



5.0 POPULATION & HUMAN HEALTH

5.1 Introduction

This chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report has been prepared by Tom Phillips + Associates and examines the potential impacts of the proposed quarry development on human beings.

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The scope of the work includes an evaluation of the potential and indirect effects on the human populations of the surrounding environs and addresses impacts on amenity, the local economy, and health.

5.2 Methodology

The following guidelines have informed the preparation of this chapter:

- *Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessments (Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government – (August 2018);*
- *Guidelines on the information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA, May 2022);*
- *Guidelines on the information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA, 2002);*
- *Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects – Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (European Union, 2017);*
- *Guidelines for Planning Authorities and the An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (DHPLG, 2018).*

The preparation of this chapter was also informed by site visits and desktop studies of relevant policy documents and data sources including:

- *Central Statistics Office (2022) – Census, 2022*
- *Carlow County Council Development Plan 2022 – 2028*
- *ESRI (2024) – Quarterly Economic Commentary, Winter 2024;*



- *ESRI* (2025) – Quarterly Economic Commentary, Summer 2025;
- *Health Safety Authority* – www.hsa.ie.

In order to assess the likely significant impacts of the proposed development on population and human health, an analysis of recent Census data was undertaken, Data relating to the economic, demographic and social characteristics of the Local Authority District within which the subject site is located were examined.

The assessment of impacts on population and human health entailed in the identification of key populations potentially affected by the proposed development, a definition of the study area; and quantitative, qualitative, and documentary research.

Key populations potentially affected by the proposed development have been identified as persons residing and engaging in activities in close proximity to the quarry, persons with a stake in the general economy of the area, and persons enjoying the recreational and cultural amenities of the area.

The primary Study Area has been defined as the Electoral Division (ED) of Clogrennane (Id: A017012001) where the site is located. Due to the proposed development being situated along the County Laois border, the Rossmore ED (Id: A107087001) has been Included in order to effectively analyse the surrounding environs of the site. The study area has been identified having regard to both data availability and the location of the subject site.

Reference will also be made to the wider rural area and to Carlow County as a whole. Research involved a review of the relevant policy documents and the analysis of population data supplied by the Central Statistics Office (CSO).

5.3 Proposed Development

The development site consists of an area of 41.86 ha within a total landholding of 45.68 ha. The subject site is also currently subject to a subsequent application for substitute consent under Section 177E of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (As Amended) to regularise previous unauthorised development.

The proposed development will consist of further quarry extraction over an area of 16.17 ha to include the pre-existing quarry and additional agricultural lands with a projected lifespan of c. 20 years. The proposed development will involve blasting, extraction and processing of rock using mobile primary crushing / screening and associated plant on the proposed quarry floor. The proposed quarry void will be extracted over 4 no. phases to a depth of 2 no. benches of c. 10m each to a quarry depth of c. 300m AOD with a proposed rate of extraction of c. 200K tonnes per annum.

The proposed development will include for construction of earthen screening berms, soil storage areas and will utilise existing quarry entrance from the northern boundary linking to the L7130 local road to the east. Existing and proposed access tracks and existing settlement



ponds will be utilised as part of the proposed development. The proposed development will be accompanied by a phased restoration plan.

The proposed development is being put forward in tandem with a Section 177E(1A) Substitute consent application submitted to An Comisiún Pleanála on behalf of the applicant.

5.4 Receiving Environment

Lands surrounding the subject site can be described as rural in character. Residential properties in the vicinity of the site comprise of one-off dwellings and farm holdings along county roads that are primarily to the north, south, and east of the site. Further details of the receiving environment are provided in Chapter 2 of this EIAR.

