintain access to bus stops; temporary relocations agreed with Dublin Bus; swept path drawings to avoid bus conflict	PSCS & DCC Traffic
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#### E.4 Interface Drawings (Placeholders)

- Figure E1 - Community Access & Diversion Plan (placeholder):
  - Pedestrian diversion routes around hoardings
  - Cycle lane interface points and temporary measures
  - Safe drop-off/pick-up routes for nursery
- Figure E2 - Bus Stop & Transport Interface Plan (placeholder):
  - Locations of active bus stops during works
  - Any proposed temporary relocations
  - Pedestrian connections from stops to the square
- Figure E3 - Residential Interface Map (placeholder):
  - Access routes for residents and deliveries
  - Parking adjustments and retained accessible spaces

#### E.5 Communication Commitments

- Nursery and depot managers to be notified of planned works at least **2 weeks in advance**
- Residents' information leaflets to be issued prior to each major phase
- Bus operators to be consulted prior to any works impacting stops or turning movements
- Community liaison officer to maintain complaints register (linked to Appendix L - Communications Plan)

#### E.6 Notes for Contractor

- Contractor must prepare detailed Temporary Traffic & Pedestrian Management Plans (TTMPs) for all phases affecting public access
- TTMPs must be submitted to DCC Roadworks Control and approved prior to implementation
- Failure to maintain safe access to nursery, depot, or bus stops shall be treated as a contract breach

## Appendix F – Construction Transport & Traffic Management Plan (CTTMP)

### F.1 Introduction

This appendix sets out the framework for managing construction traffic for the Mountjoy Square Park redevelopment. It draws on the Dublin City Council Auto-Track Exercise (July 2025), which confirms existing bus and HGV swept paths around the square.

The CTMP ensures that all construction-related traffic is managed safely, efficiently, and with minimal disruption to the community, consistent with DMURS (2013, as amended), the Cycle Design Manual (2023), and Dublin Bus/BusConnects requirements.

### F.2 Objectives

- Maintain safe access for residents, nursery, and depot
- Protect vulnerable road users (pedestrians and cyclists)
- Avoid disruption to Dublin Bus routes and bus stops
- Ensure construction vehicles can enter/exit without conflicting with bus turning paths
- Minimise noise, dust, and congestion from deliveries.

### F.3 Construction Vehicle Types

- Light vans and small goods vehicles (daily site logistics)
- Medium rigid trucks (materials deliveries)
- Articulated vehicles (occasional large plant/equipment deliveries)
- Mobile crane (temporary, for lifting heavy items).

Swept path analysis confirms that 12m buses and 16.5m articulated HGVs can circulate the square, but conflicts may arise at tight junctions and with the proposed two-way cycle lane.

### F.4 Access and Egress Strategy

- Primary access: To be agreed with DCC Traffic Division, likely via Mountjoy Square West
- Restricted routes: No construction vehicles through residential side streets
- Delivery windows: To avoid peak traffic/bus movements (07:30–09:30; 16:30–18:30)
- Holding areas: To be agreed with DCC; no waiting permitted on local streets.

### F.5 Swept Path Requirements

- Contractor to prepare updated swept path analyses (AutoTrack or equivalent) for:
  - Delivery vehicle access/egress to site gates
  - Turning into/out of compounds with hoardings in place
  - Bus stop interfaces along Mountjoy Square North, South, and West
- Drawings must demonstrate no conflict with buses, cyclists, or pedestrians.
- Auto-Track outputs to be appended to this CTMP (placeholder Figures D2–D4).

### F.6 Pedestrian and Cycle Safety

- Pedestrian Diversions: Clear, accessible routes around hoardings
- Cycle Lane Protection: Two-way cycle lane on Mountjoy Square West must remain operational; traffic marshals deployed at crossing points
- Crossings: All temporary crossings must comply with DMURS Section 4.3.2.

## F.7 Traffic Management During Works

- Temporary traffic management plans (TTMPs) to be prepared for each work phase
- All TTMPs must be agreed with DCC Roadworks Control and Traffic Division
- Advance notices to residents and bus operators before lane/stop changes

## F.8 Vehicle Management and Safety

- Banksman/marshal required for all HGV reversing movements
- All vehicles fitted with reversing alarms, side guards, and cyclist detection (CLOCS/Transport for London standard)
- Wheel wash facility if excavation generates mud/debris
- No vehicle idling permitted

## F.9 Monitoring and Reporting

- PSCS to maintain delivery log
- Weekly review of CTMP compliance
- Incident reporting for near misses, conflicts with buses/cyclists, or pedestrian safety issues
- CTMP to be updated as phasing progresses.

