



RIVER BRIDE (BLACKPOOL) CERTIFIED DRAINAGE SCHEME

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

- VOLUME 3 -

APPENDICES

NOVEMBER 2015

Prepared By:

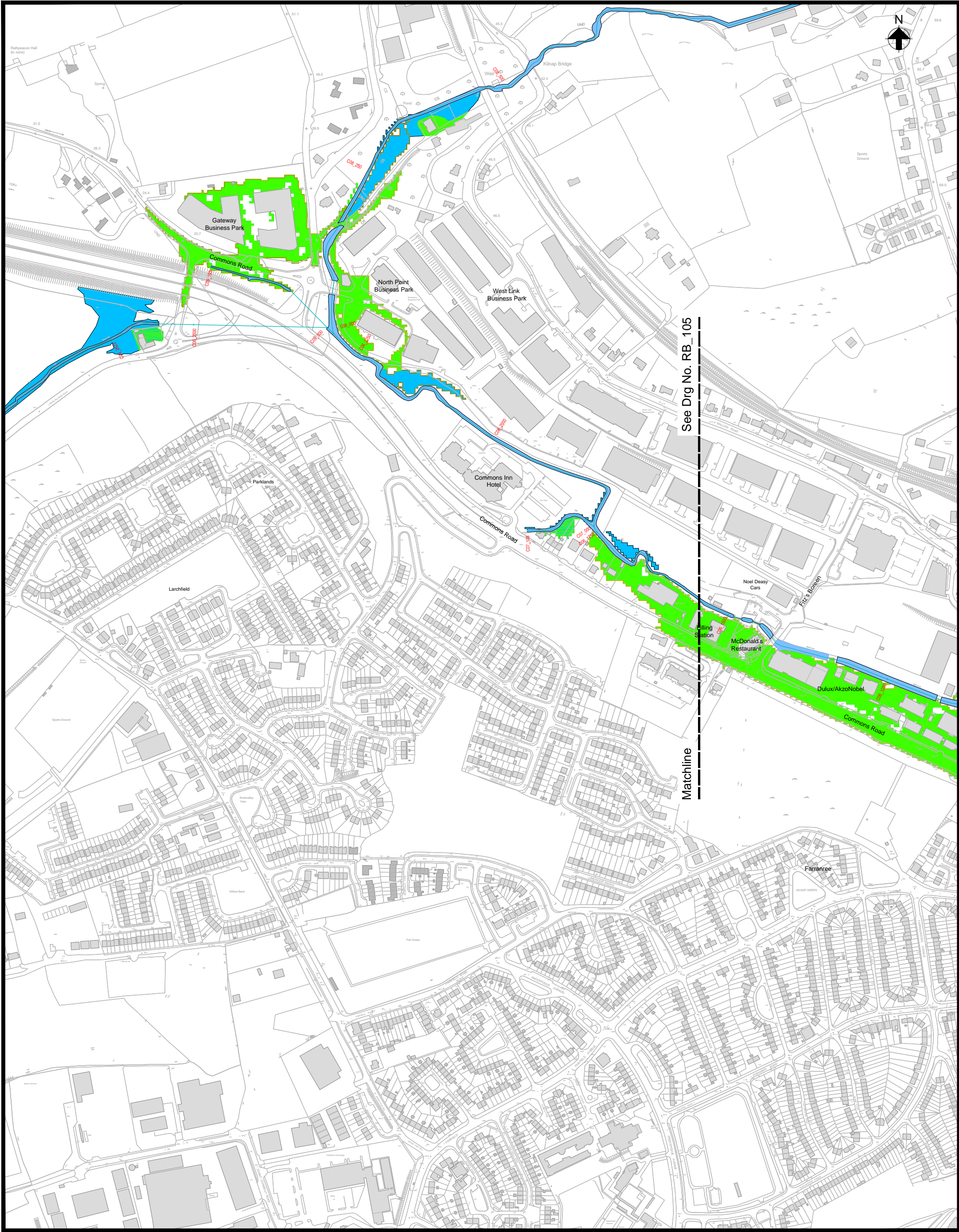
RYAN HANLEY

In Association With:



Appendix 2A

Existing Flood Extents and Proposed Flood Benefit Areas



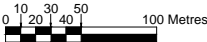
Location Plan

Key to Plan

- Benefiting Lands
- Channel Centreline, Reference (C06) and Chainage (300m)
- 1 in 100yr Fluvial Flood Extents
- Watercourse

Notes:

- Do not scale from drawing.
- Proposed works geometry and extents are subject to detailed design.
- This drawing should be read in conjunction with all other River Bride (Blackpool) Certified Drainage Scheme Exhibition Drawings and Schedules.



Scale 1:2,500 at A1
Scale 1:5,000 at A3

Drg. No. RB_104 Existing Flood Extents and Proposed Flood Benefit Area (Sheet 1 of 2)



