

# Thornton Hall Prison

Kilsallaghan, County Dublin



Environmental Impact Assessment

February 2008

**JACOBS**

*Non Technical Summary*

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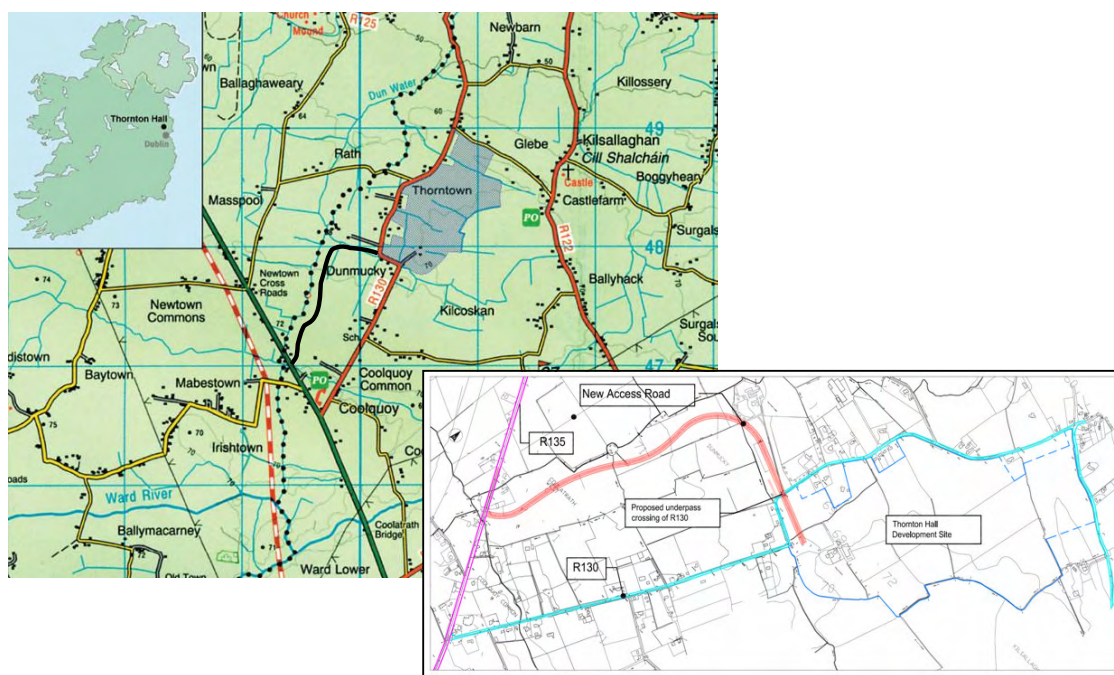


## PART A – INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

### 1 Introduction

The mission of the Irish Prison Service is to provide safe, secure and humane custody for people who are sent to prison. The Irish Prison Service is committed to managing custodial sentences in a way which encourages and supports prisoners in their endeavouring to live law abiding and purposeful lives as valued members of society. The Irish Prison Service identified the need to replace the facilities on the existing Mountjoy campus with a modern facility reflecting this Mission Statement. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) addresses the environmental and physical impacts arising from this new facility.

This is the Non Technical Summary of the EIA report for the Thornton Hall Prison Development which itself addresses the potential impact of a prison development on a greenfield site at Thornton Hall, Fingal, North County Dublin, hereafter referred to as the Development. The Development will house 1,400 prisoners at single cell occupancy and employ up to 1,000 people including professional, educational, other support staff etc. A dedicated access road with security features will be built to service the facility from the R135 road (see Figure 1). As part of the planning for the future, the development will include larger sized cells which will provide operational flexibility and a future capacity of up to 2,200 prisoners. This design feature will future-proof the prison in capacity terms for the next fifty years



**Figure 1: Site Location Map**

The provisions of Part 4 of the Prisons Act, 2007 have been applied to this proposed development by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform and under the provisions of that Act an Environmental Impact Assessment is required for a development of this size. This assessment has been undertaken on behalf of the Director General of Irish Prison Service and the resulting Environmental Impact Assessment will be submitted to the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform.

The EIA comprises an assessment of baseline information for each environmental aspect, likely potential impacts and mitigation measures to be undertaken that will minimise, control or remove such impacts. Potential impacts are assessed for both the construction and operational phases of the Development.

As per guidelines issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the EIA is prepared in a grouped format structure, where each environmental aspect is examined in a separate chapter. Each chapter includes the mitigation measures proposed to address any potential impacts. The cumulative impacts of the individual environmental aspects are addressed in a specific chapter of the main report of the EIA.

## 2 Scope of Project

### 2.1 Location

The Development site is located on an existing greenfield site, in a predominantly agricultural area. The main community of Coolquoy is a linear settlement situated along the R130. A new dedicated access road will connect the Development to a new signalised junction at the R135, just north of the R135 / R130 junction. This road will pass under the R130 on the South West corner of the Development by means of a short underpass. When completed, this road will minimise the impact of construction and later operational traffic on the local road network.

A regular dedicated bus service linking the site to Dublin city will be provided.

