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## INTRODUCTION

### Background

- 4.1 This chapter of the EIAR addresses the impact on local population and human health of the proposed development for:
- Quarry development and associated processing previously permitted under P. Reg. Ref. No. 99/2042 and ABP Ref. PL09.123207) to include drilling, blasting, crushing and screening of rock; and lateral extension to same, with an overall extraction area of c. 6.2 hectares with no vertical deepening below the existing quarry floor. The appropriate period of planning register reference 99/2042 was extended by order dated 03/02/2017 by P. Reg. Ref. No. 16/1246;
  - Importation of up to 35,000 tonnes per annum of processed fine aggregate, principally sand for use in readymix concrete production on site;
  - Use of buildings and structures associated with the sand and gravel pit previously granted planning permission under P. Reg. Ref. No. 03/2754 comprising of the crushing, washing and screening plant with associated silt disposal lagoons; readymix concrete batching plant including powerhouse; prefabricated office; weighbridge; workshop building with concrete laboratory and bunded fuel tanks; aggregate storage bays; and one liquid effluent treatment system unit;
  - Closure of the existing site entrance with provision of a new site entrance located to the north of the existing entrance; realignment of the main internal site access road from the new site entrance to the central processing area with provision of a new wheelwash system; acoustic fence screening (c.2m in height x 170m in length); and a new screening berm along the western site boundary;
  - Restoration of the site lands will be to a combination of beneficial agricultural and ecological after-uses;
  - All associated site works within an overall application area of c. 51.7 hectares. The proposed operational period is for 10 years plus 2 years to complete restoration (total duration sought 12 years); and
  - Provision is also made for 3 no. sections of road improvements (widening) along the haul route between the site entrance and the R148 regional road. The proposals at the identified locations include for works in the public road and verge that aim to achieve a consistent carriageway width of 6.0m along with provision of verge widening on the inside of the three bends to improve forward visibility and intervisibility for all opposed traffic including traffic generated by the proposed development.
- 4.2 The application area is situated entirely within the townlands of Kilrathmurry and Kilrainy and is located within the Electoral Division of Kilrainy; refer to **Figure 4-1**. For further detail of the proposed development and the application site context, refer to Chapter 2 of the EIAR.

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### Scope of Work / EIA Scoping

- 4.3 The 2022 EPA guidelines in relation to the preparation of EIAR<sup>1</sup> note the following in respect of population and human health:
  - assessment of land-use planning and demographic issues or detailed socio-economic analysis is not generally required;
  - economic development or settlement patterns are only relevant if they give rise to new development and associated effects;
  - human health should be considered in the context of the relevant environmental topics addressed by the EIAR;
  - the effects on human health via relevant pathways (such as air, soil and water) should be considered in the context of accepted standards for exposure, dose or risk;
  - other health and safety issues are addressed under other EU directives.
  
- 4.4 The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) issued two new guidance documents in 2022 on the assessment of human health within EIA as follows:
  - Effective Scoping of Human Health in EIA; and
  - Determining Significance for Human Health in EIA.
  
- 4.5 Section 1.11 of the IEMA Guidance on the Effective Scoping of Human Health in EIA recommends that if there is not potential for likely significant population effect, human health should be scoped out of the EIA. The guidance makes clear that the topics of population and human health are separate technical topics. The assessment of socio-economic conditions addressed through the topic of 'Population' provides baseline information on which an assessment of sensitivity of human health can be made, therefore it is considered appropriate that both topics are covered within this chapter.
  
- 4.6 **Table 4-1** of this chapter sets out an initial review of the wider determinants of health identified within the guidance on scoping of human health and how these have the potential to be impacted by the proposed development. The initial assessment within **Table 4-1** provides a framework in order to focus the assessment of human health impacts on areas of most relevance.
  
- 4.7 This Chapter of the EIAR presents baseline information on population (including employment, amenity and community resources) and assesses likely impacts as a result of the proposed development. This facilitates an assessment of the potential impacts on human health where there is a potential for this to be impacted as identified within **Table 4-1**.

**Table 4-1**  
**Wider Determinants of Health and Proposed Development**

Categories	Wider Determinants of Health	Commentary
<b>Health related behaviours</b>	Physical activity	No changes likely as a result of proposed development
	Risk taking behaviour	No changes likely as a result of proposed development

<sup>1</sup> Environmental Protection Agency (2022). *Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports*. Environmental Protection Agency, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford.

	Diet and nutrition	No changes likely as a result of proposed development
<b>Social environment</b>	Housing	Increased supply of aggregates has potential to support increased housing supply
	Relocation	Not relevant, no relocation proposed
	Open space, leisure and play	No changes likely as a result of proposed development
	Transport modes, access and connections	Relocation of access with inbuilt noise mitigation measures to reduce potential impact on local residences
	Community Safety	No changes likely, boundaries of application site will continue to be kept secure
	Community identity, culture, resilience and influence	No changes likely, proposed development is activity that is location specific similar that of former peat extraction activities in a remote location
	Social participation, interaction and support	Not relevant to application site/proposed development
<b>Economic environment</b>	Education and training	Not relevant to application site/proposed development
	Employment and income	Proposed development will be a source of employment within the local area
<b>Bio-physical environment</b>	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Potential for aggregates from site to contribute to developing infrastructure in line with national planning / Increased CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from activities on site
	Air quality	Potential for air quality impacts from HGV use and dust from activities on site
	Water quality or availability	Potential for contaminants in, run-off to, impact on surface water and/or groundwater
	Land quality	Removal of minerals, overburden
	Noise and vibration	Potential for impacts from site activities
	Radiation	Not relevant
<b>Institutional and built environment</b>	Health and social care services	No changes likely as a result of proposed development
	Built environment	Increased supply of aggregates has potential to support enhancements to wider infrastructure
	Wider societal infrastructure and resources	Increased supply of aggregates has potential to support enhancements to wider infrastructure

4.8 On the basis of the guidelines, the scope of this Chapter of the EIAR is limited to a consideration of population, employment, amenity and human health in the context of the specialist environmental topics addressed by this EIAR.

## Consultations / Consultees

- 4.9 In preparing the Environmental Impact Assessment Report to support the previous planning application (P. Ref. 22/83), a pre-planning consultation meeting was held between officials of Kildare County Council and representatives of SLR Consulting Ireland and Kilsaran on 9-Dec-2021 via the Microsoft Teams platform (ref. **PP5260**). Staff from the planning, roads, environment and water departments of Kildare County Council were also in attendance.
- 4.10 As this planning application is for development broadly covering the same development as applied for previously under P. Ref. 22/83, there was no formal pre-planning meeting held with Kildare County Council. All matters raised by Kildare County Council, including submissions raised during the planning application process, have been taken into consideration in the assessment of this revised application.
- 4.11 Following a review of published development plans and a site survey, it was considered that there was no requirement for any further formal external consultations to be carried out in respect of population and human health for the purposes of this assessment. There was however significant consultation with other specialist contributors to this EIA Report.

## Contributors / Author(s)

- 4.12 This chapter of the EIAR was prepared by Lynn Hassett, of SLR Consulting Ireland. Lynn is an EIA Co-ordinator (BSc, MSc) and has experience of Environmental Impact Assessment, project management and planning, with extensive experience of carrying out EIARs throughout Ireland and the UK.

## Limitations / Difficulties Encountered

- 4.13 No limitation or difficulties were encountered in the preparation of this chapter of the EIAR.

## REGULATORY BACKGROUND

### Legislation

- 4.14 The information provided within this chapter is informed by:
- Section 37D and 171A of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended);
  - Section 94 and Schedule 6 of the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended); and
  - European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018
- 4.15 The specific legislation relevant to human health protection is set out within the technical EIA chapters relevant to each pathway (noise, air, soil, water, etc). The legislation in relation to human health protection is predominantly set out within World Health Organisation Guidelines and Limits.
- 4.16 The WHO works worldwide to promote health, keep the world safe, and serve the vulnerable. Their goal is to ensure that a billion more people have universal health coverage, to protect a billion more people from health emergencies, and provide a further billion people with better health and well-being. It has a wide remit, from setting limits to prevent danger to human health, to providing responses to health emergencies, and promoting health and wellbeing.

- 4.17 The Institute of Public Health is an organisation that informs public policy to promote health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities in Ireland and Northern Ireland. It has previously provided comments on draft legislation on EIA and has been represented on the working group for the IEMA guidance on human health in EIA. It has set its Strategic Objectives 2020-2025 in order to be able to fulfil this role to its best potential in informing public health policy. The Institute supports the national implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG3, which focuses on good health and wellbeing.
- 4.18 The Healthy Ireland Framework was launched by the Irish Government in 2013, with a focus to deliver a vision where 'everyone can enjoy physical and mental health and wellbeing to their full potential, where wellbeing is valued and supported at every level of society and is everyone's responsibility'. The Healthy Ireland Strategic Action Plan 2021-2025 identifies 6 themes to deliver the vision and identifies relevant government departments as well as specific implementation actions. A network of Healthy Cities and Counties (including one for Kildare) is intended to be developed to deliver the Framework at a local level. One of the commitments within the Strategic Action Plan is to publish a Healthy Cities and Counties Strategic Development Plan.
- 4.19 The Healthy Ireland Framework is delivered within each local authority area through the Local Community Development Committee (LCDC). In Kildare, a Health and Wellbeing subgroup meets bimonthly and reports into the Kildare LCDC and Kildare Children and Young Person's Services Committee (CYPSC). The programme is supported by a dedicated Healthy Ireland Co-ordinator in addition to the LCDC and CYPSC Coordinators and projects focus on delivering Healthy Ireland funded community initiatives to support the overall mental and physical wellbeing of the local population.

## Planning Policy and Development Control

- 4.20 The Kildare County Development Plan (KCDP) 2023-2029<sup>2</sup> is the statutory plan detailing the development objectives/policies of the authority, covering the application area.

### Rural Development

- 4.21 **Chapter 9** Our Rural Economy of the KCDP states the following regarding employment in rural areas:
- "It is important to recognise that there is a role for rural employment in contributing to the general economic development of the county. In rural areas of the county there is a need to balance social and economic activity with the protection of the environment and character of the rural landscape."*

### Extractive Industry

- 4.22 The KCDP recognises the importance of the extractive industry in relation to employment and economic development, as well as the need to exploit such resources in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner.
- 4.23 Section 9.9 of the KCDP refers to the contribution of mineral resources to the county's rural economy and states:
- "Mineral resources are generally located within the rural area. Reserves of suitable material are finite, and the nature of the extractive industry is such that the industry must be developed where the resource occurs. The industry can have damaging environmental effects and permission will only*

<sup>2</sup> Kildare County Development Plan 2023-2029:

<https://kildarecoco.ie/AllServices/Planning/DevelopmentPlans/KildareCountyDevelopmentPlan2023-2029/Volume1Chapters1-17/>

*be granted where the council is satisfied that residential and natural amenities will be protected, pollution will be prevented, and aquifers and ground water safeguarded."*

**Policy RD P8** sets out the Council's policy to:

*"Support and manage the appropriate future development of Kildare's natural aggregate resources in appropriate locations to ensure adequate supplies are available to meet the future needs of the county and the region in line with the principles of sustainable development and environmental management and to require operators to appropriately manage extraction sites when extraction has ceased outlines in more detail considerations in relation to the sector together with appropriate policies and objectives."*

4.24 In relation to restoration, section 9.9.1 of the KCDP states that:

*"The conditions of quarry after-use and rehabilitation frequently involves the restoration of quarries, as far as possible, to their original appearance. This may result in the loss of key features that may ironically, have some ecological benefit or rich biodiversity interest. For example, sand and gravel banks are sometimes used as nesting sites by sand martins..."*

4.25 **Objectives RD O42 to RD O51** set out detailed requirements in relation to management of aggregate works in the county and these will have been addressed in the preparation of the planning application. The Objectives are as follows:

The council policies in relation to the extractive industry as set out in section 10.7.8 of the CDP include:

**Objective RD O42** *Ensure that development for aggregate extraction, processing and associated concrete production does not significantly impact the following:*

- *Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)*
- *Special Protection Areas (SPAs)*
- *Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs)*
- *Other areas of importance for the conservation of flora and fauna.*
- *Zones of Archaeological Potential.*
- *The vicinity of a recorded monument.*
- *Sensitive landscape areas as identified in Chapter 13 of this Plan.*
- *Scenic views and prospects.*
- *Protected Structures.*
- *Established rights of way and walking routes.*
- *Potential World Heritage Sites in Kildare on the UNESCO Tentative List, Ireland.*

**Objective RD O43** *Consult with the Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI), with regard to any developments likely to have an impact on sites of Geological Importance listed in Chapter 12 of this Plan.*

**Objective RD O44** *Require applications for mineral or other extraction to include (but not limited to):*

- *An Appropriate Assessment Screening where there is any potential for effects on a Natura 2000 site (see Chapter 12).*
- *An Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).*

- An Ecological Impact Assessment may also be required for subthreshold developments to evaluate the existence of any protected species / habitats on site.