Ove Arup & Partners Ireland Ltd.,
15 Oliver Plunkett Street,
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24 Grove Island,
Corbally,
Co Limerick,
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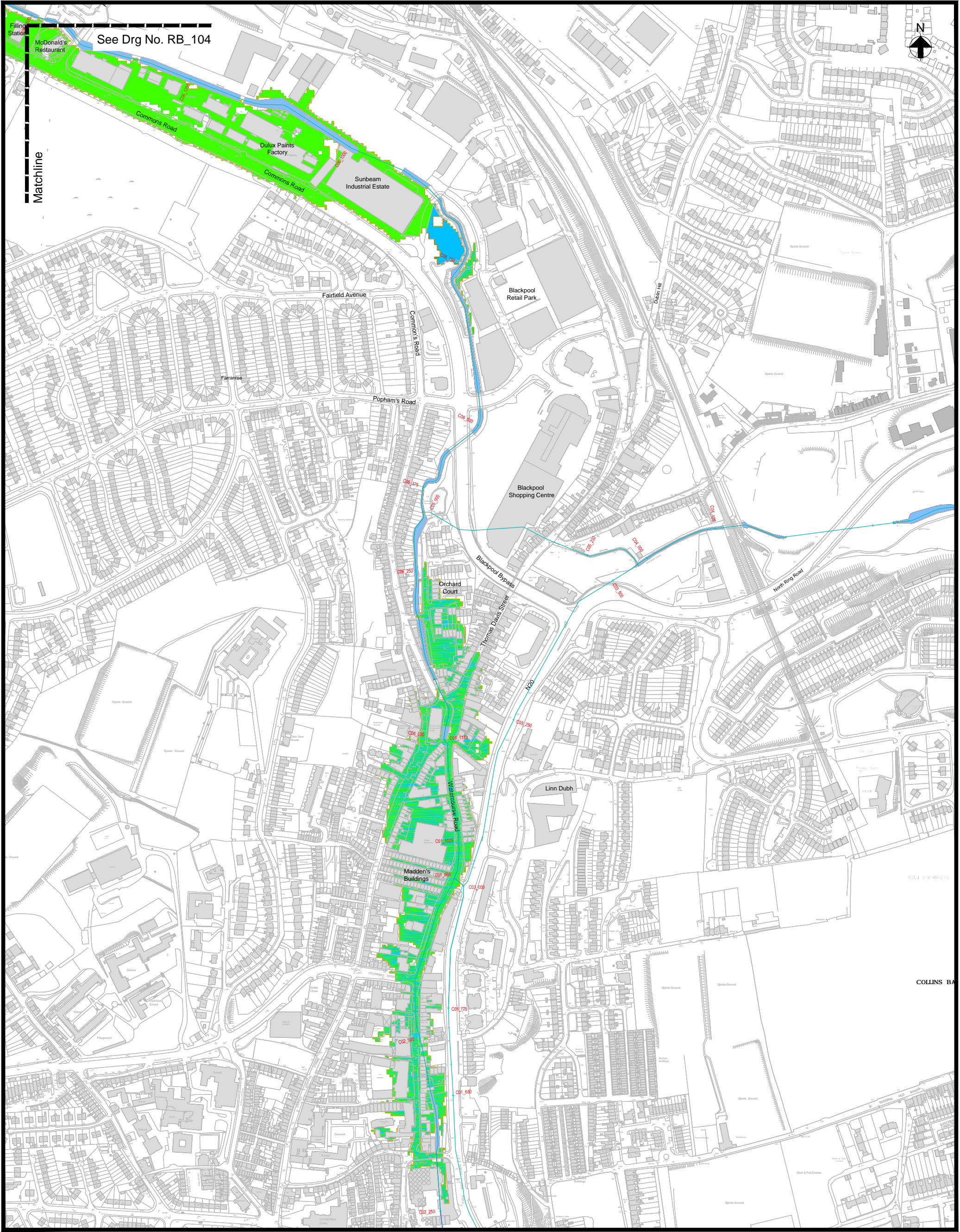
Cork City Council,
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51 St. Stephen's Green,
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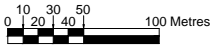
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Drg. No. RB_105 Existing Flood Extents and Proposed Flood Benefit Area (Sheet 2 of 2)

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Appendix 2B

Scoping Document Responses

Comhairle Contae Chorcaí Cork County Council

Halla an Chontae,
Corcaigh, Éire.
Fón: (021) 4276891 • Faics: (021) 4276321
Suíomh Gréasáin: www.corkcoco.ie
County Hall,
Cork, Ireland.
Tel: (021) 4276891 • Fax: (021) 4276321
Web: www.corkcoco.ie



John Staunton
McCarthy Keville O'Sullivan Ltd.
Planning & Environmental Consultants
Block 1, G.F.S.C.
Moneenageisha Road,
Galway.

2nd October, 2015



RE: River Bride (Blackpool) Drainage Scheme - EIA Scoping

Dear Mr. Staunton,

The Chief Executive, Mr. Tim Lucey, has asked me to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 30th September.

Yours sincerely,

DYMPNA MURPHY

A/SENIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICER

John Staunton

From: Michael McPartland [Michael.McPartland@fisheriesireland.ie]
Sent: 23 October 2015 14:20
To: John Staunton
Subject: River Bride(Blackpool) Drainage Scheme-EIA Scoping

Dear John

Thank you for your letter of 30th September regarding the above mentioned.

There are a number of elements to the preferred option(No.4) which has emerged. IFI would comment on the individual elements as follows

Culvert:

Option 4 proposes to culvert approximately 350m of the Bride River in the vicinity of Orchard Court as well as a smaller section of the river in the vicinity of Blackpool Church. The section of river adjacent to the church has suffered from historic canalisation and would require significant remedial works to make it a viable fisheries habitat. However the 350m section in the vicinity of Orchard Court is existing viable salmonid habitat with an existing resident fish population. Should the proposal proceed it would effectively result in the sterilization and permanent loss of approximately 350m of fisheries habitat. Obviously as a statutory body charged with the protection and development of fisheries IFI would not view this as being a sustainable solution and would ask that all other options be fully explored.

Channel Maintenance:

A "rigorous" channel maintenance programme throughout the catchment is proposed. However there is little detail in relation to this aspect of the scheme. Clarification is needed on the following matters-

- a) Is a once off or routine maintenance programme proposed?
- b) What is the exact detail of all proposed works and the specific locations ?
- c) Are instream works proposed and if so what is the detail of these works and the extent of same?

Upon receipt of this information IFI will be better position to assess potential impact in this regard.

Flood Defences:

Flood defence works proposed include replacement of existing bridges and culverts and the installation of a trashscreen. All such works must ensure through their design and construction that the free passage of fish is maintained.

Sediment Trap:

The proposed online sediment trap is a cause of concern to IFI for the following reasons.

- (a) Due to its construction of reinforced concrete it will effectively sterilize an additional 30m of fisheries habitat
- (b) The potential exists for it to cause severance of the river channel
- (c) The collection and removal of sediment from the system at an artificially installed location is liable to upset the sediment erosion and deposition patterns in the river which are critical for the establishment of pool, riffle and glide sequences.
- (d) Such a trap would require regular cleaning which is liable to cause suspended solids contamination of downstream waters on a regular basis.

Winter Channel:

The design of the proposed winter channel should ensure that (a) fish cannot be retained in the channel as flood water subsides and (b) that there is no obstruction to fish passage as a result of its construction or operation.

In the overall context the proposed scheme as it exists would have a highly negative impact on fisheries on a permanent basis with the proposed new culverting and sediment trap being the most injurious based on current available information. IFI would urge that these elements of the proposal be reconsidered. Additionally IFI would ask that the current study considers the removal of the existing weir near Sunbeam which itself is an obstacle to fish passage.

IFI would ask to be informed when further detail is available on the scheme.

Michael Mc Partland
Senior Fisheries Environmental Officer.

Iascach Intíre Éireann
Inland Fisheries Ireland

Tel + 353 (0)26 412 21/2
Fax + 353 (0)26 412 23
Email michael.mcpartland@fisheriesireland.ie
Web www.fisheriesireland.ie

Sunnyside House, Macroom, Co. Cork, Ireland.