5.4.1 Services and Population

The nearest towns and villages to the site are:

- Ballinabrannagh, population 557 (c. 3km to the south-east)
- Carlow Town, population 27,351 (c. 5km to the north-east)
- Leighlinbridge, population 959 (c. 8km to the south)
- Muine Bheag/Bagenalstown, population 2,945 (c. 12km to the south-east)
- Castlecomer, population 1,502 (c. 14 km to the west)
- Tullow, population 5,138 (c. 17km to the east)
- Kilkenny City, population 27,184 (c. 22km to the south-west)

The closest settlement centre is the village of Ballinabrannagh, located c. 3km from the subject site to the southeast via the L3041 road. The village contains a national school, a church, a GAA club and pitch, and a creche.

Population characteristics for the area have been obtained from the Central Statistics Office Census of Population for 2022. The relevant small area (017012001) has a low population reflecting the rural nature of the surrounding area. The population in this area has experienced change below the growth rates of the Electoral District (ED) and Local Electoral Area (LEA) in which it is located, the county, and the state as a whole.

Table 5.1: Population Statistics for the Area 2011-2022

Area	2011	2016	2022	% Change 2016-2022	% Change 2011-2022
Small Area 017012001	339	325	348	+7.1%	+2.7%
Clogrenan ED	996	1,038	1,138	+9.6%	+14.3%
Muinebeag LEA	11,098	15,630	16,575	+6.0%	+49.4%
Co. Carlow	54,612	56,932	61,968	+8.8%	+13.5%
Ireland	4,588,252	4,761,865	5,149,139	+8.1%	+12.2%
Source: CSO Data					

The subject site is located at Clogrennane. In the 2022 Census, the relevant SA (017012001) had a total population of no. 348 persons representing a population percentage change of +7% from the 2016 Census. This percentage change in population compares with the



neighbouring SA (107087001), which has experienced a population change of +2% increase from 2016. Both areas saw their population decrease slightly in the 2016 Census, but their 2022 populations are marginally higher than in 2011. The overall population in the wider area has therefore remained largely static over the last 15 years since the quarry was in full operation. This is displayed in Table 5.1 above.

Table 5.2: Population Change in Relevant Small Areas

Small Area	2011	2016	2022	% Change (2016-2022)	% Change (2011-2022)
017012001	339	325	348	+7.1%	+2.7%
107087001	460	455	464	+2.0%	+0.9%

Source: CSO Data

The A107087001 Small Area (within the Electoral Division of Rossmore) borders the subject site and has a total population of 464 no. persons in 2022. The rate of change in the neighbouring SA is even more marginal than the subject SA. This indicates the remote, rural character of the area. The two areas are compared with the county and the state across a range of relevant statistics that considers the number of households, age breakdown, water supply, sewerage system, disability and quality of health. See table 5.3 below.

Table 5.3: Statistics of Relevant Small Areas

Dataset	Small Area 017012001	Small Area 107087001	Co. Carlow	Ireland
Permanent Households	122	144	22,238	1,841,152
Unoccupied Buildings	6	17	1,724	163,433
Age Breakdown (%)				
Age 0-9	13.8%	11.4%	12.3%	12.4%
Age 10-19	10.1%	14.7%	14.5%	13.8%
Age 20-29	12.6%	7.8%	11.4%	11.7%
Age 30-39	12.3%	12.9%	13.3%	13.9%
Age 40-49	14.7%	13.1%	15.3%	15.2%
Age 50-59	11.5%	14.7%	12.8%	12.6%
Age 60-69	13.2%	12.7%	10.1%	9.9%
Age 70-79	7.8%	8.8%	7.0%	6.9%
Age 80 and over	4.0%	3.9%	3.3%	3.5%
Highest Level of Education Completed				
% No Formal Education	4.6%	1.6%	2.1%	2.4%
% Primary School	10.0%	7.6%	8.7%	7.4%
% Lower Secondary	28.5%	11.7%	16.2%	13.2%
% Upper Secondary	16.7%	13.7%	18.1%	18.1%
% Technical/Vocational	7.5%	4.8%	9.2%	7.5%
% Tertiary or higher	30.5%	57.5%	41.8%	44.9%
Socio-Economic Group ¹				
AB	12.0%	16.9%	12.0%	14.3%
CD	27.2%	34.5%	34.4%	40.5%
EFG	36.0%	21.6%	23.8%	19.4%
HIJ	6.4%	14.2%	9.6%	8.2%

¹ AB Employers, managers & higher professional; CD Lower professional & non-manual; EFG Manual skilled, semi-skilled & unskilled; HIJ Own account workers, farmers, & agricultural workers.



