RECEIVED: 29/01/2026

Contents

INTRODUCTION 1
Scope of Work / EIA Scoping 1
Consultations / Consultees 2
Contributors / Author(s) 2
Limitations / Difficulties Encountered 2

REGULATORY BACKGROUND 3
Guidelines and Technical Standards 3
Legislation 3
Planning Policy and Development Control 3
Significant Risks 3

RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT 4
Site Context 4
Study Area 4
Baseline Study Methodology 4
Sources of Information 5
Infrastructure 5
Settlements and Housing 9
Local Enterprise 9
Waste Management 9
Existing Land Use 10
Property Receptors 10

IMPACT ASSESSMENT 11
Evaluation Methodology 11
Infrastructure 11
Waste 12
Property Receptors 13
Future Land Uses 13
Unplanned Events 13
Cumulative / Synergistic Impacts 14
Transboundary Impacts 14
Interaction with Other Impacts 15
'Do-nothing Scenario' 15

RECEIVED: 29/01/2026

MITIGATION MEASURES 15
Construction and Operational Stage Impacts 15
Post-Operational Stage Impacts 15
RESIDUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 15
Construction and Operational Stage 15
Post – Operational Stage 15
MONITORING 16
FIGURES 17
Figure 11-1: Receptor Location and Material Assets Map 17

RECEIVED: 20260126

Introduction

11.1 This chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report addresses the potential effects of a proposed extension at an existing sand and gravel pit on material assets. The existing pit is established at Ballymacoonoge and Glentire townlands, Ballaghkeen, Co. Wexford and operates under planning permission ref. 20191259, due to expire in 2030.

11.2 The proposed development being applied for under this planning application is shown in plan on EIAR **Figure 2-2**, and in cross section on EIAR **Figure 2-3**, and will consist of:

- Continued use of the existing sand & gravel pit for completion of extraction and restoration (c. 4 hectares) under planning permission ref. 20191259);
- Extension to the existing sand & gravel pit over an extraction area of c. 11 hectares;
- Extraction to final level two metres above the groundwater table;
- Screening berms and operational landscaping;
- Continued processing of sand & gravel using permitted mobile screening plant located on the pit floor;
- Continuance of use of the existing permitted access and internal access road to / from the R744 regional road;
- Continuance of use of existing permitted ancillary facilities: Office, portaloo, storage container, wheelwash and fuel storage;
- Phased and final restoration of the lands to agricultural use;
- Proposed duration c. 18 years plus 2 years for final restoration, total permission duration of 20 years;
- Within an overall planning application area of c. 23.2 hectares.

11.3 The application site traverses the three townlands of Glentire, Ballymacoonoge and Ballynamonabeg, Co. Wexford. The application site is located c. 1 km southeast of the village of Ballaghkeen., refer to EIAR **Figure 1-1**. The pit is accessed from the R744 regional road that runs to the west of Gabys Cross Road.

11.4 The land interest and application areas are shown on EIAR **Figure 1-2** and **Figure 1-3** of this EIAR.

11.5 The proposed development will use the existing permitted and operational access to the existing sand and gravel pit on the regional road R744 to the north of the application site. There is no other vehicular access proposed to the application site.

11.6 Further details on the proposed development are provided in Chapter 2 of this EIAR.

Scope of Work / EIA Scoping

11.7 Article 3(1) of the amended EIAR Directive provides the revised headings by which an EIAR is to be written. According to the EPA Advice Notes on Current Practice (EPA 2003):

> *"Resources that are valued and that are intrinsic to specific places are called 'material assets'. They may be of either human or natural origin and the value may arise for either economic or cultural reasons".*

RECEIVED 29/01/2026

11.8 Under Schedule 6 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended), material assets are taken to refer to architectural and archaeological heritage, and cultural heritage.

11.9 The more recently published EPA guidelines in relation to the preparation of EIAR[1] note the following in respect of material assets:

> *"Material assets can now be taken to mean built services and infrastructure. Traffic is included because in effect traffic consumes roads infrastructure."*

11.10 The specific headings in the guidelines in relation to material assets refer to built services, roads and traffic and waste management. Chapter 14 of this EIAR address transport and traffic aspects while Chapter 12 addresses architectural heritage, archaeological heritage and cultural heritage separately to this Chapter.

11.11 This material assets impact assessment comprises the consideration of existing resources pertinent to the proposed development and the application site that are not addressed elsewhere in this EIAR and the likely development impacts on those resources. On this basis, this Chapter addresses built services and waste management. Built services are understood to refer to electricity, telecommunications, gas, water supply infrastructure and sewerage.

Consultations / Consultees

11.12 Utility Infrastructure maps were requested and received from ESB Networks, Uisce Éireann, Eir and Gas Networks Ireland.

Contributors / Author(s)

11.13 This chapter of the EIAR was prepared by:

- Niamh Doyle - an EIA co-ordinator with SLR Consulting Ireland. Niamh has a BSc in Zoology (2019), a MSc in Environmental Science (2021) and 2 years of experience in the preparation of EIARs for a wide range of projects, including quarries, transport upgrades and sustainable housing developments.

- Lynn Hassett - an EIA co-ordinator with a BSc in Applied Ecology (2000) and a MSc in Environmental Impact Assessment (2001). She has over 16 years of experience of EIA across the not-for-profit, public and private sectors in the UK and Ireland. She has worked on both the review of EIA on behalf of planning authorities assessing applications and in the production of them to support planning applications being lodged. She is a Practitioner member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, which she is a member of since 2001. She is also a Full Member of the Institution of Environmental Sciences, which she joined in 2023.

Limitations / Difficulties Encountered

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

[1] Environmental Protection Agency, Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (2022).

Regulatory Background

RECEIVED: 29/01/2026

Guidelines and Technical Standards

11.15 This chapter of the EIAR has been prepared on the basis of the EPA Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (2022).

11.16 There are no technical standards relevant to this chapter of the EIAR.

Legislation

11.17 There is no specific legislation relevant to this Chapter of the EIAR. However, the information provided within this Chapter is informed by:

- Section 37D and 171A of Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended);
- Article 94 and Schedule 6 of Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended); and
- European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018.

Planning Policy and Development Control

11.18 This Chapter of the EIAR is informed by the National Planning Framework First Revision (NPF)[2] and the Wexford County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (WCDP).

