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ElAR Non-Technical Summary - Rossmore Quarry, Co. Cork

Extension of Existing Quarry

Breedon Materials Ltd., t/a Breedon Ireland

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Basis of Report

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1.0 Introduction

An Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) has been prepared in support of a planning application for the extension of the existing quarry at Rossmore, Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork. This document provides a non-technical summary (NTS) of the EIAR.

An Appropriate Assessment Screening Report has also been prepared in support of the planning application and is provided as a separate document.

1.1 The Applicant

The planning application and accompanying supporting documentation has been prepared by SLR Consulting Ireland (SLR) on behalf of Breedon Materials Ltd., trading as Breedon Ireland.

Breedon Materials Ltd., trading as Breedon Ireland (hereafter referred to as "Breedon") is a leading supplier of aggregates and added-value construction materials products, principally concrete and asphalt, across the island of Ireland. The company is part of Breedon Group plc, a public company with ordinary shares traded on the London Stock Exchange.

Across Ireland, the UK and America, the company employs approximately 4,900 colleagues and operates 2 cement plants, >100 quarries, >50 asphalt plants and >200 ready-mixed concrete plants.

Breedon trades in the Republic of Ireland as Breedon Ireland, a fully integrated aggregates and downstream products business headquartered in Dublin. It comprises all Breedon's construction materials and contracting services businesses (aggregates, asphalt, ready-mixed concrete, bitumen, contract surfacing highway maintenance, civil engineering and airfield construction) in the Republic of Ireland.

Breedon are fully committed to sustainability and social responsibility. This commitment is one of the six pillars of the company's growth strategy. In September 2020, Breedon committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050.

1.2 Site Location

The application site is located in a coastal setting and on a local county road approximately 2km south of Carrigtwohill and 6km southwest of Middleton, Co. Cork. It is located approximately 2km south of N25 National Primary Road (E-30 European Route) which links Cork city to Rosslare Europort (refer to Figure NTS1).

The site is located in the townland of Rossmore, Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork. Access to the lands is via an existing access to the public road to the north which connects to the N25 National Primary Road to the north. This local county road forms the northern boundary of the landholding and links the R624 Regional Road to the west at Fota and the N25 National Primary Road at Middleton. Beyond the southern boundary of the landholding is an access right of way to the adjacent Kilsaran quarry and Rossmore Bay, part of the Cork Harbour channel.

Further beyond the immediate adjacent land uses there is Fota Island Wildlife Park (2km to the west), the commercial/retail/residential centre of Carrigtwohill (2km to the north) and other extractive industries (2.5km to the north-east).



1.3 Site Description

The application site adjoins the existing well-established quarry, refer to Figures NTS2. The lands within the application site comprise predominantly agricultural lands, and settlement ponds used as part of the water management system for the existing quarry. The overall landholding measures c. 43.7ha.

The existing quarry is accessed via an existing site entrance along a private road, which leads south from a crossroads with the east-west public highway to the north.

Existing site operations comprise of limestone extraction / processing, readymix concrete production and asphalt production. The site access is located to the southeast corner along with the wheelwash, weighbridge and portacabin site offices / canteen associated with the site. Crushing and screening is carried out on the quarry floor by mobile processing plant. Stockpiling of aggregate materials also takes place on the quarry floor.

1.4 Surrounding Land-Use

The application site covers an area of c. 22.3 hectares. It is bounded to the west by the existing quarry operated by Breedon, to the north by a greenfield buffer zone and residential dwellings located along the east-west local public road, to the east by agricultural lands, and to the south by a local access road / natural habitat land. The East Cork Civic Amenity site is located c. 0.25km south of the site.

Residential development in the vicinity of the subject site is confined to single houses located along the local LP3619-0 road and other minor public roads.

The lands within the application site are currently predominantly in agricultural use. The application site is not subject to any statutory or non-statutory nature conservation designations.

1.5 Site Access

The established and authorised quarry haul routes will continue to be used. All HGV's exiting the site will continue to pass through the existing wheelwash and weighbridge. The access road from the wheelwash / weighbridge to the county road is asphalt surfaced to prevent carryout of material onto the public road.

1.6 Need for the Development & Consideration of Alternatives

1.6.1 Need for the Development

The need to provide a long term secure supply of aggregate materials from the extractive industry to the construction industry has entered a critical phase as the need for housing and infrastructure is increasing. The National Planning Framework 2040 has indicated a clear roadmap to sustainably develop the housing, infrastructure and amenities for an additional 1 million people by 2040. National, regional and local policies all recognise the importance of the extractive industry, and that the location of mineral resources cannot be chosen but must be extracted where they occur.



Aggregates are essential materials for the construction industry, and are used in a large range of development, from roads / rail / water infrastructure to residential housing and commercial offices. The limestone occurring at Rossmore Quarry and the construction aggregates produced from it are high quality and will continue to provide a long-term secure supply of construction materials to Cork and the surrounding region.

Recent independent analysis carried out for and published by the Irish Concrete Federation (ICF) – “Essential Aggregates: An Evidence-Based Assessment to Inform Ireland’s Planning Policy” May 2025, includes an assessment of the current replenishment rates of authorised aggregate reserves in Ireland. Its key findings include:

‘Over the past eight years (2017-2024) the ‘replenishment’ of aggregate reserves has been running behind annual consumption. On average, only 61% of the annual consumption has been replenished by means of new planning authorisations’.

‘At current levels of land area authorisation, the replenishment rate of authorised aggregates will fall to 52% over the 2025 – 2040 period as demand for aggregates increases due to Ireland’s growing population’ and the requirements of strategic national plans such as Project Ireland 2040.

This clearly confirms that the aggregate replenishment rates are falling significantly below the market demand and there is a need for significant aggregate replenishment by means of new planning permissions for extension to existing quarries or new greenfield quarry development.

Whilst the existing quarry has a level of reserves to meet market demand in the short to medium term, the extension of the quarry is essential to ensure the sustainability of Breedon’s operations in the medium to long term and position the company to meet future demand.

Breedon acknowledge that the current Irish planning system can be complex and challenging to navigate, often requiring a considerable amount of time to secure the necessary planning approvals. By applying for planning permission proactively, Breedon aim to facilitate a timely and compliant extension of quarry operations at Rossmore.

On this basis there is clear need to replenish and provide for long term aggregate reserves such as the proven limestone reserves at Rossmore Quarry, through the granting of permission for the proposed development.

1.6.2 Do Nothing Alternative

If the proposed development does not take place, the existing quarry would remain in operation and on permanent cessation of extraction be restored to natural habitat after-uses as per the previously permitted proposals.

1.6.3 Alternative Sources of Aggregates

In the medium term there are no real alternatives to the current land-based sources of construction aggregates.

The volume of C&D waste suitable for recycling into secondary aggregates is very low in comparison to the overall demand for aggregates. The demographic spread of the population results in only the large urban centres potentially being capable of generating sufficient volumes of construction and demolition (C&D) waste to justify a commercial operation producing secondary aggregates going forward. In the longer term (>25 years), there may be some scope for extraction of minerals from marine sources.



In the absence of significant volumes of aggregates from recycled / secondary and marine sources, it is clear that land-based deposits (such as the proven reserves at Rossmore Quarry) will continue to be the main source of construction aggregates in Ireland, including Cork and the wider southern region.

1.6.4 Alternative Locations

The current planning application is an extension of the existing permitted quarry at Rossmore. The only alternative location option available to the Applicant relates to development of a new replacement 'greenfield' quarry with limestone reserves in Cork to serve the established clients and markets in this region.

At the current time, there is no suitable alternative replacement quarry location with limestone reserves available to the applicant in County Cork. It is generally accepted that the overall timeframe for development of a 'greenfield' quarry site (from initial site selection, land acquisition, preparation of a planning application and accompanying EIAR, through planning process and site development to extraction of aggregates) takes between 5 and 10 years.

The proposed extension of the existing quarry at Rossmore will assist in facilitating extraction from an existing established and proven limestone reserves, with no significant increase in environmental emissions.

This development is not like an industrial factory, for example, that can be located at many locations. It is a resource tied development. Limestone reserves can only be worked where they exist and where the environmental effects of working such resources can be managed to an acceptable level.

