



# **Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)**

## **Volume 6 of 6: Appendices**

### **(Appendix A14.1) Population Baseline**

Document no: 32105801/EIARA14.1

Version: Final

December 2025

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### Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Meaning
B&B	Bed and Breakfast
BCI	Building and Construction Inquiry
BPS	Booster Pumping Station
BPT	Break Pressure Tank
CSO	Central Statistics Office
GAA	Gaelic Athletic Association
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
NACE	Nomenclature des Activités Économiques dans la Communauté Européenne
RWI&PS	Raw Water Intake and Pumping Station
TPR	Termination Point Reservoir
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

## Appendix A14.1 Population Baseline

1. The purpose of this appendix is to support Chapter 14 (Population) by presenting and outlining the conditions of the existing environment in respect to the assessment of the likely significant effects on people and communities associated with the Construction Phase and Operational Phase of the Water Supply Project Eastern and Midlands Region (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Project').
2. This appendix outlines the conditions of the existing environment, in specific regard to people and communities, in relation to the following areas:
  - Population and demographics:
    - Population
    - Households
    - Employment
    - Education
  - Economy
  - Tourism
  - Land Use and Land-take
  - Community Severance and Accessibility
  - Community Amenity.
3. A brief overview of the conditions of the existing environment are presented in Section 14.3 of Chapter 14 (Population) in Volume 3 of this EIAR.
4. The information and data presented within this appendix has been drawn from widely known and verified information sources, such as the Central Statistics Office (CSO)<sup>1</sup> or officially published documents / data from state or local authorities / bodies.
5. Information and data from multiple (or the most appropriate) geographical level(s) has been used to present an account of the conditions of the existing environment with respect to people and communities in proximity to the Proposed Project, as determined by professional judgement.
6. Supporting figures which are referenced in the text are provided in Volume 5 of the EIAR.

### 1.1 Population and Demographics

7. The Proposed Project is routed across the country from Ardnacrusha, County Clare to Peamount, County Dublin, crossing the country largely through rural areas, situated away from main settlement areas or areas of concentrated populations, as shown on Figures 14.1 – 14.63 in Volume 5 of this EIAR.

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<sup>1</sup> Footnotes throughout this appendix stipulate the precise data used.

### 1.1.1 Population

8. In April 2022, Census 2022, as carried out by the CSO (2025), established that Ireland’s population was 5,149,139 at the time it was undertaken<sup>2</sup>. This is the first time the population has risen above five million since the census of 1851, when the comparable population was 5.11 million. The population has been rising steadily since the 1960s as a result of a high birth rate, a decreasing death rate, and a decrease in net outward migration with projections indicating that the population will continue to increase into the long term. Table A14.1 shows the steady increase in population within the counties in which the Proposed Project would pass through in the period between 2011 and 2022. There was an increase in the population of all six counties (including the local government administrative area of South Dublin County Council (i.e. South County Dublin)).

**Table A14.1: Population Change Between the 2011 and 2022 Census Within the Study Areas of the Proposed Project<sup>3</sup>**

County within the Study Area	Sum of Population (2011)	Sum of Population (2016)	Sum of Population (2022)	Population Change 2011 – 2022 (%)
Clare	117,196	118,817	127,938	9.2%
Limerick	191,809	194,899	209,536	9.2%
Tipperary	158,754	159,553	167,895	5.8%
Offaly	76,687	77,961	83,150	8.4%
Kildare	210,312	222,504	247,774	17.8%
South County Dublin	265,205	278,767	301,075	13.5%
<b>Ireland (Total)</b>	<b>4,588,252</b>	<b>4,761,865</b>	<b>5,149,139</b>	<b>12.2%</b>

9. During the eleven-year period from 2011 to 2022, the total population of Ireland increased by 12.2%. County Kildare and South County Dublin experienced increases above this national rate, with population growth of 17.8% and 13.5% respectively. The highest percentage increase was observed in County Kildare and the lowest increase was observed in County Tipperary (5.8%).
10. The population within each ED through which the Proposed Project passes has also largely increased between the same period. However, there were instances of the population declining in some EDs, namely Cloghera in County Clare and Cangort in County Offaly. This information is presented in Table A14.2.

<sup>2</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/FY001> [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>3</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/FY003B> [Accessed: October 2025]

**Table A14.2: Population Change Between 2006 and 2022 Censuses in Electoral Divisions that the Proposed Project is Situated**

CSO Code	Electoral Division	2011 Population <sup>4</sup>	2016 Population <sup>5</sup>	2022 Population <sup>6</sup>	Population Change 2011 – 2022 (%)
<b>Clare</b>					
16119	O'Briensbridge, Co. Clare	638	627	682	6.9%
16116	Kiltenanlea, Co. Clare	1805	1911	1987	10.1%
16109	Cloghera, Co. Clare	592	581	586	-1.0%
16106	Ballyglass, Co. Clare	5860	5994	6030	2.9%
<b>Limerick</b>					
21059	Castleconnell, Co. Limerick	3180	3332	3607	13.4%
<b>Tipperary</b>					
22006	Ballingarry, North Tipperary	531	503	579	9.0%
22007	Ballylusky, North Tipperary	349	337	365	4.6%
22010	CloghJordan, North Tipperary	973	1055	1195	22.8%
22018	Mertonhall, North Tipperary	178	172	194	9.0%
22026	Ardcrony, North Tipperary	525	558	636	21.1%
22027	Ballina, North Tipperary	2959	3124	3414	15.4%
22031	Birdhill, North Tipperary	729	733	743	1.9%
22032	Burgesbeg, North Tipperary	405	430	484	19.5%
22033	Carrigatogher, North Tipperary	686	702	748	9.0%
22037/22045	Greenhall/Lackagh, North Tipperary	368	395	427	16.0%
22044	Knigh, North Tipperary	776	772	797	2.7%
22047	Monsea, North Tipperary	681	642	694	1.9%
22048	Nenagh Rural, North Tipperary	1868	1870	1980	6.0%
22051	Youghalarra, North Tipperary	912	915	1001	9.8%
<b>Offaly</b>					
12009	009 Derrinboy, Co. Offaly	300	305	334	11.3%
12012	012 Dromoyle, Co. Offaly	323	337	361	11.8%
12013	013 Drumcullen, Co. Offaly	354	397	454	28.2%
12019	019 Kilcolman, Co. Offaly	385	377	398	3.4%
12021	021 Killyon, Co. Offaly	275	258	276	0.4%
12023	023 Knockbarron, Co. Offaly	174	199	223	28.2%
12030	030 Seirkieran, Co. Offaly	490	466	497	1.4%
12038	038 Clonbulloge, Co. Offaly	745	772	825	10.7%
12041	041 Edenderry Rural, Co. Offaly	856	816	890	4.0%
12043/ 12034	043/034 Esker/Ballaghassaan, Co. Offaly	441	474	495	12.2%
12045	045 Monasteroris, Co. Offaly	831	806	892	7.3%
12047	047 Ballincor, Co. Offaly	158	156	185	17.1%
12049	049 Cangort, Co. Offaly	211	202	200	-5.2%
12052	052 Ettagh, Co. Offaly	487	523	515	5.7%

<sup>4</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/SAP2011T1T1AED> [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>5</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/SAP2016T1T1AED> [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>6</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/SAP2022T1T1AED> [Accessed: October 2025]

CSO Code	Electoral Division	2011 Population <sup>4</sup>	2016 Population <sup>5</sup>	2022 Population <sup>6</sup>	Population Change 2011 – 2022 (%)
12056	056 Shinrone, Co. Offaly	949	965	1041	9.7%
12062	062 Cappancur, Co. Offaly	1490	1531	1701	14.2%
12065	065 Daingean, Co. Offaly	1462	1486	1619	10.7%
12068	068 Geashill, Co. Offaly	1617	1607	1659	2.6%
12073	073 Killeigh, Co. Offaly	1257	1231	1321	5.1%
12074	074 Killooly, Co. Offaly	270	270	271	0.4%
12076	076 Mountbriscoe, Co. Offaly	253	244	268	5.9%
12081	081 Rathfeston, Co. Offaly	440	432	460	4.5%
12082	082 Rathrobin, Co. Offaly	403	404	461	14.4%
<b>Kildare</b>					
6033	033 Balraheen, Co. Kildare	2245	2403	2559	14.0%
6034	034 Celbridge, Co. Kildare	15323	15653	16066	4.8%
6035	035 Cloncurry, Co. Kildare	1495	1571	1648	10.2%
6036	036 Donadea, Co. Kildare	750	793	857	14.3%
6037	037 Donaghcumper, Co. Kildare	5710	6257	6652	16.5%
6041	041 Straffan, Co. Kildare	1706	2035	2513	47.3%
6047	047 Drehid, Co. Kildare	258	270	269	4.3%
6050	050 Kilpatrick, Co. Kildare	866	871	918	6.0%
6055	055 Windmill Cross, Co. Kildare	1137	1182	1225	7.7%
6087	087 Timahoe North, Co. Kildare	1089	1161	1254	15.2%
<b>South Dublin</b>					
3018	018 Newcastle, South Dublin	3749	4257	5552	48.1%
<b>Total:</b>		<b>72,514</b>	<b>75,364</b>	<b>81,008</b>	<b>11.7%</b>

- Since 2011, the percentage of the population aged 45 and over has generally increased at a county level and nationally whilst the percentage of the population under 45 has decreased in most instances; in other words, the population is getting older.
- A decrease in the percentage of the population aged 15-29 has occurred between 2011 and 2022 with nearly 23% fewer persons within this age range in Ireland as a whole. While the decrease in percentage of this population was still recorded nationally in 2022, several counties in the study area have seen an increase in the percentage of the population aged 15-29 since 2016. County Clare, Offaly, Kildare and South County Dublin have seen an increase of this age group. The percentage change in age structure within the counties in which the Proposed Project would pass is outlined in Table A14.3.

