



Water Framework Directive (WFD) Assessment

**Sand and Gravel Pit at Kilmurry Upper, Baltinglass, Co.
Wicklow**

Bryko Ltd.

Prepared by:

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SLR Project No.: 501.00118.00012

3 August 2026

Revision: 0

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
0	4 August 2026	AH	PG	TP

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1.0 Introduction

SLR Environmental Consulting (Ireland) Ltd. (SLR) has been appointed by Bryko Ltd to prepare a Water Framework Directive (WFD) Assessment report for the existing sand & gravel pit at Kilmurry Upper, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow (Planning Reg. Ref. 08/856 (ABP Ref. PL27.230573) . The assessment accompanies an application for substitute consent to An Coimisiun Pleanala.

1.1 Background and Regulatory Context

This WFD assessment report sets out the potential implications of the past operation of the existing sand & gravel pit development for the objectives of the WFD. It identifies the relevant water bodies which have the potential to be impacted by the project, identifies if the requirements of the WFD are being met and assesses whether the project activities have or will:

- Cause a deterioration in WFD status of a water body; and
- Hinder a programme of measures (PoM) designed to bring about Good Status for a water body.

The project is assessed here in terms of the potential risk to cause or result in a deterioration in the status or hinder the effectiveness of the programme of measures¹ (PoM) as set out in the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) to achieve good status in water bodies.

1.2 Site Setting

1.2.1 Location

The application site, covering c. 8.5 ha. and is located at Kilmurry Upper, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow at ITM Coordinates E 689555, N 685264, see **Figure WFDA-01**.

The site at Kilmurry Upper is an existing sand and gravel pit that has ceased operation.

1.3 Existing Development

The existing sand & gravel pit consisted of:

- Extraction of sand and gravel by dry working (where extraction takes place above the underlying groundwater table) and did not require any dewatering and discharge of water to any surface watercourse;
- Storage of overburden soils for use in restoration.
- The use of mobile crushing / screening and washing plant (with closed water management system), located on the pit floor to maximise visual and acoustic screening;
- Operational hours Monday to Friday from 8:00 to 17:00, with no extraction or processing undertaken on weekends or Public Holidays.
- Extraction rate of c. 60,000 tonnes per year, which resulted in low traffic levels.

¹ Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. Water Action Plan 2024 A River Basin Management Plan for Ireland. Appendix 1: Programme of Measures: Further information on the environmental measures to 2027



- Use of access with suitable sightlines in each direction.
- Ancillary facilities, office etc..
- There was no fuel stored on site. Refuelling was undertaken by mobile tanker on an as-needed basis, on a hard-standing area. Drip trays were used during re-fuelling. Lubricating oils were stored on spill pallets in the secure storage container. In accordance with good environmental management practice a spill kit was provided on site in the unlikely case of any accidental leaks from vehicles or machinery.
- An environmental monitoring programme was carried out for the development including surface water monitoring.
- The lands are to be restored to beneficial agricultural afteruse.

1.4 Sources of information for WFD assessment

The information used in the preparation of this impact assessment is set out in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Sources of Information

Data	Dataset
Surface Water	• OSi Discovery Series mapping; • Environmental Protection Agency; • Water Framework Directive; • OPW CFRAM; and • Current County Development Plan.
Groundwater	• GSI Groundwater Data Viewer - bedrock and gravel aquifers, vulnerability, water supplies, groundwater recharge; • GSI Groundwater body description documents; and • Environmental Protection Agency water maps.
Protected Areas, Environmental Pressures	• Environmental Protection Agency, • National Parks and Wildlife Service
Soils	• Irish Soils Information System - Teagasc
Subsoil Geology	• Teagasc/GSI/EPA Subsoil Mapping
Bedrock Geology	• GSI Groundwater Data Viewer - Bedrock Geology
Climate	• Met Éireann

1.5 Supporting site documents

This WFD Assessment report has been prepared with regard to the information included in the following reports related to the site:

- Environmental Monitoring Report (2020);
- Environmental Monitoring Report (2021); and
- Appropriate Assessment – Remedial Natura Impact Statement (August 2026).



1.6 Statement of authority

This WFD Assessment report was prepared by SLR Environmental Consulting (Ireland) Ltd.

The project team consists of:

- Anna Hegarty – SLR Graduate Hydrologist, BSc (Hons) Environmental Biology, MSc Applied Environmental Science (ongoing), Student Member ESAI, Student Member CIEEM; and
- Peter Glanville – SLR Technical Director (Hydrology)- BA (Geography), PhD (Geomorphology), PGeo, EurGeol, MCIWEM.



2.0 Water Framework Directive

2.1 Legislation

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) (Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy) was adopted and came into force in 2000 and sought to align provisions for water resource protection in response to emerging scientific data on widespread degradation of quality. It establishes a legislative framework for the protection of surface waters (including rivers, lakes, transitional waters (Article 2 of 2000/60/EC defines 'Transitional waters' which for the purposes of this Advice Note are referred to as estuarine waters) and coastal waters) and groundwater throughout the EU.