On the basis of the above, it is considered that the proposed development, subject to continued implementation of best environmental management practice and compliance with appropriate planning controls (i.e. planning conditions and recommended emission limit values for the sector) is preferable in an overall planning context, compared to the development of a new replacement 'greenfield' site at some alternative location in Cork.

1.6.5 Alternative Designs / Layouts

Geological assessment and drilling has confirmed the continuation of limestone reserves in the proposed extension area. Alternative designs within the proposed extension area were considered. The design was optimised to provide for an access tunnel under the existing private road to link the extension area to the existing quarry.

1.6.6 Alternative Processes

Breedon Ireland are a company with expertise and experience in the field of quarrying, aggregates production and the manufacture of value-added products. As the proposed development comprises an extension of an existing quarry with established processing facilities, alternative processes are not considered relevant in this instance.



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2.0 Description of the Proposed Development

2.1 Rossmore Quarry

Rossmore Quarry is a long established quarry. The existing quarry operations comprise extraction of limestone using conventional blasting techniques; processing (crushing and screening) of the fragmented rock using mobile plant and equipment to produce aggregates for use in the production of value-added products, road construction and site development works.

The operating asphalt and readymix concrete plants are located in the southern area of the site adjacent to the site entrance, alongside the weighbridge, wheel-wash, portacabin site offices, car park and associated facilities, refer to Figure NTS2. The water management system (settlement pond / infiltration pond system) is located to the south-east on the eastern side of the private road.

2.2 Proposed Development

The proposed development being applied for under this current planning application is shown on Figures NTS3 and NTS4, and will consist of:

- extension of the existing quarry over an extraction area of c. 12.5 hectares to a level of minus 35mOD;
- extraction and processing of limestone using the industry standard blasting and processing techniques in place at the existing quarry;
- provision of overburden storage area;
- provision of a vehicular tunnel underneath the local private road to link the extension area to the existing quarry;
- operational landscaping including perimeter screening berms around the proposed extension area;
- restoration of the quarry to natural habitat after-uses; and
- all related ancillary site works within an overall application area of c. 22.3 hectares, and all for a period of 35 years and a further 2 years to complete final restoration of the site.

The proposed development, in conjunction with the existing quarry permitted under planning ref. 21/6983 (ACP Ref. ABP-313-903-22), will result in a combined extraction capacity of 500,000 tonnes per annum. The permitted extraction capacity of the existing quarry area will remain unchanged.

2.3 Aggregate Reserve Assessment

The net recoverable reserve of rock from within the proposed extension to a level of -35mOD is estimated to be c. 6 million tonnes.



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2.4 Duration of Extraction

The duration of quarrying activities at the application site will largely be dictated by the rate at which the rock is extracted from the site. There are many factors which will influence this, including, but not limited to the:

- Prevailing economic climate and related construction industry demand;
- Distance of construction projects from the facility (and scale of activity).

In light of these and other variables, calculation of output rates and duration is not an exact science. The proposed development, in conjunction with the existing quarry permitted under planning ref. 21/6983 (ACP Ref. ABP-313-903-22), will result in a combined extraction capacity of 500,000 tonnes per annum. The permitted extraction capacity of the existing quarry area will remain unchanged. The annual extraction rate from the proposed extension area will be up to c.150,000 to 200,000 tonnes.

A planning permission duration of 35 years is sought for the quarry development and a further 2 years to complete final restoration of the site.

2.5 Removal of Topsoil & Overburden Soils

Topsoil and overburden stripped to obtain access to the hard rock resource will be utilised directly for construction of the perimeter screening berms / storage area and landscaping works, until it can be used in the final restoration. Prior to placement in screening berms / storage area, the overburden will be screened to recover any economic sand / gravel contained therein. Topsoil and overburden will be stockpiled separately. There is no requirement remove topsoil or overburden off site.

All berms / storage area will have slope angles not greater than 1:1.5 and will be re-vegetated as quickly as possible to avoid soil erosion by air and water. These issues are discussed in greater detail in the relevant EIAR Chapters (Biodiversity / Land, Soils and Geology / Landscape).

2.6 Site Drainage

A hydrological / hydrogeological assessment has been carried out taking into consideration the existing water regime at the site. It addresses mitigation measures to eliminate and/or minimise the potential impacts, if any, on surface water and groundwater – refer to EIAR Chapter 7 - Water. The existing water management settlement lagoon has sufficient capacity to treat and manage water from the existing quarry and the proposed quarry extension area.

2.7 Stability of the Quarry

Industry standard slope angles, bench heights, and bench widths will be used for extraction operations at the site.

2.8 Method of Extraction

Industry standard blasting techniques are, and will continue to be, used within the extension extraction area to fragment the stone prior to processing (crushing / screening / washing / etc.).



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2.9 Processing Methods

The processing of the extracted rock, into aggregate products, will consist of crushing and screening using mobile processing plant within the extension extraction area.

2.10 Quarry Working Hours

The working hours will be in accordance with the current permitted quarry working hours (ACP Ref. 313903-22; Plan. Ref. 21/6983 – Condition 8(a) and (b):

- a) *The quarry and all activities occurring therein, shall only operate between 0700 and 1800 hours from Mondays to Fridays and between 0800 and 1400 hours on Saturdays. No activity shall take place outside these hours or on Sundays or public holidays except in emergency situations as described in emergency situations as described in the documentation received by the planning authority on the 4th April 2022, without the prior written agreement of the planning authority. No rock breaking activity shall take be undertaken within any part of the site before 800 hours on any day.*
- b) *A written record of all emergency situations (dates and times) shall be maintained and shall be available for inspection by the planning authority on request either in writing or by a member of staff from the planning authority visiting the site.*

2.11 Employment

The proposed development will provide continued employment of up to 12 people directly on-site, and a number of indirect employees such as crushing contractors, HGV drivers, and maintenance contractors.

2.12 Site Security

Vehicular access to the quarry will continue to be from the existing entrance. There will be no other vehicular access to the proposed development. The access gate is locked outside operational hours. The existing quarry and proposed extension property boundaries are secured by ditches, post and wire fencing and/or hedgerow.

2.13 Parking

All HGVs utilising the quarry will be confined within the Breedon landholding. There is adequate provision for HGV parking within the existing quarry to ensure that there is no queueing of HGV's on public roads. Adequate car parking provision for employees and visitors is provided within the existing quarry site. There is no requirement for any additional car parking for the proposed development.

2.14 Wheelwash

In order to prevent transport of clay and dust onto the public road network, there is an existing wheelwash system in place at the site, refer to Figure NTS2. This existing wheelwash system will continue in use for the proposed development. All HGV traffic exiting the quarry is and will continue to be required to through the existing wheelwash, in accordance with Condition 16 attached to planning permission ACP Ref. 313903-22 (Plan. Ref. 22/6983).



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2.15 Offices and Ancillary Facilities

Ancillary facilities at the existing quarry include the portacabin offices, wheelwash, weighbridge, canteen and toilets. These facilities will be used for the proposed development.

2.16 Quarry Ancillary Facilities and Activities

Existing permitted value-added manufacturing facilities at the quarry include asphalt and readymix concrete, both of which are located within the ancillary area in the southern part of the existing quarry site, refer to Figure NTS2. A ground limestone processing plant is also permitted, but not constructed to date.

2.17 Utilities and Services

Electrical power is currently provided to the existing quarry site via mains supply. Electricity will continue to provide the principal source of energy for office lighting and heating. There is an overhead 38kv high voltage line that enters the existing quarry from the southwest, crossing into the northern half of the proposed extension area in a northeasterly direction, and entering the Carrigtwohill 38kv substation outside of the application site on the northern side of the L3619. 1 no. pole is located within the proposed extension area and will be relocated by agreement with ESB Networks prior to extraction within the area where the pole is situated. Site based staff are and will continue to be contactable by mobile phone, landline and email and broadband connections to the site office are provided via a mobile network. There is an existing effluent treatment system within the existing quarry site, and this will continue to be used. Drinking water is and will continue to be supplied via bottled water dispensers.

2.18 Lighting

Sufficient lighting is provided at the existing quarry site and will be provided within the extension area to ensure safe operations during winter periods.