### 2.2 Detailed Scope

The scope of the project includes the entire function of the prison complex and all other associated activities.

The gross floor area of all buildings will be circa 140,000 square metres all within a site of circa 57 hectares (circa 140 acres).

The Development will comprise of a number of prisoner related facilities including Residential Accommodation, Education / Work Training, Recreation and Support Services including Healthcare/Psychology/Probation/Faith, together with Administration and Staff facilities, Visitor Reception and Secure Visiting Facilities.

At Thornton Hall, it is the intent of the Irish Prison Service to develop a facility for custodial care that conforms to best international practice and accords with the Irish Prison Service Mission Statement. It will enable the Irish Prison Service to adopt a holistic approach to offender reform and rehabilitation. The Development will provide for, and encourage a significant range of in-reach and support services, as well as education, work-training and regime activity for prisoners in accordance with the Irish Prison Service Mission Statement.



**Figure 2.1 Site Master plan**

The prison population will comprise a range of categories of male and female prisoners, each housed in separate secure facilities within a campus-style environment. The Development will contain eight individual, practically self-contained facilities, each with its own unique and discrete regime. These facilities will give access to work training, education, rehabilitative programmes and recreation areas and activities appropriate to that population.

Accommodation buildings will consist of traditional custodial 'wing' accommodation and, supported-living type housing arrangements, all within the secure perimeter wall. The main house blocks will contain 192 cells over four wings with two landings per wing. The range of accommodation facilities varies; some units will have no more than ten rooms in each house and some accommodation is apartment style, all contained within the secure perimeter.

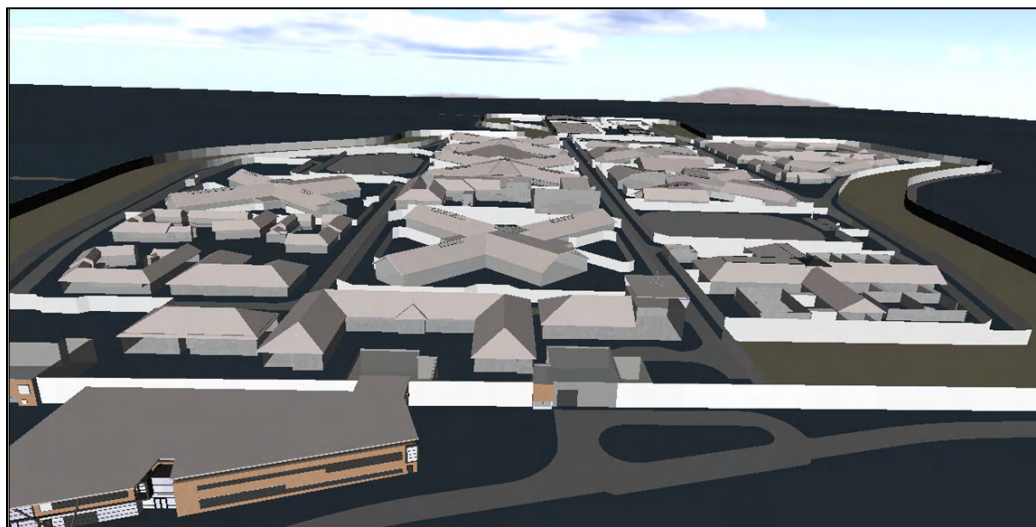
The campus is protected by a high wall of approximately 7.2 meters, a wide *cordon sanitaire* (i.e. a wide, secure, internal open space adjacent to the main prison wall) and a number of security fences. The Development will employ the latest technology including surveillance CCTV, electronic intruder alarm systems and observation points to maintain the security and safety of the facility. Extensive searching facilities will be employed at the entrance to the prison secure area for staff and visitors to maintain the highest security measures and to ensure the safety of all.

As well as facilitating day-to-day education and training activity, each regime at Thornton Hall will have statutory, community and voluntary in-reach support and faith services. Each regime will also have appropriate space for group sessions or in-reach talks. As part of the campus layout, a healthcare centre will facilitate a range of medical procedures including dentistry, x-ray and drug rehabilitation as well as consultation spaces and recovery rooms.

Other shared elements of the Development include a purpose built visiting centre which caters for a range of visit types as well as video-link facilities. Refer to Figure 2.1 Site Master Plan and Figure 2.2 Site Layout for further information.

All buildings with the exception of the main control centre, will be of two storey construction to reduce the visual impact of the prison and to provide ready access to light and space.

Safe and secure custody underpins the Irish Prison Service's Mission Statement and is an integral part of the Thornton Hall campus design. Each building has been the subject of an extensive security review to ensure the facilities are safe and secure.



**Figure 2.2 Site Layout including reception buildings**

### 3 Consideration of Alternatives

#### 3.1 Alternatives Considered

Section 19 (2) (b) of Part 4 of the Prisons Act 2007 requires that ‘*An outline of the main alternatives to the development that were considered by the Minister and an indication of the main reasons for choosing the development, taking into account the environmental effects.*’ are provided.

In this respect, the Irish Prison Service has considered the following:

- Why build this Development?
- What size should the Development be i.e. scope of the project.
- Where should the Development be located i.e. selection of the preferred site, including reference to existing facilities.
- How should the Development be planned i.e. selection of the preferred master plan for the chosen site.