- A detailed landscaping plan to be submitted indicating proposed screening for the operational life of the site. The predominant use of native plant species in the proposed landscaping plan will be expected.

- Detailed landscaping and quarry restoration plans. Habitats and species surveying shall be carried out and shall influence the restoration plan for the site.

- Comprehensive Site Restoration Plan and/or After-Use Strategy having regard to the principles of 'Rehabilitation Ecology'

- Transport Impact Assessment.

**Objective RD O45** Require, where permission is granted for quarrying / extraction of aggregates, the submission by the developer of a bond (cash deposit, bond from an insurance company or other security acceptable to the planning authority) to ensure the satisfactory completion and restoration of the site.

**Objective RD O46** Require road re-instatement work to be on-going during operations, in the interests of road and traffic safety. Works undertaken to re-instate/improve the public road should be undertaken by the quarry developer or paid by them and completed by the Council.

**Objective RD O47** Protect and safeguard the county's natural aggregate resources from inappropriate development.

**Objective RD O48** Manage the finite aggregate resources being mined by the extractive industries in the county to supply the future needs of our region while working to reach our climate change targets.

**Objective RD O49** Have regard to the following guidance documents (as may be amended, replaced, or supplemented) in the assessment of planning applications for quarries, ancillary services, restoration and after-use:

- Quarries and Ancillary Activities: Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DEHLG (2004).

- Environmental Management Guidelines - Environmental Management in the Extractive Industry (Non-Scheduled Minerals), EPA (2006).

- Archaeological Code of Practice between the DEHLG and ICF (2009).

- Geological Heritage Guidelines for the Extractive Industry (2008).

- Wildlife, Habitats, and the Extractive Industry - Guidelines for the protection of biodiversity within the extractive industry, NPWS (2009).

**Objective RD O50** Ensure the satisfactory and sensitive re-instatement and/or re-use of disused quarries and extraction facilities, where active extraction use has ceased. Future uses should include amenity, recreation and biodiversity areas shall be informed by an assessment of the specific site/lands and shall be subject to an ecological impact assessment or other environmental assessments as appropriate. Where it is proposed to reclaim, regenerate, or rehabilitate old quarries by filling or re-grading with inert soil or similar material, or to use worked-out quarries as disposal locations for inert materials, the acceptability of the proposal shall be evaluated against the criteria set out in Section 15.9.6 of this Plan. The Council will resist development that would significantly or unnecessarily alter the natural landscape and topography, including land infilling/ reclamation projects or projects involving significant landscape remodelling, unless it can be demonstrated that the development would enhance the landscape and / or not give rise to adverse impacts.

**Objective RD O51** *Require that quarry remediation plans provide for environmental benefit, biodiversity and re-wilding in all instances. The 80% requirement for environmental/biodiversity may be waived at sites closer to urban areas where a significant portion of the site is being provided for sports, recreation, and amenity.*

#### Development Management Standards

- 4.26 **Chapter 15** Development Management Standards of the KCDP outlines development management policies for business, commercial and employment developments.
- 4.27 Section 15.9.6 sets out specific requirements in relation to planning applications for quarries and ancillary developments and there is a note that the Council favours the use of existing authorised and planning compliant quarries over proposals for extraction from green field sites.

#### Landscape

- 4.28 Chapter 13 Landscape Recreation and Amenity of the current KCDP contains policies and objectives in relation to landscape. Map V1-13.1 outlines the Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) of the County which have been categorised based on land cover and landform as well as a variety of other considerations such as historical and other features of the landscape. The LCAs generally share the same characteristics and, while it is recognised that localised conditions can increase/decrease sensitivity in specific location, it is possible to assign a dominant level of landscape sensitivity within each LCA.
- 4.29 The application area is fully located within the North-Western Lowlands LCA which is judged to be of Class 1 - Low sensitivity and is defined as follows:
- "Areas with the capacity to generally accommodate a wide range of uses without significant adverse effects on the appearance or character of the area."*

## RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

### Study Area

- 4.30 The study area for this chapter of the EIAR encompasses the vicinity of the application site and extends to those dwelling and buildings on the roads surrounding the application site, within c. 1km of the application site.

### Baseline Study Methodology

- 4.31 The baseline study comprises a desk-top review of online and published resources, information provided by the applicant and information contained in the other chapters of this EIAR. A review of existing residential housing and sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the application site was undertaken. Ordnance Survey maps and aerial photography were also examined.

### Sources of Information

- 4.32 Baseline information was obtained from the following sources:
- Myplan.ie (<http://myplan.ie/index.html>);
  - Historic Environment Viewer (<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>);
  - Kildare County Development Plan 2023-2029;
  - Meath County Development Plan 2021-2027;

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- the environmental topic chapters of this EIAR;
- OS Maps;
- Aerial Photographs;
- openstreetmap.org;
- Live Register Statistics;
- CSO SAP map data.

## Site Context

- 4.33 The application area is located in Co. Kildare within the townland of Kilrathmurry and Kilrainy and the Electoral Division of Kilrainy. The small settlement of Claremount/ Clogharinka (Co. Kildare) is located 1.2km to the south. The larger settlements of Edenderry, Co. Offaly and Kinnegad, Co. Westmeath are located 7km to the south and 6.5km to the northwest respectively; refer to EIAR **Figure 1-1**.
- 4.34 The site is accessed from the L5002<sup>3</sup> local road by an existing established entrance, on the western boundary of the application site. The site is located approximately 3km south of the L5001 local road junction with the R148 close to Leinster Bridge. The L5002 road, which serves the site, runs from its junction with the L5001 to the north of the site to where it meets the R401 regional road c. 1.5km southwest of the site entrance.
- 4.35 The R401 linking the towns of Kinnegad, and Edenderry crosses the landscape in a north-south direction, to the west of the site and is located c. 1 km from the site where it crosses the River Boyne at Ballyboggan bridge. The river is c. 380m from the site entrance at its closest point to the site. The M4 motorway is located c. 2.5 km to the north, in an east west alignment. A network of minor roads including the L5001, L5004 and L5008, which are lined with individual and groups of dwellings, connects these strategic roads. The existing housing pattern in the vicinity of the application site is shown on **Figure 4-1**.
- 4.36 The plan extent of the lands under the control of the applicant are outlined in blue on a 1:10,000 scale map of the area, refer to EIAR **Figure 1-2**. The extent of the application site is also outlined in red on the same **Figure 1-2**.
- 4.37 The existing sand and gravel pit and the existing / proposed site entrance are located within the townland of Kilrathmurry, while the existing quarry site is located within the townland of Kilrainy.
- 4.38 The site planning application area extends to c. 51.6 hectares and to 51.7 hectares with the inclusion of the off-site road improvement works<sup>4</sup>. The general site areas are shown on EIAR **Figure 1-3**, with a more detailed site layout provided in EIAR **Figure 2-1** of Chapter 2. The existing site (within the blue line area) consists of the existing sand and gravel pit development and the hard-rock quarry development.
- 4.39 The application site consists of the previously permitted hard rock quarry area (**P. Ref. 99/2042 (and P. Ref. 16/1246)**); the existing permitted sand and gravel extraction / ancillary processing areas (**P. Ref. 03/2754**), previously restored and buffer areas; along with the lands required for the improved site access arrangements and the three off-site areas of road improvements.
- 4.40 The application site is located within a generally flat to gently undulating farmed landscape with locally high hills dotted throughout and featuring a mixture of mostly pasture and some arable

<sup>3</sup> As shown on EPA mapping: <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>

<sup>4</sup> Refer to SLR Planning Drawing 17 for location details of the 3 no. off-site road improvement work areas

- farmland, as well as a number of woodlands/mixed forests, equestrian activities and aggregate extraction developments. The field pattern is irregular, with small to medium sized fields and generally defined by mature dense hedgerow vegetation.
- 4.41 A 220kV overhead powerline traverses the landscape in an east-west direction and is located c. 350m beyond the southern site boundary on the opposite side of the L5004 / L5008 roads. The powerline runs from the West Offaly Power station at Shannonbridge to the Maynooth 220kV substation.
- 4.42 There are several former, existing and proposed sand and gravel extraction sites within the general vicinity of the site. There are two disused sand and gravel pits located within 1km of the application site; one immediately west of the site between the L5002 road and the River Boyne in the townland of Ballycowan; and the second c. 850m to the southwest in the townland of Brackagh.
- 4.43 Adjacent to the disused pit in Brackagh is a greenfield site, for which the applicant previously received a notification decision to grant permission for sand and gravel extraction (dry working) for a period of 9 years (P. Ref. **20/1409**). This decision was appealed to An Bord Pleanála and a final decision to grant permission was issued by An Bord Pleanála on 22/08/2023.
- 4.44 There are a number of existing and disused sand and gravel sites located between c. 2-3km of the application site in the townlands of Balrinnet, Kilglass and Ballinderry<sup>5</sup>.
- 4.45 The topography of the wider surrounding landscape is flat to gently undulating with levels typically ranging from 70 to 90m AOD and including some occasional local highpoints up to 119m AOD. The lowest elevations of just below 70m AOD are along the River Boyne, which traverses the landscape in a south-west to north-east direction. Views into the wider landscape and in particular towards distant higher ground (e.g., Allen Hill), are blocked by the aforementioned local highpoints (e.g., 106m AOD at Clogharinka), as well as the otherwise flat/gently undulating topography and many intervening hedgerows and woodlands.
- 4.46 According to the Kildare County Development Plan 2023–2029, the application site is fully located within the North-Western Lowlands Landscape Character Area (LCA), as described in the landscape character assessment contained in Chapter 13 of the KCDP 2023-2029 (refer to Chapter 13 of this EIAR). The North-Western Lowlands LCA is judged to be of class 1 low sensitivity and is defined as follows:
- "Areas with the capacity to generally accommodate a wide range of uses without significant adverse effects on the appearance or character of the area."*
- 4.47 Scenic Route 26 is located approximately 3km to the southeast of the site (however no views of the application site can be gained from this route).
- 4.48 As per **Figure 4-1**, there are approximate 15 no. dwellings within 250m of the application site and a further c. 10 no. dwellings as well as an equestrian centre between 250 to 500m of the site. Between 500m-1km there are a further 25 dwellings, with the majority of these located to the northeast and southwest.
- 4.49 The study area relates to those dwellings and buildings on the roads surrounding the application site.

<sup>5</sup> See 'Cumulative Impacts' section

## Environmental and Heritage Designations

- 4.50 There are no designated nature conservation sites (i.e. Special Areas of Conservation (SAC); Special Protection Areas (SPA); Natural Heritage Areas (NHA) or proposed NHAs (pNHA)) within the application site. The closest such site is the Carbury Bog NHA (site code 001388), approximately 5km to the southeast. The closest Natura 2000 site is the Mount Hevey Bog SAC (site code 002342), 6.3km to the northwest.
- 4.51 The Kildare County Development Plan 2023-29 and the Meath County Development Plan 2021-27 Records of Protected Structures were examined as part of the baseline study for the Cultural Heritage chapter of the EIAR. The review established that there are no Protected Structures situated within the application area. There is one Protected structure listed within the study area (see **Figure 4-1** for location).