11.19 Section 6.7.6.5 of Volume 1 of the WCDP relates to aggregate resources and the extractive industry and Policies ED116 and ED120 seek to ensure that adequate consideration is given to amenities and public infrastructure.

Specifically, ED120 seeks

> *"To ensure that an effective buffer is provided for between proposed quarry operations and adjoining dwellings, landholdings, water courses, built and natural heritage (including archaeology), roads and other public infrastructure."*

11.20 Elsewhere, Chapter 9 of Volume 1 of the WCDP contains numerous policies and objectives regarding the provision and safeguarding of other service infrastructure such as Water related (Sections 9.5 and 9.6), Waste Management Infrastructure (Section 9.7), Telecommunications and Information and Communications Technology (Section 9.10), Power Transmission (Section 9.12) and Gas Network (Section 9.13).

Significant Risks

11.21 The proposed development is a relatively conventional project providing for the extraction of sand and gravel using established industry methods. Extraction has previously been carried out at the site, and there is a history of excavation at the site since c. 2009.

11.22 The nature and extent of the works involved do not present any risk of a major accident or disaster which would give rise to uncontrolled emissions of dangerous substances to air, land or water which could, in turn, give rise to significant adverse impacts on material assets in the surrounding local area.

[2] Project Ireland 2040: National Planning Framework First Revision (issued April 2025)

RECEIVED: 29/01/2026

Receiving Environment

Site Context

11.23 A previous sand and gravel pit was operated and is now restored at Glentire townland, Ballaghkeen from 2009 under planning permission ref. 20081474 (ABP Ref. PL26.233218). It was located to the immediate north of the existing sand and gravel pit along the access route.

11.24 The existing pit operation straddles the Ballymacoonoge and Glentire townlands, Ballaghkeen, Co. Wexford. The existing pit has been operational since 2020 under planning permission ref. 20191259. The planning application was submitted in September 2019 for development consisting of extraction and processing of sand and gravel within an extraction area of 5.7 hectares to a level of c. 60mOD, a mobile screening plant, a portakabin office and portaloo, a storage container, continuance of use of the existing access and internal road (to/from the R744 regional road), restoration of the lands to agricultural use and all ancillary site works. This permission was granted in February 2020 subject to 20 conditions.

11.25 The application site spans across Ballynamonabeg, Ballymacoonoge and Glentire townlands, Ballaghkeen, Co. Wexford. The newly proposed extraction extension area is located wholly within the Ballynamonabeg townland and consists of agricultural land. The ancillary pit infrastructure, such as site office and processing facilities, is located in centrally to the existing pit.

11.26 A large portion of the western extraction extension area boundary borders the existing sand and gravel pit, with the remaining portion abutting existing agricultural lands. The northern application site boundary also borders agricultural lands. The eastern boundary runs along the L6033 local road with a residential property located along the periphery. The southern boundary runs along the L20411 local road. Both roads separate the application site from further agricultural lands. Residences lie to the north, east, south and west of the proposed extraction extension area.

11.27 The character of the wider area is predominantly agricultural. Small rural settlements and isolated farmsteads are scattered along the local road network. The regional R744 route is a dominant feature to the north of the application site.

11.28 There are few residences in the immediate vicinity of the site, with the residential pattern comprising isolated farm dwellings along the local roads. The closest properties are located immediately adjacent to the application site and were given a 100 m buffer zone. There are c. 30 properties within 250 m of the application site. In total there are c. 240 residential properties within a 1 km radius of the application site. These are shown in **Figure 11-1**.

Study Area

11.29 For the purposes of this assessment, the study area principally comprises the application site and its immediate surrounds to within a 1 km radius. The study area was selected to ensure that all built service infrastructure within the surrounding area of the application site was identified and to ensure that any associated structures or inter-reliance in the immediate surrounding area were considered if appropriate.

Baseline Study Methodology

11.30 The baseline study in respect of Material Assets comprised a desk-top review of online and published resources, information provided by the Applicant and information contained in the

other chapters of this EIAR. Ordnance Survey maps and aerial photography of the local area were also examined.

RECEIVED: 29/01/2026

Sources of Information

11.31 All baseline information which was not contained within other chapters of this EIAR was obtained from the following resources:

- Myplan.ie (www.myplan.ie);
- Environmental Protection Agency Maps (https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/);
- Wexford County Development Plan 2022-2028;
- OSi Maps;
- Aerial photography;
- Open Streetmaps (www.openstreetmaps.org); and
- Information on infrastructure supplied by utility providers as identified in this chapter.

Infrastructure

Roads

11.32 The road infrastructure surrounding the application site is largely comprised of the regional and local road network. The M11, to the west, can be accessed in approximately 15 minutes' drive time via the R744 road.

11.33 The proposed development will use the existing permitted access to the existing sand and gravel pit. This access is located along the northern site boundary and connects to the R744 regional road.

