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INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) provides supporting information to accompany an Application for Strategic Infrastructure Development to An Bord Pleanála and a Waste Licence Application to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by Kilsaran Concrete Unlimited Company (hereinafter 'Kilsaran') to
- develop and operate an inert landfill facility at its existing quarry in Ballinclare, near Kilbride, Co. Wicklow to backfill it to original (pre-development) ground level using imported inert soil and stone waste;
 - progressively restore the backfilled quarry to long-term grassland / scrub habitat, similar to that which existed prior to the quarry development and
 - establish and operate a construction and demolition (C&D) waste recovery facility across the footprint of a pre-existing concrete blockyard at the quarry; and
 - install and operate a soil washing plant at the former concrete / asphalt production yard to recover sand and gravel aggregate from soil waste for subsequent use in the production of construction materials.

It is anticipated that the inert soil and stone / C&D waste to be imported, managed and handled at the facility will be generated by construction projects in Counties Wicklow, Dublin and Wexford.

- 1.2 The principal non-soil and stone / C&D wastes to be recycled at this facility will include solid concrete (ready-mixed, reinforced, blocks and/or pavement slabs), bricks, ceramics and solid bituminous waste mixtures (hardened asphalt returns and road planings). These materials will be processed (crushed and screened) and supplied as recycled (secondary) aggregates to the construction market, subject to End of Waste criteria to be set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- 1.3 For the purposes of the Strategic Infrastructure application, it is envisaged that C&D waste recovery activities will continue for the duration of the landfilling operations and follow-on restoration works and that planning permission for the activity will expire thereafter, unless otherwise renewed by the company / Planning Authority.
- 1.4 The soil washing plant to be installed at the facility will effectively recover sand and gravel and secondary aggregates from selected, more granular soil waste and mixed, clay bound construction and demolition waste imported to the facility. Soil washing activities will continue in operation up to the final phase of proposed landfilling across the former concrete / asphalt production area.
- 1.5 The proposed development provides for the following:
- Backfilling of the existing void at Ballinclare Quarry to original ground level by developing and operating an inert waste landfill facility with a total intake capacity of approximately 6,165,000 tonnes of inert soil and stone waste and (non-waste) soil and stone by-product and its progressive restoration to long-term scrub / grassland habitat thereafter;
 - Continued use of existing site infrastructure and services including, site / weighbridge office, staff welfare facilities, wastewater treatment system, outbound weighbridge, garage / workshop, wheelwash, hardstand areas, fuel and water storage tanks to service the proposed development;
 - Installation of a new weighbridge along the inbound lane of the quarry access road;
 - Decommissioning of any remaining fixed plant and infrastructure associated with former rock extraction activities or with aggregate, concrete and asphalt production activities at the application site;

- Off-site removal of any materials or bulky wastes associated with the former quarrying and production activities;
- Construction of an industrial shed (portal frame structure) at the paved blockyard area to house crushing and screening equipment and to process / recycle inert C&D waste (principally concrete, bricks, ceramics and solid bituminous waste mixtures);
- Use of any external paved area surrounding the C&D waste processing shed as a hardstanding area for the external handling and storage of both unprocessed and processed C&D wastes;
- Separation of any intermixed C&D wastes (principally metal, timber, PVC pipes and plastic) prior to its removal off-site to authorised waste disposal or recovery facilities;
- Installation and operation of a soil washing plant at the former concrete / asphalt production yard to recover sand and gravel and secondary aggregates from soil waste for subsequent use in the production of construction materials
- Construction of an on-site (passive) wetland treatment system and attendant drainage infrastructure to treat surface water run-off / groundwater collecting in the sump / floor of the quarry area during landfilling operations and any surface water run-off from the C&D waste recovery area prior to its discharge off-site;
- Re-use of an existing storage shed as a dedicated waste inspection and quarantine facility to inspect and store suspect waste consignments as required;
- Upgrading and ongoing maintenance of established internal haul roads across the application site;
- Temporary stockpiling of topsoil pending re-use as cover material for phased and/or final restoration of the inert landfill / backfilled quarry; and
- Environmental monitoring of noise, dust, surface water and groundwater for the duration of the landfilling and restoration works and C&D waste recovery activities, and for a short period thereafter.

- 1.6 All traffic to and from the proposed waste facility at Ballinclare Quarry will be routed along the L1157 Local Road, amending the previous one-way system that routed inbound traffic along the L1113 Local Road and outbound traffic along the L1157. Following discussions with the Roads Authority, provision is made for road improvements along the length of the L1157 leading up to the quarry access, including road widening to 6.0m over most of the route length (within the existing road curtilage), with road strengthening and repair overlay and road markings. The proposed road improvement works are not anticipated to require the removal of any trees along this route.
- 1.7 As the inert soil and stone to be imported and used for quarry landfilling and restoration purposes is classified as waste, the size and scale of the proposed activity is such that it will also require a waste licence from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The proposed landfilling activity is technically classed by national and European waste management legislation as *'deposit onto land'* and the associate development as a *'waste disposal facility'*.
- 1.8 The size and scale of the proposed C&D waste recovery activities are also such as to require an EPA waste licence. The C&D waste recovery activities are technically classified as *'recycling and reclamation of other inorganic materials which includesrecycling of inorganic construction materials'*.
- 1.9 The Strategic Infrastructure application is made in accordance with the requirements of Section 37 of the Planning and Development Acts 2000-2018 (as amended) and its attendant regulations. The associated waste licence application is made in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Management Acts 1996-2017 (as amended) and its attendant regulations.