**Table A14.3: Age Structure of Counties (Between 2011 and 2022) that the Proposed Project is Situated<sup>7</sup>**

County within the Study Area	Year	Sum of Population	0-4 (%)	5-14 (%)	15-29 (%)	30-44 (%)	45-59 (%)	60-74 (%)	75 and Over (%)
Clare	2011	117,196	7.59	14.65	17.98	22.81	19.07	12.69	5.16
	2016	118,817	6.64	14.87	16.23	21.41	20.37	14.61	5.82
	2022	127,938	5.61	13.92	17.10	19.34	21.21	15.64	7.17
Limerick	2011	191,809	7.4	12.96	21.81	22.54	18.07	12.13	5.06
	2016	194,899	6.73	13.57	19.30	22.34	18.65	13.73	5.65
	2022	209,536	5.53	13.31	19.03	21.22	19.43	14.65	6.84
Tipperary	2011	158,754	7.53	14.13	18.44	22.11	19.15	12.67	5.97
	2016	159,553	6.82	14.52	16.55	21.24	19.99	14.41	6.47
	2022	167,895	5.78	14.05	16.54	19.59	20.63	15.83	7.59
Offaly	2011	76,687	8.14	15.28	19.30	22.61	18.28	11.35	5.05
	2016	77,961	7.22	15.52	17.29	21.90	19.38	13.02	5.68
	2022	83,150	5.81	14.83	17.47	20.50	20.19	14.57	6.62
Kildare	2011	210,312	8.99	15.53	20.21	25.78	17.44	9.04	3.01
	2016	222,504	7.78	16.29	18.07	24.78	18.77	10.80	3.51
	2022	247,774	6.25	15.29	18.46	22.74	20.56	12.04	4.65
South County Dublin	2011	265,205	8.69	14.42	21.81	24.33	17.34	10.20	3.21
	2016	278,767	7.80	15.19	18.74	24.91	17.34	12.02	4.00
	2022	301,075	6.20	15.05	18.83	23.49	18.45	12.84	5.14
Ireland (Total)	2011	<b>4,558,252</b>	<b>7.77</b>	<b>13.58</b>	<b>20.52</b>	<b>23.73</b>	<b>17.96</b>	<b>11.41</b>	<b>5.03</b>
	2016	<b>4,761,865</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>14.18</b>	<b>18.35</b>	<b>23.29</b>	<b>18.82</b>	<b>12.86</b>	<b>5.55</b>
	2022	<b>5,149,139</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>13.92</b>	<b>18.27</b>	<b>21.88</b>	<b>19.82</b>	<b>13.86</b>	<b>6.51</b>

### 1.1.2 Households

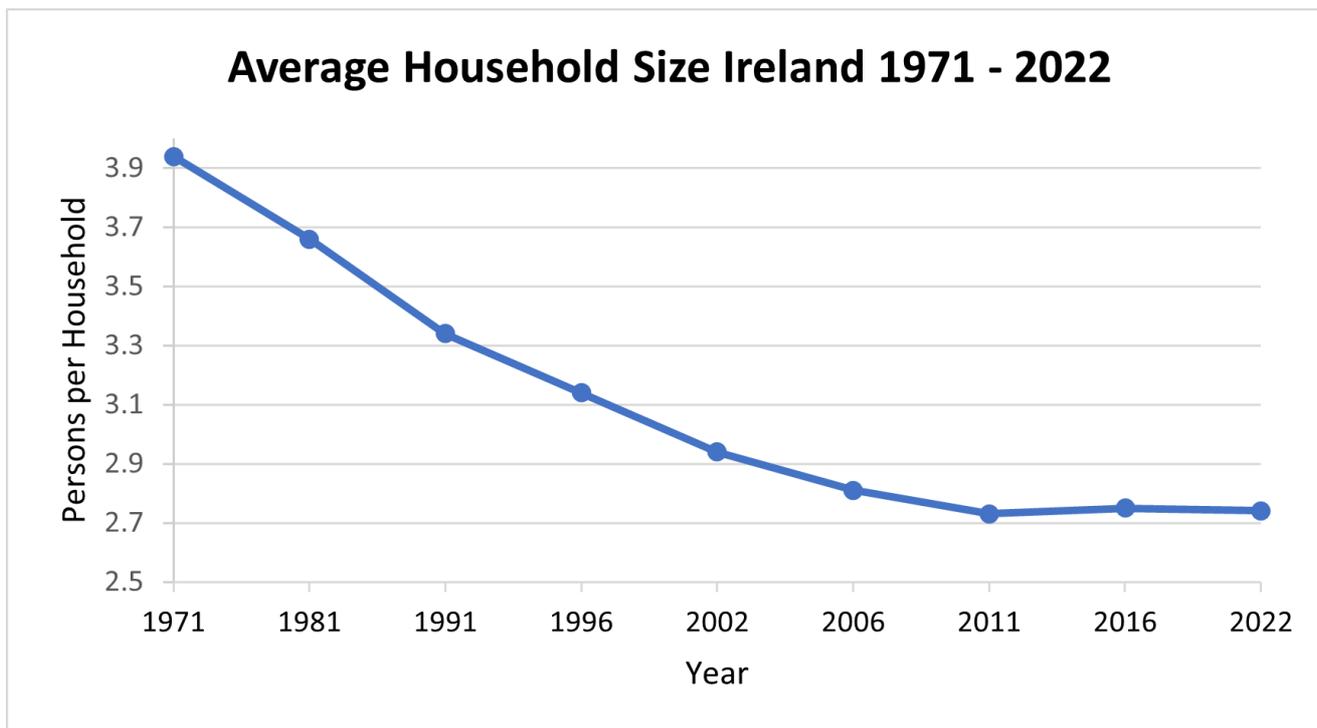
13. There were over 1.8 million private households recorded in Ireland in the 2022 census, with an average of 2.7 persons per household<sup>8</sup>. The general household trend in the Republic of Ireland has been decreasing since 1971, from 4.1 persons per household (Daft.ie Insights 2017) to 2.7 persons in 2022<sup>9</sup>. The household size increased marginally by 0.02 between 2011 and 2016 but decreased again by 0.01 in 2022, as illustrated in Diagram A14.1.

<sup>7</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/SAP2022T1T1ACTY> [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>8</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/FY004B> [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>9</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/F3039> [Accessed: October 2025]

Diagram A14.1: Average Persons per Household in Republic of Ireland 1971-2022<sup>1011121314</sup>



14. Table A14.4 shows the composition of households within the counties in which the Proposed Project would pass through. South County Dublin had the highest number of households in 2022, followed by Kildare, Limerick, Tipperary, Clare and Offaly respectively.
15. Households in the counties of Clare, Limerick and Tipperary have the same number of persons per household as the national average in 2022 (2.7 persons per household). South County Dublin and Kildare averaged 3.0 persons per household, while Offaly had 2.9 persons per household.
16. As can be seen from Table A14.4, there is a higher proportion of '1-person' households in Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, and to a lesser extent Offaly, than in Kildare or South County Dublin. This may be due to the more rural environment within these counties than in Kildare or South County Dublin which comprise part of the Greater Dublin Area. The total number of households increased across all counties that the Proposed Project would pass through during the period between 2011 and 2022, which is in line with an increase in the overall general population nationally. The number of households increased the most in Kildare and South County Dublin.

<sup>10</sup> CSO Data (1981): [https://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/census/census1981results/volume3/C2\\_1981\\_V3\\_Cover\\_Con\\_Def\\_Comm.pdf](https://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/census/census1981results/volume3/C2_1981_V3_Cover_Con_Def_Comm.pdf) [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>11</sup> CSO Data (1991): [https://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/census/census1991results/volume3/C1991\\_V3\\_T2.pdf](https://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/census/census1991results/volume3/C1991_V3_T2.pdf) [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>12</sup> CSO Data (1996): <https://data.cso.ie/table/ADR12> [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>13</sup> CSO Data (2002): <https://data.cso.ie/table/B0302> [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>14</sup> CSO Data (2006): <https://data.cso.ie/table/C0302> [Accessed: October 2025]