### *B03-18 Killinagh Saint Brigid's Catholic Church*

- 4.52 This structure is situated 0.9km south of the application area and is considered too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal. The church has no views of the application area.
- 4.53 The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which is maintained by the Dept. of Housing, Local Government and Heritage was examined as part of the baseline study. The review established that there are no additional structures included in the NIAH situated within the application area or the study area.
- 4.54 Examination of the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Kildare indicated that there are no Recorded Monuments located within the application area.
- 4.55 The closest Recorded Monuments to the application area externally are a Ringfort, Graveyard and House in Kilrathmurry townland (RMP KD003-001001-, KD003-001002- and KD003-001003-). These monuments are described in the RMP as:

### *KD003-001001- Kilrathmurry Ringfort – unclassified*

### *KD003-001002- Kilrathmurry Graveyard*

### *KD003-001003- Kilrathmurry House - indeterminate date*

- 4.56 These monuments are situated c. 340m northeast of the application area and will not be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal.
- 4.57 Examination of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) indicated that there are several undesignated monuments included within the application area. SMR KD003-026----, KD003-028--- - and KD003-032---- were identified and preserved by record under licence from the National Monuments Service during the development of the existing quarry site. None of the three sites are extant (refer to EIAR Chapter 12, **Appendix 12-B**). There are no SMRs within the three small areas of road improvements.
- 4.58 **SMR KD003-033----** a lime-kiln is indicated on the SMR map to the south-east of the application site but has been incorrectly marked and is in fact outside the study area to the north.

## Population

- 4.59 The townlands of Kilrathmurry and Kilrainy, in which the application site is situated, is within the Electoral District (ED) of Kilrainy.

- 4.60 The Mid-East Region is a NUTS<sup>6</sup> Level III statistical region of Ireland and consists of the counties of Kildare, Louth, Meath and Wicklow. The Mid-East Region spans 6,891 km<sup>2</sup>, 9.8% of the total area of the state (roughly 7% of the Island) and according to the 2016 census had a population of 688,857, roughly 14.5% of the national population. The preliminary results of the 2022 census show that the population of the Region has grown to 761,858 and the population of the State has grown to 5,123,536. Therefore, the Region now hosts 14.9% of the population.
- 4.61 The Mid-East has experienced continuous population growth since 1961. This growth is primarily influenced by the region’s close proximity to the Dublin Region. The region has large urban areas and contains almost 20 towns with a population of over 5,000. But the region mostly has a rural landscape and the total area of viable agricultural land in the Mid-East is 69%. The manufacturing industry employs a significant number of people in the region and it is the location of high-tech industries in areas such as Leixlip and Bray.
- 4.62 The site is located in County Kildare and in close proximity to the M4 motorway, the gateway to Dublin for the west and north-western part of the country.
- 4.63 County Kildare’s location means it is well placed to gain from the benefits of its closeness to Dublin and also to cater for continued population and growth over-spill from the city. The population of Kildare has shown an increase at each census since 1961 and during the 26-year period 1996-2022 has rapidly grown from 134,992 (1996) to 246,977 (2022), an increase of 111,985. The population change for the region, county and ED for the period 2006-2022 is provided in **Table 4-2** below and shows the rapid pace of population increase in the timeframe, which mostly occurred in the period of 2006-2011. Population has continued to grow within the following census periods, albeit at a much reduced rate.

**Table 4-2**  
**Recent Population Trends 2006 - 2022**

District	Pop 2006	Pop 2011	Pop 2016	Pop 2022	Actual Change 2006-2022	% Change 2006-2022
Mid-East Region	586,627	653,984	688,857	761,858	175,231	29.9%
Kildare County	186,335	210,312	222,504	246,977	60,642	32.5%
Kilrainy ED	420	740	753	769	349	83.1%

*Source: Census of Population 2006, 2011, 2016, 2022 C.S.O.*

- 4.64 **Table 4-3** below outlines the projected population increase within the Greater Dublin and Mid-East region as set out in the Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area 2010 – 2022.

<sup>6</sup> The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) is a geocode standard for referencing the subdivisions of Ireland for statistical purposes. The standard is developed and regulated by the European Union.

Table 4-3  
Population Targets for Greater Dublin Area and Mid East Region<sup>7</sup>

Area	2006	2016	2022	% Change 2006 - 2022
Dublin City	506,211	563,513	606,110	19.7%
Dun Laoghaire / Rathdown	194,038	222,800	240,338	23.9%
Fingal	239,992	287,547	309,285	28.9%
South Dublin	246,935	287,341	308,467	24.9%
<b>Kildare</b>	<b>186,335</b>	<b>234,422</b>	<b>252,640</b>	<b>35.5%</b>
Meath	162,831	195,898	210,260	29.1%
Wicklow	126,194	164,280	176,800	40.1%
Greater Dublin Area	1,662,536	1,955,800	2,103,900	26.5%

Source: Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area 2010 – 2022

- 4.65 Although the predicted levels of population increase have not been reached, the continued upward population trends have implications for the physical and social planning in the county and for the delivery of public services.
- 4.66 The site is in a rural setting with residences fringing the road network in the area. The location of residences in the area is shown on **Figure 4-1**. There are c. 15 no. dwellings within 250m of the application site and a further 10 no. dwellings (plus an equestrian centre) between 250 to 500m of the site. Between 500m-1km there are a further 25 dwellings, with the majority located to the east.

## Employment

- 4.67 The closest Social Welfare Office to the application site is in Edenderry (Co. Offaly). According to the July 2023 Live Register statistics<sup>8</sup>, there were 859 persons on the live register. This figure is a slight increase from 835 in July 2021 and a substantial drop since a figure of 1,123 in July 2019 and even more so since the peak recession high of 2,628 in July 2012.
- 4.68 The application area is located in the electoral division of Kilrainy. According to the 2016 census results<sup>9</sup>, the most recent year for which a breakdown of census data is available, Kilrainy ED had a total population of 753. Of the 557 people aged 15 years or older, some 299 were at work, 2 were looking for their first job and 34 were unemployed. Others were students, working at home, retired, unable to work or other.
- 4.69 According to the 2016 census results, County Kildare had 95,947 people classed as 'at work'. The July 2023 Live Register statistics show there were 6,829 persons in County Kildare on the live

<sup>7</sup> Former Mid-East region which consisted only of Meath, Kildare and Wicklow

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Statire/SelectVarVal/Define.asp?Maintable=LRM07&Planguage=0>

<sup>9</sup> [http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results.aspx?Geog\\_Type=ED3409&Geog\\_Code=2AE19629228113A3E055000000000001](http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results.aspx?Geog_Type=ED3409&Geog_Code=2AE19629228113A3E055000000000001)

register, a slight decrease on the July 2021 figure of 7,046. Prior to that the unemployment figure had been steadily dropping from the recessionary peak high of 19,592 in July 2011. The current figure is however still above the pre-recessionary figures from 2002-2006 when the numbers remained below 5,000.

- 4.70 A breakdown of the industry in which those at work are employed is provided below in **Table 4-4**. Employment by Industry in the Kilrainy ED and County Kildare follows a broadly regional pattern similar to that of the Mid-East region with the highest participation in the commerce and trade, and professional services sectors.

**Table 4-4**  
**Employment by Industry from the 2016 Census**

	Kilrainy ED <sup>10</sup>		Kildare <sup>11</sup>		Mid-East Region <sup>12</sup>	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	21	7.1%	3,190	3.3%	10,333	3.6%
Building and Construction	29	9.7%	5,838	6.1%	18,106	6.3%
Manufacturing Industries	45	15.0%	11,310	11.8%	32,548	11.3%
Commerce and Trade	62	20.7%	25,524	26.6%	74,397	25.8%
Transport and Communications	21	7.1%	8,272	8.6%	25,281	8.7%
Public Administration	12	4.0%	6,163	6.4%	16,086	5.6%
Professional Services	73	24.4%	21,919	22.8%	65,674	22.7%
Others	36	12.0%	13,731	14.3%	46,232	16.0%
Total	299		95,947		288,657	

- 4.71 County Kildare has an unrivalled location adjacent to Dublin. The region benefits from quality infrastructure in both road and rail linking the main cities (e.g., Cork, Limerick & Galway). The M7 motorway is part of the strategic Euroroute E20 which connects Dublin and Limerick and links also to the M8 motorway (E201 Euroroute) to Cork. The county also has the M4 motorway, close to the application site, as well as the M9 motorway passing through it along with other key national secondary routes and rail routes.

## Economic Activities

- 4.72 County Kildare is the wealthiest county in Ireland outside of Dublin and has one of the lowest unemployment rates in Ireland. House prices in the county but especially in the north-east of the

<sup>10</sup> <http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results>

<sup>11</sup> <http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results>

<sup>12</sup> <http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results> / Consisting of Counties Louth, Meath, Kildare & Wicklow

- county around Naas and Maynooth have always been higher than in the other counties in the country outside Dublin.
- 4.73 Kildare was the first county in Ireland to experience the economic boom in the early 1990s, mainly as a result of the decision of Intel to locate between Leixlip and Maynooth. Kildare contains the European base of electronics firms, Intel and Hewlett Packard, two of the largest employers in this sector in the entire island. Pharmaceutical giant Pfizer has its European Manufacturing base in Newbridge, with another plant in nearby Newcastle in County Dublin. Major pizza-making, soft drinks, and frozen food enterprises are located in Naas. Large supermarket distribution centers are located in Naas, Newbridge and Kilcock. Kerry Group has developed a Global Innovation Centre in Millennium Park in Naas and employs over 1,000 people across 3 developments. Further developments including a new Education Campus are to be constructed in Millennium Park in the future. The Irish Army's largest military base containing its command headquarters and training center is located at the Curragh.
- 4.74 The most economically developed part of the county is around the towns of Naas, Newbridge, Maynooth, Celbridge, Leixlip and Kilcock. Agriculture is dominant around the towns of Athy, Kildare, Monasterevin and Rathangan.
- 4.75 Kildare has numerous economic strengths, which will allow for a further expansion and development into the future including;
- excellent road and rail transport links and proximity to Dublin; and
  - large and skilled population with a high proportion having a third level qualification along with easy access to third level institutions at Maynooth, Dublin and Carlow.
- 4.76 Kildare is the center of the Irish horse industry and has more stud farms than any other county in Ireland. Several prominent international breeders have substantial stud farms in Kildare, including many from the Arab world. Equine facilities within the county include:
- Racecourses (at Punchestown, Naas and the Curragh);
  - The Irish National Stud farm at Kildare town;
  - The National Equestrian Centre at Kill; and
  - The equine auction centre (Goff's) at Kill.
- 4.77 The county is famous for the quality of horses bred in the many stud farms to which it is home, including the Irish National Stud and many other top studs such as Gilltown, Moyglare and Kildangan Stud, and racehorse training establishments, such as the Osborne Stables.
- 4.78 An equestrian centre is located c. 310m east of the application site.
- 4.79 The county is well positioned as a key economic driver of the Greater Dublin Area and recognises the inherent attributes and opportunities of both urban and rural areas in achieving this goal. The Economic Development Strategy for the county seeks to ensure that the core strategy provides for an economically efficient agricultural and food sector, together with forestry, sustainable exploitation of natural resources and diversification into alternative farming and non-farming activities which are essential components of the development of a sustainable rural economy.
- 4.80 The principal types of economic activity prevalent in the area surrounding the application area of Kilrathmurry and Kilrainy, are namely:
- Agriculture;
  - Forestry; and
  - Extractive industry

## Agriculture and Forestry

- 4.81 In terms of employment, some c. 3.3%<sup>13</sup> of the total labour force of County Kildare is engaged in the “farming, fishing and forestry” occupational group which equates to a total of 3,190 persons. Important areas for future development are the agri-food and horticulture sectors, both of which represent higher value-added activity than traditional agricultural enterprises.
- 4.82 The lands located within and immediately north and south of the site are currently used for agricultural activity and enterprise, typically pasture. The lands to the west are used for forestry.

## Extractive Industry

- 4.83 The extractive industry depends on the locational siting of the resource. In County Kildare, these resources are mainly concentrated in the slopes of the eastern upland areas and the central uplands. They can also be found in some parts of the transitional lands to the east and south-east of the county and also in the north-western lowlands.
- 4.84 The general area around the application area is noted to contain a number of active and disused sand and gravel pits, which have contributed to both local employment and the local and regional economy.
- 4.85 The aggregate resources are important to the general economy and provide a valuable source of local employment. Aggregates generated from the proposed development will assist in the continued economic and growth of the local and regional area.

## Amenities / Social Infrastructure

### Recreational Facilities

- 4.86 As previously noted, the general site area is predominantly rural in nature. Except for signposted walks through Rahin Woods, c. 1.3km southwest of the application area, there are no recreational, social, community and sport facilities within the general surrounds.

### Education

- 4.87 The population of the general area is serviced by primary schools, the closest to the application site being in Clogharinka, just over 1km to the south of the site. The closest post-primary school is located in Edenderry.