## F.10 Figures (Placeholders)

- Figure D1 - Context map showing bus routes, stops, and cycle lanes
- Figure D2 - Swept path analysis for 12m bus (to be provided by contractor)
- Figure D3 - Swept path analysis for articulated delivery vehicle
- Figure D4 - Hoarding/access interface drawing showing pedestrian/cycle diversions

## F.11 Delivery Routes & Restrictions Schedule

**Table F1 – Delivery Routes & Restrictions**

Route / Road Segment	Permitted Vehicle Types	Restrictions	Notes
Mountjoy Square West	Vans, rigid trucks, articulated deliveries (occasional)	No deliveries during peak hours (07:30-09:30; 16:30-18:30). Access under marshal control	Preferred access point for site compound. Must maintain safe interface with two-way cycle lane
Mountjoy Square North	Vans, rigid trucks	Avoid peak school drop-off/pick-up times (St. Brigid's Nursery)	Sensitive frontage due to nursery and depot access. Banksman required
Mountjoy Square South	Vans, rigid trucks	Restricted due to higher traffic flows; bus stops in operation. Deliveries only with prior approval	Adjacent to PIA (road noise sensitive zone)
Mountjoy Square East	Vans only	No large vehicle access	Narrow carriageway and residential parking constraints
Great Charles Street Junctions	All vehicle types (with TTMP)	Subject to DCC-approved Temporary	Must co-ordinate with BusConnects and

		Traffic Management Plans	Active Travel Programme
City Centre Arterials (Gardiner Street, Dorset Street, Eden Quay)	Articulated deliveries (occasional plant/equipment)	Route to be agreed with DCC Traffic; no stopping/layover	Major traffic corridors; sensitive to congestion

### F.12 Notes for Contractor

- Routes above are indicative and subject to agreement with DCC Roadworks Control
- Contractor to submit a finalised Delivery Management Plan, including:
  - Vehicle schedule (daily volumes, peak vehicle numbers)
  - Delivery booking system to avoid congestion
  - Identification of off-site holding areas (if required).
- All drivers to receive site-specific induction covering:
  - Safe approach routes
  - Pedestrian/cyclist priority at square
  - No-idling policy
  - Emergency contact procedures

## Appendix G – Tree Protection & Ecology

### G.1 Introduction

This appendix consolidates all arboricultural and ecological requirements for the Mountjoy Square Park redevelopment. It brings together the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP, April 2025) prepared by a qualified arborist, the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) to be prepared by the contractor, and the Ecology Commitments Schedule.

The purpose of Appendix G is to ensure that:

- All trees identified for retention are protected in line with BS 5837:2012
- Root Protection Areas (RPAs) are respected during construction and reinstatement
- Tree removals are minimised and compensated with biodiversity-led planting
- Legal obligations relating to nesting birds, bats, and invasive species are met
- Ecology and biodiversity enhancements are delivered in line with the All-Ireland Pollinator Plan and the Conservation Plan.

### G.2 Tree Constraints Plan (TCP, April 2025)

The arborist's survey identified 126 individual trees within the park. Categories follow BS 5837:

- Category A (high quality): 26 trees
- Category B (moderate quality): 65 trees
- Category C (low quality): 35 trees
- Category U (unsuitable for retention): identified where relevant

Each tree has an associated Root Protection Area (RPA) which must be safeguarded. The TCP drawing is included in this appendix (Figure G1), and the arborist's schedule is reproduced below.

**Table G1 – Summary of Tree Categories (from TCP, April 2025)**

Category		Number of Trees	Typical Species Recorded	Management Notes
A	High quality	26	Oak, mature Sycamore, Lime	To be retained and protected at all costs
B	Moderate quality	65	Cherry, Maple, Rowan, Birch	Retain where feasible; protect RPAs
C	Low quality	35	Ornamental shrubs, younger trees	Removal may be acceptable if required
U	Unsuitable	Few (refer to TCP)	Poor condition specimens	Removal recommended

*Note: For full details see arborist's TCP drawing and schedule, April 2025*

### G.3 Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

The contractor's appointed arborist shall prepare a detailed AMS prior to commencement, including:

- Tree protection fencing layout (to BS 5837)
- Ground protection measures for temporary access in RPAs
- No-dig construction methods where surfacing overlaps RPAs
- Supervision arrangements for sensitive works
- Toolbox talks for operatives working near trees

- Aftercare and watering regime for new planting.

The AMS must be agreed with DCC Parks Biodiversity & Landscape Services and the Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW) before works commence.

## G.4 Ecology Commitments Schedule

The April 2025 Ecology Report confirmed that Mountjoy Square Park is of generally low ecological value, but requires specific mitigation for nesting birds, bats, and invasive species, as well as biodiversity enhancements.

**Table G2 – Ecology Commitments Schedule**

<b>Ecological Risk/Issue</b>	<b>Mitigation/Commitment</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timing</b>
Tree damage during works	Protect retained trees with BS 5837 fencing; no-dig methods in RPAs	PSCS & EnCoW	Pre-works & ongoing
Loss of canopy/succession	Succession planting with species of Irish provenance; structural soils	Landscape Architect & Contractor	Planting phase
Nesting birds (March-August)	Ecologist to check before vegetation works; halt if active nests found	Ecologist & PSCS	Pre-works, seasonal
Bat roost potential	Inspect mature trees before removal/pruning; licensed bat survey if required	Ecologist	Pre-works & during tree works
Lighting impacts	Fit bat-sensitive LED luminaires; avoid spill into tree canopies	Lighting Engineer & Contractor	During installation
Invasive species (Spanish Bluebell)	Excavate carefully; dispose via licensed waste contractor	Contractor & EnCoW	During clearance
Pollinator opportunities	Pollinator-friendly planting; flowering lawns; insect hotels	Landscape Architect & Contractor	Planting & aftercare
Pollution risk	Bunded fuel storage; spill kits; designated wash-outs	PSCS & Contractor	Ongoing
Ecological monitoring	ENCoW inspections; ecology compliance in monthly reports	EnCoW	Monthly

