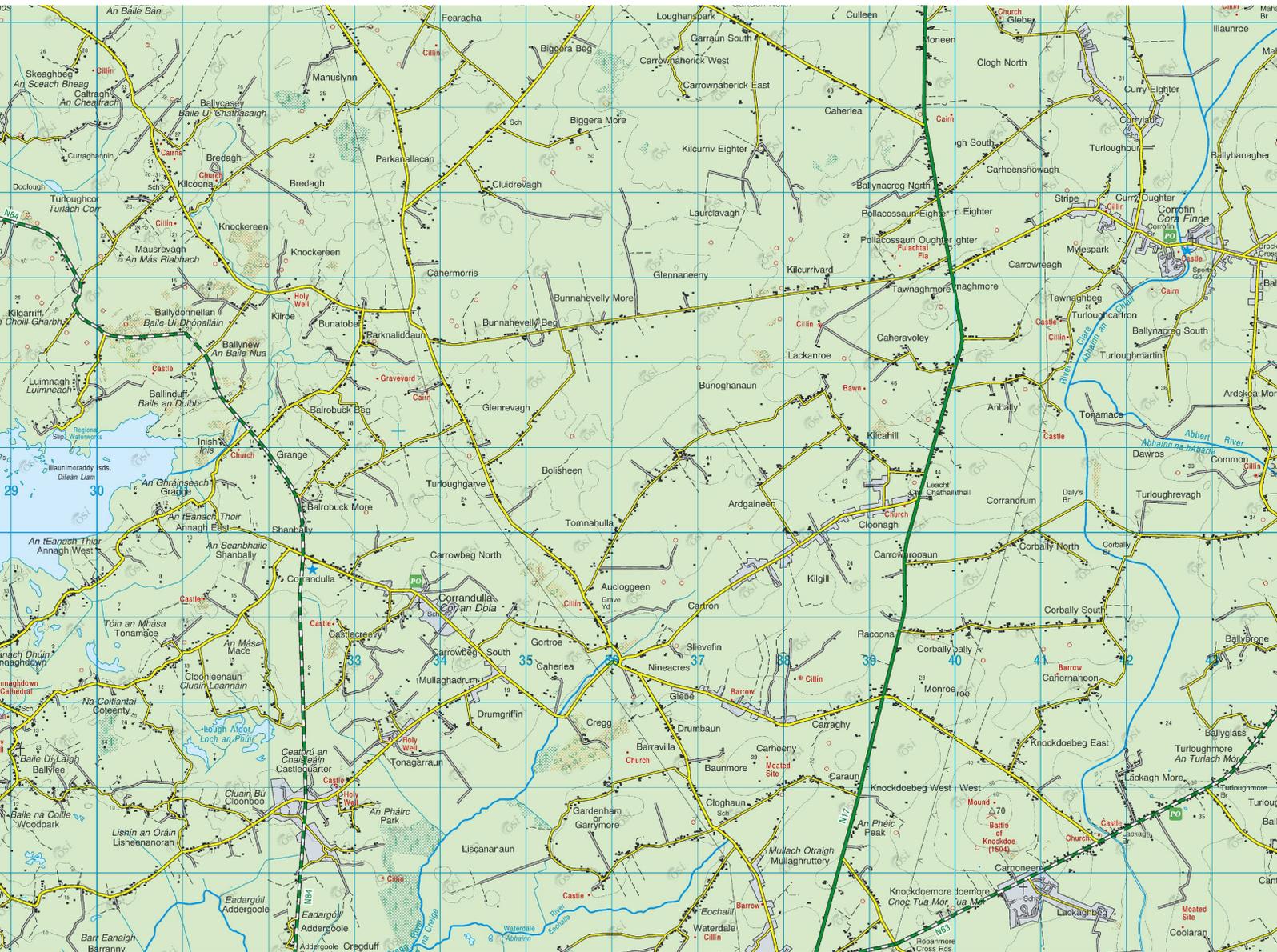


# CHAPTER 15

## MATERIAL ASSETS

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# Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Client: Harringtons Concrete and Quarries

Ref. No.: 03.24

Project: Proposed Lateral Extension to a Limestone Quarry at Ardgaheen, Claregalway, Co. Galway

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## CHAPTER 15: Material Assets

### Introduction

- 15.1 The purpose of this chapter is to evaluate the potential impact of the proposed development on Material Assets.
- 15.2 Material assets of natural origin and the existing quality of natural resources such as land, soil & geology, water, air and landscape are discussed in depth in the Chapters 7, 8, 10 and 12 of the EIAR. Material assets of human origin such as roads and traffic, archaeological /architectural heritage are discussed in Chapters 13, and 14.
- 15.3 The material assets of human origin that are included in this assessment comprise:
- Land Use.
  - Property.
  - Transport Network.
  - Recreational Facilities & Amenities.
  - Public Utilities.
- 15.4 The material assets of natural origin that are included in this assessment comprise:
- Land Resources.
  - Geological Resources.
  - Natural Resources.
  - Raw Materials & Waste.
- 15.5 The Chapter considers the effects on material assets and not the people using the assets. People along with issues and impacts are discussed in Chapter 5 (Population and Human Health).

### Professional Competence

- 15.6 Quarry Consulting undertook the impact assessment presented in this chapter on behalf of Harrington Concrete and Quarries. The lead consultant for the EIAR was Peter Kinghan (Chartered Mineral Surveyor), Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Engineering. This chapter and the associated assessment has been completed by Irene Curran who is a chartered town planning consultant (MRTPI) with over 20 years' experience. Irene's qualifications are as follows:
- BSc Environmental Science (Honours) – University of Limerick – 1997.
  - MSc Town and Country Planning (Distinction) – Queens University Belfast – 2000.
  - Dip Field Ecology - University College Cork – 2014.

### Legislative and Policy Context

#### Relevant Legislation

- 15.7 The European Union Directive 85/337/EC required that certain private and public projects which are likely to have significant resultant environmental impacts are subject to a formalised Environmental Impact Assessment prior to their consent. This Directive was subsequently

amended by the EU through three amendments: 97/11/EC, 2003/4/EC and 2009/31/EC and then codified in Directive 2011/92/EU. Subsequently, on 16 April 2014, Directive 2011/92/EU was amended by Directive 2014/52/EU. Directive 2011/92/EU, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU, will be hereafter referred to as the 'EIA Directive'.

- 15.8 Article 3 of the EIA Directive sets out the factors that should be identified, described and assessed in terms of direct and indirect significant effects of a project. Material assets are included as one of these factors. Annex IV of the EIA Directive sets down the minimum information to be supplied in an EIAR and also makes specific reference to material assets as a factor that should be described if it is likely to be significantly affected by the project.
- 15.9 The 2014/52/EU Directive was transposed into Irish law through European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018 (SI No. 296 of 2018) which amended the Planning and Development Act, 2000, and the Planning and Development Regulations, 2001.