The EU WFD² became EU law in December 2000 and provides for a single European approach to assessing water quality (Ecological status) and allows for the comparison of results across Europe.

The WFD requires all Member States to protect and improve water quality in all waters so that we achieve Good Ecological Status by 2015 or, at the latest, by 2027. It was given legal effect in Ireland by the European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations³. The Directive requires that management plans be prepared on a river basin basis and specifies a structured method for developing these plans.

The WFD identifies where actions are required to achieve Good Ecological status or maintain water bodies which are already Good or High Ecological status. Water bodies can be restored to Good and High Ecological status by using targeted actions and measures to reduce the impact of human activities on them.

For heavily modified or artificial water bodies, which are incapable of achieving Good Ecological Status without impairing an existing specified water use, the environmental objective is to achieve Good Ecological Potential.

The WFD requires that management plans are prepared on a river basin basis and specifies a structured method for developing these plans.

2.2 River Basin Management Plans

The WFD requires the consideration of a single system of water resource management through characterisation, protection and enhancement of water resources considered within the context of a river basin district (RBD) with the production of a River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The RBMPs describe the current state of the water environment for each RBD, the pressures effecting the water environment, the objectives for protecting and improving it, and the Programme of Measures (PoM) needed to achieve the statutory environmental objectives of the WFD. RBMPs are subject to a six-year planning cycle and are to be routinely reviewed and updated to ensure compliance with the overall WFD objectives.

² Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.

³ European Communities (Water Policy) regulations 2003 (SI No. 722 of 2003), as amended.



2.2.1 River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2022-2027

The current RBMP for Ireland⁴ states that while substantial progress has been made in the management of water services and how we work together to protect, restore and improve water quality with the improvement in some areas and aspects of water quality, many water bodies are still subject to mounting environmental pressures and overall water quality is in decline primarily due to nutrient pollution.

The RBMP states that due to the overall decline in water quality, stronger measures are now required which will improve overall water quality. The sustainable management of water resources is important to address and adapt to the impacts of climate change, with many of the required measures having co-benefits for climate mitigation and biodiversity. Protecting and restoring water quality in Ireland will most of all need measures to address:

- the loss of agricultural nutrients to water;
- the need for continued improvement in wastewater treatment; and
- re-establish natural free-flowing conditions in more rivers.

The plan states that Ireland's water resources and services face challenges on a number of fronts including a continued need for investment in infrastructure and increasing demand for water services due to urbanisation, population and economic growth. These challenges are set against a backdrop of widespread, rapid and intensifying climate change.

River sub-basin boundaries in the vicinity of the development site are outlined in **Figure WFDA-02**.

⁴ Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (2024). Water Action Plan 2024. A River Basin Management Plan for Ireland.



3.0 WFD Assessment Methodology

3.1 Overview

In order to be compliant with the requirements of the WFD, any activity which has the potential to have an impact on WFD water bodies must be assessed to determine whether it could cause deterioration in the ecological status or potential of a water body. This WFD assessment report accompanying the application for substitute consent has been prepared for the past operations of the project.

A restoration scheme has been prepared for the site and will be implemented by the Applicant, refer to application drawing PL07 – Restoration Plan. All plant, machinery and stockpiles are to be removed from the site. No fuel has been or will be stored on site. As there are no anticipated direct or indirect impacts during the post-operational phase, the post-operational phase has been screened out of this WFD assessment.

The assessment has been undertaken on surface water bodies and groundwater body receptors which are either at, or are in close proximity to, the project site. Potential receptors have been identified based on a review of the sources set out in **Table 1** above and they are set out below in **Table 2**, **Figure WFDA-01** and **Figure WFDA-03**.

Table 2: Potential Receptors included in WFD Assessment

Receptor Type	List of Identified Receptors	Pathway
WFD surface water bodies	Slaney River WFD ID: SLANEY_070 (IE_SE_12S021010)	SLANEY_070 is located south and downstream of the site and flows in a southerly direction.
	Slaney River WFD ID: SLANEY_060 (IE_SE_12S020800)	SLANEY_060 is located to east and upstream of the site and flows in a southerly direction.
WFD groundwater bodies	Ballyglass Groundwater Body (GWB) WFD ID: Ballyglass (IE_SE_G_011)	Groundwater recharge at site to locally important bedrock aquifer within the Ballyglass GWB.

3.2 Period of assessment

This report considers the baseline period for the assessment of the Project Site from its operational period to the present day July 2026. The assessment considers the risk of deterioration in WFD status over the course of the current River Basin Planning Cycle and the PoM in the current RBMP, and also in relation to the baseline conditions under the WFD Cycle 3 2022-2027.

3.3 Development phases for assessment

In order to consider the effects of the project, the periods of assessment in this WFD Assessment are as follows:

- **Past Operation Phase:**
 - Extraction of sand and gravel by dry working and did not require any dewatering and discharge of water to any surface watercourse;
 - Storage of overburden soils for use in restoration.