2.19 Fuel and Oil Storage

Hydrocarbon storage will continue at the current location. The only hydrocarbons that may be stored within the quarry extension area that will have the potential to cause water pollution are small quantities of lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, waste oils, used oil filters and oily rags. All of these will be stored in the following manner: lubricating oils and hydraulic oils will be stored on spill trays are kept within a lockable storage container; a bunded tank will be provided for waste oils; and dedicated storage bins will be provided for used oil filters and oily rags.

There are no bulk fuels stored at the existing quarry site, and there will be no fuel storage within the proposed extension area. All fuels required to serve mobile plant and machinery are brought to site on an as required basis by local fuel suppliers. A number of spill kits are provided at the existing quarry and additional spill kits will be stationed within the quarry extension area also. The existing water management system for the quarry includes a hydrocarbon interceptor.

2.20 Landscape and Boundary Treatment

The boundary of the proposed extension area will be secured by stock-proof post & wire fencing. Screening berms will be constructed along the eastern, northern, and western boundaries. Operational landscaping in the form of retention & reinforcement of existing



boundary hedgerows and new tree planting will be implemented along the boundaries, refer to Figure NTS5. The existing water management settlement lagoon and infiltration area within the southern part of the application area is secured with perimeter security fencing and security fencing.

2.21 Waste Management

Almost all products and by-products arising from the aggregate processing have commercial value. Any waste materials from the site are stored, collected, recycled and/or disposed of in accordance with any requirements of Cork County Council.

2.22 Environmental Control, Management & Monitoring

Extraction, processing and ultimately restoration activities at the application site require a number of environmental controls to eliminate or minimise the potential nuisance to the public arising from the extraction and processing operations. The environmental control measures in place at the quarry are outlined in the relevant EIAR Chapters.

The existing quarry operations are currently regulated by conditions attaching to planning permission ACP Ref. 313903-22 (Plan. Ref. 21/6983). The existing quarry has an established environmental management system (EMS) in accordance with Condition 9 attached to planning permission ABP Ref. 313903-22 (Plan. Ref. 21/6983). This EMS is accredited under ISO 14001.

There is an existing environmental monitoring programme in place at the quarry covering dust deposition, noise, blasting and surface water / groundwater. This programme will be extended to cover the proposed quarry extension area.

2.23 Quarry Restoration

2.23.1 Proposed Restoration Scheme

The restoration scheme for the planning application area is shown on the restoration plan Figure NTS5. The application area will be restored to a natural habitat, which is one of the beneficial after uses listed in the EPA Guidelines: 'Environmental Management in the Extractive Industry' (2006). This will be achieved by the following measures:

- The application area will be left for natural recolonisation by locally occurring grass and shrub/scrub species and the void will fill with water. A number of native woodland planting blocks are proposed to accelerate the vegetation cover of the site.
- All existing boundary fences and hedgerows will be retained to ensure that the site is secure.
- All plant and machinery will be removed from the quarry void.

The restoration works will be carried out in accordance with the EPA Guidelines (2006).

2.23.2 Site Management and Supervision

Breedon will clearly define the management responsibility for the site restoration work and will ensure that this person has the necessary information (from the planning application) and authority to manage the whole restoration process. Relevant staff will be briefed on the



scheme and will be adequately supervised / controlled. A system of record keeping for the key restoration activities will be put in place.

2.23.3 Long Term Safety and Security

Existing hedges surrounding the development will be gapped up and thickened where required. These, combined with fencing and the secure and locked entrance gates to the development will prevent unauthorised third-party access.

2.23.4 Long Term Surface Water and Groundwater

On permanent cessation of extraction operations, ongoing surface water run-off and rebound of groundwater levels will result in a water body being formed within the former quarry void. This process will take many years and water could potentially reach the point where it will overrun the side of the void at its lowest point near the quarry access point. It is therefore proposed to construct an overflow channel to guide the overflow water towards water management settlement pond in the southern area of the site for controlled infiltration, as part of the restoration works – refer to Figure 2.4.

2.23.5 Decommissioning of Structures, Plant and Machinery

Redundant structures, plant equipment and stockpiles will be removed from site on permanent cessation of extraction activity. Machinery and buildings will either be utilised on other Breedon sites or be sold as working machinery or scrap. As part of the overall decommissioning process, all fuel, oil storage and effluent treatment tanks within the existing site will be removed from the site by a licensed waste contractor. Therefore, there will be no potential for fuel, oil or sewage to cause long-term water pollution following permanent cessation of extraction activities.

2.23.6 Aftercare and Monitoring

Following completion of the final restoration no aftercare or monitoring is required for the restoration proposals for the application area.



3.0 Existing Environment, Effects and Mitigation

3.1 Population & Human Health

The review of population is based on the electoral division (ED) of Carrigtwohill, in which the application site is located. The change in population from 2016 to 2022, as per Census 2022¹ for the electoral divisions, the county, the province and the state indicate that the population has increased in the Carrigtwohill ED. During the same period the population has also grown at the county and national level.

Based on census employment categories 'agriculture, forestry & fishing' and 'professional services industries' are more common sources of employment than the national average, and in the case of the wider ED, the manufacturing industry is an important employer

The proposed development will provide continued employment for up to 12 people directly on-site, and a number of indirect employees such as crushing contractors, HGV drivers, and maintenance contractors. The proposed development will contribute indirectly to sustaining and developing the local and regional economy by providing a long term secure supply of construction aggregates. This is a medium-term and positive impact on employment and economic development. Following the permanent cessation of operations, the application site will be restored. This would result in the loss of employment at the site in the long term. Some short-term employment would be provided in relation to the aftercare of the restored site.

The construction & operational stages of the development relates to the extraction & processing of stone using industry standard techniques. These stages have the potential to generate impacts that would have effects on human health through the pathways of air, noise, and water. It is considered that, following the continued implementation of the existing and proposed mitigation measures as documented in chapter 7 (water), chapter 8 (air quality) and chapter 10 (noise & vibration) the residual effects of the proposed development on human health during the construction, operational restoration stages are acceptable and not significant.

3.2 Biodiversity

The proposed quarry extension at Rossmore, Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork will result in localised effects on the ecology of the Site. The potential effects of the proposed development on European site, and local habitats and species have been assessed.

A desk study has been undertaken to inform the assessment, involving collecting information on sites designated for nature conservation and protected species. Cork County Council's website was accessed for information on relevant planning policy while the planning portal was accessed for information on other proposed or permitted developments within the Site and immediate surrounding area.

Other sources of information also used included existing available satellite imagery using Google maps and Bing maps, National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) and the National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC) online resources were accessed for information on sites

¹ <http://census.cso.ie/sapmap/>



designated for nature conservation and on protected habitats and species known from the 2 km grid square W87F. In addition, Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland (BOCCI) 2020-2026, published by BirdWatch Ireland and the RSPB NI, which is a list of priority bird species for conservation action on the island of Ireland, Wildlife Acts (1976 - 2018), and the Red List of Terrestrial Mammals (Marnell et al., 2009), Flora (Protection) Order 2015 (S.I. No. 356 of 2015), and the EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC were also referenced. The development design drawings and the project description provided within other chapters of the EIAR also informed the desk study. The chapters of the EIAR reviewed during the desk study include Chapter 7 Hydrology, Chapter 8 Air Quality and Chapter 13 Landscape.

An ecological field survey was initially conducted on the 21st May 2024 by SLR ecologists to identify the habitats on-site and to determine the baseline ecology of the Site. This included a habitat survey of the site and the surrounding 100m to identify and map any habitats listed on Annex I of the Habitats Directive, habitats which have a supporting function for such habitats, habitats which may support Annex II species of the Habitats Directive and habitats which may support Annex I species of the Birds Directive. The habitats were classified using 'A Guide to Habitats in Ireland' Since the initial surveys were done in 2024 a follow-up survey was conducted on the 2nd May 2025. The purpose of this survey was to note any changes in the habitats on site or species which may be utilising the site since the previous site visit. This is in line with CIEEM guidance for ecological site surveys (CIEEM 2018). Bat surveys were carried out 30 April 2025, 29 May 2025 and 25 June 2025 to assess the utilisation of the site by bats.

The Great Island Channel SAC and Cork Harbour SPA are located approximately 140m from the Site and these were assessed for likely significant effects on its conservation objectives from water quality, dust and noise impacts. However, there are design and management measures which are and will continue to be implemented and which will prevent likely significant effects on any designated European site.

The proposed extension of the quarry will result in a loss of improved agricultural grassland and associated hedgerows and a number of trees within the hedgerows within the Site.