THE APPLICANT

- 1.10 The Strategic Infrastructure application and accompanying supporting documentation has been prepared by SLR Consulting Ireland (SLR) on behalf of Kilsaran Concrete Unlimited Company, hereinafter referred to as 'Kilsaran'.
- 1.11 Kilsaran was founded in 1964 and is a wholly Irish-owned company, whose principal business is the production of materials for the construction industry. The company manufactures paving and walling, pre-mixed dry products, ready-mix concrete, concrete blocks, trowel-ready mortar, aggregates, asphalt and macadam, hard core and fill materials for the Irish and UK markets. It also undertakes surfacing contracts for road construction, building and civil engineering works.
- 1.12 In recent years Kilsaran has focused on a substantial expansion programme to its Paving and Walling division and Pre-mixed Dry Products facilities. The company has also expanded into the UK market with a Supply and Distribution depot added in Manchester to serve the North West of England and the wider UK market.
- 1.13 The company employs over 600 people directly. It operates twelve hard rock quarries and a similar number of sand and gravel pits. Kilsaran manufactures concrete construction products at 20 locations, principally in the east, midlands and south of the country. The company also has three asphalt plants located strategically at quarry sites throughout its operational area.
- 1.14 Although Kilsaran's principal business interest is in mineral extraction and manufacture of building materials and products, in recent years, it has made beneficial use of excess soil and stone waste generated by construction and development activity to backfill and restore a number of its larger worked-out pits and quarries under the EPA waste licencing regime. The company has also established a number of construction and demolition waste recycling facilities, principally to manage concrete wastes, under the Local Authority waste facility permitting regime.
- 1.15 At the present time, Kilsaran operates an EPA licensed inert soil recovery facility at Kilmessan in Co. Meath (Waste Licence Ref. No W0296-01). The company has also recently commenced operations at another recovery facility, at a former sand and gravel pit at Halverstown in Co. Kildare (Waste Licence Ref. No. W0300-01).

THE SITE

Site Location

- 1.16 The application site comprises a former rock quarry and tied manufacturing facilities at Ballinclare Quarry in Co. Wicklow, approximately 2.5km to the north-west of the small settlement of Kilbride and 2.5km south of the village of Glenealy. The site location is indicated on an extract from the 1:50,00 Discovery Series Map of the area reproduced in Figure 1-1 and on a 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey map of the area in Figure 1-2.
- 1.17 The overall Kilsaran land ownership area at Ballinclare Quarry extends to c.36 ha (89 acres), while the prospective planning application site covers approximately 32.5ha (78.3 acres). The Applicant's landholding is shown edged blue in Figure 1-2, while the extent of the application area is shown edged red on the same figure.
- 1.18 For the avoidance of doubt, any reference within this EIAR to 'site' or 'application site' should be taken to refer to the application area shown in Figure 1-2, while the wider landholding (within the blue line boundary) is identified as 'the overall site' or 'Ballinclare Quarry'.
- 1.19 The application site straddles two townlands, Ballinclare and Carrigmore, and extends across all of the former quarry footprint and includes the former concrete / asphalt production area, a recently

constructed paved concrete block yard, established site buildings and infrastructure and a network of settling ponds in the north-western corner. It *excludes* a compound / yard area leased to Wicklow County Council in the north-western corner of the landholding, identified as its Carrigmore Depot. An aerial photograph showing the layout of the existing site area is provided in Figure 1-3.

Development History

- 1.20 While it is unclear when extraction activities first commenced at Ballinclare Quarry, it is known that it pre-dated the commencement of the first Planning and Development Act and its attendant regulations in 1964.
- 1.21 The quarry was registered with Wicklow County Council (WCC) on 4 March 2005 by the quarry owner and operator at the time, S.M. Morris Ltd, as it was required to do under Section 261 of the Planning and Development Act of 2000 (WCC Quarry Ref. QY/4). Arising out of the quarry registration process, the operator was directed by Wicklow County Council to submit a planning application for retention of the quarry and related site development.
- 1.22 In January 2007, a planning application was subsequently submitted for retention of quarrying and related activities (over 13.4 hectares) including extraction areas, processing areas, stockpiling areas, stone crushing and screening plant, concrete and asphalt production plants, structures and associated site infrastructure. Retention planning permission was granted by Wicklow County Council in February 2008, subject to 39 conditions (Planning Ref. 07/45)
- 1.23 The quarry was temporarily closed in 2009 following the downturn in activity in the Irish construction industry which followed the Global Financial Crisis of 2008. The quarry reopened again in 2014 following its acquisition by Kilsaran.
- 1.24 In December 2014, Kilsaran sought planning permission for the continuation of previously permitted development at the quarry for a period of 25 years which included a readymix concrete plant and an asphalt manufacturing plant. Permission was sought *inter alia* for a revised extraction scheme which provided for deepening of the quarry to a floor level of +1mOD over an extended extraction area of 16.5 hectares, an aggregate washing plant, replacement of the pre-existing asphalt plant, a concrete block manufacturing plant and concrete block manufacturing yard and an increase in output from the quarry to c. 800,000 tonnes per annum. Planning permission for the quarry extension and associated development was granted by Wicklow County Council subject to 23 conditions in January 2016 (Planning Ref. 14/2118).
- 1.25 Extraction and production activities at the quarry ceased in June 2016 following the discovery of small quantities of naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) in the diorite bedrock being quarried at the time. Since then, and following the cessation of quarry dewatering, the water level in the quarry void has risen to cover the quarry floor.

Site Description

- 1.26 The existing quarry development at Ballinclare extends across approximately 24 hectares (c. 59.3 acres), of which the existing quarry extraction area extends to c.9.3 hectares (c. 22.9 acres). Ground levels in the vicinity of the quarry vary between 55mOD to 60mOD along the southern site boundary, close to the L1157 Local Road and rise to 90mOD at the highest point along the northern boundary where the main quarry face cuts into a rock slope which rises northwards. Typical levels along the northern quarry boundary range from 50mOD to 70mOD.
- 1.27 Extraction across the quarry generally extended to a floor level of approximately 37mOD. At the time of its closure in 2016, the two existing quarry benches were being extended westwards. As a result, the quarry floor is locally higher at the western end, where the first bench has only been developed to a level of approximately 52mOD. The quarry floor is also locally deeper in the central eastern area

of the quarry area and extends to approximately 22mOD where a third bench had been commenced. As a low point, this area effectively acts as the quarry sump at the current time.