**Table A14.4: Household Make-Up within the Counties in the Study Area<sup>15</sup>**

County within the Study Area	Year	Total Number of Households	% with 1 Person	% with 2 People	% with 3 People	% with 4 People	% with 5 People or More
Clare	2011	42,648	24.9	28.2	17.1	16.1	13.5
	2016	43,469	25.5	28.5	16.4	16.1	13.3
	2022	46,553	25.6	28.9	16.9	15.8	12.8
Limerick	2011	69,649	24.5	28.7	18.1	16.0	12.4
	2016	71,224	24.7	28.6	17.3	16.6	12.6
	2022	76,472	23.9	29.6	18.0	15.9	12.6
Tipperary	2011	58,497	24.9	28.4	17.9	15.5	13.2
	2016	59,276	25.8	28.4	16.8	15.8	13.1
	2022	62,232	25.6	28.7	17.2	15.6	12.9
Offaly	2011	26,750	21.7	27.3	18.5	17.3	15.2
	2016	27,343	21.8	27.5	17.7	17.6	15.1
	2022	28,923	22.1	27.4	17.7	17.5	15.2
Kildare	2011	70,763	17.8	27.5	19.3	20.0	15.4
	2016	73,596	17.4	26.1	18.8	21.1	16.4
	2022	82,793	17.1	27.1	19.3	20.8	15.6
South County Dublin	2011	90,019	17.3	28.4	20.7	18.9	14.7
	2016	92,523	17.3	27.1	20.4	20.2	15.9
	2022	100,364	17.3	26.9	20.2	20.2	15.3
Ireland (Total)	2011	1,654,208	23.5	28.6	17.5	17	13.5
	2016	1,702,289	23.4	28.5	17.4	16.9	13.5
	2022	1,841,152	23.1	29.0	17.9	16.9	13.2

17. Over 50% of households in Clare, Limerick Tipperary and Offaly comprise of 1-2 persons, which is largely consistent with the national average. Kildare and South Dublin have the largest households with over 35% comprising four or more people. The number of households with five or more people decreased or remained the same in the majority of counties and nationally between 2011 and 2022. The number of these households increased in Offaly during the period between 2016 and 2022.

### 1.1.3 Employment

18. In 2022, 8.3% of the national population was recorded as unemployed in the census<sup>16</sup>. This represents a 10.7% decrease in the 11-year period since 2011 when unemployment was 19%. Compared to the previous census in 2016, the unemployment rate has reduced by 4.6% in 2022 when it was 12.9%. Detailed statistics on the breakdown of the Labour Market Employment Status within the counties in which the Proposed Project would pass through for 2011, 2016 and 2022 are in shown in Table A14.5. Kildare has the highest percentage of people participating in the labour market, closely followed by South County Dublin, with County Limerick possessing the lowest participation rate. Clare, Tipperary, Limerick and Offaly labour market participation rates are below the national average.

<sup>15</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/F3069> [Access: October 2025]

<sup>16</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/FY056B> [Accessed: October 2025]

**Table A14.5: Breakdown of Labour Market Employment Status for the Proposed Project**

County within the Study Area	Year	Persons Aged 15 and Over <sup>17</sup>	% Participation in Labour Market <sup>18</sup>	In Labour Market <sup>19</sup>		Not in Labour Market <sup>20</sup>		
				Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Student (%)	Retired (%)	Other (%)
Clare	2011	91,115	61.6	50.0	11.5	11.0	13.7	13.7
	2016	93,245	60.6	52.9	7.5	11.1	16.0	12.2
	2022	102,940	59.4	54.5	8.1	11.4	17.8	11.4
Limerick	2011	152,745	58.6	46.3	12.1	13.4	12.9	15.1
	2016	155,305	58.0	49.5	8.3	12.9	12.8	14.2
	2022	170,062	58.3	53.3	8.6	12.2	16.8	12.7
Tipperary	2011	124,368	60.6	48.5	12.1	9.9	13.8	15.8
	2016	125,518	59.2	50.6	8.7	10.3	15.7	14.7
	2022	170,062	58.9	54.4	7.7	10.1	17.8	13.1
Offaly	2011	58,732	61.0	46.9	14.2	10.1	12.4	16.5
	2016	60,234	59.8	50.3	9.5	10.7	14.3	15.2
	2022	170,062	59	20.7	9.4	10.3	16.0	14.7
Kildare	2011	158,744	65.7	53.9	11.7	11.3	9.2	13.8
	2016	168,944	64.1	56.8	7.3	12.2	11.2	12.6
	2022	194,397	63.7	59.1	7.3	11.8	13.1	11.5
South County Dublin	2011	203,924	65.0	52.2	12.8	10.9	10.1	13.9
	2016	214,679	64.0	55.5	8.5	11.1	12.7	12.2
	2022	237,086	63.3	57.8	8.7	10.9	14.6	11.2
Ireland (Total)	<b>2011</b>	<b>3,608,662</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>
	<b>2016</b>	<b>3,755,313</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>
	<b>2022</b>	<b>4,136,852</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>

19. The largest employment sector in Ireland in 2022 was the wholesale and retail trade, closely followed by human health and social work and manufacturing (see Table A14.6). The education; professional, scientific & technical; and construction sectors also make up a large portion of employment.

<sup>17</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/F9004> [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>18</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/FY056B> [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>19</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/F7001> [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>20</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/F7010> [Accessed: October 2025]

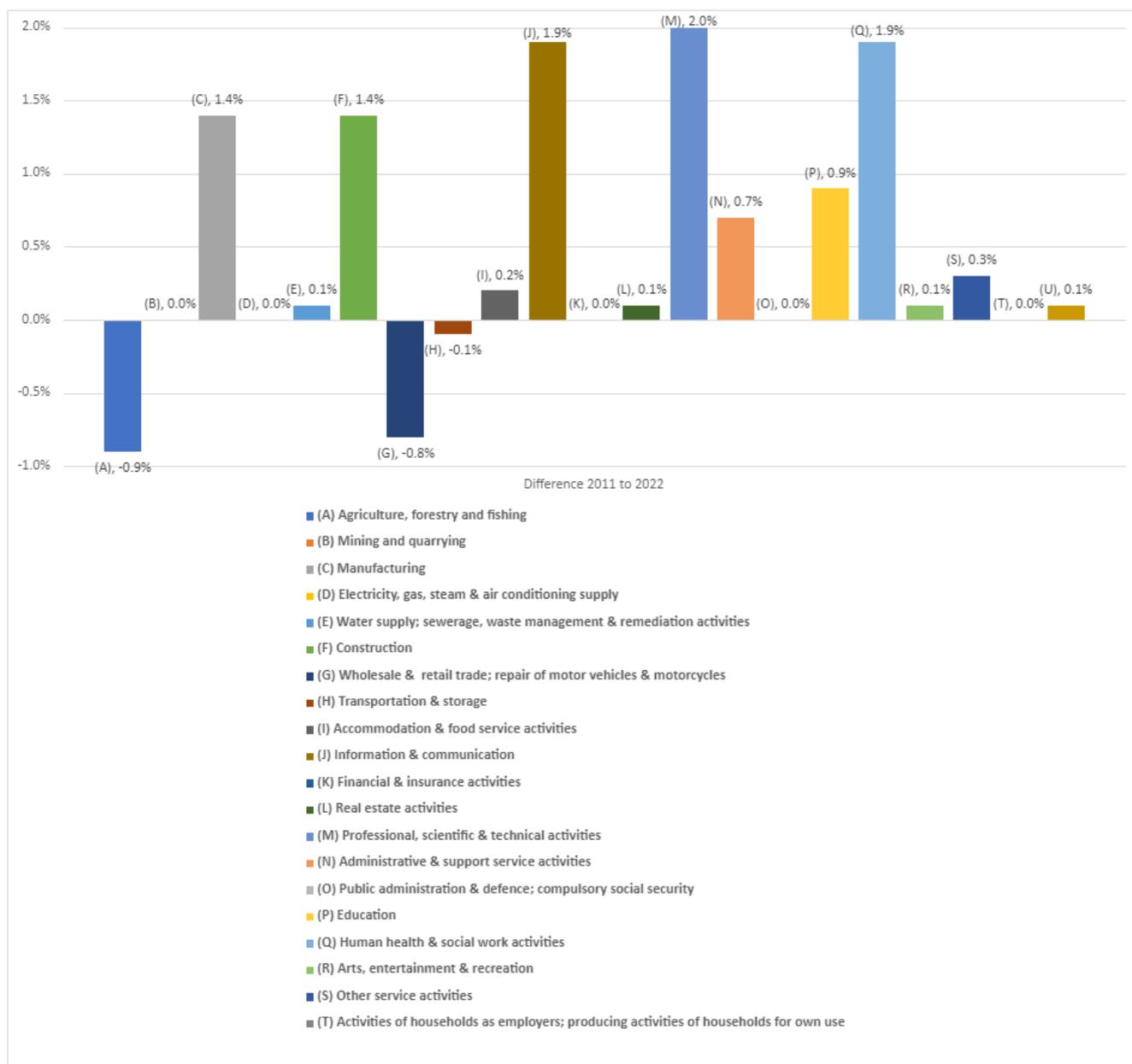
**Table A14.6: Breakdown of Employment, per Business Sector (NACE Code), within Ireland in 2022<sup>21</sup>**

<b>NACE Employment Categories:</b>	<b>Number of Employees (Nationally):</b>	<b>Percentage (%) of National Employee Workforce:</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)	82,228	3.20%
Mining and quarrying (B)	4,756	0.20%
Manufacturing (C)	242,857	9.60%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (D)	13,312	0.50%
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (E)	12,177	0.50%
Construction (F)	134,482	5.30%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G)	276,896	10.90%
Transportation and storage (H)	86,912	3.40%
Accommodation and food service activities (I)	122,613	4.80%
Information and communication (J)	125,471	5.00%
Financial and insurance activities (K)	105,238	4.20%
Real estate activities (L)	12,362	0.50%
Professional, scientific and technical activities (M)	158,146	6.20%
Administrative and support service activities (N)	87,031	3.40%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (O)	129,978	5.10%
Education (P)	211,457	8.40%
Human health and social work activities (Q)	269,617	10.70%
Arts, entertainment and recreation (R)	38,169	1.50%
Other service activities (S)	52,663	2.10%
Activities of households as employers; producing activities of households for own use (T)	1,684	0.10%
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (U)	1,661	0.10%
Industry not stated	150,587	5.90%
Unemployed Looking for first regular job	34,526	1.40%
Unemployed, having lost or given up previous job	176,276	7.00%
<b>Total in labour force</b>	<b>2,531,099</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

20. A visual representation of the percentage change of employment in these sectors over the period 2011 to 2022 is shown in Diagram A14.2.