### Natural Amenity

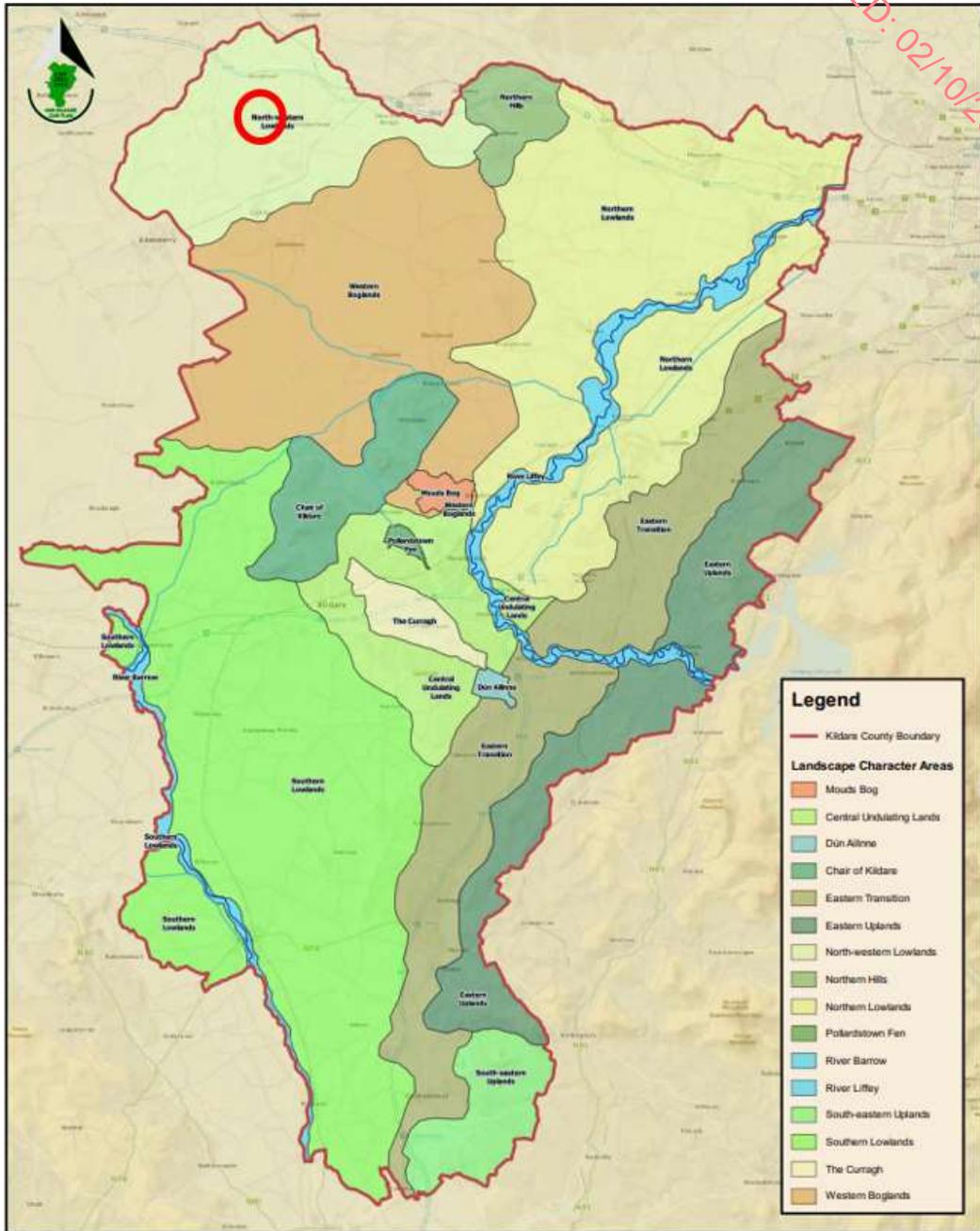
- 4.88 The application site and surrounding area have not been designated as an area of high amenity within the KCDP 2023-2029. There are no protected views or scenic routes in the vicinity of the application area.
- 4.89 The application site is fully located within the North-Western Lowlands Landscape Character Area (LCA), as described in the landscape character assessment contained in Chapter 13 of the KCDP 2023-2029 (refer to **Plate 4-1** below). The North-Western Lowlands LCA is judged to be of class 1 low sensitivity and is defined as follows:

*“Areas with the capacity to generally accommodate a wide range of uses without significant adverse effects on the appearance or character of the area.”*

<sup>13</sup> <http://census.cso.ie/sapmap2016/Results>

Plate 4-1 Extract from Kildare CDP – Map V1-13.1 Landscape Character Areas  
 (Approximate site location marked in red)

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Health

4.90 A number of Health Centres and General Practitioners are located in Edenderry and Kinnegad area, offering a range of medical services serving the wider community. The nearest hospitals are the Midland Regional Hospital in Mullingar, c. 25km to the northwest and the Naas General Hospital in Naas, c. 32km to the southeast.

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*Security*

4.91 The nearest local Garda Stations are based in Edenderry and Kinnegad.

*Community Facilities*

4.92 The small settlement of Clogharinka provides local community facilities in the form of a church, library and GAA club. Additional services such as, playgrounds, golf clubs, creches, a range of shops, post offices, pubs, etc can be found at some distance in Edenderry and Kinnegad.

*Transportation*

4.93 The R401 regional road is runs from Kinnegad south towards Edenderry. It meets with the M4 motorway/national road network, just south of Kinnegad. It crosses the landscape in a north-south direction, to the west of the site and is located c. 1 km from the site where it crosses the River Boyne at Ballyboggan bridge.

*Indices of Deprivation*

4.94 Pobal is an organisation that works on behalf of Government to support communities and local agencies toward achieving social inclusion and development. The organisation produces mapping information including on deprivation indices in order to identify areas in need of social/community investment. The overall levels of deprivation have been based on census data in relation to demographic profile, social class composition and labour market situation. According to the deprivation indices based on 2016 census data, Kilrainy ED is categorised as marginally below average (i.e. slightly disadvantaged).

**General Health**

4.95 **Table 4-5** presents the results of the 2016 census in relation to the self-reported health status of Kilrainy ED, Kildare county and State residents.

**Table 4-5**  
**Self-reported Health Status – Kilrainy ED, County Kildare and State**

	Kilrainy ED	County Kildare	State
Very Good	63.7%	63.1%	59.4%
Good	25.6%	26.4%	27.6%
Fair	7.4%	6.8%	8.0%
Bad	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%
Very Bad	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Not Stated	1.9%	2.3%	3.3%

4.96 The vast majority of residents across all administrative areas reported their health to be good or very good, and the overall trends are consistent across the ED, county and state. The reported levels of 'Very Good' health status are higher within the local Electoral Division and County than in the State.

## HUMAN HEALTH BASELINE

- 4.97 The baseline information presented in the preceding sections has not identified any particular sensitivities in relation to human health. The deprivation indices in the area do not highlight the area as disadvantaged and self-reported health status is positive and in line with the national situation. The scale of community facilities and amenities available to local residents is considered to be in proportion with their rural location. The proposed development, itself, will not introduce new communities to the local area and is not expected to create any additional demand on services.
- 4.98 A further review of **Table 4-1** in the context of the baseline population confirms that the main potential for the proposed development to cause negative impacts to human health is through the potential for noise emissions and emissions to air, land and water. These issues have been addressed in detail in their respective chapters of the EIAR and conclusions in relation to their resulting impact to human health are set out below. The proposed development has potential for a substantial positive influence on the local economy through the enabling of the application site to provide a source of direct and indirect employment. This has potential knock-on effects in terms of contributing to the overall wellbeing of the local population. Given the nature and location of the proposed development, there is limited potential for it to contribute to local greenways or community services, however, the plan to return the application site to an agricultural and ecological habitat following extraction of mineral reserves within it, following final restoration, is anticipated to have positive effects on the environment and, therefore, wellbeing in general.

### Sensitive Receptors

- 4.99 The application site is surrounded by mostly agricultural land that is interspersed with wooded areas, former sand and gravel pits, one-off housing and equine / agricultural buildings.
- 4.100 The closest residential dwellings to the application area include three dwellings in the vicinity south of the existing site entrance, and groups of houses along the roads approaching the application site. Figure 4-1 identifies residential properties, facilities and farm buildings within the locality and shows 250m, 500m and 1km offsets from the application site boundary. There are c. 15 no. dwellings within 250m of the application site and a further 9 no. dwellings, as well as an equestrian centre, between 250 to 500m of the site. Between 500m-1km there are a further 26 dwellings, with the majority located to the east.

## IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 4.101 The location and intensity of associated environmental impacts at receptors will vary somewhat over time as ancillary development, extraction and restoration works occur within specific areas of the application site.
- 4.102 Ultimately, all of the effects of a development on the environment impinge upon human beings. Direct effects relate to matters such as water, air quality and noise & vibration. Indirect effects relate to such matters as flora and fauna and changes to views and landscape character.
- 4.103 The impact of the proposed extraction and processing operations at the site on human beings and socio-economic factors is addressed in the following sub-sections by means of an appraisal of the effects of the proposed development on the environment in general, of which human beings are an integral part.

## Employment

### *Construction Stage Impacts*

- 4.104 Due to the site being a long established and operational site, there is no requirement for any new site facilities, plant or infrastructure. All the existing infrastructure such as offices, workshop, weighbridge, processing plant and concrete plant are already in-situ and will be utilised for the duration of the proposed development.
- 4.105 The only construction phase works to be carried out at on the onset will consist of:
- the construction of the proposed new site entrance (inclusive of a section of boundary hedgerow removal);
  - construction of the internal access road with installation of the new acoustic fencing and wheelwash;
  - progressive but small scale stripping of the remaining topsoil / overburden using a hydraulic excavator as required to expose the underlying rock deposit within the proposed final quarry footprint area; and
  - provision of a new screening berm along the western site boundary.
- 4.106 It is anticipated that the construction stage works as outlined above would be carried out within a 6-month period and by existing Kilsaran personnel on-site and there will be no requirement to provide any new or additional employment. It is considered that this will have a direct, temporary and positive effect in terms of maintaining employment at the site.

### *Operational Stage Impacts*

- 4.107 It should be noted that extraction and production operations will be ongoing in tandem with the above-mentioned construction stage development works.
- 4.108 The operational stage will see the following operations on site which consist of:
- extraction of the limestone rock using the same format as was previously practiced, by way of blasting, crushing and screening of the rock;
  - transportation of the extracted materials from the working face to the existing processing area within the existing site;
  - importation of fine aggregates for use in the readymix concrete plant;
  - processing of extracted rock through crushing, washing and screening for use in the onsite concrete batching plant or transport off-site; and
  - continued progressive restoration of the existing sand and gravel pit site.
- 4.109 The proposed development will secure the continued employment of 11 people directly on-site, with 5 full-time Kilsaran Concrete Unlimited Company truck drivers and up to 5 truck owner-drivers/hackers associated with the aggregate haulage aspect of the development.
- 4.110 The readymix concrete batching operation will continue to provide employment for the 2 people at the plant with a total of 8 company mixer truck drivers and a fleet of 1 owner-driver.
- 4.111 Therefore, the proposal will secure the continued employment of 32 people for the duration of the operational development i.e., 10 years.
- 4.112 In addition, the proposed development will contribute indirectly to sustaining and developing the local and regional economy through the provision of aggregates and building products to the construction industry.

- 4.113 This is a medium-term, direct and positive effect that would not have significant effects on the environment.

### *Post – Operational Stage Impacts*

- 4.114 Following the cessation of operations, the application site will be restored. This would result in the loss of all direct jobs related to the aggregate extraction/processing and concrete manufacturing operations at the site. The employment impacts associated with the post-operational phase of the proposed development are therefore considered to have a permanent, direct and negative effect, which will not have a significant effect on the environment. It should however be noted that the negative effect is due to the 'non-permanent' nature of mineral extraction developments in general which have a finite life. Alternative employment may be available at other facilities owned by the applicant.
- 4.115 Some short-term employment would be provided in relation to the aftercare of the restored site over a period of 2 years resulting in an intermittent, short-term, direct and positive effect which will not have a significant effect on the environment.
- 4.116 The proposed development at Clonard will provide for medium-term security for the existing business at this location. The applicant recognises that should additional reserves of sand and gravel / limestone be identified outside this application area then a separate and new planning application will be required for any such future development.