- 1.28 The quarry is accessed via a 120m long surfaced entrance road leading off an existing junction with the L1157 Local Road. The former readymix concrete batching plant and asphalt plant were located to the south-east of the quarry holding, east of the access road, in an area where rock was previously excavated to a relatively shallow depth (of between 5m and 10m).
- 1.29 Established ancillary facilities at the quarry include the main site office, a weighbridge and adjoining weighbridge office, staff canteen and toilets, a wheelwash, a bunded fuel storage area, a garage / workshop and a laboratory.
- 1.30 A concrete block yard which was built on foot of the recent (2016) planning permission is located to the west of the site access road, as are a number of former farm buildings and the former storage yard. The farm buildings comprise a stone barn and two concrete walled barns, all with corrugated tin roofs. A more modern brick-built two-storey building is also present in this area.

Site Access

- 1.31 Traffic travelling to the application site principally travels to Junction 18 of the M11 Motorway between Dublin and Wexford (beside the Beehive Inn) and travels south-west from there for approximately 3.8km along the L1113 Local Road to Ballinclare Quarry. Thereafter, traffic turns left (and east) at a T-junction and travels for a further 0.6km along the L1157 local road to the entrance to Ballinclare Quarry.
- 1.32 Alternatively traffic travelling along the R772 Regional Road (the former N11 National Primary Road) can turn off at the Tap Café / Restaurant at Kilbride and travel north-westwards for approximately 2km along the L1157 local road to the entrance to Ballinclare Quarry.

Site Drainage

- 1.33 When it was operating, the quarry at Ballinclare was effectively worked dry, with very little inflow of groundwater recorded into the quarry void. A sump was located at the lowest point on the quarry floor and collected any surface water falling over the excavation area as well as any minor inflows of groundwater which may have arisen. The water collecting in the sump was periodically pumped to water storage tanks for subsequent re-use in concrete production on-site or for dust suppression.
- 1.34 Any surplus water arising at the quarry void is pumped off-site via a surface water treatment system to a drainage channel which falls to the Ballinclare Stream immediately beyond the north-western site boundary. Thereafter, the treated run-off flows under gravity along a channel which drains to the Ballinclare Stream. Approximately 400m north and downstream of the discharge point, the Ballinclare Stream flows into the much larger Potters River.
- 1.35 Since extraction and production activities ceased in 2016, the floor of the quarry has been flooded with surface water run-off and groundwater ingress. The volume of water in the quarry void at the present time is estimated to be of the order of 270,000m³.
- 1.36 The most recent discharge licence in respect of the existing quarry development (WPL 116, issued by Wicklow County Council on 1 November 2019) provides for the pumping, treatment and off-site discharge of any surface water or deterred groundwater water which collects in the quarry sump. The approved water treatment system (which is yet to be installed) comprises a bespoke Silbuster treatment system and is necessary to treat naturally elevated levels of arsenic in the water collecting in the quarry void. As well as reducing arsenic concentrations, the unit also removes suspended solids from the water.

Surrounding Land-Use

- 1.37 The area surrounding the application site at Ballinclare Quarry is typically rural in character and dominated by forestry and undulating agricultural land. Ground level in the vicinity of the application site generally lies between 60mOD and 70mOD. Ground levels rise in a south-westerly direction to c.270mOD at Westaston Hill (approximately 2km SW) and in a northerly direction to 217mOD at Ballincooley Hill (approximately 1.75km N).
- 1.38 Potters River flows approximately 450m beyond the northern boundary of the application site and then turns south-eastwards and flows approximately 250m to the east of the landholding. Thereafter it continues south-eastward and eventually discharges to the sea at Brittas Bay.
- 1.39 Residential property in the vicinity of the application site generally comprises farmsteads and isolated / one off houses along the local road network. The nearest dwellings to the landholding boundary are those located to the south, west and north of the site, along the local county road network.
- 1.40 There is another quarry located in Kilmacurra West, on the opposite side of the L1157 Local Road. It is understood that this quarry is not currently active.
- 1.41 The principal tourism / amenity facility in the vicinity of the quarry is the Kilmacurragh Botanic Gardens, an outpost of the National Botanic Garden in Glasnevin, Dublin, which is located just under 1km to the south-west of the site.
- 1.42 There are no designated nature conservation sites (Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), Natural Heritage Area (NHA) or proposed Natural Heritage area (pNHA) within or adjacent to the application site. The closest such sites are the Deputy's Pass Nature Reserve SAC (Site Code 000717) and the Glenealy Woods pNHA (Site Code 001756), which, at their closest point are located approximately 1.6 km and 1.1km to the north-west of the application site respectively. The next closest site is the Buckroneys-Brittas Dunes and Fen SAC (Site Code 000729) some 7km southeast of the application site.
- 1.43 There are no recorded monuments located within or immediately adjacent to the application site. The nearest recorded monument is located approximately 300m to the west, in a nearby agricultural field and is identified as a church, holy well and graveyard (Ref. WI030-014). While there is now no physical trace of it, the local 25 inch historical map identifies it as the site of Kilmanoge Church.
- 1.44 Thereafter, the nearest recorded monument is a ringfort (Ref. WI031-004) located approximately 500m to the east north-east (ENE) at its closest point. Elsewhere, a number of archaeological sites, described as burnt mounds, were identified in recent years during pre-construction investigations along the M11 Motorway corridor to the east of the site.
- 1.45 There are no structures identified on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage within or in the immediate vicinity of the application site. There nearest protected structures in the local area are
- (i) Westaston Demesne Country House (Structure No. 30-18) is a late-17th Century house which now in ruins, located approximately 0.9km to the south-west of the application area
 - (ii) Coolacork Country House (Structure No. 31-06), a late 18th Century house located approximately 0.95km to the north-east.
- 1.46 There is a further cluster of protected structures located around the townland of Ballymurrin Lower, approximately 1.5km to the east of the application site (and to the east of the M11 Motorway).
- 1.47 According to the current Wicklow County Development Plan 2016-2022, the application site is located within a landscape sensitivity area identified as a "Corridor Area". This area is described as "*comprising lands either side of the main transport routes within the County, the N11 and N81*". The landscape around the site is further categorised as being of 'medium vulnerability'. At the present

