

Appendix 1-3 – Responses received from consultees





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Our Ref: 11290

21st Mar 2022

RE: Proposed Development of further waste management capacity at Drehid Waste Facility, near Carbury, County Kildare

Dear Sir/Madam,

Bord na Móna Plc. (hereafter referred to as Bord na Móna) intends to develop further waste management capacity at Drehid Waste Facility, near Carbury, County Kildare and have commenced the process of Environmental Impact Assessment. It is proposed that the proposed development will be built within a site that extends to approximately 293 hectares (ha), all of which is owned by Bord na Móna. The landholding extends to approximately 2,543 ha at this location, and includes the existing Drehid landfill, a composting facility, offices, a permitted (now under construction) Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) facility and other associated infrastructure.

Bord na Móna has engaged a team of technical experts who are in the process of scoping environmental assessments for the proposed development.

We therefore invite you to submit any relevant information that you may hold and/or highlight any issues that you feel should be directed to the project team. Please see attached Scoping document. Views/comments on the proposed development should be submitted by email, letter or telephone to the contact below no later than the 5th April 2022.

Yours sincerely

John Ata

John Staunton Senior Project Manager and Environmental Scientist **TOBIN Consulting Engineers (on behalf of Cloghercor Wind Farm Limited)** Telephone: 01-8030401; Email: <u>john.staunton@tobin.ie</u>

lan Heanue

From:	Dawn Quinn <admin@batconservationireland.org></admin@batconservationireland.org>
Sent:	Friday 25 February 2022 11:24
То:	John Staunton
Subject:	RE: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application

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Dear John,

Thank you for your e-mail.

Unfortunately, as we are a very small organisation with limited resources, we do not have the capacity to comment on planning applications.

We would encourage best practice guidelines to be followed in the case of all proposed developments.

Kind regards Dawn

From: John Staunton <john.staunton@tobin.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 22 February 2022 15:57
To: Dawn Quinn <admin@batconservationireland.org>
Subject: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please see attached cover letter and EIAR scoping document for a proposed development at the Drehid Waste Facility in Co. Kildare.

Kind regards,

John

Dr. John Staunton B.Sc. PhD. Senior Project Manager & Environmental Scientist

TOBIN Consulting EngineersGalway | Dublin | CastlebarTelephone: +353 91 565211Email: john.staunton@tobin.ieWebsite: http://www.tobin.ie



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 2018 Engineers Ireland Excellence Awards Winner: Engineering Project of the Year
 2018 Engineers Ireland Excellence Awards Winner: Heritage and Conservation

lan Heanue

From:	Hugh Coughlan <hugh.coughlan@dublincity.ie></hugh.coughlan@dublincity.ie>
Sent:	Friday 16 December 2022 15:29
To:	Robert Hunt
Cc:	King, Philippa; Una Fitzgerald; kswift@MayoCoCo.ie; John Payne; John Staunton
Subject:	RE: 11290 - Bord na Mona - Drehid Landfill Planning Application 2021
Importance:	High
importance.	ngn

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Robert,

The RWMPO's position on the 250kt for Non Haz is that the intake of the MSW portion would not exceed the current 120kt limit . The limit for MSW could be increased by activation of the contingency and in certain other market circumstances subject to agreement with the Local Authority and EPA in consultation with the RWMPO's.

The RWMPO's have no issue with the data presented (subject to statement above) and have no objection to the record of this correspondence being included in EIAR documentation.

Kind Regards,

Hugh Coughlan Regional Co-Ordinator on behalf of the 3 Regional Waste Management Planning Offices

Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Planning Office Dublin City Council Environment & Transportation Department Block B, Floor 2 Blackhall Walk Queen Street Smithfield Dublin 7. D07ENC4

tel +353 1 222 2023

Email : hugh.coughlan@dublincity.ie



eastern - midlands waste region From: Robert Hunt <Robert.Hunt@tobin.ie>
Sent: 14 December 2022 15:17
To: Hugh Coughlan <hugh.coughlan@dublincity.ie>
Cc: King, Philippa <philippa.king@limerick.ie>; Una Fitzgerald <una.fitzgerald@dublincity.ie>; kswift@MayoCoCo.ie; John Payne <John.Payne@bnm.ie>; John Staunton <john.staunton@tobin.ie>
Subject: 11290 - Bord na Mona - Drehid Landfill Planning Application 2021

Hi Hugh,

We are working through finalising our planning documents and the EIAR for the proposed further development works at the Drehid Waste Management Facility as discussed with yourselves in October. We wanted to take this opportunity to present the final waste quantities that will be presented in the application and to ensure we are fully aligned with yourselves on the contingency capacity that you advised the RWMPO's will be recommending to the Planning Authority as part of statutory consultation on the planning application.

		Maximum Incoming (tonnes per annum - TPA)	Of Which	
Facility Infrastructure	Waste Type / Source		Disposal to Landfill (TPA)	Recycling, Reco Los (TF
Extension to existing landfill with waste intake increased from 120,000 to 250,000 TPA	Non-hazardous municipal, commercial & industrial wastes (including C&D wastes)	250,000	250,000	24
New Soils, Stones & C&D Rubble Processing Facility	Inert Soil & Stone and C&D Waste	70,000	-	70,0 Recovery - remai as Engineering Materials inclu land
Existing Composting Plant increased from 25,000 to 35,000 TPA			40,000 Biostabilised Compost Like Output to Landfill	30,1 Process
New MSW Processing & Composting Facility as an extension to existing Composting Plant - 55,000 TPA	Organic waste/MSW	90,000		20,0 Recyclables Outg
Contingency – Landfill Disposal Capacity @ 10% of Proposed Quantity	Non-hazardous municipal, commercial & industrial wastes (including C&D wastes)	(250,000 + 23,500 + 16,500 = 290,000 @ 10% = 29,000 30,000 (rounded)	30,000	
	TOTAL	440,000	320,000	120,

Just to confirm our understanding in the above table is correct. The RWMPO's will be seeking a condition in any grant of planning for 10% of the overall landfill disposal quantity to be provided for as contingency each year – from the above, 290,000 TPA proposed for disposal to landfill, 10% contingency equates to 29,000 TPA. We have rounded up to 30,000 TPA contingency allowance for ease.

Is it correct that the proposed waste types to be accepted under the contingency arrangement should be as per the table above, i.e., Non-hazardous municipal, commercial & industrial wastes (including C&D wastes) – or will it only be capacity for residual MSW sought?

We would welcome your feedback on the above to ensure that we are fully aligned with the RWMPO's, and we would appreciate your approval to include a record of this correspondence in our EIAR documentation.

Regards,

Robert

Robert Hunt BEng MSc CEng MCIWM Senior Project Manager

TOBIN Consulting EngineersGalway | Dublin | Castlebar | Limerick | SligoTelephone: +353 (0)1 8030401Email:robert.hunt@tobin.ieWebsite:http://www.tobin.ie



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2018 Engineers Ireland Excellence Awards Winner: Engineering Project of the Year
2018 Engineers Ireland Excellence Awards Winner: Heritage and Conservation

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Ian Heanue

From:	CustomerService <customerservice@kildarecoco.ie></customerservice@kildarecoco.ie>
Sent:	Tuesday 22 February 2022 16:29
То:	John Staunton
Subject:	Case Number KCC-107990 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application
-	CRM:00001000125523

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Killer Conty Conti No. 1

Date: 22/02/2022 16:25

Dear Sir/Madam

Case No: KCC-107990

Subject: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application

Your case has been reviewed by the Customer Service Department and referred to the relevant Department.

The issue will now be examined by the Planning Applications Processing Team in Planning Department who will revert to you in due course.

If you wish to update this case please use this email to reply in order that the relevant case number is updated.

Regards

Customer Service Department

Tá athbhreithniú déanta ar do chás ag an Fhoireann Seirbhísí Custaiméirí agus tá sé curtha ar aghaidh chuig an Roinn ábhartha.

Déanfar an cheist a scrúdú anois agus tiocfaidh an Roinn ábhartha ar ais chugat in am trátha.

Más mian leat an cás seo a nuashonrú bain úsáid as an ríomhphost seo le do thoil chun freagra a thabhairt ionas go nuashonraítear an uimhir cháis ábhartha.

"For information on your data protection rights and how we manage personal data in our Customer Services Centre, log on to personal information, email us at <u>customercare@kildarecoco.ie</u>. You must enable the Council to verify your identity by provid

Tá an ríomhphost seo príobháideach agus ní ceadmhach úsáid an ríomhphoist seo d'éinne ach don té ar seoladh chuige é. D'fhéadfadh go mbeadh eolas ann atá faoi phribhléid agus rúnda de réir an dlí. Munar duit an ríomhphost seo, déan teagmháil leis an seoltóir chomh luath agus is féidir. D'fhéadfadh nach iad tuairimí Chomhairle Contae Chill Dara na tuairimí atá curtha in iúl sa ríomhphost seo. Déanann Comhairle Contae Chill Dara iarracht ríomhphoist a chosaint ó víris. Mar sin féin, moltar duit gach ríomhphost a scanadh, mar ní ghlacann an Chomhairle aon dliteanas i leith damáiste do do chórais. Le haghaidh eolas ar do chearta príbháideachta agus ar conas a bhainistímid sonraí pearsanta, logáil isteach ar

https://kildare.ie/CountyCouncil/YourCouncil/GovernanceandCompliance/DataProtection/ Chun do chuid sonraí pearsanta a nuashonrú cuir ríomhphost chugainn ag customercare@kildarecoco.ie Caithfidh tú deis a thógáil don Chomhairle cé thú féin a chinntiú trí cruthúnas céannachta agus/nó seoladh a sholáthar, sula ndéanaimid aon athruithe.

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An Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications



Environmental Licensing Programme Office of Environmental Sustainability EPA Johnstown Castle Estate Wexford Y35 W821

14 March 2022

Re: Proposed Development of further waste management capacity at Drehid Waste Facility, near Carbury, County Kildare

Your Ref: 2510 Our Ref: 22/67

Dear Sir/Madam,

Geological Survey Ireland is the national earth science agency and is a division of the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications. We provide independent geological information and advice and gather various data for that purpose. Please see our <u>website</u> for data availability. We recommend using these various data sets, when conducting the EIAR, SEA, planning and scoping processes. Use of our data or maps should be attributed correctly to 'Geological Survey Ireland'.

With reference to your email received on the 23 February 2022, concerning the Proposed Development of further waste management capacity at Drehid Waste Facility, near Carbury, County Kildare, Geological Survey Ireland would encourage use of and reference to our datasets. Please find attached a list of our publicly available datasets that may be useful to the environmental assessment and planning process. We recommend that you review this list and refer to any datasets you consider relevant to your assessment. The remainder of this letter and following sections provide more detail on some of these datasets.

Geoheritage

A national inventory of geoheritage sites known as County Geological Sites (CGSs) is managed by the Geoheritage Programme of Geological Survey Ireland. CGSs, as adopted under the National Heritage Plan, include sites that are of national importance which have been selected as the very best examples for NHA (Natural Heritage Areas) designation. NHA designation will be completed in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). CGSs are now routinely included in County Development Plans and in the GIS of planning departments, to ensure the recognition and appropriate protection of geological heritage within the planning system. CGSs can be viewed online under the Geological Heritage tab on the online Map Viewer.

The audit for Co. Kildare was carried out in 2005. The full report details can be found <u>here</u>. Our records show that there are no CGSs in the vicinity of the proposed waste management facility.

Groundwater

Geological Survey Ireland's <u>Groundwater and Geothermal Unit</u>, provides advice, data and maps relating to groundwater distribution, quality and use, which is especially relevant for safe and secure drinking water supplies and healthy ecosystems.

Proposed developments need to consider any potential impact on specific groundwater abstractions and on groundwater resources in general. We recommend using the groundwater maps on our <u>Map viewer</u> which should include: wells; drinking water source protection areas; the national map suite - aquifer, groundwater vulnerability, groundwater recharge and subsoil permeability maps. For areas underlain by limestone, please refer to the karst specific data layers (karst features, tracer test database; turlough water levels (gwlevel.ie). Background information is also provided in the Groundwater Body Descriptions. Please read all disclaimers carefully when using Geological Survey Ireland data.