## Economic Activities

### *Construction Stage Impacts*

- 4.117 As set out in the preceding section, the proposed activities during the construction are small-scale and unlikely to have an impact on local economic activity.

### *Operational Stage Impacts*

- 4.118 The mineral extraction and associated processing works that are proposed during the operational stage of the development are in keeping with the predominant economic activities within the wider Kildare area.
- 4.119 The proximity of an equine development c. 310m east of the application site is noted. The main potential impact to equine species is considered to be through the potential for noise / vibration disturbance and through potential contamination of water, air or soils through accidental spillages or any other pathways. Chapters 6, 7, 8 and 10 of the EIAR have not identified any potential for significant impacts.
- 4.120 Standard mitigation measures will be implemented to ensure that the potential for impacts is further minimised.

### *Post – Operational Stage Impacts*

- 4.121 Following the cessation of operations, the application site will be restored.
- 4.122 The site will no longer be a contributor to economic activity within the County.

## Amenities / Social Infrastructure

- 4.123 The key matters in relation to amenity in this instance are air, noise, landscape/visual and traffic.

*Construction Stage Impacts*

- 4.124 As outlined above under the 'Employment' heading, the initial phase of works will require the development of the new entrance, acoustic fencing and internal access road, with removal of some vegetation to facilitate the new site entrance, the small scale stripping of topsoil/overburden within the quarry void area and the construction of a new screening berm along the western boundary of the site.
- 4.125 Screen vegetation planting would also be carried out along the western site boundary in the vicinity of the proposed new site entrance at the initial construction phase to allow for its establishment at the earliest opportunity.
- 4.126 Road works will be undertaken at the proposed new site entrance and along the haul route between the site entrance and the R148 regional road which, although minor and predominantly relating to vegetation removal, have the potential to cause short term nuisance to local motorists.
- 4.127 HGV traffic will also be generated at the initial construction stage and there will be potential for dust and noise.
- 4.128 As outlined in chapters 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14 of the EIAR, a number of mitigation measures are proposed. The residual effect of the proposed development during the construction phase is negligible. On this basis, it is considered that there would be no likely significant temporary effects on amenity during the construction stage.
- 4.129 It should be noted that the proposal for a new entrance and the construction of the acoustic fencing are, in themselves, aimed at minimising disturbance to local residents over the medium term life of the proposed development.

*Operational Stage Impacts*

- 4.130 During the operational stage, the potential impacts on air, noise, landscape/views and traffic include the following:
- the generation of dust, particularly during period of dry weather, through the movement of vehicles to and around the application site;
  - the generation of noise by the operation of machinery and the movement between the working face and the fixed processing plant;
  - the movement of HGV transporting materials to and from the site;
  - the potential accidental leakage or spillage of fuels or other materials to soil and, ultimately to groundwater; and
  - changes to visual amenity as the hard rock quarry void is expanded.
- 4.131 As outlined in chapters 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14 of this EIAR, mitigation measures are proposed. Based on the proposed mitigation measures, the residual effect of the proposed development during the operational phase is insignificant. On this basis, it is considered that there would be no likely significant effect on amenity during the operational stage. The relocation of the site entrance and the provision of acoustic fencing will provide additional buffering to local residents in terms of noise and dust emissions.

*Post – Operational Stage Impacts*

- 4.132 Following restoration, the potential effects on air, noise and traffic would cease owing to the cessation of site extraction, processing and concrete manufacturing operations, and the end of machinery operation.

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- 4.133 Clearly, following the cessation of the proposed works, the appearance of the application site will have altered. However, as outlined in chapters 2 and 13 of this EIAR, the effects of the restoration of the development site to agricultural land and areas of dedicated biodiversity habitat would be beneficial and landscape and visual effects will reduce more and more over time, as the vegetation within the site matures.
- 4.134 On this basis, it is considered that there would be no likely significant effect on amenity during the post-operational stage.

**Human Health**

- 4.135 The key pathways in relation to human health in this instance are air, noise, vibration, water and soils.

*Construction Stage Impacts*

- 4.136 The initial phase of operations will require the removal of some vegetation, the stripping of topsoil, the construction of a new screening berm and development of the new entrance, acoustic fencing and internal access road as outlined under the ‘Employment’ heading above. This phase has the potential to generate dust and noise and to cause the leakage or spillage of materials such as fuel to the soil and ultimately to groundwater.
- 4.137 As outlined in chapters 6, 7, 8 and 10 of the EIAR, a number of mitigation measures are proposed and the residual effect of the proposed development during the construction phase is considered to be within acceptable limits in accordance with industry standards.
- 4.138 In terms of human health, the sensitivity of the population is considered to be low, given the low and dispersed nature of receptors as set out within the population assessment. The technical assessments within the chapters above have concluded that the predicted changes in pollutants are well within statutory standards and WHO guidelines. The potential for non-threshold effects is noted and is considered to be of a very low level over a short-term basis, therefore the magnitude is predicted to be low. In accordance with the significance matrix proposed by the IEMA Guide to Determining Significance for Human Health in EIA, therefore, the potential for effects on human health is considered to be minor adverse (not significant). On this basis, it is considered that there would be no likely significant temporary or permanent effects on human health during the construction following mitigation.

*Operational Stage Impacts*

- 4.139 The operational stage of the development will relate to the extraction of rock from the existing quarry, with subsequent processing (crushing, washing and screening) of this on site for use in the existing concrete manufacturing facility or direct transport of rock off-site as outlined under the ‘Employment’ heading above. Fine aggregates imported into the site will also be used directly in the existing concrete manufacturing facility.
- 4.140 During the operational stage, the potential impacts on air, noise, vibration, water and soils may include the following:
- the generation of dust, particularly during periods of dry weather from HGVs transporting materials into the site and through the movement of vehicles to and from the working quarry faces and during restoration activities;
  - the generation of noise by the operation of machinery and the movement between the working face and the processing plant and during restoration activities;

- the generation of noise and vibration by blasting operations within the hard rock quarry area; and
  - the potential accidental leakage or spillage of fuels or other materials to soil and ultimately to groundwater.
- 4.141 As outlined in chapters 6, 7, 8 and 10 of this EIAR, mitigation measures are proposed. Based on the proposed mitigation measures, the residual effect of the proposed development during the operational phase is considered to be acceptable in accordance with industry standards. On the basis of the rationale set out above, it is considered that there would be no likely significant effect on human health during the operational stage.
- 4.142 **Table 4-1** has indicated that the aggregate supply that will be gained through the operation of the proposed development has the potential to help achieve the wider Government's ambitions for infrastructure enhancements in line with wider policy objectives, including overall wellbeing objectives for the national population. This is a point of note and has not been assigned a level of significance.

*Post – Operational Stage Impacts*

- 4.143 Following restoration, the potential effects on air, noise, water and soils will cease owing to the cessation of site extraction and processing operations, concrete production and the cessation of machinery operations, followed by the growth of vegetation. On this basis, it is considered that there would be no likely significant effect on human health during the post-operational stage.

**Unplanned Events**

- 4.144 According to the EPA guidelines, unplanned events, such as accidents, can include *“spill from traffic accidents, floods or land-slides affecting the site, fire, collapse or equipment failure on the site”*. The 2014 EIA directive refers to *“major accidents, and/or natural disasters (such as flooding, sea level rise, or earthquakes)”*.
- 4.145 In this instance, the vulnerability of the proposed development to accidents, unplanned events or natural disasters is relatively limited, owing to:
- the established nature and experience at the existing site already;
  - the relatively simple nature of the site establishment, extraction and restoration works;
  - the nature of the materials to be handled on-site and the relatively rural location of the development;
  - the established nature of the techniques and procedures to be followed;
  - the proven capability and performance of the equipment and technologies to be used in carrying out the works; and
  - the well-established procedures which will be employed to manage and control the works.
- 4.146 Unplanned events in relation to the proposed development could potentially relate to:
- instability following the extraction of materials from the working face;
  - spills from vehicles moving within the site; and
  - flooding.
- 4.147 Instability following the extraction of materials is unlikely to have any significant impacts on employment or amenity, particularly beyond the site. There is a potential impact on human health and safety if works were not undertaken to ensure slopes are graded appropriately and that no

- large-scale instability occurs in the short term. The final restoration will restore the ground within the existing sand and gravel pit where the angle of repose will be relatively shallow (i.e., 2:1 to 3:1, H:V). Appropriate face heights and bench widths will be maintained within the hard rock quarry during the operational period to ensure their long term stability following site restoration.
- 4.148 Chapter 14 of this EIAR indicates that the local road network would not be significantly impacted by traffic generated by the development with the added benefit of a slight lowering of the proposed annual extraction output and resultant HGV movements relating to transport of materials off site than was previously permitted. In order to maximise efficiencies of transport, the exportation of output of processed aggregates from the facility will be through outgoing HGVs following their deliveries of the fine aggregates required for the concrete batching plant.
- 4.149 The risk of an accident resulting in a spillage is considered to be no greater in relation to this development than for any other form of development that relies on the transportation of goods and materials by HGVs. The potential for significant impacts on employment, human health in the wider population or amenity as a result of a road spillage is likely to be low and any such effects would be temporary.
- 4.150 The risk of flooding, as per Chapter 7 (Water) of this EIAR, has been assessed to be low.

### Cumulative Impacts

- 4.151 A GIS search was undertaken in May 2023 of available online planning search facilities provided by the prevailing local planning authorities, An Bord Pleanála and the EIA Portal. The purpose of the search was to identify other projects in the planning pipeline in the surrounding area that have the potential to have any significant adverse cumulative impacts with the proposed development. The GIS search covered a radius of 5km from the application site, within which planning applications from the previous 5 years were identified. A map of the results of the search are presented in **Appendix 4-A**. A review was carried out in September 2023 to ensure no major applications had been made in the intervening period.
- 4.152 As set out earlier in this chapter, there is a number of existing and disused sand and gravel sites located between c. 2-3km of the application site in the townlands of Balrinnet, Kilglass and Ballinderry. Within this area, there appears to be only intermittent and small-scale extraction taking place in one. One of the sites in this broad location (QRA-03-001) has recently had its planning permission expire and two others (QRA-03-003 and QRA-03-004) are in the planning process while their appropriate permissions are being regularised. A planning application (P. Ref. 23302) for restoration of a small portion of the former sand and gravel pit (QRA-03-020) has recently been refused by Kildare County Council.
- 4.153 A planning application to Kildare County Council (P. Ref. 191138) was refused in November 2021 and is currently under appeal to An Bord Pleanála (ABP-312162-21). The proposals related to a concrete / ready mix batching plant and associated facilities on 1.05ha site approximately 2.7km north of the application site, on the opposite side of the M4 motorway and sufficiently separated from the application site so as not to have cumulative impacts.
- 4.154 Approximately 950m southwest of the application site in the townland of Brackagh is a greenfield site, for which the applicant received a notification decision to grant permission for sand and gravel extraction (dry working) for a period of 9 years (ref. 201409). This decision was the subject of a third-party appeal to An Bord Pleanála, which resulted in a final order to grant planning permission in August 2023.