<sup>21</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/F7027> [Accessed: October 2025]

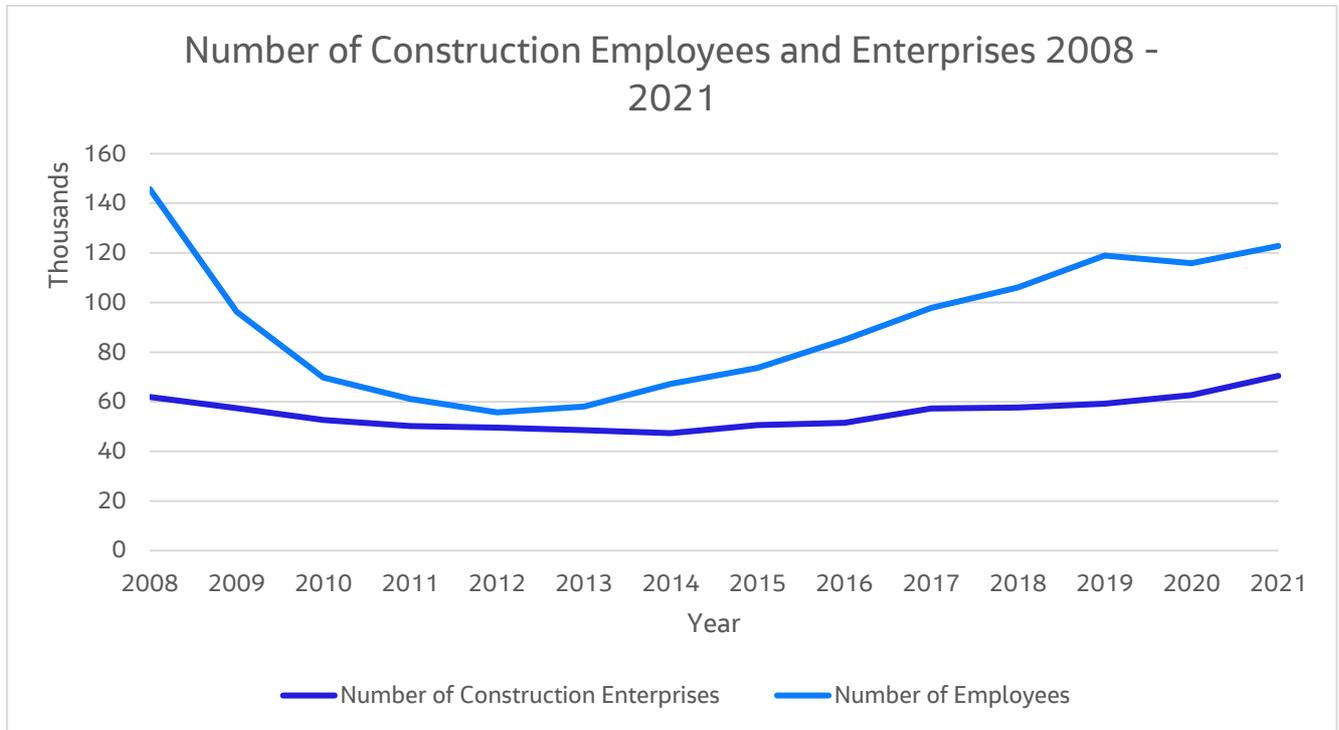
**Diagram A14.2: Percentage Change of Employment per Sector 2011 - 2022<sup>20</sup>**



21. The professional, scientific & technical experienced the biggest change between 2011 and 2022, with an increase of 2% of workers which amounts to 44,624 employees. Other sectors that experienced an increase are human health and social work (1.9%), manufacturing (1.9%) and construction (1.4%).
22. Largely as a result of the Irish and global recession from 2008 onward, the construction industry experienced a reduction of approximately 46% workers between 2006 and 2016, as illustrated in Diagram A14.3. High demand for housing and elevated investment in the sector in the Republic of Ireland resulted in a supply response with approximately 100,000 dwelling units being built at the height of the economic boom (2007-2008), which fell to less than 10,000 units in 2013-2014. This caused employment in the industry to fall dramatically. However, these trends have since reversed, and the number of people employed as well as the number of dwelling units built have increased in the interim period (notwithstanding a slight, temporary, decrease during 2020 period as a result of the COVID-19 global pandemic).

23. However, despite a decrease in approximately 46% of employees in the industry during this period of decline, the number of enterprises within the industry was not as heavily impacted over the same period, experiencing a reduction of just 16%. As can be seen from Diagram A14.3, both the number of employees and enterprises in the construction sector has been recovering since 2013-2014; with an approximate total of 176,000 people employed in this sector as of Q4, 2024<sup>22</sup>.

**Diagram A14.3: Change in Construction Employment and Enterprises in Ireland 2008 - 2021<sup>23,24</sup>**



24. In line with these trends, and as presented in Table A14.7, all counties in which the Proposed Project would pass through, experienced an increase in the number of people employed in construction between 2011 and 2022. The construction workforce in Kildare increased by almost 70% which is twice as high as the increase in Limerick and Clare. However, it is widely reported that the construction sector is experiencing labour shortages in relation to the capacity to deliver projects planned by both public and private sector (SOLAS 2024).

<sup>22</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/QLF52> [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>23</sup> CSO Data (2008-2019): <https://data.cso.ie/table/BAA12> [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>24</sup> CSO Data (2019-2022): <https://data.cso.ie/table/BAA14> [Accessed: October 2025]

**Table A14.7: Breakdown of Individuals Employed in the Construction Sector in Counties where the Proposed Project is Situated<sup>25</sup>**

County	Construction Workforce in 2011	Construction Workforce in 2016	Construction Workforce in 2022	Percentage Change (%) 2011-2022
South County Dublin	4,937	6,084	8,299	68.1%
Kildare	4,711	5,838	7,999	69.8%
Offaly	1,541	1,852	2,581	67.5%
Tipperary	3,214	3,352	4,540	41.3%
Limerick	3,560	3,702	4,578	28.6%
Clare	2,388	2,525	3,188	33.5%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>20,351</b>	<b>23,353</b>	<b>31,185</b>	<b>53.2%</b>
<b>Ireland Total:</b>	<b>87,371</b>	<b>84,956</b>	<b>134,482</b>	<b>53.9%</b>

25. In terms of the number of indirect and induced jobs that are reliant on the Irish construction sector, the Construction Industry Federation (of Ireland) (CFI) states that each construction job in Ireland has a multiplier of approximately 0.9 in terms of the number of subsequent jobs (i.e. indirect and induced jobs) that it creates or supports from its activities (CIF 2020).

#### 1.1.4 Education

26. Across the counties in which the Proposed Project would pass through, and Ireland as a whole, the level of educational attainment among the population is increasing. The number of people who have completed a third level education is rising and the number of people possessing only basic levels of education falling. From 2011 to 2022 of the counties under consideration (i.e. those in which the Proposed Project is situated), the population of Kildare has consistently had the highest level of educational attainment which is also greater than the national average; while during the same period, Offaly has consistently had the lowest educational attainment. The level of education across the study area is illustrated in Table A14.8.

**Table A14.8: Education Standards for the Population within the Counties in the Study Area<sup>26</sup>**

County within the Study Area	Year	Persons Aged 15 and Over	Primary (incl. no formal education) (%)	Lower secondary (%)	Upper secondary (%)	Third level (%)	Not stated
Clare	2011	91,115	14	16	30	34	5
	2016	93,245	11	15	30	38	6
	2020	102,940	9	13	28	44	6
Limerick	2011	152,745	16	18	30	32	4
	2016	155,305	14	16	28	36	6
	2022	170,062	10	15	26	41	8
Tipperary	2011	124,368	16	20	31	28	5
	2016	125,518	13	18	31	33	5
	2022	134,609	11	16	29	38	5
Offaly	2011	58,732	18	20	30	27	4
	2016	60,234	15	18	30	31	6
	2022	65,983	12	17	29	37	6

<sup>25</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/F7027> [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>26</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/F8038> [Accessed: October 2025]

County within the Study Area	Year	Persons Aged 15 and Over	Primary (incl. no formal education) (%)	Lower secondary (%)	Upper secondary (%)	Third level (%)	Not stated
Kildare	2011	158,744	12	16	31	38	4
	2016	168,944	10	14	29	43	5
	2022	194,397	8	12	26	49	5
South County Dublin	2011	203,924	14	17	31	34	4
	2016	214,679	12	14	29	38	7
	2022	237,086	10	13	27	44	6
Ireland (Total)	2011	3,608,662	15	17	29	35	5
	2016	3,755,313	13	15	27	39	6
	2022	4,136,852	10	13	26	45	7

27. The fields of study in which people gaining education and qualifications have been changing and there are consistencies with the change in employment sectors. Higher Education Authority (HEA) figures shows there is evidence of a general increase in education and qualifications in higher skilled fields such as health and social work; education; professional, scientific and technical services; and a decrease in lower skilled jobs such as wholesale and retail sales; construction; admin and support services (HEA 2024).