## G.5 Monitoring and Reporting

- Arboriculture: Weekly inspection of tree protection fencing; ArbCoW sign-off required before works near RPAs
- Ecology: EnCoW to carry out pre-works surveys and monthly audits
- Reporting: Ecology and tree protection compliance included in monthly Environmental Reports to DCC
- Close-Out: Post-construction survey of retained trees, and biodiversity audit of new planting

## Appendix H – Heritage Protection Plan

### H.1 Introduction

This appendix sets out all commitments relating to the protection of built heritage and archaeology during the redevelopment of Mountjoy Square Park. It is based on:

- The Mountjoy Square Conservation Plan and Historic Landscape Study (Howley Hayes, 2014)
- The Archaeological Testing Report (May 2023)
- The requirements of the Mountjoy Square ACA and relevant heritage legislation

The aim is to ensure that all works safeguard the park’s historic fabric (including railings, granite plinths, lamp irons, path foundations, and its Georgian layout) while also complying with the National Monuments Acts and ACA policy objectives.

### H.2 Heritage Baseline

- Architectural Context: Mountjoy Square is Dublin’s only intact four-sided Georgian square, designated as an Architectural Conservation Area and bounded by Protected Structures.
- Fabric at Risk:
  - Original wrought-iron railings and granite plinth walls (c.1803)
  - Granite entrance piers and lamp irons
  - Surviving foundations of original c.1803 paths, confirmed by archaeological testing
  - Historic trees contributing to Georgian layout
- Vulnerabilities: Fragility of ironwork, stonework, and path remains; sensitivity to vibration, dust, and inappropriate groundworks.

**Table H1 – Heritage Protection and Archaeology Commitments**

Heritage Feature/Risk	Mitigation/Commitment	Responsibility	Timing
Wrought-iron railings & granite plinths	Pre-works condition survey; protective barriers; repairs by qualified conservation contractor; use like-for-like materials	PSCS & Conservation Contractor	Pre-works & ongoing
Granite piers & lamp irons	Protect in-situ; reinstated lamps to Georgian design fitted with bat-sensitive LEDs	Contractor & Lighting Engineer	Pre-works protection; installation phase
Original c.1803 path foundations (archaeology)	Archaeological monitoring of all ground disturbance; preserve in-situ where possible; record if removal unavoidable; stop-work protocol for finds	Archaeologist & PSCS	During groundworks
Protected Structures around the park	Photographic & written condition survey before works; vibration monitoring at threshold 5mm/s PPV (BS 7385); works halted if exceeded	PSCS & EnCoW	Pre-works survey; ongoing monitoring
Demolition of community building	Soft strip; vibration and dust control; avoid impact on adjacent heritage features	PSCS & Contractor	Demolition phase
Depot & nursery refurbishment	Works to respect ACA character; conservation oversight during alterations	Contractor & Conservation Architect	During works

Temporary works (compounds, haulage)	Locate away from heritage features; no plant or materials against railings or plinths	PSCS	Site set-up & ongoing
Interpretation & engagement	Heritage signage and communications to explain park history to public during works	DCC & Contractor	During construction & handover

#### H.4 Monitoring and Reporting

- Condition Surveys: Photographic and written surveys of railings, granite plinths, lamp irons, and adjacent Protected Structures before and after works
- Vibration Monitoring: Continuous at sensitive structures; exceedance triggers stop-work and review
- Archaeological Monitoring: Licensed archaeologist on site during all excavation; reporting to National Monuments Service
- Weekly Heritage Checks: By PSCS and Conservation Architect
- Monthly Reports: Heritage compliance included in Environmental Reports to DCC.

#### H.5 Training and Awareness

- All personnel to receive induction on the significance of Mountjoy Square and specific heritage features
- Toolbox talks on working near railings, granite plinths, and archaeological deposits
- Clear stop-work protocol communicated for unexpected finds

#### H.6 Close-Out and Handover

- Post-works survey to confirm no damage to heritage fabric
- Archaeological final report submitted to DCC and National Monuments Service
- Conservation Close-Out Report confirming compliance with ACA and Conservation Plan policies

## Appendix I – Surface Water & Pollution Prevention Plan (SWMP)

### I.1 Introduction

This appendix sets out measures to prevent pollution of surface water systems during construction works at Mountjoy Square Park. The park is bounded by four streets with surface water drainage gullies leading to the combined sewer system. Preventing contamination of these drains is critical to safeguarding public health and compliance with Irish and EU legislation.

The SWMP aligns with:

- EPA Guidelines on the Management of Construction Runoff (2022)
- CIRIA C532 – Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites
- Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for C&D Projects (DECLG 2006)

### I.2 Objectives

- Prevent silt, cementitious materials, fuels, and other pollutants from entering surface water drains
- Control and treat runoff generated during earthworks and path reinstatement
- Provide clear emergency procedures for spills and pollution incidents
- Monitor and report water quality risks throughout construction.