- 4.155 At a distance of c. 950m, the proposed sand and gravel pit at Brackagh is considered too far removed from the application site at Clonard and the cumulative impact on air quality and noise on the surrounding area of the proposed developments is therefore considered to be insignificant.
- 4.156 To the east of the Kilsaran site at Brackagh and c. 850 m to the southwest of the Clonard site is a former sand and gravel site for which permission was sought and refused in 2015 (ref. 15/696) for "remediation works to worked out gravel pit consisting of levelling of existing material already on site and the importation of approximately 45,000 cubic metres of inert subsoil and top soil over a period of 2 years to return the site to agricultural use".
- 4.157 A planning application has recently been submitted to Kildare County Council (ref. 23/613) for the continuation and extension of a sand and gravel pit, as well as restoration of most of the worked out site to former ground level using inert soil and stone. The site is located within the townland of Kilglass, c. 2km southeast of the application site at Clonard. It is proposed by a separate applicant and will use different haul routes to the proposed development. It will use an established access / haul road which links the site with the R148 Regional Road via the adjoining L5004 Local Road located immediately north of the site and via L1002 located to the east. It is also considered too far removed from the application site at Clonard and the cumulative impact on air quality and noise on the surrounding area of the proposed developments is therefore considered to be insignificant.
- 4.158 One other planned development with the potential for cumulative effects, i.e., a proposed solar farm, was identified in the townlands of Castlejordan, Harristown & Clongall (Co. Meath), c. 3km to the west of the application area, known as the Harristown Solar Farm. This development was granted planning permission in January 2020 by Meath County Council under planning file reference number **TA/181225** for:
- "a ten-year planning permission for a solar farm and the construction, operation and decommissioning of a photovoltaic solar farm comprising photovoltaic panels on ground mounted frames, inverter stations, customer substation, switchgear substations, field transformers, monitoring house, communications building, single storey storage shed, battery containers, WC, fencing, temporary construction compounds, internal access tracks, CCTV cameras, improvements to existing entrance, cabling, landscaping and all associated ancillary development works. Environmental Impact Assessment submitted as part of the Further Information. Significant further information/revised plans submitted on this application at Castlejordan, Harristown & Clongall, Co. Meath."*
- 4.159 Due to its distance and visual separation from the proposed quarry development at Kilrathmurry and Kilrainy, as well as the differences in the type of development, significant adverse cumulative impacts on Population and Human Health with respect to air, noise and water impacts are highly unlikely.
- 4.160 The only environmental consideration that has the potential for significant cumulative impact on population and human health, and in particular on amenity is traffic associated with both developments. Review of the accompanying Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) for the proposed solar farm development demonstrates an HGV haulage route from Junction 2 of the M6 motorway at Kinnegad, via the L8021 and L4091 to the site. HGV traffic leaving the site will utilise the L4091 and R401 roads to access Junction 10 of the M4 motorway at Kinnegad. HGV traffic will utilise separate haulage routes to and from both the Clonard quarry site and the Harristown Solar Farm and there will therefore be no cumulative impact from traffic from the combined developments. It should be further noted that the proposed solar farm will only generate HGV traffic during the construction and decommissioning periods (i.e., only short-term periods) and not throughout the life of the development.

### Transboundary Impacts

- 4.161 It is not anticipated that the impacts of the proposed development would have any significant transboundary effects on population and human health.

### Interaction with other Environmental Receptors

- 4.162 As mentioned above, all environmental factors ultimately impact upon, and interact with human beings to some degree or other. These impacts are discussed in detail in the relevant Chapters of this Environmental Impact Assessment Report as follows: -
- Chapter 7 – Hydrology and Hydrogeology;
  - Chapter 8 – Air Quality;
  - Chapter 10 – Noise and Vibration;
  - Chapter 11 – Material Assets;
  - Chapter 13 – Landscape; and
  - Chapter 14 – Traffic.

### ‘Do-nothing Scenario’

- 4.163 In a ‘do-nothing scenario’, the development at the existing sand and gravel pit and ancillary manufacturing facilities, currently permitted would continue to operate within the extant planning permission until January 2024 and thereafter be restored in a similar fashion to what is proposed in this planning application, i.e., a mix of agricultural use and beneficial habitat area. The hard rock quarry would remain inactive with rock previously permitted for extraction under P. Ref. 99/2042 remaining in-situ and the quarry void being restored in line with what was proposed previously.
- 4.164 Following closure there would be a loss of both the valuable proven aggregate reserves and processing capacity effectively sterilising these valuable aggregates. There would be a loss of the valuable concrete supply to the region, and a loss of all employment currently associated with the site, with current staff numbers at c. 32

## MITIGATION MEASURES

- 4.165 Mitigation measures to be adopted during the proposed rock extraction, aggregate processing and concrete production operations will relate primarily to minimising any impacts of the project on surrounding sensitive receptors (primarily associated with noise, dust and traffic). These measures are discussed in the following chapters of this EIAR:
- Chapter 6 – Land Soils and Geology;
  - Chapter 7 – Water;
  - Chapter 8 – Air Quality;
  - Chapter 10 – Noise and Vibration;
  - Chapter 13 – Landscape; and
  - Chapter 14 – Traffic.
- 4.166 As will be seen from a review of the relevant EIAR Chapters, these mitigation measures include, but are not limited to, the following :

- the use of automated sprinkler systems and a mobile water bowsers (if required) to suppress dust during dry weather and as required;
- the use of a wheelwash to prevent the deposition of dust on the public road;
- working only during specified working hours;
- maintaining plant and managing work activities to ensure compliance with specified noise emission levels;
- all blasting to be carried out in accordance with the health & safety regulations, and environmental guidelines for the sector. Delivery and placement of explosives to be carried out by Irish Industrial Explosives under supervision of a blast engineer;
- the retention and strengthening of existing boundary hedgerows and construction of a screening berm and acoustic fence to provide acoustic, dust blow and visual screening;
- the storage of fuels in a double skinned fuel tank in a secure container;
- the refuelling of machinery to be carried out at a designated area, with a spill kit including high absorbency mats and pig tails being available on site to be used in the event of a hydrocarbon spill.

4.167 In addition to the proposed mitigation measures, it is anticipated that impacts associated with the proposed development could be controlled by further conditions attached to any planning permission granted by Kildare County Council.

4.168 In view of the various mitigation measures to be implemented at the site, it is anticipated that the proposed development will not give rise to any significant adverse impacts on human beings. As detailed elsewhere in this EIAR, the activities will be subject to ongoing monitoring to ensure compliance with emission limit values (ELV's) set by any planning permission.

## RESIDUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### Construction and Operational Stages

4.169 Review of the identified potential impacts on the receiving environment following implementation of appropriate mitigation measures at the application site indicates that there are no significant residual impacts with respect to human health during the construction and operational stages of the proposed development.

4.170 It is therefore considered that with the implementation of the mitigation measures outlined in Chapters 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14 of the EIAR will not cause any significant impact on population and human health of the surrounding area.

### Post – Operational Stage

4.171 Following examination of the identified potential impacts on the receiving environment and provided appropriate mitigation measures in put in place, there are no significant residual impacts with respect to population and human health during the post-operational stage.

## MONITORING

4.172 As outlined in chapters 7, 8 and 10 of this EIAR, monitoring in relation to the proposed development will be undertaken in respect of groundwater level and quality and surface water quality, air quality,

and noise and vibration. Refer to the relevant chapters of this EIAR for further details of the monitoring programmes that will be undertaken.

## Groundwater

- 4.173 Groundwater levels will be monitored on a monthly basis for the duration of the proposed development. See Chapter 7 for details of monitoring locations.
- 4.174 Regular groundwater quality monitoring (quarterly) of nearby private wells will be undertaken (provided consent is given) to demonstrate the development is not having any adverse impacts on private water supplies. Suggested parameters are set out in Chapter 7 of this EIAR. It is proposed that the existing monitoring locations will remain in place for the duration of extraction and processing operations at the site as shown in EIAR Chapter 2, **Figure 2-7**.
- 4.175 The results of the GW level and quality monitoring shall be submitted to Kildare County Council if and when required.

## Surface Water

- 4.176 The water quality in the adjacent Annagh Stream will be monitored on a quarterly basis for the duration of the proposed development. Suggested parameters are set out in Chapter 7 of this EIAR. It is proposed that the existing monitoring locations will remain in place for the duration of extraction and processing operations at the site as shown in EIAR Chapter 2, **Figure 2-7**.
- 4.177 The results of surface water quality monitoring shall be submitted to Kildare County Council if and when required.

## Air

- 4.178 Dust monitoring is already carried out at the overall site under the requirements of Condition 10 of P. Ref. 03/2754 (PL09.209480) and previously by Condition 5 of P. Ref. 99/2042 (PL09.123207).
- 4.179 Monitoring is regularly carried out at five locations around the existing site (**D1 – D5**). The results have shown compliance with the requirement of the planning permissions, details of which are provided for the period 2019-2023 (July) in **Chapter 8** of the EIAR.
- 4.180 The dust monitoring gauges are located close to sensitive receptors located beyond the site boundary. It is proposed that the existing dust monitoring stations will remain in place for the duration of extraction and processing operations at the site as shown in EIAR Chapter 2, **Figure 2-7**.
- 4.181 The provision of additional monitoring locations if deemed necessary by the Planning Authority should planning permission be granted can be provided as necessary.

## Noise

- 4.182 Noise monitoring is already carried out at the overall site under the requirements of Condition 9 of P. Ref. 03/2754 (PL09.209480) and previously by Condition 7 of P. Ref. 99/2042 (PL09.123207).
- 4.183 Monitoring is regularly carried out at five locations around the existing site (**N1 – N5**). The results have shown compliance with the requirement of the planning permissions, details of which are provided for the period 2019-2023 (August) in **Chapter 10** of the EIAR.
- 4.184 The noise monitoring locations are located close to sensitive receptors located beyond the site boundary. It is proposed that the existing noise monitoring stations will remain in place for the duration of extraction and processing operations at the site as shown in EIAR Chapter 2, **Figure 2-7**.

- 4.185 Baseline monitoring and experience from similar types of development indicate that, subject to implementation of appropriate mitigation measures (as described in **Chapter 10** of the EIAR), the development can comply with the noise threshold limit of 55 dB(A) recommended in the EPA (2006) environmental management guidelines for the sector. The mitigation measures are in accordance with the 'best practice / mitigation' measures described in Section 3.2 of the DoEHLG (2004) guidelines.

### Blasting / Vibration

- 4.186 Any future blasts carried out at the quarry will be monitored to confirm vibration and air overpressure is within the acceptable range for extractive activities and comply with any planning conditions imposed on the development. The vibration monitoring will continue to be undertaken at the three designated locations around the quarry footprint (B1 – B3) used for monitoring under the previous grant of planning permission 99/2042, as indicated in EIAR **Figure 2-7**. The applicant has included an additional blast monitoring location (**B4**) adjacent to residences R15 / R16 to the southwest of the quarry area as shown in EIAR **Figure 2-7**. This additional monitoring proposal arose out of the Further Information request by the Planning Authority under the previous planning application (P. Ref. 22/83). Additional monitoring stations can also be established periodically off-site at adjoining residential properties at the request of their owners.
- 4.187 Ground-borne vibration and air overpressure will be measured utilising portable seismographs, located at nearby residences (subject to the owner's agreement). Air overpressure will be measured utilising a calibrated microphone, incorporated into the seismograph. Each seismograph shall be calibrated in accordance with the manufacture's requirements.
- 4.188 Vibration monitoring locations shall be reviewed and revised where and as / when necessary. The results of the vibration monitoring shall be submitted to Kildare County Council on a regular basis for review and record purposes.

## REFERENCES

Kildare County Development Plan 2023-2029

Kildare County Council planning portal

Meath County Council planning portal

An Bord Pleanála planning portal

Central Statistics Office SAPS Mapping

Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended)

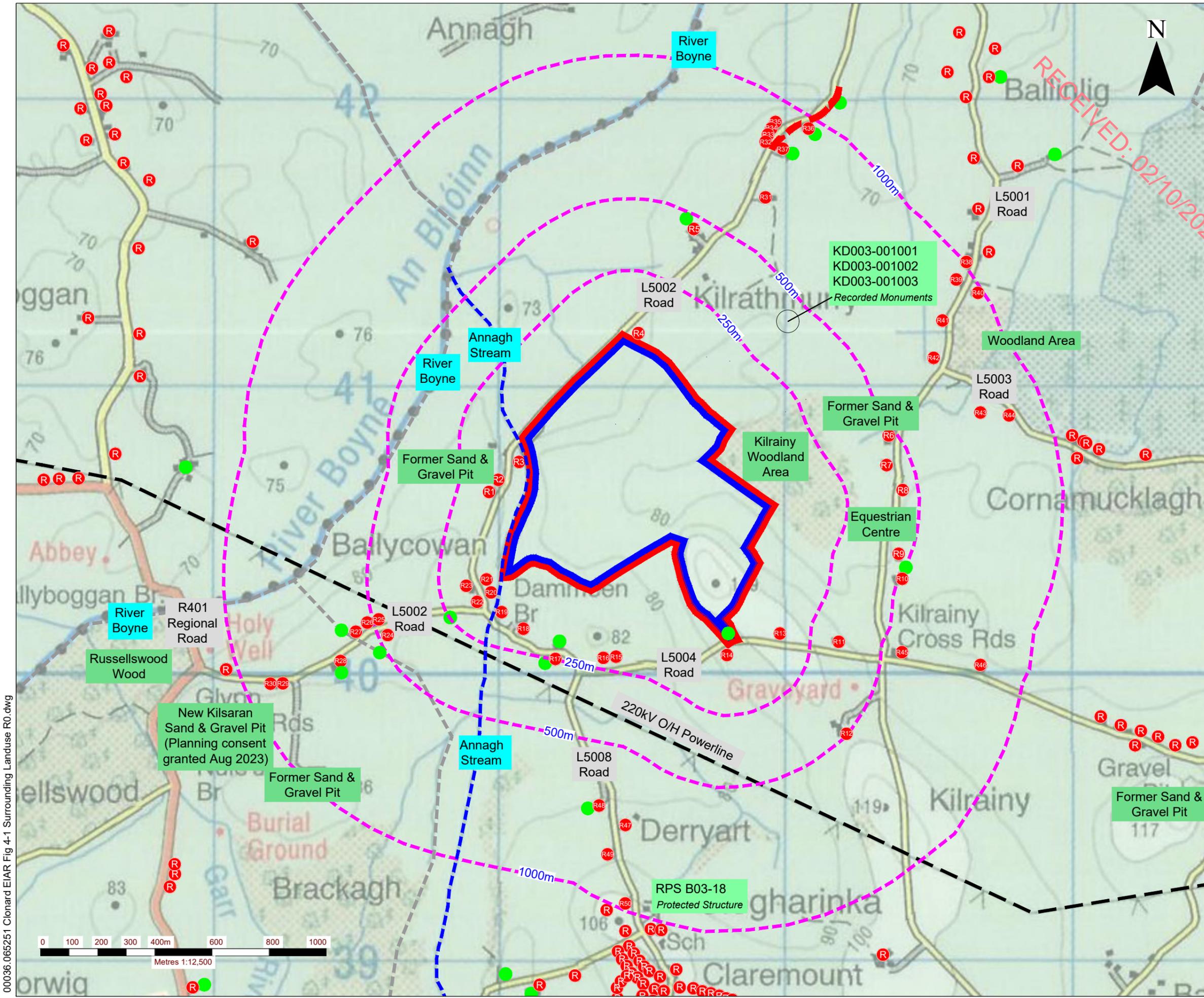
Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended).