time, almost all external views into the application site are screened by existing dense roadside vegetation around the site boundary and by further intervening vegetation within the site itself.

- 1.48 The online Irish Geological Heritage map indicates that Kilmacurra Quarry on the western side of the L1157 Local Road is designated a County Geological Site (CGS). The quarry, which is currently partially flooded is located approximately 700m to the south west of the application site. There are no other designated geological sites in the immediate vicinity.
- 1.49 Details of natural features, established land-use and development surrounding the application site at Ballinclare Quarry are shown on Figure 1-4.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT (EIAR)

- 1.50 An Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) is “*a statement of the effects, if any, which proposed development, if carried out, would have on the environment*”. It is a systematic evaluation of the positive and negative impacts of a planned project or development on both the natural and human environment. The principal objectives of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report are:
- to identify and/or predict the likely significant impacts of the project / development;
 - to identify what mitigation measures should be incorporated into the project / development to eliminate or minimise the likely impacts;
 - to interpret and communicate the assessment of the impact of the project / development, in both technical and non-technical terms;
 - to assist An Bord Pleanála in its decision making process in respect of an application for Strategic Infrastructure Development comprising the proposed inert landfill / C&D waste recovery facility.

EIA Screening

- 1.51 Part 1 and Part 2 of Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended) identify the nature and scale of development that requires mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and submission of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) in support of a planning application.
- 1.52 Paragraph 11 of Part 2 of Schedule 5 states that the following form of development requires an EIA
(b) Installations for the disposal of waste with an annual intake greater than 25,000 tonnes not included in Part 1 of this Schedule.
- 1.53 As the planned combined annual intake of soil / stone / construction and demolition (C&D) waste intake to the planned waste facility at Ballinclare Quarry is 800,000 tonnes per annum, it far exceeds the threshold limit of 25,000 tonnes per annum for EIA and there is therefore a requirement for EIA and an EIAR under Part 2 of Schedule 5.

EIA Scoping / Consultations

- 1.54 The need to know the likely areas of potential impact and the appropriate methods by which to evaluate them prior to the commencement of baseline data collection or assessment is critical in determining the nature and detail of information to be presented in an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR). The Applicant is a long-established operator and both it and its consultants have a detailed knowledge and experience both of the application site specifically and of the environmental issues associated with mineral extraction, quarry restoration and waste management activities more generally.

- 1.55 In preparing this EIAR, an initial pre-planning consultation meeting was held between officials of Wicklow County Council and representatives of Kilsaran Concrete and SLR Consulting Ireland on 7th February 2019 at the offices of Wicklow County Council in Wicklow Town. Staff from the roads, water and environment services departments of Wicklow County Council were also in attendance. Details of the proposed development were presented at the meeting and issues likely to be interest or concern to the Planning Authority were identified and have been addressed by this EIAR.
- 1.56 In June 2019, a request was submitted An Bord Pleanála (ABP) to enter into pre-application consultations as to whether or not the proposed waste facility at Ballinclare Quarry constitutes Strategic Infrastructure Development pursuant to Section 37A of the Planning and Development Acts (and the Seventh Schedule thereto). A follow up meeting to discuss the nature and scale of the proposed development was held with ABP officials on 13 November 2019.
- 1.57 Arising from the consultations, An Bord Pleanála formally advised on 28 February 2020 that it considered that the proposed development at Ballinclare constituted strategic infrastructure and directed that formal consultations be undertaken with a number of relevant prescribed bodies including the following
- Minister of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
 - Minister for Communications, Marine and Natural Resources
 - Wicklow County Council
 - Inland Fisheries Ireland
 - Environmental Protection Agency
 - Bord Fáilte
 - An Taisce
 - Health Service Executive
 - Transport Infrastructure Ireland
- 1.58 The Board further advised that it would consider it prudent to undertake further formal consultations with the following non-prescribed bodies:
- Health and Safety Authority
 - Eastern-Midlands Waste Regional Authority
 - Geological Survey of Ireland
- 1.59 In addition to the above, Kilsaran and the project team considered it would be beneficial to also consult with Irish Water to establish if it had any concerns in respect of water services in the local area.
- 1.60 Some preliminary consultation was subsequently initiated with Wicklow County Council, specifically in respect of road access proposals. During consultations, officials from the Roads Department expressed a clear preference that all HGV traffic travelling to and from the application should be routed along the L1157 Local Road in both directions, rather than continue with the one-way system that had previously routed inbound traffic to the quarry along the L1113 Local Road and outbound traffic along the L1157.
- 1.61 To accommodate the revised routing, it was recognised that road strengthening and widening works would be required along the L1157 to accommodate the passage of site generated traffic. In-situ assessments and measurements were undertaken jointly by the project team and the Planning Authority in July 2020. Further consultation was then undertaken with Council official via email and drawing exchange to agree in principle the scope of any road improvement works which would be required to facilitate any future development of a waste management facility at Ballinclare Quarry.