### I.3 Potential Pollution Risks

- Sediment: From soil stripping, excavation, stockpiles
- Concrete washout: From path reinstatement and structural works
- Fuels/oils: From plant refuelling, storage tanks, mobile generators
- Paints/solvents: From heritage railing repairs or street furniture treatments
- Litter/debris: From site waste, packaging, or windblown material

### I.4 Mitigation Measures

Table I1 – Pollution Prevention Measures

Source	Control/Mitigation	Responsibility
Excavation & earthworks	Stockpiles covered or seeded; silt fences or settlement tanks for run-off	PSCS & EnCoW
Concrete wash-out	Designated lined wash-out pit; never discharge to drains	Contractor
Re-fuelling & plant	Bunded fuel tanks; drip trays; re-fuelling only in designated area with spill kit	PSCS & Contractor
Painting/solvents	Carried out in controlled environment; no external washing down	Contractor
Waste/litter	Covered skips; regular house-keeping; no waste storage near gullies	PSCS

### I.5 Monitoring and Inspections

- Weekly inspection of surface water inlets around perimeter of park

- Spill kits kept at all access gates
- EnCoW to record any incidents of siltation or pollution risk
- If discharge occurs, turbidity/contaminant testing to be arranged immediately

## **I.6 Emergency Procedures**

- Immediate response: Stop source, deploy spill kit, block drain with absorbent booms/mats
- Escalation: Notify PSCS, DCC Drainage Division, and EPA if significant discharge occurs
- Record: Incident logged in CEMP and cross-referenced to Appendix O (Emergency Response Plan)

## **I.7 Figures (Placeholders)**

- Figure I1 – Surface Water Drainage Plan (placeholder): to show all gullies around Mountjoy Square perimeter
- Figure I2 – Refuelling & Washout Areas (placeholder): compound layout identifying designated pollution-risk areas
- Figure I3 – Pollution Prevention Controls (placeholder): schematic of silt fencing, bunded storage, and settlement controls

## J.1 Introduction

This appendix sets out the strategy for lighting and street furniture within Mountjoy Square Park during and after redevelopment works. It balances the conservation of historic fabric (including the reinstatement of original lamp irons) with modern requirements for safety, accessibility, and durability.

The strategy is informed by:

- Illuminating Mountjoy Square: Lamp Iron Study (2017)
- Mountjoy Square Conservation Plan
- Dublin City Development Plan 2022–2028 (ACA and heritage policies)
- International best practice in heritage lighting schemes (e.g. BS 5489, ICOMOS guidance).

## J.2 Objectives

- Reinstatement of authentic Georgian character by restoring lamp irons to railings
- Enhance pedestrian safety through appropriate illumination of perimeter and entrances
- Avoid visual clutter and ensure furniture is consistent with the historic setting
- Deliver robust, low-maintenance, energy-efficient infrastructure (LED)
- Provide modern amenities (benches, bins, bike racks, fountains) in a sensitive manner

## J.3 Lighting Strategy

### J.3.1 Lamp Irons

- Quantity: 84 lamp irons reinstated around perimeter, mounted on railings
- Design: Based on surviving Georgian examples in Dublin (Pembroke Street, North Frederick Street), with cross-rail and ball-finial detailing
- Technology: Modern LED luminaires retrofitted into traditional housings, warm white (2700K–3000K), consistent with heritage setting
- Electrical Integration: Wiring concealed within railings/plinths; no external trunking; connections via discrete junction boxes at piers
- Conservation: All original surviving lamp iron stubs retained and replicated where missing

### J.3.2 Entrances and Arches

- No reinstatement of archway lamps, as evidence confirms these were decorative, not functional
- Entrances lit by adjacent lamp irons and subtle ground-level bollard lighting (if required).

### J.3.3 Perimeter & Internal Illumination

- Perimeter footpaths lit evenly to 5 lux minimum for pedestrian safety
- Avoid over-lighting to maintain night-time character
- Internal paths remain low-lit, with wayfinding supported by perimeter lighting and selected bollards at key nodes (play areas, gym, MUGA)

## J.4 Furniture Strategy

### J.4.1 Benches

- Georgian-style cast-iron benches with timber slats, painted in DCC Parks standard heritage colour
- Located at regular intervals along paths and lawns, with accessible provision

#### **J.4.2 Bins**

- Heritage-appropriate waste bins with discreet branding
- Recycling and general waste provision at entrances

#### **J.4.3 Cycle Parking**

- Sheffield stands in black powder-coated finish
- At least 5% to be oversized for cargo/adapted bicycles (Cycle Design Manual 2023)

#### **J.4.4 Drinking Fountains**

- Provision of modern drinking fountains at discreet locations, designed in heritage-compatible form

#### **J.4.5 Signage & Interpretation**

- Minimalist signage consistent with ACA; interpretation boards at entrances explaining conservation and biodiversity measures

#### **J.5 Figures (Placeholders)**

- Figure J1 - Lamp Iron Location Plan: showing 84 reinstated units around perimeter
- Figure J2 - Sample Lamp Iron Detail: reproduction drawing from conservation ironwork contractor
- Figure J3 - Lighting Lux Distribution Diagram: electrical consultant to supply
- Figure J4 - Furniture Layout Plan: benches, bins, bike racks, fountains.

#### **J.6 Notes for Contractor**

- Lamp iron fabrication to be by specialist heritage blacksmith, approved by DCC Conservation Officer
- Sample unit to be commissioned and approved before full roll-out
- Electrical works to follow BS 7671 and be fully concealed within heritage fabric
- Furniture to be installed after heavy works to avoid damage, with protective wrapping until handover

## Appendix K – Monitoring Locations & Commitments

### K.1 Introduction

This appendix consolidates the monitoring requirements for the Mountjoy Square Park redevelopment. It provides a single reference point for all environmental, arboricultural, ecological, and heritage monitoring obligations identified in the CEMP.