#### 3.2 Why Build this Development?

The Irish Prison Service identified the key needs to address both the current and projected prison capacity shortfalls in Ireland and in the Dublin area in particular, which is currently served primarily by the outdated Mountjoy Prison facilities.

The needs identified were the capacity to meet projected requirements, the provision of accommodation suited to the projected needs of society with improved facilities for the well being and development of prisoners and a cost efficient operating environment with increased security.

#### 3.3 Scope Assessment

The determination of the scope for the Development was assessed using prisoner accommodation studies and trends, including the need to replace the outdated facilities and conditions in Mountjoy. The average daily number of prisoners in custody is forecast to increase by approximately 16% by 2015. When the IPS add operating logistics and seasonal factors to this, a 20% increase of the 2005 baseline figures is required. This results in the need for a new prison facility which will be able to accommodate between 1,300 and 1,500 prisoners, which includes to the replacement of the present accommodation at Mountjoy.



### 3.4 Location Choices to Accommodate the Project Needs

Four main accommodation strategies were determined:

- Distribute the extra accommodation and facility requirements over the existing IPS Estate, each facility receiving some incremental development. – It was subsequently determined that spare space was not available and this option was not feasible.
- Extensive re-development of Mountjoy to increase its capacity. Address its accommodation and provide enhanced facilities. – See below.
- Develop a new prison in combination with the redevelopment of Mountjoy to provide improved facilities and capacity. – See below.
- Develop an entirely new prison on a greenfield site in the Dublin city or surrounding region. – See below.

### 3.5 Assessment of Mountjoy Based Options

Numerous options were considered for the Mountjoy site, including

- Option 1: Immediately demolish Mountjoy and the training unit and build a modern prison on this site;
- Option 2: Refurbish Mountjoy on a Phased Basis; and
- Option 3: Rebuild Mountjoy on a Phased Basis.

In assessing these options the key difficulties for such a development were identified as:

- The Victorian heavy construction effectively prevented changes to the internal layout of buildings.
- The site size was severely restrictive to the needs for development.
- The adjacency of the walls to the built-up urban environs presented operational difficulties.
- Development works would have been disruptive to the operation of the prison.

Based on the cumulative effect of these difficulties, it was recognised that a new prison on a greenfield site would provide the best opportunity to address the needs of the Irish Prison Service.

### 3.6 Selection and Search of the Preferred Site:

The IPS sought expressions of interest by means of advertising in national newspapers for suitable sites. In total 37 sites were offered as a result of this advertisement over a period of time.

The Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform established a Committee (Mountjoy Complex Replacement Committee) comprising of officials from his Department, the Irish Prison Service and the Office of Public Works tasked with evaluating the proposed sites. This Committee adopted the following criteria as a basis to determine the most suitable site:

- Size, shape and topography.
- General location and accessibility to courts, other prisons etc.
- Planning and community Impact.
- Availability of emergency services.
- Proximity for public transport.



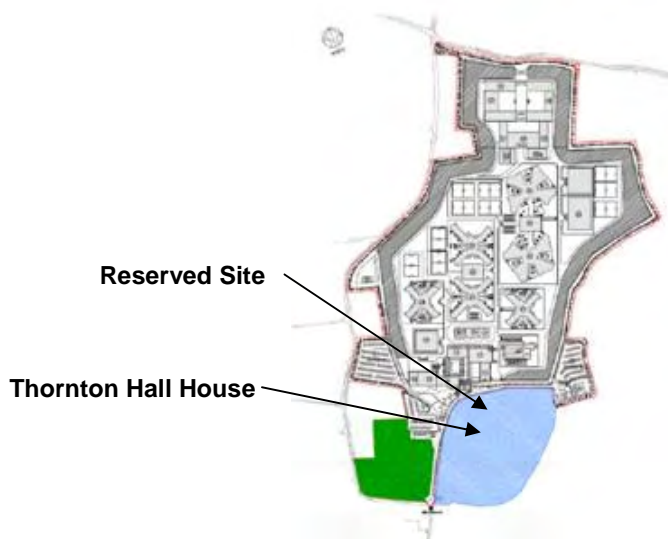
- Access and Egress options.
- Availability of services: power, sewage etc.

Planning, environmental and engineering studies were commissioned to inform the Committee on details of the sites with the most potential. This and other information was used as the basis for a multi-criteria assessment.

The result of the site selection process was to recommend Thornton Hall to the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform as the most satisfactory option available. The Government subsequently approved the purchase.

### 3.7 Site Master Plan Options

Master plans were developed for the selected site to determine how best to develop the site to meet the needs of the Irish Prison Service. The options sought to minimise the physical and environmental impacts on the locality. From an initial scoping and functional diagram to the final design (see Fig. 3.1) a series of structured workshops investigated master planning alternatives on the chosen site.