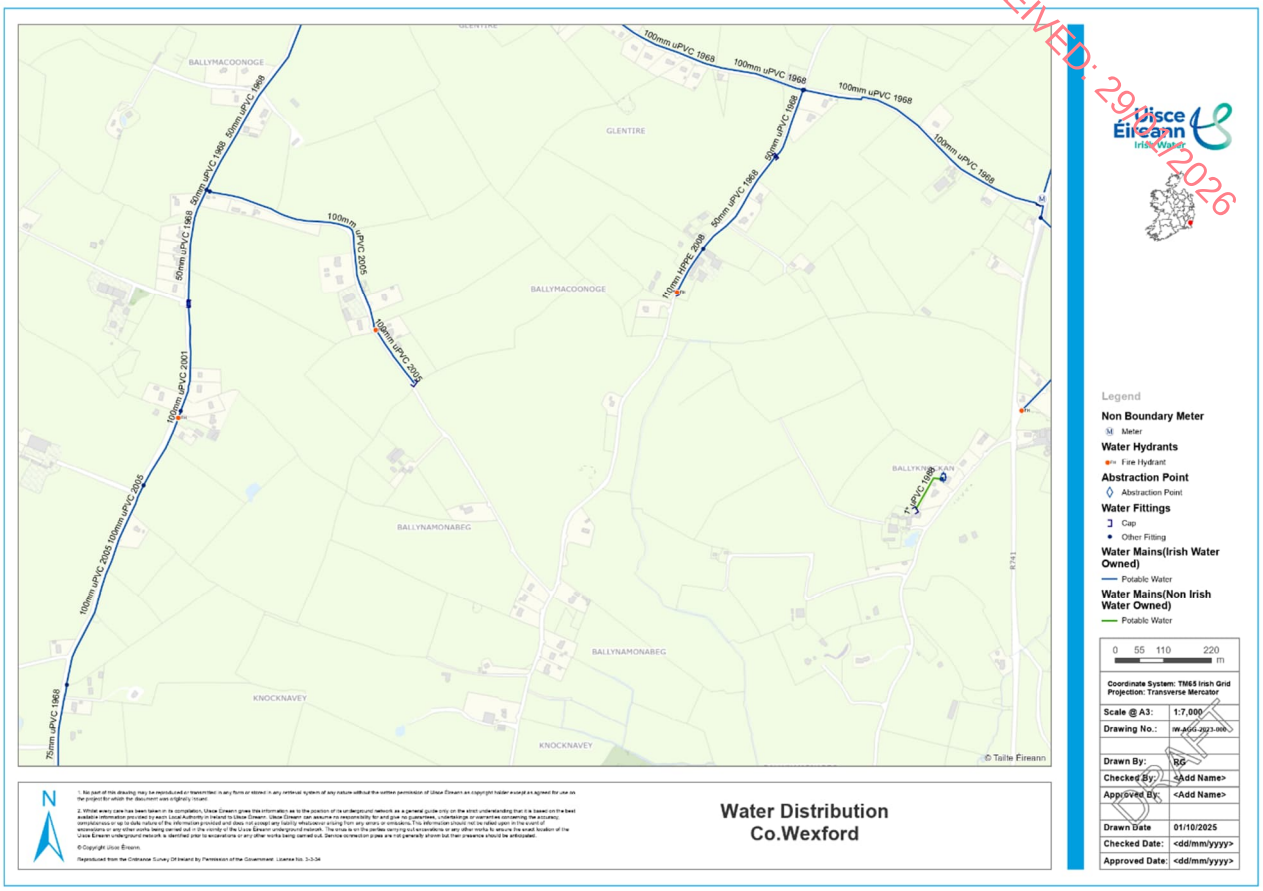
11.34 The access route is a two-way single carriageway running in a north-southwest direction between the R744 and the site. It is approximately 6 m wide with no existing footways or public lighting on either side of the road.

Water Supply and Management

11.35 It is understood from consultation with Uisce Éireann that there are water mains supplies located to the north and east of the access route and to the west of the proposed extension area, see **Plate 11-1** below and **Figure 11-1**.

Plate 11-1 Uisce Éireann Water Mains Infrastructure

RECEIVED: 29/01/2026



11.36 The existing pit is not connected to the water mains and drinking water is supplied by means of bottled water.

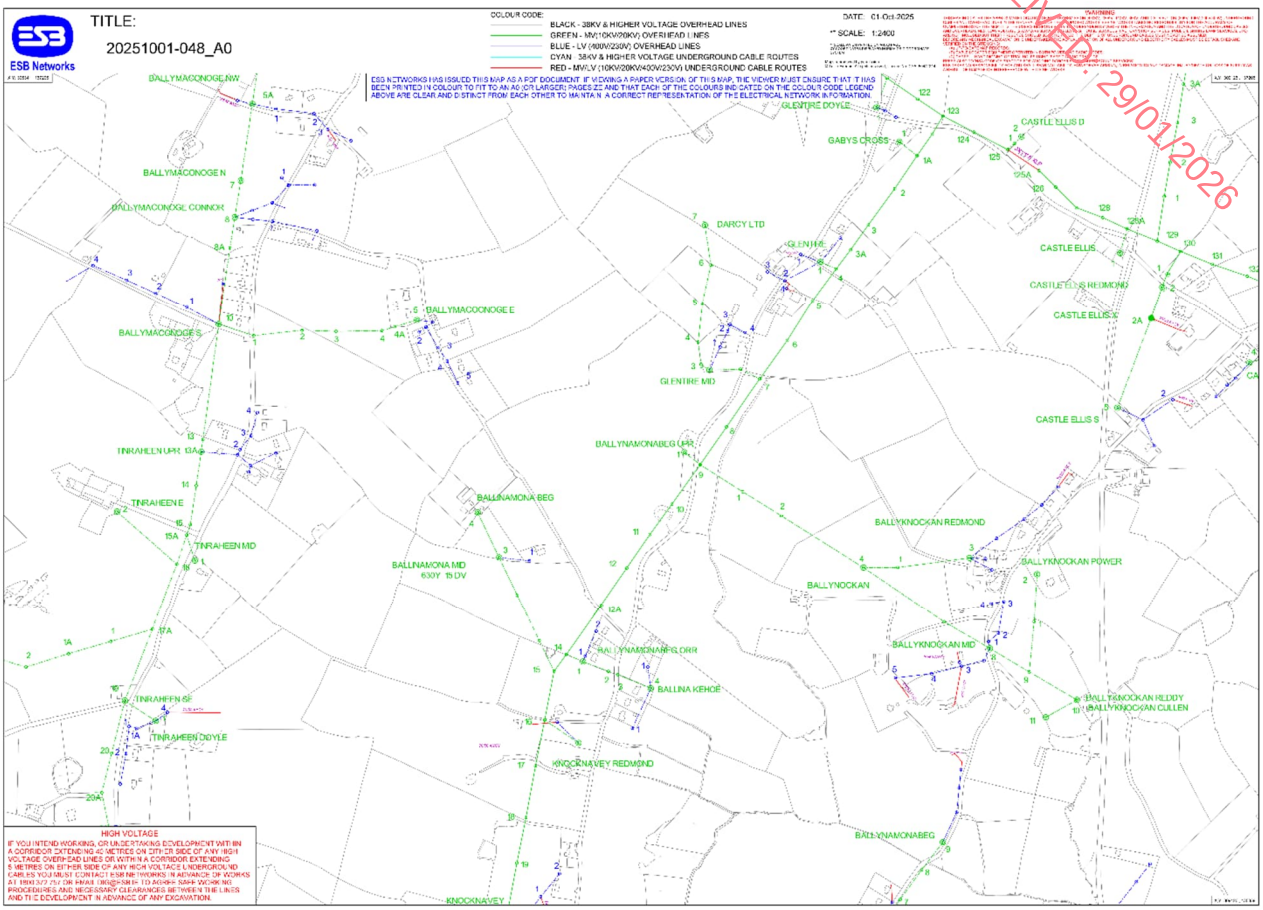
11.37 Site drainage for surface water run-off at the existing and proposed development is / will continue to be through natural infiltration (refer to EIAR Chapter 7 – Water). There is no discharge of water from the site to surface watercourses in the area.