### Relevant Policy & Guidelines

- 15.10 There is no specific Irish guidance for the assessment of material assets in the context of EIA. The 2015 EPA Advice Notes for Preparing Environmental Impact Statements defined Material Assets as "resources that are valued and that are intrinsic to specific places". The EPA Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (2022), discuss material assets as follows:

*"In Directive 2011/92/EU this factor included architectural and archaeological heritage. Directive 2014/52/EU includes those heritage aspects as components of cultural heritage. Material assets can now be taken to mean built services and infrastructure. Traffic is included because in effect traffic consumes transport infrastructure. Sealing of agricultural land and effects on mining or quarrying potential come under the factors of land and soils."*

- 15.11 The EPA Guidelines (2022) lists three broad headings under which Material Assets should be evaluated. These are set out below, with the "typical topics" associated with those headings:
- Roads & Traffic – Construction Phase, Operational Phase, Unplanned Events (i.e. Accidents).
  - Built Services – Electricity, Telecommunications, Gas, Water Supply Infrastructure, Sewerage.
  - Waste Management – Construction Waste, Operational Waste.
- 15.12 The 2017 EC Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects – Guidance on the Preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, includes a review checklist, of which 2.13 and 3.14 relate to Material Assets:
- 2.13. *Have any material assets in that area that may be affected by the Project been described? (including buildings, other structures, mineral resources, water resources).*
- 3.14. *Have the direct, primary effects on material assets and depletion of natural resources (e.g. fossil fuels, minerals) been described?*

## Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

15.13 The effects of the proposed development on the Material Assets are assessed in compliance with the EIAR Guidelines as outlined in Chapter 2 (EIA Report Methodology).

### Study Area

15.14 The site is within the Tuam Municipal District (MD). The site is situated in the Annaghdown Electoral Division (067010), though the following Electoral Divisions (EDs) fall partially within a 3km radius of the application site, these Electoral Divisions have been selected as the study area, unless stated otherwise in this chapter:

- Annaghdown ED (067010)
- Annaghdown ED (067009).
- Kilmoylan ED (067144).
- Killower ED (067130).
- Liscananaun ED (067165).

15.17 In respect of materials, the study area is defined by the regional supply of resources.

15.18 In respect of waste, the study area is defined by the existing waste infrastructure in the Connacht Ulster Waste Region.

### Sources of Information

15.15 A desk-top study of the proposed development site and the surrounding study area was in January 2023. The desktop study included consultation with publicly available environmental and planning datasets:

- Environmental Protection Agency database (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>)
- Geological Survey of Ireland database ([www.dcenr.maps.arcgis.com](http://www.dcenr.maps.arcgis.com))
- Ordnance Survey Ireland (<https://store.osi.ie/> & <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html>)
- Catchments website (<https://www.catchments.ie/maps/>)
- Galway County Council Planning database (<https://www.eplanning.ie/mayocc/searchtypes>)
- Property Registration Authority (PRA) land registry services (<https://www.landdirect.ie/>)

15.16 A site visit undertaken in July 2024 to verify the findings of the desk study and to obtain an understanding of the site and the wider study area.

### Identification and Description of Potential Effects

15.17 The characteristics of the proposed development were considered and the changes occurring as a result of aspects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed development were identified. The impact of these effects on material assets (beneficial and adverse) were consequently identified and assessed.

15.18 The criteria used to describe the predicted effects across land use, social and health considerations are adapted from Table 3.4 of the EPA Guidelines (EPA, 2022).

**Table 15.1**  
**Description of Effects**

Description of Effects		
<b>Quality of Effects</b>	Positive Effects	A change which improves the quality of the environment (for example, by increasing species diversity, or improving the reproductive capacity of an ecosystem, or by removing nuisances or improving amenities).
	Neutral Effects	No effects or effects that are imperceptible, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.
	Negative/Adverse Effects	A change which reduces the quality of the environment (for example, lessening species diversity or diminishing the reproductive capacity of an ecosystem, or damaging health or property or by causing nuisance).
<b>Extent and Context of Effects</b>	Extent	Describe the size of the area, the number of sites and the proportion of a population affected by an effect.
	Context	Describe whether the extent, duration or frequency will conform or contrast with established (baseline) conditions (is it the biggest, longest effect ever?)
<b>Probability of Effects</b>	Likely Effects	The effects that can reasonably be expected to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
	Unlikely Effects	The effects that can reasonably be expected not to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
<b>Duration &amp; Frequency</b>	Momentary Effects	Effects lasting from seconds to minutes.
	Brief Effects	Effects lasting less than a day.
	Temporary Effects	Effects lasting less than a year.
	Short-term Effects	Effects lasting one to seven years.
	Medium-term Effects	Effects lasting seven to fifteen years.
	Long-term Effects	Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years.
	Permanent Effects	Effects lasting over sixty years.
	Reversible Effects	Effects that can be undone, for example through remediation or restoration.
	Frequency of Effects	Describe how often the effect will occur (once, rarely, occasionally, frequently, constantly – or hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, annually).
<b>Direct/Indirect</b>	Direct Effects	Effects that result directly from the proposed development or project.
	Indirect Effects	Defined by the EC as ‘Impacts on the environment, which are not a direct result of the project, often produced away from (the site) or as a result of a complex pathway.’
<b>Cumulative Effects</b>	Cumulative Effects	The addition of many minor or insignificant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects

Significance of Effects

15.19 The assessment process evaluates how the proposed development impacts on baseline environmental and social factors and considers whether the effects that are associated with

positive or negative outcome for the material assets of natural and human origin. The significance of an effect is informed by the description of the effects.

15.20 Table 15.2 below provides the significance criteria that were used to determine the significance of an effect on material assets excluding materials and waste (based on Table 3.4 of the EPA Guidelines (EPA, 2022)).

**Table 15.2**  
**Significance criteria**

Description of Significance of Effects		
<b>Significance</b>	Imperceptible	An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences.
	Not Significant	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
	Slight Effects	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.
	Moderate Effects	An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.
	Significant Effects	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity, alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	Very Significant	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity, significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	Profound	An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics.

15.21 For the significance of effects associated with imported materials and waste, in addition to the EPA EIAR Guidelines (EPA 2022), the IEMA Guide to: Materials and Waste in Environmental Impact Assessment (IEMA 2020) (hereafter referred to as the IEMA Guidance) was used. Table 15.3 sets out a sensitivity value, Table 15.4 sets out a magnitude value and Table 15.5 evaluates the significance based on these values.