Environmental Protection Agency (2022). *Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports*. EPA.

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## FIGURES

**Figure 4-1**  
Surrounding Landuse



**NOTES**

- EXTRACT FROM 1:50,000 O.S DISCOVERY MAPS NO. 49
- ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND LICENCE NO. CYAL50316488
- (C) ORDNANCE SURVEY & GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

**LEGEND**

- APPLICANTS LAND INTEREST BOUNDARY (c. 51.6 ha)
- SITE APPLICATION AREA c.51.6 ha  
TOTAL APPLICATION AREA c.51.7 ha (Site & Road Works)
- DISTANCE OFF-SET FROM PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY
- RESIDENCE LOCATIONS
- AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS
- ELECTORAL DIVISION BOUNDARIES
- O/H POWERLINES
- STREAM

**Kilsaran**  
ideas taking shape

**SLR**  
SLR CONSULTING IRELAND  
7 DUNDRUM BUSINESS PARK  
WINDY ARBOUR  
DUBLIN 14  
T: +353-1-2964667  
F: +353-1-2964676  
www.slrconsulting.com

KILSARAN CONCRETE UNLIMITED COMPANY  
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**SURROUNDING LANDUSE**

**FIGURE 4-1**

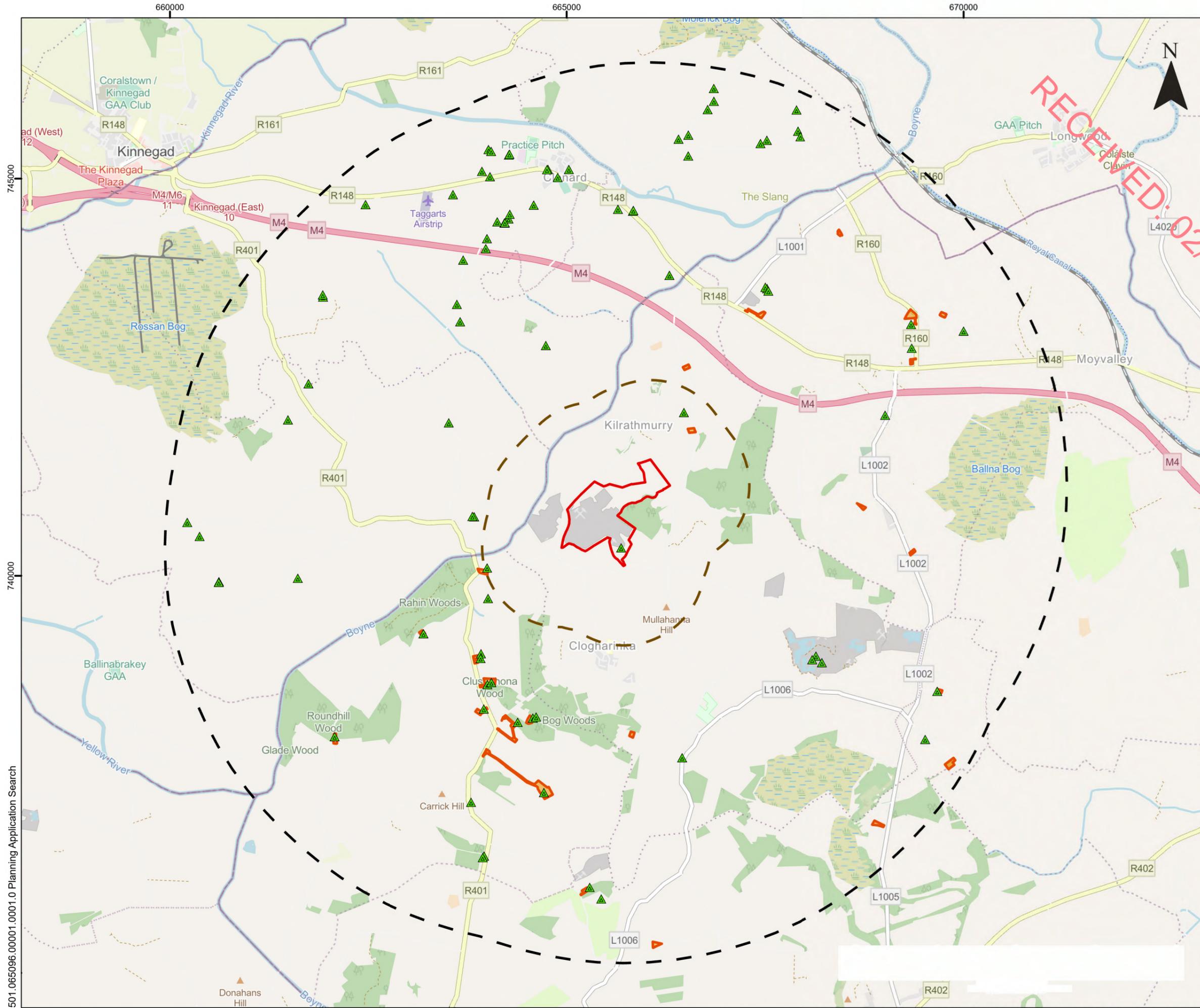
Scale 1:12,500 @ A3      Date SEPTEMBER 2023

00036.065251 Clonard EIA Fig 4-1 Surrounding Landuse R0.dwg

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 4-A Planning Search



**LEGEND**

- Planning Boundary
- Planning Boundary 1 km Buffer
- Planning Boundary 5 km Buffer
- Planning Application Area
- Planning Application Point

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**SLR**  
 7 DUNDUM BUSINESS PARK  
 WINDY ARBOUR  
 DUBLIN D14 N2Y7  
 IRELAND  
 T: 0129 64667  
 www.slrconsulting.com

**CLOMARD QUARRY - PIT EXTENSION**

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**PLANNING APPLICATION SEARCH**

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**FIGURE 1**

Scale <b>NTS</b>	Date <b>MAY 2023</b>
---------------------	-------------------------

501.065096.00001.0 Planning Application Search

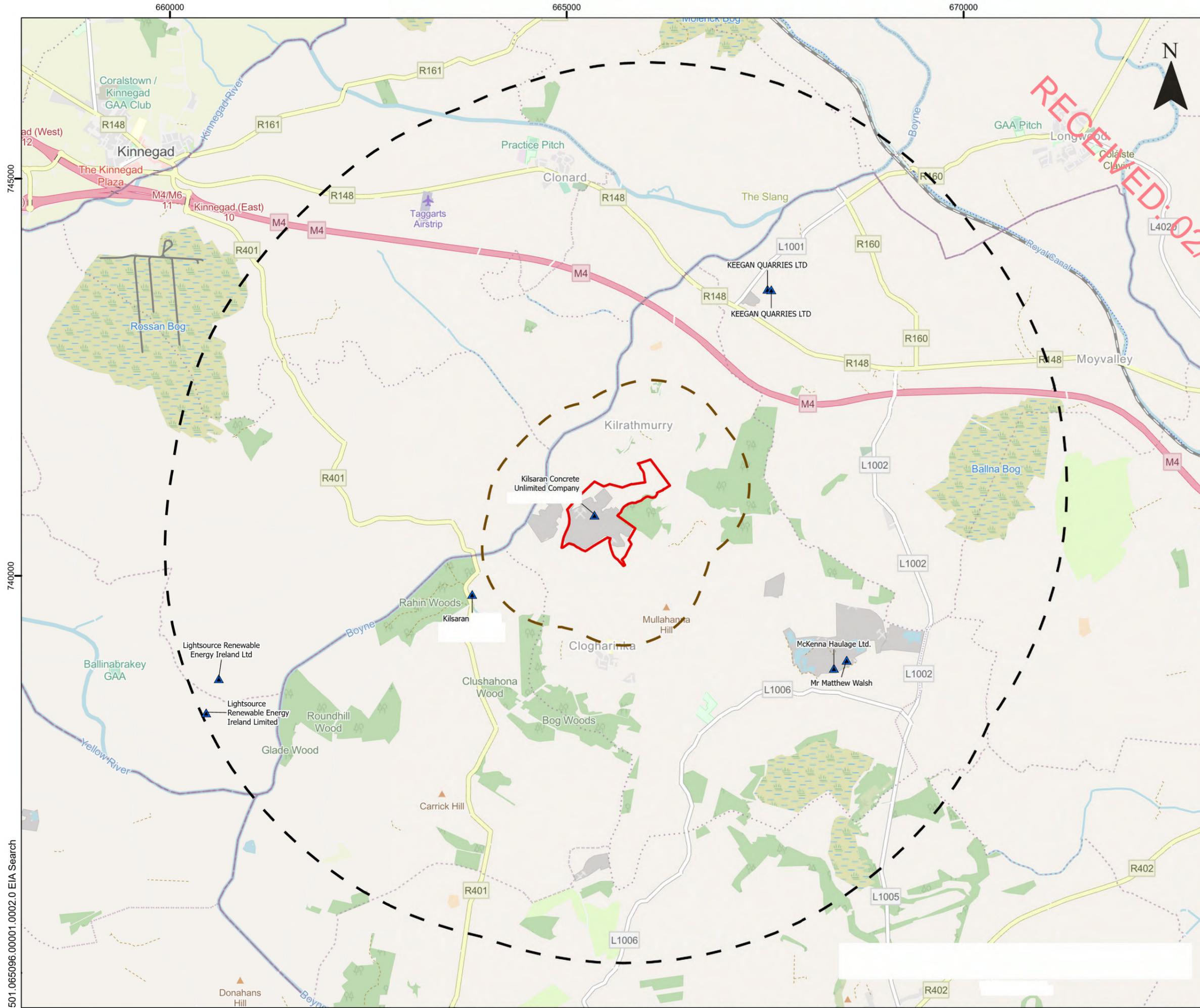
66000

665000

670000

745000

740000



**LEGEND**

- Planning Boundary
- Planning Boundary 1 km Buffer
- Planning Boundary 5 km Buffer
- Active EIA Point



7 DUNDUM BUSINESS PARK  
WINDY ARBOUR  
DUBLIN D14 N2Y7  
IRELAND  
T: 0129 64667  
www.slrconsulting.com

**CLOMARD QUARRY - PIT EXTENSION**  
**EIA SEARCH**  
**PLANNING APPLICATION SEARCH**

**FIGURE 2**

Scale	NTS	Date	MAY 2023
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501.065096.00001.0002.0 EIA Search