% with confirmed water supply (Mains Water Supply)	9.8%	3.5%	69.3%	80.1%
(Private Water Supply)	25.4%	64.6%	24.2%	9.9%
(Group Scheme)	63.1%	31.3%	4.5%	7.7%
% with Stated Sewerage (Mains Sewerage)	51.6%	0.7%	62.3%	68.2%
(Septic Tank)	39.3%	91.7%	30.8%	25.4%
(Other)	9.0%	7.6%	6.7%	6.4%
% with Central Heating Oil	66.4%	79.2%	52.5%	38.9%
Coal & Peat	13.9%	4.9%	5.9%	7.2%
Wood-Fired	8.2%	7.6%	2.3%	1.7%
Electric	3.3%	4.9%	8.9%	11.8%
Gas/LPG	0.8%	1.4%	23.1%	33.4%
% with a Disability	27.6%	22.8%	23.1%	21.5%
% Working Age Unable to Work (illness/disability)	6.0%	2.9%	5.8%	4.6%
Carers	3.4%	6.3%	5.7%	5.8%
Health: Very Good/Good	85.6%	84.5%	81.7%	82.9%
Fair	9.5%	9.7%	9.9%	8.6%
Bad/Very Bad	2.0%	2.6%	2.0%	1.7%

5.4.2 Employment

The 2022 Census data present the most recent data for the Country, inclusive of each Small Area to date. The Census 2022 data revealed that 55.3% of the population aged 15+ were 'At work' as shown in Table 5.4 below.

Table 5.4: Principal Status, Small Area 017012001, Clogrennane, Co. Carlow		
Industry	Persons	% Total
At work	157	55.3%
Looking for first regular job	4	1.4%
Short term unemployed	3	1.0%
Long term unemployed	8	2.8%
Student	24	8.5%
Looking after home/family	25	8.8%
Retired	46	16.2%
Unable to work due to sickness or disability	17	6.0%
Other	0	0%
Total	284	100%

Source: CSO Data 2022

The Census 2022 data revealed that Commerce and Trade was the highest percentage of the population of the Clogrenan ED working in this industry at 26.9%. The second largest was the Professional Services Industry at 24.7% of the ED population as shown in Table 5.5.



Table 5.5: Persons at work by industry, Clogrenan, Co. Carlow

Industry	Persons at work	% Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25	4.5%
Building and construction	38	6.8%
Manufacturing industries	76	13.7%
Commerce and trade	149	26.9%
Transport and communications	27	4.8%
Public administration	39	7.0%
Professional services	137	24.7%
Other	62	11.2%
Total	553	100.0%

Source: CSO Data 2022

5.4.3 Live Register

At the time of the 2022 Census, 3.8% of the labour force in the Clogrenane ED are identified as 'Unemployed'². This figure is less than the national average of 8% in the 2022 Census.

Most recent information regarding unemployment is provided by Live Register Data. The Live Register is a monthly measurement of the numbers of people (with some exceptions) registering for Jobseekers Benefit (JB) or Jobseekers Allowance (JA) or for various other statutory entitlements at local offices of the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection (DEASP). As a result, this data source, while not providing an unemployment figure, can provide a good indication of up-to-date employment trends and economic activity in the subject site area.

Live register figures are available at a national, country and local DEASP welfare office level. At a local level, the nearest DEASP is located in Carlow Town. Figures at national, county, and local levels, as shown in Table 5.6, all reflect a significant decrease in the numbers recorded in the Live Register between January 2016 and February 2025. However, it is noted that there is a small, insignificant increase from January 2022 – February 2025 at the county level.