**Fig. 3.1 - Final Site Layout**

### 3.8 Master Plan Conclusions

The final master plan (see Fig. 3.1) provides the best solution to meet the objectives of the Irish Prison service including:

- All buildings are low aspect and centrally placed on the site minimising their visual and environmental impact.
- Buildings are low in scale and with pitched roofs to best exemplify a 'village' type campus.
- Security aspects are addressed with prisoner accommodation located centrally and surrounded by encompassing secure boundaries, including the 7.2m high secure prison wall and the wide 'cordon sanitaire'.

## 4 Planning and Legal Context

The Prisons Act 2007 provides the legal basis means by which the Thornton Hall prison receives development consent.

In May 2007, the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform directed that the procedures set out in Part 4 of the Prisons Act 2007 will apply to the proposed construction of the development at Thornton Hall. The following diagram shows the legal consent process under the Prisons Act 2007.

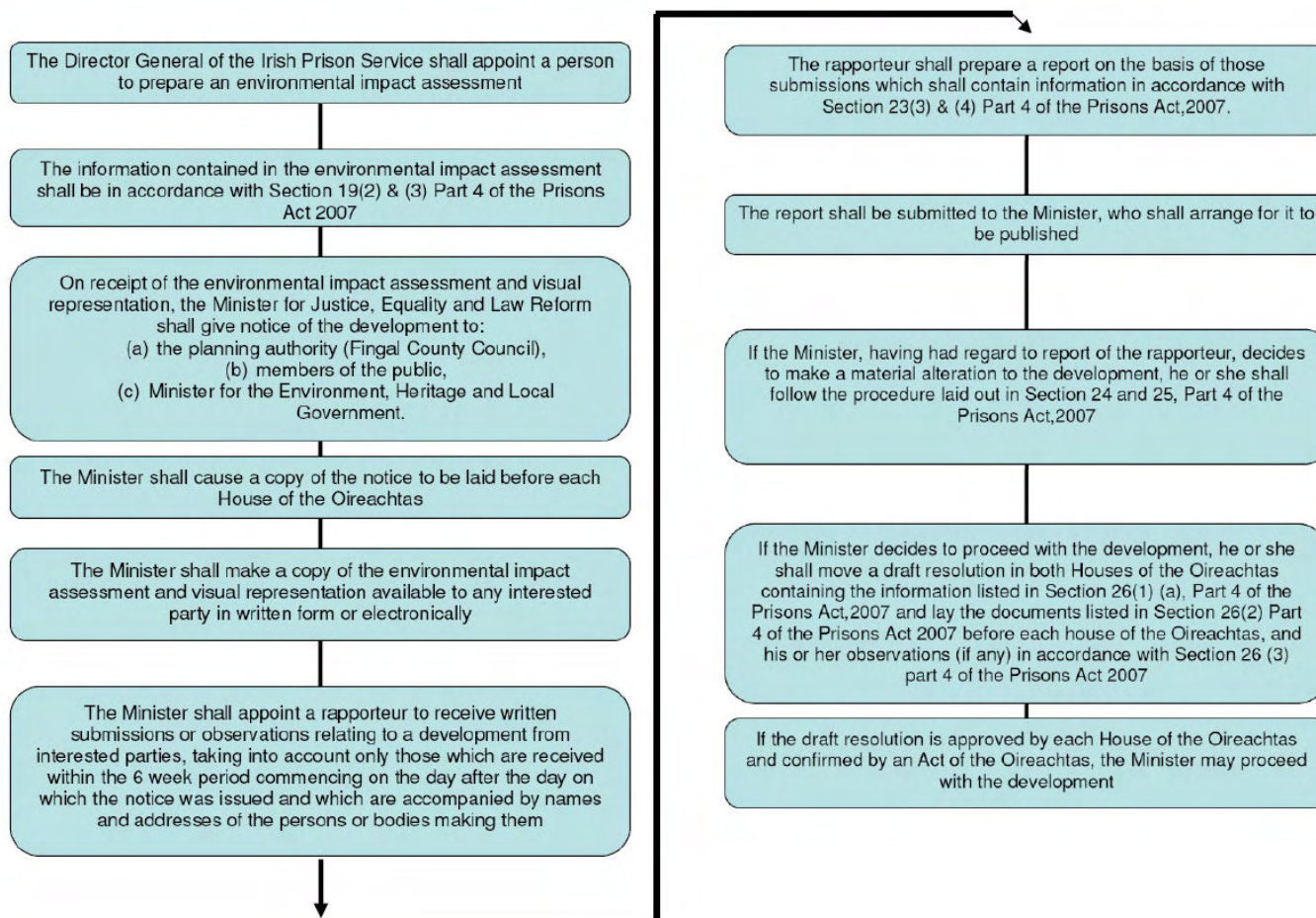


Figure 4.1 Prisons Act 2007 Development Consent Diagram

## PART B – SUMMARY OF EFFECTS

### 5 Social and Economic Impact

The socio-economic impacts assessed were: population, economic activities, housing, recreational activities, land use issues, security concerns and potential changes in prison welfare.

The socio-economic assessment of the Development and the closure of the Mountjoy Complex considers the impacts on the prison and visitor community, prison staff, local resident community, society at large and the commercial activities in both areas.

The 'do nothing' scenario means that prisoners would continue to experience pressure on accommodation and the poor conditions at the Mountjoy complex.