SLR_ID	Within Site Boundary	Within 5km Site Buffer
Kildare County Council:181444	<Null>	In area but no keywords: eiar, eis, eis, nis, shd, strategic housing development, lurd, large scale residential development, sid
Kildare County Council:181742	<Null>	In area but no keywords: eiar, eis, eis, nis, shd, strategic housing development, lurd, large scale residential development, sid
Kildare County Council:191132	<Null>	In area but no keywords: eiar, eis, eis, nis, shd, strategic housing development, lurd, large scale residential development, sid
Kildare County Council:171184	<Null>	In area but no keywords: eiar, eis, eis, nis, shd, strategic housing development, lurd, large scale residential development, sid
Kildare County Council:18945	<Null>	In area but no keywords: eiar, eis, eis, nis, shd, strategic housing development, lurd, large scale residential development, sid
Kildare County Council:18952	<Null>	In area but no keywords: eiar, eis, eis, nis, shd, strategic housing development, lurd, large scale residential development, sid
Kildare County Council:171175	<Null>	In area but no keywords: eiar, eis, eis, nis, shd, strategic housing development, lurd, large scale residential development, sid
Kildare County Council:171096	<Null>	In area but no keywords: eiar, eis, eis, nis, shd, strategic housing development, lurd, large scale residential development, sid
Kildare County Council:19339	<Null>	In area but no keywords: eiar, eis, eis, nis, shd, strategic housing development, lurd, large scale residential development, sid
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Kildare County Council:19536	<Null>	In area but no keywords: eiar, eis, eis, nis, shd, strategic housing development, lurd, large scale residential development, sid

PlanningAu	Applicatio	Development
Kildare County Council	181444	(a) Demolition of existing lean-to extension to rear of existing house and demolition of existing galvanized roofed outbuilding, (b) single storey extension to rear (east elevation) of existing house, (c) minor internal alterations within the existing house and (d) construction of a new vehicular recessed entrance and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	181742	(a) Erection of a one and a half storey type house, (b) Garage/fuel store for domestic use, (c) The installation of a septic tank with percolation area and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	191132	(a) Erection of a two-storey type house, (b) Garage/fuel store for domestic use, (c) The installation of a septic tank and percolation area, (d) Closing up of existing entrance to applicant's parents' house and erection of new combined entrance to serve both houses, (e) Erection of a new vehicular recessed entrance and all associated site works, (f) upgrading of an existing entrance to a garage/fuel store for domestic use, (g) The installation of a septic tank and percolation area, (h) Installation of a new recessed entrance and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	171184	(a) erection of single storey type house, (b) Garage / fuel store for domestic use and (c) the installation of an Oakstown BAF wastewater treatment plant with Tertiary treatment in a Sand Filter percolation area, (d) upgrading of an existing entrance to a garage/fuel store for domestic use, (e) The installation of a septic tank and percolation area and (f) Installation of new recessed entrance and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	18945	(a) Erection of single storey type house, (b) Garage/fuel store for domestic use, (c) The installation of a septic tank and percolation area and (d) Installation of new recessed entrance and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	18952	(a) Erection of single storey type house, (b) Garage/fuel store for domestic use, (c) The installation of an Oakstown BAF wastewater treatment plant with polishing filter percolation area and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	171175	(a) erection of two storey type house, (b) garage / fuel store for domestic use, (c) the installation of an Oakstown BAF wastewater treatment plant with Tertiary treatment in a Sand Filter percolation area, (d) construction of a new vehicular recessed entrance and all associated site works, (e) The installation of a septic tank and percolation area, (f) Construction of a new vehicular recessed entrance and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	171096	(a) Erection of two storey type house, (b) Garage/fuel store for domestic use, (c) The installation of an Oakstown BAF wastewater treatment plant with polishing filter percolation area, and (d) Construction of a new vehicular recessed entrance and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	19339	alterations carried out to existing dwelling house. Alterations include extension to existing dwelling and ancillary site works. Retention is also sought for existing garage and ancillary site works. Revised by applicant for further information consist of: demolition of existing extension to the rear and side of the existing dwelling, including internal alterations to the layout, revised windows to north and east elevations and new roof, together with installation of new waste water treatment plant and percolation area, and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	19263	an extension to the rear and side of the existing dwelling, including internal alterations to the layout, revised windows to north and east elevations and new roof, together with installation of new waste water treatment plant and percolation area, and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	17241	construction of a one-storey extension with partial basement to the rear of existing dwelling, decommissioning of existing septic tank and Puraflo sewerage treatment system to be replaced by a new O'Heilly Oakstown BAF wastewater treatment system and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	19579	erection of a single storey extension to the rear of existing dwelling and all associated ancillary site works. Revised by significant further information consisting of: New percolation area
Kildare County Council	20171	demolition of existing stone house with permission for construction of a replacement two storey/one and half storey style detached house, single storey domestic garage, secondary effluent treatment system, recessed entrance and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	18585	Erect new extension to existing dwelling house and ancillary site works
Kildare County Council	1795	erection of a detached two storey and single storey "L" shaped dwelling, a domestic garage located to the rear of the site, a new access from the public road, a new wastewater treatment system and percolation area, and all associated site and landscaped works
Kildare County Council	19168	for the construction of a two storey detached house, single storey domestic garage, secondary effluent treatment system, recessed entrance and all associated site works. Revised by further significant information consisting of: demolition of existing extension to the rear and side of the existing dwelling, including internal alterations to the layout, revised windows to north and east elevations and new roof, together with installation of new waste water treatment plant and percolation area, and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	19896	for: (a) Existing single storey timber chalet type dwelling; (b) Existing shed for domestic use; (c) Existing Oakstown BAF PW waste water treatment system and sand polishing filter and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	171091	of existing construction from previously approved granted planning permission and permission to complete a dormer style dwelling, domestic garage, site entrance, installation of a proprietary wastewater treatment system and all site works associated with the construction of a detached single storey dwelling, detached garage, foul water to on site effluent treatment system and percolation area, surface water to soakaways, recessed vehicular entrance and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	18810	Retention of first floor living accommodation in existing house; (b) Retention of window to side (south-east) elevation of existing house; (c) Retention of first floor of two-storey porch to rear (south-west) elevation of existing house; (d) Retention of existing extension to the rear and side of the existing dwelling, including internal alterations to the layout, revised windows to north and east elevations and new roof, together with installation of new waste water treatment plant and percolation area, and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	171158	the building of a single-storey conservatory dining room extension to the side of the house, convert a study to a kitchen and convert the kitchen to a toilet suitable for a disabled person and provide disabled access, all on the ground floor. Subdivide the site into two lots
Kildare County Council	19991	the construction of a detached single storey dwelling, detached garage, foul water to on site effluent treatment system and percolation area, surface water to soakaways, recessed vehicular entrance and all associated site works
Kildare County Council	18172	the construction of a single storey dwelling, wastewater treatment system and percolation area, new recessed single entrance and all ancillary site works
Kildare County Council	191214	the demolition of an existing garage, construction of single-storey extensions to the sides of the existing house, general alterations and associated site works. Retention permission is being sought for works previously completed to alter the front site boundaries and all associated site services
Kildare County Council	19674	to amend previously granted planning permission, Ref. 16/2222 pertaining to the demolition of an existing two storey dwelling and construction of a single storey dwelling, new site entrance and all associated site works. Amendments to granted planning permission to include: demolition of existing extension to the rear and side of the existing dwelling, including internal alterations to the layout, revised windows to north and east elevations and new roof, together with installation of new waste water treatment plant and percolation area, and all associated site services
Kildare County Council	171105	to construct a new bungalow type dwelling house, domestic garage, upgrade of existing agricultural entrance to new vehicular entrance, septic tank and percolation area and all ancillary site services
Kildare County Council	17554	to construct a two storey type dwelling and domestic garage. Permission is also sought to install a septic tank and percolation area, to erect site boundaries together with permission to use existing residential access as a combined site access to serve both dwellings
Kildare County Council	19536	to demolish existing sheds at rear of existing dwelling and to construct an extension at the rear of our existing dwelling which consist of kitchen, dining room, lounge, utility, w.c., store, living room, master bedroom with en-suite and porch with two

PLANNING 22/10/2023



id	planningid	forename	surname	year	file_number	decision	type	status	Developmen	fulladdress	x	y	PlanningAu	Shape *	Applicatio	SIR_ID	AllocPgnData	n	SiteBoundary	SiteBuffer
35811	107368	-Nullo	-Nullo	2019	191291	-Nullo	P	INCOMPLETED APPLICATION	for a development area of approximately 1.0ha, the use of a weighbridge, wheelwash, the erection of a staff office and administration building, car park area, access road and improved site entrance, concrete and ready-mix batching plant, block yard and associated infrastructure. The proposed site access will be from the L-1011 local rd. Ballynen, Broomfield, Co. Kildare	667322.643	743621.7	Kildare County Council	Point	107368	Kildare County Council:107368	No	1	-Nullo	near	
35883	107413	-Nullo	-Nullo	2019	191138	REFUSE	P	APPEALED	a development area of approximately 1.0ha, the use of a weighbridge, wheelwash, the erection of a staff office and administration building, car park area, access road and improved site entrance, concrete and ready-mix batching plant, block yard and associated infrastructure. The proposed site access will be from the L-1011 local rd. Ballynen, Broomfield, Co. Kildare	667500.923	743638.825	Kildare County Council	Point	107413	Kildare County Council:107413	No	1	-Nullo	near	
37111	107337	-Nullo	-Nullo	2019	198605	-Nullo	P	INCOMPLETED APPLICATION	a development area of approximately 1.0ha, the use of a weighbridge, wheelwash, the erection of a staff office and administration building, car park area, access road and improved site entrance, concrete and ready-mix batching plant, block yard and associated infrastructure. Existing access will be from the L-1011 local rd. Ballynen, Broomfield, Co. Kildare	667518.726	743630.516	Kildare County Council	Point	107337	Kildare County Council:107337	No	1	-Nullo	near	
37786	109072	-Nullo	-Nullo	2020	201400	GRANT	P	APPEALED	Development within an overall application area of 7.0 hectares. Upgrade of the site entrance onto the N622 regional road, consisting of improvements to the surface to allow regular HGV traffic. Installation of all required site facilities, consisting of a pre-activated wetwe facility (including a silted facility with silted tank or aeration tank), Carbury, Co. Wick	664600.021	739710.771	Kildare County Council	Point	109072	Kildare County Council:109072	No	1	-Nullo	near	
42111	112359	-Nullo	-Nullo	2022	2283	REFUSE	P	APPLICATION FINALISED	[1] Quarry development and associated processing previously permitted under P. Reg. Ref. No. 992284 and P. Reg. Ref. P.02.12.1077 to include drilling, blasting, crushing and screening of rock, and extension to same with associated water settlement Killybeg, Killybeg, Carbury, Co. Wick	66485.501	740338.344	Kildare County Council	Point	112359	Kildare County Council:112359	No	1	-Nullo	near; his	
42456	114526	Matthew	Wash	2023	23239	-Nullo	P	INCOMPLETED APPLICATION	The development will consist of the restoration of an area of a disused Sand and Gravel Pit, back to agricultural use. The proposed site covers approximately 6.4 hectares and approximately 116,000 cubic metres (185,000 tonnes) of uncontaminated soil and stone is to be imported under a Waste Facility Permit over a period of 8 to 10 yrs. Killybeg, Killybeg, Carbury	66611.121	738995.271	Kildare County Council	Point	114526	Kildare County Council:114526	No	1	-Nullo	near	
42517	114596	Matthew	Wash	2023	23302	-Nullo	P	NEW APPLICATION	The development will consist of the restoration of an area of a disused Sand and Gravel Pit, back to agricultural use. The proposed site covers approximately 6.4 hectares and approximately 116,000 cubic metres (185,000 tonnes) of uncontaminated soil and stone is to be imported under a Waste Facility Permit over a period of 8 to 10 yrs. Killybeg, Killybeg, Carbury	66611.175	738911.171	Kildare County Council	Point	114596	Kildare County Council:114596	No	1	-Nullo	near	
42538	114546	Matthew	Wash	2023	2345	-Nullo	P	INCOMPLETED APPLICATION	for the development consisting of the restoration of an area of a disused Sand and Gravel Pit, back to agricultural use. The proposed site covers approx 6.4 hectares and approx 116,000 cubic metres (185,000 tonnes) of uncontaminated soil and stone is to be imported under a waste facility permit over a period of 8 to 10 yrs. Killybeg, Killybeg, Carbury	66611.275	738949.175	Kildare County Council	Point	114546	Kildare County Council:114546	No	1	-Nullo	near	

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