- 1.62 On foot of the direction provided by An Bord Pleanála, the relevant prescribed bodies were formally contacted and provided with details of the proposed inert waste management facility at Ballinclare Quarry in October 2020. Consultees were invited to provide feedback and identify any concerns they may have had in respect of the planned development. Details of these consultations and the feedback obtained therefrom is provided in a separate report submitted in support of the Strategic Infrastructure Development application to An Bord Pleanála.
- 1.63 Any formal feedback arising from the consultation exercise with these statutory bodies was subsequently communicated to the specialist contributors to this EIAR and is addressed in their respective EIAR Chapters.
- 1.64 A separate consultation exercise was also undertaken with the general public between October 2020 and December 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions on movement and social contact put in place by Government, it was not possible to facilitate the in person public consultation activities and as a result other consultation strategies had to be deployed.
- 1.65 Information letters were posted in October 2020 to 46 No. homes and residential properties, farms and commercial properties within a 500m radius of the application site and to other residential homes and properties along the L1157 local road leading to the site from the R772 Regional Road.
- 1.66 Additional information on the project was made available via a dedicated project website, <https://www.ballinclarequarryrestoration.ie> and a dedicated email address was set up to facilitate feedback from interested members of the public. An opportunity was also provided to raise queries and discuss the proposed development with Kilsaran representatives and the Project Team. Details of this consultation exercise and feedback obtained are presented in the consultation report. Relevant feedback was communicated to the specialist contributors to this EIAR and is addressed in their respective EIAR Chapters.
- 1.67 Aside from the formal consultation process required under Section 37, other informal consultations and discussions were also undertaken directly with local officials / officers of State bodies and agencies by individual EIA contributors when undertaking environmental impact assessment in their specialist discipline. Relevant details / outcomes of those consultations are detailed in the specialist environmental chapters of this EIAR, together with details of any relevant data or information provided.

Format of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)

- 1.68 To facilitate clarity, this EIAR has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Guidelines (Draft – May 2017). The EIAR is sub divided into fifteen parts. As an overview, they comprise of:

Chapter 1: Introduction / Screening / Scoping

- 1.69 An introduction to the development and a brief explanation of the aims and format of the EIAR. It also identifies the various professional consultants who have contributed to this EIAR and the screening / scoping process carried out.

Chapter 2: Project Description

- 1.70 Chapter 2 provides:
- details of the physical characteristics of the whole project, including, where relevant, demolition works, the land-use requirements during construction and operation as well as other works that are integral to the project;
 - the main characteristics of the operational phase of the project e.g. nature and quantity of materials and natural resources;

- an estimate, by type and quantity, of the expected residues and emissions produced during the construction, operational and restoration phases of the proposed development.

Chapter 3: Reasonable Alternatives

- 1.71 Chapter 3 provides a description of the reasonable alternatives studied by the developer, which are relevant to the proposed project and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option, including a comparison of the environmental effects.

Chapters 4 - 15

- 1.72 These Chapters provide detailed information on all aspects of the existing (baseline) environment, identifies, describes and presents and assessment of the likely significant impacts of the proposed project on the environment, recommends mitigation and monitoring measures to reduce or alleviate these impacts and describes the residual impacts and conclusions. They are grouped under the following Chapters:

- Chapter 4: Population and Human Health
- Chapter 5: Biodiversity
- Chapter 6: Land, Soils and Geology
- Chapter 7: Water
- Chapter 8: Air Quality
- Chapter 9: Climate
- Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration
- Chapter 11: Material Assets
- Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage
- Chapter 13: Landscape
- Chapter 14: Traffic and Transportation
- Chapter 15: Interactions

- 1.73 The associated references, plates, figures and appendices are provided at the end of each Chapter 1 through 15.

- 1.74 A “*Non-Technical Summary of the Environmental Impact Statement*”, presenting the principal details and findings of each EIAR chapter is provided as a separate, stand-alone document.

Difficulties Encountered with EIAR Compilation

- 1.75 This Environmental Impact Assessment Report was compiled on the basis of published regional and local data and site-specific field surveys. No difficulties were encountered in compiling the required information.

EIA CONTRIBUTORS

- 1.76 Kilsaran Concrete appointed SLR Consulting Ireland to prepare this Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) in support of its application for Strategic Infrastructure Development comprising the proposed integrated inert waste management facility at Ballinclare Quarry at Kilbride Co. Wicklow which comprised an inert landfill facility and complementary construction and demolition (C&D) waste and aggregate recovery facilities.

- 1.77 SLR Consulting is a leading global environmental and advisory services consultancy. SLR provides a full range of planning, EIA and environmental advisory services across 30 in-house specialist technical

disciplines and operates a network of offices in Ireland, UK, Asia-Pacific, Africa and North America. SLR Consulting Ireland (formerly John Barnett and Associates) has been carrying out Environmental Impact Assessments relating to extractive and waste development in Ireland since the EIA Directive was first transposed into national legislation in 1990.