## 2.1 Economy

28. The Irish Economy grew rapidly from the 1990s until 2008. Following the global economic recession in 2008, national Gross Domestic Product (GDP)<sup>27</sup> reduced by 19% in the period 2008-2010. Since 2010 however, the Irish economy has recovered considerably, with another period of steady and rapid economic growth, since 2013 in particular. In 2015, the national GDP exceeded the GDP of 2008 which was at the peak of the 'Celtic Tiger' years. Table A14.9 details the nominal GDP for each year between 2006 and 2022 while Diagram A14.4 illustrates it in graph form (World Bank 2025).

**Table A14.9: National GDP for Ireland 2006-2023 (current US Dollar)**

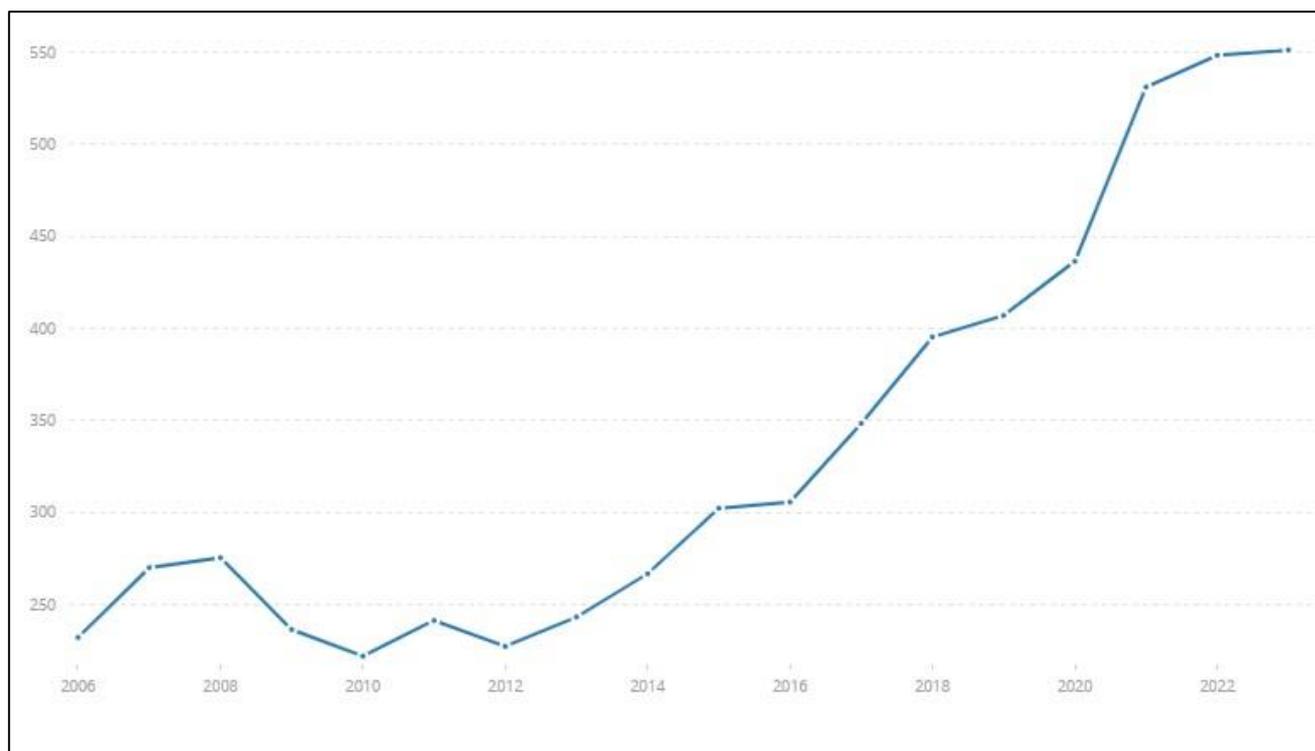
Year	Ireland (Total) National GDP*
2006	232.18
2007	270.08
2008	275.45
2009	236.44
2010	221.99
2011	241.34
2012	227.27
2013	243.3
2014	266.79
2015	302.39
2016	305.73
2017	348.53
2018	395.46
2019	407.12

<sup>27</sup> GDP is a measure of a country's economy. It is the total value of all goods produced and services provided by all people and companies (either by Irish or foreign owned companies) in the country in one year.

Year	Ireland (Total) National GDP*
2020	436.56
2021	531.31
2022	548.57
2023	551.39

\* Ireland GDP (current US\$) World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files

**Diagram A14.4: National GDP Ireland 2006-2023 (US Dollar (\$Millions))\***



\* Ireland GDP (current US\$) World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files

29. Gross Value Added (GVA) is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy. There is a GVA attached to each job or employed position within an economy where a good is produced or service provided to the consumers of the wider economy. As construction-related employment produces goods and services to the wider economy, it too also inherits a GVA value.
30. As outlined in Chapter 5 (Construction & Commissioning) in Volume 2 of this EIAR, different skillsets would be required at different stages of the Construction Phase of the Proposed Project, however it is considered that such skillsets will belong to workers who are generally familiar with and have experience of working on water supply infrastructure projects.
31. With this in mind, the CSO reports that the GVA to the Irish economy in 2022<sup>28</sup> from the 'construction' industry sector (NAC 41-43) was approximately €12.257 billion<sup>29</sup>. The CSO also reports that there were approximately 134,482 persons engaged (i.e. workers) in this sector within the same year<sup>30</sup>. Therefore, it is considered that each person engaged within this industry in 2022 had an overall GVA contribution of approximately €91,145 to the Irish economy.

<sup>28</sup> The latest year in which data information was available in respect to GVA and persons engaged at an industry level.

<sup>29</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/PIA19> [Accessed: October 2025]

<sup>30</sup> CSO Data: <https://data.cso.ie/table/F7030> [Accessed: October 2025]

### 3.1 Tourism

32. According to Fáilte Ireland (2025), “*Tourism is one of Ireland’s most important industries, contributing to the economic and social fabric of the island. It is a leading creator of jobs and revenue, and because consumption takes place where the service is available, it is one of the few sectors (of the economy) that significantly benefits remote rural areas which often lack an intensive industry base*”. The same report outlines that the tourism industry was worth approximately €10 billion to the Irish economy in 2023.
33. In the same year, the ‘Mid-West’<sup>31</sup> and ‘Mid-East & Midlands’<sup>32</sup> NUTS 3 regions, where the Proposed Project is predominantly located, had approximately 2,172,000 and 2,956,000 overseas and domestic visitors respectively; generating approximately €1.7 billion in revenue within these regions (Fáilte Ireland 2025).
34. As set out in Section 14.2.1.5 of Chapter 14 (Population), given the extensive scale of the Proposed Project and the importance of tourism to the national economy, potential effects on tourism receptors (i.e. attractions and accommodation (except B&Bs)) within 500m of the Proposed Project have been considered for assessment.
35. Table A14.10 outlines the tourism receptors situated within 500m of the Proposed Project (key commercial and community receptors within 500m of the Proposed Project are outlined in Section 6.1 of this appendix). The list is not exhaustive, rather it is a reflection of best efforts made to establish the baseline environment and was compiled using information obtained through field surveys, online sources and aerial mapping/imagery.

**Table A14.10: Tourism Receptors within 500m of the Proposed Project.**

Proposed Project Component	Tourism Receptor within 500m of Proposed Project
<b>Water Supply Project</b>	
Raw Water Intake and Pumping Station (RWI&PS) (Infrastructure Site) County Tipperary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No tourism receptors located within 500m*</li> </ul> (*The area of Ballina/Killaloe and Parteen Basin/Lough Derg are being treated as a centre / focal point for leisure activities and recreational amenity and therefore are outlined in Section 14.3)
Raw Water Rising Mains (RWRMs) (Pipeline) County Tipperary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> </ul>
Water Treatment Plant (WTP) (Infrastructure Site) County Tipperary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> </ul>
Treated Water Pipeline from WTP to the BPT County Tipperary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> </ul>
Break Pressure Tank (BPT) (Infrastructure Site) County Tipperary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> </ul>
Treated Water Pipeline from the BPT to the TPR Counties Tipperary, Offaly, Kildare and Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barberstown Castle (a historic 13th Century Castle and Hotel complex) is situated approximately 300m south of the Proposed Project (at Chainage TWE -7700)</li> <li>Cliff At Lyons (a privately owned luxury hotel comprising a collection of historic rose-clad buildings, including a mill and former dovecote) is situated approximately 500m south of the Proposed Project (at Chainage TWE - 12000)</li> </ul>

<sup>31</sup> Comprising of the following counties: Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary.

<sup>32</sup> Comprising of the following counties: Kildare, Louth, Laois, Longford, Meath, Offaly, Westmeath, and Wicklow.