However, this will be mitigated for by the planting of screening berms and two native tree plots in the north and southern sections of the site. All of the boundary hedgerows and trees will be retained except at the tunnel/access point linking the project site to the existing quarry.

The removal of hedgerow and treeline habitats will result in the loss of potential breeding and foraging habitat for a variety of passerine bird species. As mentioned above, there will be the planting of the new screening berms during the construction phase along with tree blocks during the restoration phase. Also, all vegetation will only be removed during the bird breeding season. With the recommended mitigation and compensation measures in place the impacts on birds will not be significant.

The removal of hedgerow and treeline habitats would result in the loss of some foraging habitat for a variety of bat species. Bat surveys showed that only one tree along the western boundary of the site, had definite features for roosting bats, but this trees will not be removed. Other trees with potential roosts features will be soft felled to ensure there is no effects on roosting bats, if present. With the recommended mitigation and compensation measures in place the impacts on bats will not be significant.

Overall, it is assessed that with the recommended management measures outlined, the proposed development will not have a significant impact on the biodiversity, designated sites, species and habitats on the Site



As mentioned above, there will be the planting of the new screening berms in the construction phase and planting of tree blocks during the restoration phase which will compensate for the loss of suitable bat foraging and commuting habitat in the proposed extension area.

3.3 Land, Soils & Geology

This chapter of the EIAR is based on available desktop information, inspection of the existing quarry, geophysical survey, borehole drilling, trial pits and professional experience.

The land at the proposed extension area is currently used for agriculture. Local land use in the vicinity of the site includes the existing quarry immediately to the east. The extraction of Limestone rock at the site is a tied resource land use activity, as is dependent on the location and suitability of suitable materials for asphalt, readymix and ground limestone production; the Limestone material is considered to be a natural resource.

The soil at the site is classified as the Clashmore Soil Association which consists of Coarse loamy drift with siliceous stones. The soil at the site is relatively thin and overlies subsoils ranging from glacial till with some sand and gravel material in the southern part of the site.

The site is underlain by Carboniferous Limestone bedrock from the Little Island Formation and the Clashavodig Formation.

There are no recorded Karst features at the site in the GSI Karst database, the closest recorded karst feature is c. 600 m to the east of the proposed extraction area. There are no geological heritage sites at, or in the vicinity of, the proposed quarry extension area.

No significant karst features have been encountered at the adjacent BML quarry. There is some very minor karst-type fissures visible in the upper bench at the existing quarry, however, no karst features are visible at depth in the quarry.

There is evidence of some karst Limestone at the site. The geophysical survey data indicates an upper layer of highly to moderately weathered bedrock with an interpreted average thickness of c. 3 m across the site. The survey also identified some deeper weathering, fracturing and clay infill possibly associated with karstic solution weathering, predominantly in the northern part of the site. The boreholes undertaken at the site indicate that the greatest thickness of karst is in the northern part of the site.

The residual impact on land will be a loss of an area of agricultural land within the extension area. Considering the extent of agricultural lands in the region, the residual impact on land will not be significant. The soil and subsoil will be reused within the site as part of the final restoration in those areas which are not flooded. There will be a residual impact on the geology with permanent extraction of the Limestone within the quarry. A long-term secure supply of high-quality aggregate is a critical for the local and regional construction industry.

Considering the above the residual impact of the proposed development on the land, soils and subsoils, and geology will be Not Significant.

3.4 Water

An assessment was completed of the potential impact of the proposed development on surface waters, groundwater, transitional (estuarine) and coastal waters. Potential cumulative impacts are also addressed.



The proposed development comprises an extension to an existing quarry adjacent to the coastline with Rossmore Bay, which is part of Great Island North Channel. These transitional waters form part of the Great Island North Channel SAC and Cork Harbour SPA.

The proposed development site is currently in greenfield condition and slopes from north to south. The proposed extension is similar to the existing quarry in terms of landscape position, rock type, area and depth. It is proposed to laterally extend the quarry to the eastern side of a local access road and to excavate rock down to -35 mOD by blasting and mechanical means. The existing quarry, to the west of the local access road, is currently operating at -35 mOD, and is permitted to a maximum depth -50 mOD.

The quarry and its proposed lateral extension area are within Limestone bedrock. The site is south of Carrigtwohill and south of the N25 road from Cork to Waterford.

Bedrock to the north of the N25 is a relatively hard, raised sandstone plateau. Excess rainfall landing on this sandstone flows south onto the lower limestones of the site. These limestones are more permeable than the sandstones and much of the previously rejected rainfall now infiltrates through the bedrock surface, entering a Regionally important karst aquifer dominated by diffuse flow (Rkd). The lack of watercourses and drainage channels mapped on the limestones north of the site confirm that surface runoff in that area is minimal.

Groundwater in the Rkd aquifer flows south-southwest towards the coastline where it enters Rossmore Bay. This body of transitional water is designated an SAC (Great Island Channel SAC) and SPA (Cork Harbour SPA). The application site is not within a surface water catchment to any surface watercourse or waterbody.

Water collecting in the existing quarry sump is pumped to an existing settlement lagoon for removal of sediment and then discharged to ground via an existing infiltration pond, with both of these features located directly south of the proposed extension area. The infiltrating waters are likely connected to the transitional waters in Rossmore Bay. As described above, this is in line with pre-development groundwater flow patterns.

The settlement pond was designed to cater for a worst-case scenario pumping rate of 12,000 m³ per day. Cork County Council issued a discharge license which has a flow limit of 12,000 m³/d. Actual measured flow data from the existing quarry shows daily average is 1,300 m³ per day, with the maximum recorded value being 4,000 m³/d following heavy rainfall. The settlement lagoon is therefore largely oversized and has spare capacity. To date, ongoing monitoring has shown that the existing quarry is in compliance with all conditions set out under the discharge license.

To better understand the surface water and groundwater regime at the application site a geophysical survey was completed, followed by borehole drilling and testing for responses and water quality. The bedrock is limestone and there are some pockets of clay. Results from testing confirmed limestone with little ability to transmit water across most of the site. One of the boreholes showed limestone to be water-bearing in the southern portion of the site.

Groundwater quality at the site complies with legislative standards for almost all parameters except, on occasion, nitrates, which are relatively high and suggest a tillage influence. There are no chemical contaminants in the groundwater or discharge waters at the site.

Groundwater levels on the application site are similar to and have the same range as the tides to the south (-2 to +2 mOD). Results from field testing were used to predict impacts of pumping from the extension area and show that the radius of influence on groundwater levels will extend only to a distance of approximately 100 m from the proposed development. There are no domestic boreholes within this distance.



Details in the Water Chapter show that the existing surface water lagoons and discharge licence can serve the proposed development.

The conceptual model for the site shows that the bedrock aquifer beneath the application area is largely the same as has been encountered in the adjacent operational, permitted, quarry.

The primary receptor deemed to be at risk of impact is the Middleton GWB, which underlies the site. All potential impacts have been considered in detail and appropriate measures are stated to mitigate same.

There will be no impact to receiving waters from the use of explosives to work the bedrock at the site. Calculations are presented in the Water Chapter to support this.

Calculations are also presented in the Water Chapter to show that the proposal will not affect compliance with the Objectives of the Water Framework Directive (WFD). On a quantitative basis, calculations demonstrate that the proposal presents a Low to Moderate potential for impact on the Middleton GWB. A positive aspect of this site is that the discharge waters will diffusely enter Rossmore Bay, as it would in the natural and pre-development scenario.

A detailed analysis of cumulative impacts with other quarries in the area was performed and the outcome was that there are no significant in-combination effects: no detrimental impacts are envisaged for downstream waters. The effect of the discharge on transitional water quality within the Great Island North Channel is greatly reduced by the tidal movements through the channel. The volumes of water discharging from all of the quarries in the area to the tidal waters are minuscule compared to the volumes flowing through the Great Island North Channel. There is a very low level of freshwater discharge into Great Island North Channel and the dilution and mixing is provided entirely by the ebb and flow of the tides. The tidal nature of the channel results in frequent changes of the water mass indicating that the receiving water in the channel is refreshed on a regular basis. As a result the concentrations of the dispersed effluent parameters are removed from the channel frequently.