Table 5.6 A Comparison of Live Register Figures

Area	Jan. 2016	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2025
State	321,513	162,578	165,307
Carlow County	5,373	2,671	2,677
Carlow Town	3,027	1,591	1,552

Source: CSO Data 2016-2025

The proposed development will aim to maintain existing employment levels at Redrock Quarry and will support direct and indirect employment for the duration of the lifespan of the quarry.

² Combined total of short term unemployed, long term unemployed and seeking first regular job.



5.4.4 Deprivation

Pobal use the census statistics to develop a deprivation index that categorises areas in eight bands from 'extremely affluent' to 'extremely disadvantaged'. The below table considered the two relevant small areas in terms of deprivation across the 2011, 2016 and 2022 censuses. The figures show an improvement in terms of the deprivation faced in the relevant small areas, where unemployment has decreased and education levels have increased.

Table 5.7: Deprivation Index of the Relevant Small Areas			
Indicator	2011 Census	2016 Census	2022 Census
Small Area 017012001			
Pobal HP Index	-10.40	-10.82	-7.06
Pobal HP Description	Disadvantaged	Disadvantaged	Marginally Below Average
Age dependency ratio (%)	32.70%	32.00%	35.92%
Primary Education Only (%)	26.80%	21.00%	14.96%
Third Level Education (%)	13.20%	17.73%	23.93%
Unemployment Rate – Male (%)	27.20%	20.93%	11.00%
Unemployment Rate – Female (%)	39.30%	26.09%	5.56%
Small Area 107087001			
Pobal HP Index	1.30	1.12	7.33
Pobal HP Description	Marginally Above Average	Marginally Above Average	Marginally Above Average
Age dependency ratio (%)	34.60%	37.17%	36.85%
Primary Education Only (%)	15.40%	15.00%	9.51%
Third Level Education (%)	33.70%	38.57%	50.49%
Unemployment Rate – Male (%)	22.90%	9.73%	4.62%
Unemployment Rate – Female (%)	11.50%	12.36%	2.30%
County Carlow			
Pobal HP Index	-3.41	-3.66	-2.76
Pobal HP Description	Marginally Below Average	Marginally Below Average	Marginally Below Average
Age dependency ratio (%)	33.62%	34.67%	34.88%
Primary Education Only (%)	17.36%	14.56%	11.54%
Third Level Education (%)	24.30%	28.64%	34.83%
Unemployment Rate – Male (%)	26.47%	17.65%	9.52%
Unemployment Rate – Female (%)	19.04%	16.85%	9.38%
Source: Pobal Deprivation Index, 2011-2022			

5.4.5 Employment and Economic Activity in Ireland

In relation to national employment figures, the (ESRI) Quarterly Economic Commentary (ESRI QEC) – Summer 2025 notes that the national unemployment rate has remained low despite economic shocks and uncertainty, with the rate for May 2025 standings at 4.1%³. This is significant progress from a 4.7% unemployment rate in 2022. The report states that:

³ [Quarterly Economic Commentary, Summer 2025 | ESRI](#)

“We expect the labour market to continue to be strong in 2025 and expect an unemployment rate of 4.2 per cent on average for the year. Further, we anticipate continuing growth in real wages of 3.6 per cent in 2025.”

The Summer 2025 Commentary reveals that the labour market has performed robustly, and it is likely that the Irish economy is operating at full capacity with little spare labour resources domestically.

5.4.6

Health Sensitivity

Referring to the Institute of Public Health’s (IPH) Health Impact Assessment Guidelines 2021, a conceptual model for health sensitivity is suggested which provides a framework for the qualitative analysis of the above data relating to human health.