1.78 The EIA specialists who have contributed to this EIAR are identified in Table 1-1 overleaf :

Table 1 - 1
List of Contributors

Topic	Contributor	Company
Introduction	Derek Luby BE(Civil) MSc DIC MIEI	SLR Consulting Ireland
Description of Development	Derek Luby BE(Civil) MSc DIC MIEI	SLR Consulting Ireland
Alternatives	Derek Luby BE(Civil) MSc DIC MIEI	SLR Consulting Ireland
Population and Human Health	Aislinn O'Brien MSc MCD MIPI MRTPI Ciarán O'Sullivan BA(GPEP) MRUP MIPI	SLR Consulting Ireland
Biodiversity	Steve Judge BSc (Hons) MIEEM Martyn Macefield BSc MSc MIEEM	SLR Consulting Ireland
Land, Soils and Geology	Paul Gordon EurGeol BSc MSc PGeo	SLR Consulting Ireland
Water	Peter Glanville EurGeol BA PhD, PGeo Dominica Baird EurGeol BSc. MSc. MIAH, CGeol	SLR Consulting Ireland
Air Quality	Aldona Binchy MSc.(Eng), PIEMA, MIAH	SLR Consulting Ireland
Climate	Aldona Binchy MSc. (Eng), PIEMA, MIAH	SLR Consulting Ireland
Noise and Vibration	Aldona Binchy MSc. (Eng), PIEMA, MIAH	SLR Consulting Ireland
Material Assets	Aislinn O'Brien MSc MCD MIPI MRTPI Ciarán O'Sullivan BA(GPEP) MRUP MIPI	SLR Consulting Ireland
Cultural Heritage	Dr. Charles Mount MA	Consultant
Landscape	Anne Merkle Dipl. Ing (FH) MILI	SLR Consulting Ireland

Topic	Contributor	Company
Roads and Traffic	Julian Keenan BE (Civil) MIEI MCHIT	Trafficwise
Co-ordination of EIAR	Derek Luby BE(Civil) MSc DIC MIEI	SLR Consulting Ireland

- 1.79 Each contributor has been fully briefed about the proposed development and the background to it. They have also visited the site and have familiarised themselves with the surrounding local environment. They are considered to have the necessary competent experience, expertise and knowledge for the preparation of each specialist chapter of this EIAR.

FIGURES

**Figure 1-1
Site Location Map**

**Figure 1-2
Site Location Plan**

**Figure 1-3
Aerial Photograph**

**Figure 1-4
Surrounding Land Use**

00036.00080.0.16.FIG 1-1.0.Site Location Map.dwg



NOTES

- EXTRACT FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY 1:50,000 DISCOVERY SERIES MAPPING SHEET NO. 56 & 92
- ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND LICENCE NO. CYAL50167032 (C) ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND/ GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

LEGEND

-  LANDHOLDING BOUNDARY (c.36 Ha. / 89 acres)
-  PLANNING APPLICATION AREA (c. 32.5 Ha.)

L1113 LOCAL ROAD

R772 REGIONAL ROAD

L1157 LOCAL ROAD

M11 MOTORWAY

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

BALLINCLARE QUARRY RESTORATION
INERT WASTE & C+D WASTE RECOVERY FACILITY
KILBRIDE (N11), CO. WICKLOW

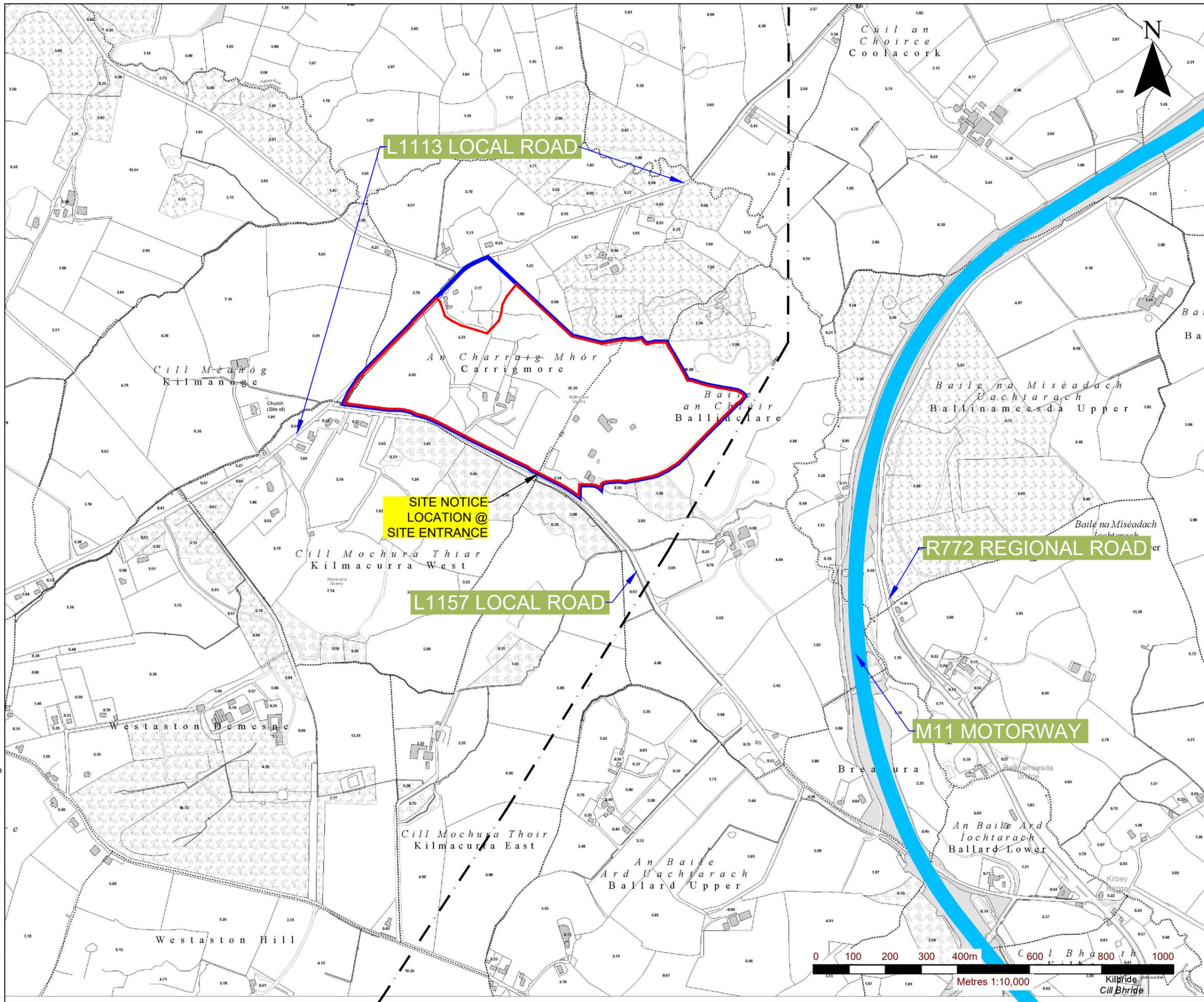
SITE LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1-1