**Table 15.3**  
**Significance criteria – Materials (IEMA 2020)**

Value	Description
	On balance, the key materials required for construction of a development...
Very High	Are known to be insufficient in terms of production, supply and / or stock; and / or Comprise no sustainable features and benefits compared to industry-standard materials*.
High	Are forecast (through trend analysis and other information) to suffer from some potential issues regarding supply and stock; and / or Are available comprising some sustainable features and benefits compared to industry-standard materials*.
Medium	Are forecast (through trend analysis and other information) to suffer from some potential issues regarding supply and stock; and / or Are available comprising some sustainable features and benefits compared to industry-standard materials*.
Low	Are forecast (through trend analysis and other information) to be generally free from known issues regarding supply and stock; and / or

	Are available comprising a high proportion of sustainable features and benefits compared to industry-standard materials*.
Negligible	Are forecast (through trend analysis and other information) to be free from known issues regarding supply and stock; and / or  Are available comprising a very high proportion of sustainable features and benefits compared to industry-standard materials*.
*Subject to supporting evidence, sustainable features and benefits could include, for example, materials or products that: comprise reused, secondary or recycled content (including excavated and other arisings); support the drive to a circular economy; or in some other way reduce lifetime environmental impacts.	

**Table 15.4**  
**Magnitude criteria – Materials (IEMA 2020)**

Value	Description
	The assessment is made by determining whether through a development, the consumption of...
Major	...one or more materials is >10% by volume of the regional* baseline availability
Moderate	...one or more materials is between 6-10% by volume of the regional* baseline availability
Minor	...one or more materials is between 1-5% by volume of the regional* baseline availability
Negligible	...no individual material type is equal to or greater than 1% by volume of the regional* baseline availability
No change	...no materials are required
* or where justified, national.	

**Table 15.5**  
**Determining Significance – Materials (IEMA 2020)**

		Magnitude of Impact				
		No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Sensitivity (or Value) of Receptor	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Ver Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or Moderate	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Slight or Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight

## Baseline Conditions – Material Assets of Human Origin

## Land Use

- 15.22 The application site is located in the townland of Ardgaheen, Claregalway, Co. Galway, which is situated approximately 7.9km to the northeast of Claregalway. The site is approximately 12.3km southwest of Tuam and 17.2km northwest of Athenry.
- 15.23 Access to the quarry is achieved through a quarry road that extends around 200 meters linking the quarry to the local road, L6182. The L6182 road connects to the N83 National Primary route (formerly N17) approximately 1.3 kilometres east of the quarry entrance.
- 15.24 The existing limestone quarry comprises a 10.55 Ha quarry operated by Harrington Concrete and Quarries. To the south of the existing extraction area there is a small office building, weighbridge and wheelwash near the entrance to the quarry. Lands to the northwest of the office building accommodate a garage and maintenance area. Existing manufacturing activities at the quarry include an asphalt plant and concrete (readymix and blocks) plant.
- 15.25 The proposed quarry extension lands currently comprise:
- 4.35 hectares which was previously subject to rock extraction.
  - A lateral extension of the existing permitted quarry area over c.6.1 ha. area to the east and north of the existing quarry. These lands are currently in agricultural use consisting of several rectangular fields of gently sloping pasture land, enclosed by hedgerows.
- 15.26 Residences within the general area consist of a one-off rural houses, typically arranged as ribbon development along the local road network. This is particularly apparent along the L6182 to the south of the site which has a long history of this form of development evident on the Historic 6 inch and 25 inch maps. There are also examples of more dispersed dwellings and farmsteads in the vicinity of the site, including along the local road to the west and north of the site.
- 15.27 The nearest dwelling to the proposed extension is a detached house (uninhabited and within the land interest of the applicant), approximately 80m to the east, beyond which are several further dwellings located along the local road network. There are 3 properties within 200m of the application area and there approx. 23 properties within 200m of the existing quarry site and the application area – refer to Figure 5.1. There are approximately 33 detached dwellings, including farmsteads, situated within a 400-meter radius of existing quarry site and the application area.
- 15.28 Corrandrum National School is located approximately 1km from the eastern boundary of the application site at the junction of the N83 road and the L6182.

## Property

- 15.29 Harringtons Concrete and Quarries is the owner of the site on which the proposed development will be located. The quarry has been in operation since 1977 when it was granted planning permission by Galway County Council (24002). A summary of the planning history of the site is provided below:
- 24002: Permission granted for operation of a rock quarry on 22/07/1977.
  - 65913: Permission granted for retention of existing aggregate stockpiling area on 18/05/1992.

- PL7/0/888667 (65144): Permission granted on appeal for the erection of a concrete batching plant for the production of readymix concrete, concrete blocks and stock piling area on 30/11/1192.
- PL7/5/088665 (65141): Permission granted on appeal for the erection of a macadam / asphalt plant, office building and a septic tank on 30/11/1992.
- PL7/5/088652 (65041): Permission granted on appeal for the retention of stone crushing and screening plant and stock piling areas on 30/11/1992.
- QV0056/QC2193: The quarry was registered under section 261 of the Act, as amended, and the planning authority decided to impose conditions on the quarry under section 261. The quarry owner/operator appealed conditions Nos. 2 and 6 but subsequently withdrew the appeal. The total landholding area was stated as 31.8 hectares, the area extracted as 7.7 hectares and the total extraction area as 22 hectares in further information response received 21/09/05.
- QSP55: A notice issued from Galway County Planning Authority on 03/08/12 under section 261A(3)(a). It was determined that section 261A(2)(a)(i) applies and it was decided that section 261(3)(a)(i) and (ii) were fulfilled. The owner / operator was directed to apply to An Bord Pleanála for substitute consent under 177E accompanied by a remedial environmental impact assessment. The determination and decision were confirmed by the Board on review (02/05/13).
- 13/575 - On 31/05/2013, permission was granted for the construction of an aggregate storage shed with a gross floor space of 1104sqm.
- 15/342 - On 22/06/2015, permission was granted for the construction of another aggregate storage shed with a gross floor space of 800sqm.
- QD07:QD.0014: Further development of a quarry and related site works – refused by An Bord Pleanála on 17/02/2017.
- 07:SU0053: Application for Substitute Consent for existing rock quarry, extraction and processing of rock by drilling, blasting, crushing, screening and all ancillary facilities / works, screening berms and landscaping on a 4.35ha site, granted by An Bord Pleanála on 17/02/2017.
- 17/363: Withdrawn application for quarrying of lands consisting of 0.9ha located to the north of the existing quarry.
- ABP 300710 (17/1403): Permission granted on appeal in 2018 for upgrading an existing quarry entrance comprising of a new entrance gate, stone wall, signage & road markings and all associated ancillary site development works.
- ABP 300817 (17/1590): Permission granted on appeal for the construction of an aggregate storage shed with a gross floor space of 886.4sqm.
- 18/932 - On 05/07/2018, permission was granted for the extension of duration for the erection of an aggregate storage shed with a gross floor space of 1104sqm.
- 18/1149 - On 07/06/2019, a proposal for rock extraction on an area of 4.35 hectares and associated activities was refused.
- ABP307944-20 (20/651): Permission refused on appeal for rock extraction on an area of 4.35 hectares and associated activities.