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The Groundwater Data Viewer indicates three aquifers classed as a 'Locally Important Aquifer - Karstified', a 'Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Generally Moderately Productive 'and a 'Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Moderately Productive only in Local Zones' underlie the proposed waste management facility. The Groundwater Vulnerability map indicates the area covered is classed as 'Low' to 'Moderate' Vulnerability.

Our records show that there is a Public Water Scheme (PWS) (Johnstown PWS) with an outer source protection area that is adjacent to the proposed waste management facility boundary. Key to groundwater protection in general, and protection of specific drinking water supplies, is preventing ingress of runoff to the aquifer. Design of drainage will need to be cognisant of the public water scheme and the interactions between surface water and groundwater as well as run-off. Appropriate design should be undertaken by qualified and competent persons to include mitigation measures as necessary, such as SUDs or other drainage mitigation measures.

Any excavation required during development should ensure that groundwater flow within the zones of contribution to the groundwater abstraction points is not disrupted, resulting in diminished yields. Note that there could be other groundwater abstractions in the locality for which Geological Survey Ireland has not undertaken studies, and a robust assessment should be undertaken by qualified and competent persons including a survey of all current wells and water abstractions within the vicinity. Given the nearby drinking water sources (Public Water Scheme) and wells and boreholes, the effects of any potential contamination / dewatering as a result of the project would need to be assessed.

Geological Survey Ireland has completed Groundwater Protection Schemes (GWPSs) in partnership with Local Authorities, and there is now national coverage of GWPS mapping. A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater. **The Groundwater Protection Response overview and link to the main reports is here:** https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater/projects/protecting-drinking-water/what-is-drinking-water-protection/county-groundwater-protection-schemes/Pages/default.aspx.

<u>GWClimate</u> is a groundwater monitoring and modelling project that aims to investigate the impact of climate change on groundwater in Ireland. This is a follow on from a previous project (GWFlood) and the data may be useful in relation to Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and management plans. Maps and data are available on the <u>Map viewer</u>.

Geological Mapping

Geological Survey Ireland maintains online datasets of bedrock and subsoils geological mapping that are reliable and accessible. We would encourage you to use these data which can be found <u>here</u>, in your future assessments.

Geotechnical Database Resources

Geological Survey Ireland continues to populate and develop our national geotechnical database and viewer with site investigation data submitted voluntarily by industry. The current database holding is over 7500 reports with 134,000 boreholes; 31,000 of which are digitised which can be accessed through downloads from our <u>Geotechnical Map Viewer</u>. We would encourage the use of this database as part of any baseline geological assessment of the proposed development as it can provide invaluable baseline data for the region or vicinity of proposed development areas. This information may be beneficial and cost saving for any site-specific investigations that may be designed as part of the project.

Natural Resources (Minerals/Aggregates)

Geological Survey Ireland provides data, maps, interpretations and advice on matters related to minerals, their use and their development in our <u>Minerals section</u> of the website. The Active Quarries, Mineral Localities and the Aggregate Potential maps are available on our <u>Map Viewer</u>.



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In keeping with a sustainable approach we would recommend use of our data and mapping viewers to identify and ensure that natural resources used in the proposed development are sustainably sourced from properly recognised and licensed facilities, and that consideration of future resource sterilization is considered.

Geochemistry of soils, surface waters and sediments

Geological Survey Ireland provides baseline geochemistry data for Ireland as part of the Tellus programme. Baseline geochemistry data can be used to assess the chemical status of soil and water at a regional scale and to support the assessment of existing or potential impacts of human activity on environmental chemical quality. Tellus is a national-scale mapping programme which provides multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water in Ireland. At present, mapping consists of the border, western and midland regions. Data is available at <u>https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/data-and-maps/Pages/Geochemistry.aspx</u>. This page also hosts Geochemical Mapping of Agricultural and Grazing Land Soil of Europe (GEMAS) and lithogeochemistry (rock geochemistry) from southeast Ireland datasets. Geological Survey Ireland and partners are undertaking applied geochemistry projects to provide data for agriculture (<u>Terra Soil</u>), waste soil characterisation (<u>Geochemically</u> <u>Appropriate Levels for Soil Recovery Facilities</u>) and mineral exploration (<u>Mineral Prospectivity Mapping</u>).

Other Comments

Should development go ahead, all other factors considered, Geological Survey Ireland would much appreciate a copy of reports detailing any site investigations carried out. The data would be added to Geological Survey Ireland's national database of site investigation boreholes, implemented to provide a better service to the civil engineering sector. Data can be sent to the Geological Mapping Unit, at <u>mailto:GeologicalMappingInfo@gsi.ie</u>, 01-678 2795.

I hope that these comments are of assistance, and if we can be of any further help, please do not hesitate to contact me Clare Glanville, or my colleague Trish Smullen at <u>GSIPlanning@gsi.ie</u>.

Yours sincerely,

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Clare Glanville Senior Geologist Geological Survey Ireland

Enc: Table - Geological Survey Ireland's Publicly Available Datasets Relevant to Planning, EIA and SEA processes.



Date: 14th March 2022

To: Environmental Licensing Program Team, EPA Re: EIA Scoping Consultation – Bord na Mona Plc Drehid

Dear Sir / Madame,

Please find as follows comments from Kildare County Council Environment Dept in terms of the scope and level of detail of the information included by the developer in the EIAR:

- The Plan needs to take into account the Water Framework Directive, and in particular the 3rd Cycle River Basin Management Plan 2022-2027 and how major infrastructure such as this will not impact on Water Bodies in the area. These very important documents do not seem to have been referenced at all.
- 2. The proposed Facility and associated infrastructure are located within the Figile_010 and Abbeylough_010 waterbodies/sub-basins (Barrow catchment). These are upstream waterbodies/sub-basins of the Figile_020 waterbody/sub-basin. The status of these waterbodies is currently less than "Good" status with EPA biological assessments reporting Q3 and Q3-4 ratings at monitoring stations RS14F010050 (Br. S of Ticknevin) and RS14F010100 (Cushaling Br.) in 2020 respectively. It is necessary to assess the potential for further impact on these waterbodies and in particular any potential for siltation and/or enrichment of receiving waters during the construction phase and any future operational phase. All surface water features within the area of the site shall be properly surveyed and mapped showing any connectivity with the Figile and Abbeylough waterbodies. The location and details of any proposed mitigation/controls for the purpose of minimising impact on surface water/groundwater shall be provided. A developer shall not, in the performance of its functions, undertake those functions in a manner that knowingly causes or allows deterioration in the chemical status or ecological status of a body of surface water.
- 3. While it is noted that Section 4 advises that the EIAR will include for a review of the "Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy", it is more important that the proposed development actually takes into account the main principles of the new NWMP in terms of the need to reduce the volume of waste being produced, rather than merely planning around the landfilling of current waste levels.
- 4. Section 8.0 should also look at the potential increase in ammonia discharging to the surface waters as a result of peatlands, and
- 5. Section 9.0 should also include odour and dust assessment reporting with recommendations

lan Heanue

From:	EIAPlanning <eiaplanning@epa.ie></eiaplanning@epa.ie>
Sent:	Wednesday 23 February 2022 10:06
То:	John Staunton
Subject:	FW: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application
Attachments:	11290 - Drehid EIAR Scoping Report_Issued 22022022.pdf; EPA.pdf; S_04 Form - Request for a Scoping Opinion IE_IPC_Waste.docx

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Dear John,

We note your correspondence in relation to Drehid Waste Facility. If you are requesting a Scoping Opinion (on the scope and level of detail to be included in an EIAR) under the provisions of the EPA Act 1992 as amended or the Waste Licensing Regulations 2004 as amended, please complete the attached Scoping Request Form and send it to <u>eiaplanning@epa.ie</u> with any relevant information (e.g. EIAR Scoping Report) attached.

Where a request for a Scoping Opinion is received by the Agency and where it meets the requirements of the relevant legislation, the Agency will, in preparing the scoping opinion, consult with the relevant bodies in accordance with the legislation.

Kind regards, Environmental Licensing Programme

Environmental Licencing Programme Office of Environmental Sustainability An Clár um Cheadúnú Comhshaoil Oifig um Inbhuanaitheacht Chomhshaoil



053-916 0600 (Switch) <u>eiaplanning@epa.ie</u> <u>www.epa.ie</u> **D** O **V in**

From: John Staunton <john.staunton@tobin.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 22 February 2022 16:11
To: EIAPlanning <eiaplanning@epa.ie>
Subject: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please see attached cover letter and EIAR scoping document for a proposed development at the Drehid Waste Facility in Co. Kildare.

Kind regards,

John

Dr. John Staunton B.Sc. PhD. Senior Project Manager & Environmental Scientist

lan Heanue

From:	Colm Flynn <cflynn@kildarecoco.ie></cflynn@kildarecoco.ie>
Sent:	Monday 14 March 2022 11:05
То:	EIAPlanning
Cc:	Lorraine Kennedy; Gavin McDermott; Helen Doyle
Subject:	RE: [CASE: KCC-108834] - EPA request CRM:0024600000039
Attachments:	Letter of Response to EPA re Scoping Report for EIAR.pdf

Dear Sir/Madame,

Please see attached Kildare County Council Env Dept's response as per your request regarding the EIAR Scoping Report prepared by Tobins on behalf of BnM. Please revert to me directly if you have any further queries.

Regards,

Colm Flynn Senior Executive Engineer Environment Dept Kildare County Council

045-980966

From: CustomerService <customerservice@kildarecoco.ie>
Sent: Thursday 3 March 2022 13:26
To: Colm Flynn <CFlynn@kildarecoco.ie>
Subject: [CASE: KCC-108834] - EPA request CRM:0024600000039

Hi Colm,

Please see below which has been received in via CRM.

Best regards,

Lorraine

----- Original Message -----From: Leo Sweeney <eiaplanning@epa.ie>;

Received: Wed Mar 02 2022 15:32:04 GMT+0000 (Greenwich Mean Time)

To: <u>customerservice@kildarecoco.ie</u> <<u>customerservice@kildarecoco.ie</u>>; Phoebe Duvall <<u>planning@antaisce.org</u>>; Customer Services <<u>customerservice@kildarecoco.ie</u>>; <u>wppr@dccae.gov.ie</u>; <u>corporatesupport.unit@dcenr.gov.ie</u>; <u>minister@dttas.ie</u>; <u>John.Spink@teagasc.ie</u>; <u>bord@pleanala.ie</u>; <u>aharvey@heritagecouncil.ie</u>; <u>Fem.dau@housing.gov.ie</u>; <u>environmentalco-ordination@agriculture.gov.ie</u>; <u>planning.applications@failteireland.ie</u>; <u>chemicals@hsa.ie</u>; <u>environmental.health@hse.ie</u>; <u>environlicensing@fisheriesireland.ie</u>;

Subject: EIA Scoping Consultation under Section 83(2A)(de) of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, as amended- Drehid Waste Facility

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Re: EIA Scoping Consultation under Section 83(2A)(de) of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, as amended

Dear Sir/Madam,

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) received a request for a written opinion on the scope and level of detail of the information to be contained in an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR). I refer to the attached scoping correspondence received by the EPA on 22/02/2022 in respect of the following.

Name of applicant: Bord na Móna PLC

Location of Activity: Drehid Waste Management Facility, Killinagh Upper, Carbury, Co. Kildare.

*Class and Nature of Activity: Class 11 of the EPA Act.

Reference No. 2510

You are being consulted under Section 83(2A)(de) of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, as amended. Please revert to the Agency with your comments on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included by the developer in the EIAR within **two weeks** of the date of this email.

For all further queries and correspondence relating to planning and EIA matters, please contact <u>eiaplanning@epa.ie</u>

Yours faithfully, Environmental Licensing Programme



*Class/es may change

From: John Staunton <john.staunton@tobin.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 22 February 2022 16:11
To: EIAPlanning <<u>eiaplanning@epa.ie</u>>
Subject: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please see attached cover letter and EIAR scoping document for a proposed development at the Drehid Waste Facility in Co. Kildare.

Kind regards,

John

Dr. John Staunton B.Sc. PhD.