The purpose of Appendix K is to:

- Set out what must be monitored, where, by whom, and how often
- Provide a basis for the PSCS to manage compliance
- Ensure reporting is consistent, transparent, and auditable

### K.2 Monitoring Commitments Table

**Table K1 – Consolidated Monitoring Schedule**

Discipline	What to Monitor	Location(s)	Method/ Standard	Frequency	Responsibility	Reporting
Arboriculture (trees)	Tree protection fencing	All retained trees per TCP	Visual inspection; BS 5837	Weekly	PSCS & EnCoW	Weekly checklists; incidents to DCC
	Ground protection in RPAs	As per TCP	Visual; EnCoW sign-iff	Ongoing	EnCoW	As above
	Tree health	Representative sample of A & B trees	Arborist visual survey	Monthly	EnCoW & Arborist	Included in monthly Env. Report
Ecology	Nesting birds	Any vegetation clearance (March-August)	Pre-works survey	As required	Ecologist	Pre-works survey note
	Bat roost potential	Trees with cavities/ features	Inspection by ecologist	Pre-works & during tree works	Ecologist	Survey report to PSCS
	Invasive species (Spanish bluebell)	Clearance zones	Visual check for spread	During clearance	EnCoW	Included in monthly Env. Report
Heritage/ Archaeology	Railings, granite plinths, lamp irons	Along park perimeter	Photographic & condition survey	Pre-works & post-works	Conservation Architect	Condition reports
	Path foundations (archaeology)	Groundworks zones	Archaeological monitoring	Continuous during ground disturbance	Archaeologist	Interim notes; final report to NMS
	Vibration impacts	Railings, granite plinths, adjacent Protected Structures	Monitors at agreed points	BS 7385 (limit 5mm/s PPV)	Continuous	PSCS & EnCoW
Dust/ Air Quality	Dust deposition	Perimeter monitoring points	Bergerhoff gauges or equivalent	Monthly	PSCS	Results in monthly Env. Report

	Visual dust checks	Site boundary	Visual log	Daily	PSCS	Site log
Noise	Construction noise	Sensitive receptors (perimeter)	BS 5228	Weekly spot checks: continuous if complaints	PSCS & EnCoW	Monthly report; exceedances flagged
Water/ Pollution	Surface water run-off	Site discharge points	Visual (turbidity, colour, odour)	Weekly & after rainfall events	PSCS	Weekly log
	Fuel & chemical storage	Compounds	Visual (bund integrity, spill kits)	Weekly	PSCS	Weekly log

### K.3 Monitoring Locations Plan

A schematic plan (to be supplied by the design team) shall show:

- Noise / dust monitors at perimeter locations, particularly western and southern boundaries (PIAs)
- Vibration monitors adjacent to railings/plinths and nearest Protected Structures
- Ecology monitoring zones (tree works areas, invasive species locations)
- Surface water inspection points (existing gullies and discharge locations)

This plan shall be updated by the PSCS before commencement.

### K.4 Reporting

- Daily: Dust and visual checks logged by PSCS
- Weekly: Tree fencing, vibration summaries, water run-off inspections
- Monthly: Consolidated Environmental Report (trees, ecology, heritage, noise, dust, water, waste) submitted to DCC
- Close-out: Post-works condition surveys and final ecology/archaeology reports appended to the CEMP Close-Out Report.

## Appendix L – Public Information & Communications Plan

### L.1 Introduction

This appendix sets out how Dublin City Council (as Client) and the appointed PSCS shall communicate with local residents, businesses, park users, and other stakeholders during the redevelopment of Mountjoy Square Park.

The objectives are to:

- Provide timely and transparent information on construction works
- Ensure enquiries and complaints are handled quickly and fairly
- Minimise disruption to the local community through effective communication
- Support public understanding of the project’s heritage and environmental significance

### L.2 Communication Principles

- Proactive: Residents and stakeholders are informed in advance of disruptive works
- Clear: All communications are concise, jargon-free, and accessible
- Responsive: Queries and complaints are acknowledged and addressed promptly
- Inclusive: Information available in plain English, with accessible formats on request
- Visible: Contact details clearly displayed at all entrances and on Dublin City Council’s website.

### L.3 Communication Channels

**Table L1 – Stakeholder Communication Channels**

Channel	Content/Purpose	Frequency	Responsibility
Advance letters/notices	Information on upcoming works, road/path closures, noisy activities	At least 2 weeks before major works	PSCS & DCC communications
On-site signage	Site contact details, complaints procedure, safety information	Erected at all park entrances	PSCS
Website updates (DCC site)	Project updates, FAQs, heritage/ecology information	Monthly, or as milestones reached	DCC
Community meetings/drop-ins	Project updates, Q&A with local residents and groups	At key milestones (pre-works, mid-point, completion)	DCC Project Team
Email bulletin	Short updates on progress and upcoming activities	Monthly	PSCS & DCC
Press/social media	Major milestones, heritage interpretation, biodiversity gains	As appropriate	DCC Communications or press office

### L.4 Stakeholder Groups

Key stakeholders include:

- Local residents surrounding Mountjoy Square
- St. Brigid’s Day Nursery
- Community groups using the park
- Local schools and sports clubs
- Dublin Bus / BusConnects (adjacent stops and turning movements).
- Dublin Bikes (dock relocation)

- DCC divisions: Waste Regulation, Active Travel, Road Maintenance, Traffic, and Heritage