Utilities

11.38 Following a request to ESB Networks for information on the electrical supply network in the local area of the quarry, a map was received in October 2025. See **Plate 11-2** below and **Figure 11-1**.

Plate 11-2 ESB Infrastructure around the Application Site

RECEIVED 29/01/2026



11.39 The map shows a network of medium voltage 10KV/20KV overhead line running over a portion of the site to the southeast and along a portion of the northeastern boundary of the application site which connects to the existing site access point.

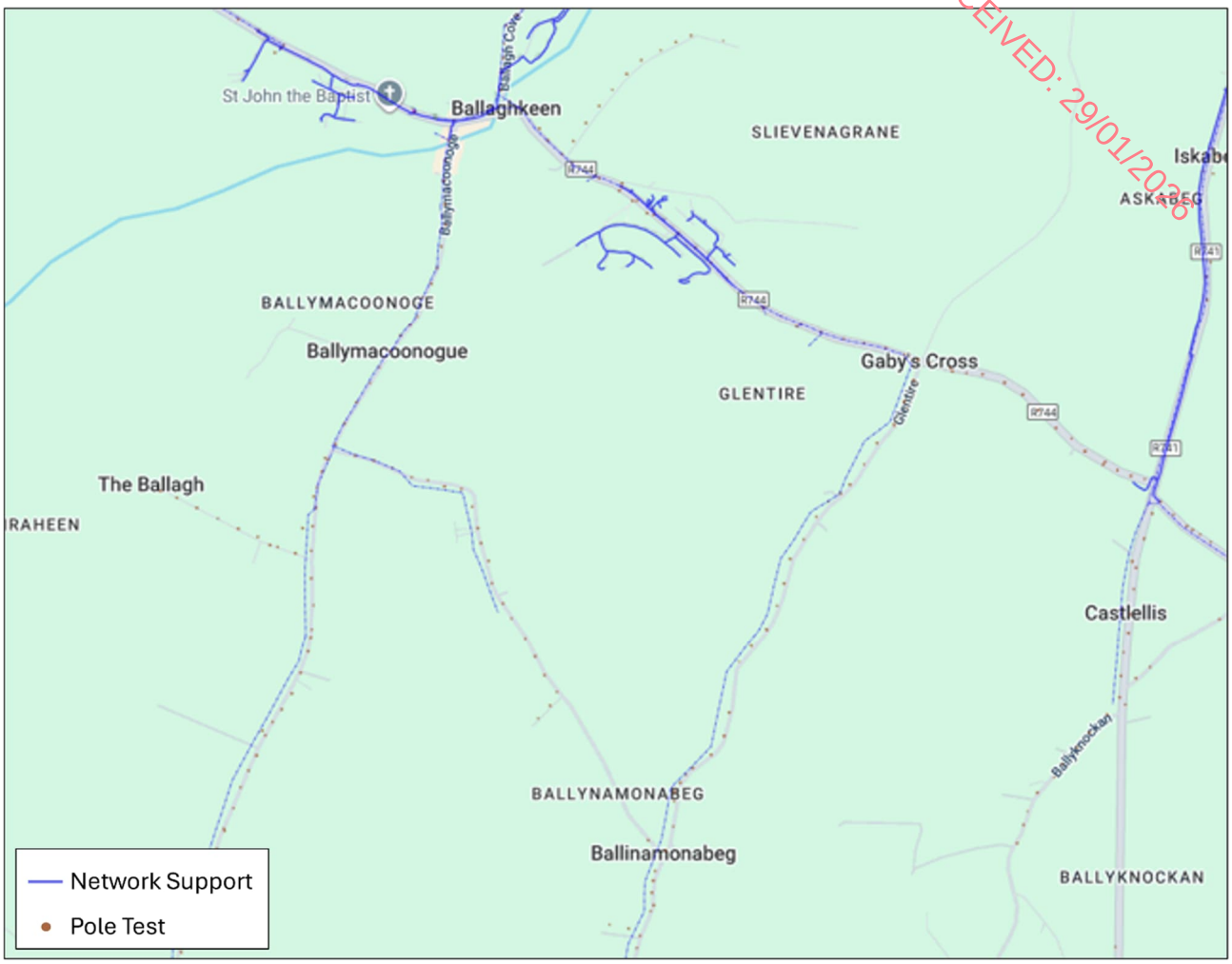
11.40 There are no high voltage overhead lines or underground cable routes in the vicinity of the application site.

11.41 The existing pit is supplied with electrical power by diesel generators.

11.42 OpenEir Civil Engineering mapping (see **Plate 11-3** and **Figure 11-1**) indicates that there is telecommunications infrastructure running along the local and regional road network in the vicinity. There is no infrastructure shown in the area that will be disturbed as part of the newly proposed extension area.