- The use of mobile crushing / screening and washing plant (with closed water management system), located on the pit floor to maximise visual and acoustic screening. There was no discharge to surface waters from the development;
- Operational hours Monday to Friday from 8:00 to 17:00, with no extraction or processing undertaken on weekends or Public Holidays.
- Extraction rate of c. 60,000 tonnes per year, which resulted in low traffic levels.
- Use of access with suitable sightlines in each direction.
- Ancillary facilities, office etc..
- There was no fuel stored on site. Refuelling was undertaken by mobile tanker on an as-needed basis. Drip trays were used during re-fuelling. Lubricating oils were stored on spill pallets in the secure storage container. In accordance with good environmental management practice a spill kit was provided on site in the unlikely case of any accidental leaks from vehicles or machinery.
- An environmental monitoring programme was carried out for the development including surface water monitoring.

3.4 Consideration of spatial and temporal scale

For the surface water body being assessed, in terms of the scale of the water body and its catchment, it is considered that there will be no risk of deterioration in the status of the waterbody from the development as there was / is no direct hydrological pathway from the site to the surface waters. There was / will be no direct discharge from the site to the river. However, there is potential for a reduction in surface water quality where the surface water and groundwater are in hydraulic continuity if no mitigation measures are in place.

There was, and will be, no off-site discharge of storm water or surface water to adjoining watercourses associated with the existing development. As incidental rainfall percolates naturally into the ground; there is the potential for the deterioration in groundwater quality from the operation of the site, with no mitigation measures in place.

In terms of temporal scale, the development life for this SC application is the past extraction operation and future restoration of the development, and therefore will span multiple RBP cycles.

The location of the project site in relation to the identified surface water bodies under consideration are shown in **Figure WFDA-01**. The project site is directly north, west and east of the Slaney River, within the Slaney_SC_020 SubCatchment.



4.0 WFD Assessment

4.1 Assessment of Nearby Water Bodies

The project did not and will not include any discharge of surface or groundwater to the nearby surface waterbody, the Slaney River; therefore, it is considered that the operation of the site has not and will not result in the waterbody not achieving its WFD objectives.

The project had a closed water management system for the washing plant with no discharge to surface water or groundwater.

The closest EPA WFD monitoring station associated with the monitoring programme of the Slaney River near the site is located downstream, south from the site, which is 0.2 km upstream from Rathvilly Bridge (Ref. no. RS12S020950).

Details of the identified surface and groundwater bodies and the potential risks of deterioration on each water body are outlined in **Table 3** to

Table 8. The surface water quality results taken by SLR in 2020 and 2021 upstream and downstream of the site during the operation of the existing sand & gravel pit are summarised in Appendix WFDA-A. A summary of the latest EPA WFD surface water quality results in 2025 and 2026 from the nearest River Slaney monitoring station with available data upstream and downstream are summarised in Appendix WFDA-B.

Table 3: Slaney River (SLANEY_070) WFD Status and Description of Potential Impacts

Water Body Name / WFD ID	WFD Current Status	WFD Risk Status	Significant Issues Identified from 3rd Cycle WFD	Significant Pressures Identified from 3rd Cycle WFD
Slaney River WFD ID: SLANEY_070 (IE_SE_12S021010)	Good	Not at risk	Nutrients	Agriculture and Unknown Source(s)
Description of potential impact of scheme element on watercourse:				
There has been and will be no discharge of water from the site and therefore there has been and will be no direct hydrological link to the Slaney River for surface water runoff from the site. Therefore, any potential direct impacts are screened out.				

Table 4: EPA WFD Slaney River (SLANEY_070) Risk of Deterioration of Status Elements

WFD Elements		Risk of Deterioration	
Surface waterbody and WDF ID: Slaney River (WFD ID: SLANEY_070 (IE_SE_12S021010))			
Biological quality	Fish	N/A	No Risk of deterioration as there has been and will be no direct discharge from the development to the SLANEY_070
	Invertebrates	Moderate WFD status (score 3-4) from latest Q-Value result (2025) from nearest monitoring station (Ref. No. RS12S021000).	
Physio-chemical quality	Temperature	Max temperature readings for 2024/25 at nearest monitoring station is 18.4°C (Ref No.RS12S020950)	



WFD Elements		Risk of Deterioration	
	Oxygenation	Average Dissolved Oxygen readings for 2024/25 at nearest monitoring station as 10.79 mg/L (Ref No.RS12S020950)	
	Acidification	Max pH reading for 2024/25 at nearest monitoring station is 7.9 (Ref No.RS12S020950)	
	Nutrients	Max Total Oxidised Nitrogen (as N) for 2024/25 is 3.4 mg/L; Max Ammonia (as N) reading is 0.055 mg/L; and Max Ortho-phosphate (as P) reading for 2024/25 is 0.021 mg/L (Ref No.RS12S020950).	
	Suspended Solids (SS)	Max Total Suspended Solids for 2024/25 is <5 (Ref No.RS12S020950)	
Hydromorphology	Modification	No alteration to channel hydromorphology.	No Risk of deterioration as there has been and will be no change in the hydromorphology of the River Slaney