Proposed Project Component	Tourism Receptor within 500m of Proposed Project
Booster Pumping Station (BPS) (Infrastructure Site) County Offaly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> </ul>
Flow Control Valve (FCV) (Infrastructure Site) County Kildare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> </ul>
Termination Point Reservoir (TPR) (Infrastructure Site) County Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> </ul>
<b>38 kV Uprating Works – Power Supply to RWI&amp;PS and WTP</b>	
Proposed 38 kV Uprate Works Ardnacrusha – Birdhill Ardnacrusha – Birdhill – Nenagh (Power Supply) Counties Clare, Limerick and Tipperary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limerick – Killaloe Canal (and Errina Locke)</li> </ul>
<b>Temporary Infrastructure – required for Construction Phase only</b>	
Construction Compounds (CC) Counties Tipperary, Offaly, Kildare and Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CC0 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> <li>CC1 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> <li>CC2 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> <li>CC3 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> <li>CC4 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> <li>CC5 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> <li>CC6 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> <li>CC7 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> </ul>
Pipe Storage Depots (PSD) Counties Tipperary, Offaly, Kildare and Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PSD1 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> <li>PSD2 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> <li>PSD3 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> <li>PSD4 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> <li>PSD5 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> <li>PSD6 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> <li>PSD8 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> <li>PSD9 - No tourism receptors located within 500m</li> <li>PSD10 – Barberstown Castle (a historic 13th Century Castle and Hotel complex) is situated approximately 500m to the south-west of the proposed PSD10 (at Chainage TWE - 7700)</li> </ul>

#### 4.1 Land Use and Land-take

36. The ownership of the land subject to the Proposed Project is held by a wide-range of stakeholders, including: private individuals, commercial businesses, trusts, county councils, semi-state bodies, and government agencies/departments. Some of the land is also subject to leaseholds.
37. The land affected by the Proposed Project varies along its route from Ardnacrusha, Co. Clare to Peamount, Co. Dublin and is wide ranging, consisting of residential, commercial, industrial, community and recreational amenity land; however, the majority is agricultural use.
38. Given their nature as private dwellings, it is not possible to give any specific details, other than their approximate location (see Figures 14.1-14.63 in Volume 5 of this EIAR for reference), on the number of residential properties within the baseline environment which are located within proximity to the Proposed Project; and thereby susceptible to potential effects of land acquisition.

39. However, it is known that there are approximately 16 commercial receptors and 7 community receptors within proximity to the Proposed Project which have the potential to be impacted by temporary and / or permanent land acquisition as a result of the construction and / or operation of the Proposed Project. These are listed in Table A14.11.

**Table A14.11: Commercial and Community Receptors Situated Within 100m of the Proposed Project**

Receptor Name	Type / Function	Location
<b>Commercial Receptors</b>		
Ardnacrusha Printers Ltd.	Commercial Printer	Approx. 100m south-east of the Proposed Project
Matt the Thresher Birdhill	Restaurant	Approx. 70m south of the Proposed Project
Shannonside Industrial Estate	Business Park	Approx. 100m east of the Proposed Project
McKeogh Bros Joinery	Carpenter	Approx. 60m north-west of the Proposed Project
Syngefield Industrial Estate	Business Park	Approx. 25m north-west of the Proposed Project
Kavanagh's Pub, Killyon	Public Bar	Approx. 50m north of the Proposed Project
Screenmax Ltd.	Mechanical Parts Business	Approx. 100m north-west of the Proposed Project
Darcy's Tyres / Top Oil Mount Lucas Service Station, Daingean	Convenience / Tire Shop	Approx. 100m east of the Proposed Project
Kearney Fabrication	Construction Equipment Supplier	Approx. 75m south of the Proposed Project
Monaghan Mushrooms Ltd.	Food Producer	Immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project
Doran Nurseries Ltd.	Plant Nursery	Approx. 100m south of the Proposed Project
Ladychapel Stores	Agri-Feed Business	Approx. 100m north-east of the Proposed Project
Straffan Nurseries / Straffan Oaks Yard	Plant Nursery	Immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project
The Hatch Pub / McEvoy's Pub	Public Bar	Approx. 100m north-west of the Proposed Project
Concast Precast Group	Pre-cast Concrete Manufacturers	Within the planning application boundary of the Proposed Project
Unitherm Heating Systems Ltd.	Heat Merchants	Approx. 100m east of the Proposed Project
<b>Community Receptors</b>		
The Pollagh (Walking) Trail	Walking Trail	Immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project
Modreeny Church	Religious centre	Approx. 100m south-east of the Proposed Project
Killeigh Cemetery	Cemetery	Immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project
Killeigh GAA	Sports Club	Approx. 70m north-west of the Proposed Project
Mount Lucas Windfarm (Walking Trails)	Walking Trail	Within the planning application boundary of the Proposed Project
Grand Canal (Walking Trail)	Walking Trail	Within the planning application boundary of the Proposed Project
Carbury Hot Rod Track	Off-Road Racing Track	Immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project

## 5.1 Community Severance and Accessibility

40. The vast majority of the components of the Proposed Project are located in agricultural areas and away from population centres and other areas of substantial development. This is by design, as the Proposed Project has sought to avoid sensitive communities through the route optioneering and site selection process. Community severance and accessibility issues have been reduced due to this iterative project design process, however the Proposed Project still constitutes a factor in producing community severance and issues of access for the road network, land holdings and wider communities in the areas that the Proposed Project is to be constructed and operated.

41. Further detail on the planned construction and commissioning of the Proposed Project is outlined within Chapter 5 (Construction & Commissioning) within Volume 2 of this EIAR); while the assessment of potential effects on community severance and access is considered and outlined in Section 14.4 of Chapter 14 (Population) in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

## **6.1 Community Amenity**

42. While the Proposed Project predominantly passes through a largely rural environment, avoiding population settlements and concentrations of housing, there remains residential, commercial and community receptors in proximity to the Proposed Project which may be impacted during its construction or operation.
43. Table A14.12 outlines the key commercial and community receptors within 500m of the Proposed Project, along with the villages/towns in which they are situated, where relevant. Residential receptors are not listed in the table due to their private nature, however their approximate positions are displayed on Figures 14.1 – 14.63.
44. Table A14.13 outlines the key community receptors situated along Haul Roads of the Proposed Project. Residential and commercial receptors are not listed within Table A14.13 given the extensive length of Haul Roads and the number of such receptors situated adjacent to such routes.
45. Further, Table A14.14 outlines the number of fishery groups (i.e. particularly known angling clubs and other groups) participating in fishery activities in proximity to the Proposed Project.
46. None of the lists are exhaustive, rather they are a reflection of best efforts made to establish the baseline environment and was compiled using information obtained through a combination of walkover surveys, online sources, stakeholder engagement and aerial mapping/imagery.

**Table A14.12: Key Commercial and Community Receptors within 500m of the Proposed Project**

Proposed Project Component	Key Commercial and Community Receptors within 500m of Proposed Project	Figure Reference
Raw Water Intake and Pumping Station (RWI&PS) (Infrastructure Site) County Tipperary	<p><b><u>Commercial receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No commercial receptors within 500m.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Community receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parteen Basin/Lough Derg is situated immediately to the west of the proposed site of the RWI&amp;PS. Parteen Basin/Lough Derg is widely used for fishing and leisure boating activities.</li> </ul>	Figure 14.6
Raw Water Rising Mains (RWRMs) (Pipeline) County Tipperary	<p><b><u>Commercial receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shannonside Business Park (immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project).</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Community receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No community receptors within 500m.</li> </ul>	Figure 14.6
Water Treatment Plant (WTP) (Infrastructure Site) County Tipperary	<p><b><u>Commercial receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Art of Glass (Stained Glass Studio) (approx. 200m to the west of the Proposed Project (Chainage TW 500))</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Community receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No community receptors within 500m.</li> </ul>	Figure 14.7
Treated Water Pipeline from the WTP to the BPT County Tipperary	<p><b><u>Commercial receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>McKeogh Bros. Joinery Ltd. (approx. 60m north-west of the Proposed Project (Chainage TW - 2525)).</li> <li>Roundhill Bar (approx. 180m north-west of the Proposed Project (Chainage TW - 3050)).</li> <li>Cusack Copper &amp; Brass Ltd. (approx. 385m south-east of the Proposed Project (Chainage TW - 1160)).</li> <li>Garland Nurseries (Garden Centre) (approx. 300m north-east of the Proposed Project (Chainage TW - 12000)).</li> <li>The Thatched Cottage Bar &amp; Restaurant (approx. 200m north-west of the Proposed Project (Chainage TW - 18500)).</li> <li>Tara Filling Station Ballycommon (approx. 190m north of the Proposed Project (Chainage TW - 18500)).</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Community receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ashlawn House Nursing Home (approx. 225m west of the Proposed Project (Chainage TW - 12000)).</li> <li>Clareen Country Creche (approx. 112m west of the Proposed Project (Chainage TW - 14600)).</li> <li>Burgess GAA Club (approx. 215m west of the Proposed Project (Chainage TW -14600)).</li> <li>Ardcrony Football Club (approx. 205m south of the Proposed Project (Chainage TW - 28450)).</li> <li>Modreeny Church (religious centre), Cloughjordan (approx. 100m south of the Proposed Project (Chainage TW - 35000)).</li> </ul>	Figure 14.7 – 14.17
Break Pressure Tank (BPT) (Infrastructure Site)	<p><b><u>Commercial receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No commercial receptors within 500m</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Community receptors:</u></b></p>	Figure 14.18