The presence of shellfish activity in close proximity was acknowledged and the proposed development will not have an impact on transitional waters ability to support shellfish.

The detail of the EIAR demonstrated that there is no potential for negative impacts on the Conservation Objectives of adjacent listed sites as a result of the proposed development.

3.5 Climate

Ireland has a typical maritime climate with relatively mild and moist winters and cool, cloudy summers. The prevailing winds are south westerly in direction. The climate is influenced by warm maritime air associated with the Gulf Stream, which has the effect of moderating the climate, and results in high average annual humidity across the country. The area of least precipitation is along the eastern seaboard of the country in the rain shadow of the Leinster uplands.

The climate data recorded within the region of Rossmore Quarry is from Cork Airport. The existing pit including the proposed extension area is not of sufficient scale to have any direct or indirect impacts on the regional or local climatic conditions.

GHG emissions at Rossmore Quarry have been calculated and are assessed as not significant in the context of existing national emission levels. Measures have been implemented to



assess and/or monitor greenhouse gas emissions and to reduce these wherever practically possible.

The vulnerability of Rossmore Quarry to the effects of climate change has also been considered. The development is not considered to be particularly vulnerable to climate change events, nevertheless some consideration has been given to reducing vulnerability and improving resilience to extreme rainfall events, storms and high winds.

3.6 Air Quality

An assessment of fugitive dust emissions has been carried out. The assessment takes into consideration the potential sources, surrounding receptors, and the pathway between source and receptor in order to assess the magnitude of risk of impact without mitigation measures in place.

The main focus of the assessment is the potential impact on sensitive receptors from fugitive dust emissions from the following activities:

- transport – access road and internal haulage routes;
- soil and overburden handling;
- excavation and processing of stone.

The sensitive receptors within 500 metres of the extension extraction area were identified based on the land-use.

In the absence of any mitigation measures, the risk of impact from dust emissions was determined to be 'insignificant' to 'acceptable' at the receptors located within 500 meters. With mitigation measures in place, the risk of dust impacts is reduced to 'insignificant' to 'negligible' at all receptors.

A number of mitigation measures are in place and will continue to be implemented to minimise the generation / migration of fugitive dust and to ensure that the proposed construction stage; extraction, processing and restoration operations will comply with the relevant threshold values. These mitigation measures are in accordance with the best practice measures for the sector, and include:

- Drop heights are minimised as much as possible when handling materials.
- A fixed sprinkler system is in place on paved surfaces in the vicinity of the weighbridge and wheelwash at the site entrance area.
- A water bowser is utilised, in addition to the sprinkler system, to dampen internal haul roads within the site.
- A wheelwash is in place at the quarry and is fully operational at all times.
- An overhead spray bar is fitted to the wheelwash to dampen all consignments of material leaving the quarry.
- The internal access road leading from the wheelwash to the site entrance is fully hard paved.
- A road sweeper is employed to clean internal roadways and the road in the vicinity of the site on a regular basis.
- Distances of onsite haul routes are minimised where possible.
- On site vehicle speeds are restricted through the use of signage / staff training.
- Perimeter berms are utilised and grass seeded where possible.
- Emissions of fugitive dust from machinery such as mobile processing plant will be minimised by locating such plant within the quarry area, where possible



Based on the above, it is concluded that the proposed development with the range of mitigation measures implemented, will not have a significant dust deposition impact.

Dust deposition monitoring will continue to be undertaken at Rossmore Quarry for the duration of extraction activities at the proposed development (in accordance with conditions attached to the existing / future planning permission and in line with the EPA and DoEHLG guidelines). Dust monitoring will be undertaken at the existing monitoring locations D1 to D5 on a monthly basis using the Bergerhoff Method. Two additional dust monitoring location D6 and D7 will be added on the northern and northeastern boundaries of the proposed extension area. Dust monitoring locations shall be reviewed and revised where and as / when necessary, as the proposed development progresses. The results of the dust monitoring will continue to be submitted to Cork County Council on a quarterly basis for review and record purpose.

3.7 Noise

The existing noise monitoring carried out at Rossmore Quarry confirms that the quarry operations complies with the daytime noise emission limit value of 55 dB(A) LAeq (1 hour) at the nearest noise sensitive receptors.

A noise prediction assessment shows that the proposed development will not exceed the noise limits at receptors, and that the noise impact on human and ecological receptors will be 'slight to none / not significant'. With implementation of the noise mitigation and management measures the residual noise impact will reduce to 'none / not significant' to 'negligible'.

A number of existing mitigation measures are in place and will continue to be implemented for the proposed development to minimise the generation and migration of noise. These mitigation measures are in accordance with the best practice measures for the sector and include:

- Screening berms will be constructed along the western northern, and eastern boundaries, with tree planting carried out along the northern and southern boundaries of the extension area. These will act as acoustic barriers.
- Screening berms and operational landscaping will be inspected on a regular basis and maintained as necessary.
- All mobile crushing will take place on the quarry floor, to maximise topographic screening;
- All mobile plant used at the development will have noise emission levels that comply with the limiting levels defined in EC Directive 86/662/EEC and any subsequent amendments;
- All plant items will be properly and regularly maintained and operated according to the manufacturers' recommendations, in such a manner as to avoid causing excessive noise (i.e., all moving parts are kept well lubricated, all cutting edges are kept sharpened, the integrity of silencers and acoustic hoods are maintained);
- All plant will be fitted with effective exhaust silencers which are maintained in good working order to meet manufacturers' noise rating levels. Any defective silencers will be replaced immediately.
- Any deliveries to the quarry will be programmed to arrive during daytime hours only;
- Care will be taken when unloading vehicles to reduce or minimise potential noise disturbance to residents;



- Access / internal haul roads will be kept clean and maintained in a good state of repair, i.e., any potholes are filled, and large bumps removed, to avoid unwanted rattle and “body-slap” from heavy goods vehicles; and
- Vehicles waiting within the quarry will be prohibited from leaving their engines running and there will be no unnecessary revving of engines.

Noise monitoring will continue to be carried out on a quarterly basis at Rossmore Quarry, using a calibrated noise meter. Monitoring location N4 will be relocated to the northern boundary of the extension area and an additional monitoring location N7 will be located at the northeastern boundary of the extension area. Noise monitoring locations shall be reviewed on a regular basis and revised where and as / when necessary. The results of the noise monitoring shall be submitted to Cork County Council on a regular basis for review and record purposes.

3.8 Vibration

Historical blast monitoring results at Rossmore Quarry confirm that past blasting operations undertaken at the quarry have complied with the emission limit values both for ground-borne vibration (8mm/sec peak particle velocity) and air overpressure (125 dBL Linear max peak with a 95% confidence limit) set out in Condition 13 attached to the planning permission for the existing quarry

The comprehensive environmental monitoring programme implemented at the quarry and the blast monitoring results presented in the EIAR confirms that it has always operated within the permitted blasting emission limit values. Based on this information, it is concluded that any future blasting operations within the proposed development at Rossmore Quarry will not have a significant impact on any sensitive receptors.

The following measures shall be implemented at the application site to minimise disturbances due to any future blasting operations. These mitigation measures are in accordance with the ‘best practice / mitigation’ measures described in the DoEHLG (2004) guidelines:

- Blasting will be restricted to between 11.00 hours and 15.00 hours Monday to Friday (except in emergencies or for health and safety reasons beyond the control of the operator);
- Blasting will not be carried out on Saturdays, Sundays, or public holidays;
- The frequency of blasting will not be more than two blasts per month;
- Written notification of each blast will continue to be provided a maximum of 7 days in advance of each blast, to all residences within c. 0.5 km radius of the quarry;
- On the morning of each blast, a temporary sign is placed at the quarry entrance alerting neighbours that “Blasting Today” is being undertaken;
- Additional verbal confirmation is provided by the quarry manager later in the day to specified neighbours where monitoring is being undertaken, when the exact time of the blast is confirmed;
- Blast notification is provided by pre-blast and post-blast siren warnings;
- All blasting operations shall be carried out by a certified ‘shotfirer’ in accordance with the relevant health and safety regulations;
- The optimum blast ratio shall be maintained, and the maximum instantaneous charge shall be optimised;
- The blast design and blasting methodology uses the monitoring results to optimise and ensure consistent blast designs;



Efficient blasts use as much of the explosive energy as possible for rock fragmentation. By implication therefore, any energy dissipated through ground vibration and air overpressure is inefficient use of energy which would otherwise be used to fragment rock. It is therefore in the Applicant's economic interest to ensure that there is continual, ongoing optimisation of blast design to ensure efficient and effective blasting. The added benefit in optimising blast design is that it also minimises potential environmental impacts.