Table 5: EPA WFD Slaney River (SLANEY_060) WFD Status and Description of Potential Impacts

Water Body Name / WFD ID	WFD Current Status	WFD Risk Status	Significant Issues Identified from 3rd Cycle WFD	Significant Pressures Identified from 3rd Cycle WFD
Slaney River WFD ID: SLANEY_060 (IE_SE_12S020800)	Moderate	At risk	Nutrients, Organic	Agriculture, UWW
Description of potential impact of scheme element on watercourse:				
There has been and will be no discharge of water from the site and therefore there has been and will be no direct hydrological link to the Slaney River for surface water runoff from the site. Therefore, any potential direct impacts are screened out.				



Table 6: EPA WFD Slaney River (SLANEY_060) Risk of Deterioration of Status Elements

WFD Elements		Risk of Deterioration	
Surface waterbody and WDF ID: Slaney River (WFD ID: SLANEY_060 (IE_SE_12S020800))			
Biological quality	Fish	No data available	No Risk of deterioration as there has been and will be no direct discharge from the site to the SLANEY_060
	Invertebrates	Poor WFD status (score 3) from latest Q Value result (2025) from nearest monitoring station (Ref. No. RS12S020800).	
Physio-chemical quality	Temperature	Max temperature readings for 2025/26 at nearest monitoring station is 14.9°C (Ref. No. RS12S020800).	
	Oxygenation	Average Dissolved Oxygen readings for 2025/26 at nearest monitoring station as 10.83 mg/l (Ref. No. RS12S020800).	
	Acidification	Max pH reading for 2025/26 at nearest monitoring station is 8.3 (Ref. No. RS12S020800).	
	Nutrients	Max Total Oxidised Nitrogen (as N) for 2025/26 is 2.6 mg/L. Max Ammonia (as N) reading is 0.08 mg/L for 2025/26. Max Ortho-phosphate (as P) reading for 2025/26 is 0.015 mg/L (Ref. No. RS12S020800).	
	Suspended Solids (SS)	Max Total Suspended Solids in 2025 is 26 mg/L (Ref. No. RS12S020800).	
Hydromorphology	Modification	No alteration to channel hydromorphology.	No Risk of deterioration as there has been and will be no change in the hydromorphology of the River Slaney



Table 7: Ballyglass Groundwater WFD Status and Description of Potential Impacts

Water Body Name, ID	WFD Current Status	WFD Risk Status	Significant Issues Identified from 3rd Cycle WFD	Significant Pressures Identified from 3rd Cycle WFD
Ballyglass Groundwater Body (GWB) WFD ID: Ballyglass (IE_SE_G_011)	Good	At risk	N/A	N/A
Description of potential impact of scheme element on watercourse				
The potential causes of WFD status deterioration that could result from the continuation of the development, if left unmitigated, are outlined here. Operational Phase: - Accidental fuel spills from on-site machinery impacting groundwater quality. - Increase in suspended solids from sand and gravel extraction impacting groundwater quality.				

Table 8: EPA WFD Ballyglass Groundwater Body Risk of Deterioration of Status Elements

WFD Elements		Risk of Deterioration
Groundwater body and WFD ID: Ballyglass Groundwater Body (WFD ID: Ballyglass (IE_SE_G_011))		
Physio-chemical quality	Oxygenation	The Ballyglass GWB is classified as being of good status for general chemical assessments. No Risk of deterioration there has been and will be no fuel storage on site. Any leakages or spillages would be accidental only and of very limited extent (vehicle fuel tanks).
	Nutrients	No Risk of deterioration as no nutrients have been or will be used at the site.
Quantitative	Quantity - Recharge and Abstraction	No Risk of deterioration as there has been and will be no lowering of the groundwater table at the site. Extraction is carried out by dry working.



4.2 Mitigation Measures planned to achieve environmental objectives of the WFD

There has been and will be no groundwater dewatering / lowering carried out on the site. There is no discharge of waters from the site to the River Slaney. Mitigation measures implemented at the site when it was operational to reduce the significance of potential impacts to the water environment receptors are set out below.

The development has adhered to environmental best practice in the extraction industry⁵ to ensure that the development is managed in an appropriate manner and there is no risk to any surface water or groundwater bodies.

During the operation of the site following mitigation measures have been implemented to ensure that there has been and will be no risk of the deterioration of any WFD surface or groundwater bodies, either directly or indirectly. The measures comprised:

- No discharge of-site to receiving surface water; including use of a closed water management system at the washing plant;
- No lowering or drawdown of the groundwater water table;
- No fuel has been / will be stored on site. Any refuelling has been / will be undertaken by mobile tanker on an as-needed basis. Drip trays have been / will be used during re-fuelling. Lubricating oils have been / will be stored on spill pallets in the secure storage container.
- In accordance with good environmental management practice a spill kit has been / will be provided on site in the unlikely case of any accidental leaks from vehicles or machinery.
- Surface water quality monitoring results demonstrate that the development has not had any significant adverse effects on the surrounding water environment.