Help Protect Ireland's Inland Fisheries

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John Staunton

From: Donncha O'Sullivan [Donncha.OSullivan@gasnetworks.ie]
Sent: 09 October 2015 14:57
To: John Staunton
Cc: James O'Keeffe; Declan Kelly; Waldemar Wocial
Subject: River Bride (Blackpool) Drainage Scheme - EIA Scoping
Attachments: GNI-DLE-2711.pdf; GNI_Safety_Advice_Booklet-Small-A5_01-12-2014.pdf

John,

There is no Gas Transmission infrastructure in the vicinity of the proposed works.

There is however a Gas Distribution Network in the vicinity. This is shown, in **GREEN** and/or in **BLUE** on the drawing attached. Please refer to the attached **Safety Advice Booklet** for guidance on working in the vicinity of this infrastructure.

For more detailed information on the Gas Distribution Network please contact our Declan Kelly, Declan.Kelly@gasnetworks.ie.

Gas Networks Ireland has no comment to make in regard to the proposed EIS. Any issues arising, eg the diversion of Gas Services, can be dealt with at the Final Design / Construction stage. Our James O'Keeffe, James.OKeeffe@gasnetworks.ie, will assist you in this regard.

Regards,

Donncha

You are reminded that all work in the vicinity of Gas Networks Ireland Pipelines and Installations must be completed to comply fully with the relevant guidelines to be found in the current editions of the Health & Safety Authority publications, 'Code Of Practice For Avoiding Danger From Underground Services' and 'Guide To Safety In Excavations'. Both documents are available free of charge from The Health And Safety Authority. www.hsa.ie, 1890-28 93 89.

Donncha Ó Sullivan BE CEng MIEI

Development Liaison Engineer

Gas Networks Ireland

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Tá an fhaisnéis á seachadadh dírithe ar an duine nó ar an eintiteas chuig a bhfuil sí seolta amháin agus féadfar ábhar faoi rún, faoi phribhléid nó ábhar atá íogair ó thaobh tráchtála de a bheith mar chuid de. Tá aon athsheachadadh nó

scaipeadh den fhaisnéis, aon athbhreithniú ar nó aon úsáid eile a bhaint as, nó aon ghníomh a dhéantar ag brath ar an bhfaisnéis seo ag daoine nó ag eintitis nach dóibh siúd an fhaisnéis seo, toirimiscthe agus féadfar é a bheith neamhdhleathach. Níl Líonraí Gáis Éireann faoi dhliteanas maidir le seachadadh iomlán agus ceart na faisnéise sa chumarsáid seo nó maidir le haon mhoill a bhaineann léi. Ní ghlacann Líonraí Gáis Éireann le haon dliteanas faoi ghníomh nó faoi iarmhairtí bunaithe ar úsáid thoirmiscthe na faisnéise seo. Níl Líonraí Gáis Éireann faoi dhliteanas maidir le seachadadh ceart agus iomlán na faisnéise sa chumarsáid seo nó maidir le haon mhoill a bhaineann léi. Má fuair tú an teachtaireacht seo in earráid, más é do thoil é, déan teagmháil leis an seoltóir agus scríos an t-ábhar ó gach aon ríomhaire.

Féadfar ríomhphost a bheith soghabhálach i leith truailithe, idircheaptha agus i leith leasaithe neamhúdairithe. Ní ghlacann Líonraí Gáis Éireann le haon fhreagracht as athruithe nó as idircheapadh a rinneadh ar an ríomhphost seo i ndiaidh é a sheoladh nó as aon dochar do chórais na bhfaighteoirí déanta ag an teachtaireacht seo nó ag a ceangaltáin. Más é do thoil é, tabhair faoi deara chomh maith go bhféadfar monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar theachtairachtaí chuig nó ó Líonraí Gáis Éireann chun comhlíonadh le polasaithe agus le caighdeáin Líonraí Gáis Éireann a chinntiú agus chun ár ngnó a chosaint. Líonraí Gáis Éireann cuideachta phríobháideach theoranta a corpraíodh in Éirinn leis an uimhir chláráithe 555744 agus a bhfuil a oifig chláráithe ag Gasworks Road, Corcaigh, Contae Chorcaí.

Go raibh maith agat as d'aird a thabhairt.

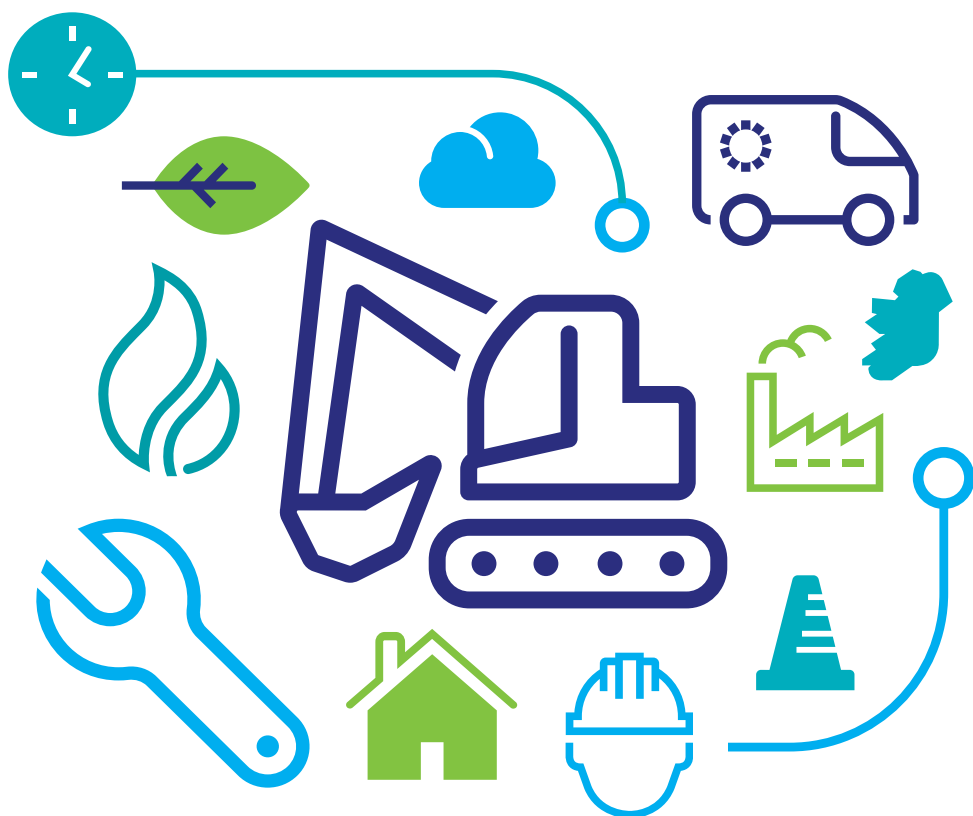
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Thank you for your attention.