The key benefit of the Development from a socio-economic point of view will be the significant improvement of the prison population's general welfare.

Construction and operation of such a large facility will create additional jobs, and contribute to the wider economy through procurement of services and materials. An estimated 700 people will be directly employed during the construction phase alone.

In the immediately affected area, there will be a reduction in rural character and some loss of agricultural farm lands. It is not anticipated that there will be a long term effect on property values due in part to the demands created by such a facility and the continuing development of Dublin city.

#### Security

The Irish Prison Service has an excellent security record. The new prison facility will incorporate the best modern international practices in security technologies. External security features will include high prison walls, secure zones, fences and other measures, which will keep the main prison activities a significant distance within the enclosing perimeter.

#### Community Interactions

The Irish Prison Service will develop a Local Neighbourhood Policy with the people in the area, which will have three components, as follows:

- A Mission Statement of how the Irish Prison Service will interact with the local community.
- A set of "Good Neighbour" operating procedures.
- A regular forum comprising representatives from the neighbouring community and the Irish Prison Service.



## 6 Flora and Fauna

The flora and fauna assessment included desk studies, site walkovers, consultation and literature review.

No rare species of either flora or fauna were found on this agricultural site.

Local hedgerows and trees are rated to be of moderate ecological value. All of the other habitats such as agricultural grassland are rated to be of low local ecological value. Mammalian species that occur on this site are common species in the Irish countryside. Birds observed on the site are commonly found in similar habitats locally and none are of conservation importance, therefore no specific mitigation measures are required.

The Irish Prison Service as a result of their landscape and shelter belt planting scheme are creating a significant new habitat on the Thornton Hall site.

## 7 Hydrogeology and Geology

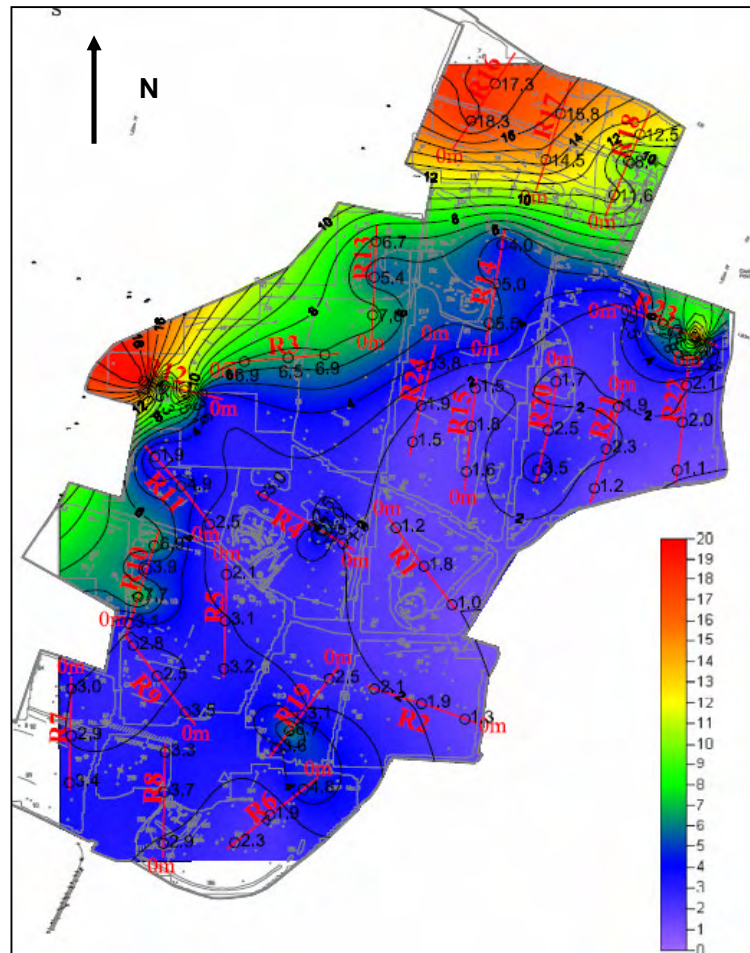
The hydrogeology and geology assessment included extensive site investigations of the site and a review of the results of previous ground investigations undertaken in the vicinity.

Drilling investigations indicate the study area is underlain with predominantly marine till comprised of gravely silt clay (boulder clay) of varying thickness. The site soil and underlying rock is generally non-sorted or poorly sorted sediment that contains a wide range of particle sizes.

Geological mapping indicates that the bedrock beneath the site consists of well-bedded, graded limestones and calcareous shales. Parts of the site have a high vulnerability to groundwater contamination due to the shallow overburden of soil on the bearing rock underneath. This is not uncommon in many parts of Ireland. Appropriate construction and design measures will be implemented to protect the aquifer.

The thickness of the soil over the rock, as shown in Figure 7.1, varies from a relatively shallow overburden of depths 1-5 m on the Eastern side of the site to greater than 10m on the Western and Northern sides of the site. Shallow foundations have been selected for this project, as the preferred solution, as these will have the least potential to impact on the aquifer.

Construction works will result in the removal and / or compaction of areas of overburden and the subsequent loss of agricultural land. However no soils of scientific significance will be affected by the construction, which will be undertaken in accordance with best construction practices. No significant alteration to the groundwater flow regime or quality, or the surface water quality, will result from the construction of the development.