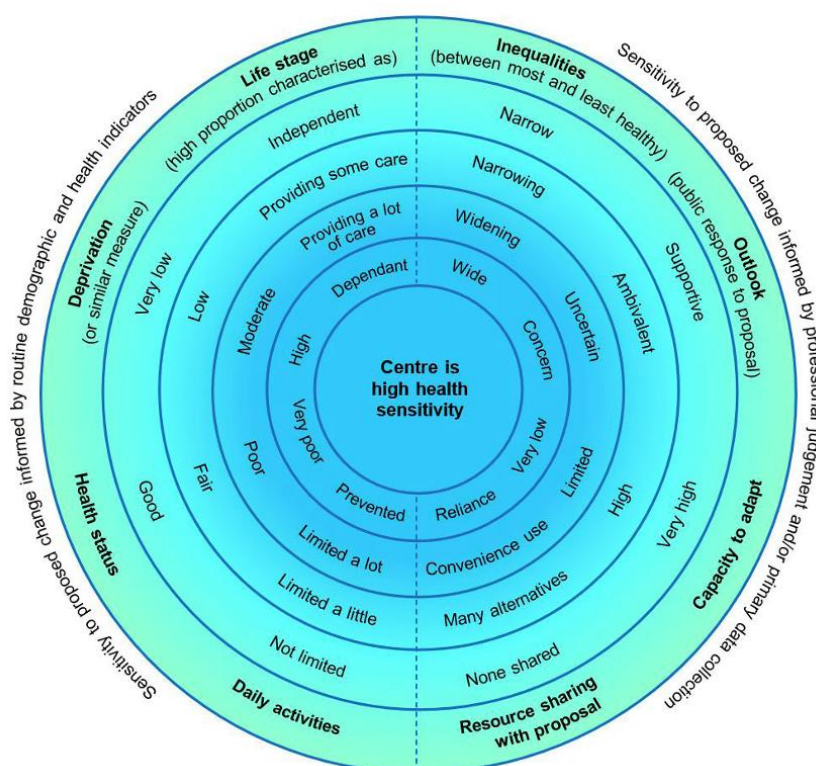


Figure 5.1: Health Sensitivity Conceptual Model (source: Institute of Public Health).

The analysis below takes into account the data and statistics collated in relation to the relevant small areas and compares them against national data to determine their health sensitivity.

Table 5.8: Health Sensitivity of Relevant Small Areas		
Criterion	Classification	Basis
Small Area 017012001		
Life Stage	Providing Some Care	While the rate of people unable to work due to illness/disability is higher locally than the national rate, the rate of carers is lower which could indicate a degree of independence. The rate of people who are retired or are looking after the home/family is slightly higher locally than the national rate also.



Deprivation	Moderate	Classed as ‘Marginally Below Average’ by Pobal.
Health Status	Good	The rate of population describing their health as good/very good is higher than the rate at county or national level.
Daily Activities	Limited a Little	The percentage of the population who have a disability or are unable to work due to disability is higher than the national rate, but the rate of carers is lower indicating a degree of independence.
Inequalities	Narrowing	While the rate of people who have only completed primary school is twice that of the national rate, it has nearly halved since 2011 which indicates a rapid improvement in educational attainment over the previous decade.
Outlook towards Proposal	Ambivalent	There are no known complaints against the historic development to Carlow County Council.
Capacity to Adapt	Very High	The Development did not generate any increase in the use of health services above the usual capacity of the services and did not have any adverse effect on service quality for the resident population.
Resource Sharing with Proposal	Many Alternatives	The site did not have a high demand for power or water. The majority of households have private water supplies and oil-fired central heating, with very few that are dependent on mains water or electric heating.
Overall Score	Low Health Sensitivity	
Small Area 107087001		
Life Stage	Providing Some Care	The rate of carers, disabled people, children and older people are all higher than the national average. Though, the rate of people who are unable to work due to illness or disability is low indicating a degree of independence.
Deprivation	Low	Class as ‘Marginally Above Average’ by Pobal.
Health Status	Good	The rate of population describing their health as good/very good is higher than the rate at county or national level.
Daily Activities	Limited a Little	The rate of people who are unable to work due to illness or disability is much lower than the national rate, though the rate of carers is higher.
Inequalities	Narrow	The rate of population who have completed some kind of tertiary education is much higher than the national rate indicating a well-educated



		population. The rates of different socio-economic groups is relatively mixed compared to the rate nationally.
Outlook towards Proposal	Ambivalent	There are no known complaints against the historic development to Carlow County Council.
Capacity to Adapt	Very High	The Development did not generate any increase in the use of health services above the usual capacity of the services and did not have any adverse effect on service quality for the resident population.
Resource Sharing with Proposal	Many Alternatives	The site did not have a high demand for power or water. The majority of households have private water supplies and oil-fired central heating, with very few that are dependent on mains water or electric heating.
Overall Score	Very Low Health Sensitivity	