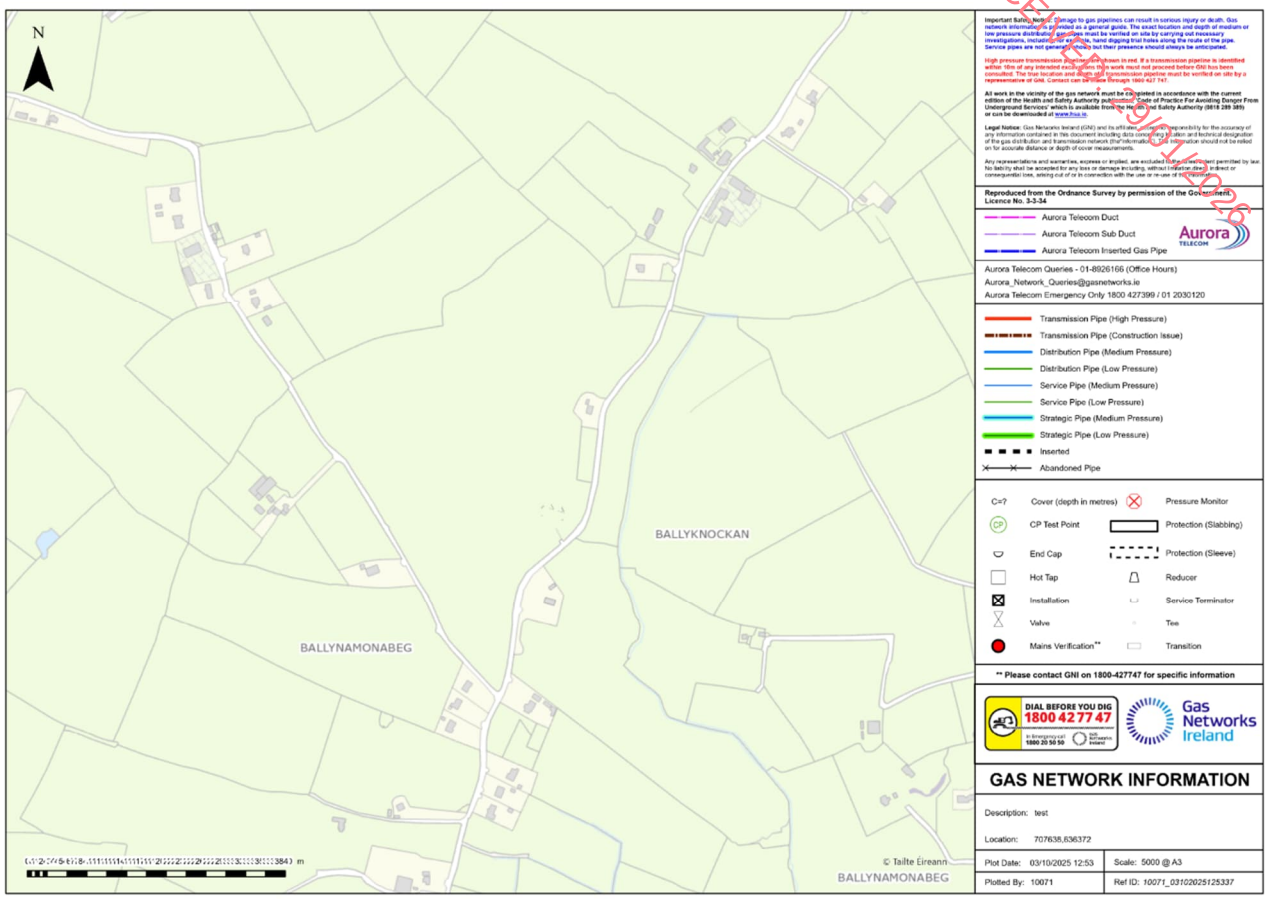
Plate 11-3 Eir Civil Engineering Infrastructure around Application Site

RECEIVED: 29/01/2026



11.43 According to Gas Networks Ireland (GNI) mapping, there is no gas infrastructure close to the application site. The nearest high pressure transmission pipes are near Waterford, c. 40 km or near Kilkenny, c. 50 km from the application site.

Plate 11-4 GNI Infrastructure Strategic Map



RECEIVED 30/01/2026

Settlements and Housing

11.44 Residential housing in the area immediately surrounding the application site principally comprises rural dwellings clustered along the local road network. Most housing in the study area has been established for several (>5) years. The locations of properties close to the application site are indicated on **Figure 4-1**, within 250 m, 500 m, 750 m and 1 km offsets from the application boundary. The nearest large settlement cluster is at the village of Ballaghkeen, located approximately 1 km to the northwest of the application site.

Local Enterprise

11.45 Farm based businesses are the principal sources of economic activity in the area surrounding the application site. There are also likely to be a number of small home or farm based rural enterprises operating out of local residential properties in the area.

11.46 The principal tourism / amenity resources in the local area include the Tulach a' tSolais Monument, Blackwater Open Farm and Wells House & Gardens, as discussed in Chapter 4.

Waste Management

11.47 Waste produced from the development is minimised. Almost all products and by-products arising from processing will have commercial value so there is no extraction waste.

RECEIVED: 29/01/2026

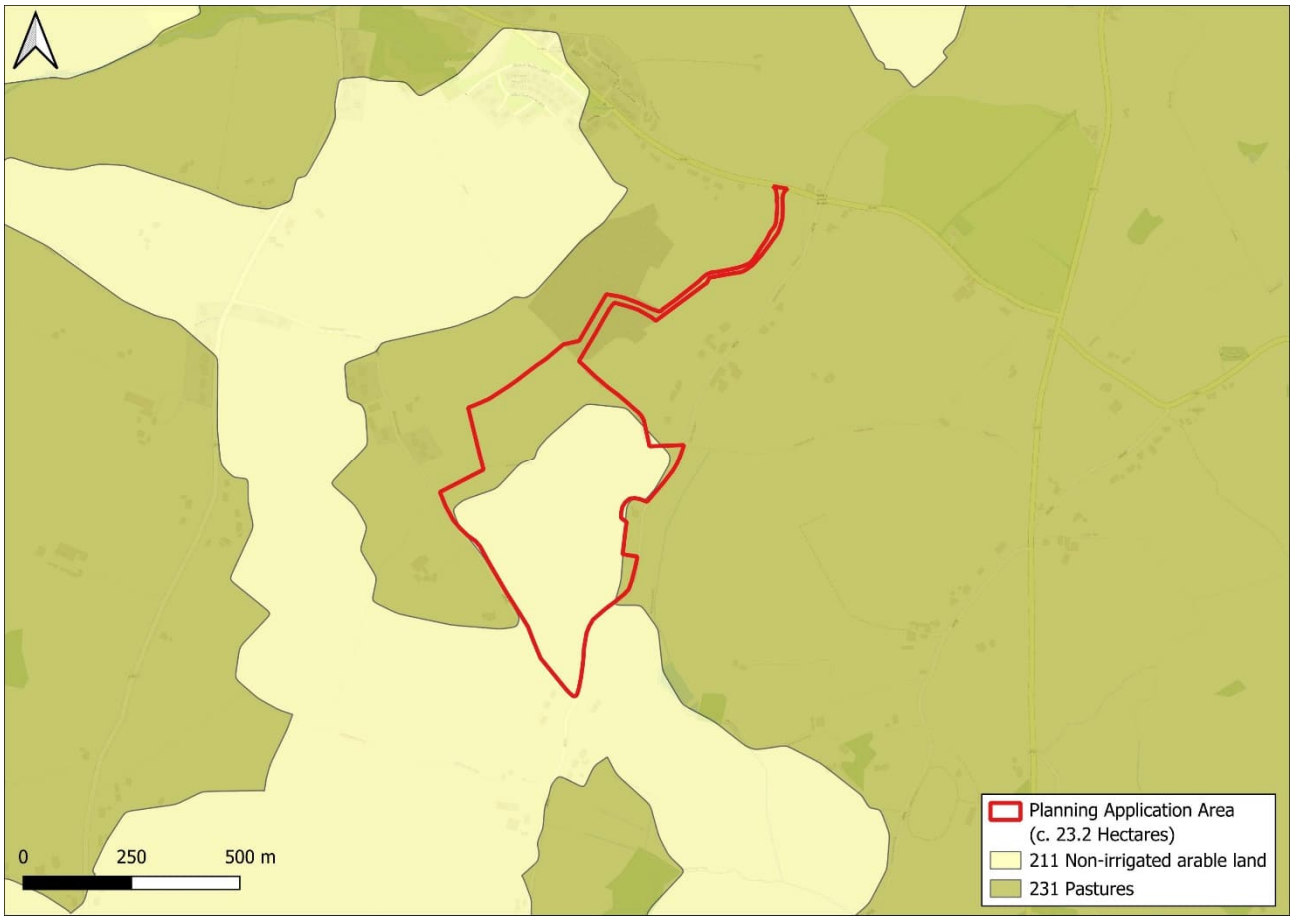
11.48 Waste oils, batteries, tyres, domestic waste and scrap metal, where such waste arises, will be stored on site in designated areas and collected and recycled or disposed of by an authorised waste contractor.