Senior Project Manager & Environmental Scientist

TOBIN Consulting EngineersGalwayDublinCastlebarTelephone: +353 91 565211Email:john.staunton@tobin.ieWebsite:http://www.tobin.ie



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<u>https://kildare.ie/CountyCouncil/YourCouncil/GovernanceandCompliance/DataProtection/</u> Chun do chuid sonraí pearsanta a nuashonrú cuir ríomhphost chugainn ag <u>customercare@kildarecoco.ie</u> Caithfidh tú deis a thógáil don Chomhairle cé thú féin a chinntiú trí cruthúnas céannachta agus/nó seoladh a sholáthar, sula ndéanaimid aon athruithe.

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https://kildare.ie/CountyCouncil/YourCouncil/GovernanceandCompliance/DataProtection/ Chun do chuid sonraí

Ian Heanue

From:	Environmental Co-ordination (Inbox) <environmental_co- ordination@agriculture.gov.ie></environmental_co-
Sent:	Wednesday 16 March 2022 13:58
То:	EIAPlanning
Subject:	RE: EIA Scoping Consultation under Section 83(2A)(de) of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, as amended- Drehid Waste Facility

Hello

The following are the comments from the Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine in relation to the proposed development:

If the proposed development will involve the felling or removal of any trees, the developer must obtain a Felling License from this Department before trees are felled or removed. A Felling Licence application form can be obtained from Felling Section, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford. Email: <u>felling.forestservice@agriculture.gov.ie</u> or Web gov.ie - Tree Felling Licences (www.gov.ie)

A Felling Licence granted by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine provides authority under the Forestry Act 2014 to fell or otherwise remove a tree or trees and/or to thin a forest for silvicultural reasons. The Act prescribes the functions of the Minister and details the requirements, rights and obligations in relation to felling licences. The principal set of regulations giving further effect to the Forestry Act 2014 are the Forestry Regulations 2017 (S.I. No. 191 of 2017).

The developer should take note of the contents of **Felling and Reforestation Policy** document which provide a consolidated source of information on the legal and regulatory framework relating to tree felling; gov.ie - Tree Felling Licences (<u>www.gov.ie</u>) As this development is within forest lands, particular attention should be paid to deforestation, turbulence felling and the requirement to afforest alternative lands.

In order to ensure regulated forestry operations in Ireland accord with the principles of sustainable forest management (SFM), as well fulfilling the requirements of other relevant environmental protection laws, the Department (acting through its Forest Service division) must undertake particular consultations, and give certain matters full consideration during the assessment of individual Felling Licence applications. This includes consultation with relevant bodies, the application of various protocols and procedures (e.g. Forest Service Appropriate Assessment Procedure), and the requirement for applicants on occasion to provide further information (e.g. a Natura Impact Statement).

Consequently, when the Forest Service is considering an application to fell trees, the following applies:

- The interaction of these proposed works with the environment locally and more widely, in addition to
 potential direct and indirect impacts on designated sites and water, is assessed. Consultation with
 relevant environmental and planning authorities may be required where specific sensitivities arise (e.g.
 local authorities, National Parks & Wildlife Service, Inland Fisheries Ireland, and the National
 Monuments Service);
- 2. Where a tree Felling Licence application is received, the Department will publish a notice of the application before making a decision on the matter. The notice shall state that any person may make a submission to the Department within 30 days from the date of the notice. The notices are published online at: gov.ie Felling Licence Applications (www.gov.ie)

3. Third parties that make a submission or observation will be informed of the decision to grant or refuse the licence, and on request, details of the conditions attached to the licence, the main reasons and considerations on which the decision to grant or refuse the licence was based, and where conditions are attached to any licence, the reasons for the conditions. Both third parties and applicants will be also informed of their right to appeal any decision within 14 days to the Forestry Appeals Committee. Felling Licence decision are published online at: gov.ie - Felling Licence Decisions (www.gov.ie)

It is important to note that when applying to a Local Authority, or An Bord Pleanàla, for planning permission where developments are:

- a) subject to an EIA procedure (including screening in the case of a sub-threshold development) and any resulting requirement to produce an EIAR; and/or
- b) subject to an Appropriate Assessment procedure (including screening) and any resulting requirement to a Natura Impact Statement (NIS); and
- c) the proposed development in its construction or operational phases, or any works ancillary thereto, would directly or indirectly involve the felling and replanting of trees, deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use, or replacement of broadleaf high forest by conifer species,
- 1. that there is a requirement inter alia under the EIA Directive for an overall assessment of the effects of the project or the alteration thereof on the environment to be undertaken, including the direct and indirect environmental impact of the project;

and

2. pursuant to Article 2(3) of the EIA Directive, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine strongly recommends that, notwithstanding the fact that a parallel consent in the form of felling licence may also have to be applied for, any EIAR and/or NIS produced in connection with the application for planning permission to the Local Planning Authority or An Bord Pleanàla, should include an assessment of the impact of and measures, as appropriate, to prevent, mitigate or compensate for any significant adverse effects direct or indirect identified on the environment arising from such felling and replanting of trees, deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use, or replacement of broadleaf high forest by conifer species.

Kind regards

An tAonad um Chomhordú Timpeallachta, An Rannóg um Athrú Aeráide agus Beartas Bithfhuinnimh, Environmental Co-ordination Unit | Climate Change & Bioenergy Policy Division |

An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine Pailliún A, Páirc Gnó Grattan, Bóthar Átha Cliath, Port Laoise, Co Laoise, R32 K857 Pavilion A, Grattan Business Park, Dublin Road, Portlaoise, Co Laois, R32 K857 T +353 (0)57 868 9915 <u>environmentalco-ordination@agriculture.gov.ie</u> www.agriculture.gov.ie

From: EIAPlanning <eiaplanning@epa.ie> Sent: Wednesday 2 March 2022 15:32

To: Inland Fisheries Ireland <environlicensing@fisheriesireland.ie>; Health Service Executive <environmental.health@hse.ie>; Health & Safety Authority <chemicals@hsa.ie>; An Taisce <planning@antaisce.org>; Failte Ireland <planning.applications@failteireland.ie>; Environmental Co-ordination (Inbox) <Environmental_Co-ordination@agriculture.gov.ie>; Fem.dau@housing.gov.ie; The Heritage Council <aharvey@heritagecouncil.ie>; An Bord Pleanala <bord@pleanala.ie>; Teagasc <John.Spink@teagasc.ie>; Kildare County Council (Environment Section) <environ@kildarecoco.ie>; Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport <minister@dttas.ie>; Kildare County Council (Planning Section) <plandept@kildarecoco.ie>; Dept of Communications, Climate Action & Environment <corporatesupport.unit@dcenr.gov.ie>; Dept of Communications, Climate Action and Environment <wppr@dccae.gov.ie>

Subject: EIA Scoping Consultation under Section 83(2A)(de) of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, as amended- Drehid Waste Facility

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Re: EIA Scoping Consultation under Section 83(2A)(de) of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, as amended

Dear Sir/Madam,

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) received a request for a written opinion on the scope and level of detail of the information to be contained in an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR). I refer to the attached scoping correspondence received by the EPA on 22/02/2022 in respect of the following.

Name of applicant: Bord na Móna PLC

Location of Activity: Drehid Waste Management Facility, Killinagh Upper, Carbury, Co. Kildare.

*Class and Nature of Activity: Class 11 of the EPA Act.

Reference No. 2510

You are being consulted under Section 83(2A)(de) of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, as amended. Please revert to the Agency with your comments on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included by the developer in the EIAR within two weeks of the date of this email.

For all further queries and correspondence relating to planning and EIA matters, please contact eiaplanning@epa.ie

Yours faithfully,

Environmental Licensing Programme

Environmental Licencing Programme Office of Environmental Sustainability An Clár um Cheadúnú Comhshaoil Oifig um Inbhuanaitheacht Chomhshaoil



053-916 0600 (Switch) eiaplanning@epa.ie www.epa.ie

*Class/es may change

From: John Staunton Sent: Tuesday 22 February 2022 16:11 To: EIAPlanning Subject: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application Dear Sir/Madam, Please see attached cover letter and EIAR scoping document for a proposed development at the Drehid Waste Facility in Co. Kildare. Kind regards, John Dr. John Staunton B.Sc. PhD. Senior Project Manager & Environmental Scientist

TOBIN Consulting Engineers Galway Dublin Castlebar Telephone: +353 91 565211 Email: john.staunton@tobin.ie Website: http://www.tobin.ie



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Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

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From:	CorporateSupport.Unit <corporatesupport.unit@decc.gov.ie></corporatesupport.unit@decc.gov.ie>
Sent:	Monday 14 March 2022 18:31
То:	EIAPlanning
Cc:	CorporateSupport.Unit; Planning Advisory
Subject:	Reply from DECC re EIS 22/ 67 Drehid Waste Facility
Attachments:	22_67 Waste Management Facility Drehid Co Kildare.pdf; GSI datasets relevant to
	EIA & SEA_20210421.pdf

Good afternoon,

Please see attached and below a reply from Ms. Trish Smullen and Clare Glanville (Senior Geologist) on behalf of Geological Survey Ireland (a division of the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications) for the subject below.

Please forward an acknowledgement of receipt to CorporateSupport.Unit@decc.gov.ie at your earliest convenience.

Regards, Enda Brady, Corporate Support Unit.

Enda Brady, *Corporate Support Unit,*

An Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications

Teach Leamháin, Bóthar Ghleann an Iarla, An Cabhán, H12 A8H7 Elm House, Earlsvale Road, Cavan, H12 A8H7

T +353 (0)1 6782308 CorporateSupport.Unit@decc.gov.ie www.gov.ie/decc

From: GSI Planning <GSIPlanning@GSI.ie>
Sent: Monday 14 March 2022 15:33
To: CorporateSupport.Unit <CorporateSupport.Unit@decc.gov.ie>
Cc: Clare Glanville <Clare.Glanville@decc.gov.ie>; GSI Planning <GSIPlanning@GSI.ie>
Subject: RE: EIS 22/ 67 Drehid Waste Facility

Hi Enda, Please see attached for return to the EPA. Thanks and regards, Trish

From: GSI Planning <<u>GSIPlanning@GSI.ie</u>> Sent: Monday 7 March 2022 14:45 To: GSI Planning <<u>GSIPlanning@GSI.ie</u>> Subject: EIS 22/ 67 Drehid Waste Facility

Deadline Wednesday 16 March

From: EIAPlanning <<u>eiaplanning@epa.ie</u>> Sent: Wednesday 2 March 2022 15:32

To: Inland Fisheries Ireland <<u>environlicensing@fisheriesireland.ie</u>>; Health Service Executive <<u>environmental.health@hse.ie</u>>; Health & Safety Authority <<u>chemicals@hsa.ie</u>>; An Taisce

<planning@antaisce.org>; Failte Ireland <planning.applications@failteireland.ie>; Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine <<u>environmentalco-ordination@agriculture.gov.ie</u>>; Fem.dau@housing.gov.ie; The Heritage Council <<u>aharvey@heritagecouncil.ie</u>>; An Bord Pleanala <<u>bord@pleanala.ie</u>>; Teagasc <<u>John.Spink@teagasc.ie</u>>; Kildare County Council (Environment Section) <<u>environ@kildarecoco.ie</u>>; Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport <<u>minister@dttas.ie</u>>; Kildare County Council (Planning Section) <<u>plandept@kildarecoco.ie</u>>; CorporateSupport.Unit <CorporateSupport.Unit@decc.gov.ie>; WPPR <<u>WPPR@decc.gov.ie></u>

Subject: EIA Scoping Consultation under Section 83(2A)(de) of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, as amended- Drehid Waste Facility

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Re: EIA Scoping Consultation under Section 83(2A)(de) of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, as amended

Dear Sir/Madam,

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) received a request for a written opinion on the scope and level of detail of the information to be contained in an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR). I refer to the attached scoping correspondence received by the EPA on 22/02/2022 in respect of the following.

Name of applicant: Bord na Móna PLC

Location of Activity: Drehid Waste Management Facility, Killinagh Upper, Carbury, Co. Kildare.

*Class and Nature of Activity: Class 11 of the EPA Act.

Reference No. 2510

You are being consulted under Section 83(2A)(de) of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992, as amended. Please revert to the Agency with your comments on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included by the developer in the EIAR within **two weeks** of the date of this email.