Based on the above qualitative analysis of the sensitivity of the receiving environment in relation to human health, there would appear to be very low health sensitivity in the area indicating no long term impacts from the historic development of the quarry

5.5 Potential Environmental Impacts on Human Beings

The potential environmental impacts on the health of human beings, particularly to those closest to the development, have been considered in detail in this EIAR. The findings of the relevant chapters are summarised below.

5.5.1 Air & Climate

The impact of the proposed extension of the quarry on air quality is outlined in Chapter 9 and 10 of this EIAR. In summary, there will be no change in the substances which may be present in the emissions from the quarry operation and the associated activities on site at this existing quarry.

The main potential impact on ambient air quality from the existing activities will be associated with deposition of dust that is generated by excavation, transfer, and processing operations.

The assessment of the potential impact of the fugitive dust emissions arising from all sources at the site is based on the impact of the dust deposition rates in the vicinity of the site.

Chapter 9 notes the following regarding dust deposition levels:

"Emissions from the site under the proposed operations lead to a dust deposition level averaged over the full year of at most 70.7 mg/m²/day at the land ownership boundary to the quarry (see Table 9.7). Based on a worst case background dust deposition of 39 mg/m²/day in the region of the site, the combined dust deposition level peaks at 109.7 mg/m²/day which is 31% of the TA Luft Limit Value of 350 mg/m²/day."



The assessment involved modelling emissions from the proposed quarrying operations. Predicted dust deposition rates, and PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations from the quarrying operations are in compliance with the ambient air quality limit values which are set for the protection of human health and the environment. With proposed mitigation measures in place it can be concluded that the proposed development will have a long-term, localised, direct, negative and not significant effect on air quality.

5.5.2 Noise & Vibration

The impact of the proposed development in terms of noise is assessed in Chapter 11 of this EIAR.

A baseline noise environmental noise survey has been undertaken in the vicinity of the subject site in order to characterise the existing baseline noise environment and to assess the character of the existing noise. A review of the most applicable standards and guidelines has been conducted in order to set a range of acceptable noise and vibration criteria for the construction and operational phases of the proposed development. Mitigation measures have been proposed to reduce, where necessary, the identified potential outward impacts relating to noise and vibration from the proposed development.

The operational noise impact from the development includes:

- Operational noise from quarrying activities at the proposed site, this includes the extraction stage.
- Operational noise from quarrying activities and the cumulative impact of the existing operations.

At this stage of the design the exact make and model for each piece of plant and equipment is not known for the quarry, therefore, for the purpose of the assessment the plant and equipment for the quarry has been assessed based on assumed plant and machinery from quarries of similar size and purpose, and reference taken from BS 5228-1. The typical operational noise sources include:

- Screening,
- Loading material,
- Excavating material,
- Infilling material,
- Lorry's transporting material inwards/outwards.

It has been concluded based on the assessment, the information provided and assumptions outlined in this section that, once operational, noise levels associated with the proposed development will not exceed project criteria provided guidelines outlined in this EIAR are followed

5.5.3 Landscape & Visual

Chapter 15 of this EIAR assesses the landscape and visual impacts of the proposed quarry deepening. As outlined in the chapter, it is considered that the magnitude of landscape impact is in the Low risk in the immediate vicinity of the site. The magnitude of impact will soon reduce thereafter as the proposed extraction extension area will become a smaller



component of the overall landscape fabric and will be worked in conjunction of the existing quarry as well as the various surrounding existing quarries.