To avoid any risk of damage to properties in the vicinity of the application site, the ground-borne vibration levels from blasting will be limited to a peak particle velocity of 8 mm/sec., as per Condition 13 (d) attached to the planning permission for the existing quarry.

All blasts carried out at the quarry at Rossmore Quarry shall continue to be monitored to confirm compliance with emission limit values set out in Conditions 13 (d) and (e) of the existing planning permission. Ground-borne vibration and air overpressure will be measured utilising portable seismographs, located at nearby inhabited dwellings (subject to the owner's agreement) and the East Cork Civic Amenity Centre. Air overpressure will be measured utilising a calibrated microphone, incorporated into the seismograph. Each seismograph shall be calibrated in accordance with the manufacture's requirements. The results of the blast monitoring shall be submitted to Cork County Council on a regular basis for review and record purposes.

3.9 Material Assets

The local material assets in the vicinity of the overall site include residential buildings, historic buildings/monuments, road infrastructure, built services (ESB etc.) and waste management. Consideration of residential buildings; historic buildings / monuments and road infrastructure is assessed under the topics of Air Quality; Noise & Vibration; Cultural Heritage and Traffic.

The existing road access infrastructure, processing, and ancillary development is in place at the site. The proposed development will not require the installation of electricity or wastewater infrastructure (built services). All of the necessary infrastructure is already provided within the overall site. There are existing waste management arrangements in place in relation to general waste that would be generated by the staff working at the overall site. Waste oils are collected periodically by a licensed company. Any light bulbs, batteries, rubber tyres and scrap metal arising on the site are stored within local designated storage areas prior to collection by a licensed collector. These arrangements will remain in place for the duration of the proposed development.

Standard construction safety practices for working close to the existing overhead power and telecommunication lines at the site will be implemented for all site-based operations in order to safeguard the uninterrupted supply to local service users and to ensure the health and safety of employees, hauliers and visitors. This will be done in line with statutory obligations under health and safety legislation. ESB Networks and Eir will be consulted in relation to works close to their infrastructure and any protection buffers will be observed if they are requested. During construction of the access tunnel to the extension area the existing water main and Eir broadband cable will be temporarily diverted in accordance with the requirements of Uisce Eireann and Eir to ensure continuity of supply / service. Rossmore Quarry is already served by mains electricity which feeds directly into the overall site. No further connection is required for the proposed development.

It is not expected that any significant volumes of waste would be generated during the construction, operational or post-operational stages of the proposed development. Any such



waste will be handled in accordance with the established practices on site and will be removed by a licenced contractor.

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

There is no specific monitoring required or proposed in relation to material assets.

3.10 Cultural Heritage

The archaeological and cultural heritage component of an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) of a proposal to extend the existing quarry at Rossmore townland, Carrigtwohill in Co. Cork, consisted of a desk study and fieldwork study was carried out in January - September 2024. The study involved detailed investigation of the archaeological and historical background of the development site, the landholding and the surrounding area extending 1km from the development boundary.

This area was examined using information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Cork, the Sites and Monuments Record, the Cork County Development Plan, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, lists of excavations and cartographic and documentary sources.

A high resolution magnetometry survey was conducted by AMS in May 2024 (NMS Licence No. 24R0240). Following the assessment of the results of the geophysical survey it was decided to commission a test excavation. This was carried out in August 2024 by Aidan O'Connell for Archer Heritage Planning (Licence No: 24E0836).

There will be a negative/adverse, significant permanent effect on archaeological features in area AA1 Trench 1 measuring 35m E-W x 25m N-S identified through test excavation in Trench 1 (AA1). There are no other direct or indirect impacts on any known items of cultural heritage, archaeology, or buildings of heritage interest in the application area or the vicinity.

The archaeological features in area AA1 Trench 1 in an area measuring 35m E-W x 25m N-S should be preserved by record in advance of development by a qualified archaeologist under licence from the National Monuments Service.

3.11 Landscape & Visual

A landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) of the proposed extension to the existing Breedon Materials Ltd. quarry at Rossmore, Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork, has been completed in accordance with accepted guidance.

The proposed development would occur in a landscape which features a number of existing quarries, as well as many other manmade influences, but which is also designated as a High Value Landscape (HVL). The proposed development constitutes the extension of the existing quarry into several agricultural fields to the east. The proposed extraction area would be



separated from the existing quarry void by the existing local private road along the eastern boundary of the existing quarry, but will be connected by a tunnel underneath said road. On completion of the extraction works the site will be restored to a natural habitat, including leaving the upper quarry benches to natural regeneration and leaving the void to naturally fill with water. All external boundary vegetation will be retained and blocks of native tree planting will be carried out in a number of locations for additional screening and to compensate the loss of internal hedgerows and associated trees.

While the existing fields and associated internal hedgerows would be lost, these are not distinctive elements in the local landscape and the changes would be focused on the site and its immediate surroundings. Also the proposed development would form and extension to the existing quarry and therefore no new elements will be inserted into the local landscape. Overall, the composition/balance of the landscape will not be changed, resulting in moderate or less landscape effects, which are not deemed significant.

The visibility of the application area was initially assessed by a desktop study of ordnance survey mapping, Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping and available aerial photography, followed by a field survey. This field survey revealed that the sloping topography of the proposed extension site, and gently undulating topography within the wider landscape, result in the application area being screened in the majority of views from, in particular from locations on low-lying land. Further to that, dense roadside, as well as frequent intervening hedgerow and woodland vegetation, greatly restrict views towards the application area.

The only views of the application area can be gained from the road along its western boundary, through gaps in the roadside vegetation; from roads and properties on the northern slopes of Great Island, between 1.2-3km to the south and south-west; and from a road and properties on elevated land between 4.2-5.2 km to the north-west. Varying parts of the proposed extraction area are visible in these views, typically within a narrow band and/or taking up a small portion in the mid or background of panoramic views. While there are additional views from areas of agricultural fields on the northern slopes of Great Island, these are typically not publicly accessible and were therefore not considered further as part of the visual assessment.

Effects on visual amenity at a number of sample viewpoints are documented in the EIAR. The soil stripping and initial stages of the extraction works will be partially visible in the available views, as will be the upper section of the emerging northern / eastern quarry face. However, all changes will continue to be visible within the narrow bands / small portions of the overall views that the site is currently visible in. As a result, the changes to the existing views will be perceptible, but will partially alter their composition, at most. The number of visual receptors (both residents and vehicle users) is limited. Although, the changes will be visible for a long-term duration, this is considered to have limited influence on the overall small scale of visual change and the magnitude of change on all available views is therefore assessed as slight or less. Combined with the high sensitivity of some visual receptors (i.e. residential receptors located along designated scenic routes) this results in moderate visual effects. All other visual receptors were assessed as experiencing moderate / minor or less visual effects. None of these are considered significant.

The proposed development will not result in any changes to the existing settlement pond/infiltration pond system for the duration of the extraction works (until final restoration of the overall site). Also considering that the pond is very well screened by surrounding topography and vegetation, there will be no visual effects associated with this section of the application area.



During the post-operational stage, following permanent cessation of extraction works, all plant / machinery / stockpiles will be removed from the quarry void, and the site will be restored in accordance with the Landscape and Restoration Plan provided. This restoration will result in some beneficial effects with regard to biodiversity, compared with the current baseline.

3.12 Traffic

PMCE Ltd were commissioned to undertake an assessment of the traffic impacts associated with the proposed extension of Rossmore Quarry in Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork.

The proposed application is in relation to an extension of the current operation at the existing Rossmore Quarry. The proposed application is expected to extend the life of the quarry, by extending the life of the site operations. Operations include limestone extraction, aggregate processing, and manufacturing of concrete and asphalt materials.

Part of quarry output will continue to be transferred to the on-site asphalt plant and readymix concrete plant, while the balance will continue to be transported off-site, both to external customers and to other Breedon locations for use in the manufacture of value added products elsewhere.