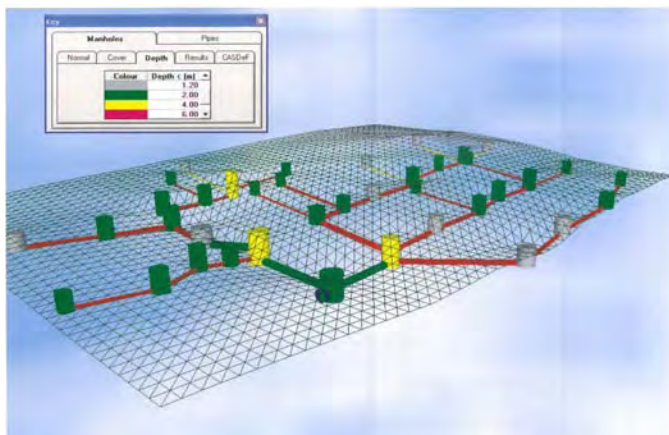


## 8 Surface Water

This surface water assessment included a desk study, a detailed site walkover and a surface water sampling programme. The Dun Water River is located 300m to the west and flows to the Broad Meadow River. The Broad Meadow River is one of the main surface water bodies in the vicinity of the Development. The Environmental Protection Agency monitors the water quality of the Broad Meadow River.

Surface water samples were taken from the surface watercourses in the vicinity of the Development, with the purpose of establishing a baseline for existing water quality. These samples were generally in compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency "Environmental Quality Standard for Surface Waters".

Extensive modelling has informed the surface water design (see Figure 8.1). Impacts from the Development, when operational, include runoff of storm water from hard cover surfaces i.e. car parks. The new impermeable areas, for example, buildings, roads and concrete pathway areas will also increase the surface water runoff volumes. To minimise this, attenuation and water quality treatment of all runoff will be undertaken to comply with the best standards as currently required by Fingal County Council and the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study. The purpose of the surface water attenuation and quality monitoring is to ensure that the emerging runoff characteristics are no different from the original greenfield site. Therefore, no impacts on the adjacent water courses are anticipated. The construction phase also includes extensive protection and mitigation measures to ensure no impacts on these same water courses.



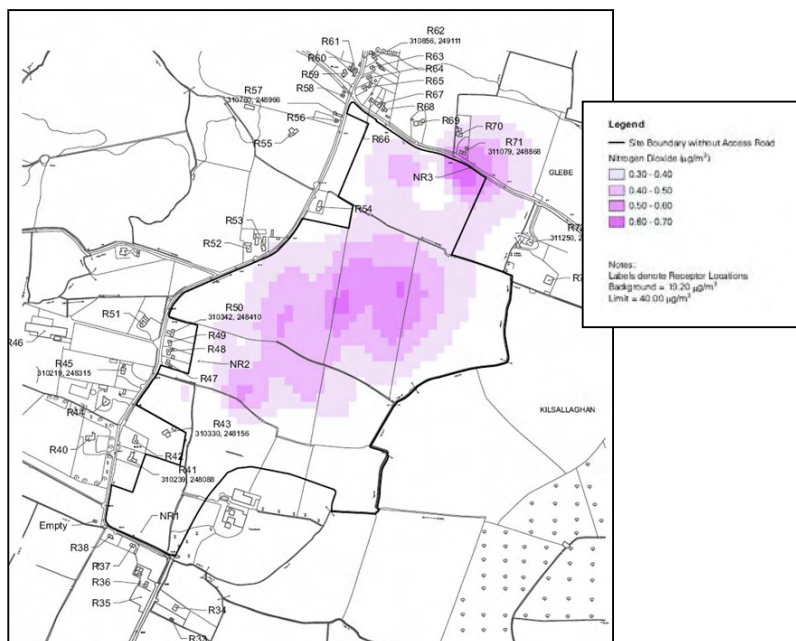
**Figure 8.1 Windes Drainage Model**

## 9 Air Quality and Climate

Air quality assessments have been undertaken including site surveys and computer modelling. The Thornton Hall site is located North of Dublin city, in a rural area and as such the background air quality is good.

The main potential sources of air pollution in the vicinity of the Development site are the existing road network including the N2, which is 2km to the west and Dublin airport, approximately 7km to the south-east.

The available data suggests that the air quality in the vicinity of the Development falls well within the limits set by the European Union.



**Figure 9.1 Sample of Air Dispersion model output**

The principal air impacts have been modelled, and Figure 9.1 shows the outputs from the heating boilers for the complex and the consequential air impacts due to the increasing traffic in the area.

Air dispersion modelling predicts that the effect from the multiple small to medium sized wood pellet or gas fired boilers on the Development will be very low with the worst case concentrations being less than 2% of the environmental standard for Nitrogen Oxides, see Figure 9.1 above.

The effect of the extra traffic shows an increase of approximately 11% in baseline conditions for Nitrogen Oxides, still well within the required standards. The potential effects of the construction activities, which will include airborne dust, will be carefully controlled. An active dust minimisation program will be undertaken including, where practicable, early hard surfacing of roads, dust suppression damping and the use of enclosures on dusty operations. Air quality monitoring will be undertaken during the construction works.