For all further queries and correspondence relating to planning and EIA matters, please contact <u>eiaplanning@epa.ie</u>

Yours faithfully, Environmental Licensing Programme

Environmental Licencing Programme Office of Environmental Sustainability An Clár um Cheadúnú Comhshaoil Oifig um Inbhuanaitheacht Chomhshaoil



053-916 0600 (Switch) eiaplanning@epa.ie www.epa.ie

*Class/es may change

From: John Staunton <john.staunton@tobin.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 22 February 2022 16:11
To: EIAPlanning <<u>eiaplanning@epa.ie</u>>
Subject: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please see attached cover letter and EIAR scoping document for a proposed development at the Drehid Waste Facility in Co. Kildare.

Kind regards,

John

Dr. John Staunton B.Sc. PhD. Senior Project Manager & Environmental Scientist

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lan Heanue

From:	Customer Service <customer.service@tcagsm.gov.ie></customer.service@tcagsm.gov.ie>
Sent:	Tuesday 22 February 2022 16:49
То:	John Staunton
Cc:	Manager.DAU@housing.gov.ie; qcsofficer@housing.gov.ie
Subject:	RE: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application

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Dear Mr. Staunton,

Thank you for contacting Customer Service in the Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media.

Planning matters in general fall within the remit of <u>the Department of Housing</u>, <u>Local Government and</u> <u>Heritage</u>. Please note that all Heritage functions previously held by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht are now held by that Department. Their Development Applications Unit may be contacted at <u>Manager.DAU@housing.gov.ie</u> (copied above).

The Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media is a notice party under section 28(1) of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 in relation to any planning application in a Gaeltacht area where the proposed development could – in the view of the local Planning Authority – have a material impact on the linguistic and cultural heritage of the Gaeltacht, including the promotion of Irish as the community language. Such developments must be brought to the attention of the Department. Relevant documentation in relation to such planning applications should be submitted to pleanailteanga@tcagsm.gov.ie (copied above).

Please note that this correspondence has been copied to <u>qcsofficer@housing.gov.ie</u> for information.

Kind regards,

Customer Service Team, Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media

From: John Staunton [mailto:john.staunton@tobin.ie]
Sent: Tuesday 22 February 2022 16:12
To: Customer Service <Customer.Service@tcagsm.gov.ie>
Subject: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please see attached cover letter and EIAR scoping document for a proposed development at the Drehid Waste Facility in Co. Kildare.

Kind regards,

John

Dr. John Staunton B.Sc. PhD. Senior Project Manager & Environmental Scientist

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From: Sent:	planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie> Monday 21 March 2022 15:50</planning.applications@failteireland.ie>
То:	John Staunton
Subject:	RE: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application
Attachments:	Fáilte Ireland EIAR Guidelines.pdf

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Hello John,

Thank you for your email, cover letter and EIAR scoping document for a proposed development at the Drehid Waste Facility in Co. Kildare.

Please see attached a copy of Fáilte Ireland's Guidelines for the Treatment of Tourism in an EIA, which you may find informative for the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed project. The purpose of this report is to provide guidance for those conducting Environmental Impact Assessment and compiling an Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIAR), or those assessing EIARs, where the project involves tourism or may have an impact upon tourism. These guidelines are non-statutory and act as supplementary advice to the EPA EIAR Guidelines outlined in section 2.

Regards,

Yvonne

Yvonne Jackson

Product Development-Environment & Planning Support | Fáilte Ireland

88-95 Amiens Street, Dublin 1, D01 WR86 Currently working Remotely



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From: John Staunton <john.staunton@tobin.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 22 February 2022 16:12
To: planning applications <planning.applications@failteireland.ie>
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EIAR Guidelines for the Consideration of Tourism and Tourism Related Projects



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1. Introduction

Tourism is a growing sector and substantial part of the Irish Economy. It contributes to both urban and rural economies in every part of the country. The impact and interaction of tourism with the environment is complex and the assessment of environmental impacts is of utmost importance to creating a sustainable tourism economy and protecting the natural resources that are so often a tourism attraction.

The purpose of this report is to provide guidance for those conducting Environmental Impact Assessment and compiling an Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIAR), or those assessing EIARs, where the project involves tourism or may have an impact upon tourism. These guidelines are non-statutory and act as supplementary advice to the EPA EIAR Guidelines outlined in section 2.

This guidance document has been prepared by Cunnane Stratton Reynolds on behalf of Fáilte Ireland to update their EIA guidelines in line with changes in legislative requirements.

2. Background to this Document

Tourism is one of the largest and most important sectors of the economy, providing employment for approximately **260,000 people**, an economic contribution of **€8.4 billion**, and exchequer revenue of **€1.78 billion** in 2018, which helps fund other key public services.

In 2018 Ireland welcomed 10.6 million overseas visitors.

Fáilte Ireland is the National Tourism Development Authority. Fáilte Irelands role is to support the tourism industry and work to sustain Ireland as a high-quality and competitive tourism destination. They provide a range of practical business supports to help tourism businesses better manage and market their products and services.

Fáilte Ireland also work with other state agencies and representative bodies, at local and national levels, to implement and champion positive and practical strategies that will benefit Irish tourism and the Irish economy.

Fáilte Ireland promotes Ireland as a holiday destination through a domestic marketing campaign (DiscoverIreland.ie) and manage a network of nationwide tourist information centres that provide help and advice for visitors to Ireland.

Tourism related projects cover a broad range of plans, programmes and developments, from the Wild Atlantic Way to a single hotel conversion. These guidelines apply to projects involving or impacting upon tourism. A tourism plan, strategy or programme where it is part of the statutory plan making process under the Planning and Development Acts (as amended), may be more appropriately assessed by a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as discussed in the next section.

It should be borne in mind that EIA is required where there is anticipated to be a significant impact on the environment, where tourism projects are of a prescribed type or meet thresholds identified below.

Where Natura 2000 Designated Sites are potentially affected by tourism development Appropriate Assessment must be carried out by the appropriate authority in accordance with Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive.

3. Legislation and Statutory Guidance

Environmental Impact Assessment is a procedure that ensures that the environmental implications of decisions are taken into account before planning based decisions are made. The assessment results in a report, called an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).

Legislation

These guidelines are produced under current EIAR legislative requirements, having regard to Directive 2011/92/EU (known as 'Environmental Impact Assessment' – EIA Directive), as amended by Directive EU 2014/52 which came into effect in May of 2017. These requirements were transposed into Irish Law on 1 September 2018 as most of the provisions of the European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 296 of 2018) came into effect. The principle of both Directives is to ensure that plans, programmes and projects likely to have significant effects on the environment are made subject to an environmental assessment, prior to their approval or authorisation.

Statutory Guidance

In response to the changes to the EIAR requirements under Directive EU 2014/52, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed Draft guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports in August 2017. At the time of this document the guidelines have not been adopted from draft.

In addition to the EPA statutory guidance, the Department of Housing has produced Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment in August 2018.

The process of EIA is set out in the EPA EIAR Guidelines, which this document should be read in conjunction with and used as supplementary guidance to. The process for ascertaining whether an EIAR is required is known as 'screening' and the process to determine the breath and scope of an EIAR is known as 'scoping'. Guidance on this can be found in Section 3.2 of the EPA Guidelines.

Screening

Through EIAR Screening, developments are either considered as requiring an EIAR due to the project type or because they exceed a threshold level. The screening process begins by establishing whether the proposal is a 'project' as understood by the Directive (as amended).

The prescribed development types and thresholds are set out in Annex I and II of the EIA Directive as transposed into Schedule 5 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2010-2018 (as amended). Development which do not exceed these thresholds but may require an EIAR are called sub threshold. Sub-Threshold considerations are outlined in Schedule 7 of European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 296 of 2018) as transposed from Annex III of the Directive. The Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment Reports note that projects at first glance may not appear to come under the Schedule

but on closer examination when the process is further examined, they may do so because of the sensitivity or significance of the receiving environment etc. Sub threshold developments require an EIAR if they are likely to have significant environmental impacts and must undergo assessment for likely significant impacts through an EIAR screening report. The contents of a screening report for subthreshold development are contained in Annex III of the EIA Directive.

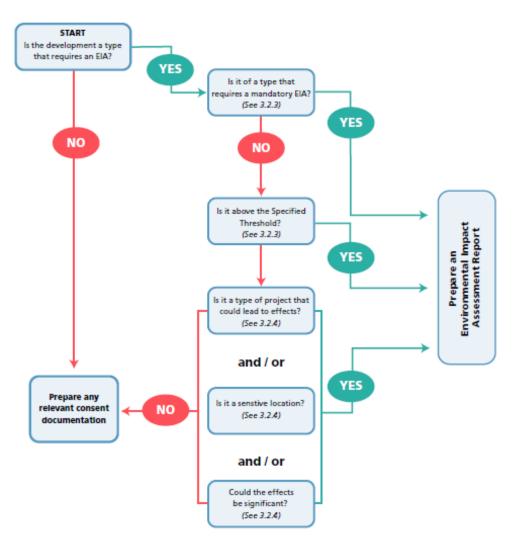


Figure 1: EIAR Screening Process

(Taken from Fig 3.2 of the EPA Guidelines)

Tourism locations should be identified as sensitive receptors in screening assessments for particular impacts, depending on scale and sensitivity, as they would in a full EIAR. Section 6 below can act as guidance for Screening Reports as well as for full EIAR.

The screening process for considering where an EIAR is necessary, is summarised below in Figure 1 (excerpted from Figure 3.2 of the EPA Guidelines).

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a more strategic level of environmental assessment that examines plans, policies, objectives and programmes specifically rather than projects. For some tourism developments it may be more appropriate that they be examined through SEA, while individual projects or specific proposals are likely to be more assessed through EIAR. If a project is part of a plan, programme or policy/objective assessed by SEA there will still be a requirement for an EIAR for that development.

EIAR Scoping

Scoping an EIAR is an opportunity to look at the breadth of issues and ensure that any areas of possible significant impact are assessed. Identifying sensitivities and stakeholders should take account of tourism facilities and consider Fáilte Ireland in scoping requests where necessary.

4. Assessing Tourism

There is no legal definition of 'tourism' in Irish legislation. The UNWTO definition of sustainable tourism is *"Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities"*. This is widely accepted as a key definition of tourism as we move to a more sustainable future.

Tourism assessments are frequently carried out by economic consultants and by specific tourism consultants. It is always advisable, particular for tourism projects, that suitably qualified and experienced personnel are used to determine the impact of tourism related projects or to assess the impact of more general proposals on a tourism asset identified in a particular location. There is a requirement for EIAR under current legislation to contain a statement of competency within all EIAR documents, including screening and scoping reports.

Projects which involve a tourism element

Tourism projects are wide ranging and diverse. While there are some projects which cater to tourism and are easily identified as such - Hotels, Museums, etc. there are other projects where tourism is a key service or element, but which may not be immediately obvious - forest trails, community facilities and others. EIAR conducted for developments containing tourist elements should be completed in accordance with the current guidance from the EPA.

Projects which include a tourism element have potential particular environmental effects which differ from a non-tourism development. These impacts can be intermittent, event related, inconsistent, dependent on weather, temporal, temporary or seasonal. This is considered within the prescribed environmental topics for EIAR outlined in Section 7 below.

Projects which may have an impact upon tourism

While tourism projects may be diverse, the projects which can impact tourism are considerably more wide ranging, from large infrastructural developments to local energy developments. Disruption to or suppression of a tourist resource or amenity can have very local or more strategic impacts, directly or indirectly- for example energy projects in a rural area can have both a negative and positive impact in different regards. There can be temporary, periodic or even seasonal impacts occurring during construction or operational periods.

According to the Fáilte Ireland Tourism Facts 2018 Report, the most important factors in determining the attractiveness of tourism destinations for visitors to Ireland are;

- Beautiful Scenery and Unspoiled Environment
- Hospitality
- Safety
- Nature, Wildlife and Natural Attractions
- History and Culture
- Pace of Life

These factors used for the promotion of tourism in Ireland are also barometers of sensitivity to change in tourism sensitive or dominant locations where development may have an impact upon the tourism asset. The potential for development to impact these sensitivities, and the environmental criteria under which they can be considered, are identified in section 7 of the guidelines.