Existing Land Use

11.49 The extension area (11 hectares) comprises an area of former agricultural land.

11.50 None of the lands in the immediate vicinity of the application site which are currently used for agricultural are zoned for any specific form of future development in the WCDP. **Plate 11-5** shows an extraction from the national Corine Land Use map[3] surrounding the application site.

Plate 11-3 Corine Land Uses surrounding Application Site



Property Receptors

11.51 The application site is surrounded by mostly agricultural land that is interspersed with one-off housing.

11.52 There are approximately c. 240 residences within c. 1 km of the application site as indicated on **Figure 11-1**. Of these, c. 30 receptors (dwellings) are identified within c. 250 m of the application area. There are 6 properties immediately adjacent to the application area that have each been given a 100 m buffer to minimise noise and dust impacts.

[3] Environmental Protection Agency, Corine Land Cover (2018)

11.53 There are no schools, churches, playing grounds or any other community infrastructure within 0.5 km of the application site. The closest church and school are located approximately 1 km north in the village of Ballaghkeen.

RECEIVED: 29/01/2026

Impact Assessment

Evaluation Methodology

11.54 The evaluation of effects on built services and waste comprises a qualitative assessment based on an analysis of potential effects on the environment undertaken in other chapters of this EIAR. The assessment also takes into account a review of relevant literature and professional judgement in relation to impacts on built services and waste.

Infrastructure

Construction and Operational Stage Impacts – Roads

11.55 The proposed development will not generate any significant additional traffic movements over the existing public local road network to what are currently permitted and operational at the existing pit.

11.56 The existing road network and the proposed traffic routes have demonstrated capacity to support comparable levels of heavy goods vehicle (HGV) traffic to and from the existing pit throughout its operation.

11.57 An assessment of likely development impacts on the local road network, presented in Chapter 14 (Traffic) of this EIAR, concluded that the development will have a negligible impact on the existing road network.

Post-Operational Stage Impacts – Roads

11.58 On completion of extraction and final restoration activities at the site, there will be a permanent reduction in HGV traffic movements over the local road network leading to and from the application site, with consequent reduction in HGV traffic levels.

Construction and Operational Stage – Water Supply and Management

11.59 Precautions / mitigation measures will be implemented to ensure that any potential impact of site-based activities on local surface waters and groundwater underlying the application site (e.g. accidental oil or fuel spills) is minimised in order to safeguard and protect potential surface water and groundwater resources.

11.60 A detailed assessment of surface water and groundwater risks and measures to mitigate potential impacts are outlined in Chapter 7 (Water) of this EIAR. There will be no impact on water supply infrastructure as no water supply connection is required for the existing or proposed development.

11.61 Drinking water will continue to be supplied by means of bottled water.

11.62 There will continue to be no discharge of water from the site to any surface watercourses in the area.

Post-Operational Stage Impacts – Water Supply and Management

11.63 On completion of extraction and final restoration of the pit, there will be no direct risks to groundwater.

RECEIVED: 29/01/2026

Construction and Operational Stage Impacts - Utilities

11.64 Extraction at the newly proposed pit extension area is not likely to give rise to any short-to-long term impacts on services / utilities.

11.65 The route of 10KV/20KV medium voltage overhead line running inside the southeastern boundary of the site has been excluded from the proposed extension extraction area. Operations in the vicinity of the overhead line will be carried out in accordance with ESB Networks guidelines. Sand & gravel extraction at the site does not and will not require any blasting.

11.66 There will be no additional requirement for electricity services at the existing site as a result of the proposed development.

11.67 There is no gas infrastructure in or around the application site, therefore no potential for disturbance of this supply or infrastructure.

11.68 Telecommunications cables running along the local roads are sufficiently distant from the new extension area so as not to be potentially impacted.

Post-Operational Stage Impacts - Utilities

11.69 On completion of restoration activities, there will be no long-term risk presented to existing utilities / services around the application site, nor will there be a requirement for introduction of services to the site.

Waste

Construction and Operational Stage Impacts

11.70 The applicant will control and manage all potential waste streams, to avoid waste generation where possible and to maximise re-use or re-cycling opportunities thereafter in line with current practices at the site.

11.71 General office and food waste produced at the site offices will be minimised insofar as possible and the current periodic collection of general / recyclable waste by authorised waste contractors will continue at the site.

11.72 Waste oils and batteries will continue to be stored on site in a designated (bunded) area, and domestic waste and scrap metal will be stored on site in designated storage areas and will be collected and recycled or disposed of at authorised off-site waste facilities by authorised waste contractors.