Safety advice

for working in the vicinity
of natural gas pipelines



Important safety information



**When planning any excavation works dial
1850 42 77 47**

to obtain up to date gas network maps.

Monday to Friday 9am – 5.30pm

**You can also contact us on
dig@gasnetworks.ie**

If you have damaged a gas pipe call

1850 20 50 50

**immediately, even even if you do not suspect
that gas is leaking**

24 hours, 7 days a week

If you smell gas call

1850 20 50 50

24hr emergency service

Contents



**This booklet contains important safety advice.
Please read the following before you start work:**

Natural gas characteristics and behaviour4

Risks of damaging a gas pipe 5

Risks from a damaged gas pipe 6

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Natural gas **characteristics and behaviour**



Characteristics

Natural gas is:

- a highly flammable gas;
- lighter than air and will rise when released;
- non toxic (but can suffocate in enclosed or confined spaces); and
- made up mostly of methane and has a smell added for safety purposes.

Behaviour

During an uncontrolled escape, natural gas will behave in the following ways:

- In open excavation, where there is a clear path to the atmosphere, natural gas will rise, dilute and disperse into the air
- If the path to the atmosphere is blocked, the gas will travel through soil, ducts, drains, sewers and voids. It can also follow the line of other buried utility services. This can lead to gas entering a building or other confined spaces, and may lead to a fire or explosion.

Note: Never cover a damaged gas main or service; or attempt to carry out a repair. Call 1850 20 50 50 immediately.

Risks of **damaging a gas pipe**

The risks of damaging a gas pipe can be classified as:

Highest Risk



Mechanical excavators pose the highest risk and “should not be used within 500 mm of a gas distribution pipe.”

(HSA Code of Practice)

Mechanical excavators must not be used within 3 metres of a Transmission pipeline.

(Refer to Gas Networks Ireland Transmission Code of Practice)

High Risk



Hand held power tools should not be used directly over the line of a gas pipe, unless the gas pipe has been positively located by hand and a safe working distance has been established.

Use of handheld power tools is not permitted within 1.5 m of a Transmission pipeline.

(Refer to Gas Networks Ireland Transmission Code of Practice)

Damage to gas pipes from power tools presents a high risk to the operatives involved in the work.

Low Risk



Hand digging using shovels and spades presents the lowest risk of damaging a gas pipe.

This is the method that should be used where the presence of gas pipes is suspected or close to a known gas pipe.

Risks from a **damaged gas pipe**



- Remember when gas escapes, or is released in an uncontrolled way; it can fuel a fire, give rise to an explosive atmosphere or cause asphyxiation.
- If you suspect there is a gas leak, immediately call Gas Networks Ireland's 24hr Emergency Service on **1850 20 50 50**.
- Gas can quickly fill underground cavities and travel into buildings through soil, or following the line of other buried utilities.
- Gas can only burn if exposed to an ignition source:
 - Do not turn electrical switches on or off
 - Do not operate any plant or equipment
 - Do not use naked flames or smoke
 - Do not use mobile phones in the vicinity.
- Move people away from, and upwind of, the affected area.
- If gas has entered a confined space or building:
 - Open doors and windows
 - Turn off the gas supply at the meter
 - Do not expose to an ignition source.

Gas Networks Ireland **transmission network**



Gas Networks Ireland transports gas in Ireland through a network of steel, polyethylene (PE) and cast/ductile iron pipes. The network operates at pressures between 20 mbar and 85 bar and is split between Transmission and Distribution pipelines.

The **Transmission** system is made up of steel pipes and operates from 7 bar to 85 bar.

The **Distribution** system is made up mostly of polyethylene and cast/ductile pipes and operates from 20 mbar to 7 bar.

The **network**

The network is made up of three elements:

.....
Transmission pipes

.....
Distribution pipes

.....
Pressure Regulating
Installations



Transmission pipes

.....

These are high pressure pipelines that transfer gas across the country. They are constructed from steel, with a black or concrete coating, and may have marker posts at intervals along their length, particularly at field boundaries and road crossings.

If a transmission pipeline is identified near intended excavations then work must not proceed until Gas Networks Ireland Transmission has been consulted on 1850 42 77 47.



The **network**

Distribution pipes

These are medium or low pressure pipelines within urban areas. They are mainly constructed from Polyethylene (PE) and are predominantly yellow in colour, but may have brown or black stripes. There are two types – Mains and Services.

Mains gas pipes usually run parallel to property in the footpath, grass verge or road and range in size from 63 mm to 400 mm diameter.

Service gas pipes are connected to mains and run to a meter position at the property, and range in size from 20 mm to 63 mm diameter.

Note: There is a limited use of steel pipes in areas like bridges or where only shallow depths can be achieved.

There are still a small number of ductile and cast iron gas mains in use, ranging in size from 3 inch (75 mm) to 24 inch (600 mm) in diameter. (These mains are similar in appearance to metal water mains.) Steel and PE gas services are run from these metal mains to the meter location at each building.

These ductile and cast iron mains and services have been largely replaced with PE pipes. In urban areas a large number of redundant ductile or cast iron pipes are utilised as carrier pipes for new PE pipelines.



The network



District Regulating Installation (DRI)

Pressure Regulating Installations

There are two types: Above Ground and Under Ground

Above Ground Installations (AGI) / District Regulating Installations (DRI)

An AGI/DRI is a fenced area containing a visible arrangement of pipework and ancillary equipment and will be clearly marked with Gas Networks Ireland signage.

Under Ground Installations (UGI / DRIug)

Gas Networks Ireland also have underground pressure regulating installations which have metal or concrete cover plates. There will be no visible arrangement of pipework etc, as this will be contained within the chamber.

If an AGI/DRI or UGI/DRIug is identified near intended works, then work must not proceed until Gas Networks Ireland has been consulted.



Gas Networks Ireland use three main construction methods:

'Dig' Technique



Open Cut – installing pipe using standard trenching techniques. Pipe is laid with a sand or pea gravel surround and gas marker tape is laid above the sand.