## 10 Noise and Vibration

Noise assessments have been undertaken including noise surveys at representative locations to establish the baseline noise levels.

The Development area is rural in nature with a number of residential properties which are adjacent to its Northern and South Western boundaries. The site is bounded by roads to the North and West. The noise climate is influenced by road traffic, air traffic, agricultural activities and wildlife.

Operational noise associated with the Development is not considered likely to perceptibly increase the levels currently experienced at residential properties. This is principally due to the selection of low noise equipment which will be located at a distance from the perimeter. The secure prison wall itself will contribute to the isolation of noise from within the prison area.

Road traffic noise levels are unlikely to be perceptibly increased above the current levels on the existing roads. It is anticipated that at the weekends the proportion of prison traffic and its noise impacts will be higher, relative to the background traffic. The study shows that a limited number of properties close to the underpass will be impacted and specific mitigation measures will be implemented.

The construction will require the use of a considerable amount of plant and equipment. For the majority of the construction programme it is considered unlikely that National Roads Authority guidance will be exceeded. A programme of noise and vibration monitoring will be undertaken during the construction stage.

## 11 Landscape and Visual

The landscape and visual assessment has been undertaken including an examination of the site and its environs. There are a number of landscape elements within the site that contribute to the landscape character and which may be affected by the Development including topography, land cover and vegetation.

The regional landscape character for the Fingal County area is classified into seven character areas and sixteen landscape groups and the Development is part of the 'Rolling Hills with Tree Belts' Character area. The site is not classified within a landscape group and there are no Tree Preservation Orders in place on the site.

The visibility of the Development is reduced in the wider environment due to the rolling topography of the landscape and the presence of the existing tree belts and evergreen plantation. Visual impacts on a small number of local houses and roads are significant and will require mitigation, through focussed landscaping.

The primary impacts will be from site lighting, traffic, buildings and associated structures, and also by temporary construction activities.

Impacts on the landscape include the removal of trees and hedgerows within the site as well as change to the heritage character area of Thornton Hall House, Thornton Lodge and Glebe House, which are protected structures. The perimeter hedgerows to the site will be maintained, as far as practicable. In addition a 10 metre wide buffer landscaping scheme has recently been planted at the boundaries, as shown in Figures 11.1 and 11.2.



**Figure 11.1 Example of new boundary planting on perimeter**

The study shows that the visual impact on the nearest adjacent properties will be substantial, but minimised by tree planting. The Development can be viewed from a distance but is generally masked by the rolling landscape. Lighting will also continue to have an impact during the operational stage but this will be minimised by using low light levels generally. The Development will have a similar visual impact at night, as the presence of a village inserted into this rolling landscape.



**Figure 11.2 Indicative Landscaping Plan**

## 12 Roads and Traffic

The roads and traffic assessment has been undertaken, which includes traffic counts, traffic modelling and junction analysis. Two key issues and impacts were investigated:

- The adequacy and capacity of the local road infrastructure to absorb the extra traffic.
- The provision of bus transport to the Development from Dublin city.

In order to minimise the potential impact of operational and construction traffic a new dedicated access road will be built to serve the Development from the R135. The dedicated access road will incorporate a signalised junction which will be designed in consultation with Fingal County Council. There will be a short underpass under the R130 to remove any potential impact on the users of the R130 road. The access road will be built early to facilitate construction traffic.

The potential impact at identified junctions has been considered, and modelling has been carried out to demonstrate the adequacy and safety of these junctions.

Traffic analysis shows that the projected impacts are within the capacity of the existing regional and local road systems.

A regular dedicated bus service linking the site to Dublin city will be provided.

The Irish Prison Service will schedule visiting times, which will be arranged by appointment to reduce peak traffic flows.

## 13 Material Assets: Infrastructure

### Utilities

The Irish Prison Service is in advanced discussions with Fingal County Council on the details and physical arrangements of the proposed foul sewer and water supply connections to the Thornton Hall site.

Fingal County Council has confirmed that utilities connections will be available at the junction of the access road and the R135.

### Electricity

The Electricity Supply Board (ESB) has confirmed that the electricity required is available in the surrounding area. A new ESB substation will be constructed within the site to house the switchgear.

### Gas

An Bord Gais has confirmed that the required gas supply is available, via the gas supply in Saucerstown, approximately 2.5kms north of the site.

### Telecommunications

The closest existing telecommunication lines with sufficient capacity to feed the Development are located in Coolquoy.

### Public and Site Lighting

Security lighting is an important feature of the Development. This will normally be operated at a low intensity level with the level increasing in response to an intruder alert.

Apart from at the main entrance, the external prison walls and security area will normally be dimly lit at an intensity that is less than normal street lighting. This is to minimise light disturbance at night, both in the locality and in the landscape. If the intruder detection system raises an alert, then the lights local to that area automatically increase in intensity to allow easy and rapid deployment of an appropriate security response.

The prison walls, buildings and the open area directly outside the prison are protected by an extensive array of security cameras and other features.