- 20/1922: Incomplete application for development consisting of the alteration of the operating hours attached to the existing concrete batching plant and asphalt plant.
- 21/53: Incomplete application for development consisting of the alteration of the operating hours attached to the existing concrete batching plant and asphalt plant.
- ABP310027-21 (21169) - Permission granted on appeal on 17/01/2023 for the erection of a shed for block making machinery and varying the conditions of use for the concrete batching plant and asphalt plant. The proposed change was to alter the operational hours of the plants and associated areas. The gross floor space of the proposed works was 45sqm.
- 24/61481: for extraction of rock from an area consisting of 4.35 hectares which was previously subject to rock extraction and all associated facilities/works to a final floor level of 4 mOD. Lateral extension of the existing permitted quarry area over a greenfield area of c.6.1 ha. area to a final floor level of 4 mOD. Restoration of the application area to natural habitat after uses following completion of extraction. All related ancillary development and associated site works including processing (crushing, screening and washing) and stockpiling of materials; provision of landscaped screening berms and all other related activities. The proposed development is within an overall application area of c. 12 hectares and is for a total period of 25 years. This planning application is accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment Report). Withdrawn. 06/01/25.

### Transport Network

- 15.30 Within the semi-rural setting surrounding the application site, the road infrastructure plays a crucial role in facilitating transportation and connectivity. The network of roads consists of various types, including local roads that serve nearby communities, regional roads that connect towns and villages, and national roads that form important transportation arteries.
- 15.31 Of particular significance is the N83 road, which is situated approximately 1.3km to the east of the quarry entrance. The N83 road serves as a major thoroughfare linking the town of Tuam with Galway City. Its strategic location provides convenient access to and from the application site, allowing for efficient transportation of materials and products.
- 15.32 The L6182 local road, intersects with the N83 road 1.3km east of the site. Access from the existing quarry is provided via a gated entrance, which was recently upgraded under planning application ABP 300710 (17/1403).
- 15.33 A 200 metre paved access road, connects the site entrance with the operational areas of the site. Internally, the site operates a of haul roads which provide a dedicated pathway for vehicles involved in the quarrying operations. By effectively linking the working quarry with the application area, these internal haul roads ensure smooth and controlled movement of vehicles, optimizing the efficiency of operations.
- 15.34 Public transportation in the area is relatively limited, however Bus Eireann operates bus service no. 428 from Galway City to Tuam which runs along the N83 east of the site. The nearest train station is located in Galway City.

### Recreational Facilities & Amenities

- 15.35 County Galway has an extensive network of trails which provide a recreational resource for both visitors and locals. Much of the hiking trails are focused on the west of the County, including The Western Way and Connemara National Park. There are no designated trails within the study area.

15.36 Other recreational and community facilities and amenities are available in the towns of Claregalway (7.8km south of the site) and Tuam (12.4km north of the site). These include GAA clubs (Tuam Stars GAA Club & Claregalway Gaa Club), shops, health centre, community hall and churches.

### Public Utilities

#### *Electricity Network*

15.37 There are two 110kV 50Hz lines within the study area: Cashla – Dalton and Cashla – Cloon 110KV lines, which are situated approximately 2.8km west and 2.2km east of the site respectively. The Cloon – Headford – Tuam South – Claregalway 38KV line is situated approximately 1.3km east of the site. Overhead minor lines are present throughout the study area, serving domestic and commercial properties.

15.38 The application site benefits from a connection to the electricity grid via an overhead line.

15.39 The Carrickeeny 8MW Windfarm is located approximately 3km west of the application site. A planning application for 8 no. wind turbines and associated works is currently being considered by An Bord Plenana (PA07.319307) at Laurclavagh and adjacent townlands, approximately 2.8km north of the application site.

#### *Gas Network*

15.40 The Turlough - Ballymoneen - Cappagh South underground 650mm Gas Networks Ireland high pressure pipeline is located approximately 123m to the west of the existing quarry boundary.

#### *Water Supply*

15.41 At the existing quarry, groundwater and surface water are extracted for the purpose of enabling rock extraction below the water table. This is achieved by abstracting water from a quarry attenuation sump. The water necessary for the quarry's daily operations is utilised, while any excess water is directed to a designated wetland area located west of the site office. In this wetland area, the excess water is retained, allowing it to naturally percolate into the ground over time.

15.42 The proposed site is not located inside any mapped Public Water Supply (PWS) or National Federation Group Water Scheme (NFGWS) groundwater protection zones.

#### *Wastewater*

15.43 No wastewater collection infrastructure has been identified crossing the application. There is an existing septic tank on the application site approved under PL7/5/088665 (65141).

#### *Communications Infrastructure*

15.44 Communications infrastructure comprise local network wires, cables, poles and masts for the provision of telephone, internet, mobile phone, television and radio services. Communications infrastructure is present throughout the study area.

15.45 There is no telecommunication infrastructure within the application site. The existing quarry benefits from existing telecommunication connections.

## Baseline Conditions – Material Assets of Natural Origin

### Land Resources

15.46 Existing land resources associated with application site comprise:

- 4.35 hectares which was previously subject to rock extraction .
- 6.1 ha. area to the east and north of the existing quarry that is currently in agricultural use.

15.47 As stated above, the surrounding area comprises a mix of a mix of agriculture and residential uses, with the N83 also comprising a dominant feature in the local landscape.

15.48 The site is not located within any designated European sites, however the following designated sites are located in the vicinity of the application site:

- Lough Corrib Special Area of Conservation (SAC) with the site code: 000297, situated approximately 2.37 kilometres away.
- Lough Corrib Special Protection Area (SPA) with the site code: 004042, located approx. 6.64 kilometres from the development site.
- Galway Bay Complex Special Area of Conservation (SAC) with the site code: 000268, positioned approx. 14.28 kilometres away.

15.49 The following NHAs and pNHA's are located in the vicinity of the application site, the nearest of which is Lough Corrib pNHA, which is 6.7km west of the site:

- Lough Corrib pNHA
- Turlough Monaghan pNHA
- Turloughcor pNHA
- Lough Hacket
- Knockmaa Hill pNHA
- Belclare Turlough pNHA
- Killower Turlough pNHA
- Turlough O'Gall pNHA
- Kiltullagh Turlough pNHA

15.50 There are no national parks in the immediate vicinity of the site, the nearest section of the Burren National Park is 35 km to the south of the site while the Connemara National Park is situated over 60km from the site.

### Geological Resources

15.51 The application site and its encompassing areas predominantly feature rocks from the Carboniferous period, specifically the Visean Limestones of the Lower Carboniferous (Visean) period. As part of the proposed quarry extension, rock extraction will be conducted through the use of blasting techniques. The extracted rock will then undergo processing to produce various aggregates that will be either sold in the market or utilised for the manufacturing of concrete and asphalt products.