11.73 The proposed development will comply with all waste management responsibilities prescribed by conditions attached to any future grant of planning permission.

11.74 In light of the above, and the limited volume of wastes generated, it is considered that the generation of waste by on-site activities over the period of the extraction and final restoration works will not give rise to any significant short-to-long term effects on local waste collection / off-site waste management capacity.

Post-Operational Stage Impacts

11.75 On cessation of site activities, the proposed development will not have any effect on local waste generation or waste management needs over the longer-term.

RECEIVED 29/01/2026

Property Receptors

Construction and Operational Stage Impacts

11.76 The proposed development will give rise to a potential increase in the impact of ambient noise and dust on residential properties and rural based enterprises in the vicinity of the application site. As outlined in Chapter 8 – Air Quality and Chapter 10 – Noise & Vibration of this EIAR, a number of mitigation measures are proposed to control and minimise these effects at the properties closest to the application site.

11.77 Provision of a 100 m buffer radius around adjacent properties and implementation of the planned measures will ensure that the residual effects of the proposed development on nearby properties during activities at the application site are acceptable and not significant.

11.78 As previously noted, precautions / mitigation measures will also be applied to ensure that any potential impact of site-based activities on surrounding surface water bodies and groundwater underlying the application site (e.g. accidental oil or fuel spills) and its associated abstraction / use will be minimised. These measures are outlined in detail in Chapter 7 of this EIAR.

Post-Operational Stage Impacts

11.79 The effects of the proposed development on nearby properties and rural based enterprises will cease on completion of restoration works.

11.80 The assessment of landscape and visual impacts presented in Chapter 13 of this EIAR concluded that while the landform will remain altered, the restored site will integrate into the surrounding landscape, as the pit floor and lower slopes will be returned to an agricultural use and the upper slopes become more and more colonised with grass and scrub species.

11.81 On the basis of the foregoing, it is concluded that there would be no likely significant long-term effects on residential property or rural based enterprise as a result of the proposed development.

Future Land Uses

11.82 Implementation of the proposed restoration plan will reinstate the application site to its original agricultural use, which is in line with its current categorisation as per Corine Land Use maps. The completion of these activities therefore will provide a final landform which is in keeping with previous and surrounding land-use.

11.83 The proposed development will not effect, or interfere with, any established extractive, rural enterprise or agricultural activities or local residential property at surrounding landholdings over the short and/or long term.

Unplanned Events

11.84 According to the EPA guidelines, unplanned events, such as accidents, can include “spill from traffic accidents, floods or landslides affecting the site, fire, collapse or equipment failure on the site”. The 2014 EIA directive refers to “major accidents, and/or natural disasters (such as flooding, sea level rise, or earthquakes)”. In addition, the EPA guidelines note that “*Some types of factors are particularly vulnerable to unplanned events that have the potential to cause significant sudden environmental effects*”.

11.85 In this instance, the vulnerability of the proposed development to accidents, unplanned events or natural disasters is relatively limited owing to:

- the relatively straight-forward nature of the proposals and past experience of extraction works at the existing pit;

RECEIVED: 29/01/2026

- the inert nature of the materials to be extracted and the relatively remote location of the proposed works;
- the proven industry experience of the applicant, and previous use of similar plant, equipment and technologies to be used in executing the works; and
- the well-established procedures which will be employed to manage and control the works.

11.86 Unplanned events in relation to the proposed development could potentially relate to:

- instability arising from extraction activities at the application site; and
- spill from HGVs and other plant or vehicles moving within the site.

11.87 The excavation and stockpiling of processed sand & gravel may present a risk of minor ground instability or collapse at the edge of excavations or at stockpiles. Edge instability at the extraction area, should it occur, will not have any implications for property or the general public given that it is constrained within an excavation and the separation distance from any third-party properties.

11.88 Any potential instability of excavated or stockpiled materials and the potential safety implications for site-based personnel are (and will continue to be) actively managed and controlled by the quarry operator at the site having regard to the 'Guidelines to the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Quarries) Regulations 2008') published by the Health and Safety Authority (HSA).

11.89 It is recognised that all activities involving the use of plant, machinery and vehicles powered by diesel fuel brings with it a minor risk of spill or leaks. Were such leaks to arise at the application site, it would likely present a risk to groundwater or surface water quality. Given the limited size of the fuel storage tank at this site, however, the implications for property or the general public would be only minor. An assessment of these risks and details of the measures put in place to avoid and/or minimise the implications of any spills or leaks is presented in Chapter 7 of this EIAR.

11.90 Effects arising from unplanned events will not have any impact on material assets considered herein. Effects of unplanned events on land and water resources and the local environment are addressed separately in Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 of this EIAR.

Cumulative / Synergistic Impacts

11.91 A search of the Wexford County Council and An Coimisiún Pleanála's online planning search facilities was undertaken to identify any potential cumulative projects that have been or may be granted within the last five years within 1 km of the proposed development.

11.92 With the acknowledgement of small-scale projects (predominantly agricultural and domestic in nature), there are no other planned developments in the vicinity of the application site that would have the potential to have any significant adverse cumulative impacts with respect to material assets.

Transboundary Impacts

11.93 Given the location and site context of the application site, it is not anticipated that the impacts of the proposed development will have any significant transboundary effects on material assets.

RECEIVED: 29/01/2026

Interaction with Other Impacts

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

'Do-nothing Scenario'

11.95 In a "do nothing scenario", the proposed extraction would not proceed at the application site and there would not be an opportunity to obtain higher quality mineral reserves in the setting of an established sand and gravel pit. The local supply of quality aggregates would not be augmented and would become increasingly restricted. The lands constituting the proposed extension area would remain in agricultural use.

11.96 The site would not be used to maximum advantage, and the opportunity would be missed to obtain high quality and desirable sand and gravel from a proven resource.

Mitigation Measures

Construction and Operational Stage Impacts

11.97 The mitigation of the construction and operational stage impacts of the proposed development in respect of water, air quality, noise, ecology, cultural heritage and traffic are detailed in the relevant Chapters of this EIAR. It is not considered that any additional mitigation measures, over and above those proposed for environmental emissions, are required in respect of infrastructure, utilities or sensitive receptors, other than those set out in other Chapters of this EIAR.