Proposed Project Component	Key Commercial and Community Receptors within 500m of Proposed Project	Figure Reference
County Tipperary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knockanacree Woodlands (an amenity forest parklands with dedicated recreational woodland walking trails ('Oak Walk', 'Ash Loop' and 'Beech Trail') is situated immediately south of the proposed site of the BPT</li> <li>• The surrounding road network around the proposed BPT site are widely known cycling and walking routes for a number of local community groups, particularly Nenagh Cycling Club</li> </ul>	
Treated Water Pipeline from the BPT to the TPR Counties Tipperary, Offaly, Kildare and Dublin	<p><b><u>Commercial receptors:</u></b></p> <p><i>County Tipperary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No commercial receptors situated within 500m of the Proposed Project</li> </ul> <p><i>County Offaly</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open Space Design Ltd., Birr (Landscape Business) (approx. 430m east of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWA - 20000))</li> <li>• KC Kitchens Ltd., Kilmaine (approx. 130m north of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWA - 24500))</li> <li>• R&amp;R Mooney Ltd., Kilmaine (Haulage Business) (immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project) (Chainage: TWA - 26400)</li> <li>• Syngefield Industrial Estate (Approx. 25m north-west of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>• Kavanagh's Pub, Killyon (50m north of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>• Brain Gath Hurley Maker Ltd., Cloghanmore (approx. 380m east of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWB - 150))</li> <li>• Within the community of Killeigh (Chainage: TWC - 400), there are the following commercial receptors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Des Mahon Car Sales (approx. 240m west of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>- Grennans on the Green Bar and Restaurant (approx. 335m west of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>- Gorman's Conenience Store (approx. 350m west of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>- Doyle's Pub (approx. 350m west of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>- Galvin's Hair Design (approx. 455m west of the Proposed Project)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Quinn Agri Store, Curragh (approx. 255m north of the Proposed Project (Chainage TWC - 6750))</li> <li>• Screenmax Ltd., Daingean (Mechanical Parts Business) (approx. 100m north-west of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWC - 18250))</li> <li>• Bord na Mona (Croghan), Daingean (approx. 250m north-west of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWC - 18250))</li> <li>• Mona Bar, Daingean (approx. 170m to the north-west of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWC - 19000))</li> <li>• Darcy's Tyres / Top Oil Mount Lucas Service Station, Daingean (approx. 100m east of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWC - 19100))</li> <li>• O'Grady Crane Hire &amp; Transport, Ballykilleen (approx. 180m north of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWD - 3000))</li> <li>• Walsh's Coaches, Rathvilla, Edenderry, Co. Offaly (approx. 75m south of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWD-50))</li> <li>• Kearney Fabrication Ltd., Ballykilleen (Quarry Plant and Storage Parts Business) (approx. 100m south of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWD - 3500))</li> </ul> <p><i>County Kildare</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monaghan Mushrooms Ltd., Drummond, Co. Kildare (immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWD-16500))</li> <li>• Doran Nurseries Ltd., Timahoe (Plant and Flower Nursery Business) (approx. 100m south of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWD - 24300))</li> </ul>	Figure 14.18 – 14.63

Proposed Project Component	Key Commercial and Community Receptors within 500m of Proposed Project	Figure Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brady Family Ham, Timahoe (Pork (Ham) Processing Business) (approx. 470m south of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWD - 24300))</li> <li>• Roche's Pub, Derrycrib (approx. 145m north of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWD - 28000))</li> <li>• Elite Blooms, Derrycrib (Florist Business) (approx. 145m east of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWD - 28900))</li> <li>• Connolly's Pub, Donadea (approx. 425m south-east of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWD - 29500))</li> <li>• Ladychapel Stores, Graiguesallagh (Agri Feed Business) (approx. 100m north-east of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 3750))</li> <li>• Straffan Nurseries / Straffan Oaks Yard, Barberstown (Plant and Flower Nursery Business) (immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 7750))</li> <li>• Monahan's Fuels and Garden Centre, Barberstown (approx. 375m north of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 7750))</li> <li>• Victorian Tearooms, Barberstown (Café Business) (approx. 290m south of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 7750))</li> <li>• Straffan Antiques &amp; Design (approx. 290m south of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 7750))</li> </ul> <p><i>County Dublin</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Hatch Pub / McEvoy's Pub, Commons, (approx. 100m north-west of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 14750))</li> <li>• Advanced Scaffolding Services Ltd., Commons (approx. 115m north-east of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 15250))</li> <li>• Eirtrans Car Transportation Ltd., Commons (approx. 50m north-east of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 15250))</li> <li>• Bear Carpentry Attic Specialists Ltd., Commons (immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 15300))</li> <li>• Concast Precast Group, Commons (Precast Concrete Structures Business) (within the planning application boundary of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 15500))</li> <li>• Lucan Garden Centre, Peamount (approx. 280m east of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 17000))</li> <li>• Bamboo Ireland, Peamount (Bamboo Supply Business) (approx. 280m east of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 17000))</li> <li>• John Phillips Transport Ltd., Peamount (approx. 290m east of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 17000))</li> <li>• Unitherm Heating Systems Ltd., Peamount (approx. 100m east of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 17400))</li> <li>• RTS Transport and Freight, Peamount (approx. 160m east of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 17400))</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Community receptors:</u></b></p> <p><i>County Tipperary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bearna Breifne Way (Regional Walking Trail) (TWA - 400) (transected by the Proposed Project)</li> </ul> <p><i>County Offaly</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within the community of Killeigh, there are the following community receptors:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Killeigh Cemetery (immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project)</li> <li>- Killeigh Catholic Church (religious centre) (approx. 280m west of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>- Killeigh GAA Club (approx. 70m north-west of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>- Killeigh Soccer Club (approx. 450m south-east of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWC - 0))</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Mount Lucas Windfarm (amenity parkland with dedicated cycling/walking routes and activity areas) (Within the planning application boundary of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWC - 13500 - 17500))</li> <li>• Ballyfore GAA Club (approx. 220m north of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWC - 24600))</li> </ul>	

Proposed Project Component	Key Commercial and Community Receptors within 500m of Proposed Project	Figure Reference
	<p><i>County Kildare</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Grand Canal (Walking Train) (Within the planning application boundary of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWD - 15000))</li> <li>• Carbury Hot Rod Track (Immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project)</li> <li>• Wallaby Woods Donadea (Amenity Parkland) (500m north of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWD - 27000))</li> <li>• AFC Straffan (Soccer Club) (approx. 395m south-west of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 9250))</li> </ul> <p><i>County Dublin</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Grand Canal (immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 14100))</li> <li>• The Peamount Hospital complex (immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 17300))</li> </ul>	
<p>Booster Pumping Station (BPS) (Infrastructure Site) County Offaly</p>	<p><b><u>Commercial receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No commercial receptors within 500m</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Community receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No community receptors within 500m</li> </ul>	<p>Figure 14.27</p>
<p>Flow Control Valve (FCV) (Infrastructure Site) County Kildare</p>	<p><b><u>Commercial receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No commercial receptors within 500m</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Community receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No community receptors within 500m</li> </ul>	<p>Figure 14.61</p>
<p>Termination Point Reservoir (TPR) (Infrastructure Site) County Dublin</p>	<p><b><u>Commercial receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unitherm Heating Systems Ltd. and RTS Transport and Freight are situated immediately south of the TPR</li> <li>• There are further commercial receptors to the south (situated approximately 500m south of the proposed site of the TPR), namely: Lucan Garden Centre; Bamboo Ireland; and John Phillips Transport Ltd.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Community receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Peamount Hospital complex is situated to the immediate south of the proposed site of the TPR</li> <li>• Newcastle Golf Centre is situated approximately 110m east of the proposed site for the TPR</li> </ul>	<p>Figure 14.63</p>