15.52 According to the Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) Spatial Resources, there are no geological heritage sites within 5km of the application site. The following geological heritage sites are situated within 10km of the application site:

- GY082: 5.6km north – Knockmaa – (County Geological Site (CGS), recommended for geological NHA.
- GY010: 6.4km east- Ballybanagher M17 Road Cut – CGS.
- GY093: 6.8km west – Lough Corrib - CGS, recommended for geological NHA.
- GY083: 7.6km north – Knockmaa Quarries – CGS.
- GY013: 7.6km east – Ballyglunin Cave – CGS.
- GY116: 7.7km north – Pollnhallia – CGS, recommended for geological NHA.

15.53 The GSI Aggregate Potential Mapping highlights the area as having very high potential for “crushed rock aggregate potential”.

### Natural Resources

#### Woodland

15.54 Tree cover on the application site is limited to some field boundaries.

15.55 Beyond the site, tree cover is largely associated with field boundaries and domestic properties. Woodland within the study area comprises small parcels, typically in private ownership.

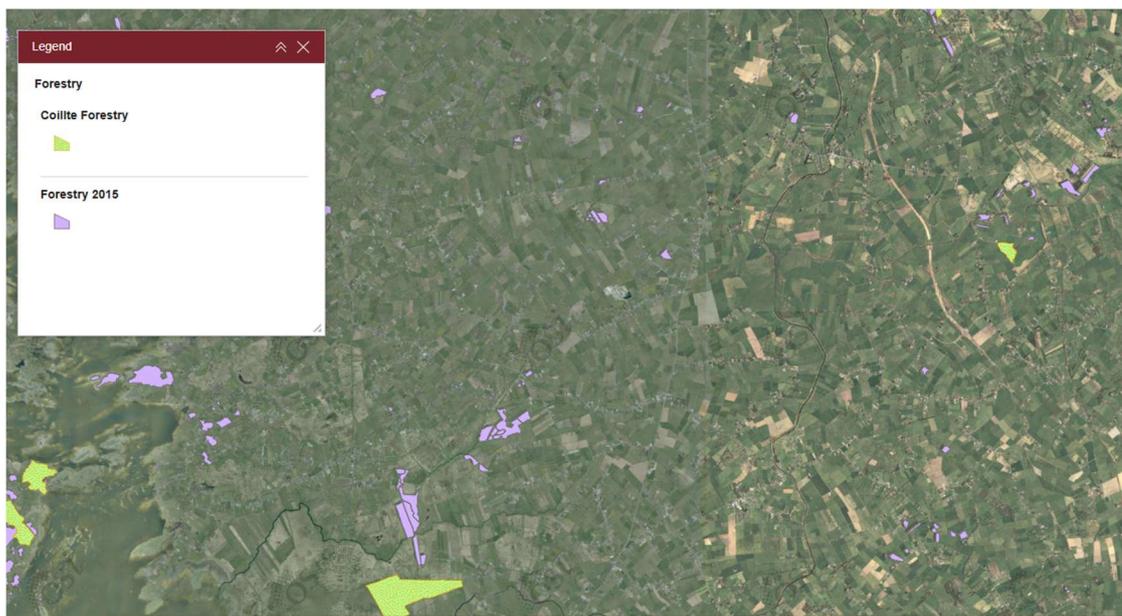


Figure 15.1: Woodland Resources in the Vicinity of the Application Site.

### Raw Materials & Waste

#### Raw Materials

15.56 The existing / historic use of the site for low intensity agriculture and rock extraction requires very low raw material volumes. Raw materials used (e.g. diesel for machinery) are typical of those uses.

Waste

15.57 The existing / historic use of the site for low intensity agriculture and rock extraction generates very low waste volumes and comprise waste types typical of those uses.

15.58 Potential waste produced and the measures used to control it are described as follows:

- Scrap metal – these materials are chiefly produced from the maintenance of the processing plants and can cause a nuisance if allowed to build up in an uncontrolled manner. A designated scrap metal area is demarcated on site and the build-up of scrap is controlled by the regular removal by licensed scrap metal dealers.
- Used Oil and Oil Filters – any waste oil/oil filters that arise from servicing of fixed or mobile plant are removed from the site by a licensed waste contractor.
- Used Batteries – similarly all used batteries are removed from site for collection and recycling by a licensed waste contractor in accordance with the Waste Management Regulations.
- Domestic Style Waste (Canteen Waste) – domestic waste generated at the offices and employee’s facility is collected by a licensed waste collection contractor.

Assessment of Potential Effects – Material Assets of Human Origin

15.59 The following assessment considers the operational and post-operational stage effects only as there will be no construction phase associated with the proposed development.

15.60 The operational phase considers effects associated with excavation of limestone from within the red-line area.

15.61 The post-operational phase considers the effects associated with decommissioning the quarry and restoring it to natural habitat uses

Land Use

Operational Phase

15.62 The proposed development comprises an extension into agricultural land to the north and east of the existing quarry. This change in use from agriculture to quarry will be notable from within the site boundaries and from a short stretch of the local road to the north of the site. This existing quarry already has a visual influence over this stretch of road.

Land-use	Quality	Negative
	Extent	6.1ha of agricultural land converted to quarry.
	Probability	Likely
	Frequency	Constant
	Duration	Long-term
	Reversibility	Reversible
	Direct/Indirect	Direct effect on landuse.
	Significance	Slight Effect: An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities. The proposed development would change the nature of the land-use, however this land has a strong visual association with the existing quarry.

Table 15.6: EPA Description of Effects – Land-use, operational phase

15.63 Following the cessation of operations, the application site will be restored, with the focus of the restoration plan being to redistribute the remaining overburden from stockpiles in selected locations around the quarry void and allow the quarry sides to revegetate naturally. The quarry void would be allowed to flood. This would result in the introduction of a variety of habitats into the site and achieve a biodiversity net gain at this site. In land-use terms, the long term effect would be the change from baseline agricultural use to more diverse habitats.

Land-use	Quality	Positive
	Extent	6.1ha of agricultural land converted to quarry.
	Probability	Likely
	Frequency	Constant
	Duration	Long-term
	Reversibility	Reversible
	Direct/Indirect	Direct effect on landuse.
	Significance	Not significant - an effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences. The use of the land would be altered, however it would remain as a post-quarried use and allowed to vegetate and the void to fill with water. This would offer significant biodiversity net gain.