## 14 Material Assets: Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage

The archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assessment was undertaken through a series of desk studies, intrusive investigations, monitoring, geophysical surveys and site walkovers (see Figure 14.1).



**Figure 14.1**  
**Archaeological**  
**Investigations on main**  
**site**

Of thirty eight sites of potential cultural heritage interest within the study area, eight were identified as requiring further investigation, prior to construction.

The main impact on archaeology will result from topsoil stripping for construction, excavation of foundations and provision of below ground services and access roads.

Detailed consultation on archaeological matters has taken place and will continue to take place with the National Monuments Section of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) and the National Museum of Ireland. Recommendations to mitigate potential impacts on the architectural resource will be agreed with the Architectural Section of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG).



Thornton Hall House, Glebe House and Thornton Lodge are adjacent protected structures. The siting and views from and to these protected structures form an important element of their setting. There will be a direct impact on Thornton Hall House, Glebe House, and to a lesser extent the Thornton Lodge, and their attendant grounds.

The Thornton Hall site has recently been designated an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA), however a statement of character has yet to be defined. Outside of the Thornton Hall House and curtilage the ACA consists of largely agricultural fields. The Thornton Hall House and its curtilage, the main reason for this designation, is outside the Development area and therefore there will be no significant impact on the most important element of the ACA.

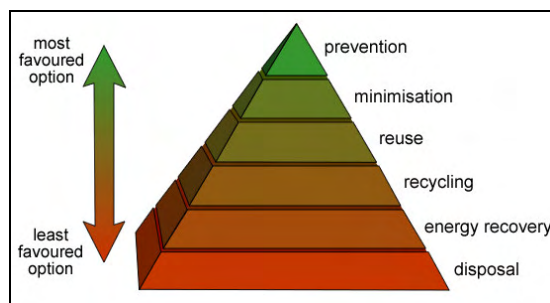
This impact of the views to and from these protected structures will be mitigated through direct line of sight mature tree planting to the curtilage of the protected structures. The dominant aspect and views will in this way be preserved as much as possible.

## 15 Waste Management

The Irish Prison Service, in accordance with its Environmental Policy, is committed to waste reduction and management both in operating the prison and in the control of construction activities on site.

Management of waste categories during the operational phase will be undertaken through an Environmental Management System, which will be used to manage the environmental performance and responsibilities of the Development. All waste categories will be segregated at source into separate bins or skips and in the case of the food and green waste into suitable composting areas (see figure 15.1).

A specific Waste Management Plan will be developed for the construction works.



**Figure 15.1 European Waste Hierarchy Pyramid**

## 16 Energy Management

The Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) provides a comprehensive standard for reporting on the environmental performance of non-residential buildings. An objective for the design of this Development will be to achieve a “very good” rating under the BREEAM. The assessment includes energy efficiency, waste and water management. Key energy saving features of the buildings are very high insulation levels, the use of gas and pellet fuelled boilers, extensive water conservation measures and solar heating panels.

The basic design configuration of low rise buildings with pitched roofs and natural ventilation represent the best building response in a temperate climate to energy use and efficiency.

## 17 Interaction of the Foregoing and Cumulative Effects

An important aspect of assessing the environmental impact is to consider how impacts identified under each of the subject headings might interact. Similarly, consideration has also been given to the cumulative effects arising from existing and known future developments in the area.

There are a number of interactions of impacts associated with the construction and operation of this project, and these impacts have been assessed under the primary subject headings within this EIA.

The studies show that there exists sufficient capacity in the environment to cater for this and subsequent associated developments.

## 18 Construction Period Effects

It is anticipated that the construction period will last for approximately 3 years. The construction work force will peak at about 700 personnel. Significant materials will be delivered to site over this period.

The contractor will be required to mitigate the impact of nuisance or disruption to the neighbourhood, such as noise, dust, etc. As part of this process a Construction Environmental Management Plan will be developed to address relevant environmental issues.

Environmental Protection measures on noise, traffic, dust, surface water and ground water protection will be monitored on site.

## 19 Comments

The Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform will make a copy of the Environmental Impact Assessment and visual representation available to any interested party in written or electronic form, in accordance with the Prisons Act 2007.

The Act provides for the appointment of a Rapporteur, whose task is to receive written submissions or observations from the public. The address for the Rapporteur and the closing date for such submissions will be as specified in the notice published in local and national newspapers.

Copies of the Environmental Impact Assessment are made available for public viewing at the following addresses during normal office hours:

Fingal County Council  
County Hall  
Main Street  
Swords  
Fingal, Co Dublin

Fingal County Council  
Grove Road,  
Blanchardstown,  
Dublin 15

Irish Prison Service HQ  
  
Estate Management  
IDA Business Park  
Ballinalee Road  
Longford  
Co. Longford

Office of the Minister for Justice, Equality  
and Law Reform  
Pinebrook House  
71-74 Harcourt Street  
Dublin 2

The Non-Technical Summary of the EIA will be published on the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform website (<http://www.justice.ie>) and the Irish Prison Service website (<http://www.irishprisons.ie>).

Copies of the full EIA may be collected from the Office of the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform and the Irish Prison Service HQ at the above addresses.