Scale: 1:50,000 @ A3 Date: MARCH 2021



00036.00080.0.16.FIG 1-2.0.Site Location Plan.dwg



NOTES

1. EXTRACT FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY 6 INCH MAPPING WW030 & WW0311
2. ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND LICENCE NO. CYAL50167032 (C) ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND/ GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

LEGEND

- LANDHOLDING BOUNDARY (c. 36 Ha. / 89 acres)
- PLANNING APPLICATION AREA (c. 32.5 Ha.)
- 220kV ELECTRIC OVERHEAD LINE

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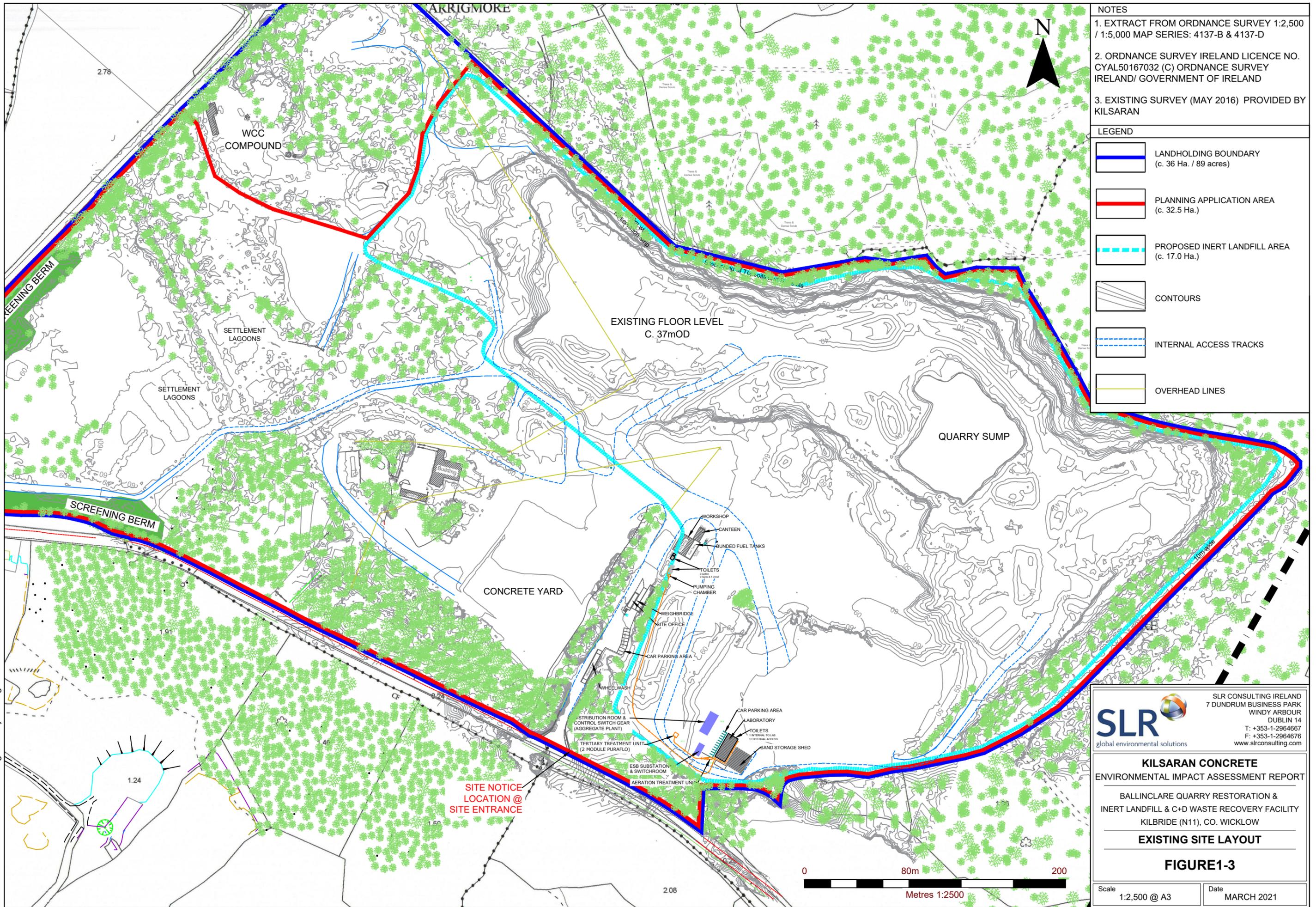
BALLINCLARE QUARRY RESTORATION
INERT WASTE & C+D WASTE RECOVERY FACILITY
KILBRIDE (N11), CO. WICKLOW

SITE LOCATION PLAN

FIGURE 1-2

Scale 1:10,000 @ A3 Date MARCH 2021

00036.00080.0.16.FIG 1-3.0.Existing Site Layout.dwg



- NOTES**
1. EXTRACT FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY 1:2,500 / 1:5,000 MAP SERIES: 4137-B & 4137-D
 2. ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND LICENCE NO. CYAL50167032 (C) ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND/ GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND
 3. EXISTING SURVEY (MAY 2016) PROVIDED BY KILSARAN