The quarry is located approximately 2km south of Carrigtwohill Town, 1.5km south of the N25 National Road, and approximately 18km east of Cork City. Quarry traffic will utilise existing accesses from an unnamed local road approximately 750m south of its junction with L7645 and L3619.

Twelve-hour classified vehicle turning counts were carried out on Tuesday 27th May 2025 at the following junctions:

- Rossmore Quarry Main Access
- L3619/L7645/Local Quarry Access Road crossroads junction
- L3619/Father O' Keeffe Terrace Junction
- L3612/Father O' Keeffe Terrace Junction
- N25/L3612 Roundabout
- R624/L3619 T-Junction
- N25/R624 Roundabout

Link capacity analysis was undertaken on the L3619 and the Quarry Access Road, and it was determined that the roads assessed will continue to operate within capacity for each of the assessment years 2027, 2032, and 2042.

Junction capacity analysis was undertaken where the traffic generated by the development forms more than 5% of the background traffic, as per the Traffic and Transport Assessment Guidelines. The results of the Junction Capacity Analysis indicate that the junctions assessed will continue to operate within capacity for each of the assessment years 2027, 2032, and 2042.

The assessment has concluded that the local road network will continue to operate within capacity for each of the assessment years 2027, 2032, and 2042, and that the proposed development will have a negligible impact on the operation of the surrounding road network.



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3.13 Interaction of the Foregoing

The interactions of the various potential impacts and mitigation measures have been covered, where applicable, under the relevant chapters in the EIAR.



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FIGURES





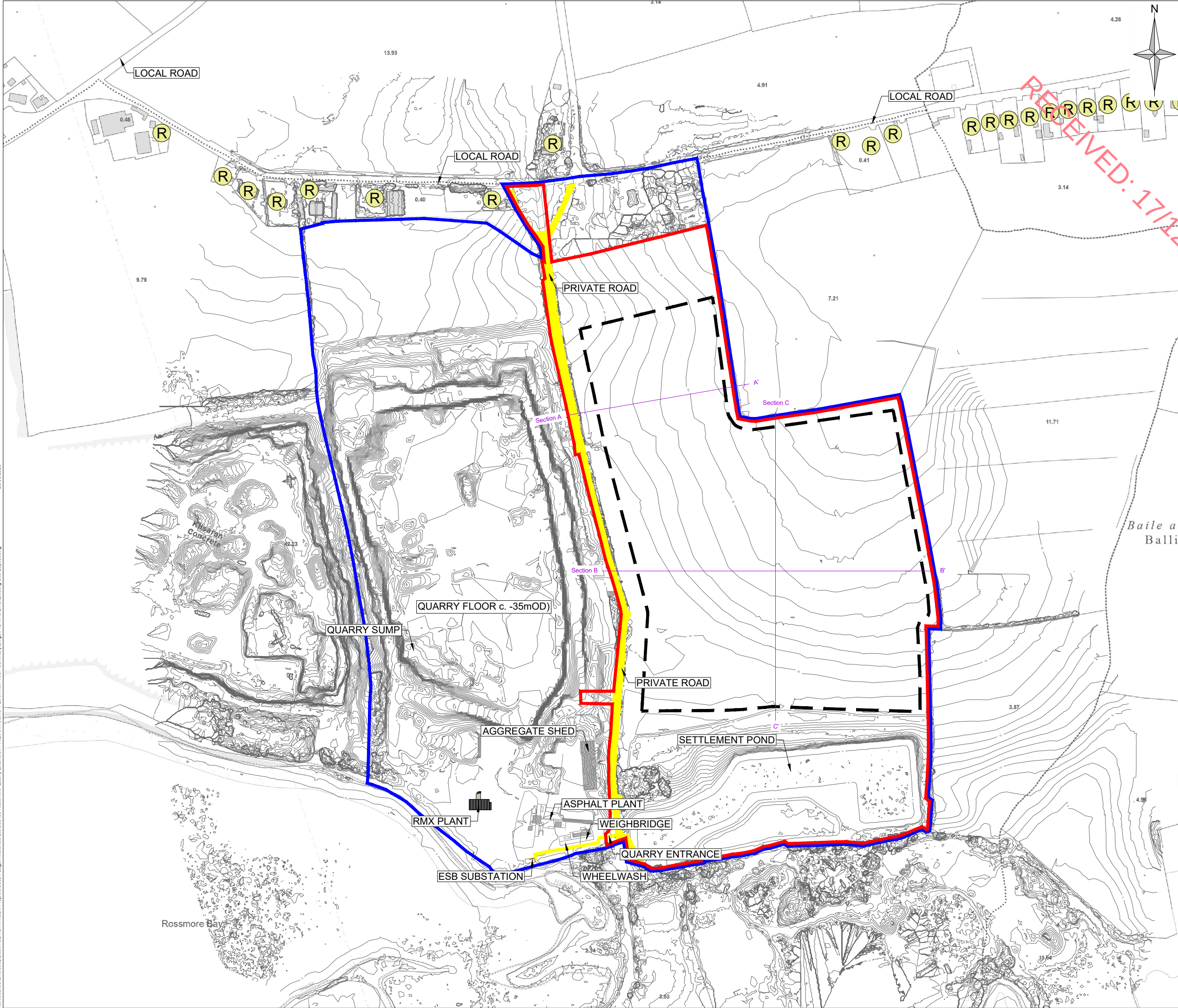
Notes:

1. EXTRACT FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY DISCOVERY SERIES MAP NO. 80, 81 & 87.

Legend:

 Site Location

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth
 www.slrconsulting.com					
Drawing Status & Suitability Code FINAL					
Client BREEDON MATERIALS LTD.					
Project QUARRY EXTENSION AT ROSSMORE QUARRY, ROSSMORE, CARRIGTWOHILL, CO. CORK					
Drawing Title SITE LOCATION MAP					
Scale 1:50,000 @ A4		SLR Project No. 065403.00001			
Designed EW	Drawn EW	Checked TP	Authorised TP		
Date 09/25	Date 09/25	Date 09/25	Date 09/25		
Drawing Number FIGURE NTS 1					Rev. 0



Notes:

1. FOR PLANNING PURPOSED ONLY.

2. MAPPING EXTRACT FROM DIGITAL ORDNANCE SURVEY 1:2,500 SCALE MAPPING.

MAP SERIES:
1:2,500
1:2,500
1:2,500
1:2,500

MAP SHEETS:
6386-A
6386-B
6386-C
6386-D

Legend:

LAND INTEREST BOUNDARY (c. 43.7 Ha)

PLANNING APPLICATION AREA (c. 22.3 Ha)

EXTRACTION AREA (c. 12.5 Ha)

EXISTING WAYLEAVE

RESIDENTIAL LOCATION

CROSS SECTION LOCATIONS (Refer to Figure 2-3)

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth
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Drawing Status & Suitability Code

FINAL

Client

BREEDON MATERIALS LTD.