Table 15.7: EPA Description of Effects – Land-use, post-operational phase

Property

Operational Phase

- 15.64 The main potential impacts on residences from the existing and proposed development would be associated with landscape and potential noise, vibration and air emissions as a result of day to day activities. A number of dwellings have been constructed in the area in recent years which illustrates that quarrying activity has not deterred people from living in the general locality of the quarry.
- 15.65 The proposed development will not result in an increase in quarry related traffic. Emissions in relation to noise, vibration and air will be below recommended guideline values at nearest dwellings.
- 15.66 It is unlikely that quarrying activity at the application site will negatively impact on the day to day running of the Corrandrum National School. Both noise and air emissions from traffic using the N83 would constitute the main source of nuisance to the school.
- 15.67 Chapters 10 and 11 provide additional information in respect of the potential effects on Air and Noise, which have the potential to undermine the residential amenity of neighbouring properties which could in turn affect property values. These chapters indicated that the associated effects of the proposed extension would not be significant.
- 15.68 The proposed development is not predicted to have any impact on the local property values as the area has a long association with quarrying and the quarry is well screened from the majority of residential properties in the area.

<b>Property</b>	<b>Quality</b>	Negative
	<b>Extent</b>	6.1ha of agricultural land converted to quarry. Total application site area 12 hectares directly affected. Potential effects on noise and atmosphere may extend beyond site boundaries. Traffic effects would affect the site access and local road network.
	<b>Probability</b>	Likely
	<b>Frequency</b>	Daily – traffic, noise & atmospheric emissions. Blasting: 1-3 days per month.
	<b>Duration</b>	Long-term
	<b>Reversibility</b>	Reversible
	<b>Direct/Indirect</b>	No direct effect on population and settlement patterns. Potential effects on noise and atmosphere may extend beyond site boundaries. Traffic effects would affect the site access and local road network.
	<b>Significance</b>	Not significant - an effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.

Table 15.8: EPA Description of Effects – Property, operational phase

*Post Operational Phase*

15.69 As stated above, the decommissioning phase comprises the restoration of the application site. The restoration proposals offer the potential for biodiversity gain at the site. The effect on property would however be neutral as the changes would not be perceptible compared to the baseline environment.

<b>Property</b>	<b>Quality</b>	Neutral
	<b>Extent</b>	Total application site area 12ha directly affected. Potential effects on noise and atmosphere may extend beyond site boundaries. Traffic effects would affect the site access and local road network.
	<b>Probability</b>	Likely
	<b>Frequency</b>	Daily – traffic, noise & atmospheric emissions. Blasting: 1-3 days per month.
	<b>Duration</b>	Short-term
	<b>Reversibility</b>	Reversible
	<b>Direct/Indirect</b>	12ha application site area directly affected. Potential effects on noise and atmosphere may extend beyond site boundaries. Traffic effects would affect the site access and local road network.
	<b>Significance</b>	Not significant - an effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.

Table 15.9: EPA Description of Effects – property, post-operational phase

Transport Network

*Operational Phase*

15.70 Chapter 13 provides a detailed assessment of the effect of the proposed development of the existing transport network and traffic volumes.

15.71 The opening of the M17 Gort to Tuam motorway in 2017 resulted in a decrease in traffic volume on the N83. The N83, which was previously the main route from Tuam to Galway City (formerly part of the N17), experienced reduced traffic after the motorway's construction.

15.72 The results of the traffic and transport assessment confirm that the development would not have a significant effect on traffic flows.

Transport	Quality	Neutral
	Extent	At site access and local road network.
	Probability	Likely
	Frequency	Daily
	Duration	Long-term
	Reversibility	Reversible
	Direct/Indirect	Direct effect on site access and local road network
	Significance	Not significant - <i>an effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.</i>

Table 15.10: EPA Description of Effects – Transport, operational phase

Post Operational Phase

15.73 Traffic associated with this stage would be minimal and predominately associated with the removal of equipment from the site.

Transport	Quality	Neutral
	Extent	At site access and local road network.
	Probability	Likely
	Frequency	Daily
	Duration	Short-term
	Reversibility	Reversible
	Direct/Indirect	Direct effect at site access and local road network..
	Significance	<i>Imperceptible: An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences.</i>

Table 15.11: EPA Description of Effects – Transport, post-operational phase

Recreational Facilities & Amenities

Operational Phase

15.74 The proposed development is not predicted to have any negative effect on recreational facilities and amenities identified above as the site is distant from the majority of those resources and the site itself is in private ownership and not used for recreational purposes. The site is not visible from any existing recreational resources and noise associated with the proposed development would not be heard from these any recreational facilities or tourist attractions.

Recreation	Quality	Negative
	Extent	Total 12ha application area directly affected. Potential effects on noise and atmosphere may extend beyond site boundaries.
	Probability	Likely
	Frequency	Daily –Noise & atmospheric emissions. Blasting: 1-3 days per month.
	Duration	Long-term

	Reversibility	Reversible
	Direct/Indirect	Total 12ha application area directly affected. Potential effects on noise and atmosphere may extend beyond site boundaries.
	Significance	Not significant - <i>an effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.</i>

Table 15.12: EPA Description of Effects – Recreation, operational phase

Post Operational Phase

15.75 Restoration of the site would similarly not have any negative effects on recreational facilities and amenities identified above as the site is distant from the majority of those resources and the site itself is in private ownership and not used for recreational purposes.

Recreation	Quality	Neutral
	Extent	No effect
	Probability	Unlikely
	Frequency	No effect
	Duration	No effect
	Reversibility	No effect
	Direct/Indirect	No effect
	Significance	Imperceptible - An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences.

Table 15.13: EPA Description of Effects – Recreation, post-operational phase

Public Utilities

Operational Phase

15.76 There is no need for the proposed development to be connected to public utilities. The existing working quarry is also unlikely to have had any significant impact on the quality or availability of public utilities in the study area. Potential effects of the proposed development on water supplies for users in the surrounding area are considered to be unlikely.

Public Utilities	Quality	Neutral
	Extent	No effect
	Probability	Unlikely
	Frequency	No effect
	Duration	No effect
	Reversibility	No effect
	Direct/Indirect	No effect
	Significance	Imperceptible

Table 15.13: EPA Description of Effects – Public Utilities, operational phase

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15.77 The restoration of the site would not have any affect on existing public utilities.

Public Utilities	Quality	Neutral
	Extent	No effect
	Probability	Unlikely
	Frequency	No effect
	Duration	No effect
	Reversibility	No effect
	Direct/Indirect	No effect
	Significance	Imperceptible

Table 15.14: EPA Description of Effects – Public Utilities, post-operational phase

## The Assessment of Potential Effects – Material Assets of Natural Origin

### Land Resources

#### Operational Phase

15.78 Chapter 6 provides a detailed assessment of the effect of the proposed development on biodiversity and Chapter 12 assesses the landscape and visual effects of the proposed development. No significant direct or indirect effects on land resources are anticipated.

15.79 The proposed development will not have any direct or indirect effects on any known cultural heritage sites, archaeological remains, or buildings of heritage significance within the application area or its surrounding area.