LEGEND

	LANDHOLDING BOUNDARY (c. 36 Ha. / 89 acres)
	PLANNING APPLICATION AREA (c. 32.5 Ha.)
	PROPOSED INERT LANDFILL AREA (c. 17.0 Ha.)
	CONTOURS
	INTERNAL ACCESS TRACKS
	OVERHEAD LINES

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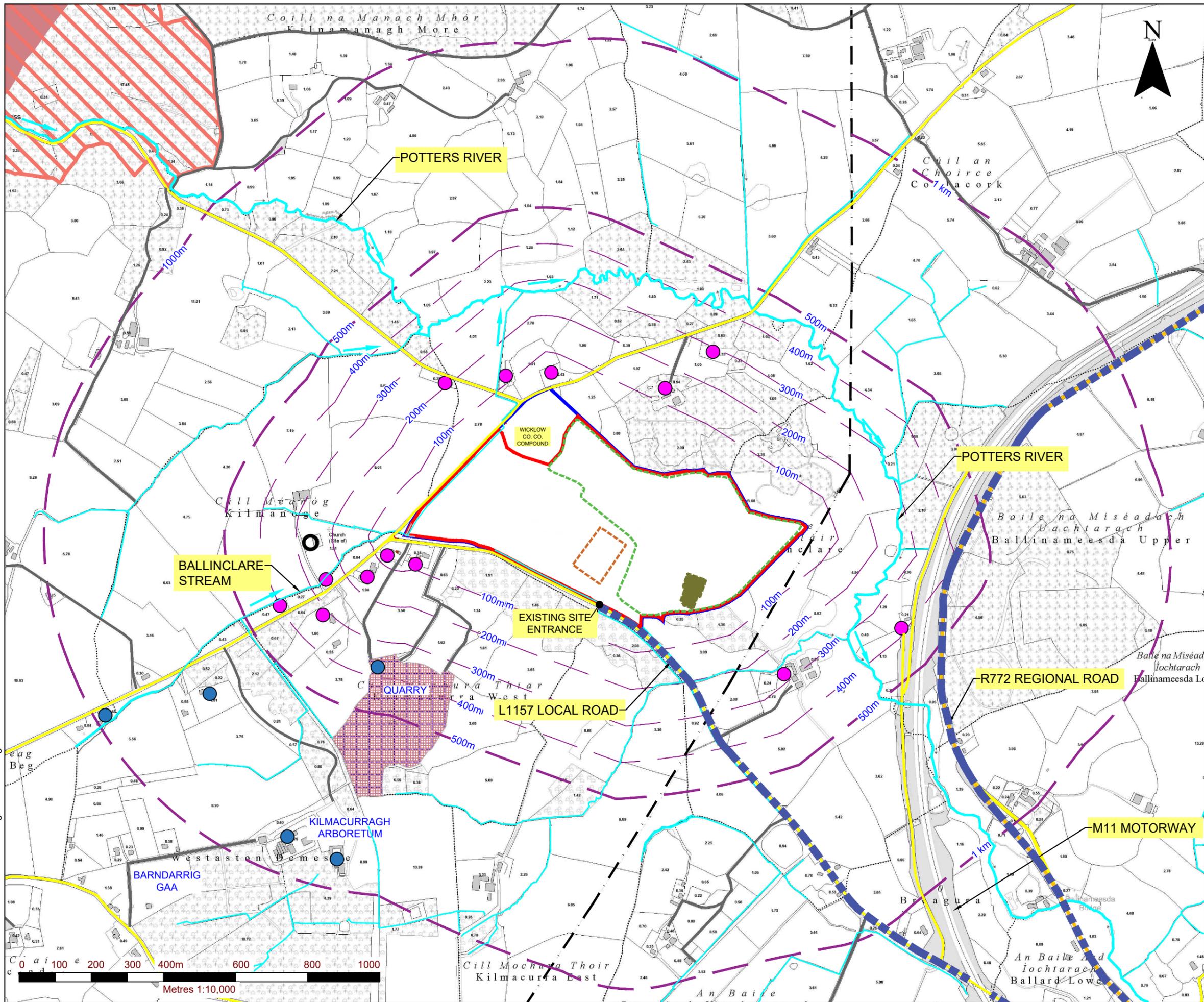
EXISTING SITE LAYOUT

FIGURE 1-3

Scale: 1:2,500 @ A3 Date: MARCH 2021



00036.00080.0.16.FIG 1-4.0.Surrounding Land Use.dwg



NOTES

1. EXTRACT FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY 6 INCH MAPPING WW030 & WW0311
2. ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND LICENCE NO. CYAL50167032 (C) ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND/ GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND
3. EXISTING SURVEY (MAY 2016) PROVIDED BY KILSARAN

LEGEND

	LANDHOLDING BOUNDARY (c. 36 Ha. / 89 acres)
	PLANNING APPLICATION AREA (c. 32.5 Ha.)
	INERT WASTE LANDFILL FOOTPRINT (c. 17.0 Ha.)
	C&D WASTE RECOVERY FACILITY AREA
	PROPOSED SOIL WASHING PLANT
	500m, 1km, 2km & 3km DISTANCE OFFSETS FROM BOUNDARY
	RESIDENTIAL RECEPTORS
	COMMERCIAL RECEPTORS
	002274 - DEPUTY'S PASS NATURE RESERVE SAC
	001756 - GLENEALY WOODS pNHA
	R772 REGIONAL ROAD
	LOCAL ROAD NETWORK
	ACCESS TRACKS
	220KV ELECTRIC OVERHEAD LINE
	RIVER / STREAMS
	HAUL ROUTE

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SURROUNDING LAND USE

FIGURE 1-4

Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3 Date: MARCH 2021