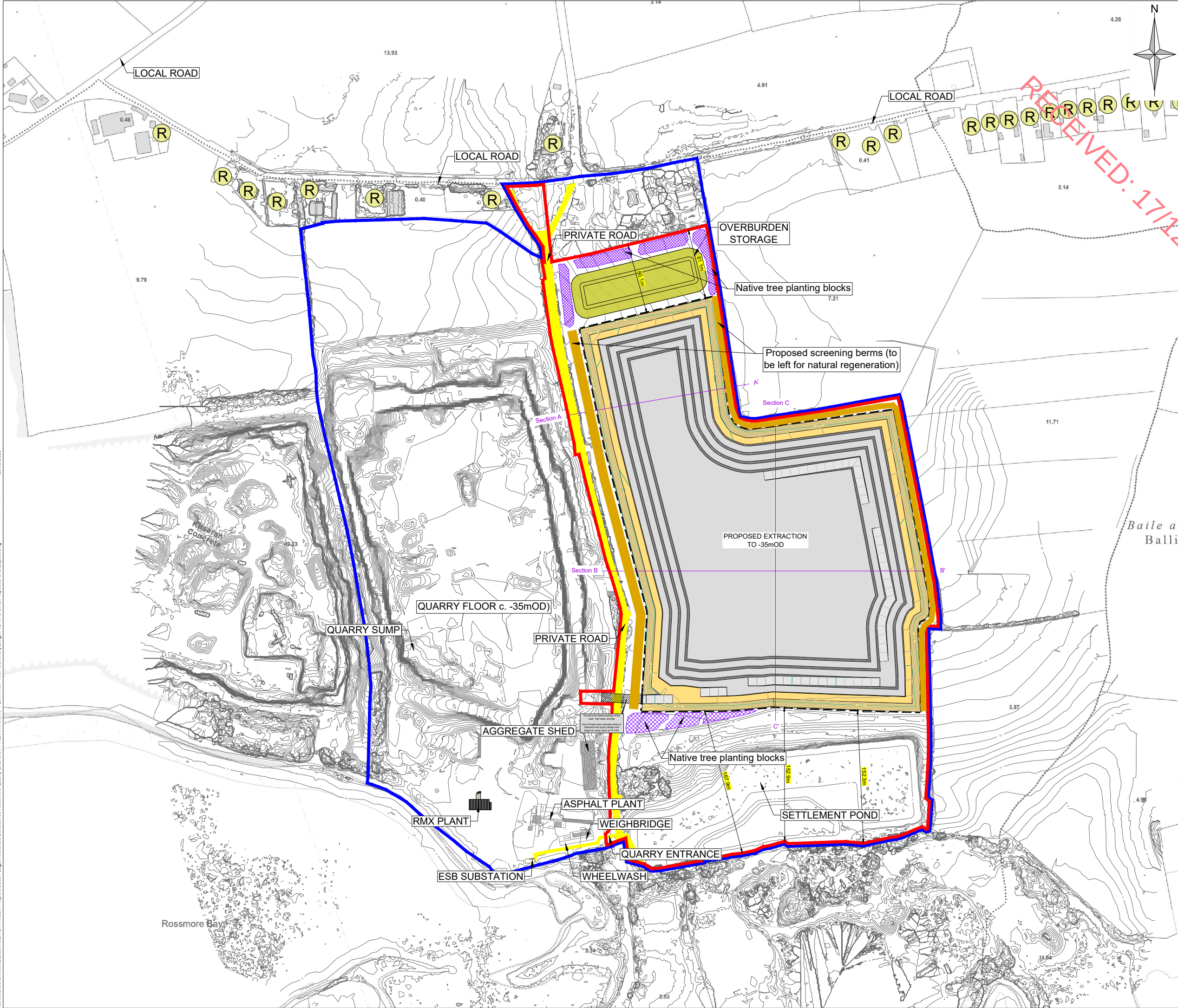
Project

QUARRY EXTENSION AT
ROSSMORE QUARRY,
ROSSMORE, CARRIGTWOHILL, CO. CORK

Drawing Title

EXISTING SITE LAYOUT

Scale 1:4,000 @ A3		SLR Project No. 065403.00001	
Designed EW	Drawn EW	Checked TP	Authorised TP
Date 09/25	Date 09/25	Date 09/25	Date 09/25
Drawing Number FIGURE NTS 2			Rev. 0



Notes:
1. FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
2. MAPPING EXTRACT FROM DIGITAL ORDNANCE SURVEY 1:2,500 SCALE MAPPING.

MAP SERIES:
1:2,500
1:2,500
1:2,500
1:2,500

MAP SHEETS:
6386-A
6386-B
6386-C
6386-D



Legend:

 LAND INTEREST BOUNDARY (c. 43.7 Ha)

 PLANNING APPLICATION AREA (c. 22.3 Ha)

 EXTRACTION AREA (c. 12.5 Ha)

 EXISTING WAYLEAVE

 RESIDENTIAL LOCATION

 CROSS SECTION LOCATIONS (Refer to Figure 2-3)

 QUARRY / FACE

 QUARRY BENCH / FLOOR

 QUARRY RAMPS

 OVERBURDEN SLOPE / BENCH

 TUNNEL LOCATION

 CROSS SECTION LINES

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth


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Drawing Status & Suitability Code
FINAL

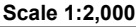
Client
BREEDON MATERIALS LTD.

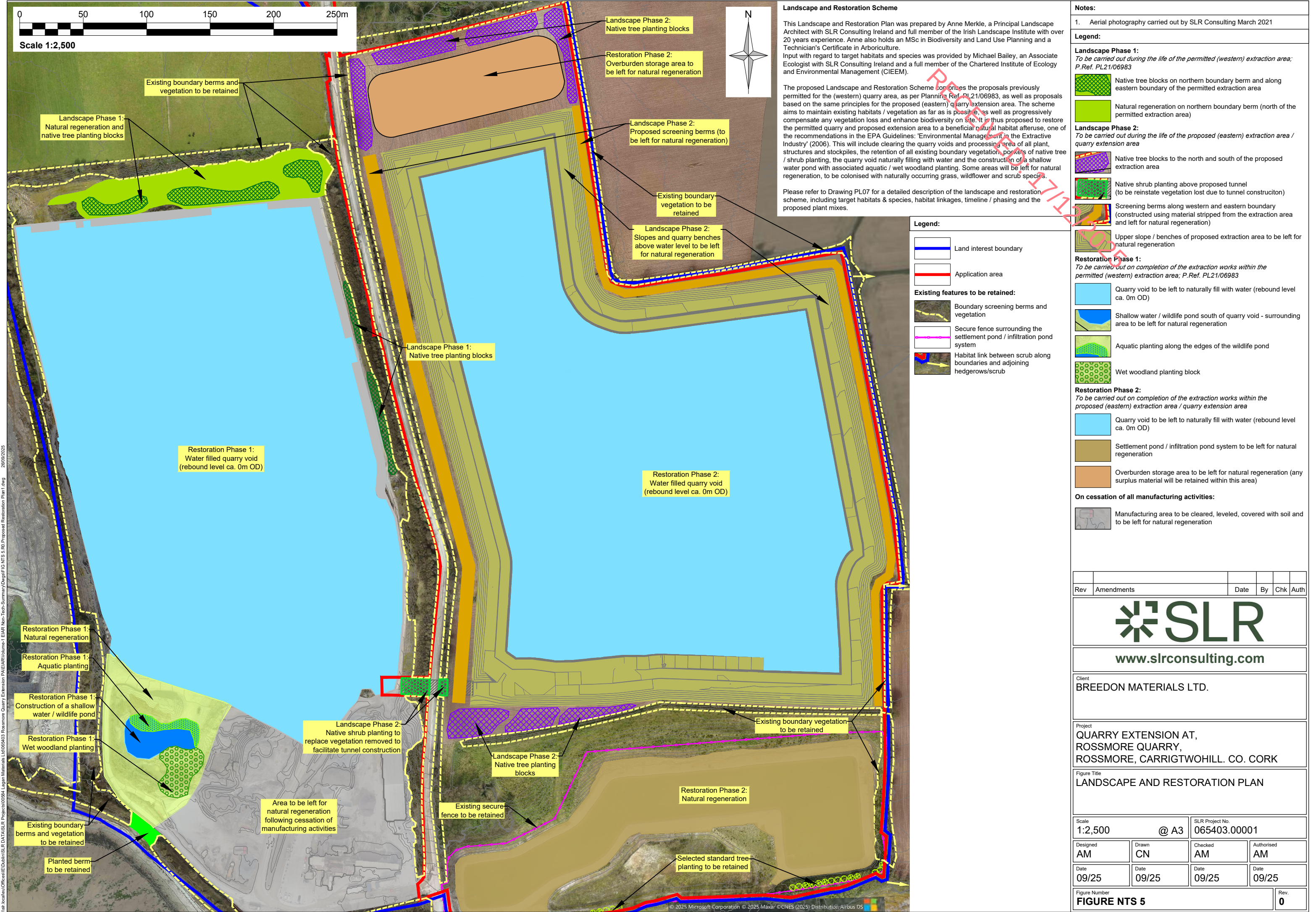
Project
**QUARRY EXTENSION AT
ROSSMORE QUARRY,
ROSSMORE, CARRIGTWOHILL, CO. CORK**

Drawing Title
PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT

Scale 1:4,000	@ A3	SLR Project No. 065403.00001
Designed EW	Drawn EW	Checked TP
Date 09/25	Date 09/25	Date 09/25
Drawing Number FIGURE NTS 3		Rev. 0

1. FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
2. REFER TO FIGURE NTS 2 & FIGURE NTS 3 FOR LOCATION OF CROSS SECTIONS.





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