'No-Dig' Techniques



Insertion – utilising existing metal gas mains / services as a carrier for new PE pipes. Inserted PE may be a close or loose fit. The carrier pipe is broken out at connection points, i.e. at pipe joints or where a gas service pipe is connected.



Moling/Directional Drilling – installing mains/ services where a 'moling' machine drills from one location to another pulling the pipe behind it using "no-dig" technology.

Note: Where pipe has been installed using "no-dig" techniques, the gas pipe will not have sand surround or marker tape.

Gas Networks Ireland construction – **depth of cover**



Typical service arrangement

New Mains – Normally 750 mm in roads and 600 mm in footpaths. (1.1 m in open fields)

New Services – 450 mm rising to 375 mm within 1.5 m of the building line. In some cases these depths are not achievable.



Service Connection

Note:

Older mains and services may have reduced cover.

Services and other connections are taken from the top of the main and will therefore have a reduced depth of cover.

Alteration since original installation – roads, footpaths and grass verges may have been altered since the gas main or service was laid and reduced the depth of cover.

Purge Points and Test Caps – Mains are laid with “purge points” and/or test caps at the ends. These may also rise above the top of the main.

Gas Valve Covers – Some gas services and mains have valves installed in the ground with surface boxes marked “GAS”. Please ensure you do not remove or obstruct any gas valve covers.

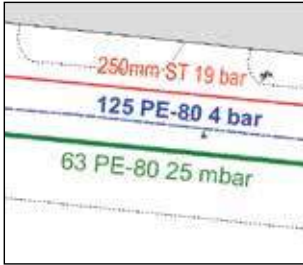


Purge Point

Reading **Gas Networks Ireland maps**

Note: Natural Gas Network maps will only show mains and not services.

See page 16 for more information on service pipe locations.



The colour coding is as follows:

Red = **Transmission Main***
= **7 to 85 bar.**

Blue = **Distribution Medium Pressure**
= **100 mbar to 7 bar.**

Green = **Distribution Low Pressure**
= **up to 100 mbar.**



Typical AGI

Pressure regulating installations are marked as:

DRI – District Regulating Installation (Above Ground)

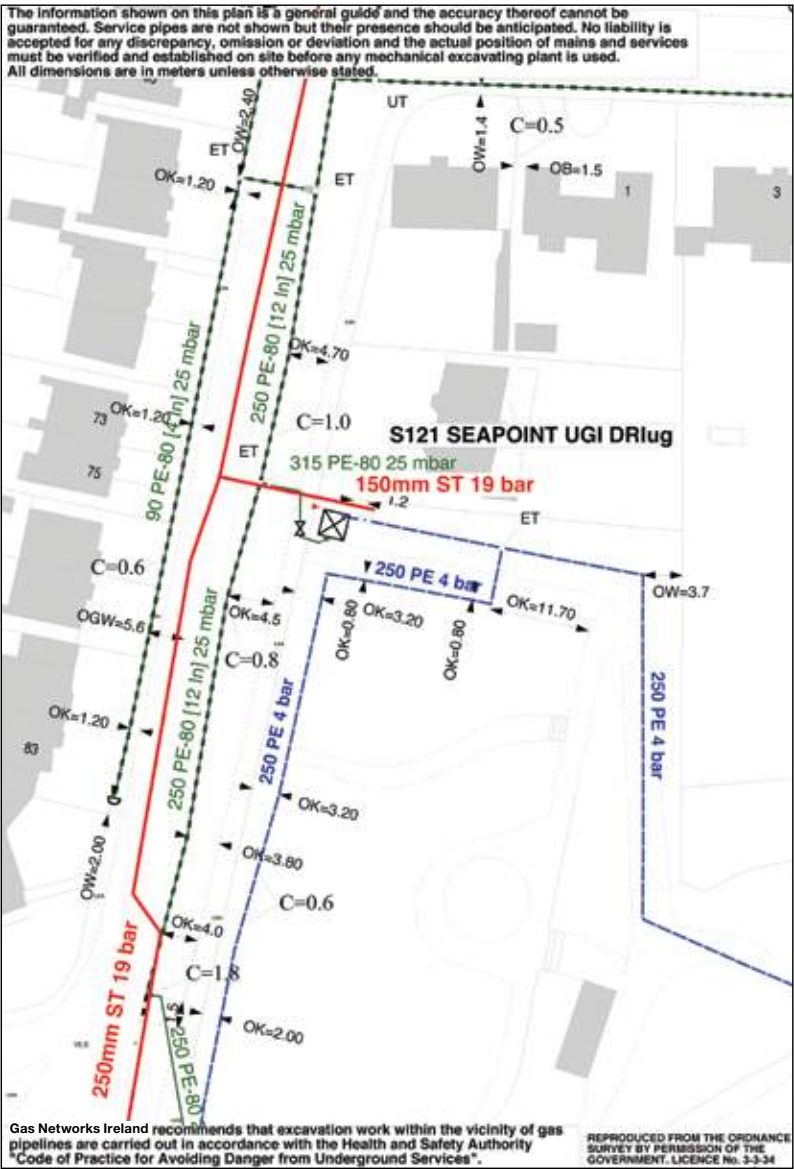
DRIug - District Regulating Installation (Under Ground)

UGI – Under Ground Installation

AGI – Above Ground Installation.

** If you obtain a natural gas network map that shows a **red** Transmission main in the area of the proposed works, consultation with Gas Networks Ireland **must** take place **before** starting works. Gas Networks Ireland will advise you on the safety measures required and will arrange for the exact location of the pipe to be marked out on site.*

Reading Gas Networks Ireland maps



Abbreviations

- OK = Kerb, Curb
- ORE = Road Edge
- ORB = Rail Base
- OB = Building
- OW = Wall
- OF = Fence
- ODW = Dividing Wall
- OGW = Garden Wall
- RD = Road
- BR = Branch
- RED = Reducer
- C = Cover to top of pipe
- LH = Left Hand
- RH = Right Hand
- SWP = Sweep
- CNR = Corner
- S = South
- N = North
- E = East
- W = West
- No. = Number
- Ctr = Centre
- CL = Centre Line
- Trans = Transition
- DIV = Dividing
- PK = Park
- Conn = Connection
- Opp = Opposite
- Cplg = Coupling

Example of a Gas Networks Ireland map

Gas services



Typical service arrangement

Natural gas services are not normally identified on network maps, but their presence should be assumed. Services will normally, but not always, run at right angles from the main to the meter point.