Land Resources	Quality	Negative
	Extent	Total 12ha application site directly affected. Potential effects associated with dust deposition may extend beyond site boundaries.
	Probability	Likely
	Frequency	Daily
	Duration	Long-term
	Reversibility	Reversible
	Direct/Indirect	Total 12ha application area directly affected. Potential effects associated with dust deposition may extend beyond site boundaries.
	Significance	Not significant - an effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.

Table 15.15: EPA Description of Effects – Land resources, operational phase

#### Post Operational Phase

15.80 See Chapter 6 and 12 above, no significant adverse direct or indirect effects on land resources are anticipated. The restoration proposals include opportunities for biodiversity net gain.

Quality	Negative
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Extent	Total 12ha application site directly affected. Potential effects associated with dust deposition may extend beyond site boundaries.
Probability	Likely
Frequency	Daily
Duration	Short-term
Reversibility	Reversible
Direct/Indirect	Total 12ha application site directly affected. Potential effects associated with dust deposition may extend beyond site boundaries.
Significance	Not significant - <i>an effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.</i>

Table 15.16: EPA Description of Effects – Land resources, post-operational phase

## Geological Resources

### Operational Phase

- 15.81 The proposed development will require the removal of topsoil and overburden which will be used on the site for construction of landscaped screening berms.
- 15.82 The operation of the quarry will require the removal of the limestone resource from the site which would be utilised for a range of purposes including as construction aggregates. The removal of the material will have a “permanent” effect on the existing limestone resource, however as this resource is presently sub-surface, the impact of the loss would not be perceptible. Nevertheless, the extracted material will be utilised in the local construction industry, benefiting both private and public sector projects and thereby making a positive contribution to the economy at the local, regional, and national levels.
- 15.83 To minimise the effect of the proposed development on soil resources, re-fuelling of equipment will take place in designated areas wherever possible. A fuel handling protocol will be put in place to minimise the risk of fuel spills and to advise on actions in the event of spillages. The potential effects on soil is “moderate”, “direct”, “permanent” with a moderate significance.
- 15.84 Given the distance between the application site and the geological heritage sites identified above, there is unlikely to be any significant effects.

Geology	Quality	Negative
	Extent	12ha extraction area directly affected as geological resource would be removed.
	Probability	Likely
	Frequency	Daily
	Duration	Permanent
	Reversibility	Irreversible
	Direct/Indirect	Direct effect on 12ha extraction area.
	Significance	<i>Moderate - An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.</i>

Table 15.17: EPA Description of Effects – Geology, operational phase

15.85 The restoration of the site would not have any affect on existing geological resources as it is proposed to flood the quarry and introduce additional planting onto the site. No further disturbance of the sub-surface geology is proposed at this phase.

Geology	Quality	Neutral
	Extent	No effect
	Probability	Unlikely
	Frequency	No effect
	Duration	No effect
	Reversibility	No effect
	Direct/Indirect	No effect
	Significance	Imperceptible

Table 15.18: EPA Description of Effects – Geology, post-operational phase

Natural Resources

Operational Phase

15.86 The proposed development requires the removal approximately 820m of native hedgerow. The potential effect of this has been evaluated in chapter 6 – Biodiversity and has concluded that as the habitat is of Local (lower) level, the effect is not significant.

Natural Resources	Quality	Negative
	Extent	6.1ha extension area, 820m of native hedgerow removed.
	Probability	Likely
	Frequency	Daily
	Duration	Long-term
	Reversibility	Reversible
	Direct/Indirect	Direct effect on 6.1ha extension area, 820m of hedgerow removed.
	Significance	Not significant - <i>an effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences</i>

Table 15.19: EPA Description of Effects – Natural Resources, Construction phase

Post Operational Phase

15.87 The restoration of the site offers potential for biodiversity net gain. The effect of this would therefore be “positive” and “long-term” and the significance will be “not significant”.

Natural Resources	Quality	Neutral
	Extent	Total 12ha application site
	Probability	Likely
	Frequency	No effect
	Duration	Long-term
	Reversibility	Reversible
	Direct/Indirect	Direct effect 12ha application site
	Significance	Imperceptible

Table 15.20: EPA Description of Effects – Natural Resources, post-operational phase

Operational Phase

15.88 Waste volumes associated with the Operational Phase of the proposed development are anticipated to be very low and significantly less than 0.1% of the available landfill capacity of the Connaught and Ulster Region. There are existing waste management arrangements in place in relation to general waste, ancillary generation of operational waste (e.g. batteries, tyres, waste oil). These arrangements will remain in place for the duration of the operational stage. The effect of this is anticipated to be “negative” and “permanent” and the significance is likely to be “slight”.

Waste	Quality	Negative
	Extent	County
	Probability	Likely
	Frequency	Daily
	Duration	Long-term
	Reversibility	Irreversible
	Direct/Indirect	Direct effect on capacity of landfill sites
	Significance	Imperceptible (EPA) Neutral (IEMA 2020)

Table 15.21: EPA Description of Effects – Raw Materials- operational phase

15.89 Materials such as lubrication oils and fuel oil, will be required during the Operational Phase of the proposed development. The anticipated volumes used on site are predicted to be significantly less than 1% by volume of the regional baseline availability.

15.90 The proposed development will result in the extraction of limestone which is a valuable raw material for the construction industry.

Raw Materials	Quality	Positive
	Extent	County
	Probability	Likely
	Frequency	Daily
	Duration	Long-term
	Reversibility	Irreversible
	Direct/Indirect	Direct effect on supply of limestone aggregates
	Significance	Neutral (IEMA 2020)

Table 15.22: EPA Description of Effects – Raw Materials, operational phase

Post Operational Phase

15.91 The restoration of the proposed development will require minimal raw materials and would generate minimal waste streams. Fertiliser will be utilised during the re-planting process, however the volumes will be carefully managed to ensure that excessive amounts are not utilised. No other raw materials or waste will be used or generated during the restoration process.

Waste & Raw Materials	Quality	Negative
	Extent	County
	Probability	Likely
	Frequency	Daily
	Duration	Short-term
	Reversibility	Irreversible
	Direct/Indirect	Direct effect on capacity of landfill sites & supply of limestone aggregates.
	Significance	Neutral (IEMA 2020)

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Table 15.34: EPA Description of Effects – Waste & Raw Materials, post-operational phase

### Cumulative Effects / Synergistic Effects

15.92 In the assessment of cumulative effects other permitted and proposed developments in the surrounding area have been considered where they have the potential to generate cumulative effects with the proposed development. Chapter 2 sets out the methodology for identifying those developments which have the potential to cause cumulative effects. It excluded developments that were already constructed as these are already assessed as part of the baseline. Also excluded were small scale developments that would not have the potential to cause cumulative effects.