Further to this, the Low landscape sensitivity judgement attributed to the study area coupled with a Low magnitude of landscape impact is considered to result in an overall significance of no greater than slight-imperceptible within the immediate vicinity of the site and reducing to slight and imperceptible at greater distances.

A restoration plan is also proposed as part of the application, which outlines the proposed restoration of the site once it is decommissioned. This will involve the pulling back of steep slopes for both safety and native vegetation establishment in a naturalistic mosaic pattern that maximises potential for biodiversity.

Retention of existing vegetated berms around the site will retain visual screening of the quarry from visual receptors in the surrounding area. The implementation of additional restoration planting will ensure dense and consistent screening of the quarry in perpetuity.

5.5.4 Water

The impact on of the proposed quarry extension on the hydrology and hydrogeology of the area is assessed in Chapter 8 of this EIAR and includes a summary of all potential impacts that are associated with each phase of the development.

The operation phase of the Proposed Development requires the management of both groundwater inflows and surface water discharge. With the extraction extending to a final depth of ~300mOD, which is below the local groundwater table, some groundwater inflows may occur. However, the inflows will be small and will only be from local short groundwater flowpaths. This excess water on the quarry floor will continue to be discharged to surface waters.

The Proposed Development has the potential to increase the volumes of water being discharged from the site as surface waters which enter the Raheendoran Stream and the Barrow River downstream of the Proposed Development Site. The increase in surface water discharge will be as a consequence of the increased volumes of surface and shallow groundwater being generated within the proposed expanded quarry void. Any unmitigated or uncontrolled increase in discharge volumes has the potential to adversely impact downstream hydromorphology, water quality and increase the downstream flood risk.

Following the implementation of recommended mitigation measures, the assessment does not envisage any significant residual effects on Groundwater, groundwater supplies, surface water or downstream designated sites from the proposed development.

5.5.5 Traffic

The potential for traffic impacts arising from the quarry extension is addressed in Chapter 13 of this EIAR. The proposed development is expected to generate a limited number of additional traffic movements on the local network. Based on the number of staff expected to work on site i.e. 3 no., a total of 6 no. staff trips are generated i.e. two LV trips per staff member.



Regarding HV movements, the subject application is for the intake of up to 200,000 tonnes of material per annum. It is noted that a typical payload departing site will be 25 tonnes. This equates to an average of 29 no. HVs arriving and 29 no. HVs departing the site each day (including ad hoc HV trips).

Traffic volumes on the L7134 in the development's assumed year of opening (2026) are expected to increase by 4%. This will decrease to 3% to the Year of Opening +15 (2041). Traffic on L7130 shall increase by more than this, however this a reflection of its local access function.

5.5.6 Waste

The potential impact on the human beings living in the surrounding area of the site have been identified and addressed in Chapter 12 of this EIAR.

The potential impacts on human beings in relation to the generation of waste during the construction and operational phases are that the incorrect management of waste could result in littering, which could cause a nuisance to the public, attract vermin and cause a visual impact. Adherence to the mitigation measures along with a carefully planned approach to waste management, adherence to the project-specific RWMP (Appendix 12.1) will ensure appropriate management of waste and avoid any negative impacts on the local population. The associated effect will be long-term, imperceptible and neutral.

5.6 Socio-Economic Impacts

The proposed development relates to the extension of the existing disused quarry. It will support 3 no. full time jobs directly at the quarry while also resulting in positive knock-on effects for indirect employment in the local community as well as the County as a whole. The continuation of extraction at the quarry will contribute to the requirement for aggregates to supply the development industry in the region.

5.7 'Do Nothing' Impact

In the absence of the proposed development, the quarry will continue to remain in a disused and unsightly state. Therefore, in absence of the proposed development, the long-term prospect of clearing and restoring the lands will be impacted.

5.8 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are deemed to be necessary other than those outlined elsewhere in this EIAR.

5.9 Residual Impacts

The residual impact of the proposed development following implementation of a quarry restoration plan will be long term positive in terms of the effects on population and human health.