Proposed Project Component	Key Commercial and Community Receptors within 500m of Proposed Project	Figure Reference
<b>38 kV Uprating Works – Power Supply to RWI&amp;PS and WTP</b>		
Proposed 38 kV Uprate Works Ardnacrusha – Birdhill Ardnacrusha – Birdhill – Nenagh (Power Supply) Counties Clare, Limerick and Tipperary	<p><b><u>Commercial receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within the community of Ardnacrusha there are the following commercial receptors:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Dagger’s Bar and Papa Pizza (approx. 500m south-east of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>– Sew Inspired (approx. 450m south-east of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>– Ardnacrusha Printers Ltd (approx. 100m south-east of the Proposed Project)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Within the community of O’Briensbridge, there are the following commercial receptors:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– O’Briens Bridge Ladies and Gents Hair Stylist (approx. 450m north of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>– Hungry Soul Café (approx. 450m north of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>– A. O. Conl��in (approx. 450m north of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>– Bonners Bar (approx. 470m north of the Proposed Project)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Within the community of O’Briensbridge-Montpelier, there are the following commercial receptors:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Dereen Sand &amp; Gravel Ltd. (immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project)</li> <li>– Bob Sweeney Car &amp; Truck Parts/Autotowing Ltd. (approx. 500m south of the Proposed Project)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Within the community of Birdhill, there are the following commercial receptors:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Old Barracks Coffee Roastery (approx. 70m south of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>– Matt the Tresher Birdhill Restaurant (approx. 70m south of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>– The Coopers Restaurant (approx. 100m south of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>– Shannonside Business Park (approx. 100m north of the Proposed Project)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b><u>Community receptors:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within the community of Ardnacrusha there are the following community receptors:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– ESB Electric Vehicle Charging Point (immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project)</li> <li>– Ardnacrusha Pitch and Putt and Tennis Courts (242m west of the Proposed Scheme)</li> <li>– Riverdale House Nursing Home (immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Within the community of O’Briensbridge, there are the following community receptors:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– St. Michael’s Rowing Club / Limerick Regatta (bisected by the 38 kV Overhead Line)</li> <li>– McNamara’s Lake (a recreational amenity area) (approx. 420m north of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>– The Loop Walking Trail (approx. 450m north of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>– O’Briensbridge Riverside Walking Trail and Childrens Playground (approx. 400m north of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>– The Lough Derg Way (Walking Trail) (immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project)</li> <li>– O’Briensbridge Old Barge Loop (Walking Trail) (immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Within the community of O’Briensbridge-Montpelier, there are the following community receptors:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– St. Theresa’s Oratory (religious centre) (approx. 200m north of the Proposed Project)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Figure 14.1 – 14.5

Proposed Project Component	Key Commercial and Community Receptors within 500m of Proposed Project	Figure Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within the community of Birdhill, there are the following community receptors:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Birdhill Football Club (approx. 500m south of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>- Birdhill Train Station (approx. 250m south of the Proposed Project)</li> <li>- The Pollagh (Walking) Trail (immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project)</li> <li>- The Birdhill Recycling Centre (approx. 127m south of the Proposed Project)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Temporary Infrastructure – required for Construction Phase only</b>		
Construction Compounds (CC) Counties Tipperary, Offaly, Kildare and Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CC0 – See key commercial and community receptors listed against the RWI&amp;PS above</li> </ul>	Figure 14.6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CC1 - See key commercial and community receptors listed against the WTP above</li> </ul>	Figure 14.6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CC2 – No commercial or community receptors located within 500m</li> </ul>	Figure 14.16
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CC3 - See key commercial and community receptors listed against the BPT above</li> </ul>	Figure 14.18
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CC4 - See key commercial and community receptors listed against the BPS above</li> </ul>	Figure 14.27
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CC5 - No commercial or community receptors located within 500m</li> <li>• CC6:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Commercial receptors:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monaghan Mushrooms, Drummond (Mushroom Processing Business) (immediately adjacent to CC6 (Chainage: TWD - 16500))</li> <li>- Carbury Compost Limited (immediately adjacent to CC6 (Chainage: TWD - 16500))</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Community receptors:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carbury Hot Rod Track (Motor-Cross Bike Track) (immediately adjacent to CC6 (Chainage: TWD - 16500))</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Figure 14.52
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CC7 - See key commercial and community receptors listed against the TPR above</li> </ul>	Figure 14.63
Pipe Storage Depots (PSD) Counties Tipperary, Offaly, Kildare and Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSD1:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Commercial receptors:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Philips Furniture Warehouse (immediately adjacent to PSD1 (Chainage: TW - 12700))</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Community receptors:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No community receptors located within 500m</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Figure 14.10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSD2 - No commercial or community receptors located within 500m</li> </ul>	Figure 14.20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSD3 - No commercial or community receptors located within 500m</li> </ul>	Figure 14.22
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSD4 - No commercial or community receptors located within 500m</li> </ul>	Figure 14.25
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSD5 - No commercial or community receptors located within 500m</li> </ul>	Figure 14.32
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSD6 - No commercial or community receptors located within 500m</li> </ul>	Figure 14.40

Proposed Project Component	Key Commercial and Community Receptors within 500m of Proposed Project	Figure Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSD8:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Commercial receptors:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No commercial receptors located within 500m</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Community receptors:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ballyfore GAA Club (approx. 220m north of PSD8 (Chainage: TWC - 24600))</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Figure 14.46
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSD9 - No commercial or community receptors located within 500m</li> </ul>	Figure 14.57
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSD10:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Commercial receptors:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Straffan Antiques &amp; Design (approx. 290m south of the Proposed Project (Chainage: TWE - 7750))</li> <li>- Straffan Nurseries, Barberstown (Plant and Flower Nursery Business) (approx. 460m west of PSD10 (Chainage: TWE - 8100))</li> <li>- Monahan's Fuels and Garden Centre, Barberstown (approx. 470m north-west of PSD10 (Chainage: TWE - 8100))</li> <li>- Victorian Tearooms, Barberstown (Café Business) (approx. 500m south-west of PSD10 (Chainage: TWE - 8100))</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Community receptors:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No community receptors located within 500m</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Figure 14.60

**Table A14.13: Key Community Receptors adjacent to Haul Roads (according to county)**

County	Key Community Receptors	Figure Reference
Clare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No community receptors in proximity</li> </ul>	Figure 14.1 – 14.3
Limerick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beech Lodge Care Facility</li> <li>• Riverdale House</li> <li>• Rosary Hill House Nursing Home</li> <li>• Roseville House Nursing Home</li> <li>• St. Camillus Community Hospital</li> <li>• The Park Nursing Home</li> <li>• Catherine McAuley Special School</li> <li>• Sn An Phairtin Mixed</li> <li>• Scoil Mathair De</li> <li>• Croi Ro Naofa Iosa</li> <li>• Scoil Naisiunta Lios na Groi</li> <li>• Ardscoil Ris</li> <li>• Salesian Secondary School</li> <li>• Scoil Carmel</li> </ul>	Figure 14.3 – 14.4
Tipperary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ashlawn House Nursing Home</li> <li>• Bushy Park Nursing Home</li> <li>• Dean Maxwell Community Nursing Unit</li> <li>• Villa Marie Nursing Home</li> <li>• Cloughjordan No. 1 National School</li> <li>• Colaiste Phobáil Ros Cré</li> </ul>	Figure 14.4 – 14.19
Offaly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Midlands Regional Hospital</li> <li>• Birr Community Nursing Unit</li> <li>• Clover Lodge Nursing Home Shinrone</li> <li>• Community Nursing Unit Edenderry</li> <li>• Elm Grove Nursing Home</li> <li>• Gallen Priory Nursing Home</li> <li>• Oakdale Nursing Home</li> <li>• Mercy primary school</li> <li>• Geashill 1 National School</li> <li>• Edenderry Convent National School</li> <li>• Daingean National School</li> <li>• Ceann Eitigh National School</li> <li>• Scoil Naisiunta Seosamh</li> <li>• Scoil Naisiunta Mhuire</li> <li>• Scoil Naisiunta Phadraig</li> <li>• Scoil Naisiunta Mhuire Naofa</li> <li>• Ballinahowen National School</li> <li>• Coláiste Íosagáin</li> <li>• St. Mary's Secondary School</li> <li>• Oaklands Community College</li> <li>• Gallen community school</li> <li>• Coláiste Naomh Cormac</li> </ul>	Figure 14.19 – 17.49

County	Key Community Receptors	Figure Reference
Kildare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazel Hall Nursing Home</li> <li>• Larchfield Park Nursing Home</li> <li>• Mountpleasant Lodge</li> <li>• TLC Centre Maynooth</li> <li>• Monasterevan Convent</li> <li>• Scoil Mhuire Allenwood</li> <li>• Rathcoffey National School</li> <li>• Scoil Naisiunta Mhuire C</li> <li>• St. Patricks National School</li> <li>• Scoil Naisiunta Scoil Treasa</li> <li>• St. Conleths National School</li> <li>• Prosperous National School</li> <li>• St. Patricks Boys National School</li> <li>• Scoil Naisiunta Bhríde</li> <li>• St. Farnan's Post Primary School</li> </ul>	Figure 14.49 – 14.62
Dublin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lucan Lodge Nursing Home</li> <li>• New Lodge Nursing Home</li> <li>• Peamount Hospital</li> <li>• The Marlay Nursing Home</li> <li>• Linn Dara School</li> <li>• Rathmichael National School</li> <li>• Holy Family National School</li> <li>• Caisleain Nua Liamhna</li> <li>• Scoil Chronain</li> <li>• St. Thomas Junior National School</li> <li>• Scoil Aine Naofa</li> <li>• Castleknock Educate Together National School</li> <li>• Lucan Community College</li> <li>• The Kings Hospital</li> </ul>	Figure 14.62 – 14.63

**Table A14.14: Fisheries Groups/Clubs in proximity to the Proposed Project**

County	Name of Angling (or Other) Club / Group	Approximate No. of Members	Details of Club Activities
Limerick	Limerick and District Anglers	90	Club activity takes place on the Lower River Shannon between Limerick City and O'Briensbridge.
Limerick	Limerick County Pike Anglers Association	50	Club activities take place on the Lower River Shannon
Offaly	Bracknagh	10	Club activities take place on the River Figile and River Cushina (tributaries of the River Barrow)
Offaly	Clonbulloge	30	Club activities take place on the River Figile and River Cushina (tributaries of the River Barrow)
Offaly	Edenderry	25	Club activities take place on the River Figile and River Cushina (tributaries of the River Barrow)

## 7.1 References

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