5. Guiding Principles of EIAR

As outlined in the EPA Draft EIAR Guidelines, the fundamental principles to be followed when preparing an EIAR, including screening and scoping, are:

- Anticipating, avoiding and reducing significant effects
- Assessing and mitigating effects
- Maintaining objectivity
- Ensuring clarity and quality
- Providing relevant information to decision makers
- Facilitating better consultation.

Environmental assessment should be undertaken in accordance with the European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018.

6. Consideration of Competency and Qualifications

As per Section 2.5 of the EPA Guidelines, EIAR is required to be completed by 'competent experts'.

Contributors to the preparation of environmental impact assessment reports, including screening and scoping assessments, should be qualified and competent. Sufficient expertise, in the relevant field of the project concerned, is required for the purpose of its examination by the competent authorities in order to ensure that the information provided by the developer is complete and of a high level of quality so that a full and proper assessment can be undertaken.

For tourism related projects, or projects likely to affect tourism assets, competent experts in the area of tourism should be utilised in the environmental assessment.

The competency of all involved in the production of an EIAR or any related report (eg. Screening and scoping) is required to be stated at the beginning of the EIAR report with further details as necessary in each following chapter.

Where tourism projects involve for example heritage or cultural components, input from heritage consultants, conservation architects, or historians may be required.

7. EIAR Requirements

The following are the key requirements for an EIAR under the current guidance. This is not a definitive list and should be read in conjunction with regulations.

- project description;
- assessment of alternatives considered;

- baseline assessment;
- impact assessment;
- cumulative impact
- interaction of impacts
- mitigation.

Project Description

Project descriptions are required to describe the whole project including site, scale, design and key factors. It is important that the EIAR and design team have a consistent understanding of the development description in full. The key requirements are outlined in section 3.5 of the EPA Guidelines however they identify the following;

- the location of the project
- the physical characteristics of the whole project
- the main characteristics of the operational phase of the project
- an estimate, by type and quantity, of the expected residues and emissions

The location of the project should include identifying key sensitive receptors (including tourism receptors). In the operational phase of the project any tourism based, or potentially tourism related activity, should be identified.

Assessment of Alternatives

The assessment of alternatives is a requirement of EIAR

Where tourism projects are location dependent the assessment of alternatives should consider alternative methods and technologies, detail the key considerations culminating in the selection of the design, the reasoning for these and the environmental effect of these decisions. This is particularly important for tourism projects which are often location tied. The developer is expected to consider reasonable alternatives. What is considered reasonable my vary from case to case.

Baseline Assessment

Baseline descriptions are evidence based, current descriptions of environmental characteristics with consideration of likely changes to the baseline environment evidenced in planning histories, unimplemented permissions, and applications pending determination. Baseline assessments should identify any tourism sensitivities in the zone of influence of a development. This zone of influence of a development is highly dependant on its **Context**, **Character**, **Significance**, and **Sensitivity**, as outlined in the Draft Guidelines. These characteristics apply to both the development and the environment.

For example, in a tourism context;

The location of sensitive tourism resources that are likely to be directly affected should be highlighted, and other premises which although located elsewhere, may be the subject of in combination impacts such as alteration of traffic flows or increased urban development.

The character of an area from a tourism perspective should be described and the principal types of tourism in the area. Where relevant, the specific environmental resources or attributes in the existing environment which each group uses or values should be stated and where relevant, indicate the time, duration or seasonality of any of those activities.

The significance of the tourism assets or activities likely to be affected should be highlighted. Reference to any existing formal or published designation or

recognition of such significance should be. Where possible the value of the contribution of such tourism assets and activities to the local economy should be provided.

If there are any significant concerns or opposition to the development known to exist among tourism stakeholders and interest groups, this should be highlighted. Identify, where possible, the particular aspect of the development which is of concern, together with the part of the existing tourism resource which may be threatened or impacted.

In addition, the baseline should include any methodologies employed in the study to obtain information, if particular databases are used to locate sensitive receptors they should be acknowledged. In relation to tourism information, the suggested information sources at the end of this document are a non-exhaustive list which may be of assistance in identifying tourism receptors.

Impact Assessment

The topics for consideration of impact are prescribed in the EIA Directive and transcribed into Irish law by the European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 296 of 2018). Impact assessment should contain the likely significant effects of a development arising from both construction and operation of a development. Advice on describing the effects is contained within the Draft Guidelines and includes the **quality, significance, extent, probability, type** and **duration** of the effect, with particular descriptors for each. In describing effects upon tourism receptors these descriptors should take account of the particular aspects and sensitivities of tourism, for example a temporary annual effect from a development may have different impacts upon tourism if it falls at peak season rather than off-peak.

Impact assessment should be carried out as per EPA guidelines and the best practice for that prescribed topic. It may be considered appropriate to consider impact on tourism assets under the 'material assets' topic below.

Population and Human Health

The consideration of tourism projects within the Population and Human Health is extensive, with impacts ranging from rural employment population impacts of seasonal tourism, to the health impact of air pollution from increased traffic in urban areas.

The impact upon tourism can be considered within this section through the sensitivities of Hospitality, Safety and Pace of Life. Changes in population can impact the perception of pace of life or safety in a particular location. Impacts upon these issues in areas which rely heavily on tourism or have a particular sensitive tourism generator should be considered in this section.

Biodiversity

Particular tourist activities can have a significant impact upon biodiversity. Landscapes which are 'unspoiled' can be attractors of tourism. However, the disturbance to ecology must be managed to minimise impact. Biodiversity is also a tourism asset and should be protected as such from other development and should be provided for in proposals where possible.

Land, Soils and Geology

A link between tourism and this prescribed environmental factor, beyond the normal development impacts, is rare, however particular activities or facilities which use geological features may have an impact upon soils and geology, such as mountain biking trails, recreational uses of old quarries etc. Indirect impacts such as material use for extensive landscaping and public realm should also be considered.

Water

Tourism uses can be water intense, depending on development type. Recreational use of a surface water feature, water-based leisure centres etc have different impacts to standard development.

Air Quality and Climate

Tourism impact upon air quality is dependent on activity proposed and sensitivity of the location.

Noise and Vibration

A link between tourism and this prescribed environmental factor, beyond the normal development impacts, is rare, however the impact upon tourism of issues of noise and vibration can be significant. Construction adjoining hotels for example should consider the sensitivity of the development and ensure mitigation is in place.

Material Assets; Traffic and Transport

The different transport patterns associated with tourism activities is a key impact of tourism and should be considered especially for tourism projects. These produce temporal and seasonal changes on the norm and specialist consideration and interpretation should be given. Tourism proposals should, where possible, be well served by public transport and should be accessible by modes other than the car. The impact of traffic on tourism assets can be substantial and can vary in severity according to season, the weather, etc. The impact of construction traffic can be a particular concern in tourism sensitive areas in terms of noise pollution and visual impact. The construction programme of developments should work to avoid peak tourism periods in tourism areas and should consider planned or anticipated tourism events and festivals.

Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage can be a key component of tourism projects and the impact of tourism on the maintenance of cultural heritage should be given the utmost consideration, whether positive or negative. As a tourism attraction, cultural heritage should be strongly considered in non-tourism developments and the impact upon tourism considered as a potential impact.

Archaeology

Archaeology can be of tourism interest and can be an attractive or key component of tourism projects. Archaeology can be a tourism attractor but is generally not kept in situ except in key cases which could also be considered under cultural heritage.

Material Assets; Waste Management

Tourism is a resource heavy activity and can impact waste streams and waste segregation. Impacts here should be considered strongly and with knowledge of the variation that arises from the particular tourist activity. Waste and Waste disposal issues can also impact the perception of an unspoiled environment, effecting tourism, which should be considered.

Material Assets

Material assets are utilities and infrastructure. Tourism itself could be considered a material asset as its impact upon the economy and the infrastructure in place to support it is a material consideration in assessing economic impact.

Landscape

The visual impact of a tourism development, especially in locations which are visually sensitive or renowned for their scenic or landscape beauty, should be considered carefully. A

development intended to utilise or enjoy a particular vista or environment should minimise impact upon that environment.

Major Accident and Natural Disaster

There is a requirement for tourist developments to describe expected significant effects on the environment of the proposed development's vulnerability to major accidents and/or natural disasters relevant to it. Where appropriate measures should be identified to prevent or mitigate the significant adverse effects of such accidents or disasters, including resulting from climate change, on the environment and detail the preparedness for the proposed response.

Interaction of Effects

Where two or more environmental impacts combine or interact they should be considered under the prescribed topics. It is best practice to provide a table of interactions within an EIAR or EIAR Screening Report.

Mitigation

Mitigation should follow the hierarchy of minimisation in descending order of preference-Avoid, Reduce, Remedy

Avoid sensitive tourism resources- such as views, access and amenity areas including habitats as well as historical or cultural sites and structures.

Reduce the exposure of sensitive resources to excessive environmental impact

Reduce the adverse effects to tourism land uses and patterns of activities, especially through interactions arising from significant changes in the intensity of use or contrasts of character or appearance.

Remedy any unavoidable significant residual adverse effects on tourism resources or activities.

Mitigation measures must be measurable and achievable within the bounds of the project.

Cumulative Impact

The cumulative impact is that of the project combined with any known likely project which will interact or compound an environmental impact.

Transboundary Impact

Transboundary impacts should be included in EIAR. In the case of tourism, especially international travel, the transboundary impacts may not be proximate to the EIAR site.

8. Sources of information on Tourism

Information available online

Fáilte Ireland

Fáilte Ireland offers detailed research analysis and insights into the Irish Tourism Industry. The National Tourism Development Authority has a portfolio of research across a number of areas including facts an figures, briefing papers and reports and visitor feedback. The Fáilte Ireland website has a dedicated research library which can be accessed <u>here</u>

Tourism Ireland

Tourism Ireland is responsible for marketing the island of Ireland overseas as a holiday and business tourism destination. Tourism Ireland publishes a range of research documents including; visitor facts and figures, seasonal updates and industry insights which are accessible <u>here</u>

Local Authorities

Local Authorities are an invaluable source of information. They produce tourism strategies and audits of tourism assets within their jurisdiction. Local authorities will also produce landscape and seascape studies. Protected views and prospects as well as the record of protected structures and other designated protected buildings are contained within the Statutory Development Plans.

Regional Authorities

Regional Authorities can also be consulted on high level strategic tourism and potential Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSESs) should be consulted.

Central Statistics Office

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) is Ireland's national statistical office and their purpose is to impartially collect, analyse and make available statistics about Ireland's people, society and economy. The Tourism and Travel Section of the Central Statistics Office is the major source for tourism statistics in Ireland and is updated regularly.

John Staunton Senior Project Manager Tobin Consulting Engineers Fairgreen House Fairgreen Road Galway H91 AXK8

01 April 2022

Proposed further development at the Drehid waste management facility, EIAR scoping

Dear Mr. Staunton,

IFI is charged with the protection, conservation and promotion of fisheries within our functional area. Board policy is aimed at maintaining a sustainable fisheries resource through preserving the productive capacity of fish habitat by avoiding habitat loss and mitigating harmful alteration to habitat.

The site of the proposed plan is located within the Cushaling/Figile catchment an important tributary of the Barrow SAC system.

The Barrow River is an important Spring Salmon & trout fishery and supports several species listed in Annex II of the Directive including Salmon, River Lamprey, Brook Lamprey, Sea Lamprey, Freshwater Pearl Mussel and Otter. Much of the main channel of the Barrow River and many tributaries are candidate Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) under the European Habitats Directive.

The Figile is one of four tributaries (Figile, Cushina, Philipstown/Daingean & Slate), draining large peatland areas which combined are known as the Black River system. The Black River is the largest tributary of the Barrow system draining, 622km² and represents 21% of the Barrow catchment.