To assist in determining the approximate position of gas services ensure you:

- Obtain a natural gas network map to identify the position of the gas main
- Complete a site survey looking for gas meter boxes/cabinets, house entry points, service risers and gas valve covers
- Older buildings may have no visible signs of a service, as the service may run directly into the building underground, with the meter fitted internally. In these cases a check should be made inside the building to identify the meter position.



Service rise cover

Note: Ensure you utilise safe digging practices to locate the exact position of gas services.



Domestic meter box



Six meter cabinet



Purpose built multi-meter house (apartment complex).

Safe systems of work

Safe systems of work, as recommended by HSA should be employed on all projects.

Guidance on this can be found in the:

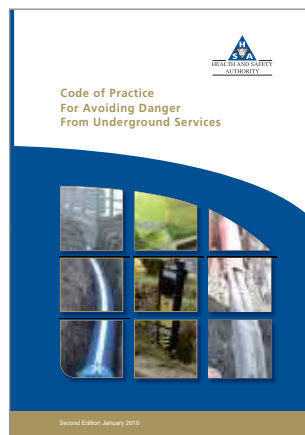
[HSA: Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services.](#)

Available from HSA website: **hsa.ie**

A safe system of work will include the following elements:

- Planning
 - Obtaining and using utility maps
 - Identifying pipes/services
 - Safe digging practices.
-
- Explosives must not be used within 30 m of any gas pipe, (400 m for Transmission Pipelines), without prior consultation with Gas Networks Ireland.
 - Piling, directional drilling or boring must not take place within 15 m of a gas pipe unless Gas Networks Ireland has been consulted.
 - Extra care should be exercised when performing 'hot work' (such as welding) where a gaseous atmosphere could exist. If this potential exists Gas Networks Ireland must be consulted.

Contact Gas Networks Ireland: 1850 20 06 94



Safe systems of work

Planning

- Early contact should be made with Gas Networks Ireland to obtain a Natural Gas Network map.
Dial Before You Dig 1850 42 77 47
- Work involving piling, demolition, directional drilling, use of explosives or 'hot works' should be mentioned, as this may necessitate a site visit from Gas Networks Ireland personnel.
- Ensure you have allowed enough time to obtain the maps.

Maps

- Gas Networks Ireland will issue maps as outlined in this booklet. It is imperative that these maps are available for the operatives on-site for the duration of any works. The responsible person should ensure that operatives on-site understand the maps.

Identifying Pipes

- Steel, cast iron and ductile Iron gas pipes can usually be traced using a conventional pipe/cable locating device set to "R" (Radio) mode.
- Polyethylene mains and services cannot be traced using conventional devices, so it is essential that maps are used and site surveys for meter boxes, valve covers, service risers, reinstatement scarring and other signs are completed.
- During the progress of works ensure no gas valve covers or markers are covered over.
- The position of gas mains and services should be marked out as they are located.

Note: Transmission pipelines must be marked out by a Gas Networks Ireland inspector.

Safe systems of work

Safe digging practices:

- As per the HSA Code of Practice, gas mains and services should be located by digging trial holes by hand. Mechanical excavators should not be used within 500 mm of any gas main.
Mechanical excavators MUST NOT be used within 3 m of a Transmission pipeline.
(Refer to Gas Networks Ireland Transmission Code of Practice)
- Never use hand held power tools directly over gas pipes unless precautions to prevent damage have been made and the pipe has been positively located.
Use of handheld power tools is not permitted within 1.5 m of a Transmission pipeline.
(Refer to Gas Networks Ireland Transmission Code of Practice)
- Do not leave a polyethylene gas pipe exposed
- Provide adequate support for any gas pipe uncovered during the work
- Report any damage, no matter how minor it may appear, to **1850 20 50 50**
- If you have any concerns regarding safety around gas pipes contact Gas Networks Ireland for advice on **1850 20 06 94**.



What to do if a gas pipeline is damaged (or if you smell gas in the area)

- Do not turn any electrical switches on or off, e.g. ignition switches
- Do not operate any plant or equipment
- Move people away from, and upwind of, the affected area.
Restrict employee and public access to the affected area
- Prevent smoking, the use of naked flames, the use of mobile phones and other ignition sources in the vicinity of the leak
- Report the leak/damage immediately to:
Gas Networks Ireland 24hr Emergency Service on 1850 20 50 50
- Provide accurate information on your location and the nature of the incident
- Do not attempt to repair the damage
- Do not cover up a damaged main or service, this may lead to the gas travelling through soil, ducts, sewers, chambers or voids and potentially building up inside a premises or confined space
- Do not turn off any gas valves in the road or footpath, (you may be causing further problems by doing so)
- Assist Gas Networks Ireland emergency personnel as required
- Remember any damage to gas pipes, even if the pipe does not appear to be leaking, must be reported to Gas Networks Ireland.

If you smell gas call
1850 20 50 50
24hr emergency service

Gas Networks Ireland contacts

The main contact numbers for Gas Networks Ireland are

24hr Emergency Service

1850 20 50 50

24 hours, 7 days a week

Dial Before You Dig

1850 42 77 47

Monday to Friday 9am – 5.30pm

General Enquiries

1850 200 694

Monday to Friday 8am – 8pm

Saturday 9am – 5.30pm

gasnetworks.ie

For “Dial Before You Dig” posters or stickers for your workplace call: **1850 20 06 94**



Other useful publications

HSA: Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger
from Underground Services

HSA: Guide to Safety in Excavations

both are available free of charge from:
Health and Safety Authority on **1890 289 389**
www.hsa.ie

ESB Networks: Avoidance of Electrical Hazards
When Digging

available free of charge from:
ESB Networks on **1850 37 27 57**
esb.ie/esbnetworks

The main contact details for Gas
Networks Ireland are:

.....
General Enquiries

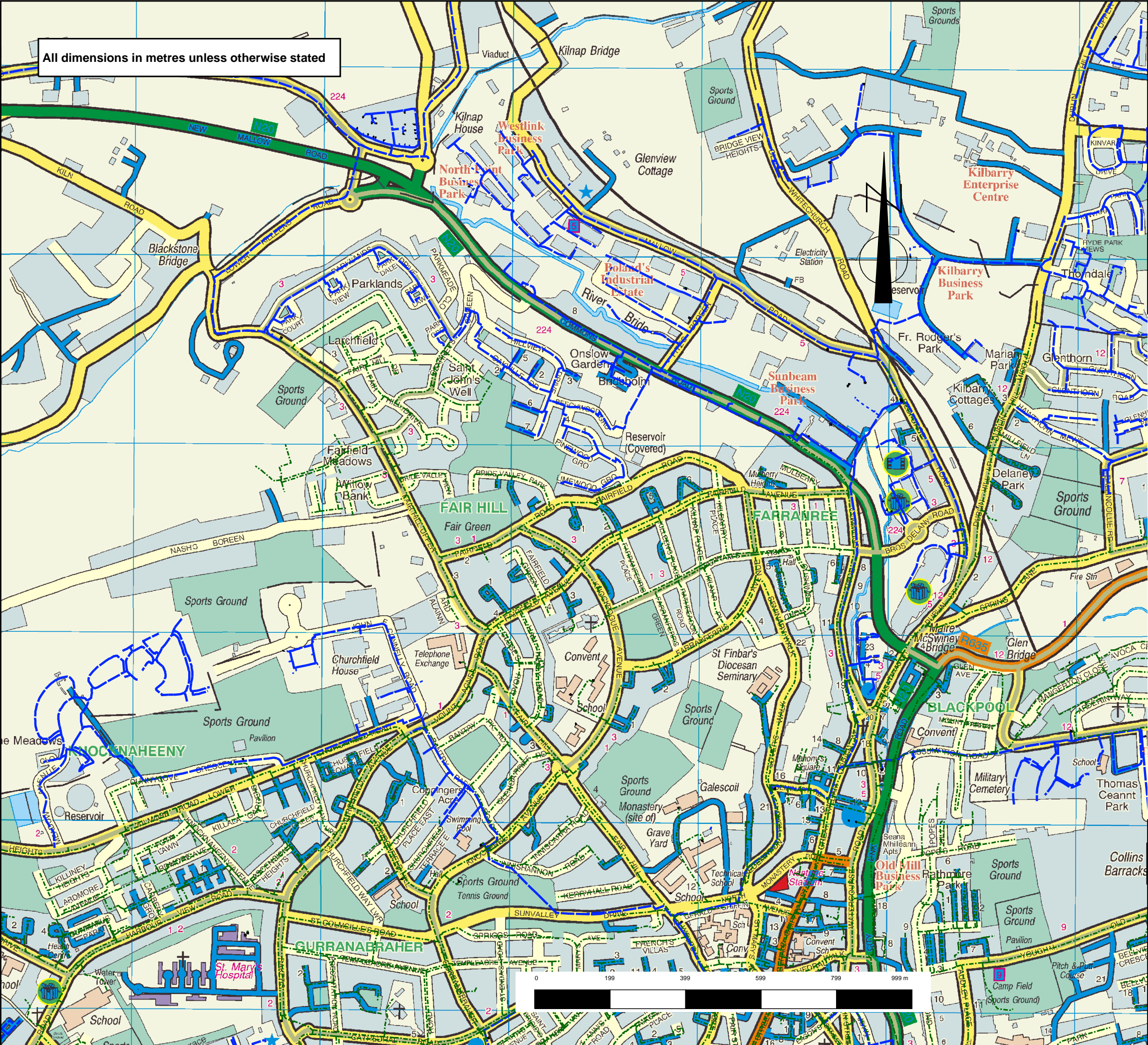
1850 200 694

.....
24hr Emergency Service

1850 20 50 50

.....
networksinfo@gasnetworks.ie

gasnetworks.ie



All dimensions in metres unless otherwise stated

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1964 Ordnance Survey Ireland, year
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High Pressure transmission pipelines are shown in red. Gas network information is provided as a general guide. Ervia trading as Gas Networks Ireland [GNI] (formerly Bord Gáis Networks) cannot guarantee its accuracy and it should not be relied upon for accurate distance or depth of cover measurements. If a transmission pipeline is identified within 10m of any intended excavations then work must not proceed before GNI has been consulted. The true location and depth of a transmission pipeline must be verified on site by a representative of GNI. A representative can be contacted through 1850 427 747. GNI does not accept any responsibility or liability to you in respect of any discrepancy, omission or deviation of the actual location of pipelines from the drawings provided.

Damaging a gas pipe can result in serious injury or death. Failure to carry out appropriate investigations to establish the exact locations of gas pipelines is an offence. Failure to comply with the HSA 'Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services' may be used in evidence in the prosecution of an offence.

Distribution Network: Gas network information is provided as a general guide. Ervia trading as Gas Networks Ireland [GNI] (formerly Bord Gáis Networks) cannot guarantee its accuracy and it should not be relied upon for accurate distance or depth of cover measurements. The exact location and depth of gas pipes must be verified on site by hand digging trial holes along the route of the pipe. Service pipes are not generally shown but their presence should always be anticipated. GNI does not accept any responsibility or liability to you in respect of any discrepancy, omission or deviation of the actual location of pipelines from the drawings provided.

Code	Note	Symbol	Symbol
TT	Tee	—	Cover
C=0.6	Cover	—	Tee
250 PE (12)	Distribution Pipe Annotation	—	Abandoned Pipe, Vacant
1530	LoadMAN Analysis Node	—	Abandoned Pipe, Inserted
43 PE 25 m	Service Pipe Annotation	—	drafting_lines
90 PE (41)	Distribution Pipe Annotation	—	drafting_lines
C=0.7	Cover	—	Building
747	LoadMAN Analysis Node	—	Building, U
ET	Tee	—	Building, P
(4 In)	Abandoned Pipe Annotation	—	Telephone
dimensioning	dimensioning	—	IOS 1000 Text
End Cap	End Cap	—	Bank
Syphon	Syphon	—	IOS 1000 Text
Tee	Tee	—	Ward Bdy
Reducer, Known Location	Reducer, Known Location	—	30.6
Valve, Open	Valve, Open	—	IOS 1000 Text
LoadMAN Analysis Node	LoadMAN Analysis Node	—	500
Valve, Open	Valve, Open	—	IOS 1000 Text
Joint	Joint	—	107
Reducer, Presumed Location	Reducer, Presumed Location	—	IOS 1000 Feature
Syphon	Syphon	—	
Transition	Transition	—	
End Cap	End Cap	—	
Reducer, Known Location	Reducer, Known Location	—	
Tee	Tee	—	
LoadMAN Analysis Node	LoadMAN Analysis Node	—	
DCPP, Baymont	DCPP, Baymont	—	
DCPP, Compaq	DCPP, Compaq	—	
Pipe Cross Over, Distribution Pipes	Pipe Cross Over, Distribution Pipes	—	
Cover	Cover	—	
Pipe Cross Over, Distribution Pipes	Pipe Cross Over, Distribution Pipes	—	
Cover	Cover	—	
Field Reference Note, Dark Blue	Field Reference Note, Dark Blue	—	
Field Reference Note, Dark Green	Field Reference Note, Dark Green	—	
Service Pipe	Service Pipe	—	
Distribution Pipe	Distribution Pipe	—	
Distribution Pipe	Distribution Pipe	—	
Note	Note	—	
Tee	Tee	—	
Cover	Cover	—	
Distribution Pipe Leader Line	Distribution Pipe Leader Line	—	
Service Pipe Leader Line	Service Pipe Leader Line	—	
Distribution Pipe Leader Line	Distribution Pipe Leader Line	—	