## L.5 Enquiries and Complaints Procedure

**Table L2 – Complaints Procedure**

Step	Action	Responsibility	Timescale
1	Complaint/enquiry received via phone, email, letter, or site signage contact	Site Liaison Officer (PSCS)	Immediate
2	Acknowledge receipt to complainant	PSCS	Within 24 hours
3	Investigate issue (noise, dust, access, traffic, etc)	PSCS & EnCoW	Within 3 working days
4	Provide response and resolution to complainant	PSCS	Within 5 working days
5	Record complaint, action taken, and outcome in Complaints Register	PSCS	Ongoing
6	Report complaints summary in monthly Environmental Report to DCC	PSCS	Monthly

## L.6 Site Information Boards

Site boards shall be placed at all park entrances. They shall include:

- Dublin City Council logo and project title
- Description of project and expected completion date
- 24/7 site contact details (phone and email)
- QR code link to project webpage
- Health and safety warning signage.

## L.7 Interpretation & Heritage Communication

In line with the Conservation Plan and ICOMOS Ename Charter (2008), the project shall include:

- Temporary interpretation panels explaining the park's history and redevelopment
- Online resources (heritage timeline, ecology enhancements)
- Opportunities for schools and community groups to engage with the project

## L.8 Monitoring & Reporting

- Complaints Register: Maintained on site and reviewed weekly by PSCS
- Monthly Environmental Report: To include summary of enquiries and complaints, actions taken, and outcomes
- Close-Out Report: To include summary of community engagement activities and feedback.

## Appendix M – Waste & Resource Management Documentation

### M.1 Introduction

This appendix sets out the framework for the management of construction and demolition (C&D) waste during the redevelopment of Mountjoy Square Park. It is based on:

- Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects (DECLG, July 2006)
- Requirements of the Waste Management Acts 1996–2011 and associated regulations
- Dublin City Council Waste Bye-Laws (2013) and the Eastern & Midlands Regional Waste Management Plan 2015–2021

The purpose is to ensure that all waste generated during the works is:

- Minimised through reuse and recycling
- Segregated at source to maximise recovery
- Stored, transported, and disposed of in compliance with statutory requirements
- Recorded and reported accurately to Dublin City Council Waste Regulation Unit

### M.2 Key Waste Management Commitments

- C&D Waste Management Plan (C&DWMP): To be prepared by the PSCS and approved by DCC prior to works commencing
- Segregation: Waste to be segregated on site into defined streams
- Licensed Facilities: Only authorised waste collectors and licensed facilities shall be used
- Hazardous Waste: If encountered (e.g. contaminated soils, asbestos), works shall stop until a Hazardous Waste Management Plan is agreed with DCC
- Monthly Reporting: Waste volumes and destinations reported to DCC Waste Regulation Unit.
- Training: Site operatives trained in waste segregation and reporting procedures.

### M.3 Waste Streams Schedule

**Table M1 – Waste Streams and Management**

Waste Stream	Likely Sources	Management / Mitigation	Recovery / Disposal Route	Responsibility
Soils & Sub-soils	Excavation, grading, path reinstatement	Segregate clean vs contaminated soils; test if contamination suspected	Re-use on site where possible; clean soil to licensed recovery facility; contaminated soil to licensed treatment/disposal	PSCS & EnCoW
Hard-standing/ Concrete/ Brick	Removal of tarmac, redundant paths, community building demolition	Break-out and segregate	Recycle as aggregate at licensed facility	PSCS & Contractor
Metals	Railings off-cuts, site compounds, temporary works	Segregate and store securely	Send to licensed scrap metal recycler	PSCS

Timber	Site hoarding, redundant furniture, demolition	Segregate clean timber from treated	Re-use or send to licensed timber recover facility	PSCS
Green Waste	Tree works, shrub removal, grass cuttings	Chip, compost, or sent to green waste processor	Licensed green waste facility; potential re-use as mulch on site	Contractor & EnCoW
General C&D Waste	Packaging, mixed minor waste	Segregate recyclable from residual	Recycling where possible; residuals to landfill	PSCS
Hazardous Waste (if encountered)	Contaminated soils, asbestos, oils, paints	Stop works, prepare Hazardous Waste Management Plan; segregate securely	Licensed hazardous waste contractor and facility	PSCS & EnCoW

#### **M.4 Documentation and Reporting**

- Waste Transfer Notes (WTNs): Required for all consignments leaving site
- Certificates of Disposal/Recovery: Retained by PSCS for audit
- Monthly Reports: Summary of waste types, volumes, destinations, and recovery percentages submitted to DCC Waste Regulation Unit
- Final Audit: At close-out, a waste summary report to confirm compliance with the approved C&DWMP and regulatory obligations.

#### **M.5 Emergency Procedures**

- If unexpected hazardous material (e.g. asbestos, hydrocarbon contamination) is encountered
  - Stop works in the affected area immediately
  - Notify DCC Waste Regulation Unit and Environmental Protection Unit
  - Engage licensed hazardous waste contractor to prepare site-specific Hazardous Waste Plan

## Appendix N – Complaints & Communications

### N1. Complaints Register (Template)

Complaint ID	Date & Time	Complainant Name/Contact Details	Nature of Complaint (Noise/Dust/Vibration/Traffic/Other)	Location	Logged By	Action Taken	Response Given	Date Closed
C-001	12/11/2025, 14h00	Resident, Mountjoy Square West	Dust – visible during construction	SW boundary	CLO	Increased damping, extra road sweep	Phone call, 13/11/2025	14/11/2025

### N2. Resident Notification Letter (Template)

Project: Mountjoy Square Park Redevelopment

Date: [Insert date]

Dear Resident,

Dublin City Council shall commence works at Mountjoy Square Park from [insert date]. The works include heritage restoration, path renewal, new play facilities, and landscape improvements.