Salmon spawning/recruitment occurs on the Figile, with salmon spawning also recorded on the Cushaling (Figile tributary during Winter 2021-2022) a relatively short distance downstream of the Drehid site. The extent of salmon spawning on these systems is limited by hydro-morphological/habitat damage to habitat undertaken to facilitate commercial peat harvesting. Until relatively recently however salmon spawning/recruitment in these and other Barrow tributaries draining the Bog of Allen area occurred over a far wider range, with important salmon spawning in the Esker River (Daingean tributary) and throughout much of the Slate Rivers. IFI believe that the restoration of salmon spawning recruitment throughout these Rivers is integral to improving salmon stocks in the Barrow River system and that many of these rivers including the Slate, Figile/Cushaling have potential to be some of the more important salmon spawning/nursery tributaries of the entire Barrow SAC.

Section 1.7 of the document supplied details the site location and states that the Cushaling River flows adjacent to the site. It is important to state that the Cushaling River flows for some distance through the Bord na Mona site.

Restoration plans for Bord na Mona peatlands do not address the hydro-morphological issues in watercourse flowing through/adjacent to and downstream of the these sites. The deepening and widening of these watercourses, primarily to facilitate peat extraction resulted in the removal of gravels over long stretches of fisheries waters. In many cases the excavation depth extended down to the subsoils beneath the watercourse. In such cases the potential for natural restoration is limited, given the relatively low gradient and other hydro-morphological issues referred to above.

Because of this human intervention is likely to be necessary to facilitate recovery of the fisheries habitat on long stretches.

Site visits by IFI to the Drehid site have highlighted significant modifications to watercourses flowing through, adjacent to and downstream. The modifications noted included:

- Realignment/Straightening
- \circ Deepening
- \circ Widening
- Culverting/piping of waters
- Construction of on-line silt ponds
- Realignment/straightening of watercourses is problematic for several reasons including the fact that it results in a net loss of habitat. Realignment of channels often results in a highly degraded hydro-morphology with the loss of natural sinuosity and natural instream variation characterized by the pool/glide/riffle sequence. Realignment may also negatively impact upon gravel recruitment at the realigned site and in waters downstream.
- The widening of watercourses, (regularly associated with realignment and deepening) often results in a highly degraded hydro-morphology with the loss of natural sinuosity and natural instream variation characterized by the pool/glide/riffle sequence. In shallow waters a braided channel with limited depth for fish to reside is often the result, while in deeper waters an over-abundance of aquatic plants clogging the channel is regularly encountered.
- Culverting is potentially damaging to fisheries waters as it may (1) block/impede the free passage of fish, (2) result in a loss of fisheries habitat and (3) hinder the detection of pollution, while (4) poorly designed/under-sized culverts may be prone to blockages with potential for bank erosion and/or flooding.
- The construction of on-line silt ponds on fisheries waters results in the loss of fisheries habitat over long stretches of channel, may impede the free passage of fish and increase water temperatures with potential impacts upon biological status downstream.

Specific issues noted by IFI during site visits included:

- The upper reaches of the Cushaling River which rises close to the Drehid site and flows for a considerable distance through the Bord na Mona property has excellent salmonid habitat potential. However almost all this watercourse on the Bord na Mona site has been subject to significant hydro-morphological degradation, in that it has been straightened and deepened, while a large on-line silt pond was installed. A long stretch of this watercourse between the on-line silt ponds and the downstream end of the Bord na Mona rail line has been culverted also, resulting in a complete loss of all fisheries habitat along this stretch and a complete barrier to the free passage of fish upstream.
- IFI request that all watercourse crossings be assessed from the point of view of constrictions on flow, loss of fisheries habitat and barriers to the free passage of fish.
- IFI have concerns regarding the potential for artificial waterbodies/ponds to be used for the introduction/spread of non-native fish and other species. We are aware of numerous sites where attenuation ponds, water bodies linked to sand pits and guarries, ornamental ponds etc. which were illegally stocked with non-native fish species. Where such water bodies are proposed or the likely outcome at the end of operations at a quarry/sand-pit site, IFI request that the introduction of non-native fish and other species be explicitly prohibited. If wetland habitat/ponds are proposed there should be no hydrological connectivity between ponds and adjoining watercourses. Ponds should be designed to reduce the potential for the introduction of non-native fish and managed so that they are dominated by emergent aquatic vegetation/plants with large areas which are intermittently wet. With this in mind IFI request that the applicant consider infilling/modification of the large open water area on the Drehid site. Our understanding is that this body of water relates to borrow pit where quarrying for stone/gravel was undertaken previously. If a wetland/open water area is proposed here we request that this be designed so that there is no potential for non-native fish to become established here.

With regard to any EIAR relating to the Drehid facility, IFI have a number of concerns, including:

- IFI request that all maintenance/use of the on-line silt pond on the Cushaling River cease, and that habitat restoration of this important watercourse be facilitated.
- In addition to the restoration of the natural channel of the Cushaling at the location of the on-line silt pond IFI request that long section of culverted channel between the silt pond and the railway line be restored to an open channel, with habitat restoration here also.
- We note that water quality monitoring will be established, with a suite of physicochemical parameters referred to. IFI believe that biological monitoring of watercourses should be central to any water quality monitoring program.

The hydro-morphological damage to the Cushaling and Figile referred to above, was undertaken largely to facilitate Bord na Mona commercial operations at this site and IFI believe

that the change of use of these Bord na Mona lands must include a restoration plan for these rivers and streams.

The continued use of on-line silt ponds means that habitat restoration of salmonid waters is likely to be pushed out for several years/possibly decades, with no clear plan on how such watercourse habitat restoration could be facilitated on a restored peatland site.

The unsatisfactory biological conditions documented at two locations on the Cushaling River a short distance downstream of the site relate to a combination of both water quality and habitat issues. IFI do not expect any significant improvement in biological conditions at these sites if river/stream habitat restoration measures are not included.

IFI believe that the implementation of restoration plan/plans, throughout the Slate/Figile/Cushaling/Black River catchment to address the water quality & hydro-morphological issues referred to above, will be an important part of the restoration of populations of salmon & other species for which the Barrow River was SAC designated.

In addition the implementation of such plans will also be central to Ireland's requirements for the implementation of the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.

IFI welcome the Bord na Mona, Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2021 statement that "the main aim of rehabilitation will be to re-wet former production areas as much as possible to maximize the benefits for biodiversity and carbon".

Yours sincerely,

Donnachadh Byrne Senior Fisheries Environmental Officer

Please note that any further correspondence regarding this matter should be addressed to Mr. Donnachadh Byrne, Senior Fisheries Environmental Officer, Inland Fisheries Ireland, 3044 Lake Drive, Citywest Business Campus, Dublin 24

Ian Heanue

From:	CorporateSupport.Unit <corporatesupport.unit@decc.gov.ie></corporatesupport.unit@decc.gov.ie>
Sent:	Friday 1 April 2022 17:34
То:	John Staunton
Cc:	CorporateSupport.Unit; Planning Advisory
Subject:	Reply from IFI re Scoping - Drehid Planning Application
Attachments:	11290 - Drehid EIAR Scoping Report_Issued 22022022.pdf; Dept of Environ Climate
	Communication.pdf; IFI submission re Drehid landfill EIAR Cushaling and Figile
	County Kildare.pdf

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Your ref: 11290

Good afternoon John,

Please see attached and below a submission from Mr. Donnachadh Byrne, (Senior Fisheries Environmental Officer) on behalf of Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) for the subject below. Please forward an acknowledgement of receipt to <u>CorporateSupport.Unit@decc.gov.ie</u> at your earliest convenience.

Kind regards, Enda Brady, Corporate Support Unit.

Enda Brady, *Corporate Support Unit,*

An Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications

Teach Leamháin, Bóthar Ghleann an Iarla, An Cabhán, H12 A8H7 Elm House, Earlsvale Road, Cavan, H12 A8H7

T +353 (0)1 6782308 CorporateSupport.Unit@decc.gov.ie www.gov.ie/decc

From: Donnachadh Byrne <Donnachadh.Byrne@fisheriesireland.ie>
Sent: Friday 1 April 2022 14:31
To: CorporateSupport.Unit <CorporateSupport.Unit@decc.gov.ie>
Subject: FW: Tobin Consulting Engineers - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application

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Hi Enda,

Please see attached IFI submission relating to the above. Can you please confirm receipt.

Kind regards

Donnachadh Byrne Senior Fisheries Environmental Officer

lascach Intíre Éireann Inland Fisheries Ireland

Tel+353 (0)1 8842600Emaildonnachadh.byrne@fisheriesireland.ieWebwww.fisheriesireland.ie3044Lake Drive, Citywest Business Campus, Dublin 24, Ireland.

From: John Staunton <john.staunton@tobin.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 22 February 2022 16:11
To: CorporateSupport.Unit <<u>CorporateSupport.Unit@decc.gov.ie</u>>
Subject: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Please see attached cover letter and EIAR scoping document for a proposed development at the Drehid Waste Facility in Co. Kildare.

Kind regards,

John

Dr. John Staunton B.Sc. PhD. Senior Project Manager & Environmental Scientist

TOBIN Consulting EngineersGalway | Dublin | CastlebarTelephone: +353 91 565211Email:john.staunton@tobin.ieWebsite:http://www.tobin.ie



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Tá eolas sa teachtaireacht leictreonach seo (agus b'fhéidir sa chomhaid ceangailte leis) a d'fhéadfadh bheith príobháideach nó faoi rún. Is le h-aghaidh an duine/na ndaoine nó le h-aghaidh an aonáin atá ainmnithe thuas agus le haghaidh an duine/na ndaoine sin amháin atá an t-eolas. Murab ionann tusa agus an té a bhfuil an teachtaireacht ceaptha dó bíodh a fhios agat nach gceadaítear nochtadh, cóipeáil, scaipeadh nó úsáid an eolais agus/nó an chomhaid seo. Más trí earráid a fuair tú an teachtaireacht leictreonach seo cuir, más é do thoil é, an té ar sheol an teachtaireacht ar an eolas láithreach. Deimhnítear leis seo freisin nár aims odh víreas sa phost seo tar éis a scanadh.

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Ian Heanue

From:	IWT Info <info@iwt.ie></info@iwt.ie>
Sent:	Friday 25 February 2022 09:25
То:	John Staunton
Subject:	Re: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application

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Dear John,

Apologies for the late reply.

Thank you for contacting us. We do not have the staff capacity to respond to this consultation at the moment but we will endeavour to respond if possible.

Kind regards, Fabiola Vieira

On Tue, 22 Feb 2022 at 16:21, John Staunton <<u>john.staunton@tobin.ie</u>> wrote:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please see attached cover letter and EIAR scoping document for a proposed development at the Drehid Waste Facility in Co. Kildare.

Kind regards,

John

Dr. John Staunton B.Sc. PhD.