11.98 As noted above, the overhead medium voltage line route inside the southeast boundary of the application area has been excluded from the proposed extraction extension area. Operations in the vicinity of the overhead line will be carried out in accordance with ESB Networks guidelines. Extraction of sand & gravel at the site does not and will not require any blasting.

11.99 All waste generated at the site will be appropriately stored and removed by licenced contractors.

Post-Operational Stage Impacts

11.100 It is not considered that there are any long-term, post-operational impacts associated with the proposed development that require mitigation in respect of material assets, other than those identified elsewhere in other relevant chapters of this EIAR.

Residual Impact Assessment

Construction and Operational Stage

11.101 As no significant effects are anticipated in relation to built assets or waste management and no specific mitigation measures are required in respect of material assets during the construction and operational stages, no residual impact is anticipated.

Post – Operational Stage

11.102 As no significant effects are anticipated in relation to built assets or waste management and no mitigation measures in respect of material assets are required during the post-operational stage, no residual impact is anticipated.

Monitoring

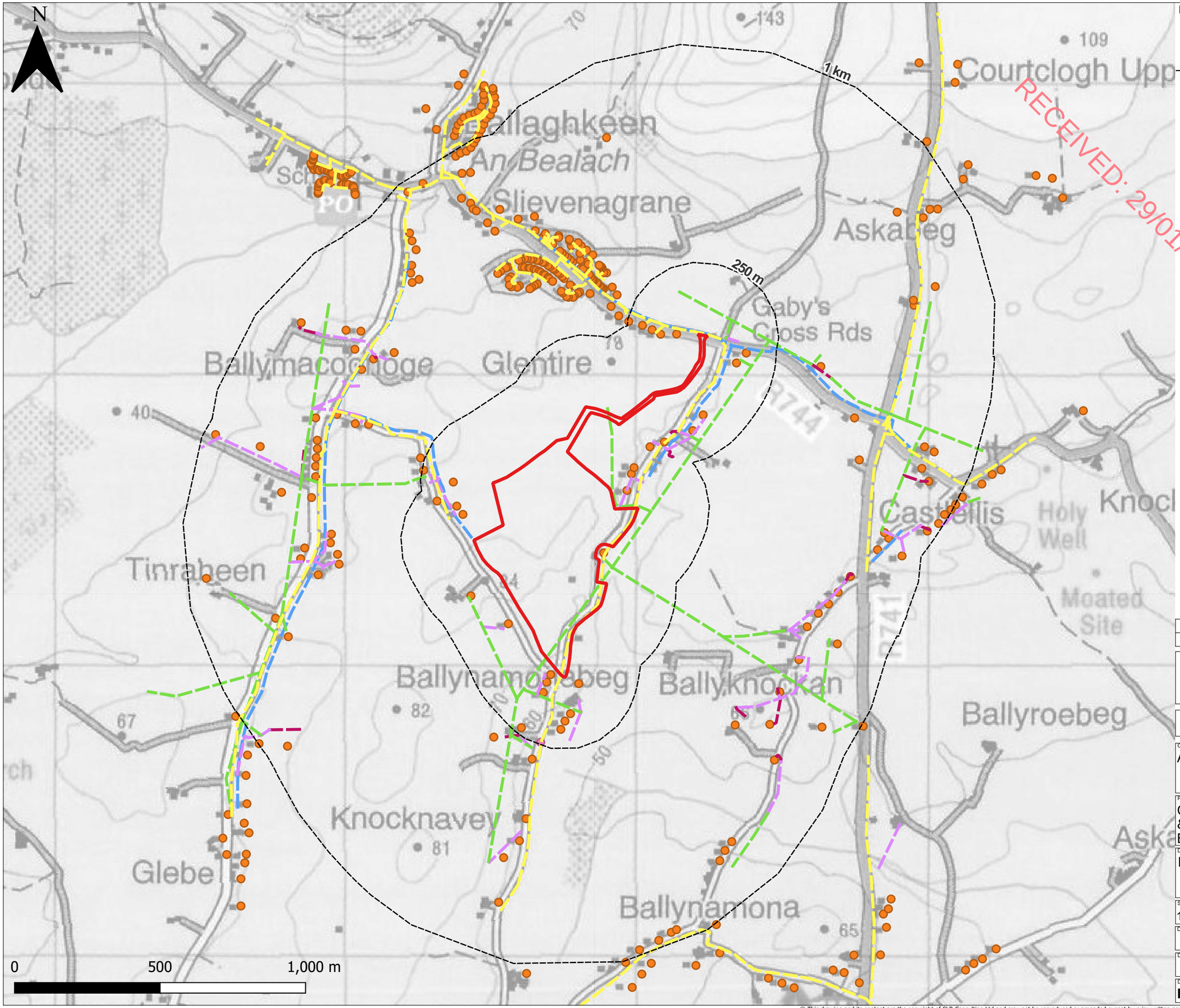
11.103 Monitoring, over and above that proposed for environmental emissions in other chapters of the EIAR, is not required or proposed specifically in respect of material asset.

RECEIVED: 29/01/2026

RECEIVED: 29/01/2026

Figures

Figure 11-1: Receptor Location and Material Assets Map



Notes:
1. Base Mapping OSi Discovery Series Sheet 69

LEGEND:

- Planning Application Area (c. 23.2 Hectares)
- Residential Receptor
- Planning Permission Granted But Not Yet Built
- OpenEir Telecoms Infrastructure
- Uisce Éireann Potable Water

ESB

- MV 10KV/20KV Overhead Lines
- LV 400V/230V Overhead Lines
- MV/LV 10KV/20KV/400V/230V Underground Cable

RECEIVED: 29/01/2026

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth
1		01/2026	ND	TP	TP

SLR Consulting Ireland
7 Dundrum Business Park,
Windy Arbour,
Dublin,
Ireland,
D14 N2YZ

www.slrconsulting.com

Client: Anthony D'Arcy Ltd.

Project: Continued Use & Extension of Existing Sand & Gravel Pit at Ballymacoonoge, Glentire & Ballynamonabeg Tds., Co. Wexford

Drawing Title: Receptor Location and Material Assets Map

Scale	SLR Project No.
1:12,000 @A3	501.065860.00001

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
ND	ND	TP	TP
Date 01/2026	Date 01/2026	Date 01/2026	Date 01/2026

Drawing Number: **FIGURE 11-1** Rev. **1**

© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting Ltd and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting Ltd accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.
Contains ESRI open mapping