Working hours:

- Monday–Friday: 08:00–18:00
- Saturday: 08:00–14:00
- Sundays/Bank Holidays: No works

Potential impacts:

During certain phases, there may be short-term increases in noise, dust, or restricted access near the park.

Contact:

Community Liaison Officer (CLO): [Name]

Phone: [Number] | Email: [Address]

We thank you for your patience and cooperation as we work to restore this historic park.

Yours sincerely,

Dublin City Council Parks Biodiversity & Landscape Services

### N3. CLO Contact Details Board (Template)

- Project Title: Mountjoy Square Park Redevelopment
- Client: Dublin City Council
- CLO Contact: [Name | Phone | Email]
- Working Hours: Mon–Fri 08:00–18:00 | Sat 08:00–14:00
- 24/7 Emergency Contact: [Phone]

Monitoring Data (Noise/Dust/Vibration): [Latest values posted weekly]

## Appendix O – Emergency Response Plan

### O.1 Introduction

This appendix sets out procedures for responding to environmental, heritage, health and safety, and community-related incidents that may occur during the Mountjoy Square Park redevelopment.

The objectives are to:

- Protect human health, heritage fabric, trees, and the environment
- Minimise damage or disruption caused by incidents
- Ensure incidents are reported, investigated, and closed out
- Provide clear roles, responsibilities, and escalation procedures

This plan applies to all contractors, subcontractors, and Dublin City Council staff on site.

### O.2 Emergency Contact Information

- Emergency Services (Fire, Ambulance, Gardaí): 112 / 999
- DCC Project Manager: [Insert contact]
- PSCS Site Manager / Emergency Coordinator: [Insert contact – 24/7]
- Environmental Clerk of Works (EnCoW): [Insert contact]
- Archaeologist: [Insert contact]
- Pollution Control (EPA / DCC): [Insert contact]

Contact details to be displayed at all entrances and site offices.

### O.3 Emergency Response Commitments

**Table O1 – Emergency Response Schedule**

Incident Type	Immediate Actions	Responsible Person	Escalation / Reporting
Fuel/Chemical spill	Stop source, contain spill using spill kit; prevent entry to drains	Site Operative/PSCS	Report to PSCS, EnCoW and DCC; notify EPA if major
Water pollution (sediment, cement wash-out)	Stop works, divert flow, install bund/silt fence	PSCS & EnCoW	Report to DCC & EPA
Fire	Raise alarm, evacuate site, contact Fire Brigade (112/999)	All staff: PSCS to coordinate	Report to DCC Project Manager
Heritage damage (railings, plinths, lamp irons, archaeology)	Stop works immediately, secure area, notify Conservation Architect & Archaeologist	Site Operatives & PSCS	Report to DCC Conservation Section & NMS
Unexpected archaeological find	Stop works, protect in-situ, notify Archaeologist	Contractor & PSCS	Archaeologist to report to NMS; resume only on instruction
Tree damage (roots, canopy, bark)	Stop works, notify EnCoW, implement corrective action	Contractor & PSCS	EnCoW to record and report in monthly report
Noise/dust exceedances	Stop offending activity, adjust plant & methods	PSCS	Record in site log; notify DCC if repeated

Accident/injury	Stop works, administer first aid, call 112/999 if needed	First Aider & PSCS	Record in site accident book; notify HAS if reportable
Community complaint (urgent e.g. access blocked)	Acknowledge immediately, investigate, implement corrective action	PSCS Site Liaison Officer	Record in Complaints Register; report in monthly report
Vandalism/anti-social behaviour	Contact Gardaí if required; secure site	PSCS	Report to DCC Project Manager

## O.4 Incident Escalation and Reporting

- Minor incidents (contained spills, minor dust exceedance): Recorded in site log; corrective action taken
- Moderate incidents (tree damage, repeated dust/noise exceedance, minor heritage damage): Reported to PSCS, EnCoW, and DCC within 24 hours
- Major incidents (serious pollution, fire, injury, significant heritage/archaeology damage): Notify DCC Project Manager and statutory bodies (EPA, HSA, NMS) immediately

## O.5 Training and Preparedness

- All operatives to receive toolbox talks on emergency procedures
- Spill kits, fire extinguishers, and first aid kits to be kept on site at all times
- Emergency drills (spill response, fire evacuation) to be carried out quarterly

## O.6 Close-Out and Learning

- All incidents to be investigated by PSCS with input from relevant specialists
- Root cause analysis undertaken for moderate/major incidents
- Corrective and preventive measures documented
- Incident register included in the CEMP Close-Out Report

## Appendix P – Audit & Reporting

### P1. Daily Environmental Checklist (Template)

Item	Yes/No	Comments/Action Required	Verified By	Date
Hoarding secure and intact				
Gates supervised, signage in place				
Spill kits available and stocked				
Tree protection fencing intact				
Dust suppression active (if required)				
Noise/vibration monitors operational				
Waste skips segregated and covered				
Gully protection in place				
Complaints logged today				