Senior Project Manager & Environmental Scientist

TOBIN Consulting Engineers

Galway | Dublin | Castlebar Telephone: +353 91 565211

Email: john.staunton@tobin.ie



2020 Association of Consulting Engineers of Ireland Awards Winner: Project Management

2019 Association of Consulting Engineers of Ireland Awards Winner: Design Excellence (Structures)

2018 Engineers Ireland Excellence Awards Winner: Engineering Project of the Year

2018 Engineers Ireland Excellence Awards Winner: Heritage and Conservation

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Geological Survey Ireland's Publicly Available Datasets Relevant to Planning, EIA and SEA processes following European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 296 of 2018)

Geological Survey Ireland Programme	Dataset	Relevant EIA Topic	Coverage	Description / Notes / Limitations	Link to Geological Survey Ireland map viewer
				Associated guidance documentation relating to the National Landslide	
Geohazards	Landslide: National landslide database and landslide susceptibility map	Land & Soil/Climate/Landscape	National	Susceptibility Map is also available.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=b68cf1e4a9044a5981f950e9b9c5625c
				Provide information of historic flooding, both surface water and	
				groundwater. [A lack of flooding presented in any specific location of the map only indicates that a flood has not been detected. It does not	
				indicate that a flood cannot occur in that location at present or in the	
Geohazards	Groundwater Flooding (Historic)	Water	Regional	future)	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=848f83c85799436b808652f9c735b1cc
ocondedidos		Water	inceronal.	Provides information on the probability of future karst groundwater	ncp3//deenandp3dreg5/debn/dp5/webdp5/rewel/indexardinate=040r656575545066666521567555226
				flooding (where available). [The maps do not, and are not intended to,	
				constitute advice. Professional or specialist advice should be sought	
				before taking, or refraining from, any action on the basis of the flood	
Geohazards	Groundwater Flooding (Predictive)	Water	Regional	maps]	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=848f83c85799436b808652f9c735b1cc
Geohazards	Radon Map	Land & Soils/Air	National		http://www.epa.ie/radiation/radonmap/
		10010		All geological heritage sites identified by Geological Survey Ireland are	
Geoheritage	County Geological Sites as adopted by National Heritage Plan and listed in County Development Pla	ai Land & Soils/Landscape	Regional	categorised as CGS pending any further NHA designation by NPWS.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a30af518e87a4c0ab2fbde2aaac3c228
Geological Mapping	Bedrock geology:	Land & Soils	National	1:100.000 scale and associated memoirs.	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
deological mapping	bearben geology.	Land & Sons	Hational		
Geological Mapping	Bedrock geology:	Land & Soils	Regional	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geology: Sediments	Land & Soils	National	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Quaternary geology: Geomorphology	Land & Soils	National	1:50,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=de7012a99d2748ea9106e7ee1b6ab8d5&scale=0
				Broad-scale physical landscape units mapped at 1:100,000 scale in order	
Geological Mapping	Physiographic units:	Land & Soils	National	to be represented as a cartographic digital map at 1:250,000 scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=afa76a420fc54877843aca1bc075c62b
Contracted Managing	Contribution Contributions I data for the constant Data line and Contribution	Land & Calls	Designal	includes 3D models	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9768f4818b79416093b6b2212a850ce6&scale=0
Geological Mapping	GeoUrban: Spatial geological data for the greater Dublin and Cork areas	Land & Soils	Regional	Digitised geotechnical and Site Investigation Reports and boreholes which	nttps://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.ntml?id=9768748180794160930662212a850ce6&scale=0
Geological Mapping	Geotechnical database	Land & Soils	National	can be accessed through online downloads	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=a2718be1873d47a585a3f0415b4a724c
Goldmine	Historical data sets including geological memoirs and 6" to 1 mile geological mapping records	land & Soils/Water	National	available online	https://deeniningsialegis.com/apps/webappiewei/index.ntminid=az/1dbe10/5d4/a565a51041504a724e
Goldmine			Rational		ncp3//seedecacabone/Boldinne/indexitein
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater resources (aquifers)	Water	National	Data limited to 1:100,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
				Data limited to 1:40,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale;	
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater recharge.	Water	National	long term annual average recharge	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater vulnerability.	Water	National	Data limited to 1:40,000 scale; sites should be investigated at local scale	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
				Not all PWS / GWS have SPZ / ZOC. Check with IW / coco / NFGWS for	
Groundwater & Geothermal	Group scheme and public supply source protection areas.	Water	National	private supplies. Data is limited to scale of 1:40,000. Data does not include all of the source	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater Protection Schemes	Water	National	protections areas	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Catchment and WFD management units.	Water	National	protections areas	https://dcent.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
orbandwater & debthermar		Trace	Hational	For areas underlain by limestone, includes karst features, tracer test	nepsi / recentingsites is conjuppi / reception of indexitent in a receive set of a structure set of a
Groundwater & Geothermal	karst specific data layers	water	National	database; turlough water levels (gwlevel.ie).	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
Groundwater & Geothermal	Wells and Springs	Water	National	Not comprehensive, there may be unrecorded wells and springs	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7e8a202301594687ab14629a10b748ef
				Not exhaustive; only those in designated SACs; could be other GWDTEs;	https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater-and-geothermal-unit/activities/understanding-independent of the second s
Groundwater & Geothermal	Groundwater body Descriptions	Water	National	for more information contact NPWS / EPA / site investigations	ireland-groundwater/Pages/Groundwater-bodies.aspx
				Also, Roadmap for a Policy and Regulatory Framework for Geothermal	
Groundwater & Geothermal	Geothermal Suitability maps	land & Soils/Water	National	Energy, November 2020	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9ee46bee08de41278b90a991d60c0b9e
Marine & Coastal Unit Marine & Coastal Unit	INFOMAR - Ireland's national marine mapping programme; providing key baseline data for Ireland's CHERISH - Coastal change project (Climate, Heritage and Environments of Reefs, Islands, and Head		National Regional		https://secure.dccae.gov.ie/GSI/INFOMAR_VIEWER/ http://www.cherishproject.eu/en/
warme & Coastal Unit	CHERTON - Coastal Change project (Climate, Heritage and Environments of Reefs, Islands, and Head	d water	regional	Currently the project is being carried out on the east coast and will be	nttp://www.cherishproject.eu/en/ https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/marine-and-coastal-unit/projects/Pages/Coastal-Vulnerability-
Marine & Coastal Unit	Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI).	water /Land & Soils	Regional	rolled out nationally	https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/marine-and-coastai-unit/projects/Pages/coastai-vumerability- Index.asnx
	and a second sec			Consideration of mineral resources and potential resources as a material	
				asset which should be explicitly recognised within the environmental	
Minerals	Aggregate potential	Land & Soils/Material Assets	National	assessment process	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ee8c4c285a49413aa6f1344416dc9956
Minerals	Active quarries	Land & Soils	National		https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ee8c4c285a49413aa6f1344416dc9956
				Inventory and Risk Classification 2009. Environmental Protection Agency,	https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/default?easting=?&northing=?&lid=EPA:LEMA_Facilities_Extractive_Facilities
Minerals	Historic mines	Land & Soils/Cultural Heritage	National	Economic Minerals Division and Geological Survey Ireland (DECC).	https://www.epa.ie/enforcement/mines/
Tellus	Geochemical data: multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water	Land & Soils	Regional	A national mapping programme	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707ff72f754
Tellus Tellus	Airborne geophysical data including radiometrics, electromagnetics and magnetics urban geochemistry mapping (Dublin SURGE project),	Land & Soils Land & Soils	Regional Regional	A national mapping programme	https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707ff72f754 https://dcenr.maps.arceis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=6304e122b733498b99642707ff72f754

1. The maps and data listed above are available on the Geological Survey Ireland map viewer https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/data-and-maps/Pages/default.aspx

2. Please read all disclaimers carefully when using Geological Survey Ireland data

3. Geological Survey Ireland and Irish Concrete Federation published guidelines for the treatment of geological heritage in the extractive industry in 2008.



An Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications



John Staunton TOBIN Consulting Engineers Block 10-4 Blanchardstown Corporate Park Dublin D15 X98N

14 March 2022

Re: Proposed Development of further waste management capacity at Drehid Waste Facility, near Carbury, County Kildare

Your Ref: 11290 Our Ref: 22/51

Dear John,

Geological Survey Ireland is the national earth science agency and is a division of the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications. We provide independent geological information and advice and gather various data for that purpose. Please see our <u>website</u> for data availability. We recommend using these various data sets, when conducting the EIAR, SEA, planning and scoping processes. Use of our data or maps should be attributed correctly to 'Geological Survey Ireland'.

With reference to your email received on the 23 February 2022, concerning the Proposed Development of further waste management capacity at Drehid Waste Facility, near Carbury, County Kildare, Geological Survey Ireland would encourage use of and reference to our datasets. Please find attached a list of our publicly available datasets that may be useful to the environmental assessment and planning process. We recommend that you review this list and refer to any datasets you consider relevant to your assessment. The remainder of this letter and following sections provide more detail on some of these datasets.

Geoheritage

A national inventory of geoheritage sites known as County Geological Sites (CGSs) is managed by the Geoheritage Programme of Geological Survey Ireland. CGSs, as adopted under the National Heritage Plan, include sites that are of national importance which have been selected as the very best examples for NHA (Natural Heritage Areas) designation. NHA designation will be completed in partnership with the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). CGSs are now routinely included in County Development Plans and in the GIS of planning departments, to ensure the recognition and appropriate protection of geological heritage within the planning system. CGSs can be viewed online under the Geological Heritage tab on the online <u>Map Viewer</u>.

The audit for Co. Kildare was carried out in 2005. The full report details can be found <u>here</u>. **Our records show** that there are no CGSs in the vicinity of the proposed waste management facility.

Groundwater

Geological Survey Ireland's <u>Groundwater and Geothermal Unit</u>, provides advice, data and maps relating to groundwater distribution, quality and use, which is especially relevant for safe and secure drinking water supplies and healthy ecosystems.

Proposed developments need to consider any potential impact on specific groundwater abstractions and on groundwater resources in general. We recommend using the groundwater maps on our <u>Map viewer</u>. which should include: wells; drinking water source protection areas; the national map suite - aquifer, groundwater vulnerability, groundwater recharge and subsoil permeability maps. For areas underlain by limestone, please refer to the karst specific data layers (karst features, tracer test database; turlough water levels (gwlevel.ie). Background information is also provided in the Groundwater Body Descriptions. Please read all disclaimers carefully when using Geological Survey Ireland data.



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The Groundwater Data Viewer indicates three aquifers classed as a 'Locally Important Aquifer - Karstified', a 'Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Generally Moderately Productive 'and a 'Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Moderately Productive only in Local Zones' underlie the proposed waste management facility. The Groundwater Vulnerability map indicates the area covered is classed as 'Low' to 'Moderate' Vulnerability.

Our records show that there is a Public Water Scheme (PWS) (Johnstown PWS) with an outer source protection area that is adjacent to the proposed waste management facility boundary. Key to groundwater protection in general, and protection of specific drinking water supplies, is preventing ingress of runoff to the aquifer. Design of drainage will need to be cognisant of the public water scheme and the interactions between surface water and groundwater as well as run-off. Appropriate design should be undertaken by qualified and competent persons to include mitigation measures as necessary, such as SUDs or other drainage mitigation measures.

Any excavation required during development should ensure that groundwater flow within the zones of contribution to the groundwater abstraction points is not disrupted, resulting in diminished yields. Note that there could be other groundwater abstractions in the locality for which Geological Survey Ireland has not undertaken studies, and a robust assessment should be undertaken by qualified and competent persons including a survey of all current wells and water abstractions within the vicinity. Given the nearby drinking water sources (Public Water Scheme) and wells and boreholes, the effects of any potential contamination / dewatering as a result of the project would need to be assessed.

Geological Survey Ireland has completed Groundwater Protection Schemes (GWPSs) in partnership with Local Authorities, and there is now national coverage of GWPS mapping. A Groundwater Protection Scheme provides guidelines for the planning and licensing authorities in carrying out their functions, and a framework to assist in decision-making on the location, nature and control of developments and activities in order to protect groundwater. **The Groundwater Protection Response overview and link to the main reports is here:** https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/programmes-and-projects/groundwater/projects/protecting-drinking-water/what-is-drinking-water-protection/county-groundwater-protection-schemes/Pages/default.aspx.

<u>GWClimate</u> is a groundwater monitoring and modelling project that aims to investigate the impact of climate change on groundwater in Ireland. This is a follow on from a previous project (GWFlood) and the data may be useful in relation to Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and management plans. Maps and data are available on the <u>Map viewer</u>.

Geological Mapping

Geological Survey Ireland maintains online datasets of bedrock and subsoils geological mapping that are reliable and accessible. We would encourage you to use these data which can be found <u>here</u>, in your future assessments.

Geotechnical Database Resources

Geological Survey Ireland continues to populate and develop our national geotechnical database and viewer with site investigation data submitted voluntarily by industry. The current database holding is over 7500 reports with 134,000 boreholes; 31,000 of which are digitised which can be accessed through downloads from our <u>Geotechnical Map Viewer</u>. We would encourage the use of this database as part of any baseline geological assessment of the proposed development as it can provide invaluable baseline data for the region or vicinity of proposed development areas. This information may be beneficial and cost saving for any site-specific investigations that may be designed as part of the project.

Natural Resources (Minerals/Aggregates)

Geological Survey Ireland provides data, maps, interpretations and advice on matters related to minerals, their use and their development in our <u>Minerals section</u> of the website. The Active Quarries, Mineral Localities and the Aggregate Potential maps are available on our <u>Map Viewer</u>.

Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta Éireann, Tor an Bhacaigh, Bóthar Haddington, Baile Átha Claith D04 K7X4, Éire. T +353 (0)1 678 2000 LoCall / LóGhlao 1890 44 99 00 www.gsi.ie Fáiltítear roimh comhfhreagras i nGaeilge



An Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications



In keeping with a sustainable approach we would recommend use of our data and mapping viewers to identify and ensure that natural resources used in the proposed development are sustainably sourced from properly recognised and licensed facilities, and that consideration of future resource sterilization is considered.

Geochemistry of soils, surface waters and sediments

Geological Survey Ireland provides baseline geochemistry data for Ireland as part of the Tellus programme. Baseline geochemistry data can be used to assess the chemical status of soil and water at a regional scale and to support the assessment of existing or potential impacts of human activity on environmental chemical quality. Tellus is a national-scale mapping programme which provides multi-element data for shallow soil, stream sediment and stream water in Ireland. At present, mapping consists of the border, western and midland regions. Data is available at <u>https://www.gsi.ie/en-ie/data-and-maps/Pages/Geochemistry.aspx</u>. This page also hosts Geochemical Mapping of Agricultural and Grazing Land Soil of Europe (GEMAS) and lithogeochemistry (rock geochemistry) from southeast Ireland datasets. Geological Survey Ireland and partners are undertaking applied geochemistry projects to provide data for agriculture (<u>Terra Soil</u>), waste soil characterisation (<u>Geochemically</u> <u>Appropriate Levels for Soil Recovery Facilities</u>) and mineral exploration (<u>Mineral Prospectivity Mapping</u>).

Other Comments

Should development go ahead, all other factors considered, Geological Survey Ireland would much appreciate a copy of reports detailing any site investigations carried out. The data would be added to Geological Survey Ireland's national database of site investigation boreholes, implemented to provide a better service to the civil engineering sector. Data can be sent to the Geological Mapping Unit, at <u>mailto:GeologicalMappingInfo@gsi.ie</u>, 01-678 2795.

I hope that these comments are of assistance, and if we can be of any further help, please do not hesitate to contact me Clare Glanville, or my colleague Trish Smullen at <u>GSIPlanning@gsi.ie</u>.

Yours sincerely,

clare julles

Clare Glanville Senior Geologist Geological Survey Ireland

Enc: Table - Geological Survey Ireland's Publicly Available Datasets Relevant to Planning, EIA and SEA processes.

Ian Heanue

From:	INFO <information@tii.ie></information@tii.ie>
Sent:	Monday 28 February 2022 07:37
То:	John Staunton
Subject:	TII Ref: TII22-117388 - EIAR Scoping - Drehid Waste Facility, Co. Kildare.

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Dear Dr. Staunton,

Thank you for your correspondence of 22 February 2022 regarding an EIAR scoping exercise for Drehid Waste Facility, Co. Kildare. The position in relation to your enquiry is as follows.

Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) wishes to advise that it is not in a position to engage directly with planning applicants in respect to proposed developments. TII will endeavour to consider and respond to planning applications referred to it, given its status and duties as a statutory consultee under the Planning Acts. The approach to be adopted by TII in making such submissions or comments will seek to uphold official policy and guidelines, as outlined in 'Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (DoECLG, 2012). Regard should also be had to other relevant guidance and circulars available at <u>www.TII.ie</u>.

The issuing of this correspondence is provided as best practice guidance only and does not prejudice TII's statutory right to make any observations, requests for further information, objections or appeals, following the examination of any valid planning application referred.

National Strategic Outcome 2 of the National Planning Framework includes the objective to maintain the strategic capacity and safety of the national road network. In addition, Chapter 7 'Enhanced Regional Accessibility' of the National Development Plan, 2021 – 2030, sets out the key sectoral priority of maintaining Ireland's existing national road network to a robust and safe standard for users. This requirement is further reflected in the publication of the Draft National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland and also the existing Statutory Section 28 'Spatial Planning and National Roads Guidelines for Planning Authorities'.

With respect to EIAR scoping issues, the recommendations indicated below provide only general guidance for the preparation of an EIAR, which may affect the national road network. The developer should have regard, inter alia, to the following:

- TII notes that the subject site accesses the local and regional road network prior to access to the national road network. In the first instance, consultations should be had with the relevant Local Authority/National Roads Design Office, with regard to the locations of existing and future national road schemes.
- TII would be specifically concerned as to potential significant impacts the development would have on the national road network (and junctions with national roads) in the proximity of the proposed development, M4.
- The developer should have regard to any EIAR/EIS and all conditions and/or modifications imposed by An Bord Pleanála regarding road schemes in the area. The developer should, in particular, have regard to any potential cumulative impacts.
- The developer, in preparing EIAR, should have regard to TII Publications (formerly 'DMRB' and the 'Manual of Contract Documents for Road Works').

- The developer, in preparing EIAR, should have regard to TII's Environmental Assessment and Construction Guidelines, including the' Guidelines for the Treatment of Air Quality During the Planning and Construction of National Road Schemes' (National Roads Authority (NRA), 2006).
- The EIAR/EIS should consider the 'Environmental Noise Regulations 2006' (SI 140 of 2006) and, in particular, how the development will affect future action plans by the relevant competent authority. The developer may need to consider the incorporation of noise barriers to reduce noise impacts (see 'Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise and Vibration in National Road Schemes' (1st Rev., NRA, 2004)).
- It would be important that, where appropriate, subject to meeting the appropriate thresholds and criteria and having regard to best practice, a Traffic and Transport Assessment (TTA) be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines, noting traffic volumes attending the site and traffic routes to/from the site, with reference to impacts on the national road network and junctions of lower category roads with national roads. In relation to national roads, the TII's 'Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines' (2014) should be referred to in relation to proposed development, with potential impacts on the national road network. The scheme promoter is also advised to have regard to Section 2.2 of TII's TTA Guidelines, which addresses requirements for sub-threshold TTA. Any improvements required to facilitate development should be identified. It will be the responsibility of the developer to pay for the costs of any improvements to national roads to facilitate the private development proposed, as TII will not be responsible for such costs.
- The designers are asked to consult TII Publications to determine whether a Road Safety Audit is required.
- In the interests of maintaining the safety and standard of the national road network, the EIAR should identify the methods/techniques proposed for any works traversing/in proximity to the national road network.
- TII recommends that that applicant/developer should clearly identify haul routes proposed and fully assess the network to be traversed. Where abnormal 'weight' loads are proposed, separate structure approvals/permits and other licences may be required in connection with the proposed haul route. All structures on the haul route through all the relevant County Council administrative areas should be checked by the applicant/developer, to confirm their capacity to accommodate any abnormal 'weight' load proposed.

The national road network is managed by a combination of Public Private Partnership (PPP) Concessions, Motorway Maintenance and Renewal Contracts (MMaRC) and local road authorities, in association with TII.

The applicant/developer should also consult with all PPP Companies, MMaRC Contractors and road authorities over which the haul route traverses, to ascertain any operational requirements such as delivery timetabling, etc. and to ensure that the strategic function of the national road network is safeguarded.

Additionally, any damage caused to the pavement on the existing national road arising from any temporary works, due to the turning movement of abnormal 'length' loads (eg. tearing of the surface course, etc.), shall be rectified in accordance with TII Pavement Standards and details in this regard shall be agreed with the Road Authority prior to the commencement of any development on site.

Notwithstanding any of the above, the developer should be aware that this list is non-exhaustive, thus site and development specific issues should be addressed in accordance with best practice.

I hope that this information is of assistance to you.

Yours sincerely,

Alban Mills

Senior Regulatory and Administration Executive



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Ian Heanue

From:	Eamonn Horgan <eamonn.horgan@waterwaysireland.org></eamonn.horgan@waterwaysireland.org>
Sent:	Monday 11 April 2022 16:08
То:	John Staunton
Subject:	FW: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application

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Dear John - please see response below from my engineering colleagues in that area.

Kind Regards Eamonn

Eamonn Horgan Environment and Heritage Officer Waterways Ireland Dock Road, Drewsborough, Scarriff, Co. Clare V94 H7N1 mobile: Direct Line +353-(0)61-922146 eamonn.horgan@waterwaysireland.org Before printing, think about the environment

From: Louis Byrne <louis.byrne@waterwaysireland.org>
Sent: 11 April 2022 09:35
To: Eamonn Horgan <eamonn.horgan@waterwaysireland.org>; Peter Graham
<peter.graham@waterwaysireland.org>; Paul Buckley <paul.buckley@waterwaysireland.org>; Garret McGrath
<garret.mcgrath@waterwaysireland.org>
Subject: RE: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application

Hi Eamonn

There are no concerns with respect to this development. It will have no structural impact on the canal and there are no canal supplies entering the canal in this area.

Regards

Louis

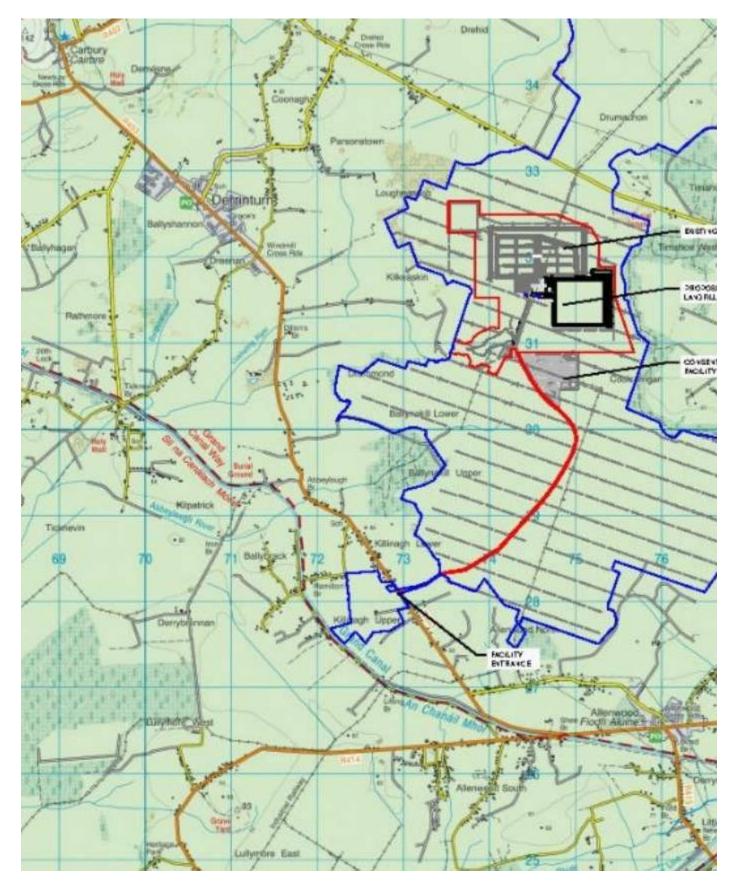
From: Eamonn Horgan < eamonn.horgan@waterwaysireland.org >

Sent: 06 April 2022 17:46

To: Peter Graham ceter.graham@waterwaysireland.org; Louis Byrne <louis.byrne@waterwaysireland.org</pre>; Paul
Buckley cpaul.buckley@waterwaysireland.org; Garret McGrath cgarret.mcgrath@waterwaysireland.org
Subject: FW: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application

Hi Gents - would WI have any concerns regarding this extension to the Drehid Waste Facility near Allenwood and the Grand Canal ? Do we have any feeder streams or feeder sources coming from that north side of the canal that could be affected ?

Eamonn



Eamonn Horgan

Environment and Heritage Officer Waterways Ireland Dock Road, Drewsborough, Scarriff, Co. Clare V94 H7N1 mobile: Direct Line +353-(0)61-922146 eamonn.horgan@waterwaysireland.org Before printing, think about the environment

From: John Staunton <john.staunton@tobin.ie>
Sent: 22 February 2022 16:32
To: Eamonn Horgan <<u>eamonn.horgan@waterwaysireland.org</u>>
Cc: Daireann McDonnell <<u>Daireann.McDonnell@waterwaysireland.org</u>>
Subject: 11290 - Scoping - Drehid Planning Application

Dear Eamonn,

I received your contact details from an auto-response from Sabine Browne. Please see attached cover letter and EIAR scoping document for a proposed development at the Drehid Waste Facility in Co. Kildare.

Kind regards,

John

Dr. John Staunton B.Sc. PhD. Senior Project Manager & Environmental Scientist

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