Scale: 1:10000

Design Department - CORK



GAS TRANSMISSION NETWORK INFORMATION

Issue: MKOS - GNI/DLE/2711

Location: Cork City Blackpool / Bride

Plot Date: 09/10/15 Contact: 021-453 4562

Plotted by: D O'S Scale: 1:10000

John Staunton

From: jeralcentra centra [jeralcentra@hotmail.com]
Sent: 20 October 2015 18:36
To: John Staunton; OPW Ezera
Subject: Fwd: To John Staunton

Begin forwarded message:

From: jeralcentra centra <jeralcentra@hotmail.com>
Date: 20 October 2015 18:33:38 IST
To: jer buckley <jeralcentra@hotmail.com>
Subject: To John Staunton

To John Staunton
McCarthy Keville O'Sullivan Ltd.

Dear John,

Thank you for the EIA Scoping document re Blackpool. The Blackpool Flood Committee met on the 13/10/'15 to discuss same. There was unanimous support for your approach. We would like to thank both the OPW and McCarthy Keville O'Sullivan for taking on board so many of the concerns expressed by our local Group. There were a few questions that were raised at our meeting and I would be grateful if you could raise them with the OPW and come back to me.

1. Is the Trash Screen by Dulux self cleaning?
2. What is the purpose of the pumping station in Orchard Court?
3. What is the capacity of the new culvert as the current capacity is 26 cubic metres per second at Wherlands Lane?
4. Is it possible to flood your model with rainfall of 30/6/'12 and show us the effect?

Tim OBrien has emigrated to Spain so you can delete him from your data base.
Please forward all further information to myself
Jeremy Buckley

Secretary
Blackpool Flood Group
Email jeralcentra@hotmail.com

Mick Moriarty
Chairman
Blackpool Flood Group
6a Great William O'Brien ST
Blackpool
Cork

Yours Sincerely,
Jer Buckley.

Cc Ezera McMannimon

Mr. John Staunton
McCarthy Kevinle O'Sullivan Ltd
Planning & Environmental Consultants
Block 1, G.F.S.C.
Moneenageisha Road
Galway.



20 October 2015

TII 15-93245

Re: River Bride (Blackpool) Drainage Scheme

Dear Mr. Staunton,

Please note for future EIA Scoping referrals; the National Roads Authority and the Railway Procurement Agency (RPA) have been merged to form Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII). The establishment of TII was confirmed by Mr Paschal Donohoe, T.D., Minister for Transport, Tourism & Sport, under the Roads Act, 2015, with effect from 1 August, 2015. Under Section 13 of the Roads Act, Transport Infrastructure Ireland is the name by which the National Roads Authority describes itself for operational purposes.

TII continues to be a prescribed body and statutory consultee for the purposes of the Planning & Development Acts, 2000 (as amended), and Planning & Development Regulations, 2001 – 2015.

TII would welcome all referrals and correspondence concerning planning related issues to be sent to Land Use Planning Unit, TII, Parkgate Business Centre, Parkgate St., Dublin 8, D08 YFF1.

In relation to the EIA Scoping referral, TII wishes to advise that it is not in a position to engage directly with planning applicants in respect to proposed developments. TII will endeavour to consider and respond to planning applications referred to it given its status and duties as a statutory consultee under the Planning Acts. The approach to be adopted by TII in making such submissions or comments will seek to uphold official policy and guidelines as outlined in the Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DoECLG, 2012). Regard should also be had to other relevant guidance and circulars available at www.TII.ie.

In relation to EIS Scoping, the issuing of this correspondence is provided as best practice guidance only and does not prejudice TII's statutory right to make any observations, requests for further information, objections or appeals following the examination of any valid planning application referred.



With respect to any Drainage Scheme, the recommendations indicated below provide only general guidance in relation to matters which may affect the National Road Network and may form part of your scoping and scheme preparation.

The scheme promoter/developer should have regard, *inter alia*, to the following;

- Consultations should be had with the relevant Local Authority/Regional Design Office with regard to locations of existing and future national road schemes in the area; N22/N20/N8 Cork Northern Ring Road.
- Although some national road schemes may currently be suspended pending the availability of funding for further progress, it is considered good practice to address impact or relationship with the relevant national road schemes in the proposed drainage scheme.
- The developer should assess impacts on existing national roads. The Authority would be specifically concerned as to potential significant impacts of development on the national road network (i.e. N20, national primary road) in the vicinity and/or downstream of any proposed works.
- In the interests of maintaining the safety and standard of the national road network, the EIS should identify the methods/techniques proposed for any works traversing/in proximity to the national road network, in particular any works that might affect existing structures on the national road network; early consultation with the NRA is recommended.
- In particular due to the potential for structures that may be required in the scheme to have an impact on the national road network, the developer is reminded of the requirements of NRA BD 2 - Technical Approval of Road Structures on Motorways and Other National Roads for structures. This Standard specifies the procedures to be followed in order to obtain Technical Acceptance for structures on motorway and other national road schemes and for the submission of as built records. The procedures cover the design of all road structures, including bridges, tunnels, subways, culverts, buried corrugated steel structures, retaining walls, reinforced earth structures, gantries, environmental noise barriers and temporary structures under or over motorways or other roads carrying public traffic.

The Technical Acceptance requirements, if any, for the assessment, alteration, modification, strengthening and repair of all road structures (national roads) shall be agreed with the Bridge Management Section of TII.

- The developer should have regard to any Environmental Impact Statement and all conditions and/or modifications imposed by An Bord Pleanála regarding road schemes in the area. The developer should in particular have regard to any potential cumulative impacts.
- The developer, in conducting Environmental Impact Assessment, should have regard to the NRA DMRB and the NRA Manual of Contract Documents for Road Works.
- The developer, in conducting Environmental Impact Assessment, should have regard to the NRA's Environmental Assessment and Construction Guidelines, including the *Guidelines for the Treatment of Air Quality During the Planning and Construction of National Road Schemes* (National Roads Authority, 2006).