15.93 The following online resources, datasets and databases were consulted in order to identify other projects located within the study area:

- Local Authority Planning Search:
  - 2560052: for the proposed development within County Galway will comprise: •the replacement (“restringing”) of the existing OHL circuit conductor wires with a new higher capacity conductor; •Replace tower in situ at 1no. location;•Retain towers at 3no. locations including foundation strengthening with bar member replacement at 2 locations;•Replace polesets at 15no. locations;•the replacement of insulating and ancillary hardware at structures;•all associated temporary site development works to gain access. Granted (Conditional) 13/03/2025
- An Coimisiún Pleanála:
  - 319307: SID: Proposed no 8 wind turbines and associated works.
- EIA Portal:
  - No additional EIA developments identified within the study area.
- Environmental Protection Agency:
  - W193/89 Section 4 Discharge – Michale Hayden, Carrowbeg, Corandulla, Galway (Nursing Home).
  - W354/02: Section 4 Discharge Section 4 Discharge - HNM Property development: Gort na Carraig, Corrandulla, Galway
- DAFM: Forestry Plans and Projects:
  - CN87075: 1.36ha broadleaf, planted, Corrandrum, Galway

## Cumulative Effects – Material Assets of Human Origin

### Land Use

15.94 There are no potential cumulative effects of the proposed development with other developments on property. The ownership of the above developments would not be affected by the proposed development.

### Property

15.95 There are no additional cumulative effects of the proposed development with other developments on property. The ownership of each of the above respective developments would not be affected by the proposed development.

### Transport Network

15.96 There are no additional cumulative effects of the proposed development with other developments on transport network.

### Recreation & Amenity

15.97 No significant adverse cumulative effects on recreation and amenity are anticipated due to the operation of the above development as it comprises an existing operation.

### Public Utilities

15.98 No significant cumulative effects on public utilities are anticipated due to the operation of the above development.

## Cumulative Effects – Material Assets of Natural Origin

### Land Resources

15.99 See Chapter 6 and 12 above, no significant adverse cumulative effects on land resources are anticipated.

### Geological Resources

15.100 No additional significant adverse cumulative effect on geological resources are anticipated.

### Natural Resources

15.101 Each of the above sites has been assessed in terms of their potential effects on ecological and landscape resources and have been determined as acceptable. No potential cumulative effects with the proposed development are anticipated.

### Raw Materials & Waste

15.102 The proposed development offers potential material supply for groundworks associated with other small developments in the area. No other potential cumulative effects have been identified.

15.103 Waste volumes associated with the above development are not likely to be substantial and therefore no potential cumulative effects are anticipated.

## Transboundary Impacts

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

## Interaction with Other Impacts

15.105 It is not anticipated that the effects of the proposed development on material assets would interact significantly with other impacts.

## Do Nothing Scenario

15.106 Under a do-nothing scenario, Harringtons Concrete and Quarries would not develop the site and it would remain in low intensity agricultural use, with the underlying geology left intact.

15.107 As the site is situated immediately adjoining an existing operational quarry, the existing quarry would continue to operate and the site would continue to have a strong visual association with it.

15.108 There is a continued need for limestone quarries in Ireland to support the country's infrastructure development, construction projects, and economic growth. Limestone quarries provide essential raw materials for the production of aggregates, concrete, and other construction materials, playing a vital role in meeting the demands of a growing population and ensuring sustainable development in line with Ireland's long-term goals and objectives outlined in Project Ireland 2040.

15.109 The application site is situated in a part of County Galway that is relatively free from constraints such as nature conservation designations, in addition it is located relatively near to a number of urban centres and sources of demand. The do-nothing scenario could result in pressure for alternative, less suitable locations being proposed for quarries to address this short-fall in supply.

## Mitigation Measures

15.110 Reference should be made to the following chapters of this EIAR for detailed mitigation measures to address the potential pathways for effects on material assets of human origin:

Chapter 5: Population and Human Health.

Chapter 13: Traffic.

Chapter 14: Cultural Heritage.

15.111 Reference should be made to the following chapters of this EIAR for detailed mitigation measures to address the potential pathways for effects on material assets of natural origin:

Chapter 7: Land, Soils and Geology.

Chapter 8: Water.

Chapter 10: Air Quality.

Chapter 11: Noise.

Chapter 12: Landscape.

15.112 The following waste management procedure should be extended to include waste generated at the application site:

- A. Categorise waste according to type - hazardous/non-hazardous, recyclable, non-recyclable, compostable.
- B. Store waste appropriately - waste should be stored and labelled according to categories set out above. All waste containers should be stored on an impermeable surface and protected from the risk of accidental leaks.
- C. Transport & Disposal: An appropriately licenced and trained operator should be responsible for the transport and disposal of all waste generated at the site. If hazardous waste is being disposed off, a hazardous waste Identification number must be assigned.
- D. Plan for emergencies: Maintain spill and appropriate emergency response equipment in an accessible area.
- E. Training: All employees and contractors should be trained in the waste management procedure, including the plan for emergencies.
- F. Keep records: Records should be kept to ensure that waste is stored, transported and disposed of according to the procedures set out in the waste management plan.

## Residual Impact Assessment

### *Operational Stage Impacts*

15.113 Following the implementation of mitigation measures identified above and in other chapters of this report, no residual impacts on material assets are anticipated in the operational phase of the development.

### *Post-Operational Stage Impacts*

15.114 Following the implementation of mitigation measures identified above and in other chapters of this report, no residual impacts on material assets are anticipated in the post-operational phase of the development.

## Monitoring

Monitoring is not proposed in relation to material assets.

## Difficulties Encountered

No significant difficulties were encountered.

## References

Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects. Guidance on the Preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (European Commission 2017).

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (hereafter referred to as the EPA Guidelines) (EPA 2022).

Implementation Of Directive 2001/42 On The Assessment Of The Effects Of Certain Plans And Programmes On The Environment

[http://www.failteireland.ie/FailteIreland/media/WebsiteStructure/Documents/3\\_Research\\_Insights/Key-Tourism-Facts-2018.pdf?ext=.pdf](http://www.failteireland.ie/FailteIreland/media/WebsiteStructure/Documents/3_Research_Insights/Key-Tourism-Facts-2018.pdf?ext=.pdf)

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<https://www.failteireland.ie/Research-Insights/Activities/visitor-numbers-to-attractions-dashboard.aspx>

IEMA Guide to: Materials and Waste in Environmental Impact Assessment (IEMA 2020)

Environmental Protection Agency database (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>)

Geological Survey of Ireland database ([www.dcenr.maps.arcgis.com](http://www.dcenr.maps.arcgis.com))

Ordnance Survey Ireland (<https://store.osi.ie/> & <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html>)

Catchments website (<https://www.catchments.ie/maps/>)

Galway County Council Planning database (<https://www.eplanning.ie/galwaycc/searchtypes>)

Property Registration Authority (PRA) land registry services (<https://www.landdirect.ie/>)