### P2. Weekly Inspection Report (Template)

- Date:
- Inspector:
- Weather Conditions:

#### Findings:

- Hoarding/compound:
- Heritage protection:
- Tree/ecology protection:
- Dust/noise/vibration monitoring:
- Waste segregation:
- Public safety measures:

**Non-Conformances:** [List NCRs identified]

**Corrective Actions:** [Action owner, deadline]

**Signature (PSCS):**

**Signature (EnCoW):**

### P3. Monthly Environmental Report (Template)

Project: Mountjoy Square Park Redevelopment

Month: [Insert]

#### 1. Monitoring Summary

- Noise: [average, exceedances, actions]
- Dust: [levels, exceedances, actions]
- Vibration: [readings, exceedances, actions]
- Water: [incidents, mitigation]

2. Waste Management
  - Total waste generated (tonnes):
  - % recycled/reused:
  - Article 27 notifications submitted:
  - Hazardous waste incidents:
3. Community Engagement
  - Complaints logged: [No. & summary]
  - Notifications issued: [Details]
  - Issues outstanding:
4. Incidents
  - Environmental incidents: [summary, corrective action]
  - Heritage/ecology incidents: [summary, corrective action]
5. Corrective Actions: [List NCRs and progress]
6. EnCoW Audit Summary [Findings and recommendations]

Prepared by (PSCS):

Reviewed by (EnCoW):

Submitted to (DCC):

#### **P4. Non-Conformance Register (NCR Template)**

<b>NCR ID</b>	<b>Date &amp; Time</b>	<b>Issue Identified</b>	<b>Raised By</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>	<b>Action Owner</b>	<b>Target Date</b>	<b>Close-Out Date</b>	<b>Verified By</b>
NCR-001	15/11/2025, 14h00	Tree protection fencing removed near SE corner	EnCoW	Reinstate fencing: toolbox talk to operatives	PSCS	16/11/2025	16/11/2025	EnCoW

## Appendix Q – Close-Out & Reinstatement Plan

### Q.1 Introduction

This appendix sets out the procedures for the close-out of construction works and the reinstatement of Mountjoy Square Park prior to handover to Dublin City Council and reopening to the public.

The objectives are to:

- Ensure the park is returned in a safe, clean, and fully functional condition
- Verify that heritage, arboricultural, and ecological protection commitments have been met
- Deliver reinstated paths, lawns, planting, and street furniture in line with design intent
- Provide documentary evidence (surveys, reports, certificates) for DCC sign-off
- Support a smooth transition to long-term maintenance and community use

### Q.2 Final Surveys and Inspections

**Table Q1 – Close-Out Survey Requirements**

Discipline	Survey/Action	Responsibility	Output
Heritage	Post-works survey of railings, granite plinths, lamp irons, entrances	Conservation Architect	Heritage close-out report with photographs
Archaeology	Final report on monitored works, including path remains and any unexpected finds	Archaeologist	Report submitted to NMS & DCC
Trees	Post-construction arboricultural inspection of retained trees	Arborist/EnCoW	Tree Condition Report
Ecology	Final inspection of planting, pollinator areas, bird/bat boxes, invasive species eradication	EnCoW	Ecology close-out report
Noise/Vibration/Dust	Final monitoring summary compared with baseline	PSCS & EnCoW	Environmental Compliance Report
Waste	Final audit of waste volumes, recovery/disposal certificates	PSCS	Waste close-out report to DCC
Community	Review of Complaints Register and community engagement activities	PSCS, Site Liaison Officer	Community Engagement Summary

### Q.3 Reinstatement Measures

- Paths & Hard Surfaces: Reinstated in accordance with approved design; ensure all surfaces are level, permeable (where specified), and free from defects
- Railings & Granite Plinths: Any accidental damage repaired under conservation supervision, using like-for-like materials
- Lawns & Planting: Topsoil reinstated; lawns seeded/turfed; tree and shrub planting completed as per landscape plan; watering and establishment regime in place
- Play & Recreation Facilities: Installed equipment checked for safety and certification provided

- Street Furniture & Lighting: Benches, bins, and lamp irons reinstated in accordance with conservation and lighting design
- Boundary & Entrances: Entrances, gates, and perimeter footpaths fully reinstated for safe public access

#### **Q.4 Handover Documentation**

The following documents shall be collated into a Close-Out File for DCC:

- Condition surveys (heritage, trees)
- Archaeological final report
- Ecology and biodiversity aftercare plan
- Waste Close-Out Report (with disposal certificates)
- As-built drawings
- O&M manuals for lighting, play equipment, and furniture
- Maintenance and establishment plan for planting (minimum 3-5 years)
- Community Engagement Summary (including public notices and feedback).

#### **Q.5 Public Reopening and Communication**

- Advance Notice: Residents and stakeholders notified of reopening date at least 2 weeks in advance
- Interpretation: Temporary signage installed explaining the works, conservation achievements, and biodiversity enhancements
- Community Event: Optional reopening event with local residents, schools, and community groups to mark completion
- Handover to Parks Operations: DCC Parks & Landscape Services take over management following joint inspection with PSCS.

#### **Q.6 Defects and Maintenance Period**

- A defects liability period shall apply in accordance with contract requirements
- Issues arising during establishment (e.g. failed planting, defective play equipment, minor settlement of paths) shall be rectified by the contractor at their own cost
- A final inspection at the end of the defects period shall confirm successful close-out.