⁵ EPA, 2006. Environmental Management Guidelines: Environmental Management in the Extractive Industry (Non-Scheduled Minerals).



5.0 WFD Assessment Findings

This WFD Assessment has been undertaken to support the Substitute Consent application for the existing sand & gravel pit at Kilmurry Upper, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.

This report and assessment identifies the relevant WFD water bodies which have the potential to be impacted by the project, identifies if the requirements of the WFD are being met and assesses whether the project activities has and or / will:

- Cause a deterioration in WFD status of a water body; and/or
- Hinder a programme of measures (PoM) designed to bring about Good Status for a water body.

Based on the findings from the assessment undertaken here, it is considered that the existing sand & gravel pit at Kilmurry Upper, with the described mitigation measures in place, has and will:

- i) not result in a deterioration in the WFD status of the identified surface water and groundwater bodies; and
- ii) not hinder any PoM designed to bring about the Good Status of a waterbody.



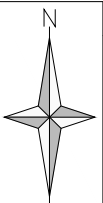
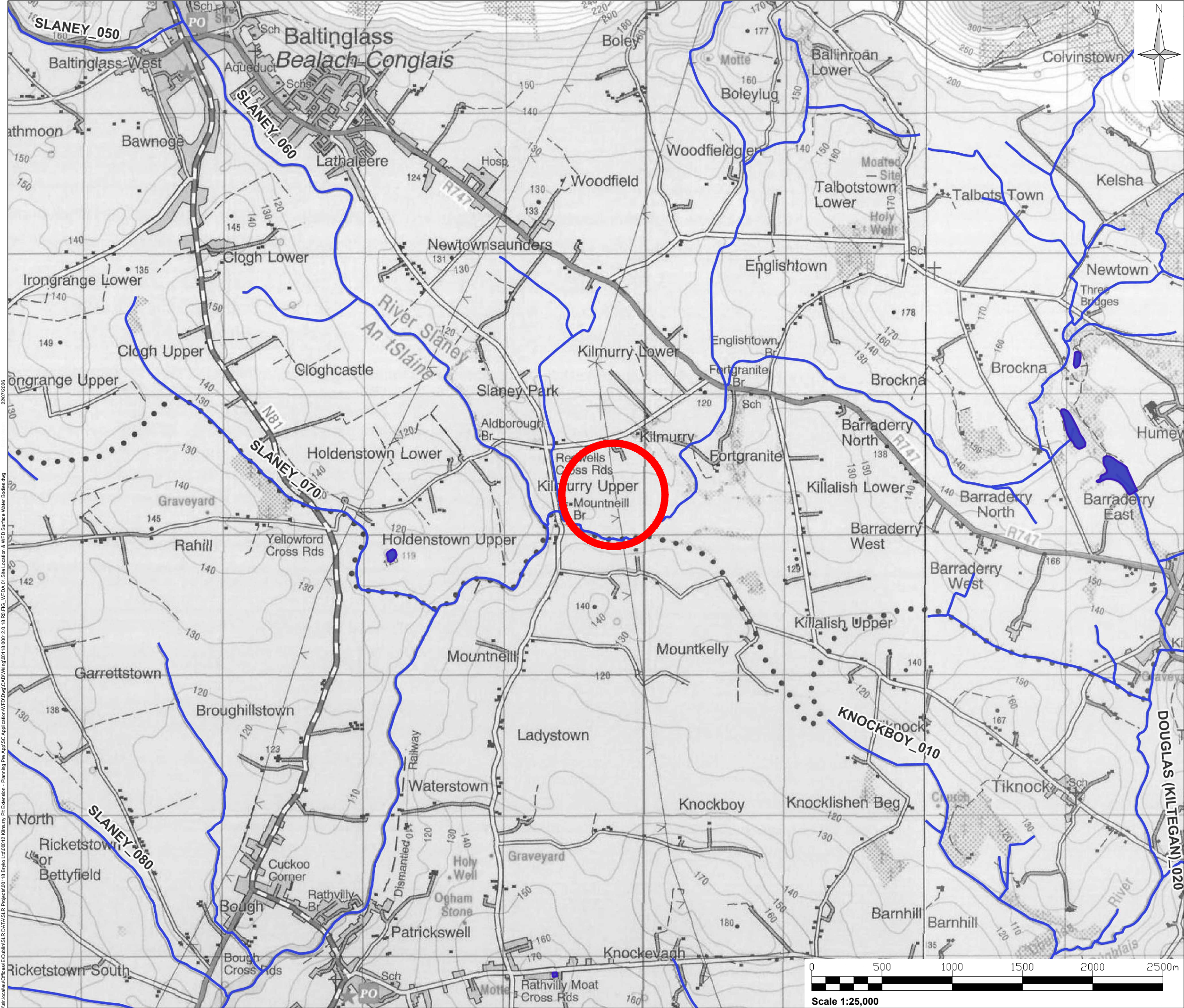
Figures

Figure WFDA-01: Site Location and EPA WFD surface water bodies

Figure WFDA-02: EPA WFD river sub-basin boundaries

Figure WFDA-03: EPA WFD groundwater bodies





Notes:

1. Extract from Ordnance Survey Map No. 55, 56, 61 & 62.

Legend:

-  SITE LOCATION
-  WFD LAKE WATER BODIES
-  WFD RIVER WATER BODIES

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth
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Drawing Status & Suitability Code

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BRYKO LTD.

Project
KILMURRY, BALTINGLASS, CO. WICKLOW
SUBSTITUTE CONSENT APPLICATION

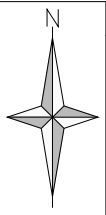
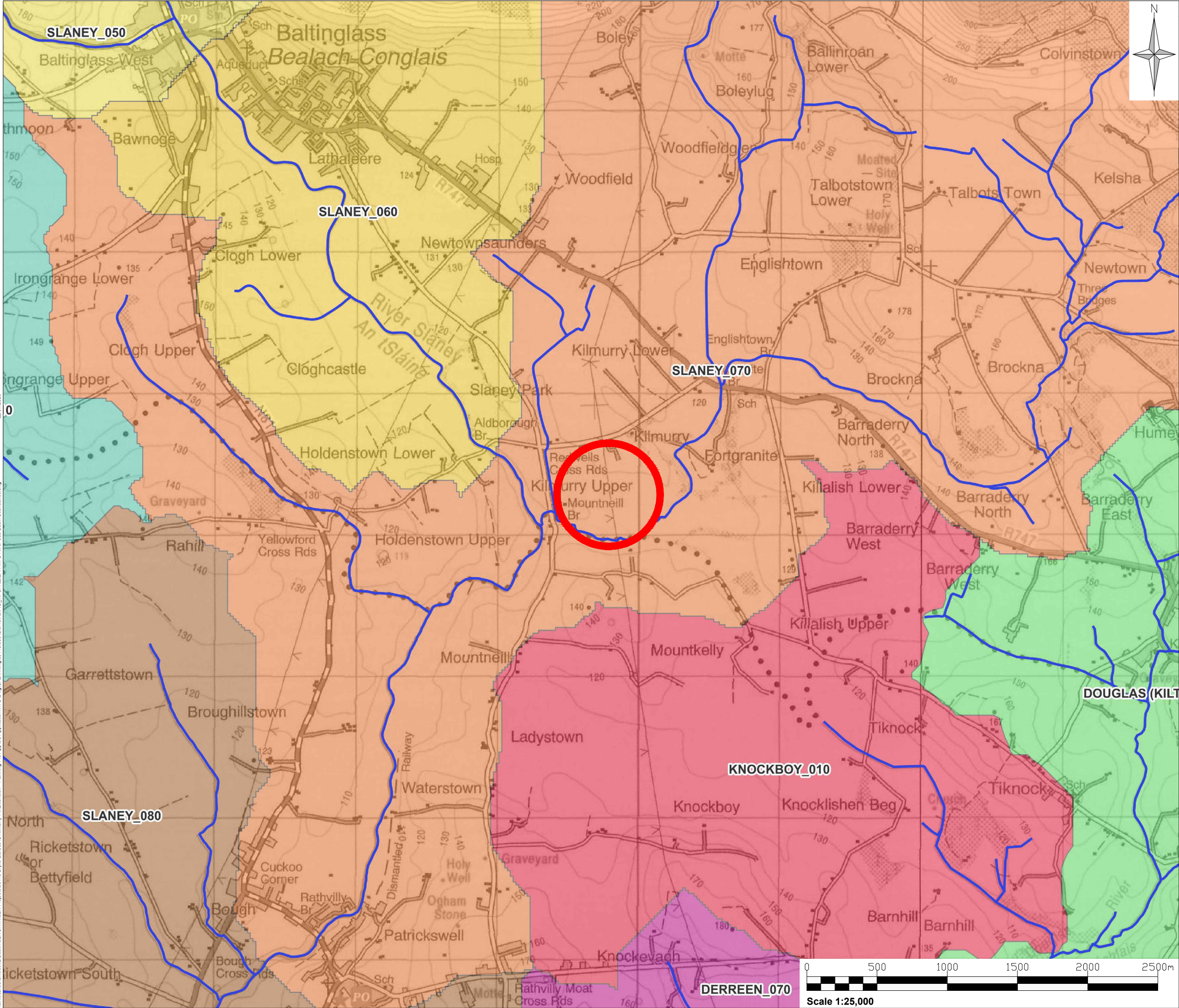
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BODIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED
DEVELOPMENT

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Date 07/26	Date 07/26	Date 07/26	Date 07/26

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FIGURE WFDA 01

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Notes:

1. Extract from Ordnance Survey Map No. 55, 56, 61 & 62.

Legend:

SITE LOCATION

WFD RIVER WATER BODIES

WFD River Sub-Basins

- DERREEN_060
- DERREEN_070
- DOUGLAS (KILTEGAN)_020
- GRANEY (LERR)_010
- KNOCKBOY_010
- SLANEY_050
- SLANEY_060
- SLANEY_070
- SLANEY_080
- SLANEY_090

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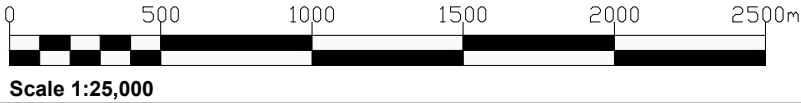
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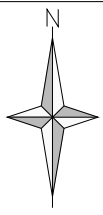
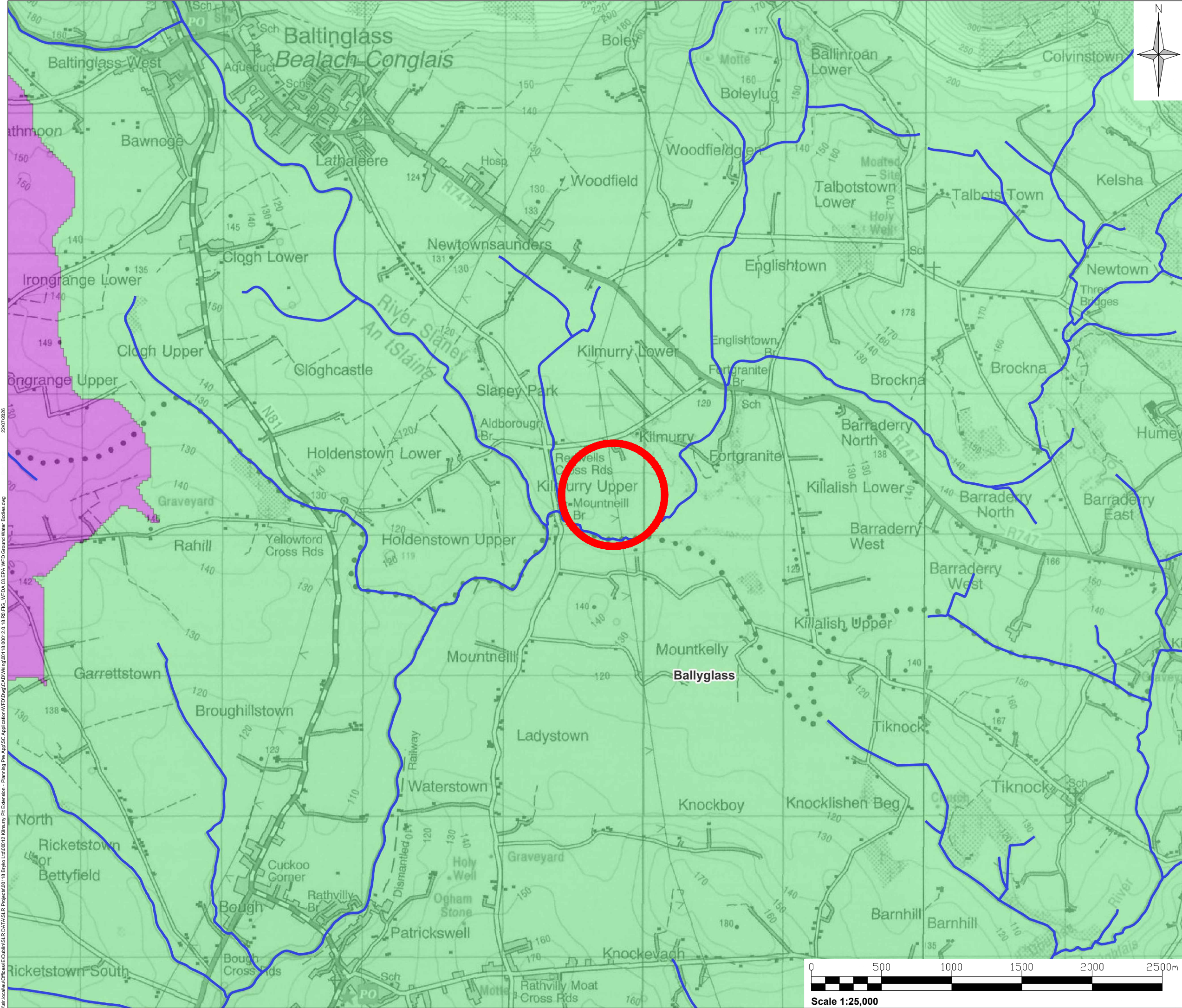
Project
KILMURRY, BALTINGLASS, CO. WICKLOW
SUBSTITUTE CONSENT APPLICATION

Drawing Title
EPA WFD RIVER SUB-BASIN BOUNDARIES IN
THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED
DEVELOPMENT

Scale 1:25,000		@ A3		SLR Project No. 00118.00012	
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Date 07/26		Date 07/26		Date 07/26	

Drawing Number FIGURE WFDA 02	Rev. 1
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Notes:

1. Extract from Ordnance Survey Map No. 55, 56, 61 & 62.

Legend:

SITE LOCATION

WFD RIVER WATER BODIES

WFD Ground water bodies

Ballyglass

New Ross

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SUBSTITUTE CONSENT APPLICATION**

Drawing Title
**EPA WFD GROUND WATER BODIES IN THE
VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

Scale 1:25,000 @ A3		SLR Project No. 00118.00012	
Designed EW	Drawn EW	Checked TP	Authorised TP
Date 07/26	Date 07/26	Date 07/26	Date 07/26

Drawing Number FIGURE WFDA 03	Rev. 1
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Appendix WFDA-A

**River Slaney Tributary Surface Water Quality Results for 2020 & 2021 (Source:
Existing Sand & Gravel Pit Environmental Monitoring Programme)**



Table 1: Existing Sand & Gravel Pit Surface water quality results for 2020

Parameter	Units	EQS Inland Surface Waters (AA)	EQS Inland Surface Waters (MAC)	SW01 (Upstream)	SW02 (Downstream)
Date				01/09/2020	01/09/2020
ALS Lab Report Sample Reference No.				22761081	22761092
Inorganics					
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	mg/l	0.065	0.14	0.0317	0.0382
BOD, unfiltered	mg/l	1.5	2.6	<1	<1
Chloride	mg/l			12.3	12.7
COD, unfiltered	mg/l			11.3	9.47
Hardness, Total as CaCO3 unfiltered	mg/l			77.9	88
Nitrate as NO3	mg/l			15.3	15.9
Organic Carbon, Total	mg/l			4.34	4.29
pH	pH Units			7.49	7.54
Sodium (Tot. Unfiltered)	mg/l			8.68	8.55

Table 2: Existing Sand & Gravel Pit Surface Water Quality Results for 2021

Parameter	Units	EQS Inland Surface Waters (AA)	EQS Inland Surface Waters (MAC)	SW01 (Upstream)	SW02 (Downstream)
Date				28/09/2021	28/09/2021
ALS Lab Report Sample Reference No.				25078648	25078660
Inorganics					
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	mg/l	0.065	0.14	<0.2	<0.2
BOD, filtered	mg/l	1.5	2.6	<1	<1
Chloride	mg/l			12.8	13.6
COD, unfiltered	mg/l			8.7	11.3
Hardness, Total as CaCO3 unfiltered	mg/l			69.1	82
Nitrate as N	mg/l			3.17	3.46
Organic Carbon, Total	mg/l			4.53	4.39
pH	pH Units			7.66	7.67
Sodium (Tot. Unfiltered)	mg/l			9.52	9.97



Appendix WFDA-B

River Slaney Surface Water Quality Results for 2025 & 2026 (Source: EPA)



Table 1: 2026 EPA WFD Water Quality Results from the water monitoring station (RS12S020950 at SLANEY_070) downstream upstream from the proposed site.

Parameter	Units	EQS Inland Surface Waters (AA)	EQS Inland Surface Waters (MAC)	26-00984	26-04194
Date				11/02/2026	15/04/2026
Inorganics					
Alkalinity-total (as CaCO3)	mg/l			91	80
Ammonia-Total (as N)	mg/l	0.065	0.14	0.03	0.01
BOD - 5 days (Total)	mg/l	1.5	2.6	2.4	2.2
Chloride	mg/l			11.5	10.1
Conductivity @25°C	µS/cm			249	208
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l			10.5	10.6
ortho-Phosphate (as P) - unspecified	mg/l	0.035	0.075	0.015	0.01
pH	pH units			7.6	7.8
Temperature	°C			9.4	10.6
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/l			107	89
Total Oxidised Nitrogen (as N)	mg/l			3	2.1

Table 2: 2025 EPA WFD Water Quality Results from the water monitoring station (RS12S020800 at SLANEY_070) upstream from the proposed site.

Parameter	Units	EQS Inland Surface Waters (AA)	EQS Inland Surface Waters (MAC)	25-01739	25-03665	25-09710	25-14836
Date				13/02/2025	01/04/2025	12/08/2025	30/10/2025
Inorganics							
Alkalinity-total (as CaCO3)	mg/l			100	104	113	87
Ammonia-Total (as N)	mg/l	0.065	0.14	0.01	0.041	0.029	0.02
BOD - 5 days (Total)	mg/l	1.5	2.6	0.5	2	1.9	1.5
Chloride	mg/l			12.7	13.4	12.9	10.9
Conductivity @25°C	µS/cm			276	302	284	237
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l			12.1	12.2	9.7	11
ortho-Phosphate (as P) - unspecified	mg/l	0.035	0.075	0.018	0.011	0.005	0.012
pH	pH units			7.6	7.8	7.8	7.3
Suspended Solids	mg/l			2	2.5	2	2
Temperature	°C			7.8	9.8	18.4	9.1
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	mg/l			124	129	124	100
Total Oxidised Nitrogen (as N)	mg/l			3.4	3.